



BASIC RESULTS: WESTERN CAPE

General information

Statistics South Africa	User information services
Private Bag X44	Tel: (012) 310 8600
Pretoria 0001	Fax: (012) 310 8500
South Africa	
	Main switchboard
170 Andries Street	Tel: (012) 310 8911
Pretoria	

www.statssa.gov.za
Tel: (012) 310-8600

Community Survey, 2007

Basic Results: Western Cape

Statistics South Africa

Report No. 03-01-31

Pali Lehohla
Statistician-General

Community Survey 2007: Basic Results Western Cape

Published by Statistics South Africa, Private Bag X44, Pretoria 0001

© Statistics South Africa, 2009

Users may apply or process this data, provided Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) is acknowledged as the original source of the data; that it is specified that the application and/or analysis is the result of the user's independent processing of the data; and that neither the basic data nor any reprocessed version or application thereof may be sold or offered for sale in any form whatsoever without prior permission from Stats SA.

Community Survey 2007: Basic Results – Western Cape / Statistics South Africa. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, 2009

31p. [Report No. 03-01-31]

ISBN 978-0-621-39018-6

A complete set of Stats SA publications is available at Stats SA Library and the following libraries:

- National Library of South Africa, Pretoria Division
- National Library of South Africa, Cape Town Division
- Library of Parliament, Cape Town
- Bloemfontein Public Library
- Natal Society Library, Pietermaritzburg
- Johannesburg Public Library
- Eastern Cape Library Services, King William's Town
- Central Regional Library, Polokwane
- Central Reference Library, Nelspruit
- Central Reference Collection, Kimberley
- Central Reference Library, Mmabatho

This report is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

Copies are obtainable from: Printing and Distribution, Statistics South Africa

Tel: (012) 310 8619

Fax: (012) 321 7381

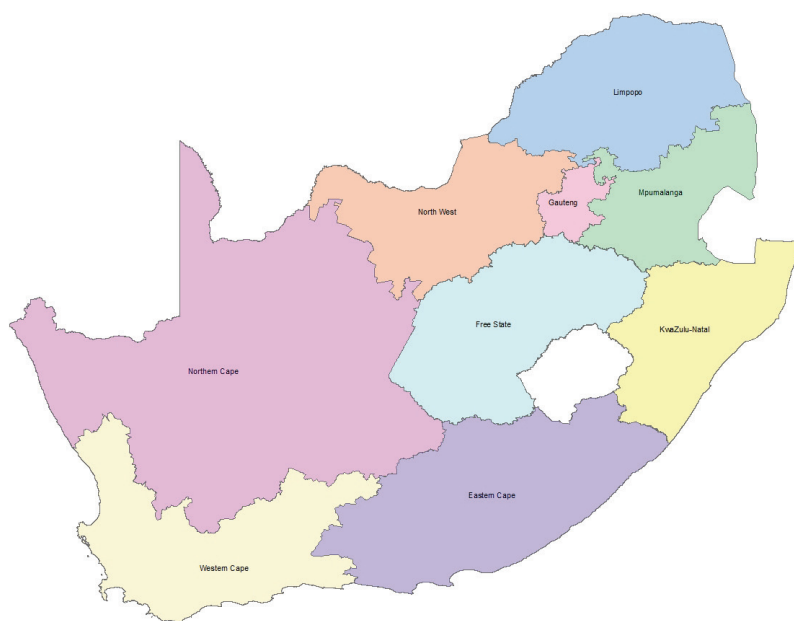
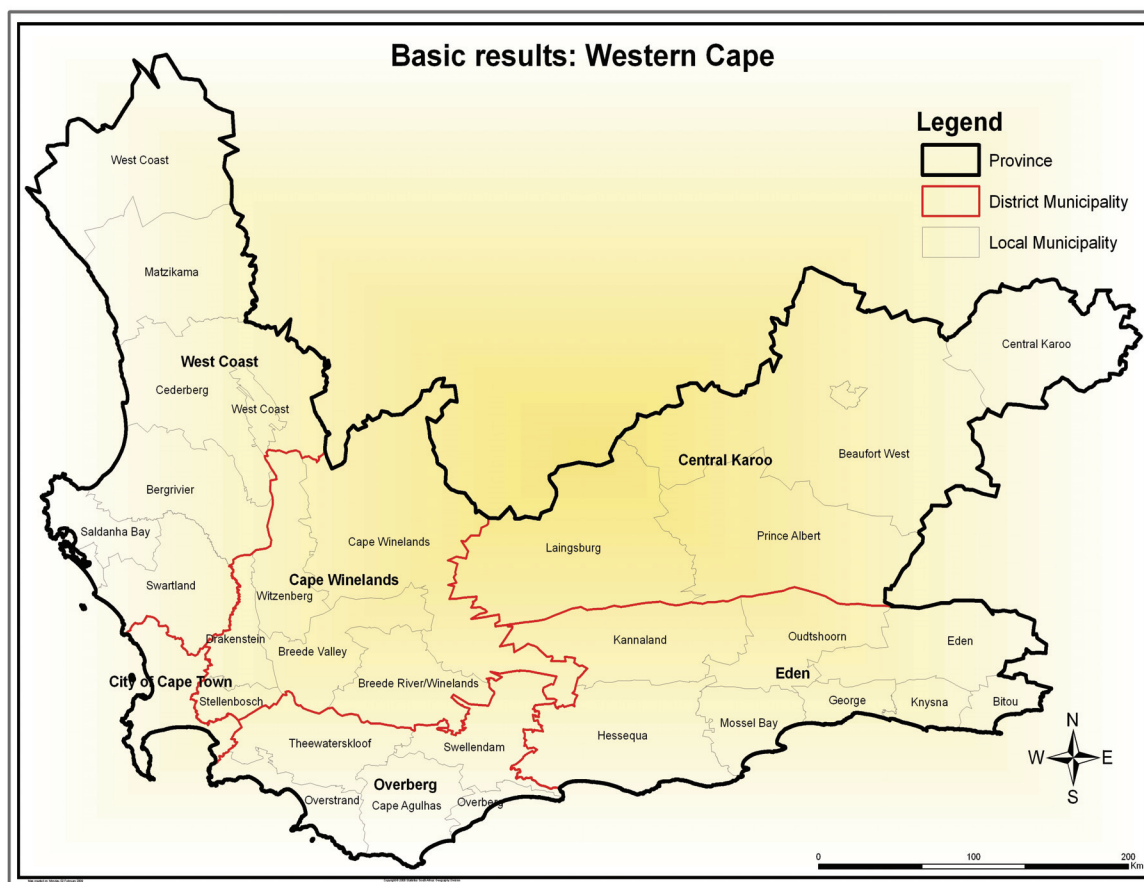
Email: joanl@statssa.gov.za

Contents

1.	Introduction	1
1.1	Objectives of the release	1
1.2	Background	1
1.2.1	New municipalities and domains of statistical reporting	1
1.2.2	MDB codes	2
1.3	How the CS was conducted	2
1.4	Response rates	2
1.5	Outline of the release	2
1.6	Technical notes	2
1.6.1	Rounding of data	2
1.6.2	Imputation	3
1.6.3	Concepts and definitions	3
1.7	Methods used to estimate the population and households at municipal level	3
1.7.1	Introduction	3
1.7.2	The methods of estimation for different municipalities	4
1.7.2.1	The estimation of the number of persons	4
1.7.2.2	Re-calculation of the person weights	4
1.7.2.3	The estimation of the number of households	5
1.7.2.4	The derivation of CS out-of-scope population	5
1.7.3	Consideration for CS interpretation of results	5
2.	Population size and distribution	6
3.	Trends in average household size	8
4.	Housing conditions	10
4.1	Introduction	10
4.2	Type of main dwelling: Formal and informal	10
4.3	Housing tenure status	11
4.4	Source of fuel for lighting, cooking and heating	13
4.4.1	Electricity for lighting	13
4.4.2	Electricity for cooking	13
4.4.3	Electricity for heating	13
4.5	Access to piped water	14
4.6	Toilet facilities	16
4.7	Refuse disposal	17
5.	Household goods	18
5.1	Cellphone	18
5.2	Radio	19
5.3	Computer	20
5.4	Internet facilities	21
5.5	Refrigerator	22
5.6	Television	23
5.7	Landline telephone	24
6.	Summary	25
	References	26

List of Tables

Table WC1: Total population by province - Censuses 1996 and 2001; and Community Survey 2007	6
Table WC2: Number of persons and households by province - Censuses 1996 and 2001, and Community Survey 2007	6
Table WC3: Population distribution by municipality, Census 2001 and CS 2007	7
Table WC4: Average household size by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007	8
Table WC5: Percentage distribution of households by number of household members and municipalities - Census 2001 and CS 2007	9
Table WC6: Percentage of households living in formal and informal dwellings by municipality - Census 2001 and CS 2007	10
Table WC7: Percentage distribution of households by tenure status and municipality - Census 2001 and CS 2007	12
Table WC8: Percentage of households using electricity for lighting, cooking and heating by municipality - Census 2001 and CS 2007	13
Table WC9: Percentage of households having access to piped water by municipality - Census 2001 and CS 2007	14
Table WC10: Percentage of households using pit latrine, bucket system and no toilet facilities by municipality - Census 2001 and CS 2007	16
Table WC11: Percentage of households having refuse removed by local authority/ private company and no refuse removal by municipality - Census 2001 and CS 2007	17
Table WC12: Percentage of households having a cellphone by municipality - Census 2001 and CS 2007	18
Table WC13: Percentage of households having a radio by municipality - Census 2001 and CS 2007	19
Table WC14: Percentage of households having a computer by municipality - Census 2001 and CS 2007	20
Table WC15: Percentage of households having access to internet facilities by municipality - CS 2007	21
Table WC16: Percentage of households having a refrigerator by municipality - Census 2001 and CS 2007	22
Table WC17: Percentage of households having a television by municipality - Census 2001 and CS 2007	23
Table WC18: Percentage of households having a landline telephone by municipality - Census 2001 and CS 2007	24

Map1: A map of South Africa showing the location of provinces**Map 2: A map of Gauteng showing district and local municipalities**

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 Western Cape. It takes into account the results contained in the previous two releases (Statistical releases P0301 and P0301.1)

2. Population size and distribution

Western Cape is divided into five District Councils (DCs) that are made up of 24 municipalities. The province also has one metropolitan municipality and five District Management Areas (DMAs). The population of the province increased from 4 524 335 in 2001 to 5 278 585 in 2007, showing an increase of 16,7% as shown in Table WC1. This constituted 10,9% of the South Africa population. The number of households in the province also increased from 1 173 304 in 2001 to 1 369 180 in 2007 as shown in Table WC2.

