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## 2009

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**List of abbreviations**

EC	Eastern Cape
FS	Free State
GP	Gauteng
KZN	KwaZulu-Natal
LP	Limpopo
MP	Mpumalanga
NC	Northern Cape
NW	North West
RSA	South Africa
WC	Western Cape

## 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 do not have staff capable of analysing the GHS data and engaging consultants for this purpose is not always possible as a result of funding constraints.

It was therefore decided to develop a new GHS release specifically aimed at reporting on the various development indicators measured and/or verified by means of this particular survey instrument. The report summarises the data for each province and the country as a whole. It also provides a summary of the status of each indicator in relation to administrative data and other sources.

### 1.2 Methodology and fieldwork

A multi-stage, stratified random sample was drawn using probability proportional to size principles. First level stratification was based on province and second tier stratification on district council. Field staff 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 31 636 sampled households were visited across the country and 31 585 (including multiple households) were successfully interviewed during face-to-face interviews.

Two hundred and thirty-three enumerators (233) and 62 supervisors and coordinators participated in the survey across all nine provinces. An additional 46 quality assurors were responsible for monitoring and ensuring questionnaire quality. National training took place over a period of four days and provincial training was done one week later in 9 provinces for 5 days. Thereafter district training was executed in 40 localities for a period of six days.

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 2009 report (P0318). Section 4 describes the methods used to calculate each indicator value. When calculating percentages, missing values were discarded from the denominator unless otherwise stated.



**Mr Pali Lehohla**  
**Statistician-General**

## 2. Indicator tables

### 2.1 Agriculture

**Table 2.1: Agriculture**

Indicators	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
% of households who engaged in agricultural activities during the past 12 months	2,7	37,3	11,4	31,9	26,8	11,4	7,1	21,1	43,4	20,7
% of households involved in:										
1 = Livestock production	0,5	18,1	7,1	3,1	8,9	3,6	0,8	2,2	7,4	5,7
2 = Poultry production	0,1	20,3	3,5	4,1	9,8	2,4	0,6	1,1	10,9	6,2
3 = Grains and food crops	0,1	22,6	1,4	2,5	12,2	3,6	0,9	13,2	34,7	10,1
4 = Industrial crops	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1
5 = Fruit and vegetable production	2,1	12,8	2,9	27,0	12,7	4,2	5,0	14,5	12,9	9,8
6 = Fodder, grazing/pasture or grass for animals	0,3	0,2	0,4	1,1	0,5	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,4
7 = Fish farming/aquaculture	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1
8 = Forestry	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
9 = Game farming	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0
10 = Other	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0

**Table 2.1: Agriculture (continued)**

Indicators	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
% of households involved in different crop planting activities:										
1 = Farm land (communal or private)	0,6	3,6	2,4	2,2	2,7	2,7	1,1	1,9	8,6	2,7
2 = Backyard garden	2,1	28,6	2,7	27,4	19,1	5,5	4,5	19,4	31,5	15,2
3 = School garden	0,0	0,3	0,3	0,1	0,5	0,6	0,4	0,1	0,3	0,3
4 = Communal garden	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,1	1,2	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,5	0,5
5 = On verges of roads and unused public/municipal land	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,2	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,1	0,1	0,3
6 = Other	0,0	1,2	0,2	0,1	0,7	0,3	0,6	0,0	0,1	0,5
% of households who produce crops on 1 or more hectares	0,5	1,1	2,1	1,6	0,5	0,6	0,1	0,5	2,4	0,8
% of households who own the land on which they produce crops	81,6	37,5	81,7	93,6	88,0	92,0	91,5	96,8	81,8	77,0
% of households who sell most of the agricultural produce they produce	23,5	2,5	18,2	6,3	1,5	11,3	2,5	2,0	1,9	3,3
% of households involved in agriculture who received support from DOA during the past 12 months	10,9	32,7	37,3	3,3	9,6	7,5	5,0	3,7	4,5	12,6
% of households classified as: Food access adequate	85,5	78,6	80,4	66,5	76,9	80,3	82,6	78,6	88,2	80,4
Food access inadequate	9,3	10,9	10,3	16,6	12,5	8,9	12,7	12,9	8,0	11,5
Food access severely inadequate	5,2	10,5	9,3	16,9	10,6	10,7	4,8	8,6	3,9	8,1



