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## **STATISTICAL RELEASE**

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# **General Household Survey, Selected development indicators, Metros 2024**

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**IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS**



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**List of Abbreviations**

ASER	Age-specific Enrolment Ratio
CVs	Coefficient of Variations
DOA	Department of Agriculture
DUs	Dwelling Units
EAs	Enumeration Areas
GHS	General Household Survey
PSUs	Primary Sampling Units
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Programme
UN	United Nations
VIP	Pit Toilet with ventilation
WSA	Water Services Authorities
MAFA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MTREF	Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework

## 1 Introduction and methodology

### 1.1 Background

The execution of the General Household Survey (GHS) in 2009 was preceded by extensive stakeholder consultation. The main objective of the consultation was to align the questionnaire and survey process more with user needs and adjust the questionnaire accordingly. The process yielded the following results:

- Specific linkages were established between the monitoring and evaluation indicators of each government department and the GHS questionnaire.
- It was found that in some instances the GHS was the only or main source of this information, but in other cases the various departments use the GHS information to verify their information from administrative records and/or other sources.
- Questions were modified and/or added where necessary.
- The users expressed a need for an earlier release of the indicator information to enable them to more effectively report on their activities.
- Several departments indicated that they did not have staff capable of analysing the GHS data and engaging consultants for this purpose was not always possible as a result of funding constraints.
- The initial reports only provided data at national and provincial level.

Metro level reporting became possible with the introduction of a new master sample for the GHS 2015 collection, and it was therefore decided to develop a new GHS release specifically aimed at reporting on the various development indicators as measured for metros. The first report was released in May 2016 as a discussion document. The current report is the ninth in the series and summarises the data for each metro and metros as a whole as measured by GHS 2024.

### 1.2 Methodology and fieldwork

A multi-stage design was used in this survey, which is based on a stratified design with probability proportional to size selection of primary sampling units (PSUs) at the first stage and sampling of dwelling units (DUs) with systematic sampling at the second stage. After allocating the sample to the provinces, the sample was further stratified by geography (primary stratification), and by population attributes using Census 2011 data (secondary stratification). Survey officers employed and trained by Stats SA visited all the sampled dwelling units in each of the nine provinces. During the first phase of the survey, sampled dwelling units were visited and informed about the coming survey as part of the publicity campaign. The actual interviews took place four weeks later. A total of 20 940 households (including multiple households) were successfully interviewed during face-to-face interviews.

Approximately two hundred and thirty-three enumerators (233) and 62 provincial and district coordinators participated in the survey across all nine provinces. An additional 27 quality assurors were responsible for monitoring and ensuring questionnaire quality. National refresher training took place over a period of two days. The national trainers then trained provincial trainers for two days at provincial level. For a more detailed discussion on sampling and fieldwork please refer to the Technical notes as described in Section 3.

### 1.3 Data revisions

The questionnaires were scanned and processed. Editing and imputation was done using a combination of manual and automated editing procedures. Details about this process can be found in the GHS 2024 report (P0318). Section 4 describes the methods used to calculate each indicator value. When calculating percentages, missing and do not know values were discarded from the denominator unless otherwise stated.



**Risenga Maluleke**  
Statistician-General

## 2 Indicator tables

### 2.1 Agriculture

Table 2.1: Agriculture indicators by metro

Indicators	Metro								
	City of Cape Town	Buffalo City	Nelson Mandela Bay	Mangaung	eThekweni	Ekurhuleni	City of Johannesburg	City of Tshwane	All Metros
% of households who engaged in agricultural activities during the past 12 months	2,1	17,7	3,4	9,0	2,3	6,4	2,9	5,5	4,3
Livestock production	0,1	5,8	0,2	0,8	0,3	0,2	0,0	0,5	0,4
Poultry production	0,1	6,8	0,9	0,9	0,4	0,3	0,1	0,3	0,5
Grains and food crops	0,1	1,8	0,5	1,0	0,8	0,6	0,2	0,5	0,5
Industrial crops	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
Fruit and vegetable production	1,9	9,7	2,5	7,5	1,5	5,8	2,6	4,9	3,6
Fodder, grazing/pasture or grass for animals	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
Fish farming/aquaculture	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0
Forestry	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0
Game Farming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 2.1: Agriculture indicators by metro (concluded)**

Indicators	Metro								
	City of Cape Town	Buffalo City	Nelson Mandela Bay	Mangaung	eThekweni	Ekurhuleni	City of Johannesburg	City of Tshwane	All Metros
<b>% of households involved in different crop planting activities:</b>									
<b>Farmland (communal or private)</b>	0,1	0,5	0,5	0,0	0,3	0,2	0,0	0,2	<b>0,2</b>
<b>Backyard garden</b>	1,9	10,1	2,2	8,3	1,8	5,8	2,5	5,0	<b>3,7</b>
<b>School garden</b>	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	<b>0,0</b>
<b>Communal garden</b>	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,1	<b>0,1</b>
<b>Verges of the road and unused land</b>	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	<b>0,0</b>
<b>Other</b>	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	<b>0,0</b>
<b>% of households classified as:</b>									
<b>Food access adequate</b>	77,0	78,6	66,6	72,2	92,7	83,6	78,5	86,6	<b>81,8</b>
<b>Food access inadequate</b>	12,4	16,5	15,0	13,7	6,5	13,2	15,3	9,1	<b>12,1</b>
<b>Food access severely inadequate</b>	10,6	4,8	18,4	14,1	0,8	3,3	6,2	4,3	<b>6,1</b>

