

Community Survey 2007

BASIC RESULTS: GAUTENG

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Community Survey, 2007 Basic Results: Gauteng

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Community Survey 2007: Basic Results - Gauteng

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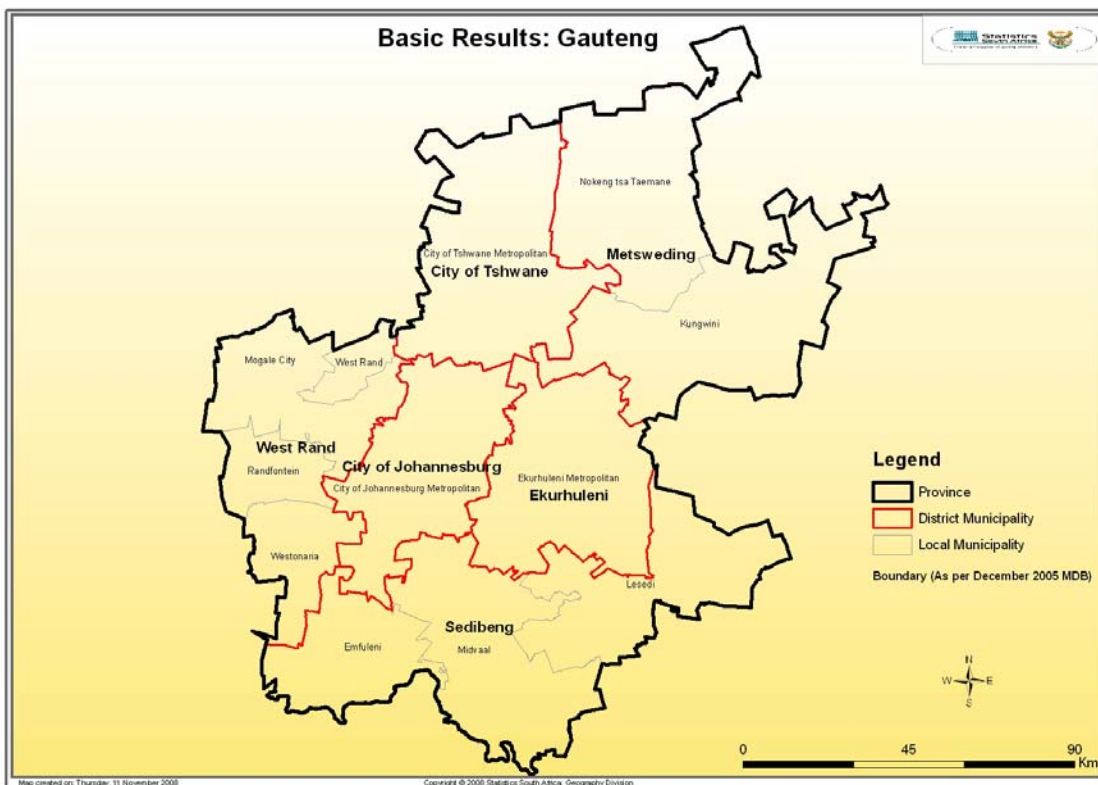
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1. Introduction

The Community Survey (CS) is the largest survey to be conducted by Stats SA. The survey collected information on population dynamics (population size, composition and distribution; and fertility, mortality and migration), disability and social grants, school attendance and educational attainment, labour force, housing conditions, household goods and income.

1.1 Objectives of the release

The main objective of this release is to provide basic results at the municipality level pertaining to:

- The estimated population size;
- Housing conditions: type of dwelling; tenure status; type of energy used for lighting, cooking and heating; toilet facilities; refuse disposal; and source of water; and
- Household goods

1.2 Background

Population Censuses 1996 and 2001 are the only all-inclusive censuses that Statistics South Africa has thus far conducted under the new democratic dispensation. Demographic and socio-economic data were collected and the results have enabled government and all other users of this information to make informed decisions. When cabinet took a decision to move away from the 5-year to 10-year censuses, that created a gap in information or data between Census 2001 and the next Census scheduled to be carried out in 2011. A decision was therefore taken to carry out the Community Survey in 2007.

The main objectives of the survey were:

- To provide data at lower geographical levels than existing household surveys;
- To build human, management and logistical capacities for Census 2011; and
- To provide inputs into the preparation of the mid-year population projections.

1.2.1 *New municipalities and domains of statistical reporting*

The dawn of South Africa's new democratic dispensation in 1994 witnessed the establishment of the Municipal Demarcation Board (MDB). In executing their mandate, the board created a spatial design that would leave no part of the country outside a jurisdiction of a municipality. This definition of the politico-economic space eliminated the distinction between urban and rural areas which historically were reported on. Statistics South Africa therefore is not in a position to provide population results in terms of urban and rural population.

In establishing the municipalities, the board established three categories of jurisdiction namely, Category A, comprising of six stand-alone metropolitan areas; Category B, comprising of 231 local municipalities and 25 District Management Areas (DMAs); and Category C, comprising of 47 district municipalities. Each district municipality is made up of a group of local municipalities and DMAs.

Category A areas: A municipality that has exclusive municipal executive and legislative authority in its area.

Category B areas: A municipality that shares municipal executive and legislative authority in its area with a category C municipality within whose area it falls.

Category C areas: A municipality that has municipal executive and legislative authority in an area that includes more than one municipality.

New municipal boundaries were released in December 2005. The December 2005 municipal boundaries dealt with cross-boundary municipality problems as well as some DMAs. It must be noted that the 2001 municipal boundaries had six district municipalities, eight local municipalities, four DMAs and one metro (Tshwane) straddling provincial boundaries. These were referred to as cross-boundary municipalities. Provincial boundaries were re-determined to realign the above district and local municipalities to a particular province.

This background provides the user with how statistics in South Africa are spatially arranged and reported upon. For more details, see the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No. 108 of 1996); the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act (Act No. 117 of 1998), and the Organised Local Government Act (Act No. 52 of 1997). Further information can also be found on the web at www.local.gov.za, www.salga.org.za, and www.demarcation.org.za

1.2.2 MDB codes

The codes used by the MDB are constructed as follows:

- Local municipalities – two or three letters to represent the province, followed by a two or three-digit number. However, it is important to note that Limpopo used to be abbreviated as LP but is now abbreviated as LIM, and KwaZulu-Natal used to be KZ but is now abbreviated as KZN.
- District municipalities – the letters DC followed by a one or two-digit number, with no provincial reference.
- District management areas – represented firstly by two or three letters to denote the province, plus the letters DMA, and then followed by a two-digit number.
- Metropolitan municipalities – name only.

The geography metadata for Census 2001, Report No. 03-02-25, and more information on Census 2001 geography can be accessed by users on Statistics South Africa's website (www.statssa.gov.za).

The Community Survey 2007 metadata document contains the geography metadata as applicable to the Community Survey 2007 and it is also posted on the same website.

1.3 How the CS was conducted

The CS 2007 covered 274 348 dwelling units across all the provinces. The sampled dwelling units were visited by fieldworkers who were organised in teams of 5 comprising of one supervisor and four field enumerators. The staff were trained by Stats SA personnel on how to administer the questionnaire and the quality assurance procedures that were to be deployed. A total of 238 067 dwellings had completed questionnaires when the fieldwork was completed. The questionnaires were processed using scanning technology to capture the data. A visual check was performed to ensure that the images were clear and that the data was clear and readable.

1.4 Response rates

The survey attained a response rate of 93,9%. This rate takes into account the non-response rates at the EA, dwelling unit and household levels. Two EAs were not covered due to problems encountered with the communities who refused to participate in the survey. Only 238 067 dwelling units out of 274 348 sampled dwelling units had completed a questionnaire. At the household level, the non-response always occurs inside the dwelling unit. It is not easy to deal with the problem without having information to facilitate dual estimation approach such as the Post-enumeration Survey that is carried out for a population census.