2.2 Education

Table 2.2: Education

Indicators	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
Gross enrolment in ECD expressed as a % of the official age-group concerned (0-4)	27	29	19	37	23	22	42	28	27	29
Age Specific Enrolment Ratio (ASER) Primary	0,99	0,98	0,99	0,99	0,98	0,98	0,99	0,98	0,99	0,99
All	0,92	0,93	0,93	0,95	0,94	0,94	0,96	0,95	0,97	0,94
Repetition Rate (RR) Grd 10	8,3	13,3	20,9	28,3	11,4	17,8	16,1	11,1	30,1	17,2
Repetition Rate (RR) Grd 11	11,7	9,6	15,6	19,8	10,8	14,0	10,0	17,8	32,4	16,2
Repetition Rate (RR) Grd 12	4,2	8,6	2,2	6,5	4,8	8,0	7,0	14,8	13,3	8,2
#s Enrolled (16-18) in any institution	204 130	432 532	48 542	139 050	606 895	165 556	387 414	213 517	397 150	2 594 786
% of 16-18 year olds who attend any institution	74,5	81,0	73,4	84,8	81,2	81,6	88,0	84,5	91,7	83,3
% of children with special needs aged 7-15 NOT enrolled in educational institutions	2,3	8,3	26,8	7,4	8,4	15,3	12,2	6,7	12,1	9,8
% of learners in public schools that do not pay school fees	38,0	70,3	50,5	78,7	41,6	41,7	38,3	37,2	65,8	51,1
% of learners in schools receiving social grants	30,7	49,5	53,3	46,2	46,5	47,3	32,4	45,9	44,6	43,4

**Table 2.2: Education (continued)**

Indicators	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
% of learners in schools who walk for more than 30 minutes to the nearest school of its kind	2,2	16,3	5,7	9,1	28,0	12,3	9,3	14,9	13,4	16,1
% of learners in public schools benefiting from free scholar transport	3,6	4,7	0,5	0,5	0,2	0,6	1,2	1,3	0,3	1,5
% of learners in public <sup>1</sup> schools benefiting from the nutrition programme	59,1	70,0	86,6	50,5	60,6	59,3	44,6	67,3	68,6	61,6
% of learners attending school who reported incidents of corporal punishment	2,9	25,5	5,6	20,4	24,5	12,7	12,3	8,0	14,6	16,8
Adult literacy rates (persons 20 years and older with less than Grade 7 as highest level of education)	11,7	26,4	29,0	21,8	22,8	27,4	10,4	23,8	27,8	19,9

<sup>1</sup> Question on public and private school

**2.3 Environmental indicators**

**Table 2.3: Environmental related indicators**

Indicators	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
# of households using borehole water	1 756	15 729	7 828	27 606	79 481	79 515	43 767	50 366	113 191	<b>419 239</b>
# of households using wood/coal for cooking	17 261	395 916	34 243	67 135	589 219	135 058	74 538	332 655	664 822	<b>2 310 847</b>
% of households whose refuse is removed by a local authority or co.	73,6	34,5	54,8	62,4	46,4	36,2	82,1	31,8	12,8	<b>53,1</b>
% of households who collect waste for recycling	9,2	3,6	2,8	3,8	2,0	2,2	5,2	1,4	1,7	<b>3,9</b>
% of households who sell waste for recycling	14,3	66,6	59,9	77,4	22,8	72,4	36,2	43,0	90,2	<b>40,1</b>
% of households who feel that they are experiencing: Littering	16,0	41,6	18,3	28,5	26,8	36,0	22,7	40,2	26,5	<b>27,9</b>
Water pollution	9,4	11,0	6,5	18,7	13,0	15,1	11,0	13,6	11,4	<b>12,1</b>
Air pollution	9,1	16,3	9,8	23,4	14,0	24,5	18,0	28,4	10,9	<b>16,7</b>
Land degradation	14,6	12,7	9,6	22,6	14,2	16,9	18,0	13,1	15,1	<b>15,7</b>
Excessive noise pollution	11,3	36,7	18,4	36,3	18,0	28,3	20,0	27,4	21,8	<b>23,0</b>
% of households who have used during past 12 months : Pesticides in dwelling	37,6	36,1	45,3	44,7	34,3	37,7	27,9	26,5	32,4	<b>33,6</b>
Pesticides in garden	13,0	15,3	12,8	16,6	10,3	6,8	12,5	10,1	8,9	<b>11,8</b>
Herbicides/weed killers	7,9	10,8	4,3	10,2	8,1	5,5	9,6	9,0	6,4	<b>8,5</b>
% of households who during past 12 months reduced: Water used	59,3	53,3	47,6	75,7	69,6	36,2	63,5	36,1	45,8	<b>58,6</b>
Electricity used	62,6	50,0	48,1	80,6	79,2	49,7	67,8	45,8	48,3	<b>62,9</b>
Noise	70,8	68,3	58,0	82,7	80,8	77,0	76,6	62,1	78,1	<b>74,8</b>
Waste product production	51,2	35,4	15,8	53,8	39,4	42,5	57,8	36,9	49,7	<b>46,3</b>

**2.4 Health/MRC/Health Systems Trust**

**Table 2.4: Indicators related to Health**

Indicators	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
% of orphans aged 7-18 years attending educational institutions	85,7	90,9	92,0	94,2	92,0	91,6	94,5	93,1	96,7	92,5
# of people caring for a household member due to frailty, old age, disability or ill-health	58 928	74 993	8 596	29 027	208 871	42 428	120 608	31 100	92 651	667 202
% of people 20 years and older with no schooling	2,2	8,6	11,1	7,4	9,0	11,3	2,9	11,7	13,9	7,4
% of persons with medical aid coverage	25,5	11,4	15,4	18,0	12,5	13,7	26,6	13,3	8,7	16,9
% of households for which the usual place of consultation is a public facility	54,1	78,4	75,3	62,8	76,2	75,1	59,3	76,9	85,3	69,8