## 2.2 Education

**Table 2.2: Education indicators by metro**

Indicators	Metro								
	City of Cape Town	Buffalo City	Nelson Mandela Bay	Mangaung	eThekwin	Ekurhuleni	City of Johannesburg	City of Tshwane	All Metros
<b>Age-specific Enrolment Ratio (ASER) expressed as a percentage</b>									
<b>Primary School</b>	98,4	99,0	98,2	99,1	98,4	97,7	98,4	99,2	<b>98,5</b>
<b>All</b>	92,5	96,4	95,9	98,1	93,7	94,8	96,3	96,8	<b>95,1</b>
<b>% of 16-18-year-olds who attend any institution</b>	77,5	90,6	89,0	94,5	78,5	86,4	90,1	89,3	<b>85,6</b>
<b>% of children with special needs aged 7–15 NOT enrolled in educational institutions</b>	3,0	0,0	32,4	39,7	41,1	6,7	12,9	3,6	<b>10,7</b>
<b>% of learners in public schools that do not pay school fees</b>	46,9	60,9	47,5	76,3	41,3	57,4	63,8	53,9	<b>54,2</b>
<b>% of learners in schools receiving social grants</b>	46,0	66,8	56,2	69,5	61,3	52,9	44,8	44,8	<b>51,0</b>
<b>Numbers of learners enrolled (16–18) in any institution N ('000)</b>	192	39	61	41	140	174	297	182	<b>1 126</b>

**Table 2.2: Education indicators by metro (concluded)**

Indicators	Metro								
	City of Cape Town	Buffalo City	Nelson Mandela Bay	Mangaung	eThekweni	Ekurhuleni	City of Johannesburg	City of Tshwane	All metros
% of learners in public schools benefiting from free scholar transport	2,9	4,8	31,0	1,9	1,4	4,6	3,1	11,7	<b>4,4</b>
% of learners in public schools benefiting from the nutrition programme	54,8	76,1	71,1	81,2	69,4	63,8	56,4	59,0	<b>62,3</b>
% of learners attending school who reported incidents of corporal punishment	0,5	0,7	1,5	9,8	19,8	0,3	0,5	0,2	<b>3,7</b>
Adult literacy rates (persons 20 years and older with less than Grade 7 as highest level of education)	4,2	8,7	3,4	10,7	5,7	5,4	3,9	4,1	<b>4,8</b>

## 2.3 Environmental indicators

**Table 2.3: Environmental related indicators by metro**

Indicators	Metro								
	City of Cape Town	Buffalo City	Nelson Mandela Bay	Mangaung	eThekweni	Ekurhuleni	City of Johannesburg	City of Tshwane	All Metros
Number of households using borehole water N ('000)	1	4	1	3	4	2	7	18	39
Number of households using wood/coal for cooking N ('000)	3	3	3	2	20	16	7	7	60
% of households whose refuse is removed by a local authority or private company or municipality	91,1	70,8	88,5	79,1	77,6	89,1	87,0	79,5	84,7
<b>% of households who feel that they are experiencing problem with:</b>									
Irregular or no waste removal	11,3	18,7	30,4	63,1	36,3	19,1	19,4	18,5	22,4
Littering	28,3	20,8	36,3	57,7	31,0	32,0	35,9	23,9	31,7
Water pollution	14,7	23,9	16,3	28,0	19,0	16,1	23,1	12,0	18,1
Air pollution	13,2	30,2	12,2	31,5	12,3	21,9	22,0	10,4	17,4
Land degradation	23,4	53,7	6,8	55,0	10,1	25,5	41,3	21,6	27,3
Excessive noise pollution	17,1	21,3	11,0	21,7	8,6	20,7	22,1	12,4	17,0

## 2.4 Health

**Table 2.4: Health Indicators by metro**

Indicators	Metro								
	City of Cape Town	Buffalo City	Nelson Mandela Bay	Mangaung	eThekweni	Ekurhuleni	City of Johannesburg	City of Tshwane	All Metros
% of orphans aged 7–18 years attending educational institutions	88,8	93,5	86,3	95,5	90,2	91,5	96,9	94,3	<b>92,6</b>
% of people 20 years and older with no schooling	0,6	2,1	0,5	1,7	1,6	1,3	0,7	1,2	<b>1,1</b>
% of persons with medical aid coverage	27,6	20,9	23,3	14,9	16,6	20,5	18,6	29,7	<b>22,1</b>
% of households for which the usual place of consultation is a public facility	54,5	76,8	59,2	68,6	67,7	66,4	69,9	58,0	<b>64,3</b>

**2.5 Human settlement**

**Table 2.5: Human settlement indicators by metro**

Indicators	Metro								
	City of Cape Town	Buffalo City	Nelson Mandela Bay	Mangaung	eThekweni	Ekurhuleni	City of Johannesburg	City of Tshwane	All Metros
% of households who live in an RDP or state-subsidised house	17,1	31,4	35,7	20,8	16,2	13,9	8,2	17,0	15,5
% of households receiving a housing subsidy from the state	11,9	23,5	17,3	20,0	7,8	5,5	4,6	11,1	9,0
% of households living in informal dwellings/tents/caravans	18,8	13,4	6,1	15,0	9,6	18,1	17,4	14,1	15,3
% of households who state that the condition of the walls of their state provided/subsidised housing is weak/very weak	6,5	2,1	2,8	7,8	6,8	4,2	3,7	3,5	4,7
% of households who state that the condition of the roof of their state provided/subsidised housing is weak/very weak	7,6	2,1	2,5	6,5	7,6	6,0	4,4	4,4	5,5
% of households who pay rent for a state provided/RDP house	14,9	13,8	10,4	6,9	13,0	11,2	12,5	11,7	12,3
% of households who fully own their dwellings	48,0	69,2	65,1	61,0	46,6	34,4	30,7	35,8	40,9