Table WC1: Total population by province - Censuses 1996 and 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 WC2: Number of persons and households by province - Censuses 1996 and 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 WC3 gives the population profile of the province at municipality level. The figures show that six municipalities recorded a higher percentage change compared to the provincial change. These municipalities include Stellenbosch and Mossel Bay which recorded the highest percentage change (68,9% and 64,8% respectively). They were followed by Overstrand Municipality with a 34,4% change; Bitou Municipality and Knysna Municipality with 33,6% and 26,4% change respectively. The City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality also recorded a percentage change above that of the province with a change of 20,9% from 2001.

The results further show that there were 13 municipalities that recorded a decrease in their population. Laingsburg and Prince Albert Municipalities recorded the highest losses (22,8% and 20,3% respectively). They were followed by Cederberg and Swellenberg municipalities which recorded 18,8% and 18,7% decrease respectively. Hessequa Municipality and Witzenberg Municipality also recorded a slump in their population with 11,4% and 10,1% respectively.

The distribution of a population across an area is important for service delivery and resource allocation. According to the results, more than half of the population of the province resides in the City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality (66,3%). The rest of the population is spread out around the rest of the municipalities.

Table WC3: Population distribution by municipality, Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	Population			Percentage Distribution	
	Census 2001	CS 2007	% Change	Census 2001	CS 2007
DC1: West Coast	282 672	286 751	1,4	6,2	5,4
WC011: Matzikama Local Municipality	50 208	46 362	-7,7	1,1	0,9
WC012: Cederberg Local Municipality	39 326	31 942	-18,8	0,9	0,6
WC013: Berggrivier Local Municipality	46 325	44 741	-3,4	1,0	0,8
WC014: Saldanha Bay Local Municipality	70 440	78 982	12,1	1,6	1,5
WC015: Swartland Local Municipality	72 115	77 524	7,5	1,6	1,5
WCDMA01: West Coast	4 258	7 199	69,1	0,1	0,1
DC2: Cape Winelands	630 493	712 413	13,0	13,9	13,5
WC022: Witzenberg Local Municipality	83 567	75 148	-10,1	1,8	1,4
WC023: Drakenstein Local Municipality	194 417	217 089	11,7	4,3	4,1
WC024: Stellenbosch Local Municipality	118 709	200 524	68,9	2,6	3,8
WC025: Breede Valley Local Municipality	146 028	134 271	-8,1	3,2	2,5
WC026: Breede River/Winelands Local Municipality	81 271	80 121	-1,4	1,8	1,5
WCDMA02: Cape Winelands	6 500	5 260	-19,1	0,1	0,1
DC3: Overberg	203 519	212 787	4,6	4,5	4,0
WC031: Theewaterskloof Local Municipality	93 276	86 719	-7,0	2,1	1,6
WC032: Overstrand Local Municipality	55 451	74 547	34,4	1,2	1,4
WC033: Cape Agulhas Local Municipality	26 468	28 444	7,5	0,6	0,5
WC034: Swellendam Local Municipality	28 076	22 833	-18,7	0,6	0,4
WCDMA03: Overberg	248	244	-1,6	0,0	0,0
DC4: Eden	454 924	513 307	12,8	10,1	9,7
WC041: Kannaland Local Municipality	23 971	24 715	3,1	0,5	0,5
WC042: Hessequa Local Municipality	44 114	39 081	-11,4	1,0	0,7
WC043: Mossel Bay Local Municipality	71 494	117 838	64,8	1,6	2,2
WC044: George Local Municipality	135 409	136 542	0,8	3,0	2,6
WC045: Oudtshoorn Local Municipality	84 692	79 606	-6,0	1,9	1,5
WC047: Bitou Local Municipality	29 182	39 002	33,7	0,6	0,7
WC048: Knysna Local Municipality	51 468	65 045	26,4	1,1	1,2
WCDMA04: Eden	14 594	11 479	-21,3	0,3	0,2
DC5: Central Karoo	60 483	56 230	-7,0	1,3	1,1
WC051: Laingsburg Local Municipality	6 680	5 156	-22,8	0,1	0,1
WC052: Prince Albert Local Municipality	10 512	8 374	-20,3	0,2	0,2
WC053: Beaufort West Local Municipality	37 106	37 090	0,0	0,8	0,7
WCDMA05: Central Karoo	6 184	5 609	-9,3	0,1	0,1
CPT: City of Cape Town	2 892 243	3 497 097	20,9	63,9	66,3
CPT: City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality	2 892 243	3 497 097	20,9	63,9	66,3
Western Cape	4 524 335	5 278 585	16,7	100,0	100,0
South Africa	44 819 778	48 502 063	8,2	100,0	100,0

3. Trends in average household size

Changes in average household size reflect the impact that various social, demographic and economic factors (amongst other factors) have had on the population. The average household size has remained relatively the same (between Census 2001 and CS 2007) at provincial level and in most of the municipalities except in Overstrand, Cape Agulhas and Knysna Municipalities which recorded significant increases; and Witzenberg, Lainsburg and Prince Albert Municipalities where each recorded a decrease. Table WC5 provides further insights into this dimension.

Table WC4: Average household size by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	Census 2001			CS 2007		
	Persons	Households	Average HH	Persons	Households	Average HH
DC1: West Coast	268 006	73 449	3,6	277 187	76 215	3,6
WC011: Matzikama Local Municipality	48 709	14 094	3,5	45 605	12 881	3,5
WC012: Cederberg Local Municipality	36 883	10 365	3,6	30 846	9 212	3,3
WC013: Bergrivier Local Municipality	41 948	11 706	3,6	42 263	12 197	3,5
WC014: Saldanha Bay Local Municipality	69 208	18 706	3,7	77 465	20 786	3,7
WC015: Swartland Local Municipality	67 163	17 403	3,9	74 186	19 939	3,7
WCDMA01: West Coast	4 095	1 175	3,5	6 821	1 200	5,7
DC2: Cape Winelands	593 612	149 397	4,0	691 510	173 347	4,0
WC022: Witzenberg Local Municipality	77 808	19 413	4,0	72 605	24 410	3,0
WC023: Drakenstein Local Municipality	183 860	44 410	4,1	210 874	51 614	4,1
WC024: Stellenbosch Local Municipality	108 668	29 023	3,7	197 386	36 413	5,4
WC025: Breede Valley Local Municipality	138 019	34 100	4,0	126 603	36 495	3,5
WC026: Breede River/Winelands Local Municipality	79 484	20 926	3,8	78 822	21 856	3,6
WCDMA02: Cape Winelands	5 773	1 526	3,8	5 220	2 559	2,0
DC3: Overberg	192 554	56 658	3,4	206 005	60 056	3,4
WC031: Theewaterskloof Local Municipality	85 679	23 044	3,7	83 198	23 464	3,5
WC032: Overstrand Local Municipality	53 905	18 568	2,9	73 055	21 953	3,3
WC033: Cape Agulhas Local Municipality	25 850	7 513	3,4	27 993	7 615	3,7
WC034: Swellendam Local Municipality	27 023	7 494	3,6	21 695	6 958	3,1
WCDMA03: Overberg	97	38	2,6	64	66	1,0
DC4: Eden	441 385	119 306	3,7	497 392	141 577	3,5
WC041: Kannaland Local Municipality	23 389	6 070	3,9	24 180	6 344	3,8
WC042: Hessequa Local Municipality	43 045	12 510	3,4	36 386	12 481	2,9
WC043: Mossel Bay Local Municipality	69 680	20 060	3,5	116 020	28 349	4,1
WC044: George Local Municipality	131 371	35 520	3,7	132 044	42 793	3,1
WC045: Oudtshoorn Local Municipality	81 537	18 124	4,5	76 199	17 913	4,3
WC047: Bitou Local Municipality	28 279	8 763	3,2	37 794	12 645	3,0
WC048: Knysna Local Municipality	49 740	14 732	3,4	63 467	17 416	3,6
WCDMA04: Eden	14 345	3 527	4,1	11 303	3 635	3,1
DC5: Central Karoo	58 084	15 009	3,9	54 060	15 708	3,4
WC051: Laingsburg Local Municipality	6 449	1 922	3,4	4 940	1 966	2,5
WC052: Prince Albert Local Municipality	10 043	2 547	3,9	7 994	2 747	2,9
WC053: Beaufort West Local Municipality	35 658	8 994	4,0	35 809	9 149	3,9
WCDMA05: Central Karoo	5 933	1 546	3,8	5 316	1 845	2,9
CPT: City of Cape Town	2 805 188	759 485	3,7	3 445 106	902 278	3,8
CPT: City of Cape Town Metropolitan	2 805 188	759 485	3,7	3 445 106	902 278	3,8
Western Cape	4 358 829	1 173 304	3,7	5 171 260	1 369 180	3,8
South Africa	44 819 778	11 205 705	3,9	48 502 063	12 500 609	3,8