**2.5 Human Settlement**

**Table 2.5: Housing related indicators**

Indicators	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
% of households who live in an RDP or state subsidised house	15,7	13,4	21,3	21,8	8,7	12,2	11,8	13,9	11,4	12,8
% of households receiving a housing subsidy from the state	9,6	8,1	14,1	18,1	6,3	10,2	10,0	10,0	8,2	9,4
% of households living in informal dwelling/tents/caravans	17,2	7,4	8,0	14,9	8,6	16,1	22,4	8,4	5,2	13,4
% of households who state that the condition of the walls of their state provided/subsidised housing is weak/very weak	34,3	31,0	17,0	11,3	14,9	11,2	7,3	8,8	7,6	16,1
% of households who state that the condition of the roof of their state provided/subsidised housing is weak/very weak	32,4	31,5	18,0	8,6	8,6	11,9	7,5	7,8	8,4	14,9
% of households who pay rent for a state provided/RDP house.	20,4	10,4	4,0	4,2	7,9	2,3	4,3	4,9	7,5	7,8
% of households who fully own their dwellings	42,3	71,5	64,9	64,1	65,7	65,6	33,7	73,2	71,5	56,7
% of households with at least one person on a housing demand database/waiting list	9,6	10,0	9,4	13,3	11,6	12,9	18,9	13,5	13,5	13,5
Average time household members have been on the housing database/waiting list	37,6	48,8	66,6	65,6	61,6	71,8	33,4	69,1	54,8	49,4
0-3 years										
4-6 years	19,7	18,5	13,1	16,4	24,0	13,0	18,5	14,1	18,9	18,6
7-9 years	19,6	21,4	7,0	9,2	9,2	6,9	17,0	12,1	19,7	14,9
More than 9 years	23,1	11,3	13,3	8,9	5,3	8,3	31,1	4,7	6,7	17,1

**2.6 Social development**

**Table 2.6: Social development indicators**

Indicators	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
# who received visits from community care workers at least once in the past year	22 182	51 719	7 641	18 162	74 907	10 531	50 166	27 759	56 126	319 193
# of persons who received services for victims of domestic violence at least once in the past year	7 971	657	162	9 144	7 781	1 582	29 529	4 034	9 564	70 424
# of persons who received social work services for drug abuse at least once in the past year	722	720	763	631	1 860	2 025	17 340	1 752	3 484	29 297
# of persons who received Child protection services at least once in the past year	112	491	116	4 024	8 869	2 325	14 051	4 565	6 415	40 968
# of persons who received Correctional services at least once in the past year	5 718	8 800	241	8 513	34 201	3 410	12 565	9 341	22 213	105 002
% of people 60 years and older who received services from community care workers	1,7	1,2	0,9	1,4	1,1	0,4	1,1	3,0	2,4	1,4
% of persons 60 years and older that are disabled (UN definition)	19,7	21,7	21,6	36,2	31,3	16,5	21,0	13,4	13,5	22,4
% of persons 60 years and older that are severely disabled	11,4	13,9	14,6	26,0	18,8	10,7	15,5	9,3	8,0	14,5
% of people 60 years and older who received old age grant	52,5	82,5	74,0	62,1	76,0	74,0	48,6	79,3	81,5	68,0
% of people 60 years and older who received social grants	54,9	85,3	76,8	65,7	79,7	75,5	50,5	80,3	83,9	70,6
# of persons 60 years and older	467 850	577 168	99 194	221 568	717 892	281 660	780 250	203 842	369 474	3 718 898
# of households with at least one person 60 years and older	367 139	486 440	78 821	189 841	606 015	224 188	596 036	177 806	312 984	3 039 270
% of households with persons 60 years and older with: Food access adequate	86,3	78,3	81,4	65,6	70,1	78,7	82,2	77,8	90,0	78,9
Food access inadequate	9,5	14,6	10,8	20,0	16,7	10,9	12,1	14,3	8,2	13,2
Food access severely inadequate	4,2	7,2	7,8	14,4	13,2	10,4	5,7	8,0	1,8	7,9

**Table 2.6: Social development indicators (continued)**

Indicators	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
% of individuals with reported HIV/AIDS who received community care	21,1	9,1	10,8	17,0	18,0	15,3	12,3	19,4	20,9	15,1
# of households that received at least one service from SDD	22 329	28 649	6 251,2	21 592	74 866	15 086	73 987	31 387	47 985	322 132
# of persons per household that received at least one service from SDD	1 455 449	1 708 865	304 354	839 457	2 540 401	939 371	3 456 922	946 531	1 298 183	13 490 000
No beneficiaries										
Households with One-two beneficiaries	21 008	23 032	5 829	18 374	66 430	14 312	68 147	29 453	40 828	287 413
Households with three or more beneficiaries	1 320	5 617	423	3 218	8 437	774	5 840	1 934	7 157	34 719
# of households with children younger than 18 years where the household received at least one service	8 469	13 268	2 044	4 189	20 145	6 150	18 165	5 140	14 125	91 695
# of households with at least one person 60 years and older where the household received at least one service from SDD	16 513	16 687	3 135	14 216	55 252	10 912	44 668	23 326	38 408	223 117

