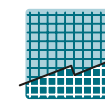




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Community Survey, 2007

Basic Results: Eastern Cape

Statistics South Africa

Report No. 03-01-32

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Statistician-General

Community Survey 2007: Basic Results – Eastern Cape

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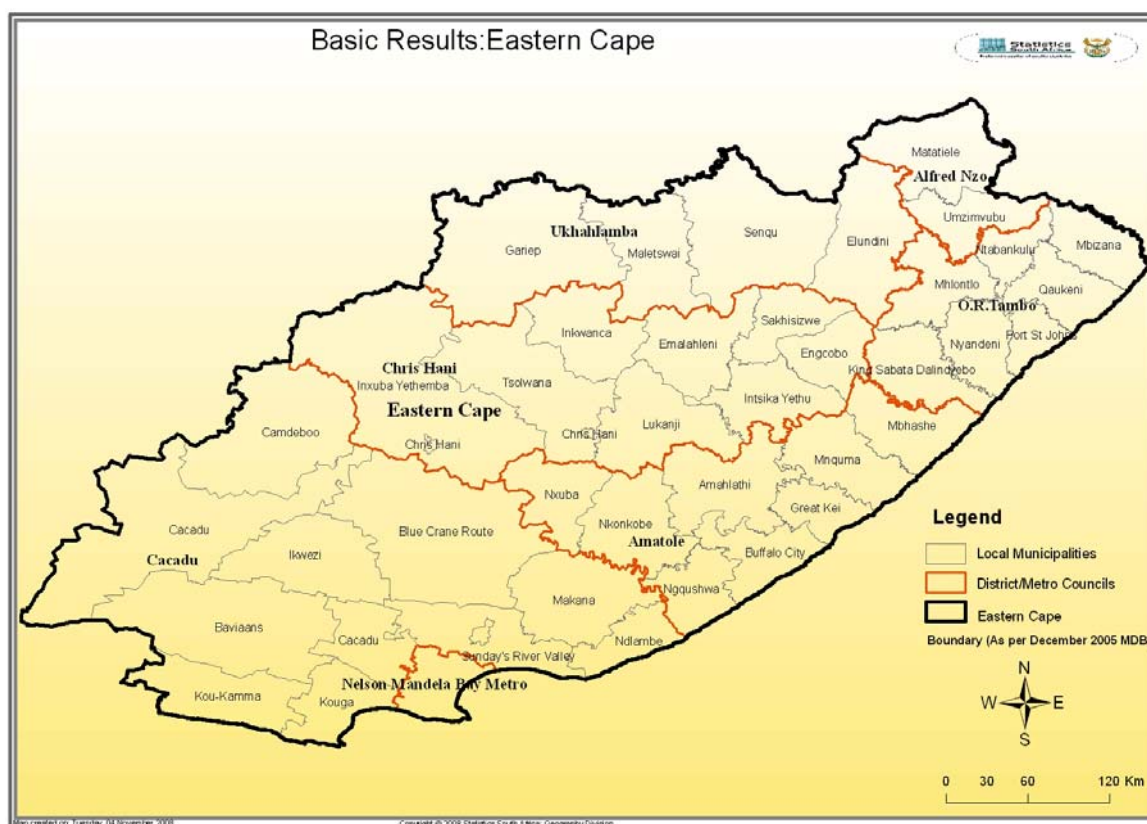
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Map 1: A map of South Africa showing the location of provinces**Map 2: A map of Eastern Cape showing district and local municipalities**

1. Introduction

The Community Survey (CS) is the largest survey to be conducted by Statistics South Africa (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 provincial 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

Censuses 1996 and 2001 are the only all-inclusive censuses that Stats SA 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 the jurisdiction of a municipality. This definition of the politico-economic space eliminated the distinction between urban and rural areas which historically were reported on. Stats SA 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 six stand-alone metropolitan areas; Category B, comprising 231 local municipalities and 25 District Management Areas (DMAs); and Category C, comprising 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 should 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 the Statistics South Africa website (www.statssa.gov.za).

The Community Survey 2007 metadata document contains the geography metadata as applicable to the Community Survey 2007 and is also posted on the above-mentioned 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: 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 were 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 enumeration area (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 household level, the non-response always occurs inside a 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 (PES) 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 results on household size
- Section 4 presents results pertaining to housing conditions
- Section 5 presents results on household goods

1.6 Technical notes

1.6.1 Rounding off 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 off to whole numbers. The sum of the separate numbers might 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 imputation. Generally, the editing system resolves inconsistencies by first 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 concepts and definitions used in the survey is available electronically on StatsOnline. Nevertheless, for the convenience of readers, 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 Nos. 03-01-20 and 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 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 Census 2001, 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 subdivisions 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); and
- Converting the estimated proportions back into numbers of persons (by age, sex and population group) in each district municipality and in each local municipality.

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 by checking either estimates from recent aerial photographs, administrative registers, or own local municipality surveys 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. In cases where 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).

¹ To 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.

Limitations of the method

- The method does not explicitly account for other socioeconomic 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 level.

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 Census 2001 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, Census 2001 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*

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 the 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 small values in a given table's cell as likely over or underestimation 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 reweighted by a very large factor (maximum nearly 800 for housing weight and over 1 000 for person weight);
- As a further consequence, small subpopulations are likely to be heavily over or under-represented at a household level in the data; and
- 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 Eastern Cape. It takes into account the results contained in the previous two releases (P0301 and P0301.1).

2. Population size and distribution

Eastern Cape is divided into 6 district councils and 1 metropolitan municipality, namely Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality. There are 39 local municipalities. This section provides results pertaining to population size and distribution.

Tables EC1 and EC2 show that the overall population increased by 4,0% from 6 278 651 in 2001 to 6 527 747 in 2007. The number of households increased by 7,1% from 1 481 640 in 2001 to 1 586 735 in 2007.

The figures in Table EC3 show that 12 municipalities recorded a higher percentage increase in population size when compared with the national average (8,2%). Matatiele recorded the highest increase (24,8%); notably far above the provincial average. Twenty municipalities recorded a decrease in their population size with the highest decrease recorded in Inkwanca local municipality (41,7%). The remaining 7 municipalities had a population increase below the provincial average. Most of the population resides in Amatole, Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality and Buffalo Local Municipality.

Table EC1: 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 EC2: 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 EC3: Population distribution by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	Population			% distribution	
	Census 2001	CS 2007	% change	Census 2001	CS 2007
DC10: Cacadu	388 206	363 496	-6,8	6,2	5,6
EC101: Camdeboo Local Municipality	44 372	41 758	-6,3	0,7	0,6
EC102: Blue Crane Route Local Municipality	35 010	25 573	-36,9	0,6	0,4
EC103: Ikwezi Local Municipality	10 367	11 523	10,0	0,2	0,2
EC104: Makana Local Municipality	75 302	70 059	-7,5	1,2	1,1
EC105: Ndlambe Local Municipality	54 717	46 359	-18,0	0,9	0,7
EC106: Sunday's River Valley Local Municipality	39 862	34 935	-14,1	0,6	0,5
EC107: Baviaans Local Municipality	15 335	13 950	-9,9	0,2	0,2
EC108: Kouga Local Municipality	70 695	73 274	3,5	1,1	1,1
EC109: Kou-Kamma Local Municipality	34 293	40 780	15,9	0,5	0,6
ECDMA10: Cacadu	8 254	5 285	-56,2	0,1	0,1
DC12: Amatole	1 664 483	1 664 753	0,0	26,5	25,5
EC121: Mbhashe Local Municipality	255 071	262 008	2,6	4,1	4,0
EC122: Mnquma Local Municipality	286 307	297 663	3,8	4,6	4,6
EC123: Great Kei Local Municipality	44 459	33 382	-33,2	0,7	0,5
EC124: Amahlathi Local Municipality	138 649	112 735	-23,0	2,2	1,7
EC125: Buffalo City Local Municipality	702 281	724 312	3,0	11,2	11,1
EC126: Ngqushwa Local Municipality	84 233	83 086	-1,4	1,3	1,3
EC127: Nkonkobe Local Municipality	128 660	130 100	1,1	2,0	2,0
EC128: Nxuba Local Municipality	24 824	21 467	-15,6	0,4	0,3
DC13: Chris Hani	809 581	798 597	-1,4	12,9	12,2
EC131: Inxuba Yethemba Local Municipality	60 296	48 399	-24,6	1,0	0,7
EC132: Tsolwana Local Municipality	32 516	27 660	-17,6	0,5	0,4
EC133: Inkwanca Local Municipality	20 244	14 283	-41,7	0,3	0,2
EC134: Lukanji Local Municipality	184 542	208 081	11,3	2,9	3,2
EC135: Intsika Yethu Local Municipality	175 221	185 342	5,5	2,8	2,8
EC136: Emalahleni Local Municipality	125 413	125 293	-0,1	2,0	1,9
EC137: Engcobo Local Municipality	148 403	135 979	-9,1	2,4	2,1
EC138: Sakhisizwe Local Municipality	62 856	53 472	-17,5	1,0	0,8
ECDMA13: Chris Hani	89	89	0,0	0,0	0,0
DC14: Ukhahlamba	341 832	308 365	-10,9	5,4	4,7
EC141: Elundini Local Municipality	137 476	123 636	-11,2	2,2	1,9
EC142: Senqu Local Municipality	135 734	118 177	-14,9	2,2	1,8
EC143: Maletswai Local Municipality	37 307	42 843	12,9	0,6	0,7
EC144: Gariep Local Municipality	31 314	23 708	-32,1	0,5	0,4
DC15: O.R. Tambo	1 676 592	1 862 218	10,0	26,7	28,5
EC151: Mbizana Local Municipality	245 730	279 739	12,2	3,9	4,3
EC152: Ntabankulu Local Municipality	135 799	141 358	3,9	2,2	2,2
EC153: Qaukeni Local Municipality	254 480	279 795	9,0	4,1	4,3
EC154: Port St Johns Local Municipality	146 967	165 084	11,0	2,3	2,5
EC155: Nyandeni Local Municipality	274 416	314 273	12,7	4,4	4,8
EC156: Mhlontlo Local Municipality	202 851	237 138	14,5	3,2	3,6

Municipality	Population			% distribution	
	Census 2001	CS 2007	% change	Census 2001	CS 2007
EC157: King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality	416 348	444 830	6,4	6,6	6,8
DC44: Alfred Nzo	392 179	479 390	18,2	6,2	7,3
EC442: Umzimvubu Local Municipality	197 550	220 631	10,5	3,1	3,4
EC441: Matatiele Local Municipality	194 630	258 758	24,8	3,1	4,0
NMA: Nelson Mandela Bay Metro	1 005 779	1 050 930	4,3	16,0	16,1
NMA: Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality	1 005 779	1 050 930	4,3	16,0	16,1
Eastern Cape	6 278 651	6 527 747	4,0	100	100
South Africa	44 819 778	48 502 063	8,2	100	100

3. Trends in average household size

The average household size provides useful insights into living arrangements which reflect social, economic and demographic dynamics within the population. The figures in Table EC4 show that the average household size remained stable at provincial level: 4,2 in 2001 and 4,1 in 2007. This trend was also observed in 22 municipalities. Blue Crane Route, Great Kei, Inkwanca, Sakhisizwe and Gariep municipalities recorded the highest declines. The other 17 municipalities showed an increase in household size, with Matatiele local municipality showing the largest increase: 4,1 in 2001 and 4,7 in 2007. Table EC5 provides further insights into this profile.