## 2.6 Social development

**Table 2.6: Social development indicators by metro**

Indicators	Metro								
	City of Cape Town	Buffalo City	Nelson Mandela Bay	Mangaung	eThekweni	Ekurhuleni	City of Johannesburg	City of Tshwane	All Metros
Number of persons 60 years and older N('000)	538	94	155	91	420	348	513	347	<b>2 505</b>
Number of households with at least one person 60 years and older N ('000)	333	74	119	77	302	268	384	238	<b>1 794</b>
% of persons 60 years and older who are disabled (UN definition)	18,4	26,3	16,2	44,3	19,9	26,8	16,3	23,6	<b>21,2</b>
% of persons 60 years and older who are severely disabled	10,5	20,7	12,8	14,1	7,3	12,1	10,4	11,8	<b>11,0</b>
% of people 60 years and older who received old-age grant	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	<b>100,0</b>
% of people 60 years and older who received social grants	52,6	75,7	55,0	75,9	67,8	62,8	65,0	53,1	<b>61,0</b>
<b>% of households with persons 60 years and older and classified as:</b>									
Food access adequate	77,0	78,6	66,6	72,2	92,7	83,6	78,5	86,6	<b>81,8</b>
Food access inadequate	12,4	16,5	15,0	13,7	6,5	13,2	15,3	9,1	<b>12,1</b>
Food access severely inadequate	10,6	4,8	18,4	14,1	0,8	3,3	6,2	4,3	<b>6,1</b>
<b>Number of households classified as N ('000)</b>									
Food access adequate	1 102	204	258	214	1 242	1 244	1 799	1 231	<b>7 293</b>
Food access inadequate	178	43	58	41	86	196	350	129	<b>1 082</b>
Food access severely inadequate	152	13	71	42	11	49	142	61	<b>541</b>
% of poor households with children aged 7–18 who do not spend money on school fees	76,7	69,4	58,0	90,5	60,1	77,1	83,0	65,3	<b>73,1</b>
Number of households classified as poor using household monthly expenditure of below R2 500 as the cut-off N ('000)	275	65	75	89	354	283	591	345	<b>2 078</b>
Number of households classified as poor using household monthly expenditure of below R2 500 as the cut-off and who have children aged 7–18 N ('000)	92	17	23	31	100	58	149	109	<b>578</b>

2.7 Transport

Table 2.7: Transport indicators by metro

Indicators	Metro								
	City of Cape Town	Buffalo City	Nelson Mandela Bay	Mangaung	eThekweni	Ekurhuleni	City of Johannesburg	City of Tshwane	All Metros
<b># of passenger trips made per month with each public transport mode N ('000):</b>									
Minibus/taxi	5 193	903	863	857	4 791	6 764	10 340	4 349	<b>34 060</b>
Bus	1 533	6	109	166	424	151	671	428	<b>3 487</b>
Train	210	7	10	-	124	79	99	294	<b>823</b>
<b>% of the household's income spent on transport per month</b>									
1–10%	46,1	48,4	57,6	60,0	45,5	44,4	41,1	45,5	<b>45,0</b>
11–20%	29,6	28,6	24,1	25,4	27,8	31,3	30,0	21,8	<b>28,3</b>
21–30%	12,1	9,7	5,1	3,9	11,6	11,6	12,3	11,3	<b>11,4</b>
30% or more	12,1	13,3	13,2	10,6	15,1	12,7	16,6	21,4	<b>15,4</b>
<b>% of learners travelling for longer than 30 minutes to an education institution</b>	14,7	9,4	9,1	13,3	8,9	14,9	10,9	19,9	<b>13,4</b>
<b>% of workers travelling for longer than 30 minutes to their place of work</b>	43,9	19,2	10,9	17,9	24,1	40,2	38,6	43,7	<b>36,4</b>

## 2.8 Water and sanitation

**Table 2.8: Water and sanitation variables by metro**

Indicators	Metro								
	City of Cape Town	Buffalo City	Nelson Mandela Bay	Mangaung	eThekwini	Ekurhuleni	City of Johannesburg	City of Tshwane	All Metros
Number of households with water supply infrastructure of RDP standard or higher N ('000)	1 428	241	380	287	1 237	1 472	2 275	1 380	<b>8 701</b>
Number of households with water supply infrastructure less than RDP standard N ('000)	4	19	8	9	102	17	15	41	<b>215</b>
Number of households with no water supply infrastructure N ('000)	3	11	7	11	69	11	10	50	<b>173</b>
<b>Consumer perception index of water quality N ('000)</b>									
Number of consumers who experienced interruptions of 48 hours or more at a time N ('000)	85	62	106	58	327	235	497	255	<b>1 625</b>
Number of WSAs whose consumers have experienced a cumulative interruption of more than 15 days for the financial year N ('000)	22	42	52	45	240	90	249	154	<b>892</b>
Number of households with access to a functioning basic sanitation facility (strategic framework) N ('000)	1 385	245	375	241	1 059	1 355	2 195	1 212	<b>8 067</b>

**Table 2.8: Water and sanitation variables by metro (concluded)**

Indicators	Metro								
	City of Cape Town	Buffalo City	Nelson Mandela Bay	Mangaung	eThekweni	Ekurhuleni	City of Johannesburg	City of Tshwane	All Metros
Number of households using bucket toilets N ('000)	1	8	2	23	185	28	19	70	<b>336</b>
Number of households with substandard toilet facility N ('000)	17	14	7	47	252	97	68	201	<b>702</b>
% of households with substandard toilet facility	1,2	5,3	1,8	15,8	18,9	6,5	3,0	14,1	<b>7,9</b>
Number of households with no sanitation facility N ('000)	0	1	1	5	2	1	0	1	<b>11</b>
% households with access to improved sanitation facilities	96,8	94,5	96,9	81,9	80,5	91,1	95,8	85,3	<b>90,8</b>