¹Excludes households in collective living quarters

Table WC5: Percentage distribution of households by number of household members and municipalities - Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	Census 2001						CS 2007					
	% of Households						% of Households					
	1	2	3	4	5 +	Total	01	02	03	04	05 +	Total
DC1: West Coast	15,6	20,1	17,4	18,7	28,2	100,0	11,4	22,9	17,3	20,0	28,3	100,0
WC011: Matzikama Local Municipality	19,2	20,6	17,7	17,4	25,2	100,0	9,9	21,3	17,8	19,7	31,4	100,0
WC012: Cederberg Local Municipality	17,7	19,4	17,1	18,1	27,6	100,0	10,6	22,0	18,5	15,1	33,7	100,0
WC013: Bergrivier Local Municipality	16,4	20,3	18,1	17,8	27,4	100,0	12,1	26,9	15,8	19,0	26,2	100,0
WC014: Saldanha Bay Local Municipality	14,2	20,0	17,3	19,8	28,7	100,0	13,2	19,9	20,2	23,0	23,6	100,0
WC015: Swartland Local Municipality	12,0	20,0	17,1	19,7	31,2	100,0	10,6	25,1	14,8	19,9	29,6	100,0
WCDMA01: West Coast	23,5	20,6	14,5	14,1	27,3	100,0	9,1	23,7	12,4	21,1	33,8	100,0
DC2: Cape Winelands	13,6	17,8	16,2	18,9	33,6	100,0	13,2	18,0	16,8	18,4	33,6	100,0
WC022: Witzenberg Local Municipality	13,2	17,3	17,0	18,4	34,1	100,0	27,0	18,2	13,2	15,2	26,4	100,0
WC023: Drakenstein Local Municipality	11,4	16,4	15,8	20,4	35,9	100,0	12,5	13,5	14,9	20,8	38,2	100,0
WC024: Stellenbosch Local Municipality	19,0	17,6	14,6	17,8	31,0	100,0	7,4	22,5	18,8	17,7	33,7	100,0
WC025: Breede Valley Local Municipality	12,3	17,8	16,8	19,0	34,2	100,0	11,0	16,9	16,6	19,7	35,9	100,0
WC026: Breede River/Winelands Local Municipality	13,1	21,0	17,2	17,7	31,0	100,0	8,4	22,9	23,1	16,0	29,7	100,0
WCDMA02: Cape Winelands	12,3	20,1	19,0	18,4	30,2	100,0	50,7	16,0	8,5	13,6	11,2	100,0
DC3: Overberg	17,2	24,8	16,8	17,0	24,1	100,0	14,2	26,5	17,5	17,1	24,7	100,0
WC031: Theewaterskloof Local Municipality	14,5	19,0	18,3	18,9	29,2	100,0	13,7	19,2	22,1	16,7	28,4	100,0
WC032: Overstrand Local Municipality	22,1	33,2	14,9	13,4	16,4	100,0	16,0	34,2	15,1	15,0	19,5	100,0
WC033: Cape Agulhas Local Municipality	15,5	24,3	17,3	18,6	24,3	100,0	11,6	27,6	13,4	22,6	24,8	100,0
WC034: Swellendam Local Municipality	15,3	22,5	16,3	18,5	27,4	100,0	12,1	26,0	14,0	19,0	28,9	100,0
WCDMA03: Overberg	48,2	20,2	-	13,1	18,5	100,0	100,0	-	-	-	-	100,0
DC4: Eden	15,0	22,8	16,4	17,2	28,6	100,0	15,0	25,2	16,5	17,5	25,7	100,0
WC041: Kannaland Local Municipality	13,2	19,1	16,6	18,5	32,6	100,0	9,7	24,4	14,8	20,8	30,2	100,0
WC042: Hessequa Local Municipality	15,6	25,4	16,7	17,1	25,3	100,0	17,3	23,2	17,4	19,5	22,6	100,0
WC043: Mossel Bay Local Municipality	15,1	25,9	17,2	17,5	24,4	100,0	15,4	28,0	16,4	19,3	20,8	100,0
WC044: George Local Municipality	15,5	21,9	16,8	17,7	28,0	100,0	16,7	24,8	17,0	17,3	24,3	100,0
WC045: Oudtshoorn Local Municipality	10,2	15,9	14,9	17,5	41,5	100,0	6,5	19,6	13,4	18,9	41,5	100,0
WC047: Bitou Local Municipality	20,4	26,1	17,6	14,6	21,4	100,0	18,9	28,9	18,5	14,5	19,1	100,0
WC048: Knysna Local Municipality	17,7	27,5	15,3	15,7	23,8	100,0	16,1	27,0	17,8	13,8	25,3	100,0
WCDMA04: Eden	10,1	19,2	16,5	18,4	35,8	100,0	15,7	23,5	13,2	15,1	32,5	100,0
DC5: Central Karoo	14,4	20,4	17,6	16,7	31,0	100,0	13,3	23,0	19,9	12,7	31,0	100,0
WC051: Laingsburg Local Municipality	18,0	23,9	19,8	15,2	23,1	100,0	22,3	24,8	18,5	12,9	21,5	100,0
WC052: Prince Albert Local Municipality	12,3	19,7	16,9	18,7	32,4	100,0	17,0	25,2	17,3	11,2	29,4	100,0
WC053: Beaufort West Local Municipality	13,7	19,8	17,4	16,9	32,2	100,0	9,4	22,3	20,4	12,8	35,1	100,0
WCDMA05: Central Karoo	17,1	20,5	17,2	13,8	31,5	100,0	17,7	21,5	23,3	14,6	22,9	100,0
CPT: City of Cape Town	16,0	20,2	16,8	18,3	28,7	100,0	12,5	20,8	18,2	19,4	29,1	100,0
CPT: City of Cape Town Metropolitan	16,0	20,2	16,8	18,3	28,7	100,0	12,5	20,8	18,2	19,4	29,1	100,0
Western Cape	15,6	20,4	16,7	18,2	29,1	100,0	12,9	21,3	17,8	18,9	29,1	100,0

4. Housing conditions

4.1 Introduction

The improvement of housing conditions is one of the policies the government has pursued as part of the strategies to improve the socio-economic welfare of the population. It is in this regard that the survey collected data on the type of dwellings, availability of electricity, access to piped water and sanitation.

4.2 Type of main dwelling: Formal and informal

The proportion of households living in formal dwellings increased from 81,3% in 2001 to 83,4% in 2007 as shown in Table WC6. The figures further show that nine municipalities recorded an increase in the proportion of households living in informal dwellings. Knysna local municipality recorded the highest proportion of households living in informal dwellings for both Census 2001 and CS 2007 (24,6% in 2001 and 30,7% in 2007).

Table WC6: Percentage of households living in formal and informal dwellings by municipality - Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	Formal dwelling		Informal dwelling	
	2001	2007	2001	2007
DC1: West Coast	90,4	93,0	6,4	5,2
WC011: Matzikama Local Municipality	90,0	94,9	5,5	4,3
WC012: Cederberg Local Municipality	93,4	95,7	4,0	3,9
WC013: Bergrivier Local Municipality	93,4	91,8	2,1	4,3
WC014: Saldanha Bay Local Municipality	84,6	91,7	14,0	7,3
WC015: Swartland Local Municipality	93,4	92,4	3,6	4,9
WCDMA01: West Coast	88,5	95,0	1,3	1,1
DC2: Cape Winelands	85,5	82,7	12,2	10,5
WC022: Witzenberg Local Municipality	88,5	70,1	9,1	7,8
WC023: Drakenstein Local Municipality	81,9	76,9	16,0	16,0
WC024: Stellenbosch Local Municipality	81,4	90,4	15,7	8,2
WC025: Breede Valley Local Municipality	87,2	85,9	11,5	12,0
WC026: Breede River/Winelands Local Municipality	92,9	96,2	4,5	3,5
WCDMA02: Cape Winelands	95,3	52,2	1,0	0,5
DC3: Overberg	82,9	87,9	13,6	10,1
WC031: Theewaterskloof Local Municipality	77,8	88,9	18,3	9,9
WC032: Overstrand Local Municipality	83,7	85,3	13,7	12,3
WC033: Cape Agulhas Local Municipality	91,2	88,3	5,8	8,2
WC034: Swellendam Local Municipality	88,4	92,8	6,6	6,4
WCDMA03: Overberg	100,0	100,0	0,0	0,0
DC4: Eden	83,1	77,9	13,1	17,8
WC041: Kannaland Local Municipality	96,9	96,0	1,4	3,7
WC042: Hessequa Local Municipality	93,2	95,6	4,2	2,5
WC043: Mossel Bay Local Municipality	85,5	85,3	12,1	10,8
WC044: George Local Municipality	79,1	68,3	16,5	25,3
WC045: Oudtshoorn Local Municipality	87,0	88,7	8,3	10,7
WC047: Bitou Local Municipality	79,7	63,4	16,9	27,6
WC048: Knysna Local Municipality	69,0	66,1	24,6	30,7
WCDMA04: Eden	96,3	95,1	1,5	1,3
DC5: Central Karoo	95,6	96,9	2,1	1,6
WC051: Laingsburg Local Municipality	96,5	96,7	0,9	1,4
WC052: Prince Albert Local Municipality	94,2	94,0	2,9	2,1
WC053: Beaufort West Local Municipality	96,6	97,3	1,8	1,9
WCDMA05: Central Karoo	91,5	99,5	4,5	0,0
CPT: City of Cape Town	78,9	83,0	18,8	15,6
CPT: City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality	78,9	83,0	18,8	15,6
Western Cape	81,3	83,4	16,2	14,2
South Africa	68,5	70,5	16,4	14,5

4.3 Housing tenure status

The figures in Table WC7 below show that 40,7% of the households owned and had fully paid off their dwellings in 2007 compared to 33,1% in 2001. However, 14 local municipalities recorded higher proportions than the national average (49,7%), with Hessequa, Prince Albert, Bergrivier & Bitou recording an average of 60% and above.

The proportion of households who owned their dwellings but had not yet fully paid off their dwellings decreased from 24,2% in 2001 to 20,3% in 2007. The municipalities which recorded proportions above the provincial average are: City of Cape Town, George and Oudtshoorn with 29,7% , 22,0% and 20,9% respectively. Twelve municipalities which reported proportions less than both the national and provincial averages amongst them are: Prince Albert, Bitou and Theewaterskloof with proportions less than 5%.

The table also shows that the proportion of households which reported renting their dwellings slightly decreased from 24,2% in 2001 to 23,0% in 2007. This proportion is higher than the national average of 18,8%. Municipalities which recorded proportions less than the provincial average are: Hessequa, Prince Albert, Knysna, Outshoorn, Beaufort West, Swellendam and Cederberg.