Table EC4: Average household size by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	Census 2001			CS 2007		
	Households	Population	Average household size	Households	Population	Average household size
DC10: Cacadu	100 308	373 316	3,7	99 832	352 522	3,5
EC101: Camdeboo Local Municipality	10 318	42 780	4,1	8 994	40 441	4,5
EC102: Blue Crane Route Local Municipality	9 469	34 182	3,6	9 656	25 006	2,6
EC103: Ikwezi Local Municipality	2 738	10 115	3,7	2 567	11 291	4,4
EC104: Makana Local Municipality	18 009	70 253	3,9	18 864	65 646	3,5
EC105: Ndlambe Local Municipality	15 370	53 498	3,5	14 733	45 879	3,1
EC106: Sunday's River Valley Local Municipality	9 503	38 087	4,0	9 874	34 150	3,5
EC107: Baviaans Local Municipality	3 879	14 912	3,8	3 739	13 561	3,6
EC108: Kouga Local Municipality	19 255	68 777	3,6	19 083	71 472	3,7
EC109: Kou-Kamma Local Municipality	9 259	32 596	3,5	10 372	39 982	3,9
ECDMA10: Cacadu	2 509	8 115	3,2	1 949	5 094	2,6
DC12: Amatole	416 992	1 632 585	3,9	458 582	1 642 137	3,6
EC121: Mbhashe Local Municipality	52 886	252 322	4,8	59 705	260 632	4,4
EC122: Mnquma Local Municipality	66 843	282 040	4,2	75 410	295 525	3,9
EC123: Great Kei Local Municipality	11 365	43 681	3,8	11 957	32 898	2,8
EC124: Amahlathi Local Municipality	34 303	136 892	4,0	36 389	111 009	3,1
EC125: Buffalo City Local Municipality	191 234	685 865	3,6	208 389	713 501	3,4
EC126: Ngqushwa Local Municipality	21 634	83 526	3,9	25 564	82 616	3,2
EC127: Nkonkobe Local Municipality	32 178	123 983	3,9	34 890	124 869	3,6
EC128: Nxuba Local Municipality	6 549	24 276	3,7	6 277	21 087	3,4
DC13: Chris Hani	187 330	795 486	4,2	203 041	789 863	3,9
EC131: Inxuba Yethemba Local Municipality	15 982	57 975	3,6	14 491	46 229	3,2
EC132: Tsolwana Local Municipality	7 830	32 031	4,1	8 065	27 454	3,4
EC133: Inkwanca Local Municipality	5 385	19 849	3,7	5 301	13 966	2,6
EC134: Lukanji Local Municipality	44 264	180 794	4,1	49 675	205 472	4,1
EC135: Intsika Yethu Local Municipality	40 489	173 338	4,3	43 501	184 526	4,2
EC136: Emalahleni Local Municipality	28 033	123 279	4,4	31 196	124 092	4,0
EC137: Engcobo Local Municipality	30 882	146 162	4,7	35 187	135 067	3,8
EC138: Sakhisizwe Local Municipality	14 446	61 993	4,3	15 625	53 058	3,4
ECDMA13: Chris Hani	20	66	3,3	-	-	-
DC14: Ukhahlamba	84 854	336 495	4,0	90 309	305 440	3,4
EC141: Elundini Local Municipality	33 228	135 471	4,1	35 553	122 576	3,4
EC142: Senqu Local Municipality	33 904	134 326	4,0	35 105	117 508	3,3
EC143: Maletswai Local Municipality	9 488	36 087	3,8	11 443	42 262	3,7
EC144: Gariep Local Municipality	8 234	30 611	3,7	8 208	23 093	2,8
DC15: O.R. Tambo	339 294	1 654 727	4,9	356 085	1 847 449	5,2
EC151: Mbizana Local Municipality	45 785	243 518	5,3	48 408	279 272	5,8

Municipality	Census 2001			CS 2007		
	Households	Population	Average household size	Households	Population	Average household size
EC152: Ntabankulu Local Municipality	26 819	134 807	5,0	27 930	140 977	5,0
EC153: Qaukeni Local Municipality	50 206	251 688	5,0	48 701	277 945	5,7
EC154: Port St Johns Local Municipality	28 869	144 695	5,0	30 951	163 773	5,3
EC155: Nyandeni Local Municipality	54 365	271 349	5,0	56 851	313 566	5,5
EC156: Mhlontlo Local Municipality	43 554	200 943	4,6	49 861	236 464	4,7
DC44: Alfred Nzo	92 063	387 084	4,2	102 010	477 241	4,7
EC442: Umzimvubu Local Municipality	45 453	195 575	4,3	47 803	219 855	4,6
EC441: Matatiele Local Municipality	46 610	191 508	4,1	54 208	257 385	4,7
NMA: Nelson Mandela Bay Metro	260 799	983 316	3,8	276 881	1 033 209	3,7
NMA: Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality	260 799	983 316	3,8	276 881	1 033 209	3,7
Eastern Cape	1 481 640	6 163 009	4,2	1 586 739	6447 860	4,1
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 EC5: Percentage distribution of households by number of household members and municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	Census 2001						CS 2007					
	1	2	3	4	5+	Total	1	2	3	4	05+	Total
DC10: Cacadu	14,6	21,4	17,1	16,1	30,8	100,0	12,3	22,5	18,7	17,6	28,9	100,0
EC101: Camdeboo Local Municipality	13,5	18,0	15,5	17,1	35,9	100,0	8,5	17,1	12,9	15,9	45,5	100,0
EC102: Blue Crane Route Local Municipality	14,1	21,5	18,0	16,7	29,6	100,0	17,6	26,2	18,1	14,4	23,7	100,0
EC103: Ikwezi Local Municipality	14,5	19,9	19,0	16,5	30,1	100,0	12,8	20,0	15,3	12,8	39,0	100,0
EC104: Makana Local Municipality	15,1	17,6	16,9	16,2	34,2	100,0	10,9	21,0	18,9	19,0	30,2	100,0
EC105: Ndlambe Local Municipality	17,4	24,1	16,3	15,1	27,1	100,0	14,0	25,3	18,8	17,2	24,7	100,0
EC106: Sunday's River Valley Local Municipality	12,7	18,2	17,1	15,6	36,4	100,0	11,9	19,1	23,5	17,6	27,9	100,0
EC107: Baviaans Local Municipality	13,3	19,1	18,3	16,0	33,3	100,0	14,7	18,3	21,2	15,2	30,6	100,0
EC108: Kouga Local Municipality	14,0	25,8	16,6	15,8	27,7	100,0	12,1	24,7	17,6	18,8	26,9	100,0
EC109: Kou-Kamma Local Municipality	13,9	22,2	18,9	17,0	28,1	100,0	10,0	24,1	20,7	19,0	26,2	100,0
ECDMA10: Cacadu	15,1	25,2	21,0	16,4	22,3	100,0	16,0	20,5	22,7	20,4	20,3	100,0
DC12: Amatole	18,5	16,7	15,2	14,7	34,9	100,0	19,3	18,7	15,6	15,4	31,0	100,0
EC121: Mbhashe Local Municipality	13,2	11,2	13,1	13,8	48,7	100,0	14,6	12,4	13,3	15,2	44,5	100,0
EC122: Mquma Local Municipality	17,0	13,8	14,1	14,4	40,6	100,0	18,1	16,1	14,0	14,9	36,9	100,0
EC123: Great Kei Local Municipality	18,1	17,8	14,6	14,7	34,8	100,0	26,2	20,2	13,5	13,0	27,2	100,0
EC124: Amahlathi Local Municipality	17,8	15,0	15,2	14,8	37,1	100,0	18,9	18,2	16,7	15,4	30,8	100,0
EC125: Buffalo City Local Municipality	20,4	19,8	15,9	14,9	29,0	100,0	19,6	21,9	17,0	16,2	25,4	100,0
EC126: Ngqushwa Local Municipality	18,5	14,8	16,4	15,7	34,6	100,0	25,2	17,5	16,7	15,7	25,0	100,0
EC127: Nkonkobe Local Municipality	20,4	15,3	15,3	14,8	34,3	100,0	22,3	17,2	13,2	12,7	34,5	100,0
EC128: Nxuba Local Municipality	18,5	19,1	16,4	15,2	30,8	100,0	17,2	19,9	15,8	14,9	32,2	100,0
DC13: Chris Hani	15,5	14,5	14,8	15,0	40,3	100,0	15,4	16,8	16,8	15,7	35,3	100,0
EC131: Inxuba Yethemba Local Municipality	15,4	20,8	17,8	17,5	28,5	100,0	15,7	18,3	18,3	17,6	30,1	100,0
EC132: Tsolwana Local Municipality	16,3	15,1	15,6	15,3	37,6	100,0	14,8	19,2	15,3	21,9	28,8	100,0
EC133: Inkwanca Local Municipality	19,7	19,1	16,5	14,1	30,6	100,0	21,9	23,3	15,8	14,3	24,7	100,0
EC134: Lukanji Local Municipality	16,0	16,1	15,4	15,1	37,4	100,0	16,0	17,3	18,1	15,4	33,1	100,0
EC135: Intsika Yethu Local Municipality	15,5	13,1	14,8	14,9	41,6	100,0	14,0	15,6	17,4	14,9	38,1	100,0
EC136: Emalahleni Local Municipality	14,3	12,9	14,4	15,0	43,3	100,0	13,8	16,2	14,8	16,0	39,2	100,0

Municipality	Census 2001						CS 2007					
	1	2	3	4	5+	Total	1	2	3	4	05+	Total
EC137: Engcobo Local Municipality	14,3	11,3	12,7	13,8	47,8	100,0	15,6	16,1	15,1	13,6	39,6	100,0
EC138: Sakhisizwe Local Municipality	16,6	14,0	13,9	14,1	41,4	100,0	17,8	16,0	18,2	19,0	29,0	100,0
ECDMA13: Chris Hani	30,0	15,0	5,0	15,0	35,0	100,0	-	-	-	-	-	100,0
DC14: Ukhahlamba	18,4	15,5	15,2	14,7	36,2	100,0	21,3	15,8	14,1	14,3	34,5	100,0
EC141: Elundini Local Municipality	18,0	14,1	15,0	14,6	38,3	100,0	21,9	14,4	13,8	12,5	37,3	100,0
EC142: Senqu Local Municipality	19,5	14,7	14,9	14,6	36,3	100,0	21,9	14,7	13,0	16,1	34,3	100,0
EC143: Maletswai Local Municipality	17,2	19,0	15,9	15,3	32,6	100,0	18,4	18,2	16,9	15,1	31,3	100,0
EC144: Gariep Local Municipality	17,1	20,2	16,5	14,9	31,3	100,0	19,8	23,4	15,4	13,3	28,1	100,0
DC15: O.R. Tambo	15,2	10,7	11,6	12,6	49,9	100,0	13,6	10,5	12,1	12,3	51,5	100,0
EC151: Mbizana Local Municipality	10,0	9,0	11,4	13,3	56,3	100,0	9,7	7,4	11,7	11,7	59,5	100,0
EC152: Ntabankulu Local Municipality	12,6	10,0	11,7	13,4	52,4	100,0	10,7	11,7	14,3	13,2	50,1	100,0
EC153: Qaukeni Local Municipality	15,5	10,3	10,9	12,0	51,4	100,0	14,1	9,1	9,6	9,5	57,7	100,0
EC154: Port St Johns Local Municipality	14,3	10,2	11,1	12,2	52,1	100,0	15,1	9,8	11,6	11,1	52,5	100,0
EC155: Nyandeni Local Municipality	14,3	9,8	11,4	12,6	51,9	100,0	11,5	9,3	11,6	12,7	55,0	100,0
EC156: Mhlontlo Local Municipality	16,4	11,8	12,5	13,2	46,2	100,0	16,0	13,8	12,1	12,1	46,0	100,0
EC157: King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality	18,9	12,0	12,0	12,2	44,9	100,0	15,7	11,6	13,5	14,0	45,2	100,0
DC44: Alfred Nzo	17,7	12,9	14,3	14,7	40,3	100,0	15,2	12,9	16,0	14,3	41,7	100,0
EC442: Umzimvubu Local Municipality	17,5	12,5	13,8	14,3	41,8	100,0	13,1	13,2	15,8	13,9	43,9	100,0
EC441: Matatiele Local Municipality	17,9	13,4	14,7	15,2	38,8	100,0	17,0	12,6	16,2	14,6	39,7	100,0
NMA: Nelson Mandela Bay Metro	15,3	20,4	16,9	17,2	30,2	100,0	12,8	20,7	19,5	18,1	28,8	100,0
NMA: Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality	15,3	20,4	16,9	17,2	30,2	100,0	12,8	20,7	19,5	18,1	28,8	100,0
Eastern Cape	16,5	15,7	14,7	14,8	38,3	100,0	15,8	16,7	15,8	15,2	36,5	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 Type of main dwelling: Formal and informal

The type of main dwelling is a proxy to the socio-economic status of households. The government's policy to reduce the percentage of households living in informal settlements is therefore of paramount importance. Table EC6 gives the percentage of households which reported to be residing in formal and informal dwellings in each municipality. The figures show a decrease in the percentage of households living in informal settlements from 11% in 2001 to 8% in 2007 at provincial level. However, some municipalities were still lagging behind. The highest percentage of households living in informal settlements were recorded in Buffalo City (24,5%), Maletswai municipality (21,8%) and Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan (13,7%).

