

LIVING CONDITIONS

SEP
2024



Households | Housing | Services
Water and Sanitation | Domestic Energy

**LIVING CONDITIONS
SEPTEMBER 2024**

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LIVING CONDITIONS

Tawanda Makombo

At a glance^a

Number of households	19.01m
Average rental rate (2022)	R8 654
Proportion of households:	
– living in formal dwellings	83.5%
– living in informal dwellings	12.2%
– living in traditional dwellings	3.9%
– that own and have fully paid off their dwellings	56.1%
– living in RDP houses	18.6%
– that rent accommodation	23.7%
– with access to piped water	89.5%
– with access to piped water in their dwelling	46.5%
– that experienced cumulative water interruptions of over 15 days	20.5%
– with access to flush/chemical lavatories	66.6%
– with no sanitation facility	0.9%
– without electricity	10.2%
– using electricity for lighting	94.0%
– using electricity for cooking	81.5%
– using electricity for heating	50.2%
– using gas for cooking	6.8%
– using wood and coal for cooking	7.8%
– whose refuse is removed by a local authority/private company	58.6%
– benefitting from an indigent support system	13.8%
– with access to free basic water (2022)	18.6%
– with access to free basic electricity (2022)	15.1%
– with access to free basic sewerage and sanitation (2022)	19.3%
– with access to free basic solid waste removal services (2022)	16.8%
a Figures are for 2023, unless otherwise stated in brackets.	

OVERVIEW

Changes over twenty seven years

Changes in households and in access to services, 1996 and 2023

	1996	2023	Change in number ^f	Change in proportion ^f	Average daily change ^f
Households	9 059 606	19 005 000	9 945 394	109.8%	1 009
Formal ^a	5 794 399	15 872 000	10 077 601	173.9%	1 023
Informal ^b	1 453 015	2 321 000	867 985	59.7%	88
Traditional	1 644 394	739 000	-905 394	-55.1%	-92
Other ^c	167 795	69 000	-98 795	-58.9%	-10
Average household size	4.5	3.3	-1.2	-27.2%	—
Total population	40 583 573	62 283 000	21 699 427	53.5%	2 202
Services					
Access to piped water ^d	7 234 023	16 536 000	9 301 977	128.6%	944
Access to piped water in-dwelling	3 976 853	8 598 000	4 621 147	116.2%	469
Access to piped water on-site/in yard	1 491 230	5 668 000	4 176 770	280.1%	424
Access to flush or chemical lavatories ^e	4 552 854	12 664 000	8 111 146	178.2%	823
Use of electricity for lighting	5 220 826	17 860 000	12 639 174	242.1%	1 283
Use of electricity for cooking	4 265 305	15 488 000	11 222 695	263.1%	1 139
Use of electricity for heating	4 030 850	9 545 000	5 514 150	136.8%	560
Refuse removal by local authority/private company	4 841 587	11 135 000	6 293 413	130.0%	639
Communal refuse dump/container	287 205	1 145 000	857 795	298.7%	87
Own refuse dumps	2 905 584	5 498 000	2 592 416	89.2%	263

Source: Statistics South Africa (Stats SA), *Census 2001: Primary tables South Africa, Census 1996 and 2001 compared*, 2004, pp79-98; *General Household Survey 2023 Addendum tables*, Statistical release P0318, 24 May 2024, Table 8.1.1, p1; Table 8.1.2, p1; Table 9.1, p1; Table 12.3, p1; Table 13.1, p1

a Refers to house/brick structure on separate stand or yard, flat in block of flats, town/cluster/semi-detached house, a room/house/dwelling in backyard, dwelling on a shared property, or a room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling, servants' quarters/granny flat.

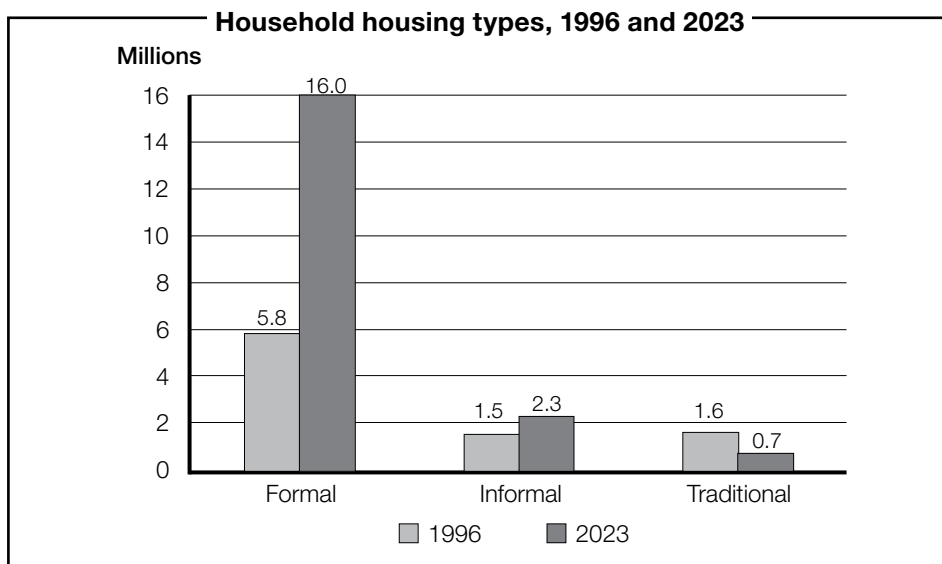
b Refers to dwelling/shack in backyard or not in backyard.

c Includes caravans/tents, hostels and compounds, and other unspecified dwellings.

d Includes piped water in dwelling, on-site/yard, at a neighbour's tap, or at a communal tap/access point outside the yard.

e Includes in-dwelling, on-site, and off-site access, as well as flush lavatories connected to a sewerage system and those connected to septic tanks.

f CRA calculations.



Household housing types and services, 1996 and 2023

Households	1996	2023	Change
Formal ^a	64.0%	83.5%	30.5%
Informal ^b	16.0%	12.2%	-23.8%
Traditional	18.2%	3.9%	-78.6%
Other ^c	1.9%	0.4%	-78.9%
Services			
Access to piped water ^d	79.8%	87.0%	9.0%
Access to piped water in dwelling	43.9%	45.2%	3.0%
Access to piped water on-site/in yard	16.5%	29.8%	80.6%
Access to flush or chemical lavatories ^e only	50.3%	66.6%	32.4%
Use of electricity for lighting	57.6%	94.0%	63.2%
Use of electricity for cooking	47.1%	81.5%	73.0%
Use of electricity for heating	44.5%	50.2%	12.8%
Refuse removal by local authority/private company	53.4%	58.6%	9.7%
Communal refuse dumps/containers	3.2%	6.0%	87.5%
Own refuse dumps	32.1%	28.9%	-10.0%

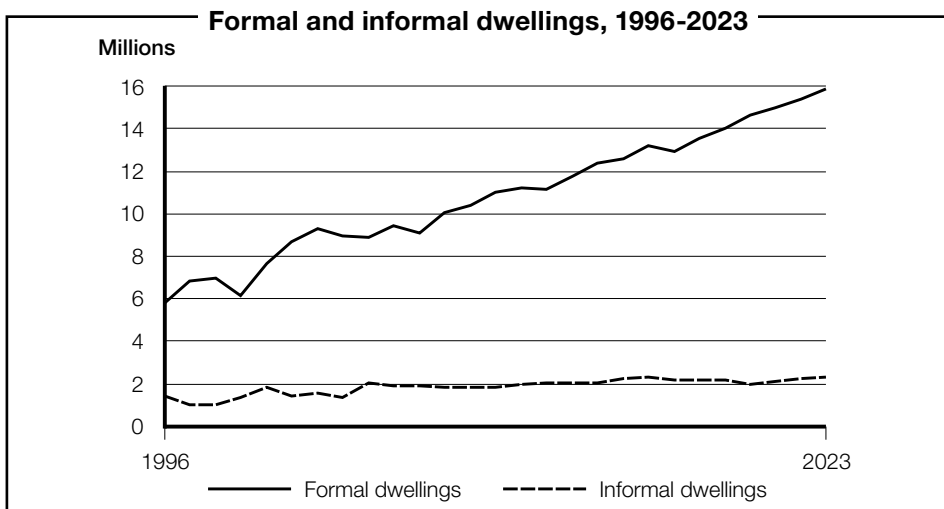
Source: CRA calculations based on Stats SA data

- a Refers to house/brick structure on separate stand or yard, flat in block of flats, town/cluster/semi-detached house, a room/house/dwelling in backyard, dwelling on a shared property, or a room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling/servants' quarters/granny flat.
- b Refers to shack in backyard as well as/including one not in backyard.
- c Includes caravan/tent, hostels and compounds, units in retirement village, and other unspecified dwellings.
- d Includes piped water in dwelling, on-site/yard, or on a communal tap/access point outside yard.
- e Includes in-dwelling, on-site, and off-site access, as well as flush lavatories connected to a sewerage system and those connected to septic tanks.

Formal and informal dwellings, 1996-2023

Year	Formal dwellings	Informal dwellings
1996	5 794 399	1 453 018
1997	6 857 000	1 041 000
1998	6 994 000	984 000
1999	6 176 000	1 329 000
2001	7 680 421	1 836 000
2002	8 693 000	1 451 000
2003	9 285 000	1 567 000
2004	8 974 000	1 377 000
2005	8 878 000	2 026 000
2006	9 428 000	1 880 000
2007	9 079 070	1 918 174
2008	10 071 000	1 800 000
2009	10 431 000	1 845 000
2010	10 997 000	1 858 000
2011	11 219 247	1 962 732
2012	11 142 000	2 037 000
2013	11 741 000	2 058 000
2014	12 386 000	2 019 000
2015	12 598 000	2 277 000
2016	13 212 000	2 313 000
2017	12 968 000	2 204 000
2018	13 522 000	2 184 000
2019	14 056 497	2 179 701
2020	14 631 120	1 985 652
2021	15 001 000	2 104 000
2022	15 372 000	2 267 000
2023	15 872 000	2 321 000

Source: Stats SA, Census, Community Survey and General Household Survey data



HOUSING

Housing types

National data

Detailed breakdown

Households by race and type of dwelling (actual numbers), 1996 and 2023

Housing type	Black		Change: Number	Change: Proportion
	1996	2023		
House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard	2 673 182	10 142 000	7 468 818	279.4%
Flat in block of flats	153 095	641 000	487 905	318.7%
Town/cluster/semi-detached house ^c	96 887	238 000	141 113	145.6%
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	401 253	990 000	588 747	146.7%
Room/flatlet not in backyard but on a shared property/servants' quarters/granny flat ^d	107 585	704 000	596 415	554.4%
Formal^b housing	3 432 002	12 715 000	9 282 998	270.5%
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	373 295	690 000	316 705	84.8%
Informal dwelling in an informal/squatter settlement/ on a farm	1 013 342	1 532 000	518 658	51.2%
Informal^e housing	1 386 637	2 222 000	835 363	60.2%
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	1 612 700	735 000	-877 700	-54.4%
Other types of housing	102 658	63 000	-39 658	-38.6%
Caravan or tent	11 419	—	—	—
Unknown/other/unspecified/homeless	91 239	—	—	—
Total^f	6 533 997	15 735 000	9 201 003	140.8%

Housing type	Other races ^a		Change: Number	Change: Proportion
	1996	2023		
House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard	1 658 405	2 384 000	725 595	43.8%
Flat in block of flats	305 075	292 000	-13 075	-4.3%
Town/cluster/semi-detached house ^c	284 652	422 000	137 348	48.3%
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	82 212	24 000	-58 212	-70.8%
Room/flatlet not in backyard but on a shared property/servants' quarters/granny flat ^d	32 053	36 000	3 947	12.3%
Formal^b housing	2 362 397	3 158 000	795 603	33.7%
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	30 039	47 000	16 961	56.5%
Informal dwelling in an informal/squatter settlement/ on a farm	36 342	52 000	15 658	43.1%
Informal^e housing	66 381	99 000	32 619	49.1%
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	31 694	5 000	-26 694	-84.2%
Other types of housing	65 137	6 000	-59 137	-90.8%
Caravan or tent	5 720	—	—	—
Unknown/other/unspecified/homeless	59 417	—	—	—
Total^f	2 525 609	3 268 000	—	—





Households by race and type of dwelling (actual numbers), 1996 and 2023 (continued)

