

CENSUS 2011

## Provincial profile: Western Cape



**Statistics  
South Africa**



The South Africa I know, the home I understand

# **Provincial profile: Western Cape**

## **Census 2011**

Statistics South Africa

Report No. 03-01-70 (2011)

Pali Lehohla  
Statistician-General

**Census 2011 Provincial Profile: Western Cape / Statistics South Africa**

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

© Statistics South Africa, 2014

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.

Stats SA Library Cataloguing-in-Publication (CIP) Data

**Census 2011 Provincial Profile: Western Cape / Statistics South Africa.** Pretoria: Statistics South Africa 2014

61p. [Report No. 03-01-70 (2011)]

ISBN: 978-0-621-43209-1

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

National Library of South Africa, Pretoria Division  
National Library of South Africa, Cape Town Division  
Natal Society Library, Pietermaritzburg  
Library of Parliament, Cape Town  
Bloemfontein Public Library  
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 publication is available on the Stats SA website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

**Enquiries:**

Western Cape Provincial Office

Tel: (021) 481 5500

# Contents

<b>Chapter 1: Introduction .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Overview.....	1
1.2 How the count was done.....	1
1.2.1 Planning.....	1
1.2.2 Pre-enumeration .....	1
1.2.3 Listing, publicity and enumeration.....	2
1.2.4 Data processing .....	2
1.2.5 Data editing and validation system.....	2
1.2.5.1 Editing team .....	3
1.2.5.2 Role of the team.....	3
1.2.5.3 Editing strategy for Census 2011.....	3
1.2.6 Independent monitoring and evaluation of census field activities.....	3
1.2.7 Post-enumeration survey (PES).....	4
1.2.7.1 Preparations for the PES .....	5
1.2.7.2 Methodology .....	5
1.2.7.3 Sampling .....	6
1.2.7.4 Questionnaire development .....	6
1.2.7.5 Fieldwork methodology .....	6
1.2.7.6 Matching and reconciliation methodology .....	7
1.2.7.7 PES data collection .....	7
1.2.7.8 Matching and reconciliation.....	8
1.2.7.9 Estimation and tabulation .....	9
1.2.8 Conclusion .....	10
<b>Chapter 2: Geography of South Africa .....</b>	<b>11</b>
2.1 Provincial boundary changes: 2001 to 2011 .....	11
2.2 Local municipal boundary changes, 2001–2011 .....	14
2.3 Comparing Census 2011 with previous censuses.....	16
<b>Chapter 3: Population size and distribution .....</b>	<b>17</b>
3.1 National and provincial .....	17
3.2 Age and sex structure.....	22
3.2.1 Pyramids.....	22
3.3 Broad age groups.....	24
3.4 Language .....	26
3.4.1 Province.....	26
3.4.2 District .....	27
3.5 Migration .....	28
3.6 General health and functioning.....	29
3.7 Education.....	30
3.7.1 School attendance.....	30
3.7.2 Type of institution .....	31
3.7.3 Educational attainment.....	32

3.8 Labour force .....	33
3.8.1 District .....	33
<b>Chapter 4: Results pertaining to households.....</b>	<b>35</b>
4.1 Household information .....	35
4.2 Housing .....	37
4.2.1 Type of dwelling .....	37
4.2.2 Refuse disposal.....	38
4.2.3 Toilet facilities .....	39
4.2.4 Electricity for lighting, cooking, heating.....	40
4.2.5 Access to water .....	41
4.3 Household goods.....	42
<b>Chapter 5: Conclusion .....</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Terms and definitions.....</b>	<b>53</b>

## List of tables

Table 1.1: Net census coverage error: Total and rate by province .....	10
Table 2.1: Geographical land area changes since 2001 .....	11
Table 3.1: Population and percentage share by province, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011 .....	17
Table 3.2: Distribution of the population by district municipality and municipality, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011 .....	18
Table 3.3: Population distribution and percentage change by district municipality and municipality, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011 .....	19
Table 3.4: Percentage distribution of the population by population group and province, Census 2011.....	20
Table 3.5: Percentage distribution of the population by population group, district municipality and municipality, Census 2011.....	21
Table 3.6: First language by province, 2011.....	26
Table 3.7: First language by district municipality: 2011.....	27
Table: 3.8: Province of birth by province of usual residence .....	28
Table 3.9: Disability status by district and sex .....	29

## List of figures

Figure 2.1: Percentage distribution of land area by province, 2011 .....	16
Figure 3.1: Distribution of population by age and sex, South Africa.....	22
Figure 3.2: Distribution of population by age and sex, Western Cape .....	23
Figure 3.3: Age dependency ratios by province, 1996–2011 .....	24
Figure 3.4: Age dependency ratios by district municipality .....	25
Figure 3.5: Percentage of persons aged 5–24 years attending school by district municipality, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011 .....	30
Figure 3.6: Type of institution attended by persons aged 5–24 years by district municipality and population group, Census 2011 .....	31
Figure 3.7: Percentage distribution of persons aged 20 years and older by highest education level and district municipality, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011 .....	32
Figure 3.8: Unemployment rate (official definition) by district municipality – 1996, 2001 and 2011.....	33
Figure 3.9: Employment status by district and sex, 2011 .....	34
Figure 4.1: Average household size by district municipality, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011 .....	35
Figure 4.2: Percentage of households headed by females by district, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011.....	36
Figure 4.3: Percentage distribution of households by type of main dwelling and district municipality, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011 .....	37
Figure 4.4: Percentage distribution of households by type of refuse removal and district municipality, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011 .....	38
Figure 4.5: Percentage distribution of households by type of toilet facility by district municipality, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011 .....	39
Figure 4.6: Percentage of households using electricity for lighting, cooking and heating by district municipality, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011 .....	40
Figure 4.7: Percentage of households that have access to piped water by district municipality, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011 .....	41
Figure 4.8: Percentage of selected household goods by district municipality, censuses of 2001 and 2011.....	42

## List of maps

Map 2.1: Provincial boundary changes since 2001 .....	12
Map 2.2: Municipal boundary changes since 2001.....	15



## Appendix

Appendix.....	45
Table 6.1: Population and percentage share by province.....	45
Table 6.2: Distribution of population by age and sex, South Africa.....	45
Table 6.3: Distribution of population by age and sex, Western Cape.....	46
Table 6.4: Age dependency ratios by province, 1996–2011 .....	46
Table 6.5: Distribution of the population aged 5–24 years attending school by district municipality, 1996, 2001 and 2011 .....	47
Table 6.6: Disability status by district and sex .....	47
Table 6.7: Unemployment rate (official definition) by district municipality, 1996, 2001 and 2011 .....	49
Table 6.8: Average household size by district municipality, 1996, 2001 and 2011 .....	49
Table 6.9: Distribution of household by type of main dwelling and district municipality, 1996, 2001 and 2011.....	50
Table 6.10: Distribution of households by type of refuse removal and district municipality, 1996, 2001 and 2011.....	50
Table 6.11: Distribution of households using electricity for lighting, cooking and heating by district municipality, 1996, 2001 and 2011.....	51
Table 6.12: Distribution of households by toilet facility and district municipality in Western Cape, 1996–2011.....	51
Table 6.13: Distribution of households by access to piped water and district municipality, 1996, 2001 and 2011.....	52

# Chapter 1: Introduction

## 1.1 Overview

Censuses are a principal means of collecting basic population and housing statistics required for social and economic development, policy interventions, their implementation and evaluation. South Africa has conducted three Censuses (1996, 2001 and 2011). Census 2011 was the third census to be conducted since the post-democratic elections in 1994, and a number of population and household attributes were measured and a variety of indicators generated. This chapter provides profile results on all census topics, namely demographics, migration, education, general health and functioning, labour force, mortality, and households.

## 1.2 How the count was done

Census 2011 was conducted from 9 to 31 October 2011. The various activities carried out prior to the finalisation of the results included planning, pre-enumeration, enumeration, processing and editing.

### 1.2.1 Planning

The planning process involved the development of the overall strategy, the structure for the project, component plans and budget. These processes were started in 2003 and were subsequently reviewed in 2008, after the completion of the Community Survey (CS) in 2007. Methodologies and procedures were then developed and tested in a form of mini-tests and a pilot in 2008 and 2009. The findings from these tests helped to refine the plans and methods for the final test in 2010 called the “Dress Rehearsal”. The latter was expected to be a replica of how the actual count was to be conducted in 2011, and therefore the timing had to be the same month as the main census, i.e. October month.

### 1.2.2 Pre-enumeration

The pre-enumeration phase mainly involved the final preparatory work before the actual count. It started with the production of census questionnaires, fieldwork manuals, field gear and other equipment. The phase also involved acquisition of satellite offices required in the districts, and the recruitment and training of the first level of field management staff which included 130 District Census Coordinators (DCCs) and 6 000 Fieldwork Coordinators (FWCs). At the same time, the country was sub-divided into 103 576 small areas called enumeration areas (EAs). The main reason for the subdivision of the country into EAs was to allow for recruitment, fieldwork and logistics to take place effectively. The pre-enumeration phase involved over 7 000 staff.



### **1.2.3 Listing, publicity and enumeration**

The enumeration phase started with the training of supervisors as listers. Each supervisor was required to list all dwellings within an EA and had a minimum of four EAs to cover. These areas were called supervisory units. As supervisors were listing, they were also expected to publicise the activities of Census 2011 within their supervisory units. Upon completion of listing, final adjustments of workload and the number of enumerators required were finalised. Enumerators were trained on how to correctly complete questionnaires and to read a map. The latter was to aid them to identify the boundaries of their assigned areas. Enumerators were also given a few days before the start of the count to update their orientation book with any developments that might have happened since listing, as well as to introduce themselves to the communities they were to work with, through posters bearing their photos and special identification cards. On the night of 9 October, the actual count began with enumeration of the homeless and special institutions. The enumeration phase was undertaken by an estimated 160 000 field staff, including management.

### **1.2.4 Data processing**

The processing of over 15 million questionnaires commenced in January 2012, immediately after the completion of the reverse logistics (all operations related to the reuse of products and materials) in December 2011. Each box and its contents were assigned a store location in the processing centre via a store management system. Each time a box was required for any process it was called through this system. The processing phase was sub-divided into the following processes: primary preparation – where all completed questionnaires were grouped into clusters of 25 and the spine of the questionnaire cut off; Secondary preparation – where questionnaires were finally prepared for scanning, by removing foreign materials in between pages and ensure that all pages are loose; Scanning– questionnaires were put through a scanner to create an electronic image; and finally, Tiling and completion – where any unrecognised reading/badly-read image by the scanner had to be verified by a data capturer. This process took eight months. Over 2 000 data processors working three shifts per day were employed for this phase to ensure that 225 million single pages were accounted for.

### **1.2.5 Data editing and validation system**

The execution of each phase of the census operations introduces some form of errors in census data. Despite quality assurance methodologies embedded in all the phases, i.e. data collection, data capturing (both manual and automated), coding, and editing, a number of errors creep in and distort the collected information. To promote consistency and improve data quality, editing is a paramount phase in identifying and minimising errors such as invalid values, inconsistent entries or unknown/missing values. The editing process for Census 2011 was based on defined rules (specifications).

### **1.2.5.1 Editing team**

The Census 2011 editing team was drawn from various divisions of the organisation based on skills and experience in data editing. The team thus comprised subject matter specialists (demographers and programmers), managers and data processors.

### **1.2.5.2 Role of the team**

Among other census activities, editing team roles and responsibilities included:

- Establishment of editing plan/schedule
- Formulation and application of clear and concise editing specifications
- Validation of census data using other data sources
- Ensuring of consistency of editing rules between censuses (2001 and 2011) where applicable
- Provision of imputation flags and rates
- Identification of errors and providing corrections where possible
- Review and refinement of the edit specifications based on edit trial evaluations, cross tabulations, and comparison of census data with other datasets
- Testing the specifications before confirming and applying them

### **1.2.5.3 Editing strategy for Census 2011**

The Census 2011 questionnaire was very complex, characterised by many sections, interlinked questions and skipping instructions. Editing of such complex, interlinked data items required application of a combination of editing techniques. The strategy used for Census 2011 data editing was implementation of automated error detection and correction with minimal changes. Combinations of logical and dynamic imputation were used. Logical imputations were preferred, and in many cases substantial effort was undertaken to deduce a consistent value based on the rest of the household's information.

### **1.2.6 Independent monitoring and evaluation of census field activities**

Independent monitoring of the Census 2011 field activities was carried out by a team of 31 professionals and 381 Monitoring and Evaluation Monitors from the Monitoring and Evaluation division. These included field training, publicity, listing and enumeration. This was to make sure that the activities were implemented according to the plans and had independent reports on the same. They also conducted Census 2011 and the post-enumeration survey (PES) verification studies to identify the out-of-scope cases within census (a sample of 7 220 EAs) and the PES sample (600 EAs) as reported in the Census 2011 PES EA Summary Books.

### 1.2.7 Post-enumeration survey (PES)

A post-enumeration survey (PES) is an independent sample survey that is conducted immediately after the completion of census enumeration in order to evaluate the coverage and content errors of the census. The PES for Census 2011 was undertaken shortly after the completion of census enumeration, from November to December 2011, in approximately 600 enumeration areas (EAs), which later increased to 608 due to subdivision of large EAs. The main goal of the PES was to collect high quality data that would be compared with census data in order to determine how many people were missed in the census and how many were counted more than once.

A population census is a massive exercise, and while every effort is made to collect information on all individuals in the country, including the implementation of quality assurance measures, it is inevitable that some people will be missed and some will be counted more than once.

A PES assists in identifying the following types of errors:

- Coverage error: this includes both erroneous omissions (e.g. a household that was not enumerated) and erroneous inclusions (e.g. a household that moved into the enumeration area (EA) after census but was still enumerated, or a household that was enumerated more than once).
- Content error: this refers to the errors on the reported characteristics of the people or households enumerated during census.

The errors may emanate from the following reasons:

- Failure to account for all inhabited areas in the EA frame;
- EA boundary problems;
- Incomplete listing of structures and failure to identify all dwellings within an EA;
- Failure to enumerate/visit all listed dwellings within an EA;
- Failure to identify all households within a dwelling unit in instances whereby a dwelling unit has more than one household;
- Failure to enumerate households (complete questionnaires) for all households due to refusals, unreturned questionnaires for self-enumeration, inability to contact households, etc.);
- Failure to include all individuals within households;
- Failure to observe the inclusion rule based on a person's presence on Census night (i.e. failure to apply the de facto rule accurately); and
- Lost questionnaires or damaged questionnaires that could not be processed.

Usually more people are missed during a census, so the census count of the population is lower than the true population. This difference is called net undercount. Rates of net undercount can vary significantly for different population groups depending on factors such

as sex, age and geographic location. Stats SA obtains estimates of the net undercount, including the type and extent of content errors (reported characteristics of persons and households enumerated in the census) using information collected through the PES.

#### **1.2.7.1 Preparations for the PES**

Planning involved the development of documents outlining the goal and objectives of the PES, timelines of the project, identification of resources (financial, human and otherwise) required for implementing the project, and the development of methodology documents. Timelines for the PES were synchronised with those of Census 2011 to ensure the relevance of the project, and adhered to international best practice for maintaining a closed population between census and PES data collection, i.e. it should be carried out within a few months, preferably within six months, after the completion of census fieldwork to ensure that the impact of natural population changes, such as births, deaths and migration, as well as lapses in respondent recall do not complicate the exercise.

Activities of the PES included the following:

- Sampling: sample design and selection;
- Development of data collection methodologies: methods and procedures for data collection (publicity, listing and enumeration), including quality control measures applied during data collection;
- Development of matching and reconciliation procedures and systems: guidelines for matching, including rules for determining the match status of households and individuals, as well as computer-based system for capturing household and person records for matching purposes;
- Questionnaire development: selection of data items which allowed measurement of coverage and content, including layout design and printing of questionnaire;
- Data collection: publicity, listing and enumeration of households in selected enumeration areas (EAs);
- Matching and reconciliation: office matching (comparison) of census and PES household and person records, and revisits to households in order to confirm or get more information that might assist in matching unresolved cases; and
- Analysis and reporting: compilation of tables and report on PES results.

#### **1.2.7.2 Methodology**

The PES is an independent survey that replicates the census in sampled enumeration areas (EAs). The major assumption used in the PES is that the census and the PES are independent; the estimate of the percentage missed by the PES but found by the census, and the percentage missed by the census but found by the PES, can be used to construct estimates of the percentage missed by both PES and census. The PES sought to estimate the total number of persons and households in housing units on the night of 09–10 October 2011

(Census night). The units of observation were the persons who spent the Census night and/or the PES night in these living quarters.

### **1.2.7.3 Sampling**

The sampling frame for the PES was the complete list of Census 2011 EAs, amounting to 103 576 EAs. The primary sampling units (PSUs) were the Census EAs. The principle for selecting the PES sample is that the EA boundaries for sampled EAs should have well-defined boundaries, and these boundaries should correspond with those of Census EAs to allow for item-by-item comparison between the Census and PES records. The stratification and sampling process followed will allow for the provision of estimates at national, provincial, urban (geography type = urban) and non-urban (geography type = farm and traditional) levels, but estimates will only be reliable at national and provincial levels. The sample of 600 EAs was selected and allocated to the provinces based on expected standard errors which were based on those obtained in PES 2001. Populations in institutions (other than workers' hostels), floating and homeless individuals were excluded from the PES sample.