The adjustment of non-response is therefore based on the classification of dwelling units/households based on the enumeration status (enumeration completed, partially completed, non-contact, refusal, no usable information, listing error, unoccupied dwelling, demolished dwelling, vacant dwelling and other). In total, 15 393 cases were classified as non-response. The remaining 20 888 cases out of the total sampled dwelling units were invalid or out of scope.

1.5 Outline of the release

- Section 2 presents the estimated population size
- Section 3 presents the results on household size
- Section 4 presents the results pertaining to housing conditions
- Section 5 presents the results on household goods

1.6 Technical notes

1.6.1 Rounding of data

The data were weighted to estimate total households and persons.

Weighting of data leads to the introduction of decimal fractions. These fractions have been rounded to whole numbers. The sum of the separate numbers may therefore differ slightly from the totals given. A similar effect can be seen with the percentages, which are rounded to one decimal place, and therefore might not always total 100.

1.6.2 Imputation

Imputation was used to allocate values for unavailable, unknown, incorrect or inconsistent responses in most categories. The editing system uses a combination of the *logical imputation* and *dynamic imputation* technique.

Logical imputation, in which a consistent value is calculated from other information in the household, is usually preferred over dynamic imputations. Generally, the editing system resolves inconsistencies first by looking at other characteristics of the household (for example, in case of *logical imputation*, a married person with an invalid response for sex would be assigned the opposite sex to their spouse). If this is unsuccessful, then a consistent value is imputed from another person or households of similar characteristics in the data set (*dynamic imputation*).

1.6.3 Concepts and definitions

A publication containing all the concepts and definitions used in the survey is available electronically on StatsOnline. Nevertheless, for the convenience of readers, the household is the main term used in this product and is defined as:

Household: A group of persons who live together and provide themselves jointly with food or other essentials for living, or a single person who lives alone.

De facto population: The group of the population who were enumerated according to where they stayed on a specific night

De jure population: The group of the population who were enumerated according to where they usually live.

1.7 Methods used to estimate the population and households at municipal level

1.7.1 Introduction

This section summarises the methods used to estimate the population and households from the survey at municipal level. The user should be aware of the results and the Statistics Council's recommendations regarding the national and provincial estimates released in October 2007 (Report No. 03-01-20 and Statistical release P0301). A cautionary note was included in the aforementioned reports for the users to be aware of the following limitations:

- The population out of the survey scope (i.e. institutions) was considered as an approximation from Census 2001;
- In the Community Survey, unemployment was measured by using a different set of questions than in the regular Labour Force Survey;
- An unreasonably high income for children, probably due to misinterpretation or no differentiation between parent's income and children's income;
- New trends from the Community Survey with little congruence in numbers of household by province, as compared to the General Household Survey;
- Caution should be maintained when interpreting the grants or numbers of those receiving grants;
- Readers should be aware that the Community Survey does not replace the Census. Hence any interpretation should be understood to have some random fluctuation in data, particularly concerning the small number cells.

The Community Survey release in October 2007 gave adjusted estimates of the survey at national and provincial levels. These adjustments were done to ensure that the data remained internally and externally consistent at national and provincial level, and by age, population group and sex. The random fluctuation was maintained because the coefficients of variation (CV) were tolerable for national and provincial estimates. However, the same was not true for the municipal domain of estimation as some municipalities showed large CVs. Hence, it became necessary to review the estimates at municipal level in order to remove the systematic biases due to poor realisation of the sample at small-area level.

The statistical count of the Community Survey is measured in terms of the number of persons and/or number of households. The universe of the Community Survey covers the persons and households that were sampled within all different enumeration areas as demarcated in the 2001 Census, excluding those classified as institutions and recreational areas.

In order to have new estimates, the past censuses are considered as the best available sources of data that give information at lower geographical level. Therefore, the new CS estimates are an adjustment to the projected information from these data sets.

1.7.2 The methods of estimation for different municipalities

1.7.2.1 The estimation of the number of persons

The ratio method (Shryock and Siegel 1973) of projecting geographic sub-divisions was used to estimate the populations of the district councils and municipalities in the CS, stratified by population group, sex and single-year-age. The method is agreeable to this purpose and its execution involved four stages as follows:

- Observing the percentage shares of the populations of geographic subdivisions (e.g. District Councils) in the parent population (e.g. province) in one or more past dates. The current exercise made use of the percentage distribution of District Councils in a province (and percentage distribution of municipalities in a District Council) in the 1996 and 2001 censuses, adjusted to the 2006 official boundaries¹;
- Projecting these percentage shares into future dates (the reference date for the CS – mid February 2007 in the current exercise);
- Applying the projected proportions/ percentage shares into independently derived projections of the parent population (in this case the provincial population estimates as published in the October 2007 release of the CS).
- Converting back into numbers of persons (by age, sex and population group) in each district municipality, and in each local municipality the estimated proportions.

In view of these projections or estimates, a choice was made for the best estimates based on the comparison between direct CS proportion and the closest estimates in absolute numbers. Any difference greater than 1 000 persons or 10% was subjected to further scrutiny either by checking estimates from recent aerial photographs or administrative registers, or own local municipality survey or estimates. Although these further investigations were limited in nature because of the poor reliability of ancillary sources, the approximation from aerial photographs and independent local estimates results were closer to the projections than direct estimates from the CS. If the projection using the ratio method was consistent with the CS, no further change was made. If not, a weighted average was used, as the CS and Census data were not consistent.

Assumptions of the method

Several assumptions could be employed when projecting population percentage distributions of geographic subdivisions. The procedure used in the CS exercise assumes that the average annual rate of change in the proportions observed in the 1996 and 2001 census enumerations, for each area will trend linearly to zero² over a long period (say 60 years).

Limitations of the method

- The method does not explicitly account for other socio-economic and demographic variables that might be related to the observed proportion by the specified strata.
- The method is not a detailed cohort component projection.

1.7.2.2 Re-calculation of the person weights

The new population estimates by municipalities described above provide additional information about the population that is believed to be more reliable than direct survey estimates. It is therefore possible to get improved precision of the survey estimates in terms of reducing bias and increasing efficiency by applying some form of post-stratification adjustment where the weighted estimated total of the population (age, sex, population group) is constrained to the one coming from the estimated population on national and provincial levels.

¹To maximise the usage of the data, the percentage distributions were observed for both the PES weighted and the unweighted versions of the censuses. Additionally, weighted averages of the observed percentage distributions were calculated (data for Census 1996 were assigned a weight of 0,5 because they pertain to a period that is further away from the CS date compared to data from Census 2001 which were assigned a weight of 1

² Note that it is the annual rate of change (not the proportions themselves) that approach zero over time.

The calculation of the municipality new adjusted weight for persons by age, sex, and population group in each municipality is given by:

- Dividing the CS design weight by the response rate for each primary sampling unit within each municipality (stratum);
- Multiplying the first adjustment factor based on national and provincial estimates by age, sex, population group; and
- Multiplying the second adjustment factor deduced from the local municipality estimates by age, sex and population group.

1.7.2.3 The estimation of the number of households

The approach separated individuals from households in order to derive more reliable population estimates at a municipal level. After the numbers of people were estimated, revised estimates of the number of households in each municipality were calculated by assuming that the average household size (stratified by majority population group in the household) in each municipality remained unchanged from the data collected in the CS. This ensured that inter-municipal differentials in household composition were preserved. Dividing the new estimate of the number of people in each municipality (stratified by population group) by the average household size (stratified by majority population group of the household) gives revised estimates (stratified by population group) of the number of households in each municipality.

1.7.2.4 The derivation of CS out-of-scope population

The 2007 Community Survey has not taken into account some elements considered as out of scope of the survey. In order to have as complete an estimate of the population of South Africa as possible, those cases not in scope (such as collective living quarters (institutions) and some households in EAs classified as recreational areas or institutions), needed to be added to the CS estimates. However, as there has not been any recent estimate of these out-of-CS-scope cases, the only possibility was to assume that each individual record falling within the defined categories had remained as counted in the 2001 Census without any change over time.