Table WC7: Percentage distribution of households by tenure status and municipality - Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	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
DC1: West Coast WC011: Matzikama Local Municipality WC012: Cederberg Local Municipality WC013: Bergvriër Local Municipality WC014: Saldanha Bay Local Municipality WC015: Swartland Local Municipality WCDMA01: West Coast DC2: Cape Winelands WC022: Wittenberg Local Municipality WC023: Drakenstein Local Municipality WC024: Stellenbosch Local Municipality WC025: Breede Valley Local Municipality WC026: Breede River/Winelands Local Municipality WCDMA02: Cape Winelands DC3: Overberg WC031: Theewaterskloof Local Municipality WC032: Overstrand Local Municipality WC033: Cape Agulhas Local Municipality WC034: Swellendam Local Municipality WCDMA03: Overberg DC4: Eden WC041: Kannaland Local Municipality WC042: Hessequa Local Municipality WC043: Mossel Bay Local Municipality WC044: George Local Municipality WC045: Oudtshoorn Local Municipality WC047: Bitou Local Municipality WC048: Knysna Local Municipality WCDMA04: Eden DC5: Central Karoo WC051: Laingsburg Local Municipality WC052: Prince Albert Local Municipality WC053: Beaufort West Local Municipality WCDMA05: Central Karoo CPT: City of Cape Town CPT: City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality	42,3	12,1	21,7	23,8	100,0	50,5	13,8	20,1	14,6	1,0	100,0
	33,2	11,0	20,1	35,6	100,0	51,1	11,0	19,7	17,5	0,8	100,0
	39,7	9,1	14,3	36,9	100,0	46,6	12,3	18,5	21,8	0,8	100,0
	42,6	8,0	21,7	27,7	100,0	59,6	5,0	20,0	14,6	0,7	100,0
	48,7	16,4	29,0	6,0	100,0	54,8	17,1	20,1	5,9	2,0	100,0
	42,7	13,8	20,4	23,2	100,0	40,2	18,7	21,8	18,7	0,6	100,0
	66,2	2,5	12,3	19,0	100,0	76,2	4,3	9,3	10,3	0,0	100,0
	27,8	15,6	25,7	30,8	100,0	33,4	11,5	30,4	21,9	2,8	100,0
	27,6	11,6	16,6	44,2	100,0	22,8	6,0	21,2	49,4	0,6	100,0
	27,4	20,4	29,3	22,8	100,0	34,7	15,6	32,9	13,7	3,1	100,0
	27,1	15,5	29,6	27,8	100,0	42,3	12,1	24,5	13,8	7,3	100,0
	25,4	14,1	27,3	33,2	100,0	25,0	8,4	45,8	20,4	0,4	100,0
	35,3	12,4	20,0	32,3	100,0	45,0	13,3	19,4	21,2	1,2	100,0
	9,0	4,5	9,2	77,2	100,0	6,0	0,9	26,3	66,4	0,4	100,0
	39,7	11,7	23,9	24,7	100,0	46,2	10,3	22,9	19,7	0,8	100,0
	29,1	11,0	25,7	34,2	100,0	36,0	4,2	20,0	38,0	1,9	100,0
	46,2	12,0	24,2	17,6	100,0	51,0	14,9	27,6	6,3	0,2	100,0
	49,6	15,3	22,7	12,4	100,0	54,8	15,9	22,2	6,8	0,3	100,0
	46,2	10,0	18,4	25,4	100,0	56,7	10,6	18,4	14,3	0,0	100,0
	7,9	2,6	89,5	0,0	100,0	0,0	0,0	48,5	51,5	0,0	100,0
	42,6	15,1	22,1	20,2	100,0	46,7	14,9	20,2	16,5	1,6	100,0
	45,7	7,1	13,1	34,1	100,0	51,2	9,6	19,8	18,7	0,6	100,0
	48,6	9,6	18,9	22,8	100,0	69,4	8,0	13,3	6,3	3,1	100,0
	42,5	19,0	20,9	17,6	100,0	51,0	16,4	21,7	10,3	0,7	100,0
	32,7	19,6	27,8	19,8	100,0	30,0	22,0	22,6	22,7	2,7	100,0
	42,9	16,7	24,5	16,0	100,0	48,7	20,9	18,0	11,4	0,9	100,0
47,6	11,4	20,5	20,6	100,0	59,6	3,1	20,5	16,0	0,8	100,0	
59,7	9,9	16,2	14,2	100,0	52,7	6,7	17,8	21,2	1,6	100,0	
29,6	4,2	16,6	49,7	100,0	41,7	4,2	24,6	28,6	0,9	100,0	
46,7	11,7	20,0	21,6	100,0	60,0	10,3	16,4	12,5	0,7	100,0	
45,9	9,2	15,5	29,5	100,0	55,5	6,0	20,7	16,7	1,2	100,0	
55,2	4,0	20,3	20,5	100,0	66,5	1,1	15,1	17,1	0,2	100,0	
46,5	16,0	21,6	15,8	100,0	55,2	15,9	18,2	9,7	0,9	100,0	
34,4	2,8	15,5	47,3	100,0	79,0	1,3	5,1	14,6	0,0	100,0	
31,0	29,7	24,6	14,7	100,0	39,7	24,3	22,4	12,9	0,8	100,0	
31,0	29,7	24,6	14,7	100,0	39,7	24,3	22,4	12,9	0,8	100,0	
Western Cape	33,1	24,2	24,2	18,4	100,0	40,7	20,3	23,0	14,8	1,2	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 fuel for lighting, cooking and heating

4.4.1 Electricity for lighting

The figures in Table WC8 show that the proportion of households using electricity for lighting has increased from 88,0% in 2001 to 93,9% in 2007. The same trend was recorded in all municipalities.

4.4.2 Electricity for cooking

The proportion of households using electricity for cooking increased from 78,8% in 2001 to 88,9% in 2007 as shown in Table WC8. All the municipalities achieved the national average (66,4%). Only 12 municipalities fell below the provincial average (88,8%).

4.4.3 Electricity for heating

The proportion of households using electricity for heating increased from 73,4% in 2001 to 80,0% in 2007. All the municipalities reported figures higher than the national average (58,8%).

Table WC8: Percentage of households using electricity for lighting, cooking and heating by municipality - Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	Electricity for lighting		Electricity for cooking		Electricity for heating	
	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007
DC1: West Coast	87,8	95,7	79,2	94,4	74,2	92,7
WC011: Matzikama Local Municipality	83,1	90,9	74,9	89,7	68,6	89,2
WC012: Cederberg Local Municipality	83,9	93,9	71,9	94,7	59,9	87,1
WC013: Bergrivier Local Municipality	90,6	97,1	84,7	97,3	81,2	96,1
WC014: Saldanha Bay Local Municipality	91,6	97,5	81,0	96,4	80,1	96,7
WC015: Swartland Local Municipality	90,6	97,0	84,7	93,7	79,6	91,2
WCDMA01: West Coast	50,9	95,7	28,4	91,9	25,8	93,8
DC2: Cape Winelands	88,0	93,6	79,6	88,7	72,1	82,8
WC022: Witzenberg Local Municipality	85,1	90,8	69,1	73,3	53,4	62,4
WC023: Drakenstein Local Municipality	86,8	90,9	78,9	84,7	75,2	81,2
WC024: Stellenbosch Local Municipality	91,0	97,9	84,6	97,5	79,6	93,4
WC025: Breede Valley Local Municipality	89,6	94,3	84,4	93,5	75,4	85,0
WC026: Breede River/Winelands Local Municipality	88,3	96,2	78,1	94,8	70,2	90,3
WCDMA02: Cape Winelands	63,6	82,1	49,8	70,0	28,7	63,5
DC3: Overberg	83,7	94,1	75,3	89,1	70,5	78,2
WC031: Theewaterskloof Local Municipality	80,4	90,8	72,7	87,5	63,5	74,9
WC032: Overstrand Local Municipality	83,3	96,5	74,3	89,7	72,8	77,3
WC033: Cape Agulhas Local Municipality	90,7	96,0	81,4	88,8	77,5	91,0
WC034: Swellendam Local Municipality	88,0	95,8	79,8	93,1	78,8	78,3
WCDMA03: Overberg	76,3	100,0	73,7	100,0	73,7	100,0
WC043: Mossel Bay Local Municipality	90,9	95,3	75,9	85,2	73,3	69,2
WC044: George Local Municipality	86,6	88,2	80,8	81,8	76,1	69,3
WC045: Oudtshoorn Local Municipality	84,9	91,3	75,3	87,8	72,7	83,0
WC047: Bitou Local Municipality	80,7	85,5	61,5	69,3	61,5	52,8
WC048: Knysna Local Municipality	80,5	83,8	61,7	71,1	58,7	56,7
WCDMA04: Eden	85,2	89,7	53,2	79,1	41,3	49,6
DC5: Central Karoo	83,9	93,1	62,4	84,3	53,6	65,0
WC051: Laingsburg Local Municipality	73,4	84,6	63,1	80,6	55,6	60,5
WC052: Prince Albert Local Municipality	80,0	91,8	64,6	88,4	55,6	65,3
WC053: Beaufort West Local Municipality	87,2	95,2	66,5	85,6	57,8	69,0
WCDMA05: Central Karoo	84,2	93,7	34,1	75,2	23,2	49,1
CPT: City of Cape Town	88,8	94,4	80,1	89,5	75,0	80,4
CPT: City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality	88,8	94,4	80,1	89,5	75,0	80,4
Western Cape	88,0	93,9	78,8	88,8	73,4	80,0
South Africa	69,7	80,0	51,4	66,5	49,0	58,8

4.5 Access to piped water

The proportion of households having access to piped water constitutes a significant measure of development given its role in the improvement of the health status of the population. The figures in Table WC9 show that the proportion of households which had access to piped water inside the dwelling, in the yard and outside the yard remained almost unchanged (98,3% in 2001 and 98,9% in 2007). All the local municipalities recorded more than 90% of the households having access to piped water for both 2001 and 2007.