### **1.2.7.4 Questionnaire development**

The approach to questionnaire design focused on capturing the main elements for measuring coverage and content errors. Only a few elements from the Census 2011 questionnaire which were not likely to change within a short period (that is between the census and the PES reference nights) were retained. The questionnaire allowed for the classification of each listed person as 'non-mover', 'in-mover', 'out-mover', or 'out-of-scope', with regard to their household presence status on Census night (09–10 October 2011). The data items for the PES questionnaire included first name and surname, date of birth, age, sex, population group and presence of person in dwelling unit on Census and/or PES night.

### **1.2.7.5 Fieldwork methodology**

The PES replicated the census in the sampled EAs, which meant that all methodologies and procedures for data collection were based on census methodologies and procedures. PES fieldwork was split into the following three phases: Publicity and listing, Enumeration and Mop-up operations.

- Publicity and listing were conducted at the same time. Publicity focused on informing and educating respondents and relevant stakeholders about the purpose of the PES to ensure successful coverage of all dwelling units (DUs) in selected EAs. Listing involved the recording of all structures (including all DUs, number of households in DUs and number of persons in households) in the sampled EAs in the EA Summary Books.
- Enumeration involved interviewing respondents and recording responses in the fields provided in the PES questionnaire. Self-enumeration for the PES was discouraged, but was used in instances where the respondent insisted on self-enumeration.

- Mop-up operations were conducted in the form of follow-up visits by senior field staff to households that could not be contacted during the enumeration period.

#### **1.2.7.6 Matching and reconciliation methodology**

The matching exercise involved the comparison of household and person records in census data and PES data. A two-way case-by-case matching was conducted using the two sources: PES questionnaires and census questionnaires. Reconciliation visits were conducted in order to confirm or get more information that would assist in matching unresolved cases, i.e. households or individuals enumerated in the census that did not correspond with households or individuals enumerated in the PES. Guidelines for matching, including rules for determining the match status of households and individuals, were developed. A computer-assisted manual matching system was developed for the capturing of data for matching purposes.

#### **1.2.7.7 PES data collection**

PES data collection commenced immediately after the completion of census fieldwork. The PES is a much smaller scale operation (and hence easier to control) than the census. These features enable the PES to deliver a more accurate estimate of the percentage of people and dwellings missed by the census. PES data collection (field operations) was independent from Census operations and the following measures were taken to maintain the operational independence of the PES:

- independent listing of enumeration areas (EAs) in the PES sample;
- using separate/independent office staff in the PES and census where possible;
- ensuring the PES interviewers were not employed as census field staff in the same area, and vice versa; and
- maintaining the confidentiality of the PES sample so that census field and office staff were not aware which areas are included in the PES.

Temporary personnel (Fieldworkers and Fieldwork Supervisors) were recruited from the EAs/districts in which they would be working and underwent rigorous training on fieldwork procedures to ensure that they deliver work of high quality at the end of the fieldwork phase. Experienced permanent staff from Household Surveys (based in provincial offices) was seconded to the project for the duration of data collection in supervisory positions to ensure high quality data and minimise costs. The PES followed the integrated approach towards fieldwork; whereby one Fieldworker conducted publicity, listing and enumeration in one EA. A total of 768 Fieldworkers and Fieldwork Supervisors were appointed for the collection of data in the 608 EAs (initially 600, but increased to 608 due to split EAs). A ratio of one Fieldwork Supervisor for four Fieldworkers was applied, but due to the spread of the sample in various districts, this ratio could not always be applied.

### 1.2.7.8 Matching and reconciliation

The matching process involved the comparison of household and person records in Census data and PES data. The main phases in the matching process were:

- Initial matching involved searching through the census records in order to find the corresponding cases from the PES enumeration records, and vice-versa (a two-way match);
- Capturing involved the capturing of PES and census information on a capturing tool which formed part of the computer-assisted manual matching system. Information for non-matched households and persons was also captured;
- Computer-assisted matching which was the automated assigning of an initial match status for the household and persons, and persons moving status. This process was done concurrently with the capturing process. Classifications from initial matching are as follows:
  1. Matched
  2. Possible match

In PES not in census:

3. In PES not in census – definite non-match
  4. In PES not in census – insufficient or unclear information
  5. In-mover
  6. Born after census
  7. In census not in PES
- Reconciliation visits are follow-up visits to households in the PES sampled EAs. The purpose of reconciliation visits was to collect relevant information in order to determine the final match status of unresolved cases identified during initial matching. Cases of 'possible match', 'in PES not in census – insufficient or unclear information', and 'in census not in PES' were considered unresolved and were sent to the field for reconciliation; and
  - Final matching involved the use of the results obtained from the reconciliation visits and initial matching phases to assign a definite match status to each case. The table below illustrates the outcomes from final matching.



1. Matched

In PES not in census:

2. Missed in census
3. PES erroneous inclusion – cases in PES not in census that were outside the EA boundaries or otherwise erroneously included in PES
4. PES insufficient information – cases in PES not in census for which a final match status cannot be assigned due to insufficient information
5. In-mover
6. Born after census

In census not in PES:

7. Correctly enumerated in census, missed in PES
8. Census erroneous inclusion
9. Census insufficient information – cases in census not in PES for which a final match status cannot be assigned due to insufficient information

#### 1.2.7.9 Estimation and tabulation

Coverage measures were calculated only for cases belonging to the PES universe.

The initial estimates – weighted estimates of total from the sample include the following:

- a) Estimated number of non-movers;
- b) Estimated number of out-movers;
- c) Estimated number of matched non-movers;
- d) Estimated number of matched out-movers;
- e) Estimated number of in-movers;
- f) Estimated number of erroneous inclusions in the census; and
- g) Estimated number of correctly enumerated persons missed in the PES

Dual system estimation was used to arrive at the true population of the country. This means that two independent sources or 'systems' are used to arrive at the estimate of the *true population*: the census and the PES. Both estimates contribute to the dual-system estimate, which is more complete than either the census or the PES estimate alone. In the end, this *true population* is compared with the *census-enumerated population* and the difference is the net *undercount* (or *overcount*). The following table indicates the undercount rates as estimated by the PES.

**Table 1.1: Net census coverage error: Total and rate by province**

Province	Omission rate for persons	Omission rate for households
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>18,6</b>	<b>17,8</b>
Eastern Cape	12,9	10,3
Northern Cape	13,4	14,8
Free State	10,1	9,4
KwaZulu-Natal	16,7	16,5
North West	14,9	17,0
Gauteng	14,7	15,2
Mpumalanga	15,5	14,4
Limpopo	10,0	9,6
<b>All provinces</b>	<b>14,6</b>	<b>14,3</b>

The adjustment procedure consisted of creating homogeneous adjustment classes with similar coverage rates and calculating a common undercount rate, adjustment factor and adjustment figure for each class separately. The adjusted figure for the total population was obtained by summing across the adjustment classes. In addition, only the population of households received adjustment classes. The totals for the balance of the population, namely people living in collective quarters and the homeless on the streets, were not adjusted.

### 1.2.8 Conclusion

The 2011 Census project had its own challenges and successes, like any other massive project. Be that as it may, the following are worth mentioning; the Census fieldworkers who traverse the country to collect information from households and those that we lost in the process. The respondents who opened their doors and locked their dogs to aid the field staff to do their work, the processors who worked 24 hrs/7 days a week to ensure that the data can be released within a year of enumeration. The Census management team who met daily for two years to steer the project forward, the Stats SA EXCO for the leadership they provided, the Statistics Council and in particular the sub-committee on population and social statistics for their continued guidance and support and finally the Minister in the Presidency: responsible for planning for the robust interrogation of the plans and guidance on this project. It is through such concerted efforts that as a country we can and will continuously improve on our endeavours.

## Chapter 2: Geography of South Africa

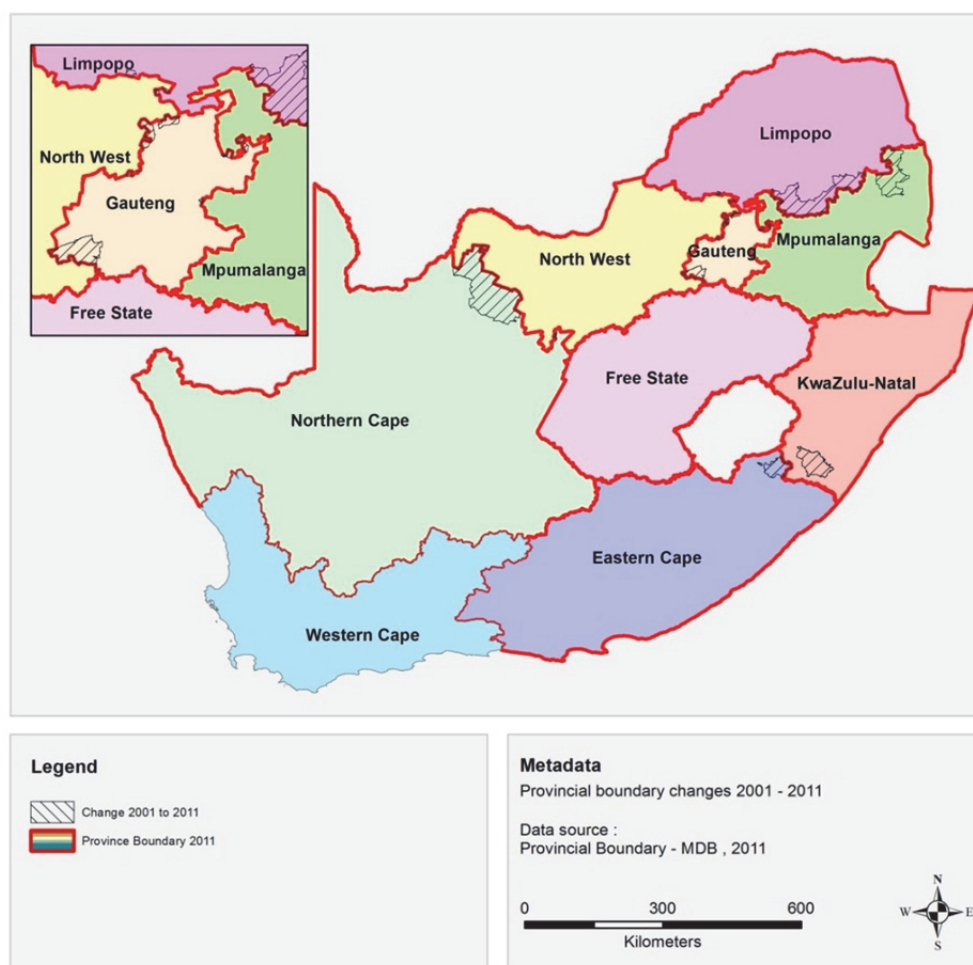
### 2.1 Provincial boundary changes: 2001 to 2011

A number of changes occurred in terms of provincial and municipal boundaries during the period between the censuses of 2001 and 2011. Of the nine provinces, only two provinces (Western Cape and Free State) were not affected by changes. The provincial boundary changes were mostly as a result of eight cross-boundary municipalities which were absorbed in full into respective provinces.

**Table 2.1: Geographical land area changes since 2001**

Province name	Provincial code	Land area in square kilometres 2011	Land area in square kilometres 2001
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>129 462</b>	<b>129 449</b>
Eastern Cape	2	168 966	169 954
Northern Cape	3	372 889	362 599
Free State	4	129 825	129 824
KwaZulu-Natal	5	94 361	92 305
North West	6	104 882	116 231
Gauteng	7	18 178	16 936
Mpumalanga	8	76 495	79 487
Limpopo	9	125 754	122 816
<b>Total</b>		<b>1 220 813</b>	<b>1 219 602</b>

The shift of the national boundary over the Indian Ocean in the North East corner of KwaZulu-Natal to cater for the iSimangaliso Wetland Park led to the increase in South Africa's land area.

**Map 2.1: Provincial boundary changes since 2001**

Provincial boundary changes mostly affected North West (land size decreased to 11 348,9 square kilometres). Most of this was absorbed by Northern Cape. The second largest decrease in land size was for Mpumalanga which decreased by 2 991,9 square kilometres with Limpopo being the main recipient of this land area.

It should be noted that the increased extent of KwaZulu-Natal is not mainly based on the exchange of UMzimkhulu (formerly in the Eastern Cape Province) and Matatiele (formerly in KwaZulu-Natal), but due to the shift of the national boundary over the Indian Ocean in the north east corner of the province to cater for the iSimangaliso Wetland Park. In terms of which areas moved to which province, a detailed outline is provided for below.

### **Northern Cape and North West**

- Ga Segonyana and Phokwane municipalities were cross-boundary municipalities between Northern Cape and North West in 2001 and were allocated to Northern Cape in full, based on the current provincial boundaries.
- Kagisano municipality (2001) was split into Kagisano/ Molopo municipality and Joe Morolong municipality, with the former portion now in North West and the latter now part of the Northern Cape province.

- Moshaweng municipality (now part of Joe Morolong municipality) was incorporated in full in Northern Cape based on the current provincial boundaries.

#### **North West and Gauteng**

- Merafong City municipality (2001) was a cross-boundary local municipality between North West and Gauteng and was allocated to the Gauteng province based on the current provincial boundaries.
- West Rand (DMA) municipality (2001) was not aligned to the then provincial boundary and was absorbed into Mogale City municipality in full, based on the current provincial boundaries.
- City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality was a cross-boundary municipality between Gauteng and North West provinces. The portions adjacent to Moretele and Madibeng municipalities were allocated to Gauteng in full, based on the current provincial boundaries.

#### **North West and Limpopo**

- Limpopo lost a portion of the Bela-Bela municipality to North West's Moretele municipality. In turn, North West lost a portion of the Moretele municipality to Limpopo's Bela-Bela municipality, based on the current provincial boundaries.

#### **Gauteng and Mpumalanga**

- A portion of Delmas municipality (2001) (now called Victor Kanye) was allocated to the City of Tshwane in Gauteng, based on the current provincial boundaries.
- Kungwini municipality, now incorporated into the City of Tshwane, was a cross-boundary municipality and is now fully allocated to Gauteng, based on the current provincial boundaries.

#### **Mpumalanga and Limpopo**

- Greater Groblersdal (now called Elias Motsoaledi), Greater Marble Hall (now called Ephraim Mogale), and Greater Tubatse were cross-boundary municipalities between Mpumalanga and Limpopo and have now been allocated in full to the Limpopo province. Ephraim Mogale municipality absorbed the Schuinsdraai Nature Reserve.
- Bushbuck Ridge municipality was a cross-boundary municipality between Limpopo and Mpumalanga and has now been allocated in full to the Mpumalanga province. (Bushbuck Ridge also absorbed a portion of the Kruger Park cross-boundary District Management Area.)

#### **KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape**

- UMzimkhulu, formerly in Eastern Cape, and Matatiele, formerly in KwaZulu-Natal, were in effect exchanged, with UMzimkhulu now being in KwaZulu-Natal and Matatiele now being in Eastern Cape, based on the current provincial boundaries.

**Free State**

- Free State is one of the provinces that were not affected by the provincial boundaries. It is centrally situated among the remaining eight provinces. It is bordered by six provinces. The only two provinces not bordering it are Limpopo and Western Cape. It also forms a border with Lesotho. Free State province is the third largest province in terms of land area in South Africa, occupying the same percentage land area as the Western Cape. It covers approximately 129 825 km<sup>2</sup> and constitutes 10,6% of South Africa's land area. The province is subdivided into four district municipalities and a metropolitan municipality.