Table EC6: Percentage of households living in formal and informal dwellings by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	Formal		Informal	
	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census 2001	CS 2007
DC10: Cacadu	77,0	88,1	12,3	6,9
EC101: Camdeboo Local Municipality	91,5	96,3	7,5	2,0
EC102: Blue Crane Route Local Municipality	89,8	84,8	7,7	11,1
EC103: Ikwezi Local Municipality	95,7	96,8	2,8	1,9
EC104: Makana Local Municipality	68,6	88,1	13,3	7,3
EC105: Ndlambe Local Municipality	64,0	86,5	15,4	4,8
EC106: Sunday's River Valley Local Municipality	66,2	81,8	12,1	3,5
EC107: Baviaans Local Municipality	93,0	99,2	1,8	-
EC108: Kouga Local Municipality	73,1	86,4	21,7	13,1
EC109: Kou-Kamma Local Municipality	91,0	91,0	6,6	6,2
ECDMA10: Cacadu	85,0	78,2	0,6	3,9
DC12: Amatole	50,9	56,9	16,4	14,0
EC121: Mbhashe Local Municipality	18,7	20,3	2,3	0,6
EC122: Mquma Local Municipality	34,2	45,2	9,8	8,9
EC123: Great Kei Local Municipality	46,8	52,2	8,6	10,1
EC124: Amahlathi Local Municipality	40,2	47,5	5,2	8,3
EC125: Buffalo City Local Municipality	63,0	70,6	28,7	24,5
EC126: Ngqushwa Local Municipality	62,1	56,2	3,6	3,4
EC127: Nkonkobe Local Municipality	65,5	69,4	3,9	0,9
EC128: Nxuba Local Municipality	79,8	85,0	15,2	8,8
DC13: Chris Hani	52,7	51,6	43,0	2,4
EC131: Inxuba Yethemba Local Municipality	97,1	98,9	1,5	0,6
EC132: Tsolwana Local Municipality	77,6	72,1	4,9	0,5
EC133: Inkwanca Local Municipality	89,4	95,6	5,8	1,1
EC134: Lukanji Local Municipality	76,4	83,0	9,3	6,1
EC135: Intsika Yethu Local Municipality	25,6	24,4	1,3	1,3
EC136: Emalahleni Local Municipality	53,5	39,6	1,6	0,5
EC137: Engcobo Local Municipality	20,1	22,8	2,7	0,7
EC138: Sakhisizwe Local Municipality	47,8	46,3	8,3	5,2
ECDMA13: Chris Hani	100	-	-	-
DC14: Ukhahlamba	59,8	52,7	7,0	5,3
EC141: Elundini Local Municipality	40,1	24,7	1,7	1,0
EC142: Senqu Local Municipality	70,9	64,1	4,4	4,7
EC143: Maletswai Local Municipality	66,2	74,0	31,3	21,8
EC144: Gariep Local Municipality	85,7	95,6	11,0	3,8
DC15: O.R. Tambo	28,9	27,2	2,8	2,0
EC151: Mbizana Local Municipality	26,6	24,7	1,6	0,6
EC152: Ntabankulu Local Municipality	12,9	13,7	1,4	2,6
EC153: Qaukeni Local Municipality	31,6	19,2	2,3	1,8
EC154: Port St Johns Local Municipality	16,6	14,6	1,2	0,2
EC155: Nyandeni Local Municipality	19,9	25,6	1,6	0,6
EC156: Mhlontlo Local Municipality	21,9	23,9	4,2	3,7
EC157: King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality	46,2	43,6	4,5	3,2
DC44: Alfred Nzo	32,1	34,3	2,7	1,6
EC442: Umzimvubu Local Municipality	26,4	22,2	2,8	1,2
EC441: Matatiele Local Municipality	37,6	44,9	2,6	1,9
NMA: Nelson Mandela Bay Metro	75,2	85,1	22,9	13,7
NMA: Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality	75,2	85,1	22,9	13,7
Eastern Cape	51,5	54,7	11,2	8,0
South Africa	68,5	70,5	16,4	14,5

4.2 Tenure status

The figures in Table EC7 show that the proportion of households owning houses increased from 46,6% in 2001 to 55,8% in 2007 at provincial level. On the other hand, the proportion of households renting houses slightly declined from 12,1% in 2001 to 11,4% in 2007. This trend was observed in 21 municipalities.

Table EC7: 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
DC10: Cacadu	31,8	9,7	24,5	34,0	100,0	47,8	8,3	20,3	21,3	2,3	100,0
EC101: Camdeboo Local Municipality	45,3	14,1	19,6	21,0	100,0	65,2	8,3	14,2	11,7	0,6	100,0
EC102: Blue Crane Route Local Municipality	25,5	10,9	26,9	36,8	100,0	37,1	7,8	25,7	22,0	7,4	100,0
EC103: Ikwezi Local Municipality	54,0	1,1	17,7	27,2	100,0	69,1	4,6	13,2	12,2	1,0	100,0
EC104: Makana Local Municipality	20,6	15,5	32,0	31,8	100,0	43,3	10,0	25,8	20,8	0,2	100,0
EC105: Ndlambe Local Municipality	30,0	11,4	31,3	27,3	100,0	51,3	11,2	24,8	11,4	1,3	100,0
EC106: Sunday's River Valley Local Municipality	25,4	9,9	19,1	45,6	100,0	19,9	5,8	20,1	53,9	0,4	100,0
EC107: Baviaans Local Municipality	40,5	5,1	22,7	31,7	100,0	58,7	9,0	13,3	14,3	4,8	100,0
EC108: Kouga Local Municipality	42,1	6,2	21,3	30,4	100,0	56,3	7,5	17,6	13,9	4,8	100,0
EC109: Kou-Kamma Local Municipality	28,4	3,6	19,1	48,9	100,0	53,1	6,3	14,1	25,0	1,5	100,0
ECDMA10: Cacadu	11,5	2,0	14,1	72,4	100,0	20,1	5,6	18,4	54,8	1,1	100,0
DC12: Amatole	42,8	10,4	13,1	33,7	100,0	58,1	7,5	14,7	19,2	0,5	100,0
EC121: Mbhashe Local Municipality	49,3	5,3	5,1	40,4	100,0	77,6	1,2	5,4	15,8	0,1	100,0
EC122: Mquma Local Municipality	55,6	6,2	9,6	28,7	100,0	72,4	1,3	10,9	15,1	0,3	100,0
EC123: Great Kei Local Municipality	20,9	6,4	9,5	63,1	100,0	71,9	2,1	7,9	18,1	-	100,0
EC124: Amahlathi Local Municipality	42,4	6,7	11,4	39,4	100,0	75,4	6,7	6,4	11,5	-	100,0
EC125: Buffalo City Local Municipality	36,6	15,1	18,1	30,2	100,0	43,3	13,8	21,0	21,0	0,9	100,0
EC126: Ngqushwa Local Municipality	63,0	4,7	3,7	28,6	100,0	56,8	0,9	7,2	35,0	-	100,0
EC127: Nkonkobe Local Municipality	40,0	7,7	10,5	41,7	100,0	61,3	2,0	16,8	19,9	-	100,0
EC128: Nxuba Local Municipality	31,7	11,4	25,7	31,2	100,0	51,6	6,5	23,2	18,2	0,5	100,0
DC13: Chris Hani	51,0	7,4	10,1	31,4	100,0	52,5	4,9	9,3	32,4	0,9	100,0
EC131: Inxuba Yethemba Local Municipality	26,9	13,3	38,9	20,9	100,0	29,9	20,2	33,1	11,9	4,9	100,0
EC132: Tsolwana Local Municipality	26,7	7,1	14,9	51,3	100,0	35,1	15,5	10,9	38,2	0,3	100,0
EC133: Inkwanca Local Municipality	62,7	3,3	11,6	22,4	100,0	49,1	8,2	13,2	29,2	0,4	100,0
EC134: Lukanji Local Municipality	43,4	12,3	12,5	31,8	100,0	63,9	6,8	15,1	13,3	0,8	100,0
EC135: Intsika Yethu Local Municipality	68,1	5,8	3,5	22,6	100,0	50,5	0,4	2,2	46,4	0,5	100,0
EC136: Emalahleni Local Municipality	47,6	5,0	5,4	42,0	100,0	54,9	0,6	0,6	43,4	0,5	100,0
EC137: Engcobo Local Municipality	52,6	3,5	4,3	39,6	100,0	61,2	1,9	5,7	31,0	0,1	100,0
EC138: Sakhisizwe Local Municipality	65,5	5,0	8,5	21,0	100,0	28,7	5,4	11,8	52,6	1,5	100,0

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
ECDMA13: Chris Hani	-	5,0	45,0	50,0	100,0	-	-	-	-	-	100,0
DC14: Ukhahlamba	50,0	8,5	9,9	31,7	100,0	46,7	5,4	10,8	31,1	6,0	100,0
EC141: Elundini Local Municipality	51,7	4,2	6,1	38,1	100,0	69,2	1,0	9,4	18,6	1,8	100,0
EC142: Senqu Local Municipality	58,7	9,5	5,7	26,1	100,0	26,3	8,9	2,8	49,4	12,6	100,0
EC143: Maletswai Local Municipality	24,3	13,1	27,8	34,8	100,0	42,7	8,0	27,2	19,1	3,0	100,0
EC144: Gariep Local Municipality	36,7	16,4	21,7	25,3	100,0	41,5	6,4	28,5	23,2	0,3	100,0
DC15: O.R. Tambo	57,1	7,2	7,6	28,1	100,0	63,7	4,4	6,1	25,0	0,8	100,0
EC151: Mbizana Local Municipality	71,3	3,0	4,2	21,6	100,0	60,1	2,7	5,3	31,7	0,3	100,0
EC152: Ntabankulu Local Municipality	39,7	11,6	3,1	45,6	100,0	80,7	5,5	3,2	10,5	0,2	100,0
EC153: Qaukeni Local Municipality	45,4	9,7	4,7	40,2	100,0	43,0	4,4	2,7	49,7	0,2	100,0
EC154: Port St Johns Local Municipality	50,6	9,5	5,1	34,8	100,0	70,8	0,9	1,7	23,8	2,8	100,0
EC155: Nyandeni Local Municipality	73,9	5,4	5,1	15,7	100,0	63,0	7,4	5,0	24,5	0,2	100,0
EC156: Mhlontlo Local Municipality	48,3	7,4	4,9	39,4	100,0	62,4	2,2	1,6	33,4	0,5	100,0
EC157: King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality	57,7	6,9	16,1	19,3	100,0	70,1	5,5	13,9	9,1	1,4	100,0
DC44: Alfred Nzo	50,9	4,5	6,3	38,3	100,0	55,3	5,6	7,3	31,6	0,2	100,0
EC442: Umzimvubu Local Municipality	55,0	4,0	6,9	34,2	100,0	52,7	6,8	7,9	32,3	0,3	100,0
EC441: Matatiele Local Municipality	46,9	5,0	5,7	42,4	100,0	57,5	4,6	6,8	30,9	0,1	100,0
NMA: Nelson Mandela Bay Metro	39,0	20,3	15,5	25,1	100,0	50,5	15,6	12,9	20,7	0,3	100,0
NMA: Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality	39,0	20,3	15,5	25,1	100,0	50,5	15,6	12,9	20,7	0,3	100,0
Eastern Cape	46,6	10,5	12,1	30,8	100,0	55,8	7,7	11,4	24,1	1,0	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

4.3 Source of energy for lighting, cooking and heating

Table EC8 provides the percentage of households that reported using electricity for lighting, cooking and heating. The provision of electricity to households, particularly poor households, has been one of the cornerstones of government's efforts to improve the living standards of the population.