Housing type	All races		Change: Number	Change: Proportion
	1996	2023		
House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard	4 331 587	12 526 000	8 194 413	189.2%
Flat in block of flats	458 170	933 000	474 830	103.6%
Town/cluster/semi-detached house ^c	381 539	659 000	277 461	72.7%
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	483 465	1 014 000	530 535	109.7%
Room/flatlet not in backyard but on a shared property/servants' quarters/granny flat ^d	139 638	740 000	600 362	429.9%
Formal^b housing	5 794 399	15 872 000	10 077 601	173.9%
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	403 334	736 000	332 666	82.5%
Informal dwelling in an informal/squatter settlement/ on a farm	1 049 684	1 585 000	535 316	51.0%
Informal^e housing	1 453 018	2 321 000	867 982	59.7%
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	1 644 394	739 000	-905 394	-55.1%
Other types of housing	167 795	69 000	-98 795	-58.9%
Caravan or tent	17 139	—	—	—
Unknown/other/unspecified/homeless	150 656	—	—	—
Total^f	9 059 606	19 005 000	9 945 394	109.8%

Source: Stats SA, *Census 2001: Primary tables South Africa, Census 1996 and 2001 compared*, 2004, pp79-98; *General Household Survey 2023 Addendum tables*, Statistical release P0318, 23 May 2024, Table 8.1.1, p1; Table 8.1.2; p1; Table 8.1.3; p1

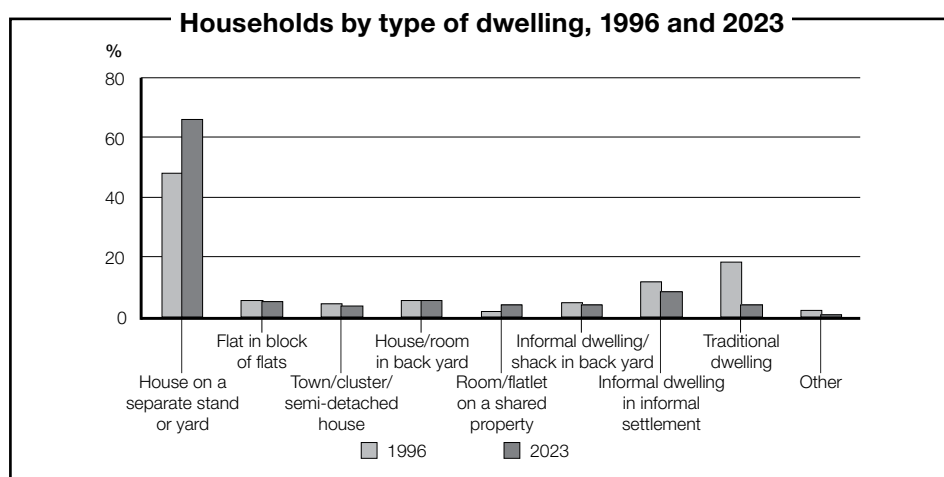
- a Refers to Coloured, Indian or Asian, White (and other unspecified population groups in the case of 1996 figures).
- b Refers to dwellings or structures that are constructed according to approved plans. They include houses on separate stands, flats or apartments, townhouses, and some rooms in backyards.
- c In Stats SA publications, cluster houses in complexes, town houses in complexes, and semi-detached houses are listed as three separate categories. They are grouped together here for the purpose of comparison with 1996 data.
- d Rooms or dwellings on shared properties are also defined by Stats SA as formal housing. They are usually located in communal or collective living quarters that are meant for large groups of individuals or several households. Households in these places of residence usually share common recreational and other facilities.
- e Refers to makeshift structures not approved by a local municipality and not intended as a permanent dwelling. They are typically constructed with materials such as corrugated iron, cardboard, and plastic.
- f Household numbers, when broken down by race, exceed provincial breakdowns. For that reason, household totals differ throughout the section depending on which of the two main breakdowns is used.

Households by race and type of dwelling (proportions), 1996 and 2023

Housing type	— Black —		— Other races ^a —		— Total —	
	1996	2023	1996	2023	1996	2023
House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard	40.9%	64.5%	65.7%	72.9%	47.8%	65.9%
Flat in block of flats	2.3%	4.1%	12.1%	8.9%	5.1%	4.9%
Town/cluster/semi-detached house ^c	1.5%	1.5%	11.3%	12.9%	4.2%	3.5%
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	6.1%	6.3%	3.3%	0.7%	5.3%	5.3%
Room/flatlet not in backyard but on a shared property/servants' quarters/granny flat ^d	1.6%	4.5%	1.3%	1.1%	1.6%	3.9%
Formal^b housing	52.5%	80.8%	93.6%	96.6%	64.0%	83.5%
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	5.7%	4.4%	1.2%	1.4%	4.5%	3.9%
Informal dwelling in an informal/squatter settlement/on a farm	15.5%	9.7%	1.4%	1.6%	11.5%	8.3%
Informal^e housing	21.2%	14.1%	2.6%	3.0%	16.0%	12.2%
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	24.7%	4.7%	1.3%	0.2%	18.2%	3.9%
Other types of housing	1.6%	0.4%	2.6%	0.2%	1.8%	0.4%
Caravan or tent	0.2%	—	0.2%	—	0.2%	—
Unknown/other/unspecified/homeless	1.4%	—	2.4%	—	1.6%	—
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: CRA calculations based on Stats SA data

- Refers to Coloured, Indian or Asian, White (and other unspecified population groups in the case of 1996 figures).
- Refers to dwellings or structures that are constructed according to approved plans. They include houses on separate stands, flats or apartments, townhouses, and some rooms in backyards.
- In Stats SA publications, cluster houses in complexes, town houses in complexes, and semi-detached houses are listed as three separate categories. They are grouped together here for the purpose of comparison with 1996 data.
- Rooms or dwellings on shared properties are also defined by Stats SA as formal housing. They are usually located in communal or collective living quarters that are meant for large groups of individuals or several households. Households in these places of residence usually share common recreational and other facilities.
- Refers to makeshift structures not approved by a local municipality and not intended as a permanent dwelling. They are typically constructed with materials such as corrugated iron, cardboard and plastic.



Change in housing types, 1996-2023

Housing type	Number	Average daily
		change
Formal ^a	10 077 601	1 023
Informal ^b	867 982	88
Traditional	-905 394	-92
Other ^c	-98 795	-10
Total	9 941 394	1 009

Source: CRA calculations based on Stats SA data

Types of housing occupied, 1996 and 2023

Housing type	1996	2023	Change
Formal ^a	64.0%	83.5%	30.5%
Informal ^b	16.0%	12.2%	-23.8%
Traditional	18.2%	3.9%	-78.6%
Other ^c	1.8%	0.4%	-77.8%

Source: CRA calculations based on Stats SA data

- a Refers to dwellings or structures that are constructed according to approved plans. They include houses on separate stands, flats or apartments, townhouses, and some rooms in backyards.
 b Includes informal dwelling/shack in and not in backyard.
 c Includes caravans/tents, hostels and compounds, and other unspecified dwellings.

Provincial data

All housing

Types of housing by province (actual numbers), 1996 and 2023

Province	Formal ^a		Informal ^b		Traditional	
	1996	2023	1996	2023	1996	2023
Eastern Cape	621 495	1 368 000	145 504	86 000	547 624	301 000
Free State	388 432	844 000	162 773	145 000	63 967	10 000
Gauteng	1 434 052	4 682 000	468 365	1 063 000	13 998	— ^e
KwaZulu-Natal	912 450	2 761 000	185 586	177 000	532 048	340 000
Limpopo	607 012	1 687 000	47 865	44 000	312 278	42 000
Mpumalanga	389 628	1 344 000	94 413	107 000	108 206	40 000
North West	498 666	1 146 000	159 385	238 000	50 423	— ^e
Northern Cape	149 664	324 000	26 254	51 000	7 223	— ^e
Western Cape	793 000	1 714 000	162 873	411 000	8 627	— ^e
South Africa^d	5 794 399	15 872 000	1 453 018	2 321 000	1 644 394	739 000

Province	Other ^c		Total households ^d	
	1996	2023	1996	2023
Eastern Cape	17 719	6 000	1 332 342	1 761 000
Free State	9 849	— ^e	625 021	999 000
Gauteng	47 758	35 000	1 964 173	5 779 000
KwaZulu-Natal	30 854	14 000	1 660 938	3 292 000
Limpopo	15 316	— ^e	982 471	1 775 000
Mpumalanga	11 775	— ^e	604 022	1 493 000
North West	12 165	— ^e	720 639	1 390 000
Northern Cape	3 842	— ^e	186 983	380 000
Western Cape	18 517	9 000	983 017	2 136 000
South Africa^d	167 795	69 000	9 059 606	19 005 000

Source: Stats SA, www.statssa.gov.za, accessed 22 May 2012; *General Household Survey 2023 Addendum tables*, Statistical release P0318, 23 May 2024, Table 8.2, p1

- a Refers to house/brick structure on separate stand or yard, flat in block of flats, town/cluster/semi-detached house, a room/house/dwelling in backyard, dwelling on a shared property, or a room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling, servants' quarters/granny flat.
 b Refers to dwelling/shack in backyard or not in backyard.
 c Includes caravans/tents, hostels and compounds and other unspecified dwellings.
 d Figures should add up vertically and horizontally but may not, owing to rounding.
 e Values too small to provide reliable estimates.

Types of housing by province (proportions), 1996 and 2023

Province	Formal ^a		Informal ^b		Traditional		Other ^c	
	1996	2023	1996	2023	1996	2023	1996	2023
Eastern Cape	46.6%	77.7%	10.9%	4.9%	41.1%	17.1%	1.3%	0.3%
Free State	62.1%	84.5%	26.0%	14.5%	10.2%	1.0%	1.6%	– ^d
Gauteng	73.0%	81.0%	23.8%	18.4%	0.7%	– ^d	2.4%	0.6%
KwaZulu-Natal	54.9%	83.9%	11.2%	5.4%	32.0%	10.3%	1.9%	0.4%
Limpopo	61.8%	95.0%	4.9%	2.5%	31.8%	2.4%	1.6%	– ^d
Mpumalanga	64.5%	90.0%	15.6%	7.2%	17.9%	2.7%	1.9%	– ^d
North West	69.2%	82.4%	22.1%	17.1%	7.0%	– ^d	1.7%	– ^d
Northern Cape	80.0%	85.3%	14.0%	13.4%	3.9%	– ^d	2.1%	– ^d
Western Cape	80.7%	80.2%	16.6%	19.2%	0.9%	– ^d	1.9%	0.4%
South Africa	64.0%	83.5%	16.0%	12.2%	18.2%	3.9%	1.9%	0.4%

Source: CRA calculations based on Stats SA data

- a Refers to house/brick structure on separate stand or yard, flat in block of flats, town/cluster/semi-detached house, a room/house/dwelling in backyard, dwelling on a shared property, or a room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling, servants' quarters/granny flat.
- b Refers to dwelling/shacks in backyard and not in backyard.
- c Includes caravan/tent, hostels and compounds, units in a retirement village, and other unspecified dwellings.
- d Values too small to provide reliable estimates.

Change in types of housing by province, 1996-2023

Province	Formal ^a	Informal ^b	Traditional	Other ^c	Total
Eastern Cape	746 505	-59 504	-246 624	-11 719	428 658
Free State	455 568	-17 773	-53 967	– ^e	373 979
Gauteng	3 247 948	594 635	– ^e	-12 758	3 814 827
KwaZulu-Natal	1 848 550	-8 586	-192 048	-16 854	1 631 062
Limpopo	1 079 988	-3 865	-270 278	– ^e	792 529
Mpumalanga	954 372	12 587	-68 206	– ^e	888 978
North West	647 334	78 615	– ^e	– ^e	669 361
Northern Cape	174 336	24 746	– ^e	– ^e	193 017
Western Cape	921 000	248 127	– ^e	-9 517	1 152 983
South Africa^d	10 077 601	867 982	-905 394	-98 795	9 945 394

Source: CRA calculations based on Stats SA data

- a Refers to house/brick structure on separate stand or yard, flat in block of flats, town/cluster/semi-detached house, a room/house/dwelling in backyard, dwelling on a shared property, or a room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling, servants' quarters/granny flat.
- b Refers to dwelling/shack in backyard or not in backyard.
- c Includes caravan/tent, hostels and compounds, units in a retirement village, and other unspecified dwellings.
- d Figures should add up vertically and horizontally but may not, owing to rounding.
- e Values too small to provide reliable estimates.