Table WC9: Percentage of households having access to piped water by municipality - Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	Census 2001					CS 2007			
	Piped (tap) water inside dwelling	Piped (tap) water inside yard	Piped (tap) water to community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling	Piped (tap) water to 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
DC1: West Coast	68,6	21,1	4,3	4,0	98,0	87,0	9,4	2,3	98,7
WC011: Matzikama Local Municipality	64,5	21,8	6,0	4,2	96,5	84,0	10,6	4,8	99,3
WC012: Cederberg Local Municipality	69,1	23,5	3,5	2,3	98,4	87,3	6,4	2,6	96,2
WC013: Bergivier Local Municipality	73,2	17,1	3,4	4,2	97,9	87,6	9,4	1,2	98,2
WC014: Saldanha Bay Local Municipality	67,3	25,7	2,5	3,2	98,7	91,9	5,5	2,2	99,6
WC015: Swartland Local Municipality	71,4	16,4	5,3	5,5	98,5	84,3	13,3	1,5	99,2
WCDMA01: West Coast	45,4	27,5	12,5	7,6	93,0	67,8	25,2	0,7	93,7
DC2: Cape Winelands	65,2	21,4	5,6	5,7	97,9	80,2	10,2	7,4	97,8
WC022: Wittenberg Local Municipality	69,3	18,6	6,7	4,3	99,0	72,0	9,1	11,6	92,6
WC023: Drakenstein Local Municipality	65,9	21,1	4,4	6,5	97,9	74,6	16,2	8,1	98,9
WC024: Stellenbosch Local Municipality	68,6	13,2	8,3	8,0	98,1	87,0	5,4	6,2	98,6
WC025: Breede Valley Local Municipality	61,5	26,2	5,5	4,4	97,6	82,6	9,7	6,8	99,2
WC026: Breede River/Winelands Local Municipality	62,2	27,3	3,3	4,1	97,0	89,8	4,2	3,4	97,4
WCDMA02: Cape Winelands	55,8	34,1	5,4	1,6	97,0	57,1	25,6	11,3	94,1
DC3: Overberg	67,3	18,6	7,0	5,8	98,8	81,3	10,2	7,1	98,5
WC031: Theewaterskloof Local Municipality	61,1	20,3	7,8	9,9	99,1	74,7	15,1	9,2	99,0
WC032: Overstrand Local Municipality	72,1	15,3	8,0	3,6	99,1	86,1	6,4	6,5	99,0
WC033: Cape Agulhas Local Municipality	77,0	14,9	5,6	1,7	99,2	82,8	8,9	6,4	98,1
WC034: Swellendam Local Municipality	65,0	25,3	3,5	2,9	96,7	86,7	6,6	2,7	95,9

Municipality	Census 2001					CS 2007			
	Piped (tap) water inside dwelling	Piped (tap) water inside yard	Piped (tap) water to community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling	Piped (tap) water to community stand: distance greater than 200m from dwelling	Total	Piped water inside the dwelling	Piped water inside yard	Piped water from access point outside the yard	Total
WC DMA03: Overberg	89,5	-	-	5,3	0,0	75,8	24,2	0	100,0
DC4: Eden	58,9	24,8	5,8	6,2	95,7	67,4	21,8	8,5	97,7
WC041: Kannaland Local Municipality	67,2	17,3	5,6	3,8	93,9	77,8	14,3	2,0	94,0
WC042: Hessequa Local Municipality	68,4	22,7	4,0	1,7	96,8	85,1	11,0	2,5	98,6
WC043: Mossel Bay Local Municipality	63,4	27,8	3,3	2,8	97,3	68,4	25,8	3,3	97,5
WC044: George Local Municipality	59,8	23,0	5,6	6,0	94,5	63,9	24,5	10,0	98,4
WC045: Oudtshoorn Local Municipality	58,3	28,4	6,0	2,9	95,6	77,3	17,8	3,6	98,6
WC047: Bitou Local Municipality	47,2	32,7	4,8	11,2	95,8	53,7	31,5	13,2	98,4
WC048: Knysna Local Municipality	51,3	15,5	11,7	18,1	96,6	58,7	13,8	22,7	95,2
WC DMA04: Eden	40,4	45,6	5,9	2,7	94,6	61,9	33,3	4,2	99,4
DC5: Central Karoo	57,3	35,8	3,3	2,4	98,9	77,9	16,2	0,6	94,7
WC051: Laingsburg Local Municipality	59,9	32,2	4,2	1,6	97,9	74,1	18,5	1,0	93,6
WC052: Prince Albert Local Municipality	55,7	36,3	4,3	2,1	98,4	77,1	15,9	1,1	94,1
WC053: Beaufort West Local Municipality	60,8	33,4	2,4	2,8	99,4	79,8	15,7	0,5	96,0
WC DMA05: Central Karoo	36,8	53,9	5,8	1,7	98,1	73,7	16,5	0,7	90,8
CPT: City of Cape Town	69,4	15,1	6,8	7,5	98,8	80,5	10,6	8,4	99,4
CPT: City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality	69,4	15,1	6,8	7,5	98,8	80,5	10,6	8,4	99,4
Western Cape	67,5	17,7	6,3	6,8	98,3	79,5	11,7	7,8	98,9
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 proportion of households using pit latrines and bucket toilets has significantly decreased since 2001. The proportion of households using pit latrines has decreased from 2,1% in 2001 to 0,8% in 2007; while the proportion using bucket toilets has decreased from 3,7% in 2001 to 2,4% in 2007.

There has been a reduction in the proportion of households without toilet facilities between 2001 and 2007 (7,7% in 2001 to 3,8% in 2007). Nine municipalities recorded proportions above the provincial average. These are: Matzikama, Cederberg, BreedeValley, Breede River/Winlands, Theewaterskloof, Kannaland, George, Oudstroom and Knysna.

Table WC10: Percentage of households using pit latrine, bucket system and no toilet facilities by municipality - Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	Pit-latrine		Bucket toilet		No toilet	
	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007
DC1: West Coast	3,3	1,1	3,5	1,9	7,1	3,0
WC011: Matzikama Local Municipality	5,7	1,0	3,5	3,3	13,2	4,9
WC012: Cederberg Local Municipality	2,4	0,0	3,4	3,0	12,2	7,7
WC013: Bergrivier Local Municipality	4,5	0,6	2,6	0,3	5,2	1,9
WC014: Saldanha Bay Local Municipality	0,5	0,2	0,6	1,4	2,3	1,8
WC015: Swartland Local Municipality	3,8	2,4	5,6	1,7	5,1	1,6
WCDMA01: West Coast	5,0	9,4	26,1	7,9	15,6	3,1
DC2: Cape Winelands	3,5	1,1	1,6	0,9	8,5	3,3
WC022: Witzenberg Local Municipality	4,6	2,0	1,7	1,2	9,1	2,3
WC023: Drakenstein Local Municipality	1,3	1,5	2,1	1,0	7,8	2,3
WC024: Stellenbosch Local Municipality	3,2	0,6	2,0	1,0	7,2	2,1
WC025: Breede Valley Local Municipality	4,1	0,1	1,0	0,4	8,4	5,2
WC026: Breede River/Winlands Local Municipality	5,8	1,5	0,6	0,6	10,7	5,7
WCDMA02: Cape Winelands	12,5	0,7	1,4	2,5	19,0	4,3
DC3: Overberg	3,3	0,4	1,6	0,8	9,6	4,3
WC031: Theewaterskloof Local Municipality	3,4	0,0	2,0	0,5	13,2	8,6
WC032: Overstrand Local Municipality	1,9	0,2	0,9	0,7	6,2	0,8
WC033: Cape Agulhas Local Municipality	3,0	0,0	2,8	0,6	7,3	4,1
WC034: Swellendam Local Municipality	6,3	2,8	0,4	2,0	8,9	1,3
WCDMA03: Overberg	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
DC4: Eden	6,5	5,2	3,3	1,6	9,0	6,3
WC041: Kannaland Local Municipality	12,1	17,0	6,1	1,5	16,8	4,5
WC042: Hessequa Local Municipality	7,5	1,2	2,2	1,1	6,5	1,7
WC043: Mossel Bay Local Municipality	3,5	0,9	1,3	0,4	3,8	3,2
WC044: George Local Municipality	2,1	0,7	2,6	3,1	11,7	9,7
WC045: Oudtshoorn Local Municipality	4,6	7,9	4,0	0,5	9,2	6,9
WC047: Bitou Local Municipality	5,4	9,9	3,4	1,8	8,2	2,6
WC048: Knysna Local Municipality	19,0	14,5	4,9	1,2	7,1	10,4
WCDMA04: Eden	15,8	11,0	9,0	1,7	17,0	1,8
DC5: Central Karoo	4,3	1,7	2,1	1,4	7,8	1,7
WC051: Laingsburg Local Municipality	13,9	2,6	3,1	2,1	7,8	3,4
WC052: Prince Albert Local Municipality	3,3	3,2	5,9	4,7	11,0	1,9
WC053: Beaufort West Local Municipality	2,5	0,9	1,0	0,4	5,7	1,2
WCDMA05: Central Karoo	4,9	2,3	0,7	0,5	15,3	1,9
CPT: City of Cape Town	0,8	0,1	4,5	2,9	7,3	3,5
CPT: City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality	0,8	0,1	4,5	2,9	7,3	3,5
Western Cape	2,1	0,8	3,7	2,4	7,7	3,8
South Africa	28,5	27,1	4,1	2,2	13,6	8,2

4.7 Refuse disposal

Table WC11 provides results on the proportion of households which had their refuse removed by local municipality/private company. The figures indicate that the proportion slightly increased from 88,8% in 2001 to 91,1% in 2007. Nine municipalities recorded higher proportions compared to the provincial average. These are: Theewaterskloof, Overstrand, Mossel Bay, George, Bitou, Knysna, Beaufort West, and City of Cape Town Metropolitan.

Table WC11: Percentage of households having refuse removed by local authority/ private company and no refuse removal by municipality - Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	Removed by local authority/private company		No refuse removal	
	2001	2007	2001	2007
DC1: West Coast	71,3	84,2	0,6	1,4
WC011: Matzikama Local Municipality	60,9	74,6	1,0	4,6
WC012: Cederberg Local Municipality	52,2	62,0	0,8	2,0
WC013: Bergrivier Local Municipality	63,2	88,2	0,4	0,2
WC014: Saldanha Bay Local Municipality	96,2	96,1	0,3	0,6
WC015: Swartland Local Municipality	71,8	86,9	0,8	0,5
WCDMA01: West Coast	41,0	63,8	0,4	4,5
DC2: Cape Winelands	72,0	72,9	2,0	1,3
WC022: Witzenberg Local Municipality	62,9	51,1	3,0	1,0
WC023: Drakenstein Local Municipality	79,1	73,3	1,7	1,4
WC024: Stellenbosch Local Municipality	80,3	88,4	0,6	1,7
WC025: Breede Valley Local Municipality	67,7	78,6	3,6	1,3
WC026: Breede River/Winelands Local Municipality	64,6	67,9	1,2	1,1
WCDMA02: Cape Winelands	18,7	11,0	1,9	1,2
DC3: Overberg	80,6	92,9	1,1	0,7
WC031: Theewaterskloof Local Municipality	75,9	91,7	1,8	1,0
WC032: Overstrand Local Municipality	89,0	98,1	0,3	0,2
WC033: Cape Agulhas Local Municipality	83,1	89,6	0,4	1,3
WC034: Swellendam Local Municipality	71,9	83,6	1,3	0,7
WCDMA03: Overberg	92,1	100,0	0,0	0,0
DC4: Eden	82,9	90,5	1,7	1,5
WC041: Kannaland Local Municipality	59,3	72,0	4,5	2,7
WC042: Hessequa Local Municipality	71,7	82,2	0,4	0,3
WC043: Mossel Bay Local Municipality	90,2	94,6	0,6	0,9
WC044: George Local Municipality	87,1	93,6	3,0	2,3
WC045: Oudtshoorn Local Municipality	81,8	87,5	0,6	1,3
WC047: Bitou Local Municipality	86,8	95,3	1,9	0,5
WC048: Knysna Local Municipality	92,1	94,8	0,9	1,8
WCDMA04: Eden	38,1	60,6	3,4	0,6
DC5: Central Karoo	78,6	87,3	0,4	0,9
WC051: Laingsburg Local Municipality	63,4	76,4	0,6	3,9
WC052: Prince Albert Local Municipality	72,6	82,4	0,3	1,2
WC053: Beaufort West Local Municipality	85,9	92,9	0,3	0,3
WCDMA05: Central Karoo	64,6	78,3	0,5	0,0
CPT: City of Cape Town	95,5	95,2	1,4	1,0
CPT: City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality	95,5	95,2	1,4	1,0
Western Cape	88,8	91,1	1,4	1,1
South Africa	57,0	61,8	8,7	7,1