Table EC8: Percentage of households using electricity for lighting, cooking and heating by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	Lighting		Cooking		Heating	
	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census 2001	CS 2007
DC10: Cacadu	71,7	84,5	47,8	74,6	41,5	68,5
EC101: Camdeboo Local Municipality	85,0	98,1	57,4	95,5	45,8	91,2
EC102: Blue Crane Route Local Municipality	65,1	77,9	34,5	69,7	26,9	57,2
EC103: Ikwezi Local Municipality	71,7	85,4	35,1	76,5	32,0	69,1
EC104: Makana Local Municipality	72,5	87,2	43,0	67,9	34,0	58,5
EC105: Ndlambe Local Municipality	66,5	84,2	40,4	69,0	40,1	67,2
EC106: Sunday's River Valley Local Municipality	68,8	83,4	38,9	72,0	31,9	62,8
EC107: Baviaans Local Municipality	69,3	85,3	41,0	66,0	34,6	46,7
EC108: Kouga Local Municipality	76,0	88,0	66,8	86,0	62,9	84,7
EC109: Kou-Kamma Local Municipality	75,4	73,6	56,2	70,1	45,8	57,4
ECDMA10: Cacadu	36,5	57,0	19,7	49,8	17,4	40,5
DC12: Amatole	54,4	67,1	27,5	45,7	22,6	29,7
EC121: Mbhashe Local Municipality	15,6	40,4	4,9	12,0	3,8	7,5
EC122: Mquma Local Municipality	33,5	51,3	14,2	33,6	11,8	22,9
EC123: Great Kei Local Municipality	71,4	76,3	23,8	34,6	20,6	20,7
EC124: Amahlathi Local Municipality	67,8	67,4	17,3	40,8	13,1	25,0
EC125: Buffalo City Local Municipality	62,9	74,3	43,0	59,6	35,8	46,6
EC126: Ngqushwa Local Municipality	69,1	90,5	11,4	51,4	8,2	19,0
EC127: Nkonkobe Local Municipality	75,8	79,6	21,9	47,1	17,3	10,8
EC128: Nxuba Local Municipality	79,7	88,2	33,6	69,2	25,6	18,2
DC13: Chris Hani	50,8	63,4	20,1	37,0	14,0	14,6
EC131: Inxuba Yethemba Local Municipality	82,5	94,1	52,8	79,0	44,3	45,3
EC132: Tsolwana Local Municipality	86,2	86,9	25,5	40,1	16,7	15,8
EC133: Inkwanca Local Municipality	72,8	86,6	26,3	50,9	18,9	14,9
EC134: Lukanji Local Municipality	72,5	86,7	37,6	61,8	23,1	19,7
EC135: Intsika Yethu Local Municipality	32,2	43,4	6,7	17,2	5,4	6,6
EC136: Emalahleni Local Municipality	43,8	59,1	9,3	23,2	6,7	7,1
EC137: Engcobo Local Municipality	19,9	36,6	4,6	16,7	2,8	11,8
EC138: Sakhisizwe Local Municipality	53,5	65,0	16,7	40,9	11,1	20,5
ECDMA13: Chris Hani	100	-	100	-	100	-
DC14: Ukhahlamba	42,9	59,3	14,9	30,8	11,0	15,6
EC141: Elundini Local Municipality	11,3	28,5	4,0	17,0	2,8	9,6
EC142: Senqu Local Municipality	62,1	78,7	13,5	26,4	10,6	8,5
EC143: Maletswai Local Municipality	56,8	73,0	35,6	60,4	29,4	43,4
EC144: Gariep Local Municipality	75,6	91,1	40,6	68,7	24,9	32,4
DC15: O.R. Tambo	28,0	51,3	8,8	20,6	6,5	9,4
EC151: Mbizana Local Municipality	24,6	33,8	5,7	14,8	5,1	9,5
EC152: Ntabankulu Local Municipality	14,5	19,7	2,8	11,9	2,1	9,5
EC153: Qaukeni Local Municipality	13,2	51,4	3,5	15,5	3,8	8,9
EC154: Port St Johns Local Municipality	17,1	48,0	2,8	8,1	2,4	2,6
EC155: Nyandeni Local Municipality	33,3	63,6	5,9	20,0	4,1	10,5
EC156: Mhlontlo Local Municipality	29,2	38,4	6,0	10,8	4,9	4,8
EC157: King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality	41,7	70,1	20,2	38,7	13,6	13,9
DC44: Alfred Nzo	21,5	38,5	7,4	21,7	5,7	10,1
EC442: Umzimvubu Local Municipality	24,7	39,4	7,1	18,9	5,7	6,7
EC441: Matatiele Local Municipality	18,5	37,8	7,6	24,2	5,8	13,0
NMA: Nelson Mandela Bay Metro	75,0	90,1	65,0	85,3	59,5	74,9
NMA: Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality	75,0	90,1	65,0	85,3	59,5	74,9
Eastern Cape	50,0	65,9	28,3	45,3	23,9	32,4
South Africa	69,7	80,0	51,4	66,5	49,0	58,8

4.3.1 Electricity for lighting

In 2001, approximately 50% of the households had access to electricity for lighting. This proportion increased to 65,9% in 2007. This trend was also portrayed at municipal level. All the municipalities in O.R. Tambo DC (except King Sabata Dalindyebo municipality) recorded proportions above the provincial average. The other municipalities which fall in this category include: Mbhasha, Mnquma, Intsika Yethu, Emalahleni, Engcobo, Sakhisizwe, Elundini, Umzimbuvu and Matatiele.

4.3.2 Electricity for cooking

The proportion of households using electricity for cooking increased from 28,3% in 2001 to 45,0% in 2007. Almost half of the municipalities (19) recorded a higher proportion of households using electricity for cooking compared to the provincial average (45,3)%.

4.3.3 Electricity for heating

Although the proportion of households that used electricity for heating in the province increased from 23,9% in 2001 to 32,4% 2007, the majority of the municipalities recorded proportions lower than the provincial average.

4.4 Access to piped water

Table EC9 gives the proportion of households that had access to piped water. The results show an improvement from 63,2% in 2001 to 70,9% in 2007. This improvement was also recorded in all municipalities except Ikwezi, Inxuba Yethemba, Inkwanca and Mbizana.

Table EC9: Percentage of households that have access to piped water by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	Census 2001					CS 2007			
	Piped water on community stand: distance greater than 200m from dwelling	Piped water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling	Piped water inside yard	Piped water inside dwelling	Total	Piped water inside dwelling	Piped water inside yard	Piped water from access point outside yard	Total
DC10: Cacadu	8,9	9,1	44,1	30,6	92,7	61,8	25,4	8,4	95,6
EC101: Camdeboo Local Municipality	3,5	4,8	49,4	41,5	99,2	63,7	34,5	0,3	98,5
EC102: Blue Crane Route Local Municipality	7,3	5,5	53,1	24,2	90,1	43,1	39,1	10,7	92,9
EC103: Ikwezi Local Municipality	2,7	4,7	63,7	27,6	98,7	44,0	50,0	0,8	94,8
EC104: Makana Local Municipality	9,5	9,8	54,2	21,3	94,8	62,2	22,8	12,8	97,8
EC105: Ndlambe Local Municipality	13,3	14,4	36,1	25,9	89,7	56,8	32,8	6,6	96,2
EC106: Sunday's River Valley Local Municipality	7,7	5,8	53,2	12,0	78,7	63,3	18,8	5,2	87,3
EC107: Baviaans Local Municipality	2,9	5,9	47,8	38,3	94,9	67,2	25,3	2,0	94,5
EC108: Kouga Local Municipality	11,4	10,8	36,4	38,9	97,5	73,2	15,1	11,0	99,3
EC109: Kou-Kamma Local Municipality	5,4	7,0	27,2	49,5	89,1	67,4	18,1	8,0	93,5
ECDMA10: Cacadu	18,5	21,1	26,5	31,6	97,7	44,0	27,9	20,4	92,3
DC12: Amatole	15,9	17,2	18,6	17,5	69,2	28,1	14,9	33,3	76,3
EC121: Mbhashe Local Municipality	4,1	2,6	4,3	0,6	11,6	2,5	5,1	17,1	24,7
EC122: Mnquma Local Municipality	12,0	10,7	6,6	8,1	37,4	10,0	10,0	21,6	41,6
EC123: Great Kei Local Municipality	27,6	26,0	22,1	8,2	83,9	16,3	27,0	47,8	91,1
EC124: Amahlathi Local Municipality	22,4	22,8	14,2	7,8	67,2	22,4	13,2	45,8	81,4
EC125: Buffalo City Local Municipality	15,8	19,1	27,4	31,4	93,7	47,8	18,4	31,8	98,0
EC126: Ngqushwa Local Municipality	33,8	31,5	8,6	0,8	74,7	5,8	12,8	75,2	93,8
EC127: Nkonkobe Local Municipality	20,8	25,1	19,6	6,3	71,8	18,9	14,4	49,7	83,0
EC128: Nxuba Local Municipality	16,1	12,1	44,5	21,1	93,8	30,1	47,4	15,7	93,2
DC13: Chris Hani	15,5	13,4	18,5	13,6	61,0	23,7	15,3	36,5	75,5
EC131: Inxuba Yethemba Local Municipality	6,5	5,2	37,9	47,4	97,0	52,0	39,3	2,6	93,9
EC132: Tsolwana Local Municipality	30,9	14,7	33,5	6,7	85,8	15,7	29,8	50,4	95,9
EC133: Inkwanca Local Municipality	6,2	7,1	66,3	18,3	97,9	52,3	38,3	3,9	94,5
EC134: Lukanji Local Municipality	16,0	18,5	26,9	31,5	92,9	52,6	22,3	22,9	97,8