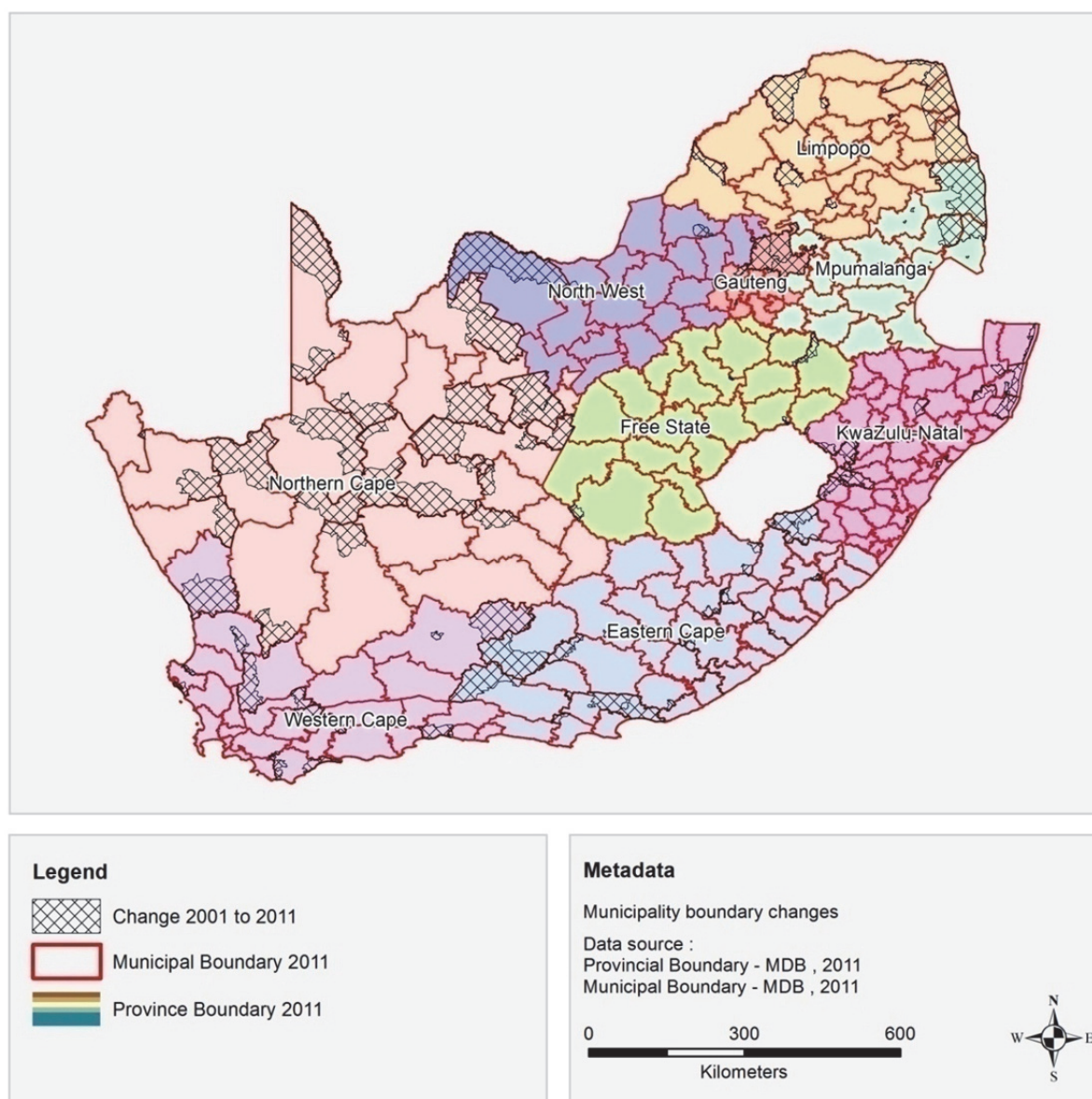
**2.2 Local municipal boundary changes, 2001–2011**

In 2001, the geographical frame consisted of 262 local municipalities. This total has been reduced to 234 local municipalities in the 2011 geographical frame. The difference of 28 municipalities is explained as follows:

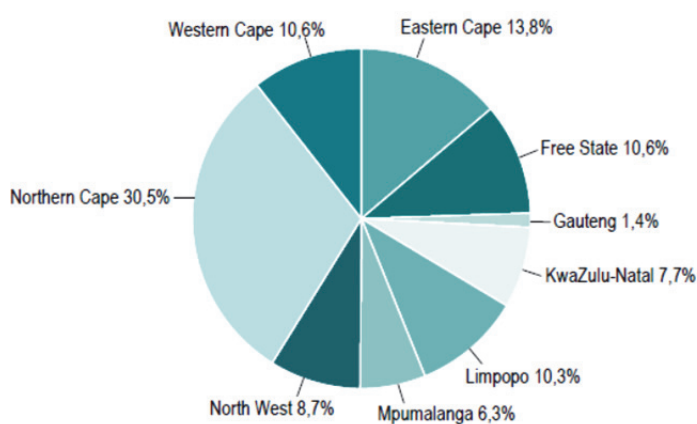
In total, 25 District Management Areas (DMAs) were absorbed into the existing provinces.

- The City of Tshwane absorbed a further two municipalities (Nokeng Tsa Taemane and Kungwini).
- A new municipality (Kagisano Molopo – NW379) was established by merging NW391 (Kagisano) and NW395 (Molopo).

For municipalities, 107 municipalities decreased in geographical area while 155 municipalities had an increase in geographical area.

**Map 2.2: Municipal boundary changes since 2001**



**Figure 2.1: Percentage distribution of land area by province, 2011**

Source: Stats SA, Geography Division

## 2.3 Comparing Census 2011 with previous censuses

Comparison of Census 2011 with previous censuses (1996 and 2001) required alignment of data for the two censuses to 2011 municipal boundaries. This is because the country's provincial demarcations underwent changes through a number of changes at provincial and municipal boundaries.

## Chapter 3: Population size and distribution

### 3.1 National and provincial

South Africa has had three successful censuses since the first democratic elections in 1994. The first census was conducted in 1996, followed by a second one in 2001 and the third in 2011. In this chapter, data from previous censuses (1996 and 2001) are compared with the data from Census 2011. This section mainly focuses on the demographic characteristics of the population of Western Cape; another part of this section covers migration and the labour force.

**Table 3.1: Population and percentage share by province, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011**

Province	1996		2001			2011		
	Population	% share	Population	% share	%change (1996-2001)	Population	% share	% change (2001-2011)
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>3 956 875</b>	<b>9,7</b>	<b>4 524 335</b>	<b>10,1</b>	<b>14,3</b>	<b>5 822 734</b>	<b>11,2</b>	<b>28,7</b>
Eastern Cape	6 147 244	15,1	6 278 651	14,0	2,1	6 562 053	12,7	4,5
Northern Cape	1 011 864	2,5	991 919	2,2	-2,0	1 145 861	2,2	15,5
Free State	2 633 504	6,5	2 706 775	6,0	2,8	2 745 590	5,3	1,4
KwaZulu-Natal	8 572 302	21,1	9 584 129	21,4	11,8	10 267 300	19,8	7,1
North West	2 727 223	6,7	2 984 098	6,7	9,4	3 509 953	6,8	17,6
Gauteng	7 834 125	19,3	9 388 854	20,9	19,8	12 272 263	23,7	30,7
Mpumalanga	3 123 869	7,7	3 365 554	7,5	7,7	4 039 939	7,8	20,0
Limpopo	4 576 566	11,3	4 995 462	11,1	9,2	5 404 868	10,4	8,2
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>40 583 573</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>44 819 778</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>10,4</b>	<b>51 770 561</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>15,5</b>

Table 3.1 shows that in both 1996 and 2001, the province with the highest population was KwaZulu-Natal, followed by Gauteng. In 2011, however, Gauteng had the biggest population (12 272 263) compared to other provinces, followed by KwaZulu-Natal (10 267 300). Western Cape had a population of 5 822 734. Its share increased from 9,7% in 1996 to 10,1% in 2001 and to 11,2% in 2011. The province also recorded the second highest percentage change between 2001 and 2011 (28,7%) after Gauteng (30,7%).

**Table 3.2: Distribution of the population by district municipality and municipality, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011**

District municipality	1996		2001		2011	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>West Coast</b>	<b>234 952</b>	<b>5,9</b>	<b>282 672</b>	<b>6,3</b>	<b>391 766</b>	<b>6,7</b>
Matzikama	43 906	1,1	54 199	1,2	67 147	1,2
Cederberg	31 704	0,8	39 559	0,9	49 768	0,9
Bergrivier	37 485	1,0	46 538	1,1	61 897	1,1
Saldanha Bay	56 557	1,4	70 261	1,6	99 193	1,7
Swartland	65 301	1,7	72 115	1,6	113 762	2,0
<b>Cape Winelands</b>	<b>563 783</b>	<b>14,3</b>	<b>630 284</b>	<b>13,9</b>	<b>787 490</b>	<b>13,5</b>
Witzenberg	76 386	1,9	89 087	2,0	115 946	2,0
Drakenstein	186 334	4,7	194 417	4,4	251 262	4,3
Stellenbosch	103 996	2,6	118 709	2,7	155 733	2,7
Breede Valley	129 984	3,3	146 387	3,3	166 825	2,9
Langeberg	67 083	1,7	81 684	1,8	97 724	1,7
<b>Overberg</b>	<b>158 862</b>	<b>4,0</b>	<b>203 729</b>	<b>4,5</b>	<b>258 176</b>	<b>4,4</b>
Swellendam	24 579	0,6	28 285	0,6	35 916	0,6
Theewaterskloof	74 582	1,8	93 276	2,1	108 790	1,9
Overstrand	36 686	0,9	55 012	1,2	80 432	1,4
Cape Agulhas	23 015	0,6	27 155	0,6	33 038	0,6
<b>Eden</b>	<b>380 887</b>	<b>9,6</b>	<b>454 924</b>	<b>10,1</b>	<b>574 265</b>	<b>9,9</b>
Kannaland	21 190	0,5	23 971	0,5	24 767	0,4
Hessequa	38 553	1,0	44 114	1,0	52 642	0,9
Mossel Bay	59 789	1,5	71 494	1,6	89 430	1,5
George	120 148	3,0	149 436	3,4	193 672	3,3
Oudtshoorn	79 181	2,0	84 692	1,9	95 933	1,7
Bitou	18 427	0,5	29 182	0,7	49 162	0,8
Knysna	43 599	1,1	52 035	1,2	68 659	1,2
<b>Central Karoo</b>	<b>56 114</b>	<b>1,4</b>	<b>60 483</b>	<b>1,3</b>	<b>71 011</b>	<b>1,2</b>
Laingsburg	5 913	0,2	6 680	0,2	8 289	0,1
Prince Albert	9 508	0,2	10 512	0,2	13 136	0,2
Beaufort West	40 693	1,0	43 290	1,0	49 586	0,9
<b>City of Cape Town</b>	<b>2 562 277</b>	<b>64,8</b>	<b>2 892 243</b>	<b>65,0</b>	<b>3 740 026</b>	<b>64,2</b>
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>3 956 875</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>4 452 220</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>5 822 734</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Table 3.2 shows that:

- The City of Cape Town has continued to account for almost two-thirds of the population since 1996, followed by Cape Winelands district municipality. Central Karoo has always recorded the smallest share.

**Table 3.3: Population distribution and percentage change by district municipality and municipality, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011**

District municipality	1996	2001	2011	Percentage change 1996/2001	Percentage change 2001/2011
<b>West Coast</b>	<b>234952</b>	<b>282672</b>	<b>391766</b>	<b>20,3</b>	<b>38,6</b>
Matzikama	43906	54199	67147	23,4	23,9
Cederberg	31704	39559	49768	24,8	25,8
Bergrivier	37485	46538	61897	24,2	33,0
Saldanha Bay	56557	70261	99193	24,2	41,2
Swartland	65301	72115	113762	10,4	57,8
<b>Cape Winelands</b>	<b>563783</b>	<b>630284</b>	<b>787490</b>	<b>11,8</b>	<b>24,9</b>
Witzenberg	76386	89087	115946	16,6	30,2
Drakenstein	186334	194417	251262	4,3	29,2
Stellenbosch	103996	118709	155733	14,2	31,2
Breede Valley	129984	146387	166825	12,6	14,0
Langeberg	67083	81684	97724	21,8	19,6
<b>Overberg</b>	<b>158862</b>	<b>203729</b>	<b>258176</b>	<b>28,2</b>	<b>26,7</b>
Swellendam	24579	28285	35916	15,1	27,0
Theewaterskloof	74582	93276	108790	25,1	16,6
Overstrand	36686	55012	80432	50,0	46,2
Cape Agulhas	23015	27155	33038	18,0	21,7
<b>Eden</b>	<b>380887</b>	<b>454924</b>	<b>574265</b>	<b>19,4</b>	<b>26,2</b>
Kannaland	21190	23971	24767	13,1	3,3
Hessequa	38553	44114	52642	14,4	19,3
Mossel Bay	59789	71494	89430	19,6	25,1
George	120148	149436	193672	24,4	29,6
Oudtshoorn	79181	84692	95933	7,0	1,3
Bitou	18427	29182	49162	58,4	68,5
Knysna	43599	52035	68659	19,4	32,0
<b>Central Karoo</b>	<b>56114</b>	<b>60483</b>	<b>71011</b>	<b>7,8</b>	<b>17,4</b>
Laingsburg	5913	6680	8289	13,0	24,1
Prince Albert	9508	10512	13136	10,6	25,0
Beaufort West	40693	43290	49586	6,4	14,5
<b>City of Cape Town</b>	<b>2562277</b>	<b>2 892243</b>	<b>3 740026</b>	<b>12,9</b>	<b>29,3</b>
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>3956875</b>	<b>4 524 335</b>	<b>5822734</b>	<b>14,3</b>	<b>28,7</b>

Table 3.3 shows the percentage increase in the population between 1996 and 2001, and 2001 and 2011.

- Overberg had the highest increase in population of 28,2% between 1996 and 2001, followed by West Coast (20,3%).
- West Coast had the highest increase in population of 38,6% between 2001 and 2011, followed by the City of Cape Town (29,3%) and Overberg (26,7%).
- Bitou municipality had the highest increase in population of 58,4% between 1996 and 2001 as well as 68,5% between 2001 and 2011. It was followed by Overstrand municipality with a 50,0% increase in the population between 1996 and 2001 as well as 46,2% between 2001 and 2011 respectively.
- Kannaland municipality had the lowest percentage increase of 3,3% between 2001 and 2011.

**Table 3.4: Percentage distribution of the population by population group and province, Census 2011**

Province	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Other
Eastern Cape	86,3	8,3	0,4	4,7	0,3
Free State	87,6	3,1	0,4	8,7	0,2
Gauteng	77,4	3,5	2,9	15,6	0,7
KwaZulu-Natal	86,8	1,4	7,4	4,2	0,3
Limpopo	96,7	0,3	0,3	2,6	0,2
Mpumalanga	90,7	0,9	0,7	7,5	0,2
North West	89,8	2,0	0,6	7,3	0,3
Northern Cape	50,4	40,3	0,7	7,1	1,6
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>32,8</b>	<b>48,8</b>	<b>1,0</b>	<b>15,7</b>	<b>1,6</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>79,2</b>	<b>8,9</b>	<b>2,5</b>	<b>8,9</b>	<b>0,5</b>

Source: Census 2011

Table 3.4 shows that almost half of the population (48,8%) residing in the Western Cape are coloured. Western Cape is the only province in the country where the black African population is not the majority.

**Table 3.5: Percentage distribution of the population by population group, district municipality and municipality, Census 2011**

District municipality	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Other
<b>West Coast</b>	<b>16,4</b>	<b>66,6</b>	<b>0,6</b>	<b>15,7</b>	<b>0,8</b>
Matzikama	8,5	74,7	0,6	14,8	1,3
Cederberg	12,7	75,7	0,3	11,0	0,4
Bergrivier	11,3	71,0	0,4	16,9	0,4
Saldanha Bay	24,5	55,8	0,8	18,0	0,9
Swartland	18,3	64,8	0,5	15,6	0,7
<b>Cape Winelands</b>	<b>23,7</b>	<b>62,1</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>12,9</b>	<b>0,9</b>
Witzenberg	25,3	65,9	0,2	7,7	0,8
Drakenstein	22,7	62,5	0,4	13,5	0,9
Stellenbosch	28,1	52,2	0,4	18,5	0,8
Breede Valley	24,3	63,3	0,6	10,7	1,1
Breede River/Winelands	16,2	70,3	0,3	12,3	0,9
<b>Overberg</b>	<b>25,6</b>	<b>54,2</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>18,9</b>	<b>1,0</b>
Swellendam	12,4	68,8	0,3	17,4	1,1
Theewaterskloof	26,4	62,9	0,4	9,4	0,9
Overstrand	36,2	31,0	0,3	31,3	1,2
Cape Agulhas	11,5	65,6	0,3	21,6	0,9
<b>Eden</b>	<b>24,7</b>	<b>54,2</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>19,2</b>	<b>1,5</b>
Kannaland	4,7	84,6	0,3	9,8	0,5
Hessequa	7,4	68,5	0,4	23,2	0,5
Mossel Bay	29,5	43,5	0,5	25,5	1,1
George	28,2	50,4	0,5	19,7	1,2
Oudtshoorn	9,1	77,4	0,3	12,5	0,7
Bitou	45,2	31,2	0,5	16,9	6,2
Knysna	36,1	40,9	0,4	21,0	1,6
<b>Central Karoo</b>	<b>12,7</b>	<b>76,2</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>10,1</b>	<b>0,6</b>
Laingsburg	7,0	79,0	0,2	13,3	0,5
Prince Albert	2,8	84,5	0,3	11,8	0,6
Beaufort West	16,3	73,5	0,5	9,2	0,5
<b>City of Cape Town</b>	<b>38,6</b>	<b>42,4</b>	<b>1,4</b>	<b>15,7</b>	<b>1,9</b>
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>32,9</b>	<b>48,8</b>	<b>1,1</b>	<b>15,7</b>	<b>1,6</b>

Table 3.5 outlines the percentage of population groups per district and municipality.

The table indicates that:

- The coloured population group had the highest representation across all districts and municipalities in the Western Cape except Bitou and Overstrand municipalities.
- The City of Cape Town had an even population group distribution between black Africans (38,6%) and coloureds (42,4%).

