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Summary analysis from Statistics South Africa's 2010 General Household Survey for Gauteng

Produced by the
Gauteng City-Region Observatory
(GCRO)

A partnership of the University of Johannesburg, University of the
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Introduction

This report presents some key findings for Gauteng drawn from data generated by the 2010 General Household Survey (GHS), released by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) on 3 August 2011.¹ The GHS reflects on the level of development in the country and, in turn, on the cumulative performance of various government-led programmes and projects.² The survey is “designed to measure multiple facets of the living conditions of South African households, as well as the quality of service delivery in a number of key service sectors.”³

This report has been produced by the GCRO, in line with our mandate, to provide relevant and accurate data to enhance the Gauteng City-Region. This is the first in an on-going series of short ‘data-briefs’ that will present or reanalyse current data to assist provincial and local government in the GCR to understand key trends, and assess outcomes within their mandated service delivery areas.

While the GHS is a national survey, and offers a country-wide perspective, the indicators presented here only relate to Gauteng. It is important to note that the response rate of identified respondents in the province was only 77.6%, well below the national average of 93.4%. A total of 25,653 households were successfully interviewed during the 2010 GHS. The number of households in Gauteng constitutes 25.8% of all households nationally. Assuming that the survey used proportional sampling, Gauteng ought to have had a total sample of 6,618. If all the 6,618 sampled households were interviewed the margin of error would be 1.2%. However, according to the 2010 GHS the number of households actually interviewed was 3,899. The margin of error to be used in interpreting Gauteng data will therefore be 1.45%.

For the purposes of this short report data has been classified into sections in line with the Gauteng Provincial Government’s priorities, set out in the eight Key Outcome Areas in GPG’s 2009-2014 Programme of Action. While we have tried to group findings under the eight Outcomes, readers should be aware that the survey is national in purview and does not always easily lend itself to this approach: we are not always able to make some very interesting data from the GHS speak directly to one or other of the eight outcomes; and sometimes a particular outcome is not well covered by questions asked in the GHS. Wherever possible this report compares 2010 data with that from 2009, and occasionally Gauteng is also compared with other provinces and the national result. This helps identify areas where performance is improving or declining, and service areas where interventions may be required.

Key to interpreting indicators






| Description | Difference from margin of error | Symbol |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Significant improvement | ≥5% |  |
| Minor improvement | 1% - 4.99% |  |
| Insignificant change | <1% |  |
| Minor deterioration | 1% - 4.99% |  |
| Significant deterioration | ≥5% |  |

Table 1: Key to understanding symbols

¹ Note that this is the re-released version of the GHS 2010. The report was first released early in 2011 but then withdrawn to correct for deficiencies in the data on disabilities.

² StatsSA, (2011), General Household Survey 2011, Statistical Release PO318, 3 August 2011, p1.

³ *Ibid.*

Key Outcome Area 1: Quality basic education














| Area | Indicator | 2009 | 2010 | Performance |
|--|---|-----------|-----------|---|
| Enrolment | Proportion of population aged 7-24 years attending an educational institution | 71.5% | 69.4% |  |
| | Proportion of population aged 10-14 not attending an educational institution | 1.3% | 1.3% |  |
| Early Childhood Development | Proportion of children aged 0-4 years currently attending an ECD facility | 43.5% | 42.6% |  |
| Attendance of learners 5 years and older at various institutions | Proportion of learners aged 5 years and older attending school | 77.3% | 81.5% |  |
| | Proportion of learners aged 5 years and older attending FET ⁴ college | 2.4% | 1.6% |  |
| | Proportion of learners aged 5 years and older attending Higher Education institution | 10.1% | 8.4% |  |
| Learner support | Proportion of learners attending public school who are benefiting from the School Nutrition Programme | 47.3% | 45.2% |  |
| | Proportion of learners who are 5-19 years old attending no fee schools | 20.8% | 23.7% |  |
| Matric | Population aged 20 years and older with matric qualification | 2,148,000 | 2,368,000 |  |
| Literacy | Proportion aged 15 years and older with education lower than grade 7 | 9.6% | 8.9% |  |
| | Proportion aged 20 years and older with no education all | 2.9% | 2.9% |  |
| Higher education | Population aged 20 years and older who attained university degrees | 430,000 | 502,000 |  |
| | Population aged 20 years and older with qualifications from Technikons | 181,000 | 165,000 |  |