**Table 2.6: Social development indicators (continued)**

Indicators	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
# of households classified as:										
Food access adequate	1 241 706	1 313 645	242 391	547 547	1 950 970	750 691	2 829 057	748 440	1 169 824	10 794 270
Food access inadequate	158 917	241 133	39 190	168 240	385 990	101 447	533 100	145 661	124 341	1 898 019
Food access severely inadequate	77 154	182 736	29 025	145 262	278 308	102 319	168 751	83 817	52 002	1 119 374
Number of households classified as poor using household monthly expenditure of below R2500 as the cut-off	722 705	1 369 734	225 095	585 637	1 930 387	732 511	2 048 316	773 830	1 122 639	9 510 854
Number of households classified as poor using household monthly expenditure of below R2500 as the cut-off and who have children aged 7-18	293146	684093	110148	285317	910184	327766	649913	412533	669492	4342593
% of poor households with children aged 7-18 who do not spend money on school fees	48,2	70,5	49,4	82,6	41,8	48,6	44,6	40,8	68,8	54,6



**2.7 Transport**

**Table 2.7: Indicators related to Transport**

Indicators	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
# of passenger trips made per month with each public transport mode Minitibus/taxi	3 217 885	3 367 777	437 831	4 072 355	10 388 463	3 290 433	17 086 661	2 188 747	1 560 135	<b>45 610 288</b>
	1 014 674	267 522	16 775	658 071	1 543 737	696 168	2 493 961	965 905	371 239	<b>8 028 052</b>
	1 265 715	111 668	13 895	5 820	869 624	79 613	3 236 972	34 816	22 749	<b>5 640 871</b>
% of the household's income spent on transport per month 1-10%	80,8	74,3	81,6	73,7	68,0	74,5	61,6	72,8	68,6	<b>69,4</b>
	14,0	16,0	12,2	16,5	20,1	16,2	21,7	18,3	17,4	<b>18,7</b>
	2,6	4,8	3,8	4,7	6,3	4,2	7,8	5,3	4,8	<b>5,8</b>
30% or more	2,6	4,9	2,4	5,0	5,6	5,1	9,0	3,6	9,2	<b>6,2</b>
% of learners traveling for longer than 30 minutes to an education institution	12,1	20,5	9,6	13,6	28,3	16,5	21,8	16,5	17,4	<b>20,1</b>
% of workers traveling for longer than 30 minutes to their place of work	37,4	21,4	14,1	23,7	34,0	26,4	45,3	32,7	32,8	<b>35,1</b>

**2.8 Water and sanitation**

**Table 2.8: Water and sanitation**

Indicators	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
# of households with water supply infrastructure of RDP standard or higher	1 437 929	1 093 558	294 705	801 048	1 914 640	750 223	3 343 398	754 205	884 871	11 274 532
# of households with water supply infrastructure less than RDP standard	39 849	643 958	15 903	60 005	700 633	204 240	187 517	223 721	461 306	2 537 131
# of households with no water supply infrastructure	6 626	432 210	12 741	43 440	410 924	115 872	71 842	124 356	258 348	1 476 358
# of households receiving free basic water	543 472	493 697	104 467	304 178	847 483	246 095	1 064 184	214 133	150 921	3 968 631
# of poor households receiving free basic water	324 154	439 059	89 749	206 782	629 251	201 656	736 024	169 148	128 047	2 923 871
% of poor households receiving free basic water	44,9	32,1	39,9	35,3	32,6	27,5	35,9	21,9	11,4	30,7
Consumer perception index of water quality	1 449 205	1 401 473	291 696	784 957	2 390 355	904 538	3 477 457	861 582	1 240 773	12 802 035
# Safe to drink	1 441 291	1 393 731	289 339	786 010	2 362 523	905 677	3 482 501	834 043	1 250 054	12 745 169
# Clear	1 430 416	1 329 299	286 850	785 568	2 369 974	902 056	3 475 475	846 300	1 204 396	12 630 333
# Good in taste	1 403 541	1 411 062	297 809	814 581	2 346 137	912 299	3 494 320	876 819	1 253 573	12 810 141
# of consumers who experienced interruptions of 48 hours or more at a time	28 517	423 617	22 558	142 670	603 409	179 167	250 667	430 376	485 107	2 566 088
# of WSAs whose consumers have experienced a cumulative interruption of more than 15 days for the financial year	9 020	283 916	10 202	94 690	378 186	137 539	115 506	285 246	418 629	1 732 935