### 3 Indicator tables

#### 3.1 MFMA Circular No. 88 metro indicator data elements, 2024

Table 3.7: MFMA Circular No. 88 metro indicator data elements, 2024

Indicators	Metro							
	City of Cape Town	Buffalo City	Nelson Mandela Bay	Mangaung	eThekweni	Ekurhuleni	City of Johannesburg	City of Tshwane
EE1.1 (1) Number of households with access to electricity	1 371 381	220 711	370 031	281 552	1 236 908	1 353 033	1 815 483	1 208 024
EE1.1 (2) Total number of households in the municipality	1 432 205	259 975	387 960	295 710	1 339 259	1 487 705	2 287 031	1 419 016
ENV1.3 (1) Number of households experiencing noise pollution	244 372	55 293	42 765	64 264	115 390	307 997	506 780	175 852
ENV1.3 (2) Total number of households in the municipality	1 432 205	259 975	387 960	295 710	1 339 259	1 487 705	2 290 450	1 421 316
ENV3.1 (1) Number of households who have their refuse removed at least once a week.	1 300 131	182 262	338 013	182 693	1 027 663	1 318 064	1 993 696	1 094 627
ENV3.1 (2) Total number of households in the municipality	1 432 205	259 975	387 960	295 710	1 339 259	1 487 705	2 290 450	1 421 316
HS1.1 (1) Number of households residing in formal dwellings in the municipality	1 159 488	218 058	359 275	249 649	1 167 069	1 208 176	1 884 403	1 220 112
HS1.1 (2) Total number of households in the municipality	1 432 205	259 975	387 960	295 710	1 339 259	1 488 545	2 290 450	1 421 316
HS2.3 (1) Number of households in formal dwellings 'renting'	356 545	36 489	77 833	73 333	248 332	440 595	856 450	400 777
HS2.3 (2) Number of households residing in formal dwellings in the municipality	1 159 488	218 058	359 275	249 649	1 167 069	1 208 176	1 884 403	1 220 112

**Table 9.7: MFMA Circular No. 88 metro indicator data elements, 2024 (Concluded)**

Indicators	Metro							
	City of Cape Town	Buffalo City	Nelson Mandela Bay	Mangaung	eThekweni	Ekurhuleni	City of Johannesburg	City of Tshwane
WS2.1 (1) Number of households with the main source of drinking water piped (tap) water inside dwelling/institution	1 116 422	150 182	335 511	116 492	871 034	816 440	1 398 818	947 253
WS2.1 (2) Number of households with the main source of drinking water piped (tap) water inside yard	204 521	39 517	32 409	139 093	263 929	560 477	744 838	372 947
WS2.1 (3) Number of households with the main source of drinking water piped (tap) water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling/institution	99 664	47 194	9 522	19 021	67 819	84 434	116 804	21 303
WS2.1 (4) Total number of households in the municipality	1 432 205	259 975	387 960	295 710	1 339 259	1 488 545	2 290 450	1 421 316
WS1.1 (1) Number of households using a flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	1 368 688	189 202	368 206	205 755	962 144	1 317 434	2 056 338	1 152 873
WS1.1 (2) Number of households using a flush toilet (with septic tank)	6 023	13 339	5 111	6 299	36 810	1 574	9 690	33 379
WS1.1 (3) Number of households using a pit toilet with ventilation (VIP)	6 003	41 453	1 495	28 819	50 637	29 021	117 286	23 260
WS1.1 (4) Total number of households in the municipality	1 432 205	259 975	387 960	295 710	1 339 259	1 487 705	2 290 450	1 421 316
IC11a. (1) Number of learners travelling longer than 30 minutes to an educational institution	157 421	18 812	30 473	31 953	79 168	138 193	158 666	214 031
IC11a. (2) Total number of learners travelling to an educational institution	1 155 893	209 423	344 256	250 971	938 788	1 035 081	1 610 059	1 285 818
IC11b. (1) Number of workers travelling longer than 30 minutes to a place of work	680 373	42 801	38 167	35 131	287 728	571 822	831 473	552 730
IC11b. (2) Total number of workers travelling to a place of work	1 795 673	250 402	386 854	228 953	1 356 333	1 612 253	2 493 700	1 522 807
Total number of households in the municipality (estimate), 2024*	1 432 205	259 975	387 960	295 710	1 339 259	1 488 545	2 290 450	1 421 316
Total population of the municipality (estimates), 2024**	4 760 278	794 573	1 291 906	849 697	4 059 967	4 150 791	6 564 282	4 195 549

**Table 3.6: Basic household and population data used for benchmarking the GHS 2024**

Indicators	Metro								
	City of Cape Town	Buffalo City	Nelson Mandela Bay	Mangaung	eThekweni	Ekurhuleni	City of Johannesburg	City of Tshwane	All Metros
<b># of persons N ('000)</b>	4 760	795	1 292	850	4 060	4 151	6 564	4 196	<b>26 667</b>
<b># of households N ('000)</b>	1 432	260	388	296	1 339	1 489	2 290	1 421	<b>8 915</b>

## 4 Technical notes

### 4.1 Target population

The target population of the survey consists of all private households in all nine provinces of South Africa and residents in workers' hostels. The survey does not cover other collective living quarters such as students' hostels, old-age homes, hospitals, prisons and military barracks, and is therefore only representative of non-institutionalised and non-military persons or households in South Africa.

### 4.2 Sample design

The General Household Survey (GHS) uses the Master Sample frame which has been developed as a general-purpose household survey frame that can be used by all other Stats SA household surveys having design requirements that are reasonably compatible with the GHS. The GHS 2019 collection was based on the 2013 Master Sample. This Master Sample is based on information collected during the 2011 Census conducted by Stats SA. In preparation for Census 2011, the country was divided into 103 576 enumeration areas (EAs). The census EAs, together with the auxiliary information for the EAs, were used as the frame units or building blocks for the formation of primary sampling units (PSUs) for the Master Sample, since they covered the entire country and had other information that is crucial for stratification and creation of PSUs. There are 3 324 primary sampling units (PSUs) in the Master Sample with an expected sample of approximately 33 000 dwelling units (DUs). The number of PSUs in the current Master Sample (3 324) reflect an 8,0% increase in the size of the Master Sample compared to the previous (2008) Master Sample (which had 3 080 PSUs). The larger Master Sample of PSUs was selected to improve the precision (smaller coefficients of variation, known as CVs) of the GHS estimates.

The Master Sample is designed to be representative at provincial level and within provinces at metro/non-metro levels. Within the metros, the sample is further distributed by geographical type. The three geography types are Urban, Tribal and Farms. This implies, for example, that within a metropolitan area, the sample is representative of the different geography types that may exist within that metro.

The sample for the GHS is based on a stratified two-stage design with probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling of PSUs in the first stage, and sampling of dwelling units (DUs) with systematic sampling in the second stage.

### 4.3 Allocating sample sizes to strata<sup>1</sup>

The randomised PPS systematic sampling method is described below. This procedure was applied independently within each design stratum.