Households living in formal, informal and traditional dwellings by metropolitan area, 2023

Metropolitan area	Formal	Informal	Other
Buffalo City (EC)	82.1%	14.7%	3.2%
Cape Town (WC)	81.0%	18.9%	0.2%
Ekurhuleni (GAU)	80.2%	19.2%	0.6%
eThekweni (KZN)	86.2%	10.2%	3.6%
Johannesburg (GAU)	81.1%	18.2%	0.7%
Mangaung (FS)	86.8%	12.8%	0.4%
Nelson Mandela Bay (EC)	93.4%	6.3%	0.4%
Tshwane (GAU)	84.7%	15.0%	0.3%
Total	83.0%	16.0%	1.0%

Source: Stats SA, *General Household Survey 2023*, Statistical release P0318, 24 May 2024, Figure 8.2, p26

Backyard dwellings

All backyard dwellings, 1996 and 2023

Backyard dwelling	Number		Change	Proportion of total	
	1996	2023		1996	2023
Formal ^a in backyard	483 465	1 014 000	109.7%	54.5%	57.9%
Informal ^b in backyard	403 334	736 000	82.5%	45.5%	42.1%
Total backyard dwellings	886 799	1 750 000	97.3%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Stats SA, *Census 2001: Primary tables South Africa, Census '96 and 2001 compared*, 2004, p79; *General Household Survey 2023 Addendum tables*, Statistical release P0318, 23 May 2024, Table 8.2, p1

a Constructed according to approved plans.

b Makeshift structures not approved by a local municipality and not intended as a permanent dwelling. They are typically constructed with materials such as corrugated iron, cardboard and plastic and are commonly referred to as shacks.

Informal dwellings

Households living in informal dwellings by province (actual numbers), 1996 and 2023

Province	1996			2023		
	In backyard	In settlement/ on a farm	Total	In backyard	In settlement/ on a farm	Total
Eastern Cape	31 283	114 221	145 504	16 000	70 000	86 000
Free State	50 652	112 121	162 773	33 000	112 000	145 000
Gauteng	153 505	314 860	468 365	438 000	625 000	1 063 000
KwaZulu-Natal	44 410	141 176	185 586	29 000	148 000	177 000
Limpopo	15 647	32 218	47 865	20 000	24 000	44 000
Mpumalanga	24 570	69 843	94 413	19 000	88 000	107 000
North West	45 143	114 242	159 385	40 000	198 000	238 000
Northern Cape	4 971	21 283	26 254	5 000	46 000	51 000
Western Cape	33 153	129 720	162 873	138 000	273 000	411 000
South Africa^a	403 334	1 049 684	1 453 018	736 000	1 585 000	2 321 000

Source: Stats SA, www.statssa.gov.za, accessed 22 May 2012; *General Household Survey 2023 Addendum tables*, Statistical release P0318, 23 May 2024, Table 8.2, p1

a Figures should add up vertically and horizontally but may not, owing to rounding.

Households living in informal dwellings by province (proportions), 1996 and 2023

Province	1996			2023		
	In backyard	In settlement/ on a farm	Total	In backyard	In settlement/ on a farm	Total
Eastern Cape	21.5%	78.5%	100.0%	18.6%	81.4%	100.0%
Free State	31.1%	68.9%	100.0%	22.8%	77.2%	100.0%
Gauteng	32.8%	67.2%	100.0%	41.2%	58.8%	100.0%
KwaZulu-Natal	23.9%	76.1%	100.0%	16.4%	83.6%	100.0%
Limpopo	32.7%	67.3%	100.0%	45.5%	54.5%	100.0%
Mpumalanga	26.0%	74.0%	100.0%	17.8%	82.2%	100.0%
North West	28.3%	71.7%	100.0%	16.8%	83.2%	100.0%
Northern Cape	18.9%	81.1%	100.0%	9.8%	90.2%	100.0%
Western Cape	20.4%	79.6%	100.0%	33.6%	66.4%	100.0%
South Africa	27.8%	72.2%	100.0%	31.7%	68.3%	100.0%

Source: CRA calculations based on Stats SA data

Change in households living in informal dwellings by type and province (actual numbers), 1996-2023

Province	Backyard	Not in backyard	Total ^a
Eastern Cape	-15 283	-44 221	-59 504
Free State	-17 652	-121	-17 773
Gauteng	284 495	310 140	594 635
KwaZulu-Natal	-15 410	6 824	-8 586
Limpopo	4 353	-8 218	-3 865
Mpumalanga	-5 570	18 157	12 587
North West	-5 143	83 758	78 615
Northern Cape	29	24 717	24 746
Western Cape	104 847	143 280	248 127
South Africa^a	332 666	535 316	867 982

Source: CRA calculations based on Stats SA data

a Figures should add up vertically and horizontally but may not, owing to rounding.

Change in households living in informal dwellings by type and province (proportions), 1996-2023

Province	Backyard	Not in backyard	Total
Eastern Cape	-48.9%	-38.7%	-40.9%
Free State	-34.8%	-0.1%	-10.9%
Gauteng	185.3%	98.5%	127.0%
KwaZulu-Natal	-34.7%	4.8%	-4.6%
Limpopo	27.8%	-25.5%	-8.1%
Mpumalanga	-22.7%	26.0%	13.3%
North West	-11.4%	73.3%	49.3%
Northern Cape	0.6%	116.1%	94.3%
Western Cape	316.3%	110.5%	152.3%
South Africa	82.5%	51.0%	59.7%

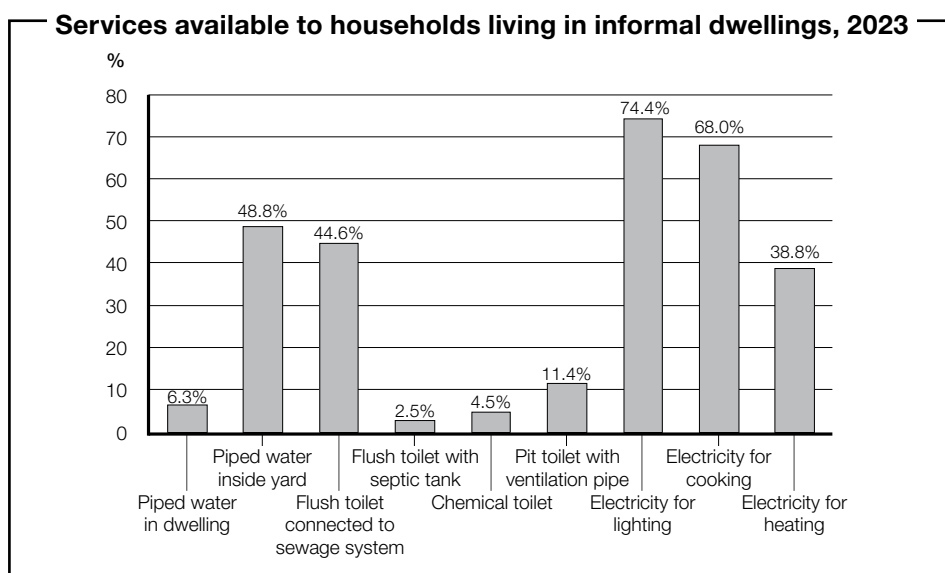
Source: CRA calculations based on Stats SA data

Services available to households living in informal dwellings, 2023

Service	Informal dwelling					
	Number			Proportion of total informal dwellings ^a		
	In backyard	Not in backyard	Total	In backyard	Not in backyard	Total
Piped water in dwelling	73 000	74 000	147 000	9.9%	4.7%	6.3%
Piped water inside yard	567 000	566 000	1 133 000	77.0%	35.7%	48.8%
Flush toilet connected to sewerage system	564 000	471 000	1 035 000	76.6%	29.7%	44.6%
Flush toilet with septic tank	19 000	38 000	57 000	2.6%	2.4%	2.5%
Chemical toilet	11 000	94 000	105 000	1.5%	5.9%	4.5%
Pit toilet with ventilation pipe	47 000	217 000	264 000	6.4%	13.7%	11.4%
Electricity for lighting	610 000	1 117 000	1 727 000	82.9%	70.5%	74.4%
Electricity for cooking	580 000	999 000	1 579 000	78.8%	63.0%	68.0%
Electricity for heating	336 000	564 000	900 000	45.7%	35.6%	38.8%
Total number of informal dwellings	736 000	1 585 000	2 321 000	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Stats SA, *General Household Survey 2023 Addendum tables*, Statistical release P0318, 23 May 2024, Table 8.3, p1; Table 8.7, p1; *General Household Survey 2023*, Statistical release P0318, 24 May 2024, Table 12.3, p146

a CRA calculations.



Informal settlements

Upgrading of informal settlements programme (UISP Phase 3)^a by province, 2022/23

Province	Target	Output
Eastern Cape	115	0
Free State	13	4
Gauteng	1	0
KwaZulu-Natal	2	0
Limpopo	2	2
Mpumalanga	7	4
North West	3	3
Northern Cape	6	7
Western Cape	6	1
South Africa	155	21

Source: Department of Human Settlements (DHS), 2022/23 Annual report, accessed 4 July 2024

- a In Phase 1, metro municipalities are accredited in terms of the National Housing Act of 1997 and submit applications to the relevant grant-making authority at either a national or a provincial level for funding, depending on the directives of the specific grant. In Phase 2, municipalities undertake a range of activities to prepare for implementation of the project in Phase 3, such as acquiring land, providing a clear socio-economic and demographic profile of the settlement, installing interim services, conducting pre-planning studies to determine geo-technical conditions and environmental impact and developing a final business plan. Phase 3 encompasses the actual construction and delivery of housing units to meet the identified needs of citizens.

Terms of occupation

National data

All housing types

Household tenure status by race and sex (actual numbers), 2023

Tenure status	Black		Coloured		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Owned and fully paid off	4 532 000	4 514 000	344 000	344 000	
Owned, but not yet paid off	384 000	184 000	142 000	40 000	
Rented	2 467 000	1 272 000	135 000	111 000	
Occupied rent free	1 455 000	819 000	73 000	75 000	
Other/do not know/unspecified tenure status	68 000	42 000	6 000	8 000	
Total households^b	8 906 000	6 832 000	700 000	577 000	

Tenure status	Indian/Asian		White		Total ^a
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Owned and fully paid off	151 000	66 000	469 000	243 000	10 663 000
Owned, but not yet paid off	58 000	16 000	297 000	80 000	1 202 000
Rented	84 000	46 000	239 000	156 000	4 512 000
Occupied rent free	14 000	6 000	36 000	17 000	2 495 000
Other/do not know/unspecified tenure status	1 000	2 000	5 000	2 000	132 000
Total households^b	310 000	134 000	1 047 000	499 000	19 005 000

Source: Stats SA, *General Household Survey 2023 Addendum tables*, Statistical release P0318, 24 May 2024, Table 8.6, p1

a Values too small to provide reliable estimates.

b Figures should add up vertically and horizontally but may not, owing to rounding.

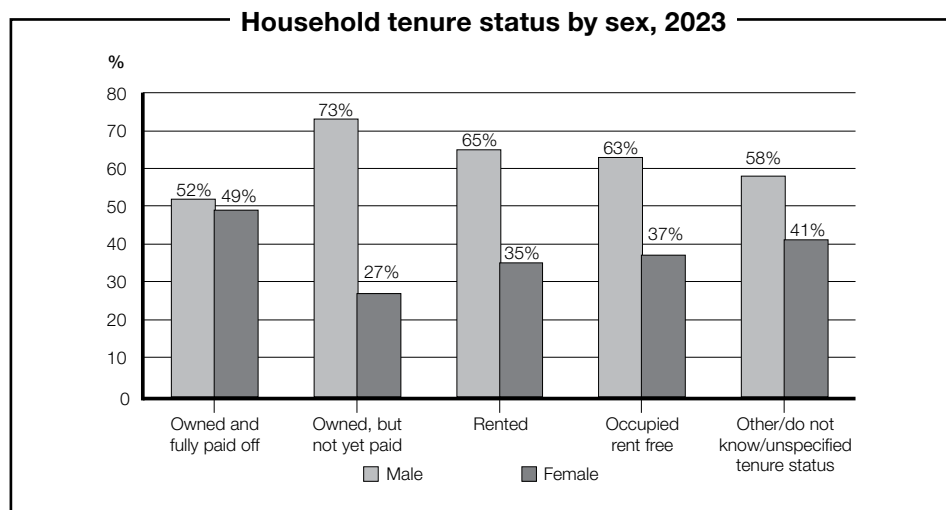
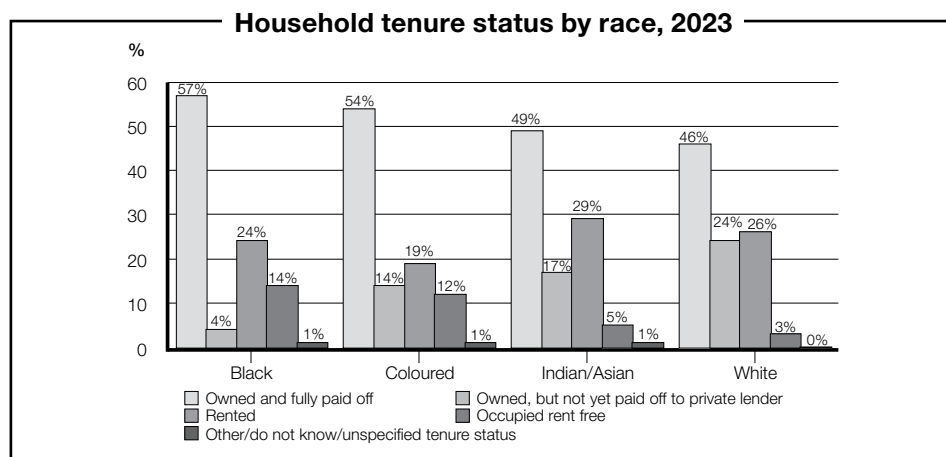
Household tenure status by race and sex (proportions), 2023

Tenure status	— Black —		— Coloured —		— Indian/Asian —		— White —		Total ^a
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Owned and fully paid off	50.9%	66.1%	49.1%	59.6%	48.7%	49.3%	44.8%	48.7%	56.1%
Owned, but not yet paid off	4.3%	2.7%	20.3%	6.9%	18.7%	11.9%	28.4%	16.0%	6.3%
Rented	27.7%	18.6%	19.3%	19.2%	27.1%	34.3%	22.8%	31.3%	23.7%
Occupied rent free	16.3%	12.0%	10.4%	13.0%	4.5%	4.5%	3.4%	3.4%	13.1%
Other/do not know/unspecified tenure status	0.8%	0.6%	8.6%	_b	_b	_b	0.5%	0.4%	0.7%
Total households^a	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: CRA calculations based on Stats SA data

a Figures should add up vertically but may not, owing to rounding.

b Values too small to provide reliable estimates.