**Table 2.8: Water and sanitation (continued)**

Indicators	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
# of households with access to a functioning basic sanitation facility (strategic framework)	1 402 242	1 008 236	259 863	674 620	1 818 840	626 758	3 108 724	518 524	550 804	<b>9 968 611</b>
% households with access to a functioning basic sanitation facility (strategic framework)	94,9	58,1	83,7	78,4	69,6	65,7	88,0	53,0	40,9	<b>72,2</b>
# of households with substandard toilet facility	75 535	728 551	50 742	186 428	796 428	327 699	422 184	459 394	795 364	<b>3 842 325</b>
% of households with substandard toilet facility	5,1	42,0	16,3	21,7	30,5	34,3	12,0	47,0	59,1	<b>27,8</b>
# of households using bucket toilets	38 005	14 799	7 497	47 254	893	3 297	24 845	8 627	1 845	<b>147 062</b>
# of households with no sanitation facility	23 587	313 177	19 550	17 417	163 094	33 915	32 089	40 469	116 687	<b>759 984</b>
# of poor households receiving free basic sewerage and sanitation	354 926	277 057	100 952	169 730	283 246	139 894	891 003	178 263	90 215	<b>2 485 286</b>
% of poor households receiving free basic sewerage and sanitation	49,1	20,2	44,9	29,0	14,7	19,1	43,5	23,0	8,0	<b>26,1</b>

**Table 2.9: Basic household and population data used for benchmarking the GHS 2009**

Indicators	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
Number of persons	5 369 228	6 649 368	1 147 906	2 904 467	10 460 661	3 453 714	10 556 080	3 610 167	5 230 023	<b>49 381 614</b>
Number of households	1 477 777	1 737 514	310 605	861 048	2 615 268	954 457	3 530 908	977 918	1 346 167	<b>13 811 663</b>

### 3. Technical notes

#### 3.1 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-institutionalized and non-military persons or households in South Africa.

#### 3.2 Sample design

The sample design for the GHS 2008 was based on a master sample (MS) that was originally designed for the QLFS and was used for the first time for the GHS in 2008. This master sample is shared by the Quarterly Labour Force Surveys (QLFS), General Household Survey (GHS), Living Conditions Survey (LCS), Domestic Tourism Survey and the Income and Expenditure Surveys (IES).

The master sample used a two-stage, stratified design with probability-proportional-to-size (PPS) sampling of PSUs from within strata, and systematic sampling of dwelling units (DUs) from the sampled primary sampling units (PSUs). A self-weighting design at provincial level was used and MS stratification was divided into two levels. Primary stratification was defined by metropolitan and non-metropolitan geographic area type. During secondary stratification, the Census 2001 data were summarised at PSU level. The following variables were used for secondary stratification; household size, education, occupancy status, gender, industry and income.

Census enumeration areas (EAs) as delineated for Census 2001 formed the basis of the PSUs. The following additional rules were used:

- Where possible, PSU sizes were kept between 100 and 500 dwelling units (DUs);
- EAs with fewer than 25 DUs were excluded;
- EAs with between 26 and 99 DUs were pooled to form larger PSUs and the criteria used was same settlement type;
- Virtual splits were applied to large PSUs: 500 to 999 split into two; 1 000 to 1 499 split into three; and 1 500 plus split into four PSUs; and
- Informal PSUs were segmented.

A Randomised Probability Proportional to Size (RPPS) systematic sample of PSUs was drawn in each stratum, with the measure of size being the # of households in the PSU. Altogether approximately 3 080 PSUs were selected. In each selected PSU a systematic sample of dwelling units was drawn. The # of DUs selected per PSU varies from PSU to PSU and depends on the Inverse Sampling Ratios (ISR) of each PSU.

#### 3.3 Allocating sample sizes to strata<sup>2</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 #s. Once the PSUs have been randomised, we can generate permanent sequence #s for the PSUs.

<sup>2</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  $[ ]$  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 #s 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 #s)  $i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n$  such that:**

$$C_{i_{i-1}} < r_1 \leq C_{i_i}$$

$$C_{i_{i-1}} < r_2 \leq C_{i_i}$$

.

.

$$C_{i_{i-1}} < r_n \leq C_{i_i}.$$

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  $\frac{R_i}{R}$ .

### 3.4 Weighting<sup>3</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 weights. 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.

<sup>3</sup> Source: Sampling and Weighting System for the Redesigned South African Labour Force Survey, by G. Hussain Choudhry, 2007

### 3.5 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 December/January 2006. 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.

### 3.6 Definitions of terms

#### *Household*

A household is defined as a person, or group of persons, who occupy a common dwelling unit (or part of it) for **at least four nights in a week** on average during the past four weeks prior to the survey interview. Basically, **they live together and share resources as a unit**. Other explanatory phrases can be 'eating from the same pot' and 'cook and eat together'.

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.

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.

#### *Multiple households*

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.

#### *Household head/Acting household head*

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:

- Owns the household accommodation.
- Is responsible for the rent of the household accommodation.
- Has the household accommodation as an allowance (entitlement), etc.
- Has the household accommodation by virtue of some relationship to the owner, lessee, etc. who is not in the household.
- Makes the most decisions in the household.