Table 2: Education sector indicators

- Enrolment at ordinary schools (offering grades 1-12) increased from an estimated 2,145,000 to 2,250,000 (an increase of 4.9%) between 2009 and 2010.
- The number of people aged 20 years and older who have matric as their highest level of education increased by 10.2% between 2009 and 2010.
- Only 2.9% of persons aged 20 years and over were without any formal education in 2010, compared to 4.5% in 2002, indicating a long-term positive outlook for education in Gauteng.
- The most cited reasons for non-attendance in schools were: lack of money for fees (reported by 37.6%) and working at home or at a place of work (reported 29.9%). The province has the lowest proportion of learners attending no fee schools at 23.7% (the national average is 44.5%) and this could be reducing access to schooling for learners from poor families.
- The GHS (2010) reports on a number of challenges in schooling identified by learners. For example 20.5% of applicable respondents reported being affected by a teachers' strike in the six months prior to the survey (see Outcome 8 below for other challenges reported). The percentage of learners experiencing corporal punishment has dropped significantly from 12.3% to 6.9%. The national average is 14.4%. While Gauteng is doing better than the national average, incidence of corporal punishment are incidents of illegality and need to be followed up.

⁴ FET stands for Further Education and Training

Key Outcome Area 2: Health

| Area | Indicator | 2009 | 2010 | Performance |
|--|--|---------|---------|-------------|
| Number of people suffering from diagnosed chronic illnesses ⁵ | Asthma | 256,000 | 204,000 | ↑ |
| | Diabetes | 282,000 | 248,000 | ↑ |
| | Cancer | 67,000 | 63,000 | ↑ |
| | HIV/AIDS | 125,000 | 118,000 | ↑ |
| | High Blood Pressure (HBP) | 740,000 | 686,000 | ↑ |
| | Arthritis | 261,000 | 229,000 | ↑ |
| | Other | 345,000 | 209,000 | ↑ |
| Consultation at health institutions | Proportion of households consulting at public hospitals | 10.7% | 12.0% | ↑ |
| | Proportion of households consulting at public clinics | 48.1% | 50.4% | ↑ |
| | Proportion of households consulting at private hospitals | 2.8% | 4.3% | ↑ |
| Medical aid coverage | Proportion of people not covered by medical aid | 73.4% | 73.7% | ▢ |

Table 3: Health sector performance

- There was a 15.4% overall drop in the incidence of chronic illnesses between 2009 and 2010.
- The province has the highest percentage of people covered by medical aid in the country (26.3%), but of those covered by medical aid (2,833,317 people) only 38.0% are African/black, while 49.8% are white.
- By population group of head of household, the following proportions of households in Gauteng do not have *at least one member* of the family covered by medical aid:
 - African/Black 82.6%
 - Coloured 54.1%
 - Indian/Asian 23.0%
 - White 21.4%
- High Blood Pressure remains a major health concern, affecting 6.4% of Gauteng's population and 39% of all its people diagnosed with chronic illnesses. This is an indication of the high stress levels suffered by many people in the province, as well as lifestyle challenges such as poor nutrition and lack of exercise.
- The following are cited as some of the reasons why households do not normally use the *nearest* medical facility in the month preceding the interview:
 - 14.3% cited long waiting time. Long waiting time may imply either shortage of staff or overcrowding due to fewer health facilities in the areas
 - 4.8% cited the unavailability of drugs
 - 5.3% felt staff there were rude and uncaring
 - 12.9% preferred to use a state/provincial hospital; and
 - 9.7% preferred to use a private health care institution

⁵ The green arrow in this case means an improvement i.e. the health system has managed to reduce the number of people affected.

Key Outcome Area 3: Safety for all

A progressive society is one in which the policing and criminal justice systems are working to keep crimes at acceptable minimal levels. Social crime, violent crime, corruption and road safety are among the top policing priorities in the province.

Perceptions of safety

- The GHS 2010 provides data on the perceptions that people have of safety in their areas:
 - 27.9% of households reported that the areas in which they live are very safe
 - 14.3% of households consider their areas of residence every unsafe to live in
 - 23.1% of households felt that their areas are very safe at night
 - 17.4% of households felt their areas were very unsafe during the night

Crime

- Stats SA does not directly report on crime statistics in the General Household Survey. Incidence of crime could conceivably be analysed using the Survey's 'nature and causes of illness & injury' indicators such as gunshot wounds, car accidents, and severe trauma due to violence, assault and beatings. However the numbers of respondents reporting being affected is extremely low.
- The information presented below was released by the South African Police Services (SAPS) in September 2011 and we have included it in order to cover this key outcome area.
- According to the SAPS report, the most commonly committed crimes in the province are: Theft; Common assault; Malicious damage to property; Theft from motor vehicle; Theft of motor vehicle; and Commercial crime.
- There has been significant reduction in the incidence of particular crimes as shown in Table 4 below. This information suggests that there was remarkable progress in the fight against crime in 2010.