Household tenure status by type of dwelling (actual numbers), 2023

Type of dwelling	Owned and fully paid off	Owned, but not yet paid off	Rented
House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard	8 591 000	995 000	1 397 000
Flat in block of flats	123 000	65 000	685 000
Town/cluster/semi-detached house	240 000	137 000	236 000
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	125 000	2 000	750 000
Room/flatlet not in backyard but on a shared property/servants' quarters/granny flat	27 000	1 000	589 000
Formal^b housing	9 106 000	1 200 000	3 657 000
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	114 000	2 000	473 000
Informal dwelling in an informal/squatter settlement/on a farm	847 000	_d	333 000
Informal^c housing	961 000	2 000	806 000
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	580 000	3 000	22 000
Other types of housing			
Caravan or tent	_d	2 000	2 000
Unknown/other/unspecified	13 000	2 000	26 000
Total^a	10 663 000	1 202 000	4 512 000

Tenure status	Occupied rent free	Other/do not know/ unspecified tenure status	Total ^a
House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard	1 458 000	83 000	12 526 000
Flat in block of flats	53 000	6 000	933 000
Town/cluster/semi-detached house	39 000	6 000	659 000
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	137 000	3 000	1 014 000
Room/flatlet not in backyard but on a shared property/servants' quarters/granny flat	121 000	1 000	740 000
Formal^b housing	1 808 000	99 000	15 872 000
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	142 000	7 000	736 000
Informal dwelling in an informal/squatter settlement/on a farm	380 000	24 000	1 585 000
Informal^c housing	522 000	31 000	2 321 000
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	133 000	2 000	739 000
Other types of housing			
Caravan or tent	_d	2 000	_d
Unknown/other/unspecified	30 000	2 000	69 000
Total^a	2 495 000	132 000	19 005 000

Source: Stats SA, *General Household Survey 2023 Addendum tables*, Statistical release P0318, 24 May 2024, Table 8.4, p1

a Figures should add up vertically and horizontally but may not, owing to rounding.

b Refers to house/brick structure on separate stand or yard, flat in block of flats, town/cluster/semi-detached house, a room/house/dwelling in backyard, dwelling on a shared property, or a room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling, servants' quarters/granny flat.

c Refers to dwelling/shack in backyard or not in backyard.

d Values too small to provide reliable estimates.

Household tenure status by type of dwelling (proportions), 2023

Type of dwelling	Owned and fully paid off	Owned, but not yet paid off	Rented	Occupied rent free	Other/do not know/unspecified tenure status	Total ^a
House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard	68.6%	7.9%	11.2%	11.6%	0.7%	100.0%
Flat in block of flats	13.2%	7.0%	73.4%	5.7%	0.6%	100.0%
Town/cluster/semi-detached house	36.4%	20.8%	35.8%	5.9%	0.9%	100.0%
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	12.3%	0.2%	74.0%	13.5%	0.3%	100.0%
Room/flatlet not in backyard but on a shared property/servants' quarters/granny flat	3.6%	0.1%	79.6%	16.4%	0.1%	100.0%
Formal^b housing	57.4%	7.6%	23.0%	11.4%	0.6%	100.0%
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	15.5%	0.3%	64.3%	19.3%	1.0%	100.0%
Informal dwelling in an informal/squatter settlement/on a farm	53.4%	_ ^d	21.0%	24.0%	1.5%	100.0%
Informal^c housing	41.4%	0.1%	34.7%	22.5%	1.3%	100.0%
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	78.5%	0.4%	3.0%	18.0%	0.3%	100.0%
Other types of housing						
Caravan or tent	_ ^d	_ ^d	_ ^d	_ ^d	_ ^d	_ ^d
Unknown/other/unspecified	18.8%	2.9%	37.7%	43.5%	2.9%	100.0%
Total^a	56.1%	6.3%	23.7%	13.1%	0.7%	100.0%

Source: CRA calculations based on Stats SA data

a Figures should add up vertically and horizontally but may not, owing to rounding.

b Refers to house/brick structure on separate stand or yard, flat in block of flats, town/cluster/semi-detached house, a room/house/dwelling in backyard, dwelling on a shared property, or a room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling, servants' quarters/granny flat.

c Refers to dwelling/shack in backyard or not in backyard.

d Values too small to provide reliable estimates.

Government subsidy housing

Delivery of state-subsidised housing, 1994/95-2022/23

Year	Serviced sites ^a completed	Houses/units completed	Total housing opportunities ^b
1994/95	N/A	60 820	60 820
1995/96	N/A	74 409	74 409
1996/97	N/A	129 193	129 193
1997/98	N/A	209 000	209 000
1998/99	12 756	235 635	248 391
1999/2000	N/A	161 572	161 572
2000/01	19 711	170 932	190 643
2001/02	N/A	143 281	143 281
2002/03	82 286	131 784	214 070
2003/04	42 842	150 773	193 615
2004/05	87 284	148 253	235 537
2005/06	109 666	134 023	243 689
2006/07	117 845	153 374	271 219
2007/08	82 298	146 465	228 763
2008/09	68 469	160 403	228 872
2009/10	64 362	161 854	226 216
2010/11	63 546	121 879	185 425
2011/12	58 587	120 610	179 197
2012/13	45 698	115 079	160 777
2013/14	48 193	105 936	154 129
2014/15	49 345	94 566	143 911
2015/16	52 411	99 534	151 945
2016/17	35 289	63 765	99 054
2017/18	49 935	86 046	135 981
2018/19	48 034	77 584	125 618
2019/20	51 166	58 721	109 887
2020/21	39 273	45 551	84 824
2021/22	42 046	28 351	N/A
2022/23	25 322	33 892	N/A
Total	1 317 418	3 451 289	4 639 096
Average daily change^c	124	326	438

Source: DHS, www.dhs.gov.za, accessed 21 July 2016 and 4 July 2017; *Annual Report 2017/18*, accessed 13 March 2018; *Annual Performance Plan 2018/19*, accessed 30 September 2019; *Annual Report 2018/19*, accessed 30 September 2019; *Human Settlements Annual report 2019/20*, accessed 2 December 2021; *Annual report 2020/21*, accessed 2 August 2023; *Annual report 2022/23*, accessed 14 July 2024

a Stands on which municipalities have installed infrastructure for water and sanitation.

b The Department of Human Settlements defines a housing opportunity as the provision of a serviced site on land earmarked for future development, extension of a title deed to pre-1994 tenants of Council Housing, extension of housing finance to people falling outside the traditional mortgage finance market, provision of optimal rental space at below market rental rates, and provision of a subsidy to the poorest members of society.

c CRA calculations.

N/A — Not available.

Qualifying criteria for government subsidy housing

Applicants for a government housing subsidy must satisfy the following qualifying criteria:

- **Marriage status or financial dependants:** An applicant must be married or continuously be living together with any other person. A single person with proven financial dependants (such as children or family members) may also apply.
- **Citizenship or residence:** An applicant must be a citizen of the Republic of South Africa, or be in the possession of a permanent residence permit.
- **Competency to contract:** An applicant must be legally competent to contract (i.e. over 21 years of age, or married or divorced) and of sound mind.
- **Monthly household income:** In June 2017 the minister of human settlements, Ms Lindiwe Sisulu, announced a change in the minimum qualifying household income from a ceiling of R3 500 per month to R5 500 a month. Adequate proof of income must be submitted. The minimum qualifying monthly income for the housing gap market (those who cannot afford bonded houses but earn more than R5 500), was increased from R7 500 to R15 000 [Department of Human Settlements, *Press Statement*, 19 June 2017].

Households living in RDP^a/state-subsidised houses by province, 2023

Province	Total households	Households living in RDP houses	Share of total households ^b	Share of total RDP houses ^c
Eastern Cape	1 761 000	383 898	21.8%	10.9%
Free State	999 000	293 706	29.4%	8.3%
Gauteng	5 779 000	728 154	12.6%	20.6%
KwaZulu-Natal	3 292 000	714 364	21.7%	20.2%
Limpopo	1 775 000	298 200	16.8%	8.4%
Mpumalanga	1 493 000	274 712	18.4%	7.8%
North West	1 390 000	315 530	22.7%	8.9%
Northern Cape	380 000	98 800	26.0%	2.8%
Western Cape	2 136 000	431 472	20.2%	12.2%
South Africa	19 005 000	3 534 930	18.6%	100.0%

Source: Stats SA, *General Household Survey 2023: Selected development indicators*, Statistical release P0318.2, 17 August 2023, Table 2.5. p10; *General Household Survey 2023*, Statistical release P0318, 24 May 2024, Table 8.2, p1

a Reconstruction and Development Programme.

b For example, 21.8% of households in the Eastern Cape live in RDP or state-subsidised houses.

c For example, the Eastern Cape accounts for 10.9% of all (3 534 930) households living in RDP or state-subsidised houses in South Africa.

Housing targets and title deeds by province, 2023/24

Province	Community Residential Units (CRU) delivered ^a	Social Housing Units (SHU) delivered ^b	Breaking New Ground (BNG) houses delivered ^c	Serviced sites delivered
Eastern Cape	0	70	7 638	5 345
Free State	300	150	1 750	5 393
Gauteng	0	1 619	7 502	7 164
KwaZulu-Natal	535	600	1 261	5 575
Limpopo	514	0	7 291	1 640
Mpumalanga	24	0	50	5 782
North West	0	168	5 749	7 264
Northern Cape	0	100	174	1 885
Western Cape	0	493	4 829	2 302
South Africa	1 373	3 200	36 244	42 350

Province	Pre-1994 title deeds registered	Post-1994 title deeds registered	New post-1994 title deeds registered	Post and new title deeds registered
Eastern Cape	500	613	0	500
Free State	0	4 508	1 267	530
Gauteng	1 200	13 028	2 100	1 000
KwaZulu-Natal	7 127	0	379	1 250
Limpopo	223	108	15	1 104
Mpumalanga	100	1 408	2 550	0
North West	1 419	10 045	2 004	1 325
Northern Cape	0	0	0	0
Western Cape	0	5 577	3 719	820
South Africa	10 569	35 287	12 034	6 529

Source: DHS, 2023/2024 Annual performance plan of the National Department of Human Settlements, accessed 7 June 2023

- The CRU programme aims to facilitate the provision of secure, stable rental tenure for lower-income individuals. The programme targets low-income individuals and households earning between R800 and R3 500 a month, who are unable to enter the formal private rental and social housing market.
- The aim of the SHU programme is to create affordable rental housing stock in South Africa's major urban areas which frees its occupants from ongoing government dependency, and will contribute to the restructuring of urban areas.
- The BNG strategy aims to promote an integrated society by developing sustainable human settlements and quality housing. Unlike the previous 20m²-34m² RDP subsidy houses, a BNG house is 40m² in size with two bedrooms; a separate bathroom with a toilet, shower and hand basin; a combined living area and kitchen with a wash basin; and a ready-board electrical installation where electricity supply is available in the township, for qualifying households earning less than R3 500 a month.