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.

#### *Formal dwellings*

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.

#### *Informal dwellings*

Refer to shacks or shanties in informal settlements or in backyards.

#### *Piped water in dwelling or on site*

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.

#### *Electricity for cooking, heating and/or lighting*

Refers to electricity from the public supplier.



***UN Disability***

Concentrate and remembering are grouped together as one category. If an individual has 'Some difficulty' for two or more of the 6 categories then they are disabled. If an individual has 'A lot of difficulty' or are 'Unable to do' for one or more category they are classified as disabled.

***Severe Disability***

If an individual has 'A lot of difficulty' or are 'Unable to do' for one or more category they are classified as severely disabled.

***Poor household***

Poor households have been defined households who spend less than R2 500 per month.

***Water of RDP standard or higher***

Piped water in dwelling or in yard, Water from a neighbour's tap or public/communal tap is also included provided that the distance is less than 200 meters.

***Functioning basic sanitation facility***

Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system or septic tank or a pit latrine with ventilation pipe.

**3.7 Specific departmental indicator and question linkages**

**Table 3.1: Agriculture**

<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 involved in agricultural production activities	National and provincial	4.10	Main source	# of households Option 1 in Q4.10/total number of # of households *100
Percentage of households involved in different agricultural production sectors	National and provincial	4.11	Main source	# of households for each option in Q4.11/total # of households *100
Percentage of households involved in different crop planting activities	National and provincial	4.15	Main source	# of households for each option in Q4.15/total # of households*100
Percentage of households who produce crops on 1 or more hectares	National and provincial	4.16	Main source	# of households who produce crops option 3 to 6 in Q4.16/total # of households*100
Percentage of households who own the land on which they produce crops	National and provincial	4.17	Main source	# of households who produce crops option 1 in Q4.17/total # of households who produce crops*100
Percentage of households who sell most of the agricultural produce they produce	National and provincial	4.12	Main source	# of households who chose option 2 in Q4.12/total # of households who produce crops*100
Percentage of households involved in agriculture who received support from DOA during the past 12 months	National and provincial	4.14	Main source	# of households who chose option 1 in Q4.10/total # of households who produce crops*100
Percentage of households classified as: Food access adequate Food access inadequate Food access severely inadequate	National and provincial	4.1-4.3	Main source	Adequate: one or no "Yes" responses for the first part of Q4.1-Q4.3; Inadequate: 2-3 "Yes" responses for any of Q4.1-Q4.3 Severely inadequate: 4-6 'Yes' responses for any of Q4.1-Q4.3

**Table 3.2: Education**

Indicator	Annual reporting level	Questions in the GHS	GHS relative to other sources	Definitions and or formulas
Gross enrolment in early childhood development programmes, including public, private, and community programmes, expressed as a percentage of the official age-group concerned.	UNESCO	1.14, 1.7	Validation Data confrontation	Age 0-4 years; Number who responded Yes in Q1.7 1.14option 1
Age Specific Enrolment Ratio	National Provincial UNESCO	1.23, D	Main source	# (persons aged 7-13 attending educational institutions)/ # persons aged 7-13 # (persons aged 7-18 attending educational institutions)/ # persons aged 7-18
Repetition rates (Grad10-12)	National Provincial UNESCO	1.23, 1.24	Validation Data confrontation	# who attend grd 10 to grd 12 and repeating /(# who attend grd 10 to grd 12)*100
Drop-Out Rate	National Provincial	1.6, C, D, 1.12	Validation Data confrontation	To be done in the 2010 report
Enrolment for 16-18 year olds	National Provincial	1.23, 1.14	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	1.12, 1.13, 1.34a	Main source	(# of persons aged 7-15 with disabilities <sup>4</sup> not enrolled)/#aged 7-15 yrs with disabilities)*100
Percentage of learners in public schools that do not pay school fees	National Provincial	1.19	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	1.15,1.36a, 1.36b	Main source Data confrontation	# persons attending school who receive any grant/# of persons who attend school and answered the question*100

<sup>4</sup> Un definition of disabilities

**Table 3.2: Education (concluded)**

Indicator	Annual reporting level	Questions in the GHS	GHS relative to other sources	Definitions and or formulas
Percentage of learners who walk for more than 30 minutes to the nearest school	National Provincial	1.17a, 1.18a	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	1.16	Validation source	# learners who chose option 6 in Q1.17a/ # of persons attending public schools*100
Percentage of learners in public <sup>5</sup> schools benefiting from the nutrition programme	National Provincial	1.25	Validation source	# persons options 2-4 in Q1.25/# of persons attending Grd0-Grd7*100
% of reported incidents of corporal punishment	National Provincial	1.26b	Main source	# persons options 1 in Q1.26a/# of persons attending school (option 2 in Q1.14)
Adult literacy rates	National Provincial	D,1.6	Validation source	# persons options with highest education less than grd 7/# of persons 20 years and older