## 3.2 Age and sex structure

### 3.2.1 Pyramids

Figure 3.1: Distribution of population by age and sex, South Africa

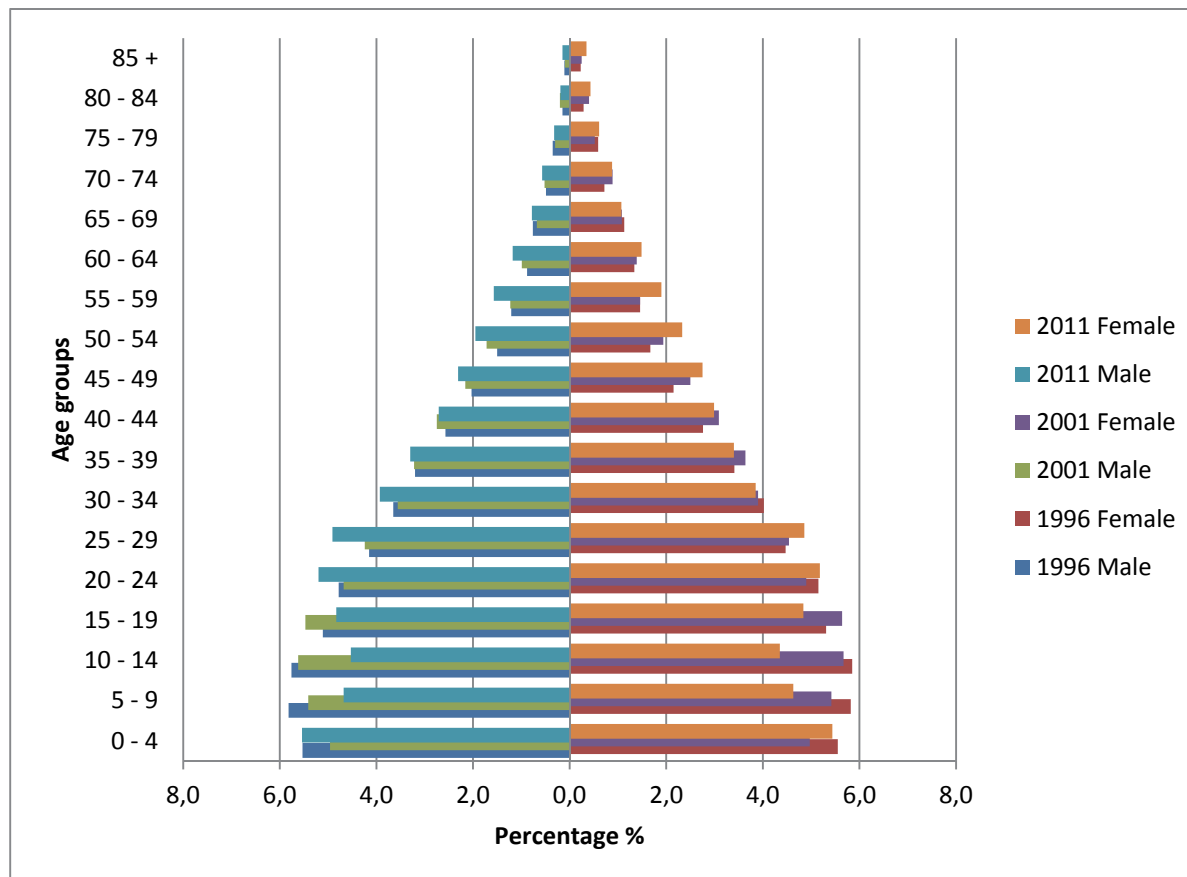


Figure 3.1 outlines the population pyramid for South Africa, by age and sex.

The pyramid indicates that:

- The majority of the population are below 35 years of age
- The proportion of the 20–24 and 25–29 age groups of the population increased between 1996 and 2011. This could perhaps be attributed to in-migration of people in search of employment and improved socio-economic conditions.



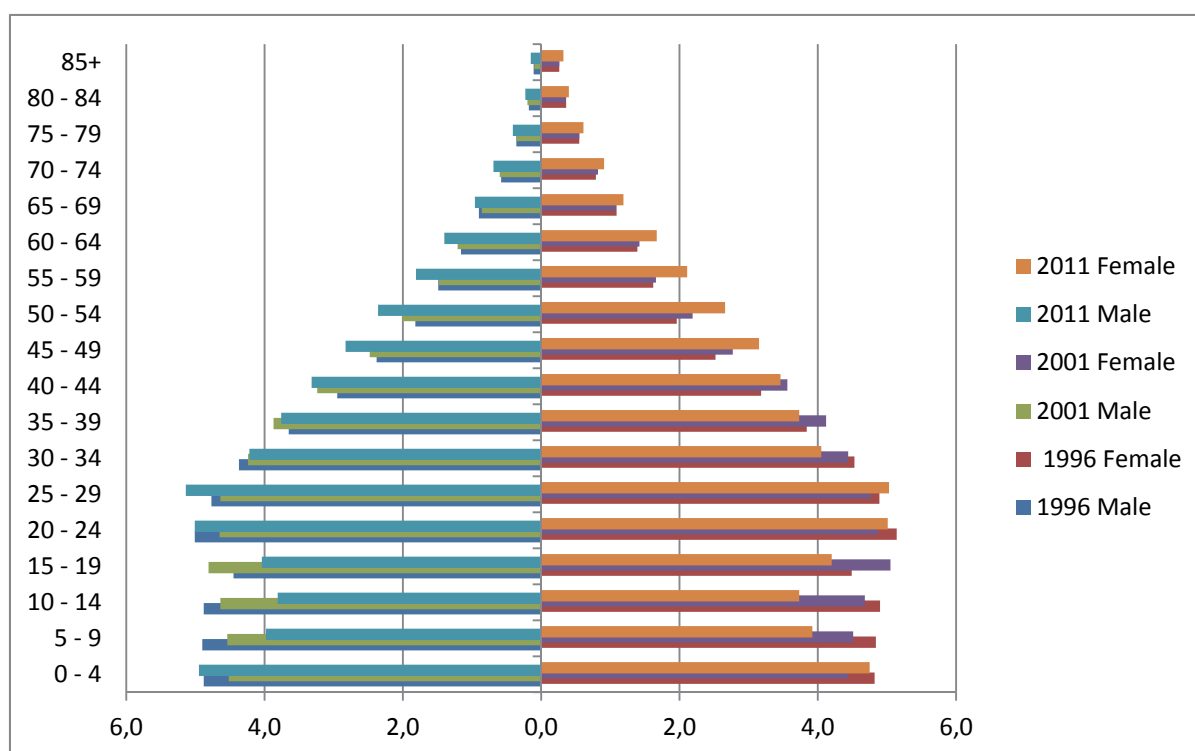
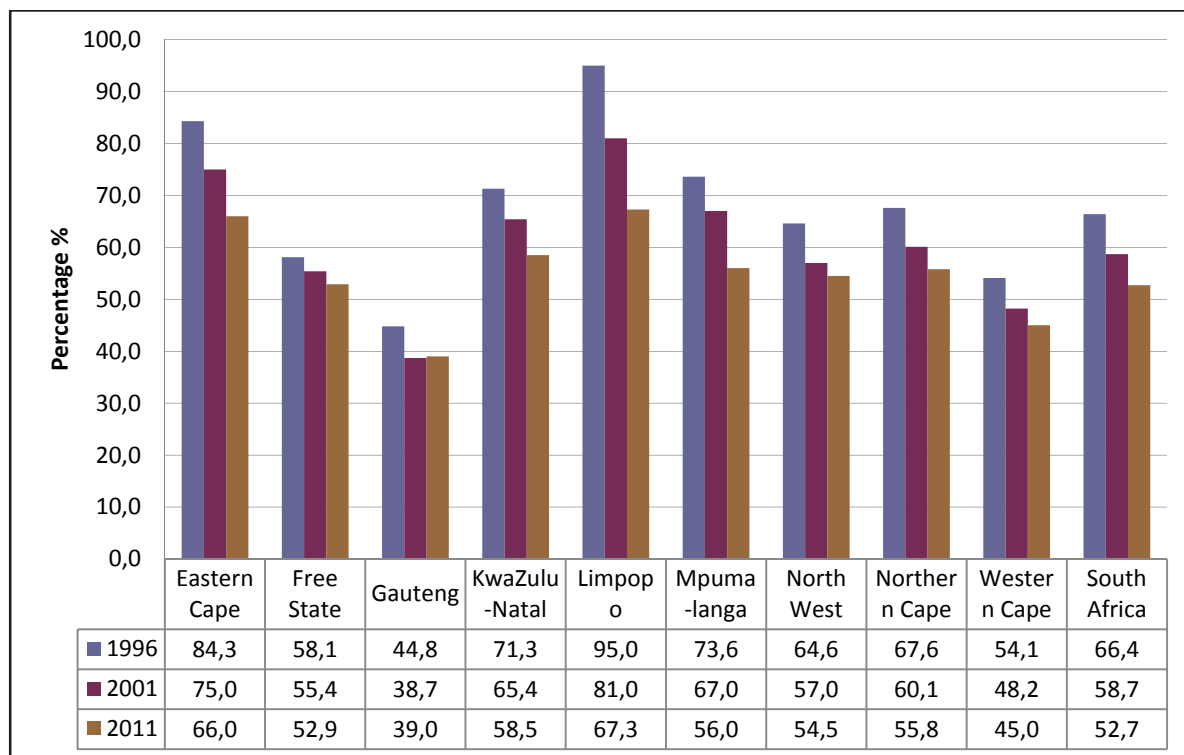
**Figure 3.2: Distribution of population by age and sex, Western Cape**

Figure 3.2 shows the population pyramid for Western Cape, by age and sex.

- The pyramid indicates that the proportion of the population had increased between 2001 and 2011, for the 20–34 age groups. This can be attributed to in-migration taking place between provinces.
- According to Census 2011 results, the proportion of the population decreased from the age of 55 onwards.

### 3.3 Broad age groups

Figure 3.3: Age dependency ratios by province, 1996–2011



Source: Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Figure 3.3 shows the dependency ratio by province in South Africa.

The figure indicates that, with reference to all three censuses:

- Western Cape had one of the lowest dependency ratios (54,1%; 48,2% and 45,0%) in the country after Gauteng (44,8%; 38,7% and 39,0%).

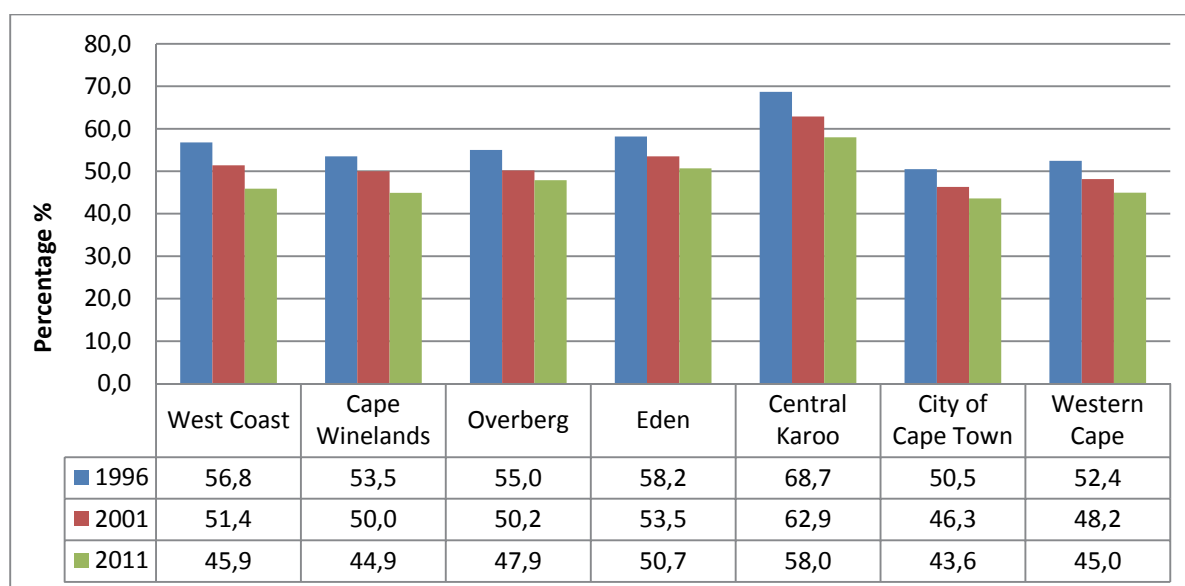
**Figure 3.4: Age dependency ratios by district municipality**

Figure 3.4 shows the dependency ratio by district in Western Cape.

- The City of Cape Town had the lowest dependency ratios in 1996, 2001 and 2011, with 50,2%, 46,3 % and 43,6% respectively. This could be indicative of a larger proportion of the working-age population.
- Central Karoo district municipality had the highest dependency ratios in 1996, 2001 and 2011 with 68,7% , 62,9% and 58,0% respectively.

## 3.4 Language

### 3.4.1 Province

**Table 3.6: First language by province, 2011**

Province	Afrikaans	English	IsiNdebele	IsiXhosa	IsiZulu	Sepedi	Sesotho	Setswana	Sign language	SiSwati	Tshivenda	Xitsonga	Other
Eastern Cape	10,6	5,6	0,2	78,8	0,5	0,2	2,4	0,2	0,6	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,6
Free State	12,8	2,9	0,4	7,4	4,4	0,2	64,2	5,3	1,1	0,0	0,2	0,4	0,6
Gauteng	12,4	13,3	3,2	6,6	19,8	10,6	11,6	9,1	0,4	1,1	2,2	6,6	3,1
KwaZulu-Natal	1,6	13,2	1,1	3,4	77,9	0,2	0,8	0,5	0,5	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,8
Limpopo	2,7	1,4	1,9	0,4	1,1	53,0	1,5	2,0	0,2	0,5	16,7	17,0	1,6
Mpumalanga	7,3	3,1	10,1	1,3	24,1	9,3	3,4	1,8	0,3	27,6	0,3	10,4	1,0
North West	9,0	3,5	1,3	5,5	2,5	2,4	5,8	63,4	0,4	0,3	0,4	3,7	1,8
Northern Cape	53,8	3,2	0,5	5,4	0,9	0,0	14	33,0	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,9
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>49,6</b>	<b>20,2</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>24,7</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>1,2</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>2,2</b>

Table 3.6 shows the percentage of people speaking each of the official languages per province.

The table indicates that:

- The majority of people in Western Cape were Afrikaans speaking (49,6%), followed by IsiXhosa (24,7%) and English (20,2%).

### 3.4.2 District

**Table 3.7: First language by district municipality: 2011**

Language	West Coast	Cape Winelands	Overberg	Eden	Central Karoo	City of Cape Town	Western Cape
Afrikaans	83,6	74,8	70,3	70,8	87,6	35,7	<b>49,6</b>
English	4,0	4,3	6,8	7,5	2,5	28,4	<b>20,2</b>
IsiNdebele	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,3	<b>0,3</b>
IsiXhosa	8,5	16,6	17,9	18,3	7,4	29,8	<b>24,7</b>
IsiZulu	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,0	0,5	<b>0,4</b>
Sepedi	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,2	<b>0,2</b>
Sesotho	1,2	1,9	2,0	0,6	0,8	1,0	<b>1,2</b>
Setswana	0,6	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,8	0,4	<b>0,4</b>
Sign language	0,3	0,4	0,2	0,3	0,0	0,4	<b>0,4</b>
SiSwati	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	<b>0,1</b>
Tshivenda	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	<b>0,1</b>
Xitsonga	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,2	<b>0,2</b>
Other	0,8	1,0	1,4	1,0	0,8	2,9	<b>2,2</b>

Table 3.7 shows the percentage of people speaking each of the official languages by district municipality.

The table indicates that:

- The majority of people in all districts, except the City of Cape Town were Afrikaans speaking.
- The City of Cape Town had a fairly equal percentage of people speaking various first languages (Afrikaans at 35,7%, followed by IsiXhosa at 29,8% and English at 28,4%).
- A significant proportion of people in Cape Winelands, Overberg and Eden speak IsiXhosa (16,6%, 17,9% and 18,3% respectively).

### 3.5 Migration

**Table: 3.8: Province of birth by province of usual residence**

Province of place of birth	Province of usual residence									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Outside South Africa
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>4 023 277</b>	<b>104 204</b>	<b>27 044</b>	<b>19 323</b>	<b>32 401</b>	<b>14 972</b>	<b>183 725</b>	<b>16 859</b>	<b>19 974</b>	<b>1 146</b>
Eastern Cape	<b>888 609</b>	<b>5 965 917</b>	22 151	66 977	278 840	92 094	529 149	62 390	20 786	993
Northern Cape	<b>84 524</b>	23 197	<b>952 830</b>	27 454	57 984	46 385	91 068	26 145	6 254	235
Free State	<b>46 775</b>	23 562	20 776	<b>2 309 498</b>	37 348	95 548	378 121	47 229	18 527	964
KwaZulu-Natal	<b>61 280</b>	45 034	8 921	27 039	<b>9 122 534</b>	34 393	693 420	104 969	13 038	1 591
North West	<b>17 521</b>	7 194	41 016	26 297	22 344	<b>2 674 304</b>	414 866	31 692	30 219	655
Gauteng	<b>166 124</b>	82 934	17 439	70 588	122 654	162 418	<b>6 633 806</b>	180 337	127 541	3 431
Mpumalanga	<b>23 237</b>	14 657	3 986	12 119	43 953	41 199	506 410	<b>3 150 232</b>	77 356	972
Limpopo	<b>15 303</b>	7 069	3 273	16 162	20 795	96 526	1 278 995	165 272	<b>4 794 328</b>	1 082
Outside South Africa	<b>256 053</b>	74 412	19 401	67 206	166 016	149 438	1 111 661	150 253	161 737	<b>17 356</b>
Not applicable	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5 280
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 658 780</b>	6 442 330	1 126 905	2 666 306	10 118 887	3 443 424	11 967 586	3 987 046	5 324 090	51 348

Table: 3.8 shows the inter-provincial migration in South Africa.

The table indicates that:

- Eastern Cape (1 995 326) had the highest number of people migrating to other provinces, followed by Limpopo (1 626 561) and KwaZulu-Natal (1 028 171). This could be indicative of people moving to urban areas in search of employment or educational opportunities.
- Western Cape had 1 635 503 people that moved into the province.
- The major provinces from which these people migrated from were Eastern Cape (888 609), people from outside South Africa (256 053) and Gauteng (166 124).
- Western Cape (433 136) and Northern Cape (367 435) had the least number of people moving to other provinces.
- Gauteng (5 333 780) had the most number of people migrating from other provinces and other countries, followed by Western Cape (1 635 503) and KwaZulu-Natal (996 353).

