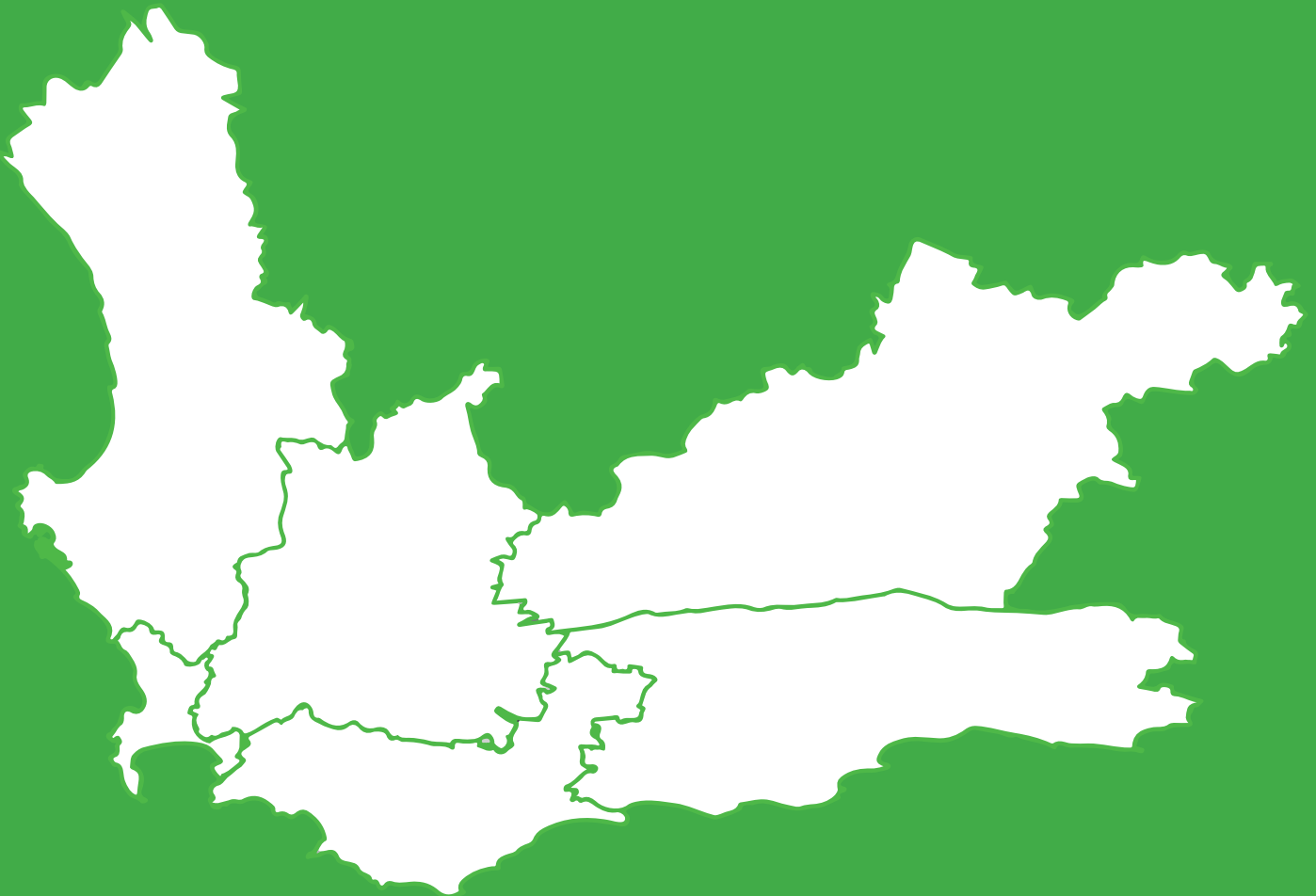




**CENSUS
2022**

Provincial Profile: Western Cape



IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS



stats sa
Department:
Statistics South Africa
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