| Crime | % reduction 2009-2010 | Performance ⁶ |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Carjacking | 20.3% | ↑ |
| Robbery | 15.3% | ↑ |
| Crimen injuria ⁷ | 14.6% | ↑ |
| Theft of motor vehicle | 11.2% | ↑ |
| Illegal possession of firearm | 10.9% | ↑ |
| Sexual crimes | 10.6% | ↑ |
| Housebreaking | 5.5% | ↑ |
| Murder | 5.4% | ↑ |

Table 4: Reduction in incidence of specific crimes

⁶ The green arrow pointing up means that sector performance has improved as measured by a reduction in crime rate.

⁷ Crimen injuria is a crime under South African common law, defined to be the act of "unlawfully, intentionally and seriously impairing the dignity of another".

Key Outcome Area 4: Decent employment through inclusive growth

Social security

- Access to social security schemes is important in cushioning households from the adverse effects of an economy that is not able to absorb all workers.



| Indicator | 2009 | 2010 | Performance |
|--|-------|-------|---|
| Percentage of population receiving social grants | 17.6% | 17.3% |  |
| Percentage of households receiving social grants | 31.2% | 30.1% |  |

Table 5: Social welfare and indigence

Government job creation activities




| Sex | 2009 | 2010 | % change | Indicator |
|--------|---------|---------|----------|---|
| Male | 77,000 | 63,000 | -18.2% |  |
| Female | 63,000 | 80,000 | 27% |  |
| Total | 140,000 | 143,000 | 2.1% |  |

Table 6: Participation in government job creation activities

- The total number of people in the province participating in government job creation activities and public works programmes increased by 2.1% in 2010 from that of 2009.
- Male participation dropped significantly by -18.2% while female participation has increased by 27%, most likely due to deliberate targeting of women. While the programme has been very successful in increasing participation by women, appears to have been at the expense of men.
- 20.3% of households in the province (35.9% national) do not have an economically active member, while 48% (41.3% national) have only one member of the household who is economically active.
- 13.8% of African/black workers take more than an hour to get to work, compared to just 5.3% of white workers.

Income Sources






| Income | 2009 | 2010 | Indicator |
|------------------------|-------|-------|---|
| Salaries | 76.0% | 74.2% |  |
| Remittances | 7.9% | 10.8% |  |
| Pensions | 9.9% | 2.9% |  |
| Grants | 28.9% | 30.4% |  |
| Income from businesses | 14.2% | 16.4% |  |

Table 7: Distribution of household income sources in the province

- Most households in the province depend on income from salaries. However the proportion of households that reported salaries as a source of income dropped by 1.8% in 2010. This could signal job losses due to the impact of the financial crisis.
- Households that reported pension as a source of income dropped sharply from 9.9% to 2.9%. The 2010 GHS does not cite reasons for such a significant fall, and there is no obvious cause.

Key Outcome Area 5: Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities contributing to food security

Under this priority area the province seeks to maximise the contribution of the agricultural sector to economic development, and thereby improve the lives of the rural poor.









| Area | Indicator | 2009 | 2010 | Performance |
|--|--|---------|--------------------|---|
| Households involved in agricultural activities and nature of activity | % of households involved in some kind of agricultural activity | 7.1% | 8.4% |  |
| | Number of households involved in some kind of agricultural activity | 248 000 | 309 000 |  |
| | Of those households involved in agriculture, % involved in poultry production | 9.0% | 7.1% |  |
| | Of those households involved in agriculture, % involved in production of grains and food crops | 12.5% | 5.4% |  |
| | Of those households involved in agriculture, % involved in production of fruit and vegetables | 70.5% | 25.1% ⁸ |  |
| Food access | Proportion of households with severely inadequate access to food | 4.8% | 4.7% |  |
| | Proportion of households with inadequate access to food | 12.7% | 12.9% |  |
| | Proportion of households with adequate access to food | 82.6% | 82.4% |  |

Table 8: Agriculture activity and food adequacy

- There was a marginal increase in the number of households involved in agriculture, from 248 000 (7.1% of all households) to 309 000 (8.5% of households).
- 1.1% of all households in Gauteng involved in agricultural activities produce crops on farmland, while 80.6% of them produce in backyard gardens.
- The number of households receiving income from the sale of farm produce and services has increased by 42.9%.
- 68.5% of households that engage in agricultural activities are involved in livestock production.
- 82.4% of the households in Gauteng have adequate access to food (the province is well above national average of 78.1%). 12.9% of households have inadequate access to food (national average 13.8%), and 4.7% have severely inadequate access to food (national average 8.1%).
- The province may be outperforming the country as a whole, but the 4.7% of household with severely inadequate access to food translates to an equivalent of 173,148 households, and assuming an average household size of 2.9 across Gauteng, an estimated total of 505,494 people may be affected.