The above considerations are applied at municipal level in the same way as they have been at provincial level. In order to facilitate data management manipulation, the 2001 Census unit records that covered out-of-CS-scope cases were reduced to easy manageable data points that give the same profile of age, sex, population group and municipality distribution.

1.7.3 Consideration for CS interpretation of results

The users should note that the Community Survey is not a replacement of the census. An attempt was made to adjust the measurement to a best estimate. Any adjustment done has maintained the profiling of the community in terms of the people and households while compensating and correcting the undercounted bias by different projections on national, provincial and municipalities.

However, the reliability of each of the different estimation methods depends on their internal limitations that lead to some assumptions based on what information is available. Most of the adjustments that were made show that the direct measure by the Community Survey could not produce usable estimates in some municipalities. The exception of better estimates was observed in densely populated municipalities like metros. The less reliable estimates for some small municipalities that were observed in the Community Survey would be part of the sampling methodology review for future surveys. However, the measurement in terms of proportion is much less susceptible to random error than counts (numbers). As a consequence, the Community Survey gives useful information for estimating proportions, averages or ratios for smaller area domains.

Users should be aware of these statements as part of the cautionary notes:

- The household estimates at municipal level differ slightly from the national and provincial estimates in terms of the household variables profile;
- The Community Survey has considered as an add-on an approximation of population in areas not covered by the survey, such as institutions and recreational areas. This approximation of people could not provide the number of those households (i.e. institutions). Thus, there is no household record for those people approximated as living out-of-CS scope;
- Any cross-tabulation giving small numbers at municipal level should be interpreted with caution - such as taking any small value in a given table's cell as likely to be an over- or under-estimation of the true population;
- No reliance should be placed on numbers for variables broken down at municipal level (i.e. age, population group etc.). However, the aggregated total number per municipality provides more reliable estimates;

- Usually a zero total figure (excluding those in institutions) reflects the fact that no sample was realised, and in such cases, this is likely to be a significant underestimate of the true population.
- As an extension from the above statement, in a number of instances the number realised in the sample, though not zero, was very small (maybe as low as a single individual) and in some cases had to be
- Values reweighted by a very large factor (maximum nearly 800 for housing weight and over 1 000 for person weight).
- As a further consequence, small sub-populations are likely to be heavily over- or under-represented at a household level in the data.
- It should be noted that the estimates were done with the use of the de-facto population and not the de-jure population. These results are presented as de-jure population.

This release consolidates the basic results pertaining to Gauteng Province. It takes into account the results contained in the previous two releases (Statistical releases P0301 and P0301.1)

2. Population size and distribution

Gauteng province is divided into eleven municipalities, three district councils and one district management area. The population in the province increased from 9 178 873 in 2001 to 10 451 713 in 2007, an increase of 13,9% as shown in Table GP1. The number of households also increased from 2 735 168 to 3 175 579 during the same period (see Table GP2).

Table GP1: Total population by province-Censuses 1996; 2001, and Community Survey 2007

Province	Census 1996	Census 2001	% Change 1996/2001	CS 2007	% Change 2001/2007
Eastern Cape	6 147 244	6 278 651	2,1	6 527 747	4,0
Free State	2 633 504	2 706 775	2,8	2 773 059	2,4
Gauteng	7 624 893	9 178 873	20,4	10 451 713	13,9
KwaZulu-Natal	8 572 302	9 584 129	11,8	10 259 230	7,0
Limpopo	4 576 133	4 995 534	9,2	5 238 286	4,9
Mpumalanga	3 124 203	3 365 885	7,7	3 643 435	8,2
Northern Cape	1 011 864	991 919	-2,0	1 058 060	6,7
North West	2 936 554	3 193 676	8,8	3 271 948	2,5
Western Cape	3 956 875	4 524 335	14,3	5 278 585	16,7
South Africa	40 583 573	44 819 778	10,4	48 502 063	8,2

Table GP2: Number of persons and households by province-Censuses 1996, 2001 and Community Survey 2007

Province	Total population			Number of households		
	Census 1996	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census 1996	Census 2001	CS 2007
Eastern Cape	6 147 244	6 278 651	6 527 747	1 303 287	1 481 640	1 586 735
Free State	2 633 504	2 706 775	2 773 059	625 011	733 302	802 872
Gauteng	7 624 893	9 178 873	10 451 713	2 030 117	2 735 168	3 175 579
KwaZulu-Natal	8 572 302	9 584 129	10 259 230	1 689 995	2 117 274	2 234 129
Limpopo	4 576 133	4 995 534	5 238 286	909 306	1 117 855	1 215 935
Mpumalanga	3 124 203	3 365 885	3 643 435	669 844	785 433	940 403
Northern Cape	1 011 864	991 919	1 058 060	218 339	245 086	264 653
North West	2 936 554	3 193 676	3 271 948	630 657	816 643	911 120
Western Cape	3 956 875	4 524 335	5 278 585	983 015	1 173 304	1 369 180
South Africa	40 583 573	44 819 778	48 502 063	9 059 571	11 205 705	12 500 609

Table GP3 shows that Midvaal local municipality recorded the highest increase in its population (29,1%), followed by City of Johannesburg (20,6%) and City of Tshwane (18,3%). Although the three local municipalities recorded increases above the provincial figure, half of the municipalities in the province experienced decreases in their population size; with Lesedi, Westonaria and Randfontein municipalities being the most affected.

In terms of population distribution, Gauteng's population is mainly concentrated in the three metropolitan municipalities - City of Johannesburg, Ekurhuleni and City of Tshwane (37,2%, 26,1% and 22,4% respectively). Nokeng tsa Taemane local municipality has the least population share, which reduced slightly from 0,6% in 2001 to 0,5% in 2007.

Table GP3: Population distribution by municipality, Census 2001 and CS 2007

DCs and Municipalities	Population		% Change	Concentration	
	Census 2001	CS 2007		2001	2007
DC42: Sedibeng	796 754	800 819	0,5	8,7	7,7
GT421: Emfuleni	658 420	650 867	-1,1	7,2	6,2
GT422: Midvaal	64 642	83 445	29,1	0,7	0,8
GT423: Lesedi	73 692	66 507	-9,8	0,8	,,6
DC46: Metsweding	162 270	153 539	-5,4	1,8	1,5
GT461: Nokeng tsa Taamane	53 205	49 389	-7,2	0,6	0,5
GT462: Kungwini	109 065	104 149	-4,5	1,2	1,0
DC48: West Rand	533 675	539 038	1,0	5,8	5,2
GT481: Mogale City	289 835	319 641	10,3	3,2	3,1
GT482: Randfontein	128 731	117 261	-8,9	1,4	1,1
GT483: Westonaria	109 328	99 218	-9,2	1,2	0,9
GTDMA48: West Rand	5 781	2 918	-49,5	0,1	0,0
EKU: Ekurhuleni	2 478 631	2 724 229	9,9	27,0	26,1
JHB: City of Johannesburg	3 225 309	3 888 180	20,6	35,1	37,2
TSH: City of Tshwane	1 982 235	2 345 908	18,3	21,6	22,4
Gauteng	9 178 873	10 451 713	13,9	100,0	100,0
South Africa	44 819 778	48 502 063	8.2	100,0	100,0

3. Trends in average household size

The figures in Table GP4 show the average household size¹ in 2001 and 2007. Average household size refers to the number of people living in each household at a particular time. The figures indicate that the average household size remained unchanged at 3,2 over the period 2001–2007. The provincial household size remained below the national average of 3,9. Overall, the average household size in most municipalities only showed a slight change, with the exception of Westonaria local municipality which recorded a significant decrease from 3,0 to 1,9.