<sup>5</sup> Question on public and private school

**Table 3.3: Environmental affairs**

Indicator	Annual reporting level	Questions in the GHS	GHS relative to other sources	Definitions and or formulas
# of households using borehole water	National and provincial	3.13	Supply data towards its calculation	# of households options 3 and 8 for Q3.13
# of households using wood or coal for cooking	National and provincial	3.34	Main source	# households option 5, 6 for Q3.34
Percentage of households whose refuse or rubbish is removed by a local authority or private company	National and provincial	3.35	Main source	# of households options 1-2 in Q3.35/# of households who answered the question*100
Percentage of households who collect waste for recycling	National and provincial	3.37a	Main source	# of households option 1 in Q3.37a/# of households who answered the question*100
Percentage of households who sell waste for recycling	National and provincial	3.38	Main source	# of households option 1 in Q3.38/# of households who answered the question*100
Percentage of households who feel that they are experiencing pollution by categories	National and provincial	3.39 Option 1	Main source	# of households who answered Yes for selected options in Q3.39/# of households who answered the question*100
Percentage of households who have used pesticides and herbicides in and around their dwellings during the past twelve months	National and provincial	3.40	Main source	# of households to which the question applies who answered Yes in Q3.40/# of households who answered the question*100
Percentage of households who deliberately reduce their impact on the environment	National and provincial	3.41	Main source	# of households to which the question applies who answered Yes in Q3.41/# of households who answered the question*100

**Table 3.4: Health, MRC, Health systems trust related indicators**

Indicator	Annual reporting level	Questions in the GHS	GHS relative to other sources	Definitions and or formulas
% of orphans aged 7-18 years attending educational institutions	National and provincial	1.3a,1.4a, 1.12, 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 caring for a household member due to frailty, old age, disability or ill-health	National and provincial	1.29	Only source	# of persons with yes for options 2-4 in Q1.29a
% of people 20 years and older with no schooling	National and provincial	D, 1.6	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	1.28	Main source	# of persons who responded 'Yes' in Q1.28/# of persons who responded to the question*100
% of households for which the usual place of consultation is a public facility	National and provincial	3.51	Descriptive/interpretive One of the sources	# of persons who responded 'Yes' to options 1-3 in Q3.51/# of persons who responded to the question*100

**Table 3.5: Human settlement**

Indicator	Annual reporting level	Questions in the GHS	GHS relative to other sources	Definitions and or formulas
Percentage of households who live in an RDP or state subsidised house	National and provincial	3.10a	Main source	# of households who replied Yes in Q3.10a/# of households who answered the question*100
Percentage of households receiving a housing subsidy from the state	National and provincial	3.11	Validation source	# of households whose response is Yes in Q3.11/# 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	3.4,3.10a	Validation source	# of households with a Yes answer in Q3.10a and response 1-2 in Q3.4/# of households Yes in Q3.10a
Percentage of households who state that the condition of the roof of their state provided/subsidised housing is weak/very weak	National and provincial	3.4,3.10a	Validation source	# of households Yes in Q3.10a and response 1-2 in Q3.4/# of households Yes in Q3.10a
Percentage of households who pay rent for a state provided/RDP house.	National and provincial	,3.6, 3.10a	Main source	# of households Yes in Q3.10a and option 1 in Q3.6/# of households Yes in Q3.10a
Percentage of households who fully own their dwellings	National and provincial	3.6	Main source	# of households options 2-4 in Q3.6/# of households who answered the question*100
Percentage of households with at least one person on a housing demand database/waiting list	National and provincial	3.12a	Validation source	# of households option Yes in Q3.12a/# of households who answered the question*100
Average time household members have been on the housing database/waiting list  0-3 years  4-6 years  More than 6 years	National and provincial	3.12c	Validation source	Average # of years on database for different individuals in household/# of households who answered the question*100

**Table 3.6: Social development**

Indicator	Annual reporting level	Questions in the GHS	GHS relative to other sources	Definitions and or formulas
# receiving visits from community care workers	National and provincial	1.39	Descriptive/interpretive Validation	-
# of persons receiving services for victims of domestic violence	National and provincial	1.39	Descriptive/interpretive Validation	-
# of persons who received social work services for drug abuse	National and provincial	1.39	Descriptive/interpretive Validation	-
# of persons receiving Child protection services	National and provincial	1.39	Descriptive/interpretive Validation	-
# of persons receiving Correctional services	National and provincial	1.39	Descriptive/interpretive Validation	-
% of people 60 years and older who received services from community care workers	National and provincial	D, 1.39	Only source	# of persons aged 60 years and older who received services from community care workers/# of persons who are 60 years and older *100
% of persons 60 years and older that are disabled	National and provincial	D 1.34a	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, 1.34b	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, 1.36b	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, 1.36a	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, 4.1,4.2,4.3	Descriptive/interpretive Validation	# of persons aged 60 years and older in each category//# of persons who answered the question *100