### 3.6 General health and functioning

**Table 3.9: Disability status by district and sex**

District municipality	Disability status	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
		N	N	N	%	%	%
West Coast	Not disabled	116 862	120 123	236 985	93,7	93,2	93,5
	Disabled	7 797	8 708	16 505	6,3	6,8	6,5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>124 659</b>	<b>128 831</b>	<b>253 490</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Cape Winelands	Not disabled	237 413	250 829	488 242	94,9	94,2	94,5
	Disabled	12 833	15 496	28 329	5,1	5,8	5,5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>250 246</b>	<b>266 325</b>	<b>516 571</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Overberg	Not disabled	81 020	82 978	163 998	94,7	94,1	94,4
	Disabled	4 575	5 173	9 748	5,3	5,9	5,6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>85 595</b>	<b>88 151</b>	<b>173 746</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Eden	Not disabled	183 463	195 181	378 644	93,5	92,9	93,2
	Disabled	12 774	14 864	27 638	6,5	7,1	6,8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>196 237</b>	<b>210 045</b>	<b>406 282</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Central Karoo	Not disabled	21 142	22 942	44 084	92,1	91,7	91,9
	Disabled	1 811	2 089	3 900	7,9	8,3	8,1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22 953</b>	<b>25 031</b>	<b>47 984</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
City of Cape Town	Not disabled	1 261 434	1 341 126	2 602 560	95,5	94,6	95,0
	Disabled	59 238	76 975	136 213	4,5	5,4	5,0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 320 672</b>	<b>1 418 101</b>	<b>2 738 773</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Western Cape	Not disabled	1 901 334	2 013 179	3 914 513	95,0	94,2	94,6
	Disabled	99 028	123 305	222 333	5,0	5,8	5,4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2 000 362</b>	<b>2 136 484</b>	<b>4 136 846</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Table 3.9 shows that:

- A total of 5,0% of the male population in Western Cape was disabled.
- West Coast (6,3%), Eden (6,5%) and Central Karoo (7,9%) were the districts with a high percentage of disabled males.
- Disabled females in Western Cape comprised 5,8% of the population in Western Cape.
- West Coast (6,8%), Eden (7,1%) and Central Karoo (8,3%) were the districts with a high percentage of disabled females.
- The districts of Central Karoo (8,1%), Eden (6,8%), West Coast (6,5%), Overberg (5,6%) and Cape Winelands (5,5%) had a population of disabled persons that was higher than the provincial total of disabled persons, which is 5,4%.



## 3.7 Education

### 3.7.1 School attendance

**Figure 3.5: Percentage of persons aged 5–24 years attending school by district municipality, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011**

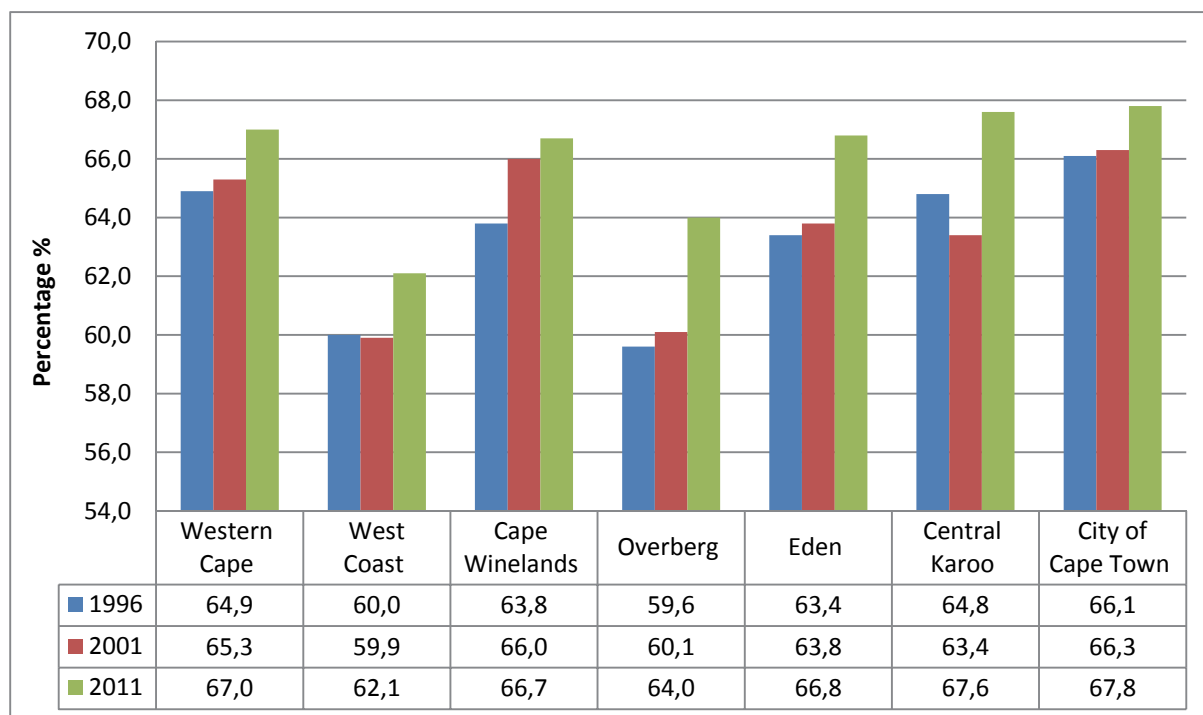
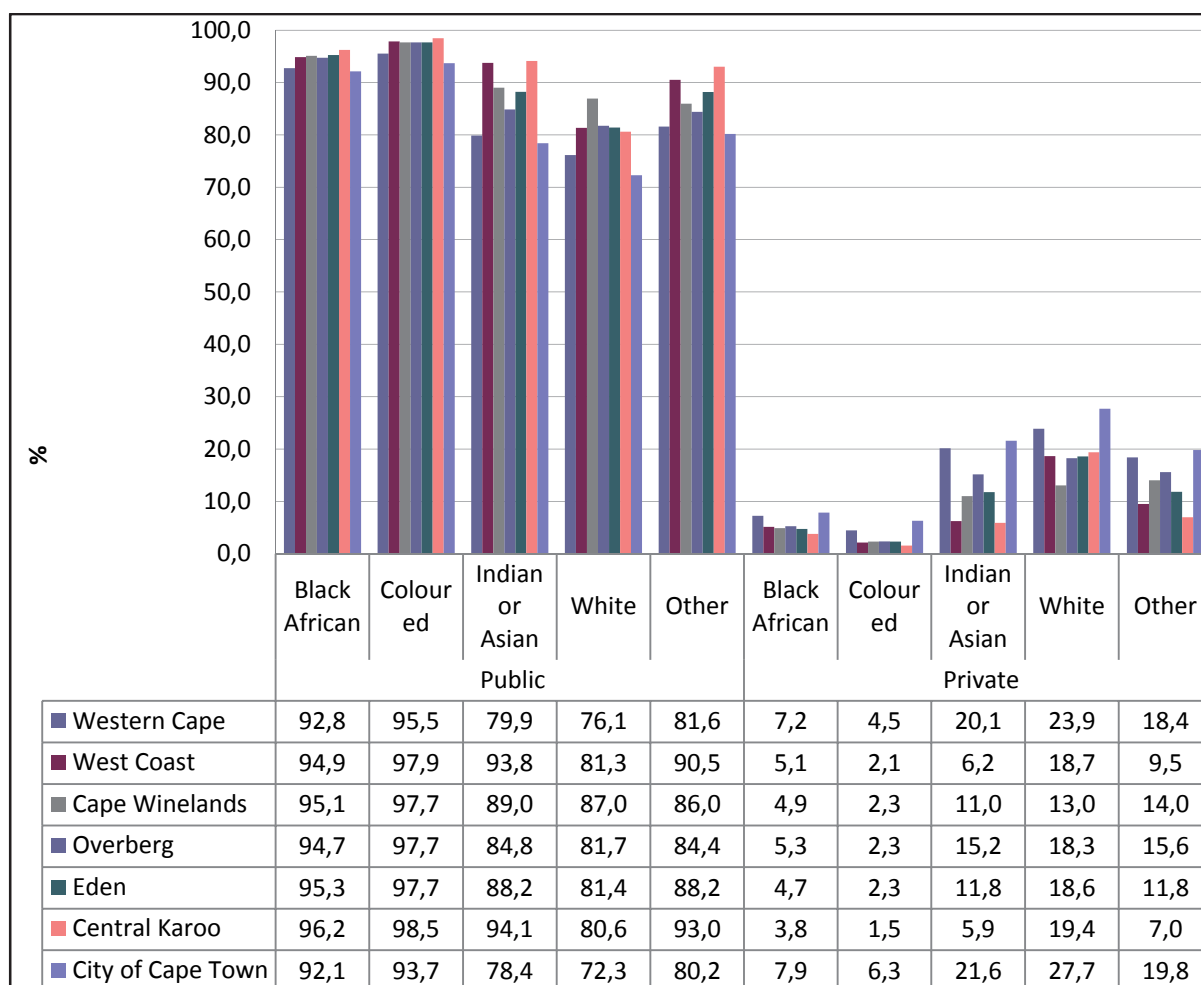


Figure 3.5 shows the percentage of persons aged 5 to 24 years who were attending school for the period 1996–2011 for all district municipalities in Western Cape. It shows that on average, two-thirds of these learners were attending school across all district municipalities. The City of Cape Town (67,8%) and Central Karoo (67,6%) recorded the highest percentage of persons who attended school. The percentage for both these district municipalities was also higher than the provincial average of 67,0%.

### 3.7.2 Type of institution

**Figure 3.6: Type of institution attended by persons aged 5–24 years by district municipality and population group, Census 2011**



Source: Census 2011

Figure 3.6 indicates that:

- The coloured population group had the highest percentage of learners attending public schools in the province and across all the district municipalities, followed by the black African and Indian/Asian population groups.
- The white population group had the highest percentage of learners attending private schools across all the district municipalities in Western Cape, followed by the Indian/Asian population group.

### 3.7.3 Educational attainment

**Figure 3.7: Percentage distribution of persons aged 20 years and older by highest education level and district municipality, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011**

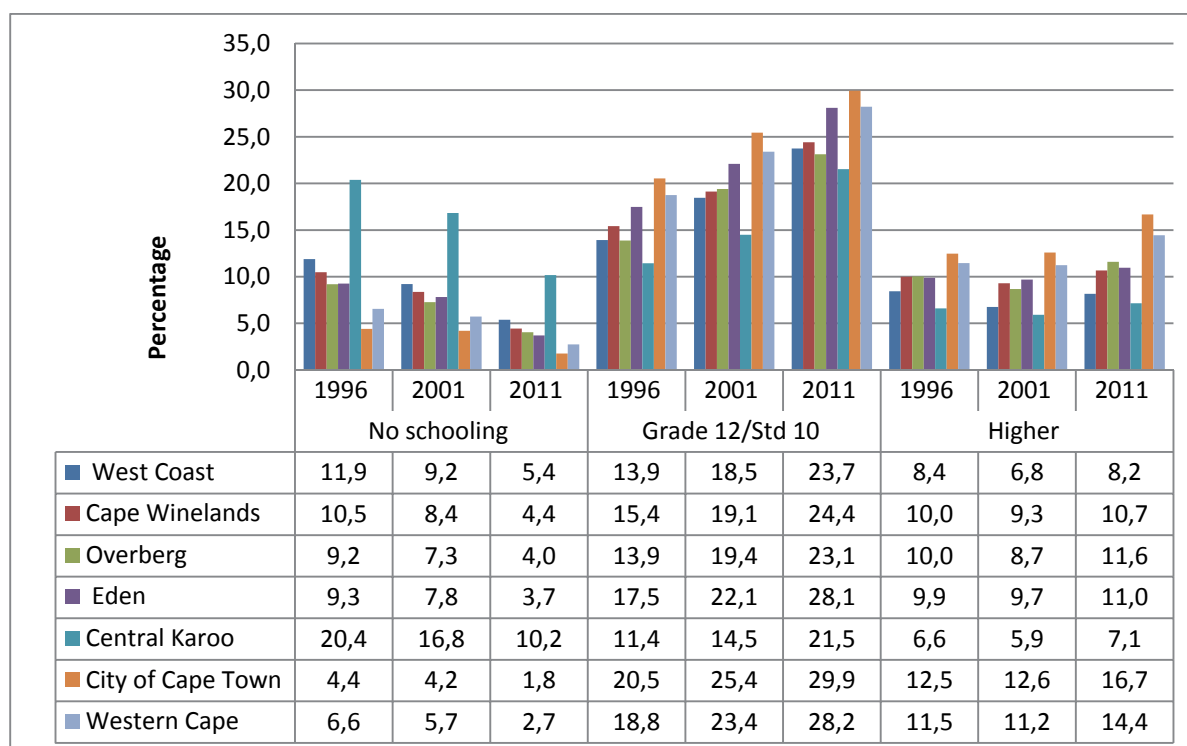


Figure 3.7 indicates that:

- The proportion of persons that have attained the highest qualification of grade 12 has increased across all districts between 1996 and 2011, while that of persons with no schooling has decreased
- The City of Cape Town had the highest increase in the proportion of persons aged 20 years and older that have attained a higher qualification (higher than grade 12) between 1996 and 2011.

## 3.8 Labour force

### 3.8.1 District

**Figure 3.8: Unemployment rate (official definition) by district municipality – 1996, 2001 and 2011**

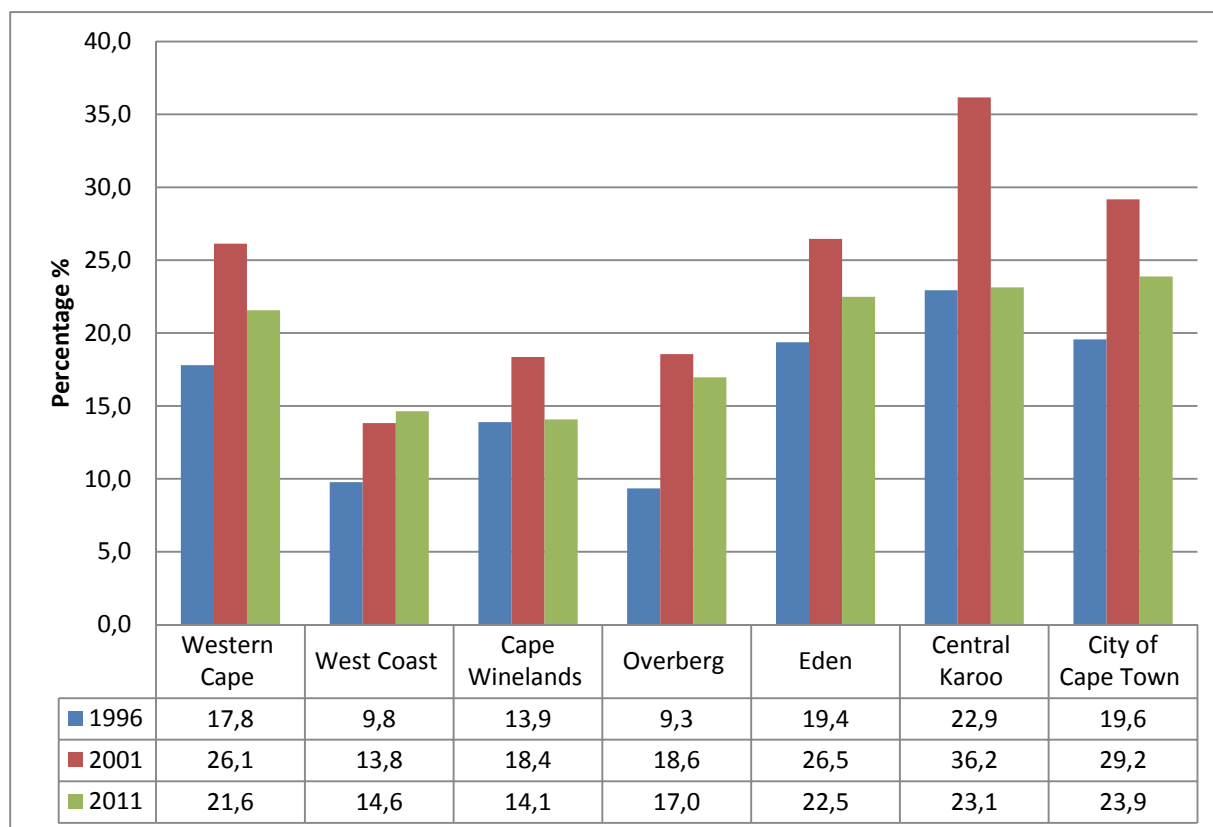
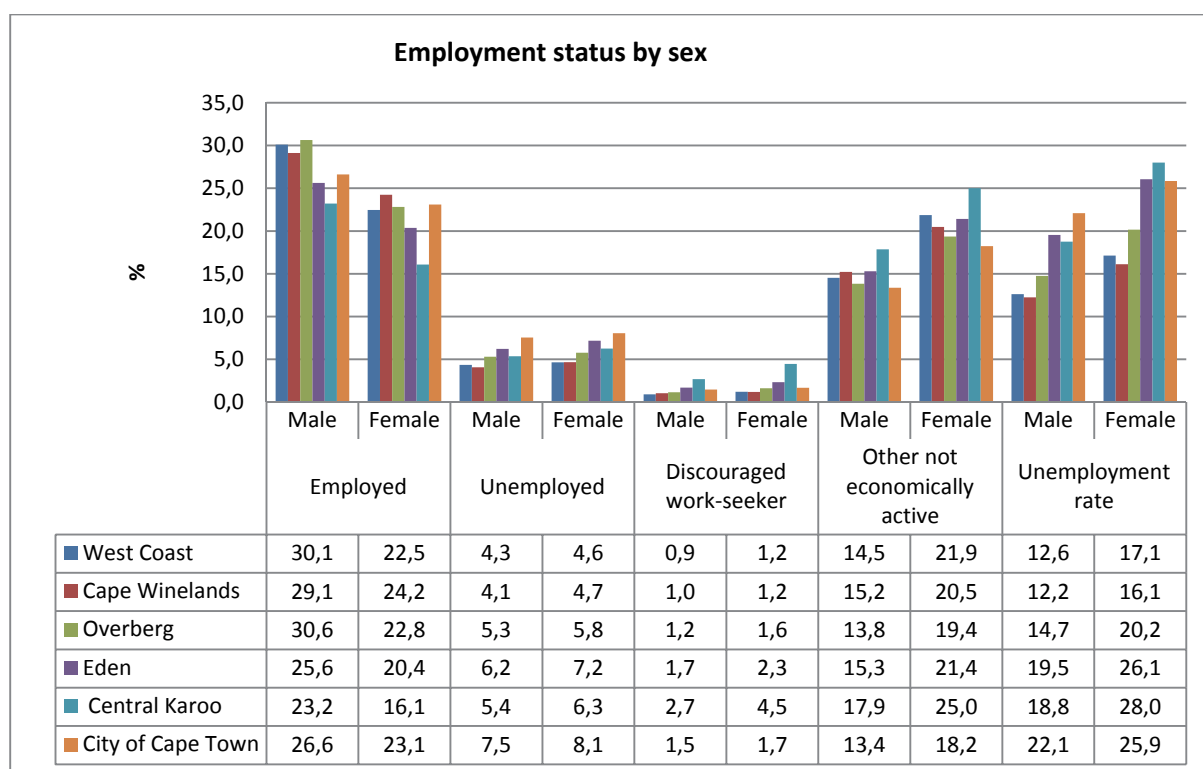


Figure 3.8 shows the labour force by district according to Census 2011 results.