Table GP4: Average household size by municipality, Census 2001 and CS 2007

DCs and Municipalities	Census 2001			CS 2007		
	Households	Population	Average Household Size	Households	Population	Average Household Size
DC42: Sedibeng	225 744	778 895	3,5	241 223	791 911	3,3
GT421: Emfuleni	187 044	646 897	3,5	196 480	645 033	3,3
GT422: Midvaal	19 653	61 813	3,1	24 265	82 616	3,4
GT423: Lesedi	19 048	70 184	3,7	20 479	64 262	3,1
DC46: Metsweding	45 092	145 657	3,2	46 502	145 573	3,1
GT461: Nokeng tsa Taamane	14 356	43 077	3,0	14 838	42 485	2,9
GT462: Kungwini	30 736	102 579	3,3	31 665	103 087	3,3
DC48: West Rand	151 339	481 690	3,2	186 850	525 783	2,8
GT481: Mogale	83 553	267 270	3,2	94 288	309 474	3,3
GT482: Randfontein	36 141	119 891	3,3	40 459	115 143	2,8
GT483: Westonaria	29 980	89 518	3,0	50 675	98 248	1,9
GTDMA48: West Rand	1 665	5 011	3,0	1 429	2 918	2,0
EKU: Ekurhuleni	744 479	2 410 920	3,2	849 349	2 702 147	3,2
JHB: City of Johannesburg	1 006 742	3 118 401	3,1	1 165 014	3 842 383	3,3
TSH: City of Tshwane	561 772	1 897 934	3,4	686 640	2 301 293	3,4
Gauteng	2 735 168	8 833 497	3,2	3 175 579	10 309 089	3,2
South Africa	11 205 705	44 819 778	3,9	12 500 609	48 502 063	3,8

Excludes households in collective living quarters

Table GP5 provides further insights into this profile. Results indicate that though the province generally has low household size, households with 5+ persons are on increase (from 22,6% in 2001 to 23,7% in 2007). However, the proportion of households with 1 person and 2 persons has reduced from 21,8% to 19,3% and 23,1% to 21,6% respectively.

Table GP5: Percentage distribution of households by number of household members and municipality, Census 2001 and CS 2007

DCs and Municipalities	% Households						% Households					
	Census 2001						CS 2007					
	1	2	3	4	5+	Total	1	2	3	4	5+	Total
DC42: Sedibeng	17,6	20,8	18,1	17,7	25,8	100,0	14,6	18,6	19,7	20,1	27,0	100,0
GT421: Emfuleni	17,1	20,0	18,4	18,0	26,4	100,0	14,6	17,9	20,1	20,0	27,4	100,0
GT422: Midvaal	23,0	27,7	16,5	15,0	17,8	100,0	15,5	21,6	19,7	19,2	24,0	100,0
GT423: Lesedi	16,8	21,1	16,8	16,8	28,5	100,0	13,2	21,6	15,8	22,7	26,8	100,0
DC46: Metsweding	25,9	23,1	14,6	14,2	22,2	100,0	22,1	19,0	15,0	17,5	26,5	100,0
GT461: Nokeng tsa Taemane	27,1	25,4	15,1	14,2	18,2	100,0	26,6	18,3	16,2	16,1	22,9	100,0
GT462: Kungwini	25,4	22,0	14,4	14,1	24,1	100,0	20,0	19,3	14,4	18,1	28,2	100,0
DC48: West Rand	23,1	24,6	16,4	14,6	21,3	100,0	27,3	20,3	15,0	15,6	21,8	100,0
GT481: Mogale City	22,8	24,4	16,1	15,0	21,7	100,0	17,8	23,7	17,0	17,2	24,3	100,0
GT482: Randfontein	20,6	23,3	16,9	15,7	23,5	100,0	21,5	19,8	16,0	17,6	25,1	100,0
GT483: Westonaria	26,3	26,4	16,9	12,3	18,2	100,0	49,7	14,0	10,6	11,1	14,6	100,0
GTDMA48: West Rand	29,9	32,5	12,.	11,0	14,5	100,0	27,4	26,0	11,0	15,0	20,7	100,0
EKU: Ekurhuleni	21,2	23,1	17,4	15,7	22,5	100,0	18,5	21,4	18,6	17,6	23,9	100,0
JHB: City of Johannesburg	23,7	24,0	17,0	14,5	20,8	100,0	20,0	23,1	18,4	15,6	22,8	100,0
TSH: City of Tshwane	20,4	21,9	16,3	16,5	24,9	100,0	18,6	21,1	18,1	18,0	24,2	100,0
Gauteng	21,8	23,1	17,0	15,5	22,6	100,0	19,3	21,6	18,2	17,0	23,7	100,0
South Africa	18,5	18,0	15,2	15,3	32,9	100,0	17,8	17,9	16,1	16,1	32,1	100,0

4. Housing conditions

4.1 Introduction

The improvement of housing conditions is one of the cornerstones of government policy due to its impact on the socio-economic welfare of the population. It is in this regard that the survey endeavoured to collect data on type of dwelling, availability of electricity, access to piped water and sanitation.

This section highlights trends in housing conditions in terms of type of main dwelling and tenure status as well as other services.

4.2 Type of main dwelling

The figures in Table GP6 show that the proportion of households living in formal dwellings declined slightly by 1% (from 74,6% in 2001 to 73,5% in 2007). This proportion was above the national average for both 2001 and 2007. The majority of the local municipalities recorded a proportion of the households living in formal dwellings that was above the provincial average (73,5%). The proportion of households living in informal dwellings slightly decreased from 23,8% in 2001 to 22,7% in 2007. However the proportion of households living in informal dwellings was significantly higher than the provincial average in Nokeng tsa Taemane, Mogale and Westonaria local municipalities as well as City of Tshwane.

Table GP6: Percentage of households living in formal and informal dwellings by Municipality, Census 2001 and CS 2007

DCs and Municipalities	Formal dwellings		Informal dwelling	
	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census 2001	CS 2007
DC42: Sedibeng	81,3	83,2	16,8	14,1
GT421: Emfuleni Local Municipality	81,8	83,0	16,5	14,9
GT422: Midvaal Local Municipality	80,8	86,3	16,6	8,4
GT423: Lesedi Local Municipality	76,7	82,0	20,1	13,8
DC46: Metsweding	70,6	73,4	23,7	21,2
GT461: Nokeng tsa Taemane	68,5	70,6	28,4	24,8
GT462: Kungwini Local Municipality	71,6	74,7	21,5	19,4
DC48: West Rand	66,4	57,7	31,7	28,4
GT481: Mogale City Local Municipality	69,0	69,2	29,0	27,0
GT482: Randfontein Local Municipality	79,2	71,1	19,6	15,0
GT483: Westonaria Local Municipality	42,8	24,7	55,2	41,9
GTDMA48: West Rand	85,6	81,2	8,3	12,1
EKU: Ekurhuleni	70,0	71,1	28,6	26,0
JHB: City of Johannesburg	77,5	77,4	21,1	18,8
TSH: City of Tshwane	75,2	70,8	23,1	26,8
Gauteng	74,6	73,5	23,8	22,7
South Africa	68,5	70,5	16,4	14,5

4.3 Tenure status

The figures in Table GP7 show that there was an increase in the proportion of households who owned and had fully paid off their dwellings from 29,1% in 2001 to 33,9% in 2007. The proportion of households who owned but had not yet paid off their houses decreased from 23,0% in 2001 to 18,8% in 2007 over the period. In terms of ownership, the provincial figures are below the national average for both 2001 and 2007.

Although the proportion of Gauteng households staying in rented dwellings decreased during this period, the proportions are above the national average (which was 18,8% in 2007). Most local municipalities in the province recorded increases in the proportion of households which fully owned their dwellings with the exception of Lesedi and City of Tshwane. In Lesedi local municipality, the proportion of households which owned and had fully paid for their dwellings decreased from 38,4% in 2001 to 20,1% in 2007, while in the City of Tshwane the proportion decreased from 36,7% in 2001 to 34,8% in 2007.