Let  $N$  be the total # of PSUs in the stratum, and the # of PSUs to be selected from the stratum is denoted by  $n$ . Also, let  $x_i$  denote the size measure of the PSU  $i$  within the stratum, where  $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$ . Then, the method for selecting the sample of  $n$  PSUs with the Randomised PPS systematic sampling method can be described as follows:

#### Step 1: Randomise the PSUs within the stratum

The list of  $N$  PSUs within the stratum can be randomised by generating uniform random between 0 and 1, and then by sorting the  $N$  PSUs in ascending or descending order of these random numbers. Once the PSUs have been randomised, we can generate permanent sequence #s for the PSUs.

<sup>1</sup> Source: Sample Selection and Rotation for the Redesigned South African Labour Force Survey by G. Hussain Choudhry, 2007.

**Step 2: Define normalised measures of size for the PSUs**

We denote by  $x_i$  the measure of size (MOS) of PSU  $i$  within the design stratum. Then, the

measure of size for the stratum is given by  $X = \sum_{i=1}^N x_i$ . We define the normalised size measure

$p_i$  of PSU  $i$  as  $p_i = x_i / X; i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$ , where  $N$  is the total # of PSUs in the design

stratum. Then,  $p_i$  is the relative size of the PSU  $i$  in the stratum, and  $\sum_{i=1}^N p_i = 1$  for all strata. It

should be noted that the value of  $n \times p_i$ , which is the selection probability of PSU  $i$  must be less than one.

**Step 3: Obtain inverse sampling rates (ISRs)**

Let  $R$  be the stratum inverse sampling rate (ISR). The stratum ISR is the same as the corresponding provincial ISR because of the proportional allocation within the province. It should also be noted that the proportional allocation within the province also results in a self-weighting design.

Then, the PSU inverse sampling rates (ISRs) are obtained as follows:

First, define  $N$  real #s  $Z_i = n \times p_i \times R; i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$ . It is easy to verify that  $\sum_{i=1}^N Z_i = n \times R$

. Next, round the  $N$  real #s  $Z_i; i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$  to integer values  $R_i; i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$  such that

each  $R_i$  is as close as possible to the corresponding  $Z_i$  value and the  $R_i$  values add up to  $n \times R$

within the stratum. In other words, the sum of the absolute differences between the  $R_i$  and the

corresponding  $Z_i$  values is minimised subject to the constraint that the  $R_i$  values add up to  $n \times R$

within the stratum. Drew, Choudhry and Gray (1978) provide a simple algorithm to obtain the integer  $R_i$  values as follows:

Let " $d$ " be the difference between the value  $n \times R$  and the sum  $S = \sum_{i=1}^N [Z_i]$ , where  $[ \cdot ]$  is the

integer function, then  $R_i$  values can be obtained by rounding up the " $d$ "  $Z_i$  values with the

largest fraction parts, and by rounding down the remaining  $(N - d)$  of them. It should be noted

that the integer sizes  $R_i; i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$  are also the PSU inverse sampling rates (ISRs) for systematic sampling of dwelling units.

**Step 4: Obtain cumulative ISR values**

We denote by  $C_i; i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$  the cumulative ISRs of the PSUs within the stratum. It should be noted that the PSUs within the stratum have been sorted according to the sequence numbers that were assigned after the randomisation. Then, the cumulative ISRs are defined as follows:

$$C_1 = R_1,$$

$$C_j = C_{(j-1)} + R_j; \quad j = 2, 3, \dots, N.$$

It should be noted that the value  $C_N$  will be equal to  $n \times R$ , which is also the total # of systematic samples of dwelling units that can be selected from the stratum.

**Step 5: Generate an integer random #  $r$  between 1 and  $R$ , and compute  $n$  integers  $r_1, r_2, \dots, r_n$  as follows:**

$$r_1 = r$$

$$r_2 = r_1 + R$$

$$r_3 = r_2 + R$$

.

.

$$r_i = r_{(i-1)} + R$$

.

.

$$r_n = r_{(n-1)} + R.$$

**Step 6: Select  $n$  PSUs out of the  $N$  PSUs in the stratum with the labels (sequence numbers) number  $i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n$  such that:**

$$C_{i_1-1} < r_1 \leq C_{i_1}$$

$$C_{i_2-1} < r_2 \leq C_{i_2}$$

.

.

$$C_{i_n-1} < r_n \leq C_{i_n}.$$

Then, the  $n$  PSUs with the labels  $i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n$  would get selected with probabilities proportional to size, and the selection probability of the PSU  $i$  will be given by  $\frac{R_i}{R}$ .

#### 4.4 *Weighting*<sup>2</sup>

The sampling weights for the data collected from the sampled households were constructed so that the responses could be properly expanded to represent the entire civilian population of South Africa. The design weights, which are the inverse sampling rate (ISR) for the province, are assigned to each of the households in a province. These were adjusted for four factors: Informal PSUs, Growth PSUs, Sample Stabilisation, and Non-responding Units.

Mid-year population estimates produced by the Demographic Analysis division were used for benchmarking. The final survey weights were constructed using regression estimation to calibrate to national level population estimates cross-classified by 5-year age groups, gender and race, and provincial population estimates by broad age groups. The 5-year age groups are: 0–4, 5–9, 10–14, 55–59, 60–64, and 65 and over. The provincial level age groups are 0–14, 15–34, 35–64, and 65 years and over. The calibrated weights were constructed such that all persons in a household would have the same final weight.

The Statistics Canada software StatMx was used for constructing calibration weight. The population controls at national and provincial level were used for the cells defined by cross-classification of Age by Gender by Race. Records for which the age, population group or sex had item non-response could not be weighted and were therefore excluded from the dataset. No imputation was done to retain these records.

#### 4.5 *Sampling and the interpretation of the data*

Caution must be exercised when interpreting the results of the GHS at low levels of disaggregation. The sample and reporting are based on the provincial boundaries as defined in census 2011. These new boundaries resulted in minor changes to the boundaries of some provinces, especially Gauteng, North West, Mpumalanga/Limpopo and Eastern and Western Cape. In previous reports the sample was based on the provincial boundaries as defined in 2001, and there will therefore be slight comparative differences in terms of provincial boundary definitions.