Municipality	Census 2001					CS 2007			
	Piped water on community stand: distance greater than 200m from dwelling	Piped water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling	Piped water inside yard	Piped water inside dwelling	Total	Piped water inside dwelling	Piped water inside yard	Piped water from access point outside yard	Total
EC135: Intsika Yethu Local Municipality	15,2	13,5	5,1	1,1	34,9	2,7	3,8	44,8	51,3
EC136: Emalahleni Local Municipality	18,8	17,3	13,2	2,8	52,1	11,3	10,5	60,1	81,9
EC137: Engcobo Local Municipality	12,3	7,2	2,7	1,3	23,5	6,7	3,8	40,7	51,2
EC138: Sakhisizwe Local Municipality	19,7	14,4	26,9	5,9	66,9	21,4	23,5	35,6	80,5
ECDMA13: Chris Hani	50,0	-	5,0	40,0	95,0	-	-	-	
DC14: Ukhahlamba	16,5	14,4	18,9	7,8	57,6	15,4	15,8	33,2	64,4
EC141: Elundini Local Municipality	13,5	10,3	6,0	3,1	32,9	2,1	8,4	30,6	41,1
EC142: Senqu Local Municipality	22,1	18,7	17,9	4,0	62,7	7,9	16,2	45,1	69,2
EC143: Maletswai Local Municipality	15,4	13,1	39,9	23,3	91,7	55,4	17,5	25,5	98,4
EC144: Gariep Local Municipality	6,7	14,9	51,0	24,3	96,9	49,3	43,7	4,0	97,0
DC15: O.R. Tambo	11,3	6,5	6,8	2,9	27,5	6,0	6,4	23,2	35,6
EC151: Mbizana Local Municipality	8,9	5,9	2,1	0,4	17,3	1,7	0,7	2,2	4,6
EC152: Ntabankulu Local Municipality	9,5	6,7	2,5	0,6	19,3	3,1	2,7	35,9	41,7
EC153: Qaukeni Local Municipality	8,6	5,3	6,1	1,0	21,0	2,1	3,9	28,2	34,2
EC154: Port St Johns Local Municipality	9,2	4,4	4,5	0,7	18,8	1,5	2,5	20,3	24,3
EC155: Nyandeni Local Municipality	13,3	5,7	3,0	0,5	22,5	3,3	4,6	29,0	36,9
EC156: Mhlontlo Local Municipality	14,4	11,9	5,1	0,7	32,1	2,9	4,8	30,6	38,3
EC157: King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality	12,6	6,1	14,6	9,3	42,6	16,0	15,0	21,0	52,0
DC44: Alfred Nzo	19,1	13,6	8,3	3,7	44,7	4,3	12,4	50,3	67,0
EC442: Umzimvubu Local Municipality	20,3	10,6	9,1	0,9	40,9	2,8	13,0	46,0	61,8
EC441: Matatiele Local Municipality	17,9	16,5	7,6	6,4	48,4	5,7	12,0	54,2	71,9
NMA: Nelson Mandela Bay Metro	9,9	9,0	33,0	46,7	98,6	71,0	16,4	11,0	98,4
NMA: Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality	9,9	9,0	33,0	46,7	98,6	71,0	16,4	11,0	98,4
Eastern Cape	13,5	11,9	19,5	18,3	63,2	29,9	13,9	27,1	70,9
South Africa	12,4	10,7	29,0	32,3	84,5	47,3	22,2	19,1	88,6

4.5 Toilet facilities

Table EC10 gives the proportion of households that use pit latrines and bucket toilets in each municipality. The proportion of households using pit latrines increased from 27,4% in 2001 to 29,3% in 2007 at provincial level. However, the majority of the municipalities recorded a decrease. The proportion of households using bucket toilets decreased from 5,7% in 2001 to 2,8% in 2007. Ikwezi and Nxuba municipalities recorded the highest proportion of households using the bucket toilet facility (40% and 39% respectively).

Table EC10: Percentage of households that use a pit latrine or bucket toilet or have no toilet facilities by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	% households using pit latrine		% households using a bucket toilet		% households with no toilet	
	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census 2001	CS 2007
DC10: Cacadu	21,5	12,0	14,6	7,7	12,1	4,4
EC101: Camdeboo Local Municipality	7,7	0,7	11,2	1,1	5,8	2,1
EC102: Blue Crane Route Local Municipality	9,2	4,0	20,3	16,4	16,9	8,5
EC103: Ikwezi Local Municipality	7,7	1,0	48,4	40,0	15,2	5,7
EC104: Makana Local Municipality	22,4	9,9	30,1	9,2	12,1	2,1
EC105: Ndlambe Local Municipality	33,6	26,5	0,5	-	13,7	4,7
EC106: Sunday's River Valley Local Municipality	46,2	30,7	7,3	5,3	14,5	4,4
EC107: Baviaans Local Municipality	17,0	4,5	19,5	11,6	11,2	5,7
EC108: Kouga Local Municipality	11,8	5,3	13,8	9,5	10,9	1,9
EC109: Kou-Kamma Local Municipality	21,0	8,2	5,9	3,4	9,5	8,9
ECDMA10: Cacadu	49,2	32,7	3,9	7,5	19,1	11,1
DC12: Amatole	29,9	30,2	2,7	2,0	28,9	24,0
EC121: Mbhashe Local Municipality	18,5	16,8	1,1	0,3	73,8	74,2
EC122: Mquma Local Municipality	29,7	38,8	0,8	-	53,9	38,9
EC123: Great Kei Local Municipality	10,9	20,5	9,0	2,0	58,5	41,6
EC124: Amahlathi Local Municipality	62,1	64,7	0,5	-	17,6	9,8
EC125: Buffalo City Local Municipality	18,7	16,6	1,4	1,3	12,4	11,6
EC126: Ngqushwa Local Municipality	79,1	63,7	0,8	0,3	13,3	3,1
EC127: Nkonkobe Local Municipality	60,5	63,0	10,6	9,3	14,9	6,9
EC128: Nxuba Local Municipality	9,5	6,6	40,1	39,2	18,6	6,9
DC13: Chris Hani	27,2	28,0	5,1	2,1	42,8	34,0
EC131: Inxuba Yethemba Local Municipality	5,1	0,4	15,7	0,2	10,4	2,8
EC132: Tsolwana Local Municipality	35,4	40,1	20,1	13,9	32,3	23,1
EC133: Inkwanca Local Municipality	5,4	1,7	29,7	0,6	19,1	5,7
EC134: Lukanji Local Municipality	26,0	23,0	2,9	0,5	19,2	7,4
EC135: Intsika Yethu Local Municipality	34,7	31,3	0,7	0,1	60,5	56,6
EC136: Emalahleni Local Municipality	27,8	34,5	6,9	9,2	59,1	43,0
EC137: Engcobo Local Municipality	25,3	24,7	0,5	-	67,9	63,1
EC138: Sakhisizwe Local Municipality	41,7	58,8	1,8	-	30,9	16,9
ECDMA13: Chris Hani	-	-	-	-	-	-
DC14: Ukhahlamba	32,3	39,8	9,2	3,3	41,3	24,4
EC141: Elundini Local Municipality	34,6	56,9	6,4	-	50,7	30,8
EC142: Senqu Local Municipality	45,4	43,1	6,5	6,0	36,9	22,1
EC143: Maletswai Local Municipality	1,9	4,1	6,6	1,1	39,8	21,0
EC144: Gariep Local Municipality	4,3	1,8	34,5	9,8	23,2	11,2
DC15: O.R. Tambo	35,8	39,1	1,3	0,5	51,9	40,7
EC151: Mbizana Local Municipality	52,4	42,9	0,7	-	39,1	42,9
EC152: Ntabankulu Local Municipality	28,0	25,2	2,0	1,1	65,4	38,6
EC153: Qaukeni Local Municipality	46,0	40,6	1,8	0,5	46,0	47,8
EC154: Port St Johns Local Municipality	18,6	48,2	1,2	-	74,5	48,9
EC155: Nyandeni Local Municipality	33,1	35,4	0,5	-	62,0	52,5
EC156: Mhlontlo Local Municipality	40,2	50,1	1,6	1,7	52,0	34,2
EC157: King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality	29,2	33,9	1,6	0,2	44,5	30,0
DC44: Alfred Nzo	56,8	68,9	1,2	1,6	30,8	17,9
EC442: Umzimvubu Local Municipality	57,8	61,0	1,8	3,4	33,0	20,7
EC441: Matatiele Local Municipality	55,8	75,8	0,7	-	28,7	15,5
NMA: Nelson Mandela Bay Metro	2,6	4,4	13,6	5,9	4,2	1,5
NMA: Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality	2,6	4,4	13,6	5,9	4,2	1,5
Eastern Cape	27,4	29,3	5,7	2,8	31,3	23,5
South Africa	28,5	27,1	4,1	2,2	13,6	8,2

4.6 Refuse removal

The proportion of households without any form of rubbish removal decreased from 16,9% in 2001 to 13,9% in 2007 as shown in Table EC11. However, all the municipalities in O.R. Tambo district and the majority of the municipalities in Chris Hani DC reported higher proportions of households that had no refuse removal facilities.

Table EC11: Percentage of households where refuse is removed by local authority/private company and where there is no refuse removal by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	Removed by local authority/private company		% households with no refuse removal	
	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census 2001	CS 2007
DC 10: Cacadu	69,9	85,1	4,0	3,0
EC 101: Camdeboo Local Municipality	83,3	94,7	1,0	1,4
EC 102: Blue Crane Route Local Municipality	67,4	81,0	6,2	2,7
EC 103: Ikwezi Local Municipality	66,7	86,2	0,8	0,3
EC 104: Makana Local Municipality	85,9	95,0	1,8	0,5
EC 105: Ndlambe Local Municipality	74,2	92,5	3,2	1,1
EC 106: Sunday's River Valley Local Municipality	38,9	77,0	17,0	7,3
EC 107: Baviaans Local Municipality	60,8	78,8	1,0	8,9
EC 108: Kouga Local Municipality	78,5	88,5	2,7	1,4
EC 109: Kou Kamma Local Municipality	53,8	63,3	3,0	8,0
ECDMA10: Cacadu	10,2	40,4	1,1	11,3
DC12: Amatole	41,5	40,2	14,9	10,3
EC 121: Mbhashe Local Municipality	3,9	5,5	40,0	33,4
EC 122: Mquma Local Municipality	19,1	9,9	25,0	12,9
EC 123: Great Kei Local Municipality	22,0	39,7	23,5	2,8
EC 124: Amahlathi Local Municipality	16,9	17,2	13,7	13,8
EC 125: Buffalo City Local Municipality	72,5	71,7	5,0	3,7
EC 126: Ngqushwa Local Municipality	2,6	6,5	11,5	6,7
EC 127: Nkonkobe Local Municipality	21,4	18,8	13,1	7,2
EC 128: Nxuba Local Municipality	63,1	77,1	11,3	0,9
DC13: Chris Hani	27,1	28,6	26,2	22,2
EC 131: Inxuba Yethembe Local Municipality	77,3	86,9	5,3	0,6
EC 132: Tsolwane Local Municipality	26,7	22,6	15,7	31,4
EC 133: Inkwanca Local Municipality	77,0	84,7	3,0	2,6
EC 134: Lukanji Local Municipality	52,3	60,3	11,2	5,4
EC 135: Intsika Yethu Local Municipality	2,6	1,8	36,5	33,4
EC 136: Emalahleni Local Municipality	10,8	9,1	40,7	36,9
EC 137: Engcobo Municipality	3,4	6,5	42,8	24,2
EC 138: Sakhisizwe Local Municipality	27,0	21,1	16,7	32,1
ECDMA13: Chris Hani	65,0	-	-	-
DC14: Ukuhlamba	23,3	26,1	18,4	16,9
EC 141: Elundini	11,0	10,8	24,8	18,0
EC 142: Senqu Local Municipality	11,3	11,2	17,2	22,6
EC 143: Maletswai Local Municipality	68,6	81,4	12,1	7,0
EC 144: Gariep Local Municipality	70,0	79,2	5,1	1,4
DC15: O.R. Tambo	8,2	9,0	26,5	24,9
EC 151: Mbizana Local Municipality	2,0	2,0	20,9	27,4
EC 152: Ntabankulu Local Municipality	3,1	1,2	36,4	22,0
EC 153: Qaukeni Local Municipality	2,5	4,6	25,3	33,9
EC 154: Port St Johns Local Municipality	3,4	2,1	33,1	23,5
EC 155: Nyandeni Local Municipality	1,4	1,9	23,3	34,4
EC 156: Mhlotlo Local Municipality	4,0	5,3	29,2	16,9
EC 157: King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality	24,0	25,8	25,8	18,7
DC 44: Alfred Nzo	8,4	8,7	22,7	7,7
EC 442: Umzimvubu Local Municipality	6,9	5,7	21,8	10,0
EC 441: Matatiele Local Municipality	9,8	11,4	23,7	5,8
NMA Nelson Mandela Bay Metro	89,6	88,0	3,1	4,7
NMA Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality	89,6	88,0	3,1	4,7
Eastern Cape	39,4	40,0	16,9	13,9
South Africa	57,0	61,8	8,7	7,1

5. Household goods

5.1 Cellphone

The figures in Table EC12 show that the proportion of households that had a cellphone almost tripled from 21,5% in 2001 to 61,2% in 2007. This profile is evident across most of the municipalities. However, 29 of the local municipalities recorded lower proportions compared to the provincial average.