Table GP7: Percentage distribution of households by tenure status and Municipality, Census 2001 and CS 2007

DCs and Municipalities	Census 2001					CS 2007					
	Owned and fully paid off	Owned but not yet paid off	Rented	Occupied rent-free	Total	Owned and fully paid off	Owned but not yet paid off	Rented	Occupied rent-free	Other	Total
C42: Sedibeng	33,9	20,8	23,0	22,3	100,0	35,9	15,9	20,5	26,4	1,3	100,0
GT421: Emfuleni	34,9	21,6	24,0	19,6	100,0	38,7	14,9	21,1	23,8	1,6	100,0
GT422: Midvaal	20,5	19,9	15,6	44,0	100,0	27,0	16,1	15,6	41,3	0,1	100,0
GT423: Lesedi	38,4	13,0	21,8	26,8	100,0	20,1	24,6	20,2	34,3	0,8	100,0
DC46: Metsweding	30,2	15,5	16,5	37,8	100,0	36,1	15,2	18,5	29,3	1,0	100,0
GT461: Nokeng tsa Taemane	30,2	12,2	19,0	38,5	100,0	34,2	13,4	25,7	25,0	1,6	100,0
GT462: Kungwini	30,2	17,1	15,3	37,5	100,0	36,9	16,0	15,1	31,3	0,7	100,0
DC48: West Rand	22,2	20,2	33,3	24,3	100,0	31,5	16,8	27,3	23,6	0,9	100,0
GT481: Mogale City	23,0	24,2	25,8	27,0	100,0	29,3	21,4	25,5	22,3	1,4	100,0
GT482: Randfontein	26,8	20,6	32,3	20,3	100,0	40,6	22,9	16,7	19,5	0,3	100,0
GT483: Westonaria	15,1	9,4	55,7	19,8	100,0	29,0	3,5	38,9	28,4	0,3	100,0
GTDMA48: West Rand	13,0	6,0	25,4	55,6	100,0	7,1	5,0	29,4	56,3	2,2	100,0
EKU: Ekurhuleni	28,7	23,7	27,7	19,9	100,0	35,3	19,3	26,0	18,6	0,8	100,0
JHB: City of Johannesburg	25,2	22,0	33,0	9,8	100,0	32,3	18,3	30,6	18,0	0,8	100,0
TSH: City of Tshwane	36,7	26,3	21,7	15,2	100,0	34,8	20,8	22,4	21,5	0,6	100,0
Gauteng	29,1	23,0	28,2	19,6	100,0	33,9	18,8	26,4	20,1	0,8	100,0
South Africa	41,3	15,0	18,7	25,0	100,0	49,7	12,0	18,8	18,7	0,8	100,0

4.4 Source of energy for lighting, cooking and heating

4.4.1 Electricity for lighting

Results in Table GP8 show that over the period 2001–2007, electricity was the main source of energy for lighting for most households in the province. The proportion of households using electricity for lighting increased from 80,4% to 83,3% during this period. The results also show that, with the exception of the City of Tshwane, all local municipalities experienced an increase in the proportion of households using electricity for lighting. Emfuleni local municipality recorded the highest proportion (93,5%). Although Westonaria recorded the lowest proportion of households using electricity for lighting in 2007 (65,2%), this proportion is far higher than that of 2001 (43,0%).

Table GP8: Percentage of households using electricity for lighting, cooking and heating by municipality, Census 2001 and CS 2007

DCs and Municipality	Lighting		Cooking		Heating	
	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007
DC42: Sedibeng	85,8	92,1	76,8	90,2	71,0	85,2
GT421: Emfuleni Local Municipality	89,7	93,5	81,3	92,2	75,1	87,2
GT422: Midvaal Local Municipality	63,3	89,9	59,3	85,7	56,3	78,9
GT423: Lesedi Local Municipality	70,9	81,4	51,1	75,8	45,5	73,1
DC46: Metsweding	70,3	79,2	55,6	70,1	52,9	60,3
GT461: Nokeng tsa Taamane	65,7	71,5	55,1	67,6	53,2	62,2
GT462: Kungwini Local Municipality	72,5	82,8	55,8	71,3	52,8	59,4
DC48: West Rand	71,5	78,0	64,1	76,0	61,5	70,9
GT481: Mogale City Local Municipality	80,0	85,5	68,5	82,0	65,0	72,8
GT482: Randfontein Local Municipality	75,6	77,2	72,4	76,2	70,4	74,2
GT483: Westonaria Local Municipality	43,0	65,2	41,6	65,0	41,2	64,7
GTDMA48: West Rand	69,2	67,8	65,2	68,0	58,2	62,7
EKU: Ekurhuleni	74,9	78,8	65,7	76,8	61,8	70,9
JHB: City of Johannesburg	84,9	89,4	78,8	88,2	76,9	84,7
TSH: City of Tshwane	80,5	77,4	71,6	74,1	70,6	70,2
Gauteng	80,4	83,3	72,4	81,3	69,8	76,7
South Africa	69,7	80,0	51,4	66,5	49,0	58,8

4.4.2 Electricity used for cooking

The proportion of households using electricity for cooking increased significantly from 72,4% in 2001 to 81,3% in 2007 as shown in Table GP8 above. The proportion of households using electricity for cooking has significantly increased in all the local municipalities. More than eight in ten households of Midvaal, Mogale, and City of Johannesburg municipalities use electricity for cooking (85,7%, 82,0% and 88,2% respectively). Emfuleni local municipality recorded the highest proportion (92,2%) while Westonaria local municipality recorded the lowest proportion (65,0%), a figure far below the provincial average of 81,3%.

4.4.3 Electricity for heating

The proportion of households using electricity for heating increased over the period 2001–2007 (69,8% and 76,9% respectively), an increase far above the national average of 49,0% in 2001 and 58,8% in 2007. The increase in the proportion of households using electricity for heating applies to all local municipalities over the period 2001–2007 with the exception of the City of Tshwane, where there was a slight decrease from 70,6% in 2001 to 70,2% in 2007. Municipalities that recorded remarkable increase in proportion of households using electricity for heating include Westonaria (from 41,2% to 64,7%), Lesedi (from 45,5% to 73,1%) and Midvaal (from 56,3% to 78,9%).

4.5 Access to piped water

The figures in Table GP9 show that the proportion of households with access to piped water has remained almost the same (97,1% in 2001 and 97,9% in 2007) far above the national average of 84,5% in 2001 and 88,6% in 2007.

The proportion of households accessing piped water inside their dwellings was high in all the local municipalities in 2007 as compared to 2001. Lesedi local municipality in particular registered the highest increase (from 21,2% in 2001 to 59% in 2007). Generally, the proportion of households accessing piped water outside their dwellings decreased significantly in almost all local municipalities over the period.

Table GP9: Percentage of households having access to piped water by municipality, Census 2001 and CS 2007