**Table 3.6: Social development (continued)**

Annual reporting level	Questions in the GHS	GHS relative to other sources	GHS relative to other sources	Definitions and or formulas
% of individuals with reported HIV/AIDS who received community care	National and provincial	D, 1.39, 1.32a	Validation; reported HIV in questionnaire will be lower	# of persons with HIV/AIDS who received services from community care workers/# of persons who answered the question *100
# of households that received at least one service from SDD	National and provincial	D, 1.39	Main source	-
# of persons per household that received at least one service from SDD None Households with One-two beneficiaries Households with three or more beneficiaries	National and provincial	1.39	Validation	-
# of households with children younger than 18 years where the household received at least one service	National and provincial	D, 1.39	Inputs towards indicator calculation	-
# of households with at least one person 60 years and older where the household received at least one service from SDD	National and provincial	D, 1.39	Main source	# of households with at least one person 60 years and older and where at least one person received at least one service from SDD
# of households classified as: Food access adequate Food access inadequate Food access severely inadequate	National and provincial	4.1-4.3	Inputs towards indicator calculation	-
# of households classified as poor using household monthly expenditure of below R2500 as the cut-off	National and provincial	4.20	-	-
# of households classified as poor using household monthly expenditure of below R2500 as the cut-off and who have children aged 7-18	National and provincial	4.20	-	-
% of poor households with children aged 7-18 who do not spend money on school fees	National and provincial	D, 1.19, 4.20,	Main source	# of households with children aged 7-18 and monthly expenditure below R2500 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 3.7: Transport**

Indicator	Annual reporting level	Questions in the GHS	GHS relative to other sources	Definitions and or formulas
# of passenger trips made per month with each public transport mode Minibus/taxi  Bus  Train	National Province	3.48	Validation	-
% of the household's income spent on transport per month 1-10%  11-20%  21-30%  30% or more	National Province	3.48-3.50, 1.42,	Main source	Only calculated for households with valid income and expenditure on transport data.
% of learners traveling for longer than 30 minutes to an education institution	National Province	1.17b	Main source	Only calculated for individuals attending education institutions who provided a response to the question on time taken. Missing values were excluded from the denominator.
% of workers traveling for longer than 30 minutes to their place of work	National Province	1.44	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 3.8: 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	3.13, 3.14	Validation and data confrontation	On or above RDP is piped water in dwelling or yard (options 1&2) or tap less than 200 meters from yard (options 5&6) and option 1 Q3.14; all others are below.
# of households with water supply infrastructure less than RDP standard	National and provincial	3.13, 3.14	Validation and data confrontation	On or above RDP is piped water in dwelling or yard (options 1&2) or tap less than 200 meters from yard (options 5&6) and option 1 Q3.14; all others are below.
# of households with no water supply infrastructure	National and provincial	3.13	Validation and data confrontation	No water supply is options 3,4,7-13.
# of households receiving free basic water	National and provincial	3.20	Validation and data confrontation	# of households option Yes in Q3.20
# of poor households receiving free basic water	National and provincial	3.20, 4.20	Supply data towards its calculation	# of households with monthly expenditure lower than R2500 who said Yes in Q3.20
% of poor households receiving free basic water	National and provincial	3.20, 4.20	Validation and data confrontation	# of households with monthly expenditure lower than R2500 who said Yes in Q3.20/Number of households in above category with a response for Q3.20
Consumer perception index of water quality # Safe to drink # Clear # Good in taste # Free from bad smells	National and provincial	3.15	Validation and data confrontation	# of households option Yes in Q3.15/# of households who answered the question*100
# of consumers who experienced water supply interruptions of 48 hours or more at a time	National and provincial	3.22	Validation and data confrontation	# of households option Yes in Q3.22/# 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	3.23	Supply data towards its calculation	# of households option Yes in Q3.23/# of households who answered the question*100

**Table 3.9: Water and sanitation (continued)**

Indicator	Annual reporting level	Questions in the GHS	GHS relative to other sources	Definitions and or formulas
# of households with access to a functioning basic sanitation facility (strategic framework)	National and provincial	3.24-3.27	Main source	Basic facility is defined as options 1,2, and 4 Q3.24
% households with access to a functioning basic sanitation facility (strategic framework)	National and provincial	3.24-3.27	Main source	# of households with basic facilities/# of households*100
# of households with substandard toilet facility	National and provincial	3.24-3.27	Main source	Substandard is defined as options 3,5,6,7,8 in Q3.24
% of households with substandard toilet facility	National and provincial	3.24-3.27	Main source	# of households with substandard facilities/# of households*100
# of households using bucket toilets	National and provincial	3.24,3.26, 3.27	Main source	-
# of households with no sanitation facility	National and provincial	3.24	Main source	# of households who chose option 7 (none)
# of poor households receiving free basic sewerage and sanitation	National and provincial	3.24-3.25	Supply data towards its calculation	Poor households are households who spend less than R2500 per month.
% of poor households receiving free basic sewerage and sanitation	National and provincial	3.20, 3.24,3.25	Supply data towards its calculation	# of poor households who are connected to the sewerage system and answered Yes to 3.25/# of households who answered the question*100