Table EC12: Percentage of households that have 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	
DC10: Cacadu	22 822	100 308	55 940	99 832	22,8	56,0
EC101: Camdeboo Local Municipality	2 436	10 318	5 338	8 994	23,6	59,4
EC102: Blue Crane Route Local Municipality	1 439	9 469	5 491	9 656	15,2	56,9
EC103: Ikwezi Local Municipality	454	2 738	1 144	2 567	16,6	44,6
EC104: Makana Local Municipality	4 455	18 009	10 224	18 864	24,7	54,2
EC105: Ndlambe Local Municipality	3 791	15 370	7 804	14 733	24,7	53,0
EC106: Sunday's River Valley Local Municipality	1 521	9 503	5 111	9 874	16,0	51,8
EC107: Baviaans Local Municipality	576	3 879	1 922	3 739	14,8	51,4
EC108: Kouga Local Municipality	5 909	19 255	12 805	19 083	30,7	67,1
EC109: Kou-Kamma Local Municipality	1 844	9 259	5 094	10 372	19,9	49,1
ECDMA10: Cacadu	396	2 509	1 007	1 949	15,8	51,7
DC12: Amatole	96 727	416 992	290 874	458 582	23,2	63,4
EC121: Mbhashe Local Municipality	6 704	52 886	31 797	59 705	12,7	53,3
EC122: Mquma Local Municipality	12 557	66 843	48 692	75 410	18,8	64,6
EC123: Great Kei Local Municipality	2 090	11 365	6 096	11 957	18,4	51,0
EC124: Amahlathi Local Municipality	5 991	34 303	22 951	36 389	17,5	63,1
EC125: Buffalo City Local Municipality	59 262	191 234	145 249	208 389	31,0	69,7
EC126: Ngqushwa Local Municipality	3 146	21 634	13 190	25 564	14,5	51,6
EC127: Nkonkobe Local Municipality	5 957	32 178	19 441	34 890	18,5	55,7
EC128: Nxuba Local Municipality	1 020	6 549	3 458	6 277	15,6	55,1
DC13: Chris Hani	32 791	187 330	119 295	203 041	17,5	58,8
EC131: Inxuba Yethemba Local Municipality	3 369	15 982	8 786	14 491	21,1	60,6
EC132: Tsolwana Local Municipality	1 446	7 830	4 044	8 065	18,5	50,1
EC133: Inkwanca Local Municipality	923	5 385	2 628	5 301	17,1	49,6
EC134: Lukanji Local Municipality	11 465	44 264	32 333	49 675	25,9	65,1
EC135: Intsika Yethu Local Municipality	5 309	40 489	26 183	43 501	13,1	60,2
EC136: Emalahleni Local Municipality	3 319	28 033	17 592	31 196	11,8	56,4
EC137: Engcobo Local Municipality	4 405	30 882	17 494	35 187	14,3	49,7
EC138: Sakhisizwe Local Municipality	2 547	14 446	10 235	15 625	17,6	65,5
ECDMA13: Chris Hani	8	20	-	-	40,0	-
DC14: Ukhahlamba	12 525	84 854	52 860	90 309	14,8	58,5
EC141: Elundini Local Municipality	3 939	33 228	20 126	35 553	11,9	56,6
EC142: Senqu Local Municipality	4 743	33 904	21 223	35 105	14,0	60,5
EC143: Maletswai Local Municipality	2 352	9 488	7 623	11 443	24,8	66,6
EC144: Gariep Local Municipality	1 491	8 234	3 888	8 208	18,1	47,4
DC15: O.R. Tambo	58 392	339 294	213 776	356 085	17,2	60,0
EC151: Mbizana Local Municipality	6 107	45 785	28 792	48 408	13,3	59,5
EC152: Ntabankulu Local Municipality	3 325	26 819	14 045	27 930	12,4	50,3
EC153: Qaukeni Local Municipality	6 941	50 206	26 697	48 701	13,8	54,8
EC154: Port St Johns Local Municipality	3 343	28 869	17 220	30 951	11,6	55,6
EC155: Nyandeni Local Municipality	8 292	54 365	34 641	56 851	15,3	60,9
EC156: Mhlontlo Local Municipality	6 932	43 554	28 612	49 861	15,9	57,4
EC157: King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality	23 451	89 697	63 769	93 383	26,1	68,3
DC44: Alfred Nzo	12 053	92 063	59 479	102 010	13,1	58,3
EC442: Umzimvubu Local Municipality	7 074	45 453	29 753	47 803	15,6	62,2
EC441: Matatiele Local Municipality	4 979	46 610	29 725	54 208	10,7	54,8
NMA: Nelson Mandela Bay Metro	82 672	260 799	179 087	276 881	31,7	64,7
NMA: Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality	82 672	260 799	179 087	276 881	31,7	64,7
Eastern Cape	317 980	1 481 640	971 310	1 586 739	21,5	61,2
South Africa	3 615 241	11 205 705	9 090 231	12 500 609	32,3	72,7

5.2 Radio

The proportion of households that had a radio increased slightly from 64,3% in 2001 to 67,9% in 2007, as shown in Table EC13. However, the majority of the municipalities (79%) recorded proportions below the provincial average.

Table EC13: Percentage of households that have a radio by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	2001		2007		2001	2007
	No. of households with a radio	Total no. of households	No. of households with a radio	Total no. of households	% households with a radio	
DC10: Cacadu	73 023	100 308	77 912	99 832	72,8	78,0
EC101: Camdeboo Local Municipality	7 808	10 318	7 711	8 994	75,7	85,7
EC102: Blue Crane Route Local Municipality	6 779	9 469	7 454	9 656	71,6	77,2
EC103: Ikwezi Local Municipality	2 055	2 738	1 947	2 567	75,1	75,8
EC104: Makana Local Municipality	13 530	18 009	15 776	18 864	75,1	83,6
EC105: Ndlambe Local Municipality	11 105	15 370	11 293	14 733	72,3	76,7
EC106: Sunday's River Valley Local Municipality	6 749	9 503	7 364	9 874	71,0	74,6
EC107: Baviaans Local Municipality	2 884	3 879	2 695	3 739	74,4	72,1
EC108: Kouga Local Municipality	14 253	19 255	15 361	19 083	74,0	80,5
EC109: Kou-Kamma Local Municipality	5 930	9 259	6 815	10 372	64,0	65,7
ECDMA10: Cacadu	1 930	2 509	1 497	1 950	76,9	76,8
DC12: Amatole	277 311	416 992	314 565	458 582	66,5	68,6
EC121: Mbhashe Local Municipality	28 319	52 886	32 640	59 706	53,5	54,7
EC122: Mquma Local Municipality	40 157	66 843	50 008	75 410	60,1	66,3
EC123: Great Kei Local Municipality	7 425	11 365	8 112	11 957	65,3	67,8
EC124: Amahlathi Local Municipality	24 654	34 303	27 038	36 389	71,9	74,3
EC125: Buffalo City Local Municipality	133 505	191 234	149 766	208 389	69,8	71,9
EC126: Ngqushwa Local Municipality	15 597	21 634	17 652	25 564	72,1	69,0
EC127: Nkonkobe Local Municipality	22 885	32 178	24 553	34 890	71,1	70,4
EC128: Nxuba Local Municipality	4 771	6 549	4 795	6 278	72,8	76,4
DC13: Chris Hani	120 590	187 330	131 576	203 041	64,4	64,8
EC131: Inxuba Yethemba Local Municipality	11 580	15 982	11 656	14 491	72,5	80,4
EC132: Tsolwana Local Municipality	5 430	7 830	5 697	8 065	69,3	70,6
EC133: Inkwanca Local Municipality	3 651	53 855	4 040	5 301	67,8	76,2
EC134: Lukanji Local Municipality	31 702	44 264	35 439	49 675	71,6	71,3
EC135: Intsika Yethu Local Municipality	24 285	40 489	24 420	43 501	60,0	56,1
EC136: Emalahleni Local Municipality	18 108	28 033	20 433	31 196	64,6	65,5
EC137: Engcobo Local Municipality	16 072	30 882	18 484	35 187	52,0	52,5
EC138: Sakhisizwe Local Municipality	9 745	14 447	11 407	15 625	67,5	73,0
ECDMA13: Chris Hani	18	20	-	-	90,0	-
DC14: Ukhahlamba	53 013	84 854	60 851	90 309	62,5	67,4
EC141: Elundini Local Municipality	20 651	33 228	23 324	35 553	62,1	65,6
EC142: Senqu Local Municipality	20 289	33 904	22 429	35 105	59,8	63,9
EC143: Maletswai Local Municipality	6 421	9 488	8 855	11 443	67,7	77,4
EC144: Gariep Local Municipality	5 652	8 234	6 244	8 208	68,6	76,1
DC15: O.R. Tambo	180 991	339 294	204 998	356 085	53,3	57,6
EC151: Mbizana Local Municipality	25 771	45 785	287 345	48 408	56,3	59,4
EC152: Ntabankulu Local Municipality	13 634	26 819	14 852	27 930	50,8	53,2
EC153: Qaukeni Local Municipality	26 980	50 206	28 963	48 701	53,7	59,5
EC154: Port St Johns Local Municipality	14 163	28 869	16 056	30 951	49,1	51,9
EC155: Nyandeni Local Municipality	26 450	54 365	32 811	56 851	48,7	57,7
EC156: Mhlontlo Local Municipality	22 711	43 554	25 442	49 861	52,1	51,0
EC157: King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality	51 283	89 697	58 140	93 383	57,2	62,3
DC44: Alfred Nzo	57 000	92 063	69 163	102 010	61,9	67,8
EC442: Umzimvubu Local Municipality	26 761	45 453	30 735	47 803	58,9	64,3
EC441: Matatiele Local Municipality	30 240	46 610	38 428	54 208	64,9	70,9
NMA: Nelson Mandela Bay Metro	190 595	260 799	218 440	276 881	73,1	78,9
NMA: Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality	190 595	260 799	218 440	276 881	73,1	78,9
Eastern Cape	952 523	1 481 640	1 077 506	1 586 739	64,3	67,9
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 that had a computer increased from 4,1% in 2001 to 7,5% in 2007 as shown in Table EC14. This is one of the items that are scarce in the province.