5. Household goods

5.1 Cellphone

The proportion of households with a cellphone increased from 41,4% in 2001 to 74,5% in 2007 at the provincial level as shown in Table WC12. Saldanha Bay local municipality recorded the highest proportion (82,3%) followed by the City of Cape Town with 77,1%. Laingsburg and Prince Albert municipalities recorded the lowest proportions (41,7% and 51,1% respectively).

Table WC12: Percentage of households having a cellphone by municipality - Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	2001		2007		2001	2007
	No. of households with a cellphone	Total no. of households	No. of households with a cellphone	Total no. of households	% of households with a cellphone	
DC1: West Coast	24 040	73 449	54 778	76 215	32,7	71,9
WC011: Matzikama Local Municipality	4 054	14 094	8 700	12 881	28,8	67,5
WC012: Cederberg Local Municipality	2 273	10 365	5 751	9 212	21,9	62,4
WC013: Bergrivier Local Municipality	3 539	11 706	8 191	12 197	30,2	67,2
WC014: Saldanha Bay Local Municipality	8 210	18 706	17 110	20 786	43,9	82,3
WC015: Swartland Local Municipality	5 829	17 403	14 534	19 939	33,5	72,9
WCDMA01: West Coast	135	1 175	492	1 200	11,5	41,0
DC2: Cape Winelands	50 290	149 397	118 765	173 347	33,7	68,5
WC022: Witzenberg Local Municipality	4 551	19 413	15 297	24 410	23,4	62,7
WC023: Drakenstein Local Municipality	16 085	44 410	36 580	51 614	36,2	70,9
WC024: Stellenbosch Local Municipality	14 059	29 023	28 986	36 413	48,4	79,6
WC025: Breede Valley Local Municipality	10 127	34 100	23 413	36 495	29,7	64,2
WC026: Breede River/Winelands Local Municipality	5 290	20 926	13 552	21 856	25,3	62,0
WCDMA02: Cape Winelands	179	1 526	938	2 559	11,7	36,7
DC3: Overberg	20 039	56 658	41 587	60 056	35,4	69,2
WC031: Theewaterskloof Local Municipality	6 398	23 044	14 677	23 464	27,8	62,6
WC032: Overstrand Local Municipality	8 417	18 568	16 724	21 953	45,3	76,2
WC033: Cape Agulhas Local Municipality	2 861	7 513	5 123	7 615	38,1	67,3
WC034: Swellendam Local Municipality	2 344	7 494	4 997	6 958	31,3	71,8
WCDMA03: Overberg	20	38	66	66	52,6	100,0
DC4: Eden	42 000	119 306	100 403	141 577	35,2	70,9
WC041: Kannaland Local Municipality	1 181	6 070	3 675	6 344	19,5	57,9
WC042: Hessequa Local Municipality	3 930	12 510	8 297	12 481	31,4	66,5
WC043: Mossel Bay Local Municipality	8 610	20 060	21 729	28 349	42,9	76,6
WC044: George Local Municipality	13 924	35 520	32 054	42 793	39,2	74,9
WC045: Oudtshoorn Local Municipality	4 773	18 124	10 820	17 913	26,3	60,4
WC047: Bitou Local Municipality	3 221	8 763	9 301	12 645	36,8	73,6
WC048: Knysna Local Municipality	5 790	14 732	12 490	17 416	39,3	71,7
WCDMA04: Eden	569	3 527	2 038	3 635	16,1	56,1
DC5: Central Karoo	3 025	15 009	8 702	15 708	20,2	55,4
WC051: Laingsburg Local Municipality	331	1 922	819	1 966	17,2	41,7
WC052: Prince Albert Local Municipality	432	2 547	1 405	2 747	17,0	51,1
WC053: Beaufort West Local Municipality	2 009	8 994	5 660	9 149	22,3	61,9
WCDMA05: Central Karoo	254	1 546	818	1 845	16,4	44,3
CPT: City of Cape Town	345 900	759 485	695 295	902 278	45,5	77,1
CPT: City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality	345 900	759 485	695 295	902 278	45,5	77,1
Western Cape	485 295	1 173 304	1 019 530	1 369 180	41,4	74,5
South Africa	3 615 241	11 205 705	9 090 231	12 500 609	32,3	72,7

5.2 Radio

There was a slight increase in the proportion of households with a radio from 79,1% in 2001 to 83,4% in 2007. The highest proportions were recorded in Saldanha Bay and Breede River/ Winelands local municipalities with proportions of 89,2% and 88,5% respectively. Witzenberg local municipality recorded the least proportion (68,7%) as shown in Table WC13.

Table WC13: Percentage of households having a radio by municipality - Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipalities	2001		2007		2001	2007
	No of households with a radio	Total no. of households	No of households with a radio	Total no. of households	% of households with a radio	
DC1: West Coast	54 750	73 449	64 355	76 215	74,5	84,4
WC011: Matzikama Local Municipality	9 992	14 094	10 486	12 881	70,9	81,4
WC012: Cederberg Local Municipality	7 458	10 365	7 740	9 212	72,0	84,0
WC013: Bergrivier Local Municipality	9 110	11 706	10 301	12 197	77,8	84,5
WC014: Saldanha Bay Local Municipality	14 394	18 706	18 537	20 786	76,9	89,2
WC015: Swartland Local Municipality	12 920	17 403	16 328	19 939	74,2	81,9
WCDMA01: West Coast	877	1 175	964	1 200	74,6	80,3
DC2: Cape Winelands	112 610	149 397	142 644	173 347	75,4	82,3
WC022: Witzenberg Local Municipality	12 684	19 413	16 771	24 410	65,3	68,7
WC023: Drakenstein Local Municipality	34 066	44 410	43 502	51 614	76,7	84,3
WC024: Stellenbosch Local Municipality	24 078	29 023	31 195	36 413	83,0	85,7
WC025: Breede Valley Local Municipality	25 202	34 100	30 308	36 495	73,9	83,0
WC026: Breede River/Winelands Local Municipality	15 491	20 926	19 344	21 856	74,0	88,5
WCDMA02: Cape Winelands	1 089	1 526	1 523	2 559	71,4	59,5
DC3: Overberg	43 447	56 658	49 991	60 056	76,7	83,2
WC031: Theewaterskloof Local Municipality	17 221	23 044	18 869	23 464	74,7	80,4
WC032: Overstrand Local Municipality	14 287	18 568	18 692	21 953	76,9	85,1
WC033: Cape Agulhas Local Municipality	6 202	7 513	6 673	7 615	82,6	87,6
WC034: Swellendam Local Municipality	5 710	7 494	5 707	6 958	76,2	82,0
WCDMA03: Overberg	27	38	50	66	71,1	75,8
DC4: Eden	93 127	119 306	114 999	141 577	78,1	81,2
WC041: Kannaland Local Municipality	4 464	6 070	4 968	6 344	73,5	78,3
WC042: Hessequa Local Municipality	10 310	12 510	10 528	12 481	82,4	84,4
WC043: Mossel Bay Local Municipality	16 456	20 060	23 607	28 349	82,0	83,3
WC044: George Local Municipality	27 165	35 520	34 494	42 793	76,5	80,6
WC045: Oudtshoorn Local Municipality	13 588	18 124	14 994	17 913	75,0	83,7
WC047: Bitou Local Municipality	6 823	8 763	10 064	12 645	77,9	79,6
WC048: Knysna Local Municipality	11 743	14 732	13 614	17 416	79,7	78,2
WCDMA04: Eden	2 578	3 527	2 731	3 635	73,1	75,1
DC5: Central Karoo	11 151	15 009	12 835	15 708	74,3	81,7
WC051: Laingsburg Local Municipality	1 464	1 922	1 565	1 966	76,2	79,6
WC052: Prince Albert Local Municipality	1 866	2 547	2 195	2 747	73,3	79,9
WC053: Beaufort West Local Municipality	6 720	8 994	7 860	9 149	74,7	85,9
WCDMA05: Central Karoo	1 102	1 546	1 216	1 845	71,3	65,9
CPT: City of Cape Town	612 836	759 485	757 548	902 278	80,7	84,0
CPT: City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality	612 836	759 485	757 548	902 278	80,7	84,0
Western Cape	927 922	1 173 304	1 142 372	1 369 180	79,1	83,4
South Africa	8 182 500	11 205 705	9 568 073	12 500 609	73,0	76,5

5.3 Computer

The proportion of households having a computer increased from 18,2% in 2001 to 30,1% in 2007 (see Table WC14). The results also show that the City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality recorded the highest proportion (34,3%) of such households. Some of the local municipalities with slightly higher proportions of households with a computer include Knysna (23,6%), George (27,3%), Overstrand (31,8%), Cape Agulhas (25,8%), Stellenbosch (34,6%) and Saldanha Bay (30,6%). However, Witzenberg and Kannaland local municipalities recorded the least proportions (11,0% and 11,1% respectively).