PROVINCIAL PROFILE: WESTERN CAPE
CENSUS 2022

Provincial Profile: Western Cape / Statistics South Africa

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

© Statistics South Africa, 2024

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

Provincial Profile: Western Cape / Statistics South Africa, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa

Report number: 03-01-70

96 pp

ISBN: **978-0-621- 52136-8**

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

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

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

For technical enquiries, please contact:

Amos Moto
Tel.: 012 406 3391
Email: AmosMo@statssa.gov.za

Or

Mthombolwazi Dimbaza
Tel.: 021 432 1040
Email: MthombolwaziD@statssa.gov.za

PREFACE

This report forms part of a series of publications generated from the recently conducted Census 2022. It is the third volume following on the provincial profiles based on Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016. A report has been compiled for each of the nine provinces to profile the uniqueness of each province in terms of population dynamics, socio-economic development as well as progress in addressing challenges relating to access to basic services rendered in the provinces. This report profiles indicators for Western Cape province.

The report provides statistics disaggregated at municipal level based on the 2021 municipal boundaries. All indicators where Census 2022 data have been compared with other censuses, data for the latter were aligned to the 2021 municipal boundaries. The publication profiles various themes, including population characteristics, demographics, education, migration, disability prevalence and access to basic services.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R. Maluleke', with a stylized, cursive script.

Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General

Contents

PREFACE	iii
LIST OF TABLES	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
LIST OF MAPS	vii
Abbreviations and acronyms	viii
Chapter 1: Introduction	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 How the count was done	1
1.2.1 Census 2022 project planning and implementation committees	4
1.2.2 Census management and operational structures	4
1.2.3 High-level Census 2022 process flow	8
1.3 Exclusions	9
1.3.1 Variables and themes not in the public domain	9
1.3.2 Households	10
1.3.3 Homeless and institution-based populations	10
Chapter 2: Population characteristics	11
2.1 Introduction	11
2.2 Population distribution	11
2.3 Population density	15
2.4 Age and sex structure	16
2.5 Sex ratio	24
2.6 Population group	26
2.7 Marital status	28
2.8 Language	30
2.9 Religion	31
2.10 Conclusion	32
Chapter 3: Migration	33
3.1 Introduction	33
3.2 Conclusion	36
Chapter 4: Education	37
4.1 Introduction	37
4.2 Educational attendance	37
4.3 Early childhood development	38
4.4 Level of education	39
4.5 Field of education	43
4.6 Conclusion	45
Chapter 5: General health and functioning	46
5.1 Introduction	46

5.2 Type of domain and degree of difficulty in functioning.....	47
5.3 Disability prevalence	48
5.4 Conclusion	48
Chapter 6: Household characteristics and access to services.....	49
6.1 Introduction	49
6.2 Household size.....	49
6.3 Household headship and composition	50
6.4 Housing	53
6.5 Ownership of household goods	71
6.6 Access to internet.....	73
6.7 Conclusion	75
References	77
Appendices	78
Appendix 1: Geography of South Africa.....	78
7.1 Provincial boundary changes: 2011 to 2018.....	78
7.2 District municipal changes (2011–2018).....	78
7.3 Western Cape	81
Appendix 2	84
Appendix 3	85
Appendix 4	86
Appendix 5	88