#### 4.6 *Definitions of terms*

Term	Definition
<b>Household</b>	<p>A household is defined as a person, or group of persons, who occupy a common dwelling unit (or part of it) for <b>at least four nights in a week</b> on average during the past four weeks prior to the survey interview. Basically, <b>they live together and share resources as a unit</b>. Other explanatory phrases can be 'eating from the same pot' and 'cook and eat together'.</p> <p>Persons who occupy the same dwelling unit but do not share food or other essentials, are regarded as separate households. For example, people who share a dwelling unit, but buy food separately, and generally provide for themselves separately, are regarded as separate households within the same dwelling unit.</p> <p><b>Conversely, a household may occupy more than one structure, If persons on a plot, stand or yard eat together, but sleep in separate structures (e.g., a room at the back of the house for single young male members of a family), all these persons should be regarded as one household.</b></p>
<b>Multiple households</b>	<p>Multiple households occur when two or more households live in one sampled dwelling unit. If there are two or more households in the selected dwelling unit and they do not share resources, all households are to be interviewed. The whole dwelling unit has been given one chance of selection and all households located there were interviewed using separate questionnaires.</p>

<sup>2</sup> Source: Sampling and Weighting System for the Redesigned South African Labour Force Survey, by G. Hussain Choudhry, 2007

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b><i>Household head/Acting household head</i></b>	<p>The head of the household is the person identified by the household as the head of that household and must (by definition of 'household') be a member of the household. If there is difficulty in identifying the head, the head must be selected in order of precedence as the person who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Owns the household accommodation,</li> <li>• Is responsible for the rent of the household accommodation,</li> <li>• Has the household accommodation as an allowance (entitlement), etc.,</li> <li>• Has the household accommodation by virtue of some relationship to the owner, lessee, etc., who is not in the household,</li> <li>• Makes the most decisions in the household.</li> </ul> <p>If two or more persons have equal claim to be head of the household, or if people state that they are joint heads or that the household has no head, then denote the eldest as the head.</p>
<b><i>Formal dwellings</i></b>	Include a house on a separate stand, a flat or apartment in a block of flats, a townhouse, a room in a backyard, and a room or flatlet on a shared property.
<b><i>Informal dwellings</i></b>	Refer to shacks or shanties in informal settlements or in backyards
<b><i>Piped water in dwelling or on site</i></b>	Includes piped water inside the household's own dwelling or in their yard, It excludes water from a neighbour's tap or a public tap that is not on site.
<b><i>Electricity for cooking, heating and/or lighting</i></b>	Refers to electricity from the public supplier.
<b><i>UN disability</i></b>	Concentrating and remembering are grouped together as one category. If an individual has 'Some difficulty' with two or more of the 6 categories then they are disabled. If an individual has 'A lot of difficulty' or is 'Unable to do' for one or more category they are classified as disabled.
<b><i>Severe disability</i></b>	If an individual has 'A lot of difficulty' or is 'Unable to do' for one or more category they are classified as severely disabled.
<b><i>Poor household</i></b>	Poor households have been defined households who spend less than R2 500 per month.
<b><i>Water of RDP standard or higher</i></b>	'Piped water in dwelling or in yard' and 'Water from a neighbour's tap or public/communal tap' are also included provided that the distance is less than 200 metres.
<b><i>Improved sanitation facility</i></b>	Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system or septic tank or a pit latrine with ventilation pipe.

## 5 Specific departmental indicators and question linkages

**Table 5.1: Agriculture**

Indicator	Annual reporting level	Questions in the GHS	GHS relative to other sources	Definitions and/or formulas
Percentage of households involved in agricultural production activities	National and provincial	AGR_Agri	Main source	# of households option 1 in AGR_Agri/total # of households who responded*100
Percentage of households involved in different agricultural production sectors	National and provincial	AGR_AGRI_TYPE_LIVE- AGR_AGRI_TYPE_GAME	Main source	# of households for each option in AGR_AGRI_TYPE_LIVE- AGR_AGRI_TYPE_GAME/total # of households who responded *100
Percentage of households involved in different crop planting activities	National and provincial	AGR_PLANT	Main source	# of households for each option in AGR_PLANT/total # of households who responded *100
Percentage of households who produce crops on 1 or more hectares	National and provincial	AGR_LANDSIZE	Main source	# of households who produce crops option 3 to 7 in AGR_LANDSIZE/total # of households who responded *100
Percentage of households who own the land on which they produce crops	National and provincial	AGR_LANDTENURE	Main source	# of households who produce crops option 1 in AGR_LANDTENURE/total # of households who produce crops*100
Percentage of households who sell most of the agricultural produce they produce	National and provincial	AGR_Sell	Main source	# of households who chose option 1 in AGR_Sell/total # of households who are involve in agricultural production activities*100
Percentage of households classified as: Food access adequate Food access inadequate Food access severely inadequate	National and provincial	FSD_WORRIED– FSD_WHLDAY	Main source	Adequate: one or no 'Yes' responses for the first part of FSD_WORRIED– FSD_WHLDAY Inadequate: 2–3 'Yes' responses for any of FSD_WORRIED – FSD_WHLDAY Severely inadequate: 4–6 'Yes' responses for any of FSD_WORRIED – FSD_WHLDAY