Table WC14: Percentage of households having a computer by municipality - Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	2001		2007		2001	2007
	No. of households with a computer	Total no. of households	No. of households with a computer	Total no. of households	% of households with a computer	
DC1: West Coast	7 741	73 449	16 956	76 215	10,5	22,2
WC011: Matzikama Local Municipality	1 266	14 094	2 130	12 881	9,0	16,5
WC012: Cederberg Local Municipality	757	10 365	1 690	9 212	7,3	18,3
WC013: Bergrivier Local Municipality	1 182	11 706	2 200	12 197	10,1	18,0
WC014: Saldanha Bay Local Municipality	2 349	18 706	6 354	20 786	12,6	30,6
WC015: Swartland Local Municipality	2 144	17 403	4 419	19 939	12,3	22,2
WCDMA01: West Coast	44	1 175	163	1 200	3,7	13,6
DC2: Cape Winelands	19 602	149 397	38 725	173 347	13,1	22,3
WC022: Witzenberg Local Municipality	1 417	19 413	2 691	24 410	7,3	11,0
WC023: Drakenstein Local Municipality	6 035	44 410	12 392	51 614	13,6	24,0
WC024: Stellenbosch Local Municipality	6 761	29 023	12 584	36 413	23,3	34,6
WC025: Breede Valley Local Municipality	3 539	34 100	7 042	36 495	10,4	19,3
WC026: Breede River/Winelands Local Municipality	1 755	20 926	3 860	21 856	8,4	17,7
WCDMA02: Cape Winelands	96	1 526	155	2 559	6,3	6,1
DC3: Overberg	7 242	56 658	13 729	60 056	12,8	22,9
WC031: Theewaterskloof Local Municipality	2 114	23 044	3 465	23 464	9,2	14,8
WC032: Overstrand Local Municipality	3 202	18 568	6 977	21 953	17,2	31,8
WC033: Cape Agulhas Local Municipality	1 070	7 513	1 968	7 615	14,2	25,8
WC034: Swellendam Local Municipality	847	7 494	1 304	6 958	11,3	18,7
WCDMA03: Overberg	9	38	16	66	23,7	24,2
DC4: Eden	16 012	119 306	31 941	141 577	13,4	22,6
WC041: Kannaland Local Municipality	450	6 070	704	6 344	7,4	11,1
WC042: Hessequa Local Municipality	1 394	12 510	2 994	12 481	11,1	24,0
WC043: Mossel Bay Local Municipality	3 222	20 060	6 412	28 349	16,1	22,6
WC044: George Local Municipality	5 291	35 520	11 679	42 793	14,9	27,3
WC045: Oudtshoorn Local Municipality	1 828	18 124	3 586	17 913	10,1	20,0
WC047: Bitou Local Municipality	1 196	8 763	1 879	12 645	13,6	14,9
WC048: Knysna Local Municipality	2 421	14 732	4 112	17 416	16,4	23,6
WCDMA04: Eden	210	3 527	575	3 635	6,0	15,8
DC5: Central Karoo	932	15 009	1 997	15 708	6,2	12,7
WC051: Laingsburg Local Municipality	117	1 922	284	1 966	6,1	14,4
WC052: Prince Albert Local Municipality	170	2 547	335	2 747	6,7	12,2
WC053: Beaufort West Local Municipality	569	8 994	1 174	9 149	6,3	12,8
WCDMA05: Central Karoo	76	1 546	204	1 845	4,9	11,1
CPT: City of Cape Town	161 611	759 485	309 188	902 278	21,3	34,3
CPT: City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality	161 611	759 485	309 188	902 278	21,3	34,3
Western Cape	213 140	1 173 304	412 537	1 369 180	18,2	30,1
South Africa	968 741	11 205 705	1 950 163	12 500 609	8,6	15,6

5.4 Internet facilities

Table WC15 below shows that in 2007 (as recorded during CS 2007) only 16,3% of households in the province had access to internet facilities. Overstrand (19,9%), Cape Agulhas (19,3%), Stellenbosch (17,3%) local municipalities and the City of Cape Town Metropolitan municipality (18,9%) recorded the highest proportions. Kannaland local municipality recorded the least proportion (3.8%).

Table WC15: Percentage of households having access to internet facilities by municipality - CS 2007

Municipality	2007		
	No. of households having access to internet facilities	Total no. of households	% of households having access to internet facilities
DC1: West Coast	7 992	76 215	10,5
WC011: Matzikama Local Municipality	1 110	12 881	8,6
WC012: Cederberg Local Municipality	680	9 212	7,4
WC013: Bergrivier Local Municipality	1 181	12 197	9,7
WC014: Saldanha Bay Local Municipality	2 577	20 786	12,4
WC015: Swartland Local Municipality	2 368	19 939	11,9
WCDMA01: West Coast	77	1 200	6,4
DC2: Cape Winelands	17 217	173 347	9,9
WC022: Witzenberg Local Municipality	1 415	24 410	5,8
WC023: Drakenstein Local Municipality	4 813	51 614	9,3
WC024: Stellenbosch Local Municipality	6 297	36 413	17,3
WC025: Breede Valley Local Municipality	2 337	36 495	6,4
WC026: Breede River/Winelands Local Municipality	2 226	21 856	10,2
WCDMA02: Cape Winelands	129	2 559	5,0
DC3: Overberg	7 662	60 056	12,8
WC031: Theewaterskloof Local Municipality	1 303	23 464	5,6
WC032: Overstrand Local Municipality	4 375	21 953	19,9
WC033: Cape Agulhas Local Municipality	1 467	7 615	19,3
WC034: Swellendam Local Municipality	516	6 958	7,4
WCDMA03: Overberg	0	66	0,0
DC4: Eden	18 206	141 577	12,9
WC041: Kannaland Local Municipality	243	6 344	3,8
WC042: Hessequa Local Municipality	1 584	12 481	12,7
WC043: Mossel Bay Local Municipality	4 496	28 349	15,9
WC044: George Local Municipality	6 570	42 793	15,4
WC045: Oudtshoorn Local Municipality	1 350	17 913	7,5
WC047: Bitou Local Municipality	1 167	12 645	9,2
WC048: Knysna Local Municipality	2 633	17 416	15,1
WCDMA04: Eden	164	3 635	4,5
DC5: Central Karoo	1 062	15 708	6,8
WC051: Laingsburg Local Municipality	144	1 966	7,3
WC052: Prince Albert Local Municipality	144	2 747	5,2
WC053: Beaufort West Local Municipality	642	9 149	7,0
WCDMA05: Central Karoo	132	1 845	7,2
CPT: City of Cape Town	170 861	902 278	18,9
CPT: City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality	170 861	902 278	18,9
Western Cape	223 001	1 369 180	16,3
South Africa	900 612	12 500 609	7,2

5.5 Refrigerator

The proportion of households with refrigerators increased from 73,5% in 2001 to 82,1% in 2007 as shown in Table WC16. The following municipalities recorded significant increases: Saldanha bay (from 73,2% in 2001 to 87,6% in 2007), Stellenbosch (from 79,5% in 2001 to 88,3% in 2007), Cape Agulhas (from 80,0% in 2001 to 89,0% in 2007), Hessequa (from 71,6% in 2001 to 88,6% in 2007) and the City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality (from 76,4% in 2001 to 83,9% in 2007). Municipalities which had the lower proportions of households with refrigerators included: Witzenberg which recorded a slight increase from 60,2% in 2001 to 62,7% in 2007; Bitou from 59,3% in 2001 to 68,7%, in 2007; Knysna from 64,5% in 2001 to 68,6% in 2007 and Laingsburg from 50,8% in 2001 to 65,9% in 2007.

Table WC16: Percentage of households having a refrigerator by municipality - Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	2001		2007		2001	2007
	No. of households with a refrigerator	Total no. of households	No. of households with a refrigerator	Total no. of households	% of households with a refrigerator	
DC1: West Coast	49 592	73 449	62 878	76 215	67,5	82,5
WC011: Matzikama Local Municipality	8 121	14 094	9 954	12 881	57,6	77,3
WC012: Cederberg Local Municipality	6 187	10 365	7 384	9 212	59,7	80,2
WC013: Bergvriër Local Municipality	8 375	11 706	10 102	12 197	71,5	82,8
WC014: Saldanha Bay Local Municipality	13 685	18 706	18 208	20 786	73,2	87,6
WC015: Swartland Local Municipality	12 630	17 403	16 338	19 939	72,6	81,9
WCDMA01: West Coast	594	1 175	893	1 200	50,6	74,4
DC2: Cape Winelands	105 249	149 397	138 877	173 347	70,4	80,1
WC022: Witzenberg Local Municipality	11 686	19 413	15 310	24 410	60,2	62,7
WC023: Drakenstein Local Municipality	32 878	44 410	42 771	51 614	74,0	82,9
WC024: Stellenbosch Local Municipality	23 065	29 023	32 154	36 413	79,5	88,3
WC025: Breede Valley Local Municipality	23 591	34 100	29 524	36 495	69,2	80,9
WC026: Breede River/Winelands Local Municipality	13 330	20 926	18 188	21 856	63,7	83,2
WCDMA02: Cape Winelands	699	1 526	930	2 559	45,8	36,3
DC3: Overberg	39 482	56 658	48 023	60 056	69,7	80,0
WC031: Theewaterskloof Local Municipality	14 755	23 044	17 258	23 464	64,0	73,6
WC032: Overstrand Local Municipality	13 679	18 568	18 222	21 953	73,7	83,0
WC033: Cape Agulhas Local Municipality	6 011	7 513	6 780	7 615	80,0	89,0
WC034: Swellendam Local Municipality	4 998	7 494	5 747	6 958	66,7	82,6
WCDMA03: Overberg	38	38	16	66	100,0	24,2
DC4: Eden	79 332	119 306	105 021	141 577	66,5	74,2
WC041: Kannaland Local Municipality	3 332	6 070	4 452	6 344	54,9	70,2
WC042: Hessequa Local Municipality	8 960	12 510	11 058	12 481	71,6	88,6
WC043: Mossel Bay Local Municipality	15 105	20 060	22 481	28 349	75,3	79,3
WC044: George Local Municipality	23 500	35 520	30 562	42 793	66,2	71,4
WC045: Oudtshoorn Local Municipality	12 138	18 124	13 741	17 913	67,0	76,7
WC047: Bitou Local Municipality	5 199	8 763	8 687	12 645	59,3	68,7
WC048: Knysna Local Municipality	9 501	14 732	11 947	17 416	64,5	68,6
WCDMA04: Eden	1 597	3 527	2 093	3 635	45,3	57,6
DC5: Central Karoo	8 583	15 009	11 413	15 708	57,2	72,7
WC051: Laingsburg Local Municipality	977	1 922	1 296	1 966	50,8	65,9
WC052: Prince Albert Local Municipality	1 336	2 547	1 935	2 747	52,5	70,4
WC053: Beaufort West Local Municipality	5 604	8 994	7 068	9 149	62,3	77,3
WCDMA05: Central Karoo	667	1 546	1 113	1 845	43,1	60,3
CPT: City of Cape Town	580 100	759 485	757 456	902 278	76,4	83,9
CPT: City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality	580 100	759 485	757 456	902 278	76,4	83,9
Western Cape	862 339	1 173 304	1 123 667	1 369 180	73,5	82,1
South Africa	5 737 536	11 205 705	7 986 012	12 500 609	51,2	63,9

5.6 Television

The figures presented in Table WC17 indicate that the proportion of households which had a television increased from 74,1% in 2001 to 84,1% in 2007. Most of the local municipalities recorded increases. Witzenberg and Bitou local municipalities recorded the least proportions (60,8% and 66,3% respectively).