The figure indicates that:

- The unemployment rate has increased between 1996 and 2011 across all districts.
- Central Karoo district has had the highest unemployment rate since 1996 (22,9% in 1996, 36,2% in 2001 and 23,1% in 2011).

**Figure 3.9: Employment status by district and sex, 2011**

Source: Census 2011

Figure 3.9 shows the labour force by district and sex according to Census 2011 results.

The figure indicates that:

- Overberg had the highest percentage (30,6%) of males employed, followed by West Coast (30,1%) and Cape Winelands (29,1%).
- Cape Winelands had the largest percentage (24,2%) of females employed, followed by the City of Cape Town (23,1%) and Overberg (22,8%).
- Central Karoo district had the highest percentage of discouraged male (2,7%) and female (4,5%) job-seekers.
- In all districts, males had a lower unemployment rate compared to that for females. Central Karoo (18,8 % and 28,0%) showed that largest difference between male and female unemployment rates.

## Chapter 4: Results pertaining to households

### 4.1 Household information

**Figure 4.1: Average household size by district municipality, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011**

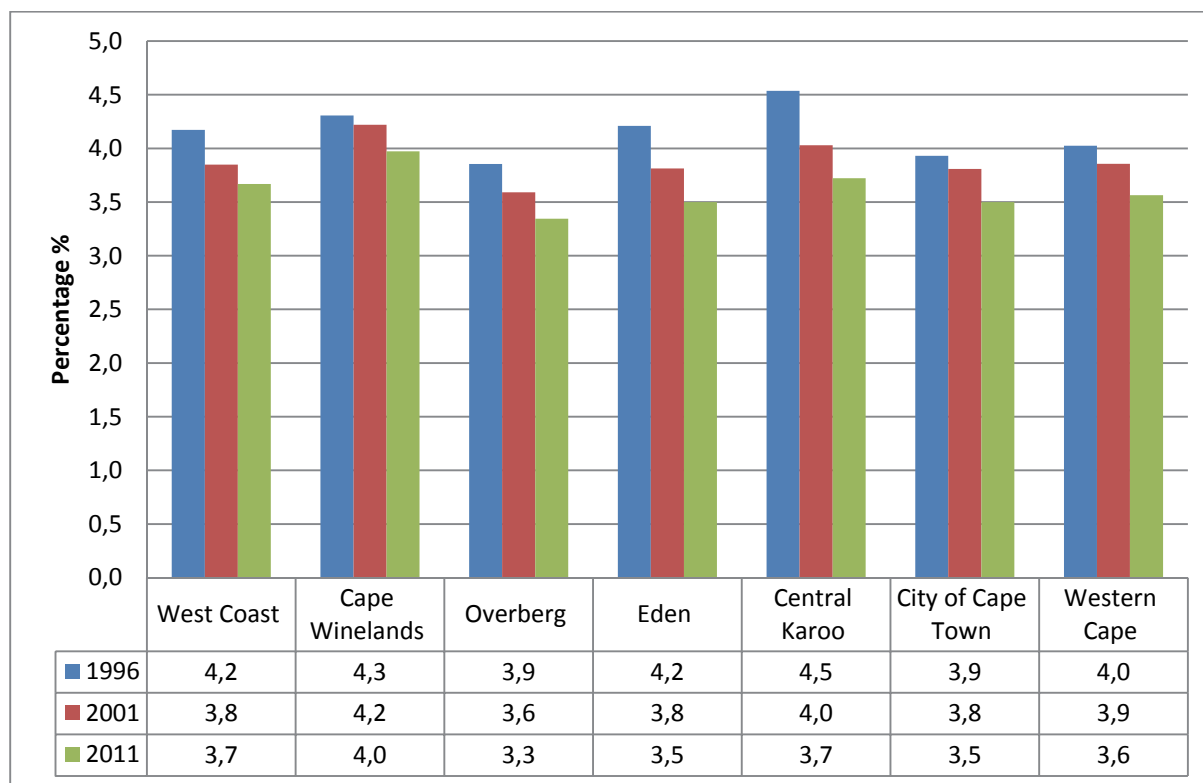
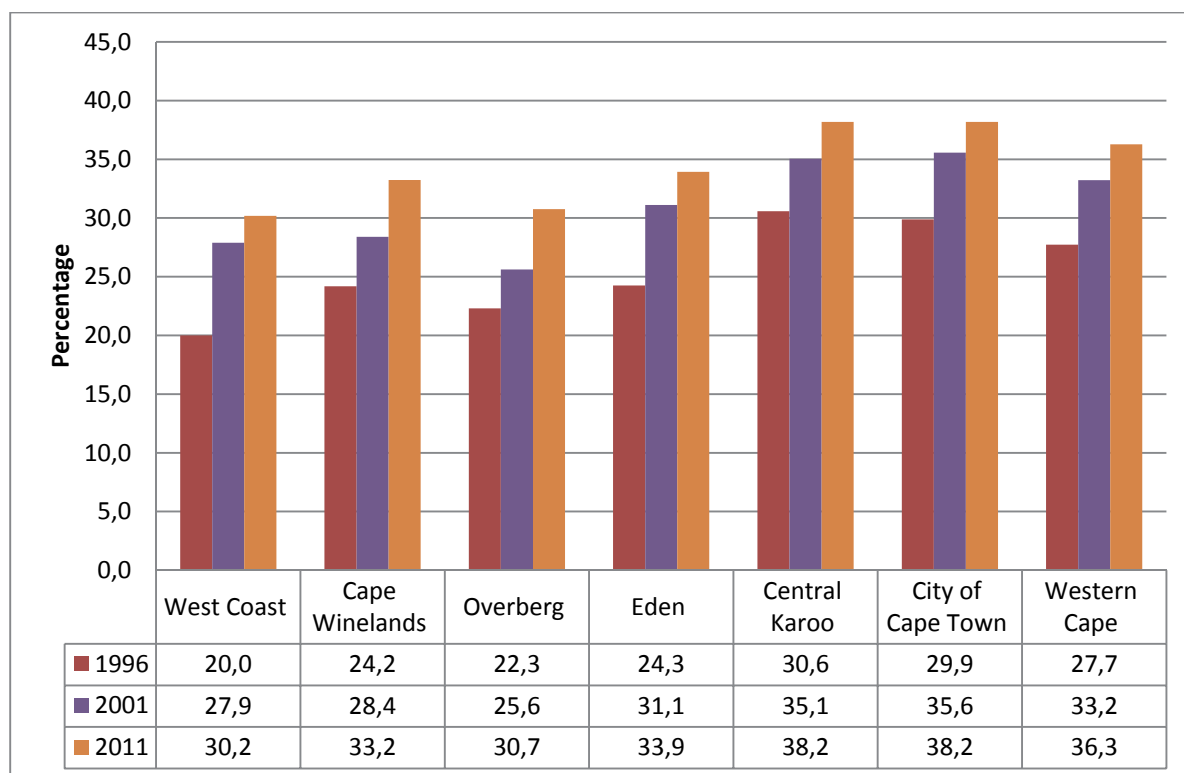


Figure 4.1 shows the average household size (AHS) in 1996, 2001 and 2011.

The figure indicates that:

- The City of Cape Town had an AHS that decreased from 3,9 in 1996 to 3,5 in 2011.
- Western Cape had an AHS that decreased from 4,0 in 1996 to 3,6 in 2011.
- In 2011, Overberg municipality had the smallest AHS of 3,3, and Cape Winelands municipality had the largest AHS of 4,0.
- In 2001, Overberg municipality had the smallest AHS of 3,6, and Central Karoo District Municipality had the largest AHS of 4,0.
- In 1996, Overberg and the City of Cape Town had the smallest AHS of 3,9 each, and the Cape Winelands municipality had the largest AHS of 4,3.

**Figure 4.2: Percentage of households headed by females by district, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011**



The results in Figure 4.2 indicate that:

- The proportion of households headed by females has increased amongst all districts between 1996 and 2011.
- The City of Cape Town and Central Karoo district municipality (each at 38,2%) reported the highest proportion of households headed by females in 2011.

## 4.2 Housing

### 4.2.1 Type of dwelling

**Figure 4.3: Percentage distribution of households by type of main dwelling and district municipality, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011**

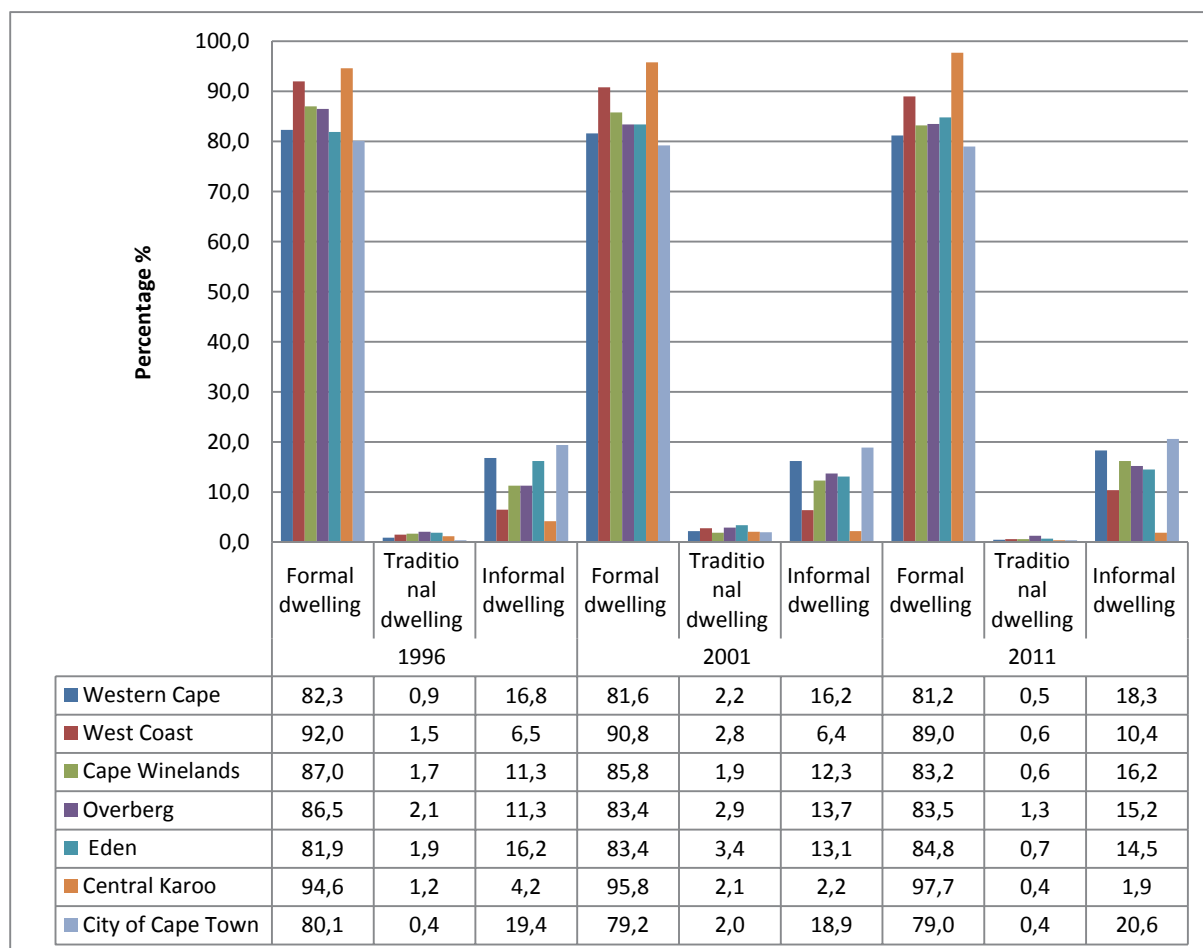


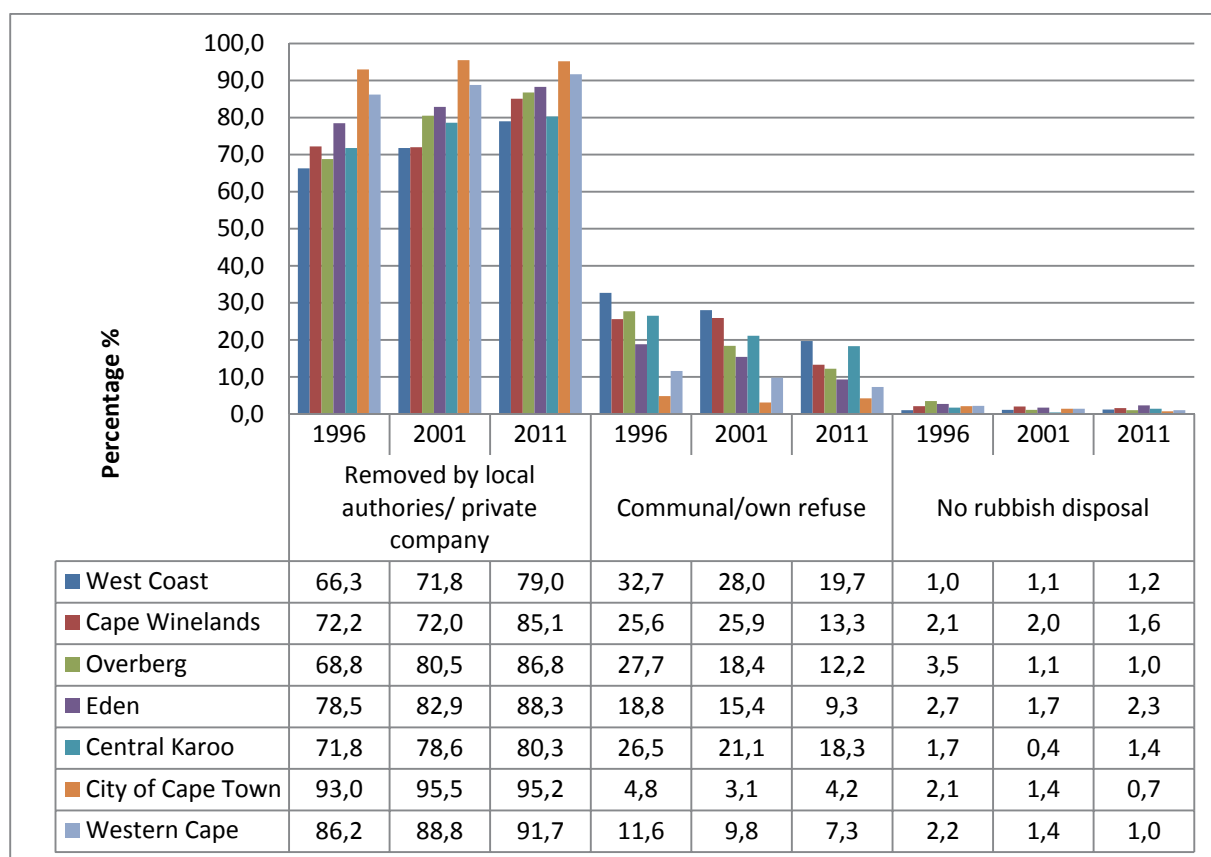
Figure 4.3 shows that:

- There had been a slight decrease, across all districts, in the proportion of households residing in formal dwellings in all district municipalities from 1996 to 2011, except for Central Karoo and Eden district municipalities.
- The proportion of households residing in informal dwellings has increased in all districts except in Eden and Central Karoo. The highest proportion of informal dwellings was recorded in the City of Cape Town (20,6%).



## 4.2.2 Refuse disposal

**Figure 4.4: Percentage distribution of households by type of refuse removal and district municipality, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011**



Source: Census 1996, 2001 and 2011

Figure 4.4 shows the percentage distribution of households by type of refuse disposal for Western Cape, according to the 1996, 2001 and 2011 census results.

The figure indicates that:

- There has been an increase across all districts, in the proportion of households where refuse had been removed by local authorities between 1996 and 2011.
- There has been a decrease across all districts, in the proportion of households making use of communal dumping facilities or getting rid of it themselves between 1996 and 2011.
- Only a small proportion of households across all districts did not have access to rubbish removal services between 1996 and 2011.