DCs and Municipalities	Census 2001					CS 2007			
	Piped water inside dwelling	Piped water inside yard	Piped water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling	Piped water on community stand: distance greater than 200m from dwelling	Total	Piped water inside dwelling	Piped water inside yard	Piped water from access point outside the yard	Total
DC42: Sedibeng	47,1	41	5,2	5,1	98,4	74,4	17,8	5,4	97,6
GT421: Emfuleni Local Municipality	50,3	40,6	4,1	4	99	75,8	17,8	4,6	98,2
GT422: Midvaal Local Municipality	41,7	35,5	8	10,2	95,4	75,8	12,9	5,4	94,1
GT423: Lesedi Local Municipality	21,2	50,9	12,5	11,3	95,9	59	23,6	13,3	95,9
DC46: Metsweding	34,5	42	7,6	9,1	93,2	41,1	33,7	11,7	86,5
GT461: Nokeng tsa Taemane	39,9	38,4	7,2	9,5	95	47,8	26,3	13,1	87,2
GT462: Kungwini Local Municipality	32	43,7	7,8	9	92,5	37,9	37,1	11,1	86,1
DC48: West Rand	39,5	41,5	8,4	8,1	97,5	53,6	27,5	15,5	96,6
GT481: Mogale City Local Municipality	39,3	45,6	7,7	5,2	97,8	57,2	29,5	10,1	96,8
GT482: Randfontein Local Municipality	52,4	33,8	5,1	7,2	98,5	70,6	18,7	5	94,3
GT483: Westonaria Local Municipality	25,3	38,6	14,8	16,9	95,6	34,3	30,8	34,3	99,4
GTDMA48: West Rand	28,6	52,6	2,2	10,9	94,3	24,5	34,5	7,7	66,7
EKU: Ekurhuleni	42,4	39,5	7,8	8,6	98,3	64,7	21,6	12,7	99,0
JHB: City of Johannesburg	49,6	34,9	6,6	6	97,1	70,8	20,8	6,7	98,3
TSH: City of Tshwane	48,6	31,3	7,1	8,3	95,3	62,5	18,2	16,4	97,1
Gauteng	46,4	36,4	7	7,3	97,1	66,2	20,8	10,9	97,9
South Africa	32,3	29,0	10,7	12,4	84,5	47,3	22,2	19,1	88,6

4.6 Toilet facilities

The figures in Table GP10 below show that the proportion of households using pit latrines decreased from 12,9% in 2001 to 11,6% in 2007. The figures further show that the proportion of households using the bucket toilet system has also decreased over this period; from 2,2% to 1,0%. The proportion of households without toilet facilities in the province halved; from 3,6% in 2001 to 1,6% in 2007.

The provincial figures for households using pit latrine were below the national average of 28,5% in 2001 and 27,1% in 2007. The proportion of households using the bucket toilet system is also below the national average of 4,1% in 2001 and 2,2% in 2007. The provincial proportions of households without toilet facilities are below the national average figures of 13,6% in 2001 and 8,2% in 2007.

Overall, the proportions of households using pit latrines and bucket system have decreased in almost all municipalities over the period under discussion. However, the proportion of households which use pit latrines has increased from 22,0% in 2001 to 23,8% in 2007 in Nokeng tsa Taemane local municipality, and 27,1% to 33,2% in Kungwini local municipality. Results show a decline in the use of bucket latrines with the exception of Randfontien local municipality where the proportion increased from 0,7% to 1,5%.

Table GP10: Percentage of households using pit latrines, bucket toilets and no toilets facilities by municipality, Census 2001 and CS 2007

DCs and Municipalities	Pit latrine		Bucket toilet		No toilet	
	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007
DC42: Sedibeng	11,6	9,4	2,3	0,6	2,6	0,9
GT421: Emfuleni Local Municipality	10,4	9,6	1,0	0,4	2,1	0,4
GT422: Midvaal Local Municipality	25,3	7,6	3,9	0,2	4,1	1,4
GT423: Lesedi Local Municipality	9,7	9,0	12,7	3,2	6,5	4,8
DC46: Metsweding	25,5	30,2	1,4	1,1	9,7	3,3
GT461: Nokeng tsa Taemane Local Municipality	22,0	23,8	1,9	2,0	9,6	4,0
GT462: Kungwini Local Municipality	27,1	33,2	1,2	0,7	9,8	3,0
DC48: West Rand	18,9	14,8	3,6	1,4	4,2	3,1
GT481: Mogale City Local Municipality	14,0	9,6	2,3	1,8	4,3	1,9
GT482: Randfontein Local Municipality	13,3	6,6	0,7	1,5	2,7	9,7
GT483: Westonaria Local Municipality	38,4	30,7	10,9	0,4	5,6	-
GTDMA48: West Rand	30,9	36,4	0,5	1,1	6,4	8,8
EKU: Ekurhuleni	11,0	11,0	0,8	0,3	5,1	2,3
JHB: City of Johannesburg	6,8	5,3	3,8	1,5	2,8	1,2
TSH: City of Tshwane	24,5	21,5	0,8	0,8	2,6	1,4
Gauteng	12,9	11,6	2,2	1,0	3,6	1,6
South Africa	28,5	27,1	4,1	2,2	13,6	8,2

4.7 Refuse removal

The proportion of households whose refuse is removed by local authority/private company at least once a week increased over the period 2001–2007 from 84,6% in 2001 to 86,2% in 2007.

Overall, most municipalities recorded significant increases in the proportion of households whose refuse is removed by local authority/private company at least once a week, particularly Emfuleni which recorded an increase from 48,4% in 2001 to 85,9% in 2007; and Midvaal from 52,0% in 2001 to 78,2% in 2007. However, the City of Johannesburg, City of Tshwane and Randfontein local municipality show a decrease in the proportion of households whose refuse is removed by local authority/private company.

Table GP11: Percentage of households having refuse removed by local authority/ private company, Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipalities	Removed by authority/private company		No refuse disposal	
	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census 2001	CS 2007
DC42: Sedibeng	50,8	84,8	8,3	4,2
GT421: Emfuleni Local Municipality	48,4	85,9	8,9	3,8
GT422: Midvaal Local Municipality	52,0	78,2	5,0	5,9
GT423: Lesedi Local Municipality	72,4	82,7	6,6	5,8
DC46: Metsweding	49,4	49,9	6,1	7,8
GT461: Nokeng tsa Taemane Local Municipality	44,5	44,7	4,8	7,5
GT462: Kungwini Local Municipality	51,7	52,4	6,7	7,9
DC48: West Rand	76,0	82,2	3,6	4,7
GT481: Mogale City Local Municipality	75,2	81,9	4,4	4,0
GT482: Randfontein Local Municipality	77,4	71,8	2,.	10,5
GT483: Westonaria Local Municipality	80,7	93,1	3,3	1,2
GTDMA48: West Rand	3,1	5,5	3,8	16,6
EKU: Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	88,9	88,8	2,7	3,6
JHB: City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	93,9	91,8	1,3	1,9
TSH: City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality	81,0	77,1	3,8	5,6
Gauteng	84,6	86,2	3,0	3,6
South Africa	57,0	61,8	8,7	7,1

5. Household goods

5.1 Cellphones

The results in Table GP12 show that the percentage of households with cellphones increased significantly from 44,7% in 2001 to 80,3% in 2007. The same trend was recorded in all municipalities.

Table GP 12: Percentage of households with a cellphone by municipality, Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipalities	2001		2007		2001	2007
	No. of households with cellphone	Total no. of households	No. of households with cellphone	Total no. of households	% of households with cellphone	
DC42: Sedibeng	78 157	225 744	175 894	241 223	34,6	72,9
GT421: Emfuleni Local Municipality	63 971	187 044	143 139	196 480	34,2	72,9
GT422: Midvaal Local Municipality	8 280	19 653	18 049	24 265	42,1	74,4
GT423: Lesedi Local Municipality	5 906	19 048	14 706	20 479	31,0	71,8
DC46: Metsweding	15 807	45 092	38 222	46 502	35,1	82,2
GT461: Nokeng tsa Taemane Local Municipality	5 715	14 356	12 198	14 838	39,8	82,2
GT462: Kungwini Local Municipality	10 092	30 736	26 025	31 665	32,8	82,2
DC48: West Rand	59 707	151 339	137 528	186 850	39,5	73,6
GT481: Mogale City Local Municipality	35 074	83 553	71 462	94 288	42,0	75,8
GT482: Randfontein Local Municipality	14 990	36 141	30 234	40 459	41,5	74,7
GT483: Westonaria Local Municipality	8 988	29 980	34 766	50 675	30,0	68,6
GTDMA48: West Rand	655	1 665	1 065	1 429	39,3	74,5
EKU: Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	313 555	744 479	675 350	849 349	42,1	79,5
JHB: City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	466 313	1 006 742	950 768	1 165 014	46,3	81,6
TSH: City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality	288 867	561 772	571 920	686 640	51,4	83,3
Gauteng	1 222 406	2 735 168	2 549 681	3 175 579	44,7	80,3
South Africa	3 615 241	11 205 705	9 090 231	12 500 609	32,3	72,7

5.2 Radio

Table GP13 below gives the number and percentage of households having a radio over the period 2001–2007. The results show that Gauteng province recorded higher percentages compared with the national averages for both Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007 (77,3% and 79,9% respectively). Almost all the local municipalities, with the exception of Westonaria local municipality, recorded an increase in the proportion of households having a radio over the stated period. Lesedi and Randfontein local municipalities recorded the highest increases at 11% and 6% respectively.