⁸ Suspect statistic: change too high

Key Outcome Area 6: Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

| Area | Indicator |
|--|---|
| Housing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9.3% increase between 2009 and 2010, in the number of households living in a brick structure/formal dwelling on a separate stand. • 24.4% increase in the number of households who have fully paid off their houses. • 21.5% of households live in informal dwellings. • 18.5% of households live in an RDP or state subsidised dwelling. • 0.25% increase in the number of households living in informal dwellings (i.e. in informal settlements and in backyards), although the percentage of total households that live in informal dwellings declined from 22.3% to 21.5% between 2009 and 2010. |
| Access to water services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 96.9% of households in the province have access to piped or tap water either inside the dwelling, on site or off site (this excludes boreholes on site). • 140,314 more households received their water from the municipality in 2010 (3,534,246 households or 95.9% of the total number of households) than in 2009 (3,393,932 or 96.1% of the total). • 132.8% increase in households who are not paying their water bills due to inability to pay. • 32% increase in the number of households receiving Free Basic Water (FBW). • 98% of households in Gauteng believe the water they access is safe to drink. |
| Sanitation and waste services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 86.2% of households in the province have access to flush toilets. • 62.4% of the households pay for refuse collection. • 89.7% of households have their refuse removed by the municipality. • 29.7% of households consider litter as major environmental problem. |
| Access to and consumption of energy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.5% increase in the number of households using electricity for cooking. • 1.5% increase in the number of households using electricity for lighting. • 19.4% increase in the use of gas for cooking. |

Table 9: Basics services indicators 2010

- The performance of the province in terms of access to quality basic services is commendable. Access levels are much higher than in other parts of the country.
- The inability of residents to pay for water bills could be an indication of economic hardships brought about by the financial crisis (as inferred by the 2010 GHS).
- While there was a significant increase in the number of households getting their water from the municipality between 2009 and 2010, the number was not significant enough to avoid a slight dip in the percentage of total households connected to a municipal supply. This is an indication of the challenge arising from rapid household formation in the province.
- 1,403,822 Gauteng households received free basic water in 2010. This was up by 339,639 households over 2009. While this is a significant improvement, municipalities may need to extend free basic water still further, as there is clear evidence of an inability to afford water services.
- The 2010 GHS does not give reasons for sharp increases in the use of gas for cooking, although this could be due to the increase in the cost of using electricity.

Key Outcome Area 7: Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system

Household's perception of basic services

- As indicated in Table 9 above, there has been considerable progress made in terms of access to basic services (i.e. water, sanitation and electricity services) in the province. However, the General Household Survey suggests that there remain issues with service quality, and with responsiveness of municipalities to service complaints.
- 70.4% of households in Gauteng rate their water services as 'good', 23.8% rate their water services as 'average' and 5.8% rate their water services as 'poor'
- 58.4% of households in Gauteng rate their electricity services as 'good', 32.6% as average and 9.0% as 'poor'.
- A third of all households (33.3%) in the province experienced a water supply interruption in the twelve months before the survey. 31.7% of households who had experienced a water supply interruption cited burst pipes as the cause. 43.1% cited general maintenance as the problem. 2.6% (or 31 340 households) said they had been cut off for non-payment of water services.
- 15.0% of households (456,206 in all) with an electricity connection contacted a call centre with a complaint related to electricity during the previous year. Of these 58.6% said they did not get a response to their complaint within a reasonable time.

Cost of water services

- 45.8% of households (1,615,452) in the province are not paying (directly) for water services (although of these 36.1% indirectly pay something for water as part of their rent to a landlord). Of those who are not paying for water sources:
 - 13.7% use a free water source
 - 16.7% cannot afford water
 - 8.0% do not have a meter
 - 4.5% do not receive a water bill
 - 0.9% have a broken meter; and
 - 3.5% have made a community decision not to pay

Refuse collection

- 61.6% of households who have their refuse removed (e.g. by a municipality or private company) pay for the service.
- 17.9% of households say they have irregular or no waste removal services.