Rentals

Households that rent accommodation, 2014 and 2023

Accommodation rented	2014		2023		Change in number ^a
	Number	Proportion ^a	Number	Proportion ^a	
House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard	1 139 000	32.6%	1 397 000	33.9%	22.7%
Flat in block of flats	559 000	16.0%	685 000	16.6%	22.5%
Townhouse/cluster/semi-detached house	187 000	5.4%	236 000	5.7%	26.2%
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	370 000	10.6%	750 000	18.2%	102.7%
Room/flatlet not in back yard but on a shared property/servants' quarters/granny flat	418 000	12.0%	589 000	14.3%	40.9%
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	498 000	14.2%	473 000	11.5%	-5.0%
Informal dwelling in an informal settlement/on a farm	216 000	6.2%	333 000	8.1%	54.2%
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	56 000	1.6%	22 000	0.5%	-60.7%
Caravan or tent/unknown/other/unspecified	52 000	1.5%	28 000	0.7%	-46.2%
Total	3 495 000	100.0%	4 512 000	109.5%	29.1%

Source: Stats SA, *General Household Survey 2014*, Statistical release P0318, 27 May 2015, p138; *General Household Survey 2023 Addendum tables*, Statistical release P0318, 24 May 2024, Table 8.4, p1

a CRA calculations.

Average monthly rental rates, 2010-24

Year	R		Change
	Q1	Q4	
2010	4 127	4 321	4.7%
2011	4 337	4 613	6.4%
2012	4 709	4 892	3.9%
2013	5 057	5 377	6.3%
2014	5 524	5 772	4.5%
2015	5 839	5 950	1.9%
2016	6 089	6 263	2.9%
2017	6 317	6 388	1.1%
2018	6 554	7 610	16.1%
2019	7 551	7 844	3.9%
2020	7 786	7 854	0.9%
2021	7 819	7 906	1.1%
2022	7 958	8 175	2.7%
2023	8 353	8 598	2.9%
2024	8 654	N/A	—
2010-24	109.7%	N/A	—

Source: Tenant Profile Network (TPN), *Residential Rental Monitor Q1 2018*, 20 June 2018, p5; PayProp, www.payprop.com, *Rental Index Q1 2019*, accessed 27 June 2019; *Rental Index Annual Review 2018*, December 2018, p9; *Rental Index special edition Q1 2020*, May 2020, p17; *2020 Annual market report*, p10; *Quarterly South African residential rental market data Q1 2021*, p12; Q1 2022, p10; Q1 2023, p8; Q4 2023; Q1 2024

N/A — Not available.

Residential rental profiles by value band^a, 2023

Value band	Did not pay	Good standing
Less than R3 000	13.4%	69.6%
R3 000-R7 000	5.1%	83.4%
R3 000-R4 500	N/A	80.4%
R4 500-R7 000	N/A	85.0%
R7 000-R12 000	3.6%	88.7%
R12 000-R25 000	3.7%	87.9%
More than R25 000	5.8%	81.9%
National	5.7%	83.3%

Source: TPN, *Residential rental monitor Q3 2023*, 18 January 2024, p9

a Q3 2023.

Provincial data

Households renting accommodation by province, 2014 and 2023

Province	2014		2023		Change in number
	Households that rent	Share of total households that rent	Households that rent	Share of total households that rent	
Eastern Cape	263 000	7.5%	222 000	4.9%	-15.6%
Free State	159 000	4.5%	163 000	3.6%	2.5%
Gauteng	1 324 000	37.9%	2 155 000	47.8%	62.8%
KwaZulu-Natal	577 000	16.5%	566 000	12.5%	-1.9%
Limpopo	184 000	5.3%	265 000	5.9%	44.0%
Mpumalanga	177 000	5.1%	239 000	5.3%	35.0%
North West	251 000	7.2%	255 000	5.7%	1.6%
Northern Cape	54 000	1.5%	57 000	1.3%	5.6%
Western Cape	507 000	14.5%	590 000	13.1%	16.4%
South Africa	3 496 000	100.0%	4 512 000	100.0%	29.1%

Source: Stats SA, *General Household Survey 2014*, Statistical release P0318, 27 May 2015, p129; *General Household Survey 2023 Addendum tables*, Statistical release P0318, 24 May 2024, Table 8.5, p1

Average rental rates by province, 2010-24

Province	2010	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change 2010-24
	R ^a							
Eastern Cape	3 776	5 694	6 012	6 202	6 365	6 650	7 021	85.9%
Free State	3 516	6 054	6 414	6 368	6 418	6 348	6 927	97.0%
Gauteng	4 683	8 000	8 328	8 390	8 379	8 641	8 943	91.0%
KwaZulu-Natal	4 294	7 975	8 241	8 177	8 381	8 801	8 770	104.2%
Limpopo	4 164	7 117	6 963	6 871	7 189	7 657	8 027	92.8%
Mpumalanga	4 956	7 298	7 439	7 471	7 866	8 268	8 369	68.9%
North West	3 474	5 031	5 222	5 414	5 521	5 738	6 301	81.4%
Northern Cape	3 803	7 817	8 101	8 327	8 394	9 248	9 274	143.9%
Western Cape	4 479	9 030	9 171	9 142	9 399	9 872	10 300	130.0%
South Africa	4 127	7 551	7 786	7 819	7 958	8 353	8 654	109.7%

Source: TPN, *Residential Rental Monitor Q1 2018*, 20 June 2018, p5; PayProp, www.payprop.com, *Rental Index Q1 2019*, accessed 27 June 2019; *Rental Index special edition Q1 2020*, May 2020, p17; *Quarterly South African residential rental market data Q1 2021*, pp12-17; Q1 2022, p10; Q1 2023, p10; Q1 2024, p6

a For the purposes of a more accurate comparison, only figures for the first quarter of each year are used.

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

National data

Access to water

Sources of water, 2002 and 2023

	2002		2023		Change: number	Change: proportion
	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion		
Piped water	8 943 000	82.7%	16 536 000	89.5%	7 593 000	84.9%
Piped water in the dwelling	4 409 000	40.8%	8 598 000	46.5%	4 189 000	95.0%
Piped water in the yard	3 009 000	27.8%	5 668 000	30.7%	2 659 000	88.4%
Piped water outside the yard ^a	1 525 000	14.1%	2 270 000	12.3%	745 000	48.9%
Other water source	1 873 000	17.3%	2 468 000	13.4%	595 000	31.8%
Borehole on site	290 000	2.7%	448 000	2.4%	158 000	54.5%
Rainwater tank on site	142 000	1.3%	466 000	2.5%	324 000	228.2%
Water-carrier/tanker	68 000	0.6%	254 000	1.4%	186 000	273.5%
Borehole off-site	300 000	2.8%	212 000	1.1%	-88 000	-29.3%
Flowing water/stream/river	606 000	5.6%	264 000	1.4%	-342 000	-56.4%
Stagnant water/dam/pool	77 000	0.7%	15 000	0.1%	-62 000	-80.5%
Well	146 000	1.3%	68 000	0.4%	-78 000	-53.4%
Spring	208 000	1.9%	130 000	0.7%	-78 000	-37.5%
Water vendor	_b	_b	471 000	2.5%	_b	_b
Other	28 000	0.3%	140 000	0.8%	112 000	400.0%
Unspecified	8 000	0.1%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	10 816 000	100.0%	19 005 000	100.0%	8 189 000	75.7%

Source: Stats SA, *General Household Survey 2014*, Statistical release P0318, 27 May 2015, p43; *General Household Survey 2023 Addendum tables*, Statistical release P0318, 24 May 2024, Table 9.2, p1

a Refers to tap in neighbour's yard or in a public area/community stand. The distance that households fetch water from outside the yard ranges from less than 200 metres to 1 000 metres (one kilometre).

b Values too small to provide reliable estimates.

N/A — Not available.

Sources of water by race (actual numbers), 2023

Water source	Black	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total ^a
Piped water in the dwelling	5 673 000	1 093 000	421 000	1 411 000	8 598 000
Piped water in the yard	5 506 000	128 000	13 000	20 000	5 668 000
Piped water outside the yard	2 235 000	30 000	3 000	2 000	2 270 000
Borehole on site	405 000	1 000	1 000	41 000	448 000
Rainwater tank on site	458 000	4 000	_b	5 000	466 000
Water-carrier/tanker	252 000	1 000	_b	1 000	254 000
Water vendor	407 000	15 000	3 000	46 000	471 000
Borehole off-site	197 000	4 000	1 000	10 000	212 000
Flowing water/stream/river	261 000	_b	1 000	2 000	264 000
Stagnant water/dam/pool	14 000	1 000	_b	_b	15 000
Well	68 000	_b	_b	_b	68 000
Spring	130 000	_b	1 000	_b	130 000
Other	132 000	_b	_b	7 000	140
Total households^a	15 738 000	1 277 000	444 000	1 546 000	19 005 000

Source: Stats SA, *General Household Survey 2023 Addendum tables*, Statistical release P0318, 24 May 2024, Table 9.2, p1

a Figures should add up vertically and horizontally but may not, owing to rounding.

b Values too small to provide reliable estimates.

Sources of water by race (proportions), 2023

Water source	Black	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total ^a
Piped water in the dwelling	36.0%	85.6%	94.8%	91.3%	45.2%
Piped water in the yard	35.0%	10.0%	2.9%	1.3%	29.8%
Piped water outside the yard	14.2%	2.3%	0.7%	0.1%	11.9%
Borehole on site	2.6%	0.1%	0.2%	2.7%	2.4%
Rainwater tank on site	2.9%	0.3%	_b	0.3%	2.5%
Water-carrier/tanker	1.6%	0.1%	_b	0.1%	1.3%
Water vendor	2.6%	1.2%	0.7%	3.0%	2.5%
Borehole off-site	1.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.6%	1.1%
Flowing water/stream/river	1.7%	_b	0.2%	0.1%	1.4%
Stagnant water/dam/pool	0.1%	0.1%	_b	_b	0.1%
Well	0.4%	_b	_b	_b	0.4%
Spring	0.8%	_b	0.2%	_b	0.7%
Other	0.8%	_b	_b	0.5%	0.0%
Total households	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: CRA calculations based on Stats SA data

a Figures should add up vertically but may not, owing to rounding.

b Values too small to provide reliable estimates.

Access to piped water in the house and on site, 2002-23

Year	Total households	Piped water in the house		Piped water on site	
		Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
2002	11 194 000	4 521 000	40.4%	3 096 000	27.7%
2004	11 719 000	4 698 000	40.1%	3 429 000	29.3%
2006	12 243 000	5 037 000	41.1%	3 695 000	30.2%
2008	12 820 000	5 582 000	43.5%	3 460 000	27.0%
2010	13 456 000	5 757 000	42.8%	3 920 000	29.1%
2012	14 152 000	6 304 000	44.5%	3 902 000	27.6%
2014	14 904 000	6 908 000	46.3%	4 023 000	27.0%
2015	15 307 000	7 045 000	46.0%	4 135 000	27.0%
2016	15 744 000	7 339 000	46.6%	4 214 000	26.8%
2017	16 199 000	7 561 000	46.7%	4 463 000	27.6%
2018	16 671 000	7 722 000	46.3%	4 758 000	28.5%
2019	17 163 000	7 708 000	44.9%	4 898 000	28.5%
2020	17 418 000	8 122 000	46.6%	4 936 000	28.3%
2021	17 947 000	8 119 000	45.2%	5 134 000	28.6%
2022	18 477 000	8 459 000	45.8%	5 540 000	30.0%
2023	19 005 000	8 598 000	45.2%	5 668 000	29.8%
2002-23	69.8%	90.2%	12.0%	83.1%	7.8%

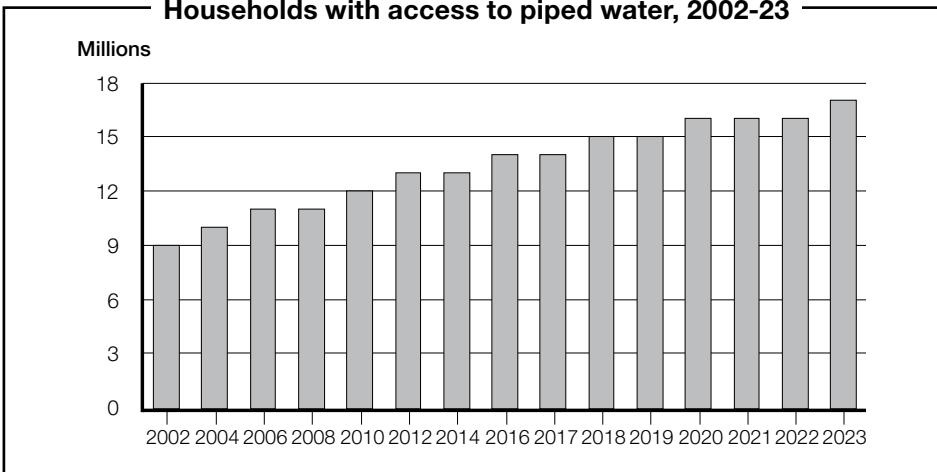
Source: Stats SA, General Household Survey 2023 Addendum tables, Statistical release P0318, 24 May 2024, Table 9.2, p1