Table GP13: Percentage of households with a radio by municipality, Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipalities	2001		2007		2001	2007
	No. of households with radio	Total no. of households	No. of households with radio	Total no. of households	% of households with radio	
DC42: Sedibeng	176 713	225 744	198 924	241 223	78,3	82,5
GT421: Emfuleni Local Municipality	147 153	187 044	161 227	196 480	78,7	82,1
GT422: Midvaal Local Municipality	15 279	19 653	20 186	24 265	77,7	83,2
GT423: Lesedi Local Municipality	14 282	19 048	17 511	20 479	75,0	85,5
DC46: Metsweding	34 018	45 092	36 043	46 502	75,4	77,5
GT461: Nokeng tsa Taemane Local Municipality	10 821	14 356	11 250	14 838	75,4	75,8
GT462: Kungwini Local Municipality	23 197	30 736	24 793	31 665	75,5	78,3
DC48: West Rand	110 964	151 339	138 260	186 850	73,3	74,0
GT481: Mogale City Local Municipality	63 351	83 553	74 911	94 288	75,8	79,4
GT482: Randfontein Local Municipality	27 563	36 141	33 310	40,459	76,3	82,3
GT483: Westonaria Local Municipality	18 899	29 980	29 046	50 675	63,0	57,3
GTDMA48: West Rand	1 151	1 665	993	1 429	69,1	69,5
EKU: Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	557 606	744 479	660 382	849 349	74,9	77,8
JHB: City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	786 704	1 006 742	950 288	1 165 014	78,1	81,6
TSH: City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality	448 411	561 772	554 748	686 640	79,8	80,8
Gauteng	2 114 417	2 735 168	2 538 644	3 175 579	77,3	79,9
South Africa	8 182 500	11 205 705	9 568 073	12 500 609	73,0	76,5

5.3 Computers

The figures in Table GP14 show that there has been a significant increase in the proportion of households owning computers since 2001 (from 14,7% in 2001 to 24,2% in 2007). The proportion of households having computers doubled in Emfuleni and Mogale city local municipalities, while Nokeng tsa Taemane, Ekurhuleni and City of Johannesburg recorded a 10% increase over the same period.

The figures further show that the majority of the local municipalities recorded proportions above the provincial average.

Table GP 14: Percentage of households with a computer- Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipalities	2001		2007		2001	2007
	No. of households with computers	Total no. of households	No. of households with computers	Total no. of households	% of households with computers	
DC42: Sedibeng	19 480	225 744	38 599	241 223	8,6	16,0
GT421: Emfuleni Local Municipality	14 362	187 044	28 298	196 480	7,7	14,4
GT422: Midvaal Local Municipality	3 476	19 653	5 984	24 265	17,7	24,7
GT423: Lesedi Local Municipality	1 642	19 048	4 317	20 479	8,6	21,1
DC46: Metsweding	5 244	45 092	9 127	46 502	11,6	19,6
GT461: Nokeng tsa Taemane Local Municipality	1 944	14 356	3 612	14 838	13,5	24,3
GT462: Kungwini Local Municipality	3 301	30 736	5 514	31 665	10,7	17,4
DC48: West Rand	14 688	151 339	32 150	186 850	9,7	17,2
GT481: Mogale City Local Municipality	9 747	83 553	21 614	94 288	11,7	22,9
GT482: Randfontein Local Municipality	3 461	36 141	6 569	40 459	9,6	16,2
GT483: Westonaria Local Municipality	1 311	29 980	3 779	50 675	4,4	7,5
GTDMA48: West Rand	169	1 665	189	1 429	10,2	13,2
EKU: Ekurhuleni	91 221	744 479	188 971	849 349	12,3	22,2
EKU: Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	91 221	744 479	188 971	849 349	12,3	22,2
JHB: City of Johannesburg	163 696	1 006 742	303 540	1 165 014	16,3	26,1
JHB: City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	163 696	1 006 742	303 540	1 165 014	16,3	26,1
TSH: City of Tshwane	106 538	561 772	196 352	686 640	19,0	28,6
TSH: City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality	106 538	561 772	196 352	686 640	19,0	28,6
Gauteng	400 868	2 735 169	768 738	3 175 579	14,7	24,2
South Africa	968 741	11 205 705	1 950 163	12 500 609	8,6	15,6

5.4 Internet

Table GP15 gives the number and percentage of households having access to internet facility in 2007. About 12% of households reported having access to internet facilities above the national average of 7,3%. More than half of the local municipalities recorded proportions of households having access to internet facilities above the national average. However, the majority of the municipalities recorded proportions less than the provincial average.

City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality recorded the highest proportion of households having access to an internet facility (14,2%) while Westonaria and Emfuleni local municipalities recorded the lowest proportions (2,8% and 4,4% respectively).

Table GP15: Percentage of households having access to internet facilities - CS 2007

Municipalities	2007		2007
	No. of households having access to internet facilities	Total no. of households	% of households having access to internet facilities
DC42: Sedibeng	13 212	241 223	5,5
GT421: Emfuleni Local Municipality	8 586	196 480	4,4
GT422: Midvaal Local Municipality	2 306	24 265	9,5
GT423: Lesedi Local Municipality	2 320	20 479	11,3
DC46: Metsweding	3 120	46 502	6,7
GT461: Nokeng tsa Taemane Local Municipality	930	14 838	6,3
GT462: Kungwini Local Municipality	2 190	31 665	6,9
DC48: West Rand	13 468	186 850	7,2
GT481: Mogale City Local Municipality	9 797	94 288	10,4
GT482: Randfontein Local Municipality	2 111	40 459	5,2
GT483: Westonaria Local Municipality	1 444	50 675	2,8
GTDMA48: West Rand	116	1 429	8,1
EKU: Ekurhuleni	89 170	849 349	10,5
EKU: Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	89 170	849 349	10,5
JHB: City of Johannesburg	165 989	1 165 014	14,2
JHB: City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	165 989	1 165 014	14,2
TSH: City of Tshwane	88 048	686 640	12,8
TSH: City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality	88 048	686 640	12,8
Gauteng	373 007	3 179 579	11,7
South Africa	900 612	12 500 609	7,2

5.5 Refrigerator

Table GP16 below gives the number and percentage of households having a refrigerator over the period 2001–2007. The figures show that the proportion of households with a refrigerator increased from 62,2% in 2001 to 71,0% in 2007. All municipalities recorded increases in the proportion of households with a refrigerator with the exception of Westonaria local municipality, which recorded a 2% decrease. Kungwini local municipality recorded the highest increase of 14%, followed by Emfuleni with a 13% increase.