Table WC17: Percentage of households having a television by municipality - Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	2001		2007		2001	2007
	No. of households with a television	Total no. of households	No. of households with a television	Total no. of households	% of households with a television	
DC1: West Coast	48 252	73 449	63 118	76 215	65,7	82,8
WC011: Matzikama Local Municipality	8 105	14 094	10 197	12 881	57,5	79,2
WC012: Cederberg Local Municipality	5 513	10 365	7 132	9 212	53,2	77,4
WC013: Bergvriër Local Municipality	8 078	11 706	10 295	12 197	69,0	84,4
WC014: Saldanha Bay Local Municipality	13 726	18 706	18 290	20 786	73,4	88,0
WC015: Swartland Local Municipality	12 361	17 403	16 400	19 939	71,0	82,3
WCDMA01: West Coast	470	1 175	804	1 200	40,0	67,0
DC2: Cape Winelands	105 073	149 397	141 010	173 347	70,3	81,3
WC022: Witzenberg Local Municipality	11 409	19 413	14 835	24 410	58,8	60,8
WC023: Drakenstein Local Municipality	33 203	44 410	44 500	51 614	74,8	86,2
WC024: Stellenbosch Local Municipality	22 307	29 023	31 321	36 413	76,9	86,0
WC025: Breede Valley Local Municipality	24 135	34 100	31 126	36 495	70,8	85,3
WC026: Breede River/Winelands Local Municipality	13 389	20 926	18 255	21 856	64,0	83,5
WCDMA02: Cape Winelands	630	1 526	973	2 559	41,3	38,0
DC3: Overberg	39 375	56 658	49 094	60 056	69,5	81,7
WC031: Theewaterskloof Local Municipality	15 077	23 044	17 711	23 464	65,4	75,5
WC032: Overstrand Local Municipality	13 347	18 568	18 686	21 953	71,9	85,1
WC033: Cape Agulhas Local Municipality	5 874	7 513	6 775	7 615	78,2	89,0
WC034: Swellendam Local Municipality	5 053	7 494	5 856	6 958	67,4	84,2
WCDMA03: Overberg	24	38	66	66	63,2	100,0
DC4: Eden	82 650	119 306	110 547	141 577	69,3	78,1
WC041: Kannaland Local Municipality	3 529	6 070	4 708	6 344	58,1	74,2
WC042: Hessequa Local Municipality	9 290	12 510	10 947	12 481	74,3	87,7
WC043: Mossel Bay Local Municipality	15 189	20 060	23 412	28 349	75,7	82,6
WC044: George Local Municipality	24 936	35 520	32 824	42 793	70,2	76,7
WC045: Oudtshoorn Local Municipality	12 861	18 124	15 205	17 913	71,0	84,9
WC047: Bitou Local Municipality	5 174	8 763	8 379	12 645	59,0	66,3
WC048: Knysna Local Municipality	9 962	14 732	12 756	17 416	67,6	73,2
WCDMA04: Eden	1 709	3 527	2 315	3 635	48,5	63,7
DC5: Central Karoo	8 990	15 009	12 309	15 708	59,9	78,4
WC051: Laingsburg Local Municipality	954	1 922	1 335	1 966	49,6	67,9
WC052: Prince Albert Local Municipality	1 371	2 547	2 080	2 747	53,8	75,7
WC053: Beaufort West Local Municipality	5 911	8 994	7 617	9 149	65,7	83,3
WCDMA05: Central Karoo	755	1 546	1 277	1 845	48,8	69,2
CPT: City of Cape Town	584 595	759 485	774 915	902 278	77,0	85,9
CPT: City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality	584 595	759 485	774 915	902 278	77,0	85,9
Western Cape	868 935	1 173 304	1 150 993	1 369 180	74,1	84,1
South Africa	6 029 413	11 205 705	8 191 115	12 500 609	53,8	65,5

5.7 Landline telephone

The proportion of households having landline telephones declined from 50,5% in 2001 to 42,0% in 2007. However, some local municipalities recorded an increase in the proportion of households owning landline telephones. These municipalities include: Cederberg local municipality (from 31,9% in 2001 to 34,3% in 2007); Lainsburg and Prince Albert municipalities (from 34,7 to 36,3% and 28,1% to 29,7% in 2007 respectively) as shown in table WC18.

Table WC18: Percentage of households having a landline telephone by municipality - Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	2001		2007		2001	2007
	No. of households with a telephone	Total no. of households	No. of with a telephone	Total no. of households	% of households with a telephone	
DC1: West Coast	29 011	73 449	26 472	76 215	39,5	34,7
WC011: Matzikama Local Municipality	4 716	14 094	4 097	12 881	33,5	31,8
WC012: Cederberg Local Municipality	3 310	10 365	3 163	9 212	31,9	34,3
WC013: Bergrivier Local Municipality	5 062	11 706	4 277	12 197	43,2	35,1
WC014: Saldanha Bay Local Municipality	8 120	18 706	7 710	20 786	43,4	37,1
WC015: Swartland Local Municipality	7 383	17 403	6 716	19 939	42,4	33,7
WCDMA01: West Coast	420	1 175	510	1 200	35,7	42,5
DC2: Cape Winelands	61 369	149 397	53 854	173 347	41,1	31,1
WC022: Witzenberg Local Municipality	5 737	19 413	4 842	24 410	29,6	19,8
WC023: Drakenstein Local Municipality	20 331	44 410	18 707	51 614	45,8	36,2
WC024: Stellenbosch Local Municipality	14 591	29 023	11 505	36 413	50,3	31,6
WC025: Breede Valley Local Municipality	13 439	34 100	12 655	36 495	39,4	34,7
WC026: Breede River/Winelands Local Municipality	6 988	20 926	5 858	21 856	33,4	26,8
WCDMA02: Cape Winelands	283	1 526	288	2 559	18,5	11,3
DC3: Overberg	25 045	56 658	22 278	60 056	44,2	37,1
WC031: Theewaterskloof Local Municipality	8 448	23 044	5 252	23 464	36,7	22,4
WC032: Overstrand Local Municipality	9 663	18 568	11 300	21 953	52,0	51,5
WC033: Cape Agulhas Local Municipality	4 032	7 513	3 416	7 615	53,7	44,9
WC034: Swellendam Local Municipality	2 889	7 494	2 310	6 958	38,6	33,2
WCDMA03: Overberg	13	38	0	66	34,2	0,0
DC4: Eden	49 564	119 306	43 759	141 577	41,5	30,9
WC041: Kannaland Local Municipality	1 889	6 070	1 703	6 344	31,1	26,8
WC042: Hessequa Local Municipality	5 983	12 510	5 821	12 481	47,8	46,6
WC043: Mossel Bay Local Municipality	9 591	20 060	8 869	28 349	47,8	31,3
WC044: George Local Municipality	14 411	35 520	13 630	42 793	40,6	31,9
WC045: Oudtshoorn Local Municipality	7 279	18 124	5 506	17 913	40,2	30,7
WC047: Bitou Local Municipality	3 220	8 763	2 481	12 645	36,7	19,6
WC048: Knysna Local Municipality	6 292	14 732	4 925	17 416	42,7	28,3
WCDMA04: Eden	898	3 527	823	3 635	25,5	22,6
DC5: Central Karoo	5 232	15 009	5 203	15 708	34,9	33,1
WC051: Laingsburg Local Municipality	666	1 922	714	1 966	34,7	36,3
WC052: Prince Albert Local Municipality	715	2 547	817	2 747	28,1	29,7
WC053: Beaufort West Local Municipality	3 511	8 994	3 322	9 149	39,0	36,3
WCDMA05: Central Karoo	340	1 546	350	1 845	22,0	19,0
CPT: City of Cape Town	422 333	759 485	424 097	902 278	55,6	47,0
CPT: City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality	422 333	759 485	424 097	902 278	55,6	47,0
Western Cape	592 556	1 173 304	575 663	1 369 180	50,5	42,0
South Africa	2 734 836	11 205 705	2 318 462	12 500 609	24,4	18,5

6. Summary

The population of the province increased by 16,7% from 4,5 million in 2001 to 5,3 million in 2007. This is the highest increase compared to that recorded by each of the other provinces. Almost two thirds (66,3%) of the population reside in the City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality.

The results also show that there has been an improvement in most areas of service delivery. The proportion of households living in formal dwellings; having access to piped water; using electricity for lighting, cooking and heating; as well as using flush toilet facilities has increased. The proportion of households living in the formal dwellings increased from 81,3% in 2001 to 83,4% in 2007. The proportion of households using electricity for lighting, cooking and heating was 93,9%, 88,8% and 80,0% respectively. The proportion of households having access to piped water was over 90% across all the local municipalities.

The findings show that there was a reduction in the proportion of households using pit latrines, bucket toilet system and those without toilet facilities from 2,1% in 2001 to 0,8% in 2007; from 3,7% in 2001 to 2,4% in 2007; and from 7,7% in 2001 to 3,8% in 2007 respectively.

The proportion of households having cellphones, radios, televisions and refrigerators increased during the 2001–2007 period. However, the proportion of households having landline telephones decreased.

References

Statistics South Africa, 2008. *Community Survey 2007: Basic Results-Municipalities*. Statistical Release P301.1. Pretoria

Statistics South Africa, 2007. *Community Survey 2007*. Statistical Release P301. Pretoria