Households with access to piped water, 2002-23

Year	Number	Year	Number
2002	9 447 736	2017	14 352 314
2004	10 136 935	2018	14 837 190
2006	10 871 784	2019	15 137 766
2008	11 371 340	2020	15 519 438
2010	12 110 400	2021	15 918 989
2012	12 864 168	2022	16 352 145
2014	13 428 504	2023	16 536 000
2016	14 012 160		

Source: Stats SA, General Household Survey 2023, Statistical release P0318, 24 May 2024, Table 9.2, p1

Households with access to piped water, 2002-23



Provincial data

Selected water supply indicators by province, 2023

Province	Total households	Households	
		With piped water ^a	Reporting some form of water interruption that lasted at least 2 days
Eastern Cape	1 761 000	67.2%	55.8%
Free State	999 000	93.3%	45.7%
Gauteng	5 779 000	97.6%	22.8%
KwaZulu-Natal	3 292 000	81.5%	43.6%
Limpopo	1 775 000	64.2%	57.2%
Mpumalanga	1 493 000	86.6%	66.9%
North West	1 390 000	86.2%	55.9%
Northern Cape	380 000	90.1%	59.7%
Western Cape	2 136 000	99.3%	3.4%
South Africa	19 005 000	87.0%	35.8%

Source: Stats SA, *General Household Survey 2023*, Statistical release P0318, 23 May 2024, Figure 2.2, p3; Figure 9.1, p29; Figure 9.2, p38

a Includes piped water in the dwelling, inside the yard/on-site, and off-site/from a neighbours' tap or at a communal stand.

Water interruptions by province, 2023

Province	Total households	Households			
		–Experiencing interruptions– lasting for 48 hours or more at a time		–Experiencing a cumulative– interruption of more than 15 days for the year	
		Number	Proportion ^a	Number	Proportion ^a
Eastern Cape	1 761 000	548 000	31.1%	407 000	23.1%
Free State	999 000	373 000	37.3%	334 000	33.4%
Gauteng	5 779 000	1 088 000	18.8%	537 000	9.3%
KwaZulu-Natal	3 292 000	1 070 000	32.5%	884 000	26.9%
Limpopo	1 775 000	505 000	28.5%	435 000	24.5%
Mpumalanga	1 493 000	792 000	53.0%	726 000	48.6%
North West	1 390 000	472 000	34.0%	402 000	28.9%
Northern Cape	380 000	169 000	44.5%	152 000	40.0%
Western Cape	2 136 000	51 000	2.4%	28 000	1.3%
South Africa	19 005 000	5 069 000	26.7%	3 905 000	20.5%

Source: Stats SA, *General Household Survey: Selected development indicators 2023*, Statistical release P0318.2, 24 May 2024, Table 2.8, p13

a CRA calculations.

Sanitation

National data

Sanitation facilities by race (actual numbers), 2023

Sanitation facility	Black	Coloured	Indian/ Asian	White	Total ^a
Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system	8 558 000	1 157 000	430 000	1 436 000	11 582 000
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	743 000	50 000	6 000	104 000	903 000
Pour flush toilet connected to a septic tank	53 000	2 000	– ^b	1 000	56 000
Portable flush toilet	176 000	3 000	– ^b	– ^b	179 000
Chemical toilet	3 270 000	16 000	3 000	1 000	3 290 000
Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe	12 800 000	1 228 000	439 000	1 542 000	16 010 000
Total functioning/hygienic sanitation facilities	1 884 000	7 000	3 000	–^b	1 893 000
Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe	676 000	7 000	– ^b	– ^b	683 000
Bucket toilet	152 000	4 000	– ^b	– ^b	156 000
No toilet facility	19 000	10 000	– ^b	– ^b	29 000
Composting toilet	147 000	18 000	– ^b	– ^b	164 000
Urine diversion dry toilet	16 000	2 000	– ^b	3 000	21 000
Other/unspecified	44 000	2 000	– ^b	1 000	47 000
Total substandard toilet facilities	2 938 000	50 000	3 000	4 000	2 993 000
Total households^a	15 738 000	1 277 000	444 000	1 546 000	19 005 000

Source: Stats SA, *General Household Survey 2023 Addendum tables*, Statistical release P0318, 24 May 2024, Table 12.2, p144

a Figures should add up vertically and horizontally but may not, owing to rounding.

b Values too small to provide reliable estimates.

Sanitation facilities by race (proportions), 2023

Sanitation facility	Black	Coloured	Indian/ Asian	White	Total
Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system	54.4%	90.6%	96.8%	92.9%	60.9%
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	4.7%	3.9%	1.4%	6.7%	4.8%
Pour flush toilet connected to a septic tank	0.3%	0.2%	– ^b	0.1%	0.3%
Portable flush toilet	1.1%	0.2%	– ^b	– ^b	0.9%
Chemical toilet	20.8%	1.3%	0.7%	0.1%	17.3%
Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe	81.3%	96.2%	98.9%	99.7%	84.2%
Total functioning/hygienic sanitation facilities	12.0%	0.5%	0.7%	–^b	10.0%
Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe	4.3%	0.5%	– ^b	– ^b	3.6%
Bucket toilet	1.0%	0.3%	– ^b	– ^b	0.8%
No toilet facility	0.1%	0.8%	– ^b	– ^b	0.2%
Composting toilet	0.9%	1.4%	– ^b	– ^b	0.9%
Urine diversion dry toilet	0.1%	0.2%	– ^b	0.2%	0.1%
Other/unspecified	0.3%	0.2%	– ^b	0.1%	0.2%
Total substandard toilet facilities	18.7%	3.9%	0.7%	0.3%	15.7%
Total households^a	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: CRA calculations based on Stats SA data

a Figures should add up vertically but may not, owing to rounding.

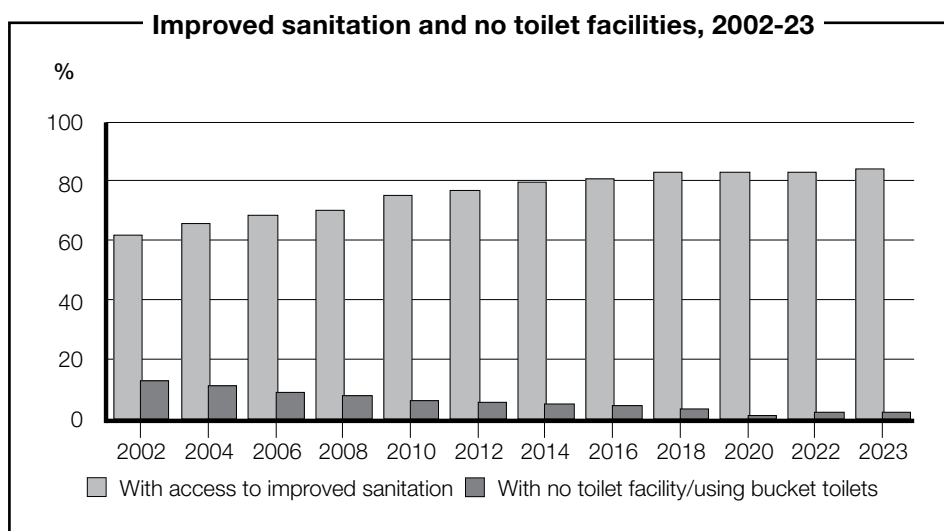
b Values too small to provide reliable estimates.

Improved sanitation and no toilet facilities, 2002-23

Year	Households	
	With access to improved sanitation ^a	With no toilet facility/using bucket toilets
2002	61.7%	12.6%
2004	65.9%	10.7%
2006	68.3%	8.4%
2008	70.0%	7.6%
2010	75.4%	5.8%
2012	77.0%	5.4%
2014	79.5%	4.9%
2016	81.0%	4.2%
2018	83.0%	2.8%
2020	83.2%	0.6%
2022	83.2%	1.8%
2023	84.2%	1.8%

Source: Stats SA, General Household Survey data, 2002-23

a Households with access to improved sanitation, also known as households with access to RDP-standard sanitation or functioning/hygienic sanitation facilities, are those that have access to a flush toilet connected either to a public sewerage system or a flush toilet connected to a septic tank, a chemical toilet, and have a pit toilet with a ventilation pipe.



Provincial data

Selected sanitation indicators by province (actual numbers), 2023

Province	Total households	Households			
		With functioning basic sanitation facility ^a	With substandard sanitation facility ^b	Using bucket toilet ^c	With no sanitation facility
Eastern Cape	1 761 000	1 553 000	206 000	7 000	39 000
Free State	999 000	868 000	127 000	14 000	11 000
Gauteng	5 779 000	5 332 000	446 000	91 000	6 000
KwaZulu-Natal	3 292 000	2 786 000	506 000	7 000	25 000
Limpopo	1 775 000	1 100 000	670 000	— ^e	11 000
Mpumalanga	1 493 000	1 004 000	488 000	— ^e	10 000
North West	1 390 000	980 000	409 000	— ^e	35 000
Northern Cape	380 000	318 000	58 000	4 000	18 000
Western Cape	2 136 000	2 059 000	68 000	59 000	9 000
South Africa^d	19 005 000	16 010 000	2 992 000	185 000	164 000

Source: Stats SA, *General Household Survey 2023*, Statistical release P0318, 24 May 2024, Figure 2.2, p3; Table 12.1, p143

a Households with access to improved sanitation, also known as households with access to RDP-standard sanitation or functioning/hygienic sanitation facilities, are those that have access to a flush toilet connected either to a public sewerage system or a flush toilet connected to a septic tank, a chemical toilet, or a pit toilet with a ventilation pipe.

b Households with substandard toilet facilities are those that use pit latrines without ventilation, bucket toilets, other unspecified facilities, or have no access to toilet facilities at all.

c Includes bucket toilets collected by municipalities as well as those emptied by households. These figures are included under substandard toilet facilities.

d Figures should add up vertically but may not, owing to rounding.

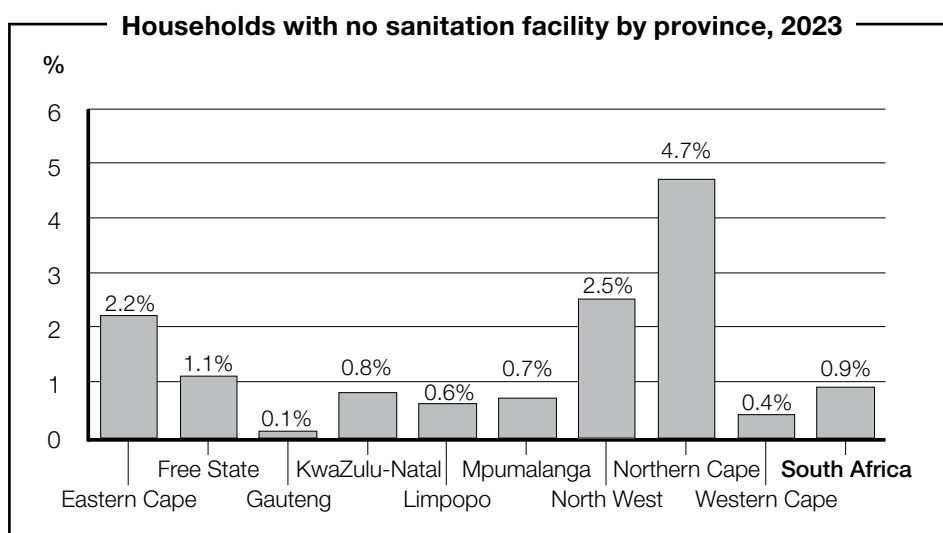
N/A — Not available.