### 4.2.3 Toilet facilities

**Figure 4.5: Percentage distribution of households by type of toilet facility by district municipality, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011**

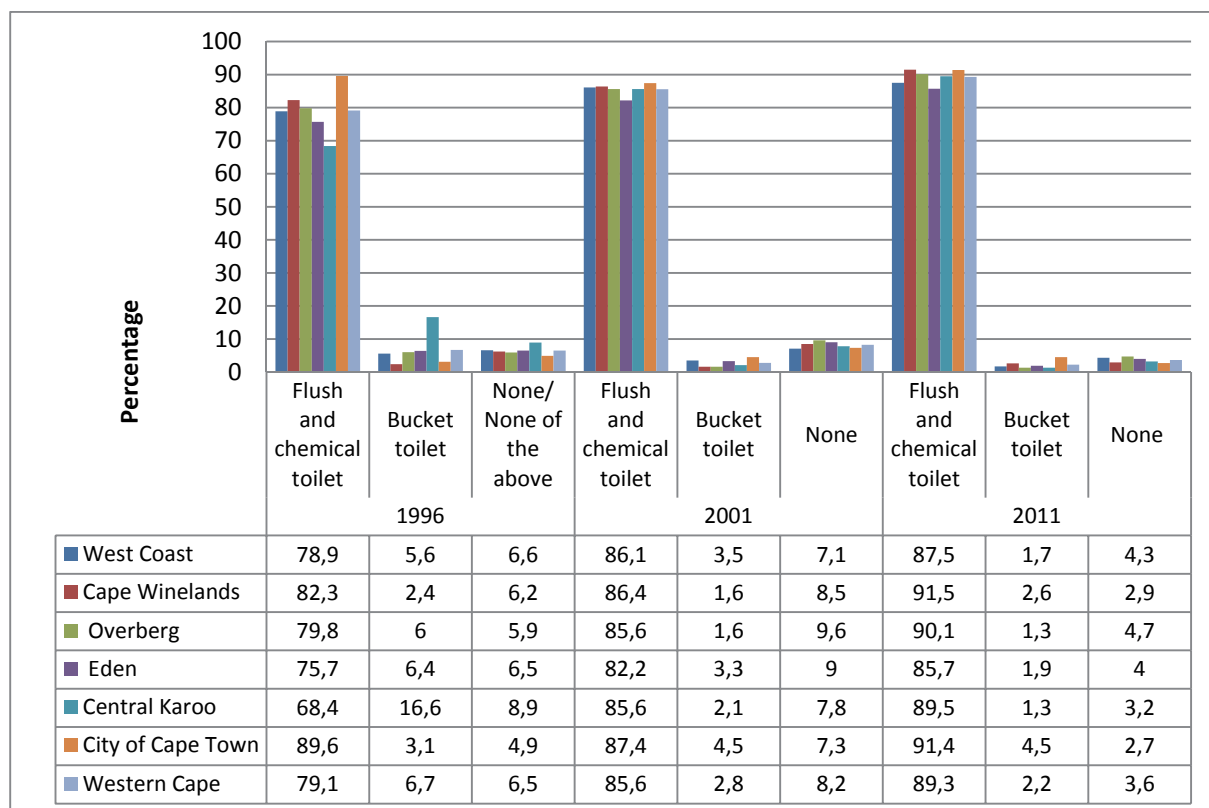


Figure 4.5 indicates that:

- There has been an increase across all districts, in the proportion of households making use of flush or chemical toilet facilities between 1996 and 2011.
- There has been an increase between 1996 and 2001 and a decrease between 2001 and 2011, across all districts, in the proportion of households making use of the bucket system. The highest decrease was recorded in Central Karoo from 16,6% in 1996 to 1,3% in 2011.

#### 4.2.4 Electricity for lighting, cooking, heating

**Figure 4.6: Percentage of households using electricity for lighting, cooking and heating by district municipality, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011**



Source: Census 1996, 2001 and 2011

The results in Figure 4.6 above indicate that:

- There has been an increase across all districts, in the proportion of households making use of electricity as main source of energy for lighting, cooking and heating, between 1996 and 2011.

## 4.2.5 Access to water

**Figure 4.7: Percentage of households that have access to piped water by district municipality, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011**

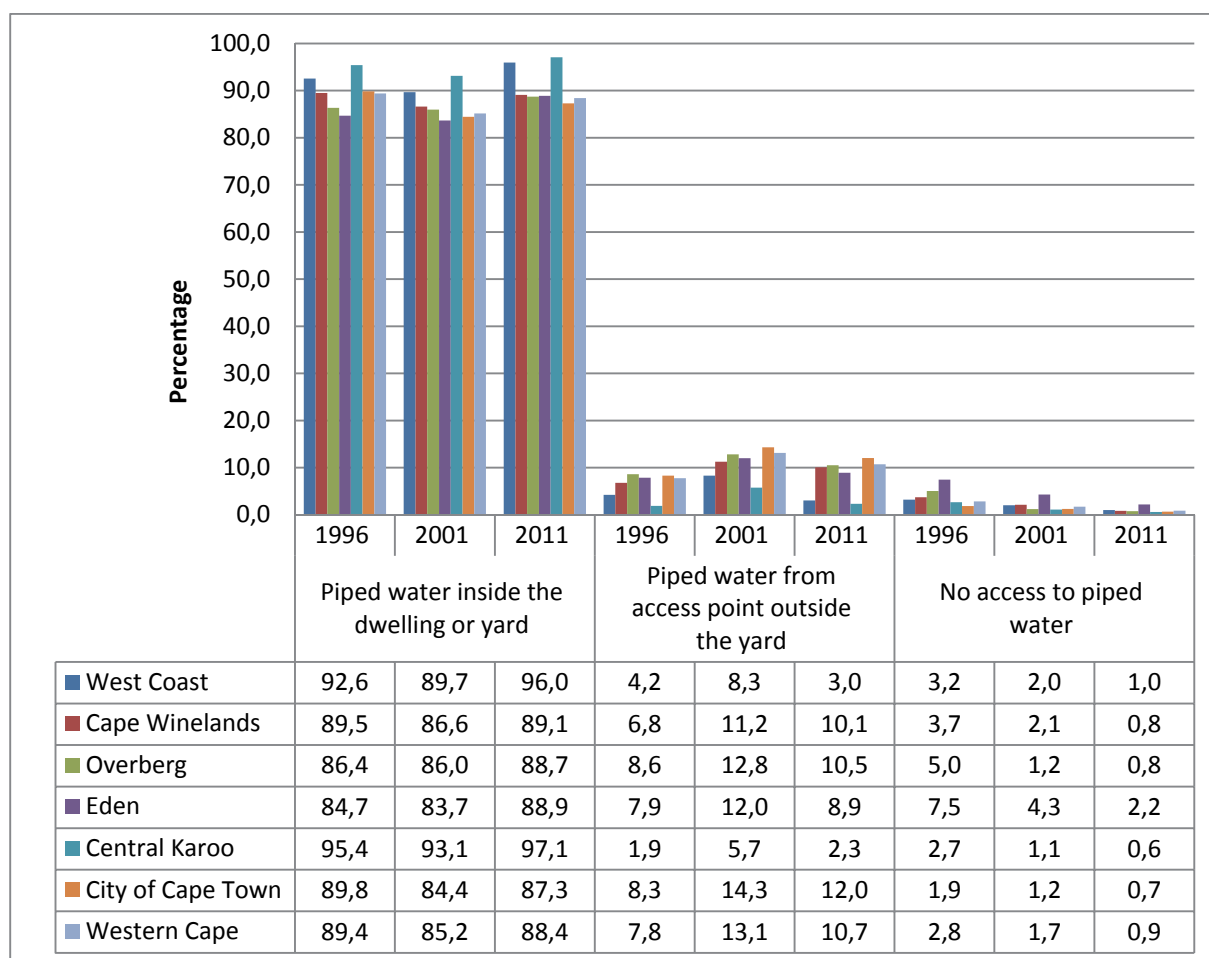


Figure 4.7 shows the percentage of households that have access to piped water in Western Cape, according to the 1996, 2001 and 2011 census results.

The figure shows that:

- Between 1996 and 2011, there has been an increase across all districts in the proportion of households making use of piped water in their dwellings.
- Between 1996 and 2001, there has been a decrease, and then an increase between 2001 and 2001, across all districts, in the proportion of households making use of piped water from an access point outside the yard of the dwelling that they reside at.
- There had been a decrease across all wards in the proportion of households not having access to piped water between 1996 and 2011.

### 4.3 Household goods

**Figure 4.8: Percentage of selected household goods by district municipality, censuses of 2001 and 2011**

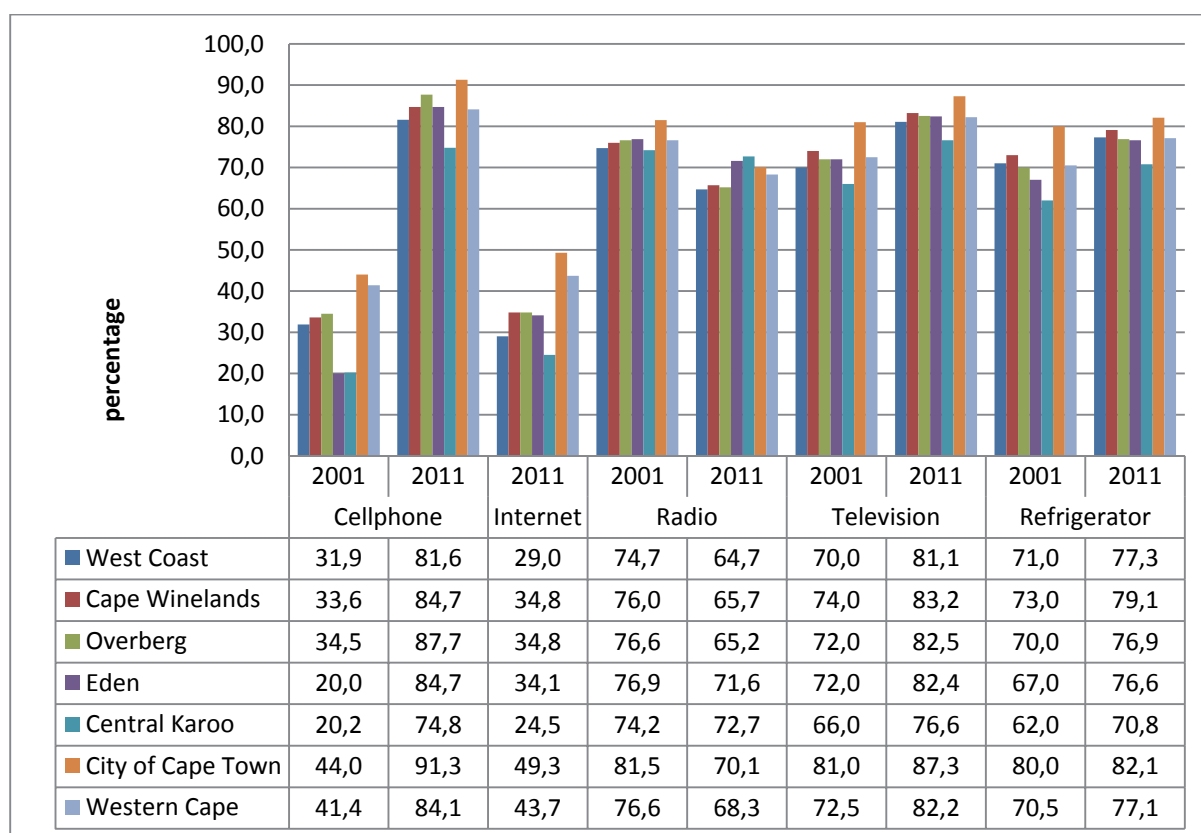


Figure 4.8 shows the number of households that make use of certain selected household goods, by district municipality.

The figure shows:

- A decline in the proportion of households owning radios in all district municipalities.
- An increase in the proportion of households owning cell phones, a television, and refrigerator in all district municipalities.
- The reduction in the passion for radios could be attributed to the increase in household televisions and Internet connectivity.

## Chapter 5: Conclusion

Western Cape had the highest omission rate for persons and households (18,6% and 17,8% respectively) compared to other provinces. Amongst all district municipalities in Western Cape, the City of Cape Town had the largest population density, followed by Cape Winelands.

Western Cape has shown a consistent increase in the percentage share of total population between 1996 and 2011, from 9,7% in 1996 to 10,1% in 2001 and to 11,2% in 2011. Compared to other provinces, Western Cape had a mixed population group profile: Coloured (48,8%), black African (32,9%) as well as white (15,7%).

Overberg municipality had the highest population increase (28,2%) between 1996 and 2001, followed by West Coast (20,3%). Results from 1996, 2001 and 2011 indicate that the largest population of people resided in the City of Cape Town with 64,8%, 65,0% and 64,2% respectively.

In 1996, the highest proportion of the population in Western Cape was between the ages of 0 and 34 years. Between 2001 and 2011, the highest proportion of the population was between the ages of 0 and 29 years. There has been a decrease in the dependency ratios between 1996 and 2011.

Most people in Western Cape are Afrikaans speaking (49,6%), followed by IsiXhosa (24,7%) and English (20,2%). The City of Cape Town had a fairly equal percentage of people speaking various first languages (Afrikaans at 35,7%, followed by IsiXhosa at 29,8% and English at 28,4%).

The percentage of learners attending school on a regular basis, across all district municipalities has increased.

Central Karoo had the highest percentage of people aged 20 years and older with no education, followed by West Coast and Cape Winelands. The City of Cape Town had the highest percentage of people aged 20 years and older with a higher education.

In 2011, the City of Cape Town had the highest unemployment rate (23,9%), followed by Central Karoo (23,1%) and Eden (22,5%). In 2011, Overberg had the highest percentage of employed persons (53,4%), followed by Cape Winelands (53,3%) and West Coast (52,6%).

In 2001 and 2011, Western Cape reported an average household size of 3,9 and 3,6 respectively. Western Cape also reported a slight increase between 2001 and 2011, in the proportion of households living in informal dwellings. There was an increase in the proportion of households where refuse had been removed by local authorities. The percentage of households using a communal dump or getting rid of their own refuse also decreased.

There has been an increase from 77,0% in 1996 to 87,2% in 2011 in the proportion of households making use of electricity for cooking, and from 85,7% in 1996 to 93,6% in 2011 for lighting in Western Cape. The same upward trend has been depicted for all district municipalities.

## Appendix

**Table 6.1: Population and percentage share by province**

Province	1996	2001	2011
Eastern Cape	6 147 244	6 278 651	6 562 053
Free State	2 633 504	2 706 775	2 745 590
Gauteng	7 834 125	9 388 854	12 272 263
KwaZulu-Natal	8 572 302	9 584 129	10 267 300
Limpopo	4 576 566	4 995 462	5 404 868
Mpumalanga	3 123 869	3 365 554	4 039 939
North West	2 727 223	2 984 098	3 509 953
Northern Cape	1 011 864	991 919	1 145 861
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>3 956 875</b>	<b>4 524 335</b>	<b>5 822 734</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>40 583 573</b>	<b>44 819 778</b>	<b>51 770 560</b>

**Table 6.2: Distribution of population by age and sex, South Africa**

Age group	1996		2001		2011	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0–4	2 216 763	2 226 858	2 223 731	2 226 085	2 867 585	2 817 867
5–9	2 333 563	2 335 160	2 425 804	2 427 751	2 425 181	2 394 570
10–14	2 308 759	2 345 341	2 518 956	2 542 961	2 344 275	2 250 611
15–19	2 050 213	2 130 503	2 453 079	2 528 642	2 498 572	2 504 905
20–24	1 917 918	2 064 435	2 099 293	2 195 230	2 694 646	2 679 896
25–29	1 663 064	1 792 664	1 899 124	2 035 814	2 542 682	2 516 635
30–34	1 463 499	1 610 702	1 594 488	1 746 412	2 036 206	1 992 804
35–39	1 284 955	1 368 800	1 441 507	1 630 264	1 709 347	1 758 420
40–44	1 030 597	1 108 028	1 233 632	1 385 832	1 402 328	1 546 291
45–49	813 816	863 710	967 604	1 119 776	1 195 740	1 424 543
50–54	600 477	668 418	769 499	868 521	1 011 349	1 206 940
55–59	483 678	586 258	552 323	652 943	811 950	985 458
60–64	352 053	538 483	444 510	620 784	612 364	773 404
65–69	304 013	454 874	304 763	483 164	401 548	556 256
70–74	195 119	287 044	232 547	398 922	293 498	454 832
75–79	141 844	235 583	136 436	231 101	165 283	315 984
80–84	62 072	116 831	90 835	180 111	100 694	222 222
85+	298 483	328 995	45 907	111 425	75 543	180 130



**Table 6.3: Distribution of population by age and sex, Western Cape**

Age group	1996		2001		2011	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0–4	191 148	188 876	204 553	200 989	288 052	276 748
5–9	191 798	189 621	205 336	203 870	231 828	228 333
10–14	191 164	191 841	210 029	211 923	221 782	217 061
15–19	174 325	175 894	217 575	228 671	235 421	244 701
20–24	196 033	201 220	210 504	220 328	292 007	291 543
25–29	186 602	191 627	209 971	215 830	299 476	293 072
30–34	171 115	177 443	191 773	201 055	245 789	235 812
35–39	142 999	150 405	174 944	186 539	219 196	217 442
40–44	115 549	124 346	146 544	160 856	193 282	201 755
45–49	93 176	98 546	112 348	125 208	164 540	183 326
50–54	71 303	76 564	91 071	99 069	137 624	155 061
55–59	58 209	63 351	67 073	75 291	105 257	122 841
60–64	45 228	54 408	54 581	64 310	81 580	96 978
65–69	35 144	42 490	38 985	48 766	56 107	69 103
70–74	22 769	30 995	27 328	37 051	40 357	52 837
75–79	13 901	21 530	16 275	25 036	24 135	35 806
80–84	6 962	13 966	9 091	15 649	13 253	23 182
85+	4 315	10 234	4 339	11 572	8 821	18 627