Table EC14: Percentage of households that have 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	
DC10: Cacadu	7 247	100 308	13 482	99 832	7,2	13,5
EC101: Camdeboo Local Municipality	731	10 318	1 132	8 994	7,1	12,6
EC102: Blue Crane Route Local Municipality	457	9 469	949	9 656	4,8	9,8
EC103: Ikwezi Local Municipality	144	2 738	195	2 567	5,3	7,6
EC104: Makana Local Municipality	1 389	18 009	2 668	18 864	7,7	14,1
EC105: Ndlambe Local Municipality	1 303	15 370	2 480	14 733	8,5	16,8
EC106: Sunday's River Valley Local Municipality	356	9 503	677	9 874	3,7	6,9
EC107: Baviaans Local Municipality	144	3 879	329	3 739	3,7	8,8
EC108: Kouga Local Municipality	2 060	19 255	4 217	19 083	10,7	22,1
EC109: Kou-Kamma Local Municipality	498	9 259	633	10 372	5,4	6,1
ECDMA10: Cacadu	165	2 509	203	1 949	6,6	10,4
DC12: Amatole	14 581	416 992	30 380	458 582	3,5	6,6
EC121: Mbhashe Local Municipality	120	52 886	410	59 705	0,2	0,7
EC122: Mquma Local Municipality	476	66 843	1 477	75 410	0,7	2,0
EC123: Great Kei Local Municipality	448	11 365	648	11 957	3,9	5,4
EC124: Amahlathi Local Municipality	482	34 303	1 088	36 389	1,4	3,0
EC125: Buffalo City Local Municipality	12 270	191 234	25 552	208 389	6,4	12,3
EC126: Ngqushwa Local Municipality	64	21 634	244	25 564	0,3	1,0
EC127: Nkonkobe Local Municipality	455	32 178	535	34 890	1,4	1,5
EC128: Nxuba Local Municipality	265	6 549	426	6 277	4,0	6,8
DC13: Chris Hani	3 020	187 330	6 109	203 041	1,6	3,0
EC131: Inxuba Yethemba Local Municipality	907	15 982	1 712	14 491	5,7	11,8
EC132: Tsolwana Local Municipality	169	7 830	476	8 065	2,2	5,9
EC133: Inkwanca Local Municipality	207	5 385	330	5 301	3,8	6,2
EC134: Lukanji Local Municipality	1 273	44 264	2 393	49 675	2,9	4,8
EC135: Intsika Yethu Local Municipality	78	40 489	391	43 501	0,2	0,9
EC136: Emalahleni Local Municipality	148	28 033	448	31 196	0,5	1,4
EC137: Engcobo Local Municipality	72	30 882	166	35 187	0,2	0,5
EC138: Sakhisizwe Local Municipality	163	14 446	194	15 625	1,1	1,2
ECDMA13: Chris Hani	3	20	-	-	15,0	-
DC14: Ukhahlamba	1 472	84 854	4 424	90 309	1,7	4,9
EC141: Elundini Local Municipality	187	33 228	887	35 553	0,6	2,5
EC142: Senqu Local Municipality	392	33 904	1 170	35 105	1,2	3,3
EC143: Maletswai Local Municipality	517	9 488	1 551	11 443	5,4	13,6
EC144: Gariep Local Municipality	376	8 234	817	8 208	4,6	10,0
DC15: O.R. Tambo	2 398	339 294	5 761	356 085	0,7	1,6
EC151: Mbizana Local Municipality	134	45 785	465	48 408	0,3	1,0
EC152: Ntabankulu Local Municipality	57	26 819	187	27 930	0,2	0,7
EC153: Qaukeni Local Municipality	184	50 206	421	48 701	0,4	0,9
EC154: Port St Johns Local Municipality	72	28 869	189	30 951	0,2	0,6
EC155: Nyandeni Local Municipality	175	54 365	467	56 851	0,3	0,8
EC156: Mhlontlo Local Municipality	127	43 554	276	49 861	0,3	0,6
EC157: King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality	1 648	89 697	3 755	93 383	1,8	4,0
DC44: Alfred Nzo	537	92 063	1 912	102 010	0,6	1,9
EC442: Umzimvubu Local Municipality	149	45 453	963	47 803	0,3	2,0
EC441: Matatiele Local Municipality	388	46 610	949	54 208	0,8	1,8
NMA: Nelson Mandela Bay Metro	30 810	260 799	56 162	276 881	11,8	20,3
NMA: Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality	30 810	260 799	56 162	276 881	11,8	20,3
Eastern Cape	60 065	1 481 640	118 230	1 586 739	4,1	7,5
South Africa	968 741	11 205 705	1 950 163	12 500 609	8,6	15,6

5.4 Internet

The proportion of households that had access to Internet facilities was still minimal (3,2%) as shown in Table EC15. However, all the municipalities in Cacadu DC, except Blue Crane Route municipality; Buffalo and Nxula municipalities in Amatole DC; Inxuba Yethemba municipality in Chris Hani DC; Maletswai and Gariep municipalities in Ukhahlamba DC; and Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan municipality, recorded proportions above the provincial average.

Table EC15: Percentage of households that have access to Internet facilities – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	2007		
	No. of households that have access to Internet	Total no. of households	% of households that have access to Internet
DC10: Cacadu	7 610	99 832	7,6
EC101: Camdeboo Local Municipality	577	8 994	6,4
EC102: Blue Crane Route Local Municipality	299	9 656	3,1
EC103: Ikwezi Local Municipality	83	2 567	3,2
EC104: Makana Local Municipality	1 312	18 864	7,0
EC105: Ndlambe Local Municipality	1 880	14 733	12,8
EC106: Sunday's River Valley Local Municipality	419	9 874	4,2
EC107: Bavians Local Municipality	143	3 739	3,8
EC108: Kouga Local Municipality	2 421	19 083	12,7
EC109: Kou-Kamma Local Municipality	360	10 372	3,5
ECDMA10: Cacadu	117	1 949	6,0
DC12: Amatole	14 298	458 582	3,1
EC121: Mbhashe Local Municipality	222	59 705	0,4
EC122: Mngquma Local Municipality	455	75 410	0,6
EC123: Great Kei Local Municipality	511	11 957	4,3
EC124: Amahlathi Local Municipality	322	36 389	0,9
EC125: Buffalo City Local Municipality	12 155	208 389	5,8
EC126: Ngqushwa Local Municipality	-	25 564	-
EC127: Nkonkobe Local Municipality	349	34 890	1,0
EC128: Nxuba Local Municipality	285	6 277	4,5
DC13: Chris Hani	2 169	203 041	1,1
EC131: Inxuba Yethemba Local Municipality	627	14 491	4,3
EC132: Tsolwana Local Municipality	178	8 065	2,2
EC133: Inkwanca Local Municipality	73	5 301	1,4
EC134: Lukanji Local Municipality	917	49 675	1,8
EC135: Intsika Yethu Local Municipality	51	43 501	0,1
EC136: Emalahleni Local Municipality	290	31 196	0,9
EC137: Engcobo Local Municipality	-	35 187	-
EC138: Sakhisizwe Local Municipality	33	15 625	0,2
ECDMA13: Chris Hani	-	-	-
DC14: Ukhahlamba	1 143	90 309	1,3
EC141: Elundini Local Municipality	154	35 553	0,4
EC142: Senqu Local Municipality	172	35 105	0,5
EC143: Maletswai Local Municipality	401	11 443	3,5
EC144: Gariep Local Municipality	416	8 208	5,1
DC15: O.R. Tambo	3 110	356 085	0,9
EC151: Mbizana Local Municipality	103	48 408	0,2
EC152: Ntabankulu Local Municipality	-	27 930	-
EC153: Qaukeni Local Municipality	189	48 701	0,4
EC154: Port St Johns Local Municipality	50	30 951	0,2
EC155: Nyandeni Local Municipality	628	56 851	1,1
EC156: Mhlontlo Local Municipality	163	49 861	0,3
EC157: King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality	1 977	93 383	2,1
DC44: Alfred Nzo	411	102 010	0,4
EC442: Umzimvubu Local Municipality	143	47 803	0,3
EC441: Matatiele Local Municipality	268	54 208	0,5
NMA: Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality	21 681	276 881	7,8
NMA: Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality	21 681	276 881	7,8
Eastern Cape	50 422	1 586 739	3,2
South Africa	900 612	12 500 609	7,2

5.5 Refrigerator

The figures in Table EC16 show that the proportion of households that had a refrigerator increased from 32,1% in 2001 to 45,0% in 2007. The majority of the municipalities reported higher proportions than the provincial average. The highest proportions were recorded by municipalities in Cacadu DC and Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan.

Table EC16: Percentage of households that have 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	
DC10: Cacadu	49 624	100 308	65 976	99 832	49,5	66,1
EC101: Camdeboo Local Municipality	6 131	10 318	7 191	8 994	59,4	80,0
EC102: Blue Crane Route Local Municipality	3 781	9 469	5 940	9 656	39,9	61,5
EC103: Ikwezi Local Municipality	1 347	2 738	1 631	2 567	49,2	63,5
EC104: Makana Local Municipality	9 796	18 009	13 988	18 864	54,4	74,2
EC105: Ndlambe Local Municipality	6 701	15 370	8 861	14 733	43,6	60,1
EC106: Sunday's River Valley Local Municipality	3 967	9 503	6 164	9 874	41,7	62,4
EC107: Baviaans Local Municipality	1 958	3 879	2 474	3 739	50,5	66,2
EC108: Kouga Local Municipality	11 104	19 255	13 730	19 083	57,7	71,9
EC109: Kou-Kamma Local Municipality	4 073	9 259	5 120	10 372	44,0	49,4
ECDMA10: Cacadu	765	2 509	877	1 949	30,5	45,0
DC12: Amatole	138 681	416 992	215 318	458 582	33,3	47,0
EC121: Mbhashe Local Municipality	4 194	52 886	9 805	59 705	7,9	16,4
EC122: Mquma Local Municipality	11 244	66 843	24 011	75 410	16,8	31,8
EC123: Great Kei Local Municipality	3 350	11 365	5 151	11 957	29,5	43,1
EC124: Amahlathi Local Municipality	9 961	34 303	16 863	36 389	29,0	46,3
EC125: Buffalo City Local Municipality	89 468	191 234	124 390	208 389	46,8	59,7
EC126: Ngqushwa Local Municipality	5 993	21 634	13 990	25 564	27,7	54,7
EC127: Nkonkobe Local Municipality	11 891	32 178	17 189	34 890	37,0	49,3
EC128: Nxuba Local Municipality	2 580	6 549	3 919	6 277	39,4	62,4
DC13: Chris Hani	48 773	187 330	81 696	203 041	26,0	40,2
EC131: Inxuba Yethemba Local Municipality	7 682	15 982	10 446	14 491	48,1	72,1
EC132: Tsolwana Local Municipality	2 833	7 830	4 626	8 065	36,2	57,4
EC133: Inkwanca Local Municipality	2 084	5 385	2 931	5 301	38,7	55,3
EC134: Lukanji Local Municipality	20 190	44 264	30 024	49 675	45,6	60,4
EC135: Intsika Yethu Local Municipality	4 648	40 489	9 625	43 501	11,5	22,1
EC136: Emalahleni Local Municipality	5 319	28 033	11 209	31 196	19,0	35,9
EC137: Engcobo Local Municipality	2 651	30 882	6 625	35 187	8,6	18,8
EC138: Sakhisizwe Local Municipality	3 350	14 446	6 210	15 625	23,2	39,7
ECDMA13: Chris Hani	16	20	-	-	80,0	-
DC14: Ukhahlamba	20 892	84 854	33 669	90 309	24,6	37,3
EC141: Elundini Local Municipality	3 900	33 228	5 749	35 553	11,7	16,2
EC142: Senqu Local Municipality	9 337	33 904	16 353	35 105	27,5	46,6
EC143: Maletswai Local Municipality	3 978	9 488	6 717	11 443	41,9	58,7
EC144: Gariiep Local Municipality	3 678	8 234	4 850	8 208	44,7	59,1
DC15: O.R. Tambo	43 422	339 294	85 644	356 085	12,8	24,1
EC151: Mbizana Local Municipality	4 955	45 785	8 278	48 408	10,8	17,1
EC152: Ntabankulu Local Municipality	1 878	26 819	3 772	27 930	7,0	13,5
EC153: Qaukeni Local Municipality	4 166	50 206	8 331	48 701	8,3	17,1
EC154: Port St Johns Local Municipality	2 040	28 869	5 298	30 951	7,1	17,1
EC155: Nyandeni Local Municipality	5 627	54 365	14 928	56 851	10,4	26,3
EC156: Mhlontlo Local Municipality	4 836	43 554	10 417	49 861	11,1	20,9
EC157: King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality	19 920	89 697	34 620	93 383	22,2	37,1
DC44: Alfred Nzo	13 580	92 063	28 881	102 010	14,8	28,3
EC442: Umzimvubu Local Municipality	5 949	45 453	14 365	47 803	13,1	30,1
EC441: Matatiele Local Municipality	7 631	46 610	14 516	54 208	16,4	26,8
NMA: Nelson Mandela Bay Metro	161 227	260 799	202 879	276 881	61,8	73,3
NMA: Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality	161 227	260 799	202 879	276 881	61,8	73,3
Eastern Cape	476 200	1 481 640	714 062	1 586 739	32,1	45,0
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 EC17 show that the proportion of households that had a television increased from 39% in 2001 to 51,3% in 2007. However, a significant proportion of the municipalities (44%) reported percentages below the provincial average. Most of them are situated in O.R. Tambo and Ukhahlamba DCs.