Selected sanitation indicators by province (proportions), 2023

Province	Households				
	With functioning basic sanitation facility ^a	With substandard sanitation facility ^b	Total ^c	Using bucket toilets ^d	With no sanitation facility
Eastern Cape	88.2%	11.7%	100.0%	0.4%	2.2%
Free State	86.9%	12.7%	100.0%	1.4%	1.1%
Gauteng	92.3%	7.7%	100.0%	1.6%	0.1%
KwaZulu-Natal	84.6%	15.4%	100.0%	0.2%	0.8%
Limpopo	62.0%	37.7%	100.0%	– ^e	0.6%
Mpumalanga	67.2%	32.7%	100.0%	– ^e	0.7%
North West	70.5%	29.4%	100.0%	– ^e	2.5%
Northern Cape	83.7%	15.3%	100.0%	1.1%	4.7%
Western Cape	96.4%	3.2%	100.0%	2.8%	0.4%
South Africa	84.2%	15.7%	100.0%	1.0%	0.9%

Source: CRA calculations based on Stats SA data

- Households with access to improved sanitation, also known as households with access to RDP-standard sanitation or functioning/hygienic sanitation facilities, are those that have access to a flush toilet connected either to a public sewerage system or a flush toilet connected to a septic tank, a chemical toilet, or a pit toilet with a ventilation pipe.
- Households with substandard toilet facilities are those that use pit latrines without ventilation, bucket toilets, other unspecified facilities, or those with no access to toilet facilities at all.
- Figures should add up horizontally but may not, owing to rounding.
- Includes bucket toilets collected by municipalities as well as those emptied by households. These figures are included under substandard toilet facilities.
- Values too small to provide reliable estimates.



DOMESTIC ENERGY

Sources of energy

National data

Sources of energy by race (actual numbers), 2023

	Black	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total ^a
Lighting					
Source					
Electricity	14 649 000	1 236 000	441 000	1 534 000	17 860 000
Candles	772 000	28 000	_b	_b	805 000
Other	317 000	8 000	_b	6 000	340 000
Total^a households	15 738 000	1 277 000	444 000	1 546 000	19 005 000
Cooking					
Electricity	12 903 000	1 009 000	395 000	1 180 000	15 488 000
Gas	650 000	230 000	43 000	361 000	1 283 000
Paraffin	479 000	4 000	_b	_b	483 000
Wood and coal	1 510 000	28 000	_b	_b	1 487 000
Other	197 000	_b	_b	_b	265 000
Total^a households	15 738 000	1 277 000	444 000	1 546 000	19 005 000
Heating					
Electricity	7 570 000	631 000	350 000	992 000	9 545 000
Gas	399 000	55 000	13 000	187 000	654 000
Paraffin	760 000	9 000	_b	_b	770 000
Wood and coal	2 082 000	83 000	10 000	73 000	2 251 000
Other	4 927 000	496 000	66 000	294 000	5 787 000
Total^a households	15 738 000	1 277 000	444 000	1 546 000	19 005 000

Source: Stats SA, *General Household Survey 2023 Addendum tables*, Statistical release P0318, 24 May 2024, Table 11.3.1, p1; Table 11.3.2, p1; Table 11.3.3, p1

a Figures should add up vertically and horizontally but may not, owing to rounding.

b Values too small to provide reliable estimates.

c Any other sources of energy not mentioned. Focus was on the primary energy sources within each respective category.

Sources of energy by race (proportions), 2023

Source	Black	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total ^a
Lighting					
Electricity	93.1%	96.8%	99.3%	99.2%	94.0%
Candles	4.9%	2.2%	_ ^b	_ ^b	4.2%
None/other ^c	2.0%	0.6%	_ ^b	0.4%	1.8%
Total^a households	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cooking					
Electricity	82.0%	79.0%	89.0%	76.3%	81.5%
Gas	4.1%	18.0%	9.7%	23.4%	6.8%
Paraffin	3.0%	0.3%	_ ^b	_ ^b	2.5%
Wood and coal	9.6%	2.2%	_ ^b	_ ^b	7.8%
None/other ^c	1.3%	_ ^b	_ ^b	_ ^b	1.4%
Total^a households	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Heating					
Electricity	48.1%	49.4%	78.8%	64.2%	50.2%
Gas	2.5%	4.3%	2.9%	12.1%	3.4%
Paraffin	4.8%	0.7%	_ ^b	_ ^b	4.1%
Wood and coal	13.2%	6.5%	2.3%	4.7%	11.8%
None/other ^c	31.3%	38.8%	14.9%	19.0%	30.4%
Total^a households	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: CRA calculations based on Stats SA data

- a Figures should add up vertically and horizontally but may not, owing to rounding.
 b Values too small to provide reliable estimates.
 c Any other sources of energy not mentioned. Focus was on the primary energy sources within each respective category.

Change in household sources and uses of energy, 1996-2023

Source	1996	2023	Change
Lighting^a			
Electricity	58.2%	94.0%	61.5%
Candles	28.7%	4.2%	-85.2%
None/other ^c	_ ^b	1.8%	_ ^b
Cooking			
Electricity	47.5%	81.5%	71.6%
Gas	3.2%	6.8%	111.0%
Paraffin	21.6%	2.5%	-88.2%
Wood and coal	26.6%	7.8%	-70.6%
None/other ^c	_ ^b	1.4%	_ ^b
Heating			
Electricity	46.3%	50.2%	8.5%
Gas	0.2%	3.4%	1 620.6%
Paraffin	1.2%	4.1%	237.6%
Wood and coal	42.7%	11.8%	-72.3%
None/other ^c	0.1%	30.4%	30 349.9%

Source: CRA calculations based on Stats SA data

- a Stats SA does not list wood and coal as sources of energy for lighting in 1996 but does so for 2022. Therefore, this table has no data showing wood and coal as sources of energy since there is no earlier data to compare with.
 b Values too small to provide reliable estimates.

Electrification

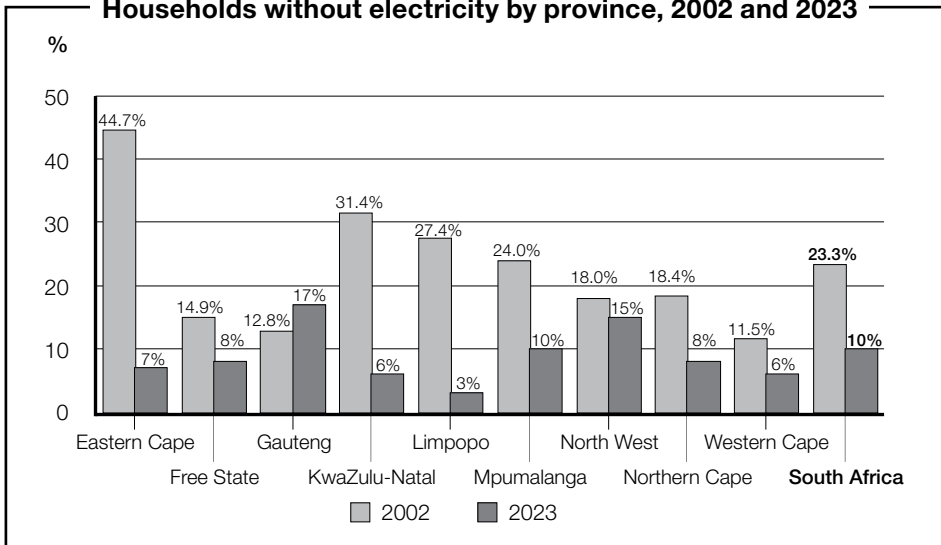
Provincial data

Households with and without electricity by province, 2002 and 2023

Province	2002		2022	
	With electricity ^a	Without electricity	With electricity ^a	Without electricity
Eastern Cape	55.3%	44.7%	92.6%	7.4%
Free State	85.1%	14.9%	92.1%	7.9%
Gauteng	87.2%	12.8%	83.0%	17.0%
KwaZulu-Natal	68.6%	31.4%	94.1%	5.9%
Limpopo	72.6%	27.4%	97.1%	2.9%
Mpumalanga	76.0%	24.0%	89.7%	10.3%
North West	82.0%	18.0%	85.3%	14.7%
Northern Cape	81.6%	18.4%	92.1%	7.9%
Western Cape	88.5%	11.5%	94.3%	5.7%
South Africa	76.7%	23.3%	89.8%	10.2%

Source: Stats SA, *General Household Survey 2023*, Statistical release P0318, 24 May 2024, Figure 11.1, p41
 a For example, in 2023, 89.8% of households in the country were connected to mains electricity only.

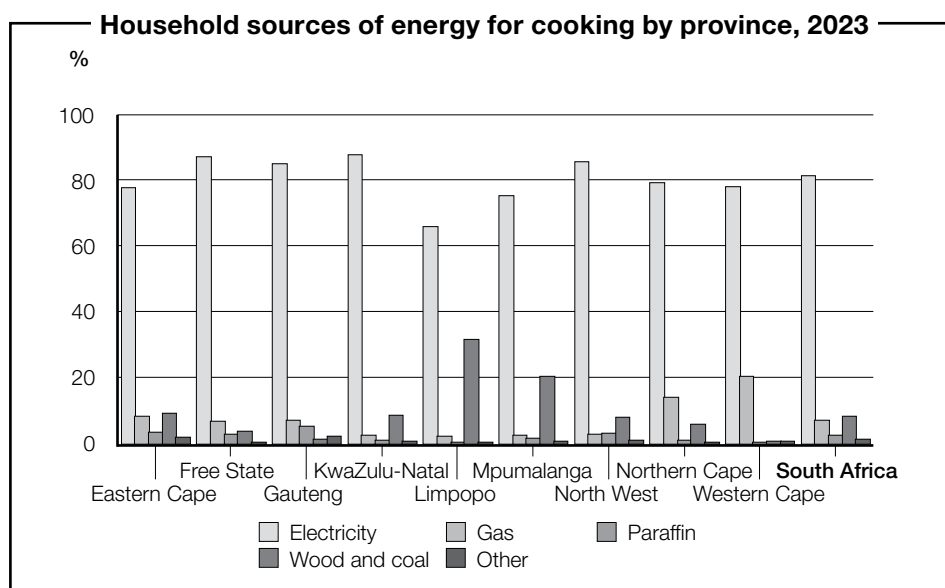
Households without electricity by province, 2002 and 2023



Household sources of energy for cooking by province, 2023

Province	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood and coal	Other
Eastern Cape	77.6%	8.1%	3.2%	9.2%	1.8%
Free State	87.0%	6.5%	2.6%	3.6%	0.3%
Gauteng	85.0%	6.8%	5.1%	1.1%	2.1%
KwaZulu-Natal	87.8%	2.5%	0.9%	8.4%	0.5%
Limpopo	65.9%	2.1%	0.2%	31.4%	0.4%
Mpumalanga	75.3%	2.5%	1.5%	20.3%	0.5%
North West	85.7%	2.8%	3.0%	7.8%	0.8%
Northern Cape	79.1%	13.8%	0.9%	5.8%	0.4%
Western Cape	78.0%	20.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%
South Africa	81.4%	6.8%	2.5%	8.1%	1.1%

Source: Stats SA, General Household Survey 2023, Statistical release P0318, 24 May 2024, Figure 11.5, p44



REFUSE DISPOSAL

Household refuse removal by race (actual numbers), 2023

Refuse removal method	Black	Coloured	Indian/ Asian	White	Total ^a
Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week	8 011 000	1 129 000	310 000	1 288 000	10 738 000
Removed by local authority/private company less often than once a week	348 000	20 000	6 000	23 000	397 000
Removed by community members, contracted by the municipality, at least once a week	416 000	18 000	104 000	75 000	613 000
Removed by community members, contracted by the municipality, less often than once a week	70 000	_b	_b	_b	73 000
Removed by community members at least once a week	22 000	20 000	_b	4 000	45 000
Removed by community members less often than once a week	15 000	5 000	_b	_b	23 000
Communal refuse dump	729 000	17 000	10 000	17 000	773 000
Communal container/central collection point	329 000	8 000	3 000	32 000	372 000
Own refuse dump	5 364 000	40 000	8 000	85 000	5 498 000
Dump or leave rubbish anywhere	370 000	13 000	_b	4 000	389 000
Other	64 000	6 000	_b	12 000	83 000
Unspecified	_b	_b	_b	_b	_b
Total	15 738 000	1 277 000	444 000	1 546 000	19 005 000

Source: Stats SA, *General Household Survey 2023 Addendum tables*, Statistical release P0318, 24 March 2024, Table 13.1, p1

a Figures should add up vertically and horizontally but may not, owing to rounding.

b Values too small to provide reliable estimates.