Table GP16: Percentage of households with a refrigerator, Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipalities	2001		2007		2001	2007
	No. of households with refrigerator	Total no. of households	No. of households with refrigerator	Total no. of households	% of households with refrigerator	
DC42: Sedibeng	144 786	225 744	190 292	241 223	64,1	78,9
GT421: Emfuleni Local Municipality	124 458	187 044	157 591	196 480	66,5	80,2
GT422: Midvaal Local Municipality	10 255	19 653	17 813	24 265	52,2	73,4
GT423: Lesedi Local Municipality	10 072	19 048	14 888	20 479	52,9	72,7
DC46: Metsweding	22 341	45 092	28 970	46 502	49,5	62,3
GT461: Nokeng tsa Taemane Local Municipality	6 877	14 356	8 677	14 838	47,9	58,5
GT462: Kungwini Local Municipality	15 464	30 736	20 293	31,665	50,3	64,1
DC48: West Rand	82 092	151 339	112 723	186 850	54,2	60,3
GT481: Mogale City Local Municipality	49 762	83 553	67 627	94,288	59,6	71,7
GT482: Randfontein Local Municipality	21 751	36 141	28 638	40 459	60,2	70,8
GT483: Westonaria Local Municipality	9 927	29 980	15 772	50 675	33,1	31,1
GTDMA48: West Rand	653	1 665	685	1 429	39,2	47,9
EKU: Ekurhuleni	432 360	744 479	575 338	849 349	58,1	67,7
EKU: Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	432 360	744 479	575 338	849 349	58,1	67,7
JHB: City of Johannesburg	629 726	1 006 742	861 285	1 165 014	62,6	73,9
JHB: City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	629 726	1 006 742	861 285	1 165 014	62,6	73,9
TSH: City of Tshwane	389 828	561 772	486 424	686 640	69,4	70,8
TSH: City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality	389 828	561 772	486 424	686 640	69,4	70,8
Gauteng	1 701 133	2 735 168	2 255 032	3 175 579	62,2	71,0
South Africa	5 737 536	11 205 705	7 986 012	12 500 609	51,2	63,9

5.6 Television

The figures in Table GP17 show that the proportion of households with a television increased from 65,7% in 2001 to 74,8% in 2007. These figures were above the national averages of 53,8% in 2001 and 65,6% in 2007. The same trend was recorded in all local municipalities except Westonaria municipality.

Table GP17: Percent of households with a television by municipality- Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipalities	2001		2007		2001	2007
	No. of households with television	Total no. of households	No. of households with television	Total no. of households	% of households with television	
DC42: Sedibeng	144 825	225 744	187 694	241 223	64,2	77,8
GT421: Emfuleni Local Municipality	122 494	187 044	152 991	196 480	65,5	77,9
GT422: Midvaal Local Municipality	11 304	19 653	18 761	24 265	57,5	77,3
GT423: Lesedi Local Municipality	11 026	19 048	15 942	20 479	57,9	77,8
DC46: Metsweding	24 003	45 092	31 643	46 502	53,2	68,0
GT461: Nokeng tsa Taemane Local Municipality	7 407	14 356	9 494	14 838	51,6	64,0
GT462: Kungwini Local Municipality	16 595	30 736	22 149	31 665	54,0	69,9
DC48: West Rand	89 650	151 339	124 052	186 850	59,2	66,4
GT481: Mogale City Local Municipality	52 703	83 553	71 646	94 288	63,1	76,0
GT482: Randfontein Local Municipality	23 385	36 141	30 662	40 459	64,7	75,8
GT483: Westonaria Local Municipality	12 747	29 980	20 881	50 675	42,5	41,2
GTDMA48: West Rand	815	1 665	862	1 429	48,9	60,3
EKU: Ekurhuleni	460 194	744 479	615 136	849 349	61,8	72,4
EKU: Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	460 194	744 479	615 136	849 349	61,8	72,4
JHB: City of Johannesburg	680 014	1 006 742	906 859	1 165 014	67,5	77,8
JHB: City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	680 014	1 006 742	906 859	1 165 014	67,5	77,8
TSH: City of Tshwane	397 435	561 772	508 596	686 640	70,7	74,1
TSH: City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality	397 435	561 772	508 596	686 640	70,7	74,1
Gauteng	1 796 120	2 735 168	2 373 979	3 175 579	65,7	74,8
South Africa	6 029 413	11 205 705	8 191 115	12 500 609	53,8	65,5

5.7 Telephone/Landline

Table GP18 gives the number and percentage of households that had a landline telephone in 2001 and 2007. The figures show that all local municipalities recorded decreases in the proportion of households with landline telephones. Midvaal local municipality recorded the highest decrease of 11% followed by Emfuleni, Nokeng tsa Taemane and City of Tshwane.

Table GP18: Percentage of households with a landline telephone by municipality, Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipalities	2001		2007		2001	2007
	No. of households with telephone in the dwelling	Total no. of households	No. of households with telephone in the dwelling	Total no. of households	% of households with telephone in the dwelling	
DC42: Sedibeng	61 381	225 744	39 795	241 223	27,2	16,5
GT421: Emfuleni Local Municipality	50 207	187 044	29 803	196 480	26,8	15,2
GT422: Midvaal Local Municipality	6 391	19 653	5 443	24 265	32,5	22,4
GT423: Lesedi Local Municipality	4 784	19 048	4 550	20 479	25,1	22,2
DC46: Metsweding	9 809	45 092	6 982	46 502	21,8	15,0
GT461: Nokeng tsa Taemane Local Municipality	3 576	14 356	2 510	14 838	24,9	16,9
GT462: Kungwini Local Municipality	6 233	30 736	4, 72	31 665	20,3	14,1
DC48: West Rand	39 543	151 339	38 440	186 850	26,1	20,6
GT481: Mogale City Local Municipality	24 886	83 553	23 737	94 288	29,8	25,2
GT482: Randfontein Local Municipality	10 386	36 141	10 784	40 459	28,7	26,7
GT483: Westonaria Local Municipality	3 997	29 980	3 741	50 675	13,3	7,4
GTDMA48: West Rand	275	1 665	177	1 429	16,5	12,4
EKU: Ekurhuleni	213 535	744 479	186 792	849 349	28,7	22,0
EKU: Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	213 535	744 479	186 792	849 349	28,7	22,0
JHB: City of Johannesburg	340 906	1 006 742	334 186	1 165 014	33,9	28,7
JHB: City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	340 906	1 006 742	334 186	1 165 014	33,9	28,7
TSH: City of Tshwane	204 886	561 772	169 959	686 640	36,5	24,8
TSH: City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality	204 886	561 772	169 959	686 640	36,5	24,8
Gauteng	870 061	2 735 168	776 154	3 175 579	31,8	24,4
South Africa	2 734 836	11 205 705	2 318 462	12 500 609	24,4	18,5

Summary

The population of Gauteng has increased by about 14% from 9,2 million in 2001 to 10,5 million in 2007. Most of the population resides in the City of Johannesburg, City of Tshwane and Ekurhuleni local municipality.

The housing conditions have slightly improved over the period 2001–2007. However, the proportion of households living in informal dwellings has remained high (24% in 2001 and 23% in 2007). Westonaria local municipality recorded the highest proportion of households living in informal dwellings (41,9%).

Most households in Gauteng use electricity as the main source of energy for lighting, heating, and cooking. The proportions of households using electricity as a source of energy are above the national average for both 2001 and 2007. Almost 8 out of every ten households use electricity as their main source of energy.

In terms of sanitation, the province recorded significant improvement. The proportion of households without toilet facilities halved from 3,6% in 2001 to 1,6% in 2007. The same trend was recorded as far as the use of the bucket toilet system is concerned. The proportion of households using pit latrines, bucket toilet system, and those without toilet facilities are far below the national average for both 2001 and 2007. Although the province recorded great improvement as far as sanitation is concerned, some municipalities particularly, Kungwini, Westonaria and Nokeng tsa Taemane recorded high proportions of households using pit latrines.

Refuse removal services in the province have also improved over the 2001–2007 period. The proportion of households whose refuse is removed by local authority/private company at least once a week was above the national average for both 2001 and 2007. Eight in ten households (86,2%) in the province had their refuse removed at least once a week in 2007.

The proportion of households with access to piped water has slightly increased since 2001, particularly those accessing water inside their dwellings. The province's proportion of households with piped water (97,1% for 2001 and 97,9% for 2007) far exceeds the national average of 84,5% in 2001 and 88,6% in 2007.

As far as ownership of household goods is concerned, the proportion of households owning cellphones, computers, refrigerators and televisions significantly increased during the 2001–2007 period. However, the proportion of households using landline telephone decreased.

References

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