Indigence

- The number of households who are registered with a municipality as indigent stood at 236,356 in 2010. This compared to 315,497 in 2009. It is not clear why there has been a significant measured drop in the number of registered indigent households over the two years.
- Of the registered indigent households in 2010:
 - 83.3% are African/black
 - 4.8% are Coloured
 - 0.2% are Indian/Asian and
 - 11.7% are white
- This is clear evidence again that black households are still the poorest in the province, with indigence registration being an important element of social support.

Key Outcome Area 8: Creating an efficient and development-oriented public service and an empowered, fair and inclusive citizenship

Efficient and development orientated public service

- The General Household Survey captures some information on how respondents view key public services provided by government. In relation to education:
 - 5.3% of applicable respondents reported a lack of books at their educational institution in the previous six months
 - 2.7% of applicable respondents reported poor quality of teaching
 - 2.3% reported a lack of teachers and 3.0% that teachers are often absent from school
 - 4.6% indicated that classes are too large
 - 3.5% indicated that facilities are in bad conditionThese factors negatively affect access, learner performance and outcomes in schools. While the percentages may not seem large, it is important to recognise that 3.5% represents 94 840 learners.
- Asked to rate their satisfaction with services providing during their most recent visit to a health facility:
 - 67.4% of Gauteng households said they were very satisfied
 - 19.6% were somewhat satisfied
 - 7.2% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
 - 2.5% were dissatisfied, and
 - 3.3% were very dissatisfied

Empowered citizenship: Communication

- The ability to access various means of communication is an important aspect of being an engaged and empowered citizen, reflecting on the ability of citizens to access news on current affairs, register complaints with government, organise in social and political forums, and so on.
 - 93.7% of households in the province have access to either a cell phone or land line telephone.
 - Cell phone use increased by 4.6% in 2010 compared to 2009.
 - There was a 9.8% increase in the number of households with access to landline telephones.
 - 41.6% of households in the province have access to internet, falling below Western Cape with 45.6%.

Empowered citizenship: Public Transport

- As with access to communication, access to transport reflects on the ability of citizens to engage actively in the life of the city-region, and access its social and economic benefits.
 - The 2010 GHS indicates that taxis were the most common mode of transport for Gauteng residents, with 41.7 % of households interviewed reported having used a taxi in the week preceding that of the interview. 8.1% of households reported having used a train. 6.8% of households reported having used a bus.
 - Of respondent households able to specify a time, 81.8% reported that they were able to reach a health facility in under half an hour. However, 1.3% (25 031 households) reported that they would need 90 minutes or more to reach the nearest facility.

Conclusion

This brief provides a summary of progress that Gauteng has made in terms of service delivery and other key performance areas, according to data generated by the 2010 GHS. The province has made significant progress in some indicators, but there are some areas where performance has declined, or where more attention is needed.

Successes

- The GPG's goal to reach children of the age group 0-4 years has paid off. Of all the provinces, Gauteng has the highest proportion (42.6%) of children attending ECD centres. ECD is important in preparing children to enter formal schooling.
- Literacy levels have gone up and only 2.9% of people aged 20 years and above are without formal education.
- The province has realised an increase in learner enrolment within ordinary schools and the number of people with matric certificates increased by 198,000 between 2009 and 2010.
- Incidence of corporal punishment has dropped to 6.9% from 12.3% between 2009 and 2010.
- The province has realised a significant decline in the number of people suffering from chronic illnesses including HIV/AIDS.
- The rate of major crimes in the province has declined significantly.
- Female participation in government public works programmes increased significantly by 27%.
- Proportion of households accessing social security grants is lowest in the country (17.3%), reflecting more people not in need of social grants.

Key successes

- Access to basic municipal services is a key success. The levels of access to water, sanitation, and electricity in the province are very high and well above national average.
- 96.9% of all households in the province have access to piped or tap water.
- 84.6% of households have flush toilets connected to public sewerage, while 89.7% have their refuse collected by the municipality or private company.
- 82.3% of the households are connected to electricity mains.

Failures

- The proportion of learners aged 5-19 years who are attending no fee schools is 23.7%, the lowest in the country and is well below the national average of 44.5%.
- Access to medical aid is very low among the black population (of those covered by medical aid 38.0% are African/black, while 49.8% are white). This has increased pressure on public health care institutions.
- High Blood Pressure is a serious problem in the province affecting 686,000 people in 2010, indicating lifestyle challenges of poor nutrition, inadequate exercise and high stress levels.

Key failure

- The province has the largest proportion of households living in informal dwellings, at 21.5% (13% national), equivalent to 792,000 households.
- Informal dwellings may be associated with limited access to services such as water, electricity and waterborne sanitation, hence poor quality of life.