Household refuse removal by race (proportions), 2023

Refuse removal method	Black	Coloured	Indian/ Asian	White	Total^a
Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week	50.9%	88.4%	69.8%	83.3%	56.5%
Removed by local authority/private company less often than once a week	2.2%	1.6%	1.4%	1.5%	2.1%
Removed by community members, contracted by the municipality, at least once a week	2.6%	1.4%	23.4%	4.9%	3.2%
Removed by community members, contracted by the municipality, less often than once a week	0.4%	_b	_b	_b	0.4%
Removed by community members at least once a week	0.1%	1.6%	_b	0.3%	0.2%
Removed by community members less often than once a week	0.1%	0.4%	_b	_b	0.1%
Communal refuse dump	4.6%	1.3%	2.3%	1.1%	4.1%
Communal container/central collection point	2.1%	0.6%	0.7%	2.1%	2.0%
Own refuse dump	34.1%	3.1%	1.8%	5.5%	28.9%
Dump or leave rubbish anywhere	2.4%	1.0%	_b	0.3%	2.0%
Other	0.4%	0.5%	_b	0.8%	0.4%
Unspecified	_b	_b	_b	_b	_b
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: CRA calculations based on Stats SA data

a Figures should add up vertically and horizontally but may not, owing to rounding.

b Values too small to provide reliable estimates.

Household refuse removal, 2002-23

Year	Removed at least once a week ^a	Removed less often than once a week ^a	Communal refuse dump	Own refuse dump	Dump rubbish anywhere	Other
2002	56.1%	2.3%	3.0%	32.4%	5.8%	0.4%
2004	57.8%	1.9%	3.4%	32.8%	3.5%	0.6%
2006	61.5%	1.6%	2.5%	28.6%	4.8%	1.0%
2008	59.4%	2.5%	1.9%	31.1%	4.6%	0.7%
2010	61.4%	2.7%	1.6%	29.8%	3.9%	0.6%
2012	62.5%	2.0%	1.6%	30.4%	3.3%	0.2%
2014	63.9%	2.5%	3.1%	27.8%	2.4%	0.3%
2016	65.4%	2.0%	3.0%	27.2%	2.1%	0.4%
2017	65.9%	1.5%	3.1%	26.9%	2.1%	0.5%
2018	64.7%	1.7%	3.5%	27.7%	2.0%	0.5%
2019	58.8%	2.4%	4.7%	30.4%	3.2%	0.5%
2020	60.5%	2.2%	5.6%	28.8%	2.4%	0.6%
2021	60.3%	2.6%	6.6%	28.5%	1.6%	0.5%
2022	59.9%	2.7%	5.7%	28.8%	2.5%	0.4%
2023	56.5%	2.1%	4.1%	28.9%	2.0%	0.4%
2002-23	0.7%	-9.2%	35.6%	-10.7%	-65.5%	0.0%

Source: CRA calculations based on Stats SA data

a Including by local authorities, private companies, communities contracted to municipalities, and community members of their own volition.

FREE BASIC SERVICES

Consumer units^a receiving free basic services from municipalities by province, 2022

Province	Water		Electricity	
	Number ^b	Proportion ^c	Number ^b	Proportion ^c
Eastern Cape	334 984	20.0%	257 356	18.0%
Free State	158 649	16.8%	158 218	18.0%
Gauteng	661 686	16.1%	531 150	19.7%
KwaZulu-Natal	657 067	22.8%	207 506	10.1%
Limpopo	107 096	7.6%	68 333	4.2%
Mpumalanga	79 596	6.3%	75 875	6.6%
North West	96 179	7.8%	118 773	10.9%
Northern Cape	65 719	20.0%	67 561	21.0%
Western Cape	687 239	46.2%	460 021	27.7%
South Africa	2 848 215	18.6%	1 944 793	15.1%

Province	– Sewerage and sanitation services –		– Solid waste services –	
	Number ^b	Proportion ^c	Number ^b	Proportion ^c
Eastern Cape	289 887	17.4%	161 601	19.8%
Free State	158 597	17.2%	158 566	20.6%
Gauteng	655 154	19.1%	448 171	10.9%
KwaZulu-Natal	532 175	21.9%	223 506	12.4%
Limpopo	44 779	4.0%	26 901	5.5%
Mpumalanga	74 827	6.2%	75 878	9.7%
North West	86 574	8.2%	95 562	12.5%
Northern Cape	58 505	18.8%	61 301	23.9%
Western Cape	685 459	52.6%	621 323	45.0%
South Africa	2 585 957	19.3%	1 872 809	16.8%

Source: Stats SA, *Non-financial census of municipalities for the year ended 30 June 2022*, Statistical release P9115, 26 March 2024, Table 9, p20; Table 3, p14

a Most municipalities do not have a system of identifying multiple households served by one billing point or delivery point. Consumer units are thus not comparable to households as defined by Stats SA.

b Units receiving a particular service.

c Units receiving a particular service free of charge as a proportion of total units receiving that particular service. For example, 18.6% of all consumer units receiving water from municipalities received it free of charge in 2022.

Consumer units^a receiving free basic water from municipalities by province^b, June 2022

Province	Consumer units receiving		
	Water services	Free basic water	Free basic water ^c
Eastern Cape	1 678 897	334 984	20.0%
Free State	943 075	158 649	16.8%
Gauteng	4 108 966	661 686	16.1%
KwaZulu-Natal	2 877 327	657 067	22.8%
Limpopo	1 412 283	107 096	7.6%
Mpumalanga	1 273 095	79 596	6.3%
North West	1 227 931	96 179	7.8%
Northern Cape	329 295	65 719	20.0%
Western Cape	1 486 676	687 239	46.2%
South Africa	15 337 545	2 848 215	18.6%

Source: Stats SA, *Non-financial census of municipalities for the year ended 30 June 2022*, Statistical release P9115, 26 March 2024, Table 9, p20; Table 3, p14

- a Most municipalities do not have a system of identifying multiple households served by one billing point or delivery point. Consumer units are thus not comparable to households as defined by Stats SA.
 b As at June 2022.
 c CRA calculations.

Consumer units^a receiving free basic electricity from municipalities by province^b, June 2022

Province	Consumer units		
	Receiving electricity services	Receiving free basic electricity	Receiving free basic electricity ^c
Eastern Cape	1 430 003	257 356	18.0%
Free State	877 141	158 218	18.0%
Gauteng	2 690 107	531 150	19.7%
KwaZulu-Natal	2 063 027	207 506	10.1%
Limpopo	1 613 262	68 333	4.2%
Mpumalanga	1 154 587	75 875	6.6%
North West	1 092 524	118 773	10.9%
Northern Cape	321 694	67 561	21.0%
Western Cape	1 657 833	460 021	27.7%
South Africa	12 900 178	1 944 793	15.1%

Source: Stats SA, *Non-financial census of municipalities for the year ended 30 June 2022*, Statistical release P9115, 26 March 2024, Table 9, p20; Table 3, p14

- a Most municipalities do not have a system of identifying multiple households served by one billing point or delivery point. Consumer units are thus not comparable to households as defined by Stats SA.
 b As at June 2022.
 c CRA calculations.

Consumer units^a receiving free basic sewerage and sanitation services from municipalities by province^b, June 2022

Province	Consumer units receiving		
	Sewerage and sanitation services	Free basic sewerage and sanitation services	Free basic sewerage and sanitation services ^c
Eastern Cape	1 668 524	289 887	17.4%
Free State	920 685	158 597	17.2%
Gauteng	3 424 166	655 154	19.1%
KwaZulu-Natal	2 434 237	532 175	21.9%
Limpopo	1 105 882	44 779	4.0%
Mpumalanga	1 205 421	74 827	6.2%
North West	1 049 935	86 574	8.2%
Northern Cape	310 808	58 505	18.8%
Western Cape	1 302 469	685 459	52.6%
South Africa	13 422 127	2 585 957	19.3%

Source: Stats SA, *Non-financial census of municipalities for the year ended 30 June 2022*, Statistical release P9115, 26 March 2024, Table 9, p20; Table 3, p14

- a Most municipalities do not have a system of identifying multiple households served by one billing point or delivery point. Consumer units are thus not comparable to households as defined by Stats SA.
 b As at June 2022.
 c CRA calculations.

Households benefitting from an indigent support system by province (actual numbers), 2022

Province	Service received				Total indigent households
	Water	Electricity	Sewerage and sanitation	Solid waste management	
Eastern Cape	185 140	251 940	184 360	160 464	399 302
Free State	158 649	158 218	158 596	158 566	161 758
Gauteng	408 667	423 746	410 089	421 521	460 586
KwaZulu-Natal	640 374	207 506	471 206	184 619	739 564
Limpopo	107 096	66 671	44 779	26 901	165 677
Mpumalanga	79 596	74 095	74 827	75 878	87 716
North West	96 179	116 016	86 574	95 562	144 754
Northern Cape	65 719	67 561	58 505	61 301	72 420
Western Cape	376 958	387 338	375 478	377 546	390 293
South Africa	2 118 378	1 753 091	1 864 414	1 562 358	2 622 070

Source: Stats SA, *Non-financial census of municipalities for the year ended 30 June 2022*, Statistical release P9115, 26 March 2024, Table 12, p26

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) defines an indigent household as one with a monthly household income of R2 300 or less. These households are targeted by municipalities for the four services that are part of the indigent grant package — free basic water, free basic energy, free basic sanitation, and free basic waste removal. The four basic services are provided to indigent households using seven mechanisms listed in the national indigent policy implementation guidelines: technical, geographical, broad-based, self-based, consumption-based, property value, and plot size targeting. Many municipalities opt mostly for the self-based approach whereby individual households apply for free basic services from municipalities.

Households benefitting from an indigent support system by province (proportions), 2022

Province	Service received				Total indigent households
	Water	Electricity	Sewerage and sanitation	Solid waste management	
Eastern Cape	46.4%	63.1%	46.2%	40.2%	399 302
Free State	98.1%	97.8%	98.0%	98.0%	161 758
Gauteng	88.7%	92.0%	89.0%	91.5%	460 586
KwaZulu-Natal	86.6%	28.1%	63.7%	25.0%	739 564
Limpopo	64.6%	40.2%	27.0%	16.2%	165 677
Mpumalanga	90.7%	84.5%	85.3%	86.5%	87 716
North West	66.4%	80.1%	59.8%	66.0%	144 754
Northern Cape	90.7%	93.3%	80.8%	84.6%	72 420
Western Cape	96.6%	99.2%	96.2%	96.7%	390 293
South Africa	80.8%	66.9%	71.1%	59.6%	2 622 070

Source: CRA calculations based on Stats SA data

BACKLOGS

Service backlogs by province, 2023

Province	Total households	Households ^a			
		Without access to piped water	Using paraffin and wood for cooking	Using buckets and without toilets	Without electricity ^b
Eastern Cape	1 761 000	32.8%	12.4%	2.6%	7.4%
Free State	999 000	6.7%	6.2%	2.5%	7.9%
Gauteng	5 779 000	2.4%	6.2%	1.7%	17.0%
KwaZulu-Natal	3 292 000	18.5%	9.3%	1.0%	5.9%
Limpopo	1 775 000	35.8%	31.6%	N/A	2.9%
Mpumalanga	1 493 000	13.4%	21.8%	N/A	10.3%
North West	1 390 000	13.8%	10.8%	N/A	14.7%
Northern Cape	380 000	9.9%	6.7%	5.8%	7.9%
Western Cape	2 136 000	0.7%	1.0%	3.2%	5.7%
South Africa	19 005 000	13.0%	10.6%	1.8%	10.2%

Source: Stats SA, *General Household Survey 2023*, Statistical release P0318, 24 March 2024, Figure 2.2, p3; Figure 9.1, p29, Figure 11.5, p44; Table 12.1, p143; Figure 11.1, p41

a CRA calculations.

b Excludes electricity obtained from generators.

N/A— Not available.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE TRANSPORT

Distance to nearest mode of public transport, 2023

Distance travelled	Commuters by mode of public transport used			
	Number		Proportion ^a	
	Bus	Taxi ^b	Bus	Taxi ^b
Less than 1km	587 000	5 342 000	72.8%	77.1%
1km-3km	201 000	1 332 000	24.9%	19.2%
More than 3km	18 000	252 000	2.2%	3.6%
Total	806 000	6 926 000	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Stats SA, *General Household Survey 2023 Addendum tables*, Statistical release P0318, 24 May 2024, Table 14.2, p1

a CRA calculations.

b Includes minibus, sedan and bakkie/pick up taxis.

Monthly trips to work by mode of public transport, 2016 and 2023

Mode of transport	2016		2023	
	Number of trips	Proportion of total ^a	Number of trips	Proportion of total ^a
Bus	11 452 000	15.5%	7 737 000	12.4%
Minibus taxi	55 648 000	75.2%	54 356 000	86.9%
Train	6 919 000	9.3%	462 000	0.7%
Total	74 019 000	100.0%	62 555 000	100.0%

Source: Stats SA, *General Household Survey: Selected development indicators 2016*, Statistical release P0318.2, 31 May 2017, Table 2.7, p10; *General Household Survey: Selected development indicators 2023*, Statistical release P0318.2, 24 May 2024, Table 2.7, p12

a CRA calculations.



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