**Table 6.4: Age dependency ratios by province, 1996–2011**

Age group	1996		2001		2011	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0–4	2 216 763	2 226 858	2 223 731	2 226 085	2 867 585	2 817 867
5–9	2 333 563	2 335 160	2 425 804	2 427 751	2 425 181	2 394 570
10–14	2 308 759	2 345 341	2 518 956	2 542 961	2 344 275	2 250 611
15–19	2 050 213	2 130 503	2 453 079	2 528 642	2 498 572	2 504 905
20–24	1 917 918	2 064 435	2 099 293	2 195 230	2 694 646	2 679 896
25–29	1 663 064	1 792 664	1 899 124	2 035 814	2 542 682	2 516 635
30–34	1 463 499	1 610 702	1 594 488	1 746 412	2 036 206	1 992 804
35–39	1 284 955	1 368 800	1 441 507	1 630 264	1 709 347	1 758 420
40–44	1 030 597	1 108 028	1 233 632	1 385 832	1 402 328	1 546 291
45–49	813 816	863 710	967 604	1 119 776	1 195 740	1 424 543
50–54	600 477	668 418	769 499	868 521	1 011 349	1 206 940
55–59	483 678	586 258	552 323	652 943	811 950	985 458
60–64	352 053	538 483	444 510	620 784	612 364	773 404
65–69	304 013	454 874	304 763	483 164	401 548	556 256
70–74	195 119	287 044	232 547	398 922	293 498	454 832
75–79	141 844	235 583	136 436	231 101	165 283	315 984
80–84	62 072	116 831	90 835	180 111	100 694	222 222
85+	43 230	94 054	45 907	111 425	75 543	180 130

**Table 6.5: Distribution of the population aged 5–24 years attending school by district municipality, 1996, 2001 and 2011**

District municipality	1996		2001		2011	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
West Coast	50217	33517	61882	41397	76458	46615
Cape Winelands	132442	75111	163201	83980	172500	85994
Overberg	31935	21646	42431	28153	48348	27188
Eden	85975	49547	106930	60790	119332	59401
Central Karoo	13774	7466	15012	8667	16242	7792
City of Cape Town	615639	315959	726497	369297	788353	374529
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>929981</b>	<b>503245</b>	<b>1115954</b>	<b>592283</b>	<b>1221232</b>	<b>601519</b>

**Table 6.6: Disability status by district and sex**

District municipality	COMMUNICATION							
	No difficulty		Some difficulty		A lot of difficulty		Cannot do at all	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>98,8</b>	<b>99,0</b>	<b>0,8</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>0,1</b>
West Coast	98,6	98,7	0,9	0,9	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2
Cape Winelands	98,9	99,0	0,8	0,7	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
Overberg	98,9	98,9	0,8	0,8	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,2
Eden	98,7	98,8	0,9	0,8	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1
Central Karoo	98,3	98,4	1,1	1,0	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,3
City of Cape Town	98,9	99,0	0,8	0,7	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1

District municipality	HEARING							
	No difficulty		Some difficulty		A lot of difficulty		Cannot do at all	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>97,5</b>	<b>97,3</b>	<b>2,1</b>	<b>2,2</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>0,1</b>
West Coast	96,7	96,7	2,6	2,7	0,6	0,5	0,1	0,1
Cape Winelands	97,6	97,4	1,9	2,1	0,4	0,4	0,1	0,1
Overberg	97,0	97,0	2,4	2,4	0,5	0,5	0,1	0,1
Eden	96,8	96,8	2,6	2,6	0,5	0,5	0,1	0,1
Central Karoo	96,6	96,8	2,6	2,6	0,7	0,5	0,1	0,1
City of Cape Town	97,7	97,5	1,9	2,1	0,3	0,3	0,1	0,1

**Table 6.6: Disability status by district and sex (concluded)**

District municipality	REMEMBERING/CONCENTRATING							
	No difficulty		Some difficulty		A lot of difficulty		Cannot do at all	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>97,8</b>	<b>97,5</b>	<b>1,6</b>	<b>2,0</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>0,1</b>
West Coast	97,5	97,1	1,9	2,2	0,5	0,5	0,2	0,2
Cape Winelands	98,1	97,9	1,4	1,6	0,4	0,4	0,2	0,2
Overberg	97,9	97,6	1,6	1,8	0,4	0,4	0,1	0,1
Eden	97,5	97,0	1,9	2,3	0,5	0,5	0,2	0,2
Central Karoo	97,0	96,7	2,2	2,6	0,7	0,5	0,2	0,2
City of Cape Town	97,9	97,5	1,6	2,0	0,4	0,4	0,1	0,1

District municipality	SEEING							
	No difficulty		Some difficulty		A lot of difficulty		Cannot do at all	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>92,1</b>	<b>88,9</b>	<b>6,8</b>	<b>9,5</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>1,4</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>0,1</b>
West Coast	90,8	88,6	7,8	9,7	1,3	1,6	0,1	0,1
Cape Winelands	92,2	89,6	6,6	8,7	1,1	1,5	0,1	0,2
Overberg	92,0	89,5	6,8	8,9	1,1	1,4	0,1	0,1
Eden	91,1	88,5	7,5	9,7	1,3	1,7	0,1	0,2
Central Karoo	90,4	88,0	7,8	9,6	1,7	2,2	0,2	0,2
City of Cape Town	92,4	88,9	6,7	9,7	0,8	1,3	0,1	0,1

District municipality	SELF CARE							
	No difficulty		Some difficulty		A lot of difficulty		Cannot do at all	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>97,8</b>	<b>97,9</b>	<b>1,1</b>	<b>1,1</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>0,7</b>
West Coast	97,1	97,2	1,4	1,4	0,4	0,4	1,0	1
Cape Winelands	97,8	97,9	1,0	1,0	0,3	0,3	0,9	0,8
Overberg	98,0	98,0	1,1	1,1	0,3	0,3	0,6	0,5
Eden	97,1	97,2	1,3	1,3	0,4	0,4	1,2	1,1
Central Karoo	96,3	96,5	1,7	1,7	0,8	0,6	1,2	1,3
City of Cape Town	98,1	96,6	1,0	1,6	0,3	0,5	0,6	1,3

District municipality	WALKING OR CLIMBING STAIRS							
	No difficulty		Some difficulty		A lot of difficulty		Cannot do at all	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>97,4</b>	<b>96,9</b>	<b>1,8</b>	<b>2,2</b>	<b>0,6</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>0,3</b>
West Coast	96,8	96,5	2,2	2,4	0,8	0,8	0,3	0,3
Cape Winelands	97,4	97,0	1,6	2,0	0,6	0,7	0,3	0,3
Overberg	97,0	96,7	2,1	2,3	0,7	0,7	0,3	0,3
Eden	96,6	96,3	2,3	2,6	0,8	0,8	0,3	0,3
Central Karoo	96,0	95,7	2,5	2,8	1,1	1,1	0,4	0,4
City of Cape Town	97,6	97,0	1,6	2,1	0,5	0,6	0,3	0,2

**Table 6.7: Unemployment rate (official definition) by district municipality, 1996, 2001 and 2011**

District municipality	1996		2001		2011	
	Employed	Unemployed	Employed	Unemployed	Employed	Unemployed
West Coast	91 271	9 888	107 285	17 212	141 117	24 204
Cape Winelands	207 265	33 433	221 546	49 803	289 765	47 487
Overberg	60 311	6 220	71 704	16 341	93 061	19 011
Eden	119 067	28 595	136 719	49 190	175 055	50 787
Central Karoo	14 023	4 173	13 565	7 685	17 460	5 254
City of Cape Town	904 120	219 896	938 903	386 764	1 294 239	405 989

**Table 6.8: Average household size by district municipality, 1996, 2001 and 2011**

District municipality	1996	2001	2011
West Coast	4,2	3,8	3,7
Cape Winelands	4,3	4,2	4,0
Overberg	3,9	3,6	3,3
Eden	4,2	3,8	3,5
Central Karoo	4,5	4,0	3,7
City of Cape Town	3,9	3,8	3,5

**Table 6.9: Distribution of household by type of main dwelling and district municipality, 1996, 2001 and 2011**

District municipality	Formal dwelling			Traditional dwelling			Informal dwelling		
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
West Coast	51 030	66 405	93 832	849	2 073	631	3 618	4 689	11 017
Cape Winelands	111 751	127 730	163 078	2 179	2 898	1 198	14 492	18 276	31 652
Overberg	35 227	47 034	63 252	868	1 631	986	4 618	7 702	11 554
Eden	73 111	99 108	137 447	1 738	4 088	1 106	14 434	15 575	23 591
Central Karoo	11 473	14 356	18 495	144	308	85	505	323	357
City of Cape Town	516 693	599 471	837 532	2 850	14 769	3 767	125 204	142 981	218 780

**Table 6.10: Distribution of households by type of refuse removal and district municipality, 1996, 2001 and 2011**

District municipality	1996					2001					2011				
	Removed by local authority at least once a week	Removed by local authority less often	Communal refuse dump	Own refuse dump	No rubbish disposal	Removed by local authority at least once a week	Removed by local authority less often	Communal refuse dump	Own refuse dump	No rubbish disposal	Removed by local authority at least once a week	Removed by local authority less often	Communal refuse dump	Own refuse dump	No rubbish disposal
West Coast	36 264	426	5 435	12 494	491	52 104	272	1 943	18 659	472	81 686	1 846	2 690	18 176	1 289
Cape Winelands	90 322	1 814	15 609	17 111	2 692	105 655	1 898	11 706	27 022	3 047	158 426	7 934	7 560	18 426	3 108
Overberg	26 853	697	4 276	6 818	1 371	44 744	943	1 336	9 099	603	64 246	1 479	1 630	7 589	786
Eden	68 410	939	1 923	14 705	2 376	98 430	494	1 437	16 930	2 014	141 772	1 255	2 852	12 219	3 799
Central Karoo	8 096	24	414	2 585	43	11 751	43	205	2 955	55	15 018	201	312	3 163	261
City of Cape Town	578 213	20 481	9 617	21 549	13 465	717 028	8 474	9 532	13 965	10 485	1 007 289	7 261	29 613	14 682	7 209

**Table 6.11: Distribution of households using electricity for lighting, cooking and heating by district municipality, 1996, 2001 and 2011**

District municipality	1996			2001			2011		
	Cooking	Heating	Lighting	Cooking	Heating	Lighting	Cooking	Heating	Lighting
West Coast	40 370	37 738	46 177	58 155	54 535	64 523	95 494	74 719	100 810
Cape Winelands	98 350	89 256	111 097	118 875	107 678	131 445	174 155	134 833	183 976
Overberg	28 362	27 294	33 881	42 686	39 933	47 477	62 824	47 157	70 382
Eden	59 145	55 024	71 222	86 498	81 940	102 025	135 590	95 139	149 435
Central Karoo	6 034	5 183	9 750	9 369	8 039	12 590	15 574	12 586	17 048
City of Cape Town	520 154	488 822	565 843	608 568	569 335	674 231	936 255	672 890	1 004 328
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>752 414</b>	<b>703 317</b>	<b>837 969</b>	<b>924 151</b>	<b>861 461</b>	<b>1 032 291</b>	<b>1 419 892</b>	<b>1 037 326</b>	<b>1 525 980</b>

**Table 6.12: Distribution of households by toilet facility and district municipality in Western Cape, 1996–2011**

District municipality	1996			2001			2011		
	Flush or chemical toilet	Pit latrine	Bucket latrine	Flush or chemical toilet	Pit latrine	Bucket latrine	Flush or chemical toilet	Pit latrine	Bucket latrine
West Coast	44 265	5 014	3 152	63 253	2 408	2 552	93 459	1 530	1 832
Cape Winelands	107 377	11 850	3 175	129 036	5 238	2 347	181 418	1 375	5 171
Overberg	32 798	3 425	2 464	48 558	1 864	880	69 274	1 232	972
Eden	68 162	10 302	5 759	96 839	7 753	3 916	140 751	10 063	3 195
Central Karoo	8 365	748	2 044	12 876	650	308	17 075	950	253
City of Cape Town	582 235	15 464	20 458	664 043	6 327	33 946	976 177	4 120	48 509
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>843 202</b>	<b>46 803</b>	<b>37 051</b>	<b>1 014 605</b>	<b>24 239</b>	<b>43 950</b>	<b>1 478 154</b>	<b>19 270</b>	<b>59 932</b>

**Table 6.13: Distribution of households by access to piped water and district municipality, 1996, 2001 and 2011**

District municipality	Piped water inside the dwelling/ yard			Piped water from access point outside the yard			No access to piped water		
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
West Coast	51 925	65 868	102 480	2 371	6 105	3 230	1 808	1 476	1 071
Cape Winelands	116 813	129 373	176 642	8 863	16 792	19 961	4 843	3 165	1 662
Overberg	35 502	48 763	68 486	3 535	7 283	8 123	2 073	680	586
Eden	76 307	99 830	145 901	7 080	14 342	14 622	6 723	5 134	3 587
Central Karoo	11 690	13 980	18 517	233	862	446	328	168	112
City of Cape Town	583 712	641 336	932 696	53 885	108 711	128 658	12 063	9 438	7 219
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>875 949</b>	<b>999 149</b>	<b>1 444 721</b>	<b>75 968</b>	<b>154 094</b>	<b>175 041</b>	<b>27 839</b>	<b>20 061</b>	<b>14 238</b>

## **Terms and definitions**

### **Census (Population Census)**

The process of counting the number of people, at a given point in time in a country, and collecting information about their demographic, social and economic characteristics. After data collection, the process includes the processing, analysis and dissemination of the information collected.

### **Census night**

The night before Census day. It is the decisive point of time for being included in the Census (midnight on that night).

### **De facto census**

A census in which people are enumerated according to where they were on Census night. In this case, at midnight on the night of 9/10 October 2011.

### **De jure census**

A census in which people are enumerated according to where they usually live.

### **Bucket toilet system**

A toilet system with a pail or other removable receptacle placed directly under the toilet seat, and where no water or chemicals are used.

### **Disability**

Difficulties encountered in functioning due to body impairments or activity limitation, with or without assistive devices.

### **Dwelling unit**

Structure or part of a structure or group of structures occupied or meant to be occupied by one or more than one household. Includes structure or part of a structure which is vacant and/or under construction, but can be lived in at the time of the survey. Includes units in collective living quarters, unlike housing units. Dwelling units may therefore comprise housing units plus units in collective living quarters when applicable. (Examples of each are a house, a group of huts, and a flat.)

A dwelling unit has a separate entrance from outside or from a common space, as in a block of flats. Premises that are not intended for use as living quarters, but used for human habitation at the time of the census, such as a barn, warehouse, etc., are also classified as dwelling units for census purposes.

### **Emigrant**

A person who leaves a country with the intention of staying in the country of arrival.

### **Employed**

Persons who work for pay; profit or family gain in the reference period.



**Enumeration area**

An enumeration area (EA) is the smallest geographical unit (piece of land) into which the country is divided for census or survey purposes. EAs typically contain between 100 and 250 households. Each EA is expected to have clearly defined boundaries.

**Formal dwelling**

A structure built according to approved plans, i.e. house on a separate stand, flat or apartment, townhouse, room in a backyard or rooms or flatlet elsewhere.

**Health and functioning**

Whether a person has difficulty in seeing, hearing, communicating, walking or climbing stairs, remembering or concentrating, and self-care such as washing all over, dressing or feeding.

**Household**

A household is 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. Note that a household is not necessarily the same as a family.

**Household head**

A person recognised as such by household, usually the main decision-maker, or the person who owns or rents the dwelling, or the person who is the main breadwinner. The head can be either male or female. If two people are equal decision-makers, the oldest can be named as the household head.

**Household income**

All receipts by all members of a household, in cash and in kind, in exchange for employment, or in return for capital investment, or receipts obtained from other sources such as pension.

**Immigrant**

A person who enters a country from another country with the intention of staying in that country.

**In-migrants**

A person who moves from one part of a country to another part with the intention of staying where they move to. This person would be regarded as an in-migrant at the place where they move to.

**Informal dwelling**

Makeshift structure not approved by a local authority and not intended as a permanent dwelling. Typically built with found materials (corrugated iron, cardboard, plastic, etc.). Contrasted with formal dwelling and traditional dwelling.

**Labour absorption rate**

The proportion of the working-age population that is employed.

**Labour force**

All employed and unemployed persons of working age.

**Labour force participation rate**

Labour force as a percentage of the working-age population.

**Not economically active**

Persons who were neither employed or unemployed (e.g. full-time students; retired persons; and homemakers who did not want to work).

**Out-migrants**

A person who moves from one part of a country to another part with the intention of staying where they move to. This person would be regarded as an out-migrant at the place where they move from.

**Post-enumeration survey**

A sample survey conducted immediately after a census to evaluate the census. Results are used to make adjustments for the census undercount or overcount.

**Sex**

Biological distinction between males and females.

**Traditional dwelling**

A dwelling made primarily of clay, mud, reeds or other locally available natural materials. This is a general term that includes huts, rondavels, etc. Such dwellings can be found as single units or in clusters.

**Unemployed (official definition)**

Persons who did not work, but who looked for work and were available to work in the reference period.

**Unemployment rate**

Unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force.

**Unspecified**

All cases whereby an answer was expected but was left blank during enumeration.

**Wattle and daub**

Traditional construction method whereby walls are built with wooden sticks/poles and covered with mud or a mixture of mud and clay.

**Working-age population**

Persons aged 15–64 years.