Table EC17: Percentage of households that have a television set 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	
DC10: Cacadu	57 050	100 308	71 744	99 832	56,9	71,9
EC101: Camdeboo Local Municipality	6 677	10 318	7 373	8 994	64,7	82,0
EC102: Blue Crane Route Local Municipality	4 616	9 469	6 371	9 656	48,7	66,0
EC103: Ikwezi Local Municipality	1 369	2 738	1 808	2 567	50,0	70,4
EC104: Makana Local Municipality	11 508	18 009	14 869	18 864	63,9	78,8
EC105: Ndlambe Local Municipality	8 588	15 370	10 776	14 733	55,9	73,1
EC106: Sunday's River Valley Local Municipality	5 032	9 503	6 434	9 874	53,0	65,2
EC107: Baviaans Local Municipality	1 947	3 879	2 580	3 739	50,2	69,0
EC108: Kouga Local Municipality	11 933	19 255	14 841	19 083	62,0	77,8
EC109: Kou-Kamma Local Municipality	4 503	9 259	5 625	10 372	48,6	54,2
ECDMA10: Cacadu	876	2 509	1 067	1 949	34,9	54,7
DC12: Amatole	177 551	416 992	247 465	458 582	42,6	54,0
EC121: Mbhashe Local Municipality	5 759	52 886	12 218	59 705	10,9	20,5
EC122: Mnquma Local Municipality	17 219	66 843	30 313	75 410	25,8	40,2
EC123: Great Kei Local Municipality	4 679	11 365	6 513	11 957	41,2	54,5
EC124: Amahlathi Local Municipality	14 854	34 303	19 771	36 389	43,3	54,3
EC125: Buffalo City Local Municipality	106 865	191 234	137 860	208 389	55,9	66,2
EC126: Ngqushwa Local Municipality	9 404	21 634	16 299	25 564	43,5	63,8
EC127: Nkonkobe Local Municipality	15 462	32 178	20 236	34 890	48,1	58,0
EC128: Nxuba Local Municipality	3 310	6 549	4 255	6 277	50,5	67,8
DC13: Chris Hani	61 986	187 330	92 662	203 041	33,1	45,6
EC131: Inxuba Yethemba Local Municipality	9 045	15 982	11 117	14 491	56,6	76,7
EC132: Tsolwana Local Municipality	3 834	7 830	5 121	8 065	49,0	63,5
EC133: Inkwanca Local Municipality	2 612	5 385	3 223	5 301	48,5	60,8
EC134: Lukanji Local Municipality	24 521	44 264	32 177	49 675	55,4	64,8
EC135: Intsika Yethu Local Municipality	6 529	40 489	11 970	43 501	16,1	27,5
EC136: Emalahleni Local Municipality	8 254	28 033	13 181	31 196	29,4	42,3
EC137: Engcobo Local Municipality	3 110	30 882	8 402	35 187	10,1	23,9
EC138: Sakhisizwe Local Municipality	4 062	14 446	7 471	15 625	28,1	47,8
ECDMA13: Chris Hani	18	20	-	-	90,0	-
DC14: Ukhahlamba	20 735	84 854	33 623	90 309	24,4	37,2
EC141: Elundini Local Municipality	4 229	33 228	7 241	35 553	12,7	20,4
EC142: Senqu Local Municipality	7 486	33 904	13 397	35 105	22,1	38,2
EC143: Maletswai Local Municipality	4 705	9 488	7 127	11 443	49,6	62,3
EC144: Gariep Local Municipality	4 315	8 234	5 858	8 208	52,4	71,4
DC15: O.R. Tambo	65 268	339 294	114 841	356 085	19,2	32,3
EC151: Mbizana Local Municipality	10 570	45 785	14 920	48 408	23,1	30,8
EC152: Ntabankulu Local Municipality	3 678	26 819	5 735	27 930	13,7	20,5
EC153: Qaukeni Local Municipality	8 043	50 206	14 703	48 701	16,0	30,2
EC154: Port St Johns Local Municipality	2 429	28 869	5 766	30 951	8,4	18,6
EC155: Nyandeni Local Municipality	8 345	54 365	18 285	56 851	15,3	32,2
EC156: Mhlontlo Local Municipality	6 056	43 554	11 328	49 861	13,9	22,7
EC157: King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality	26 147	89 697	44 104	93 383	29,2	47,2
DC44: Alfred Nzo	17 958	92 063	32 511	102 010	19,5	31,9
EC442: Umzimvubu Local Municipality	7 877	45 453	15 035	47 803	17,3	31,5
EC441: Matatiele Local Municipality	10 081	46 610	17 476	54 208	21,6	32,2
NMA: Nelson Mandela Bay Metro	176 799	260 799	220 848	276 881	67,8	79,8
NMA: Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality	176 799	260 799	220 848	276 881	67,8	79,8
Eastern Cape	577 346	1 481 640	813 694	1 586 739	39,0	51,3
South Africa	6 029 413	11 205 705	8 191 115	12 500 609	53,8	65,5

5.7 Landline telephone

The figures in Table EC18 show that the percentage of households that had access to landline telephones decreased from 15,7% in 2001 to 10,7% in 2007. The same trend was depicted by all municipalities.

Table EC18: Percentage of households that have a landline telephone by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	2001		2007		2001	2007
	No. of households with a landline telephone	Total no. of households	No. of households with a landline telephone	Total no. of households	% of households with a landline telephone	
DC10: Cacadu	29 220	100 308	21 984	99 832	29,1	22,0
EC101: Camdeboo Local Municipality	3 603	10 318	2 625	8 994	34,9	29,2
EC102: Blue Crane Route Local Municipality	2 350	9 469	2 176	9 656	24,8	22,5
EC103: Ikwezi Local Municipality	743	2 738	547	2 567	27,1	21,3
EC104: Makana Local Municipality	5 417	18 009	3 097	18 864	30,1	16,4
EC105: Ndlambe Local Municipality	4 441	15 370	3 378	14 733	28,9	22,9
EC106: Sunday's River Valley Local Municipality	1 866	9 503	1 451	9 874	19,6	14,7
EC107: Baviaans Local Municipality	1 134	3 879	963	3 739	29,2	25,8
EC108: Kouga Local Municipality	6 693	19 255	5 532	19 083	34,8	29,0
EC109: Kou-Kamma Local Municipality	2 457	9 259	1 896	10 372	26,5	18,3
ECDMA10: Cacadu	516	2 509	318	1 949	20,6	16,3
DC12: Amatole	58 394	416 992	41 625	458 582	14,0	9,1
EC121: Mbhashe Local Municipality	1 131	52 886	575	59 705	2,1	1,0
EC122: Mquma Local Municipality	2 949	66 843	1 115	75 410	4,4	1,5
EC123: Great Kei Local Municipality	1 177	11 365	988	11 957	10,4	8,3
EC124: Amahlathi Local Municipality	3 403	34 303	2 438	36 389	9,9	6,7
EC125: Buffalo City Local Municipality	42 435	191 234	32 374	208 389	22,2	15,5
EC126: Ngqushwa Local Municipality	1 697	21 634	875	25 564	7,8	3,4
EC127: Nkonkobe Local Municipality	3 862	32 178	2 020	34 890	12,0	5,8
EC128: Nxuba Local Municipality	1 740	6 549	1 239	6 277	26,6	19,7
DC13: Chris Hani	19 484	187 330	12 796	203 041	10,4	6,3
EC131: Inxuba Yethemba Local Municipality	4 431	15 982	2 941	14 491	27,7	20,3
EC132: Tsolwana Local Municipality	932	7 830	749	8 065	11,9	9,3
EC133: Inkwanca Local Municipality	1 082	5 385	827	5 301	20,1	15,6
EC134: Lukanji Local Municipality	7 368	44 264	5 436	49 675	16,6	10,9
EC135: Intsika Yethu Local Municipality	903	40 489	373	43 501	2,2	0,9
EC136: Emalahleni Local Municipality	2 509	28 033	1 389	31 196	9,0	4,5
EC137: Engcobo Local Municipality	1 002	30 882	251	35 187	3,2	0,7
EC138: Sakhisizwe Local Municipality	1 248	14 446	830	15 625	8,6	5,3
ECDMA13: Chris Hani	8	20	-	-	40,0	-
DC14: Ukhahlamba	6 034	84 854	4 548	90 309	7,1	5,0
EC141: Elundini Local Municipality	886	33 228	780	35 553	2,7	2,2
EC142: Senqu Local Municipality	1 277	33 904	854	35 105	3,8	2,4
EC143: Maletswai Local Municipality	1 848	9 488	1 588	11 443	19,5	13,9
EC144: Gariep Local Municipality	2 023	8 234	1 325	8 208	24,6	16,1
DC15: O.R. Tambo	11 533	339 294	5 775	356 085	3,4	1,6
EC151: Mbizana Local Municipality	1 512	45 785	297	48 408	3,3	0,6
EC152: Ntabankulu Local Municipality	213	26 819	133	27 930	0,8	0,5
EC153: Qaukeni Local Municipality	1 379	50 206	662	48 701	2,7	1,4
EC154: Port St Johns Local Municipality	444	28 869	141	30 951	1,5	0,5
EC155: Nyandeni Local Municipality	1 430	54 365	519	56 851	2,6	0,9
EC156: Mhlontlo Local Municipality	898	43 554	453	49 861	2,1	0,9
EC157: King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality	5 655	89 697	3 570	93 383	6,3	3,8
DC44: Alfred Nzo	3 010	92 063	1 379	102 010	3,3	1,4
EC442: Umzimvubu Local Municipality	739	45 453	324	47 803	1,6	0,7
EC441: Matatiele Local Municipality	2 271	46 610	1 055	54 208	4,9	1,9
NMA: Nelson Mandela Bay Metro	105 124	260 799	81 471	276 881	40,3	29,4
NMA: Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality	105 124	260 799	81 471	276 881	40,3	29,4
Eastern Cape	232 800	1 481 640	169 577	1 586 739	15,7	10,7
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 from 6,3 million in 2001 to 6,5 million in 2007; an increase of 4%. However, the majority of local municipalities recorded a decrease in their population size. Inkwanca local municipality recorded the highest decrease (-41,7%). The highest increase was recorded by Matatiele local municipality (24,8%).

The proportion of households living in informal dwellings decreased from 11% in 2001 to 8% in 2007. The proportion of households using electricity as a source of energy for lighting, cooking and heating increased between 2001 and 2007. Some improvement with regard to the eradication of the bucket system as a toilet facility was recorded. The proportion of households that had access to piped water also increased from 63,2% in 2001 to 70,9% in 2007. The proportion of households that had their refuse removed by local authority/private company increased slightly from 39,4% in 2001 to 40,0% in 2007.

The proportion of households that had a cellphone, radio, refrigerator and television increased. However, the proportion of households that had a landline telephone decreased.

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