**Table 5.2: Education**

Indicator	Annual reporting level	Questions in the GHS	GHS relative to other sources	Definitions and/or formulas
Age-specific Enrolment Ratio (ASER)	National Provincial UNESCO	EDU_GRDE, D	Main source	# (persons aged 7–13 attending educational institutions)/ # persons aged 7–13 * 100 # (persons aged 7–18 attending educational institutions)/ # persons aged 7–18 *100
Repetition rates (Grades 10–12)	National Provincial UNESCO	EDU_GRDE, EDU_SAME	Validation Data confrontation	# who attend Grd 10 to Grd 12 and repeating /(# who attend Grd 10 to Grd 12)*100
Enrolment for 16–18-year-olds	National Provincial	EDU_GRDE, EDU_EDUI	Validation Data confrontation	# aged 16–18 who are enrolled in any institution # who attend any institution/(# 16–18 years old) *100
Percentage of children with special needs aged 7–15 not enrolled in educational institutions	National Provincial	EDU_ATTEND, EDU_RSNN	Main source	(# of persons aged 7-15 with disabilities <sup>3</sup> not enrolled)/#aged 7-15 yrs with disabilities)*100
Percentage of learners in public schools that do not pay school fees	National Provincial	EDU_TOTFEES	Validation Data confrontation	# persons attend public school who do not pay school fees/# of persons attending public schools*100
Percentage of learners in schools receiving social grants	National Provincial	EDU_EDUI, SOC_GRANT, SOC_GRANT_TYPE	Main source Data confrontation	# persons attending school who receive any grant/# of persons who attend school and answered the question*100
Percentage of learners who walk for more than 30 minutes to the nearest school	National Provincial	EDU_MODE_TR, EDU_NEAREST	Main source	# learners who walk for 30 minutes or more to attend the nearest school/ # of persons attending schools*100
Percentage of learners in public schools benefiting from free scholar transport	National Provincial	EDU_ATTEND, EDU_EDUI, EDU_MODE_TR	Validation source	# learners who chose option 6 in EDU_MODE_TR/ # of persons attending public schools*100
Percentage of learners in public <sup>4</sup> schools benefiting from the nutrition programme	National Provincial	EDU_EATFOOD	Validation source	# persons options 2–4 in EDU_EATFOOD/# of persons attending Grd 0–Grd 12*100
% of reported incidents of corporal punishment	National Provincial	EDU_VLNC_EXP	Main source	# persons options 1 in EDU_VLNC_EXP/# of persons

<sup>3</sup> Un definition of disabilities<sup>4</sup> Question on public and private school

				attending school (option 2 in EDU_EDU)
Adult literacy rates	National Provincial	D,1,5	Validation source	# persons options with highest education less than Grd 7/# of persons 20 years and older

**Table 5.3: Environmental affairs**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Annual reporting level</b>	<b>Questions in the GHS</b>	<b>GHS relative to other sources</b>	<b>Definitions and/or formulas</b>
# of households using borehole water	National and provincial	WAT_DRINK WAT	Supply data towards its calculation	# of households options 3 and 9 for WAT_DRINKWAT
# of households using wood or coal for cooking	National and provincial	ENG_COOK	Main source	# households option 5, 6 for ENG_COOK
Percentage of households whose refuse or rubbish is removed by a local authority or private company	National and provincial	SWR_RUB	Main source	# of households options 1–4 in SWR_RUB/# of households who answered the question*100
Percentage of households who feel that they are experiencing pollution by categories	National and provincial	SWR_ENV Option 1	Main source	# of households who answered 'Yes' for selected options in SWR_ENV /# of households who answered the question*100

**Table 5.4: Health**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Annual reporting level</b>	<b>Questions in the GHS</b>	<b>GHS relative to other sources</b>	<b>Definitions and/or formulas</b>
% of orphans aged 7–18 years attending educational institutions	National and provincial	HHC_FATH_ALIVE, HHC_MOTH_ALIVE, EDU_EDUI, D	Main source	# of children aged 7–18 years who lost one or both of their biological parents attending school/ # of children aged 7–18 who lost one or both of their biological parents*100
% of people 20 years and older with no schooling	National and provincial	D, Education	Main source	# of persons 20 years and older with no schooling/# of persons 20 years and older*100
% of persons with medical aid coverage	National and provincial	HLT_MEDI	Main source	# of persons who responded 'Yes' in HLT_MEDI/# of persons who responded to the question*100
% of households for which the usual place of consultation is a public facility	National and provincial	HHW_HLTFAC	Descriptive/ interpretive One of the sources	# of persons who responded 'Yes' to options 1–3 in HHW_HLTFAC/# of persons who responded to the question*100

**Table 5.5: Human settlement**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Annual reporting level</b>	<b>Questions in the GHS</b>	<b>GHS relative to other sources</b>	<b>Definitions and/or formulas</b>
Percentage of households who live in an RDP or state subsidised house	National and provincial	HSG_RDP	Main source	# of households who replied 'Yes' in HSG_RDP/# of households who answered the question*100
Percentage of households receiving a housing subsidy from the state	National and provincial	HSG_SUBSIDY	Validation source	# of households whose response is 'Yes' in HSG_SUBSIDY/# of households who answered the question*100
Percentage of households who state that the condition of the walls of their state provided/ subsidised housing is weak/very weak	National and provincial	HSG_COND_WALL, HSG_SUBSIDY	Validation source	# of households with a 'Yes' answer in HSG_SUBSIDY and response 1–2 in HSG_COND_WALL/# of households 'Yes' in HSG_SUBSIDY
Percentage of households who state that the condition of the roof of their state provided/ subsidised housing is weak/very weak	National and provincial	HSG_COND_ROOF, HSG_SUBSIDY	Validation source	# of households 'Yes' in HSG_SUBSIDY and response 1–2 in HSG_COND_ROOF/# of households 'Yes' in HSG_SUBSIDY
Percentage of households who pay rent for a state provided/ RDP house,	National and provincial	HSG_TENURE, HSG_SUBSIDY	Main source	# of households 'Yes' in HSG_SUBSIDY and option 1 in HSG_TENURE/# of households 'Yes' in HSG_SUBSIDY
Percentage of households who fully own their dwellings	National and provincial	HSG_TENURE	Main source	# of households options 5 in HSG_TENURE/# of households who answered the question*100

**Table 5.6: Social development**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Annual reporting level</b>	<b>Questions in the GHS</b>	<b>GHS relative to other sources</b>	<b>Definitions and/or formulas</b>
% of persons 60 years and older that are disabled	National and provincial	D, DSB	Only source	# of persons aged 60 years and older who are disabled UN definition/# of persons who answered the question *100
% of persons 60 years and older that are severely disabled	National and provincial	D, DSB	Only source	# of persons aged 60 years and older who are severely disabled/# of persons who answered the question *100
% of people 60 years and older who received old-age grant	National and provincial	D, SOC_GRANT_TYPE	Only source	# of persons aged 60 years and older who received an old-age grant/# of persons who answered the question *100
% of people 60 years and older who received social grants	National and provincial	D, SOC_GRANT	Only source	# of persons aged 60 years and older who received a social grant/# of persons who answered the question *100
% of households with persons 60 years and older with: Food access adequate Food access inadequate Food access severely inadequate	National and provincial	D, FSD_WORRIED - FSD_WHLDAY	Descriptive/interpretive Validation	# of persons aged 60 years and older who answered 'Yes' to FSD_WORRIED - FSD_WHLDAY/# of persons who answered the question *100

**Table 5.6: Social development (concluded)**

<b>Annual reporting level</b>	<b>Questions in the GHS</b>	<b>GHS relative to other sources</b>	<b>GHS relative to other sources</b>	<b>Definitions and/or formulas</b>
# of households classified as: Food access adequate Food access inadequate Food access severely inadequate	National and provincial	FSD_WORRIED - FSD_WHLDAY	Inputs towards indicator calculation	# of households who answered 'Yes' to FSD_WORRIED - FSD_WHLDAY
# of households classified as poor using household monthly expenditure of below R2 500 as the cut-off	National and provincial	FIN_EXP	-	# of households whose total monthly expenditure is below R2 500
# of households classified as poor using household monthly expenditure of below R2 500 as the cut-off and who have children aged 7–18	National and provincial	FIN_EXP	-	# of households with children aged 7-18 and total monthly expenditure is below R2 500
% of poor households with children aged 7–18 who do not spend money on school fees	National and provincial	D, EDU_EDUI, FIN_EXP	Main source	# of households with children aged 7–18 and monthly expenditure below R2 500 who did not spend any money on school fees for at least one of their children/# of households that are poor and have children aged 7–18 years

**Table 5.7: Transport**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Annual reporting level</b>	<b>Questions in the GHS</b>	<b>GHS relative to other sources</b>	<b>Definitions and/or formulas</b>
# of passenger trips made per month with each public transport mode: Minibus/taxi Bus Train	National and provincial	TRA	Validation	Only calculated for household members who made trips using public transport
% of the household's income spent on transport per month: 1-10% 11-20% 21-30% 30% or more	National and provincial	TRA, FIN_INC	Main source	Only calculated for households with valid income and expenditure on transport data
% of learners travelling for longer than 30 minutes to an educational institution	National and provincial	EDU_TIME	Main source	Only calculated for individuals attending educational institutions who provided a response to the question on time taken, Missing values were excluded from the denominator
% of workers travelling for longer than 30 minutes to their place of work	National and provincial	LAB_MINS	Main source	Only calculated for individuals working and who provided a response to the question on time taken, Missing values were excluded from the denominator

**Table 5.8: Water and sanitation**

Indicator	Annual reporting level	Questions in the GHS	GHS relative to other sources	Definitions and/or formulas
# of households with water supply infrastructure of RDP standard or higher	National and provincial	WAT_DRINK WAT, WAT_DIST	Validation and data confrontation	On or above RDP is piped water in dwelling or yard or borehole in the yard (options 1,2&3) or tap less than 200 meters from yard (options 5,6&9) and option 1 WAT_DIST; all others are below,
# of households with no water supply infrastructure	National and provincial	WAT_DRINK WAT	Validation and data confrontation	'No water supply' is options 3, 4, 7-13,
# of consumers who experienced water supply interruptions of 48 hours or more at a time	National and provincial	WAT_INTE_ 2days	Validation and data confrontation	# of households option 'Yes' in WAT_INTE_2days/# of households who answered the question*100
# of consumers who have experienced a cumulative interruption of more than 15 days for the financial year	National and provincial	WAT_INTE_ 15DAYS	Supply data towards its calculation	# of households option 'Yes' in WAT_INTE_15DAYS/# of households who answered the question*100
Indicator	Annual reporting level	Questions in the GHS	GHS relative to other sources	Definitions and/or formulas
# of households with water supply infrastructure of RDP standard or higher	National and provincial	WAT_DRINK WAT, WAT_DIST	Validation and data confrontation	On or above RDP is piped water in dwelling or yard or borehole in the yard (options 1,2&3) or tap less than 200 meters from yard (options 5,6&9) and option 1 WAT_DIST; all others are below,

**Table 5.8: Water and sanitation (concluded)**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Annual reporting level</b>	<b>Questions in the GHS</b>	<b>GHS relative to other sources</b>	<b>Definitions and/or formulas</b>
# of households with access to a functioning basic sanitation facility (strategic framework)	National and provincial	SAN_TOIL – SAN_LOCAT ION	Main source	'Basic facility' is defined as options 1, 2 and 5 in SAN_TOIL
% households with access to a functioning basic sanitation facility (strategic framework)	National and provincial	SAN_TOIL – SAN_LOCAT ION	Main source	# of households with basic facilities/# of households*100
# of households with substandard toilet facility	National and provincial	SAN_TOIL – SAN_LOCAT ION	Main source	'Substandard' is defined as options 4, 6, 7, 8, 9,10 in SAN_TOIL
% of households with substandard toilet facility	National and provincial	SAN_TOIL – SAN_LOCAT ION	Main source	# of households with substandard facilities/# of households*100
# of households using bucket toilets	National and provincial	SAN_TOIL – SAN_LOCAT ION	Main source	# of households who chose option 7 and 8
# of households with no sanitation facility	National and provincial	SAN_TOIL	Main source	# of households who chose option 10
# of poor households receiving free basic sewerage and sanitation	National and provincial	SAN_TOIL – SAN_PAY	Supply data towards its calculation	Poor households are households who spend less than R2 500 per month
% of poor households receiving free basic sewerage and sanitation	National and provincial	SAN_TOIL – SAN_PAY	Supply data towards its calculation	# of poor households who are connected to the sewerage system and answered 'Yes' to SAN_PAY/# of households who answered the question*100

## General information

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