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Population distribution by province, Census 1996 - 2022	11
Table 2.2: Distribution of population by district and local municipality, Census 2011 - 2022	12
Table 2.3: Population density by local municipality, Census 2011 - 2022	15
Table 2.4: Distribution of population by functional age groups, district and local municipality, Census 2022	20
Table 2.5: Dependency ratio by district and local municipality, Census 2011 - 2022.....	21
Table 2.6: Sex ratio by province, Census 1996 - 2022	24
Table 2.7: Sex ratio by district and local municipality, Census 2011 - 2022.....	24
Table 2.8: Distribution of population by population group, district and local municipality, Census 2022	27
Table 2.9: Distribution of population aged 12 years and older by marital status, district and local municipality, Census 2022	29
Table 2.10: Distribution of population aged one year and older by language most often spoken in the household, Census 2011 - 2022	30
Table 2.11: Distribution of population by religious affiliation, Census 2022	31
Table 3.1: Distribution of population by province of birth and province of usual residence, Census 2022	33
Table 3.2: Percentage distribution of population by place of birth, district and local municipality, Census 2011 - 2022	35
Table 3.3: Distribution of population born outside South Africa by region of birth, Census 2011 - 2022	36
Table 4.1: Distribution of population aged 5–24 years attending an educational institution by district and local municipality, Census 2011 - 2022	37
Table 4.2: Distribution of population aged 0–5 years by ECD institution attendance status, district and local municipality, Census 2022.....	39
Table 4.3: Distribution of population aged 20 years and older by highest level of education completed, district and local municipality, Census 2022	41
Table 4.4: Distribution of persons aged 20 years and older by field of education and sex, Census 2022	43
Table 4.5: Distribution of persons aged 20 years and older by field of education and population group, Census 2022	44
Table 5.1: Distribution of persons aged five years and older by type and degree of difficulty in functional domain, Census 2011 - 2022	47
Table 5.2: Disability prevalence for persons aged five years and older by age groups and district, Census 2022	48
Table 6.1: Distribution of population, households and average household size by district and local municipality, Census 2011 - 2022	49
Table 6.2: Distribution of households by sex of household head and district, Census 2022	50
Table 6.3: Distribution of households by age of household head, district and local municipality, Census 2011 - 2022	52
Table 6.4: Distribution of households by type of main dwelling, district and local municipality, Census 2022	54
Table 6.5: Distribution of households by tenure status, district and local municipality, Census 2022..	56
Table 6.6: Distribution of households residing in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings by district and local municipality, Census 2022.....	58
Table 6.7: Distribution of households with access to piped water inside the dwelling/yard by district and local municipality, Census 2011 - 2022	60
Table 6.8: Distribution of households by reliability of water supply in the last 12 months by district and local municipality, Census 2022.....	61
Table 6.9: Distribution of households by main type of toilet facility, district and local municipality, Census 2022	63
Table 6.10: Distribution of households by main source of energy used for lighting, district and local municipality, Census 2022	66

Table 6.11: Distribution of households by main source of energy used for cooking, district and local municipality, Census 2022	68
Table 6.12: Distribution of households by type of refuse removal, district and local municipality, Census 2022	69
Table 7.1: Geographical land area per province (2011–2018)	78
Table 7.2: District municipality boundary and name change in Western Cape, 2011–2018	79
Table 7.3: List of local municipalities	83

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Census 2022 high-level process flow	8
Figure 2.1: Percentage distribution of population by province and sex, Census 2022	17
Figure 2.2: Percentage distribution of population by five year age groups, Census 2011 - 2022	18
Figure 2.3: Western Cape population pyramid, Census 2011 (transparent) and 2022 (grey shaded) .	19
Figure 2.4: Distribution of youth (15-34 years) by district, Census 1996 - 2022.....	22
Figure 2.5: Distribution of youth (15-34 years) by sex and district, Census 1996 - 2022	23
Figure 2.6: Percentage distribution by population group, Census 2011 - 2022.....	26
Figure 4.1: Percentage of population aged 20 years and older with no schooling by district, Census 2022	42
Figure 6.1: Percentage of female-headed households by district municipality, Census 2022	51
Figure 6.2: Percentage of households residing in informal dwellings by province, Census 2011 - 2022	55
Figure 6.3: Percentage of households with access to piped water inside the dwelling/yard by province, Census 2011 - 2022	59
Figure 6.4: Percentage of households with access to a flush toilet by province, Census 2011 - 2022	62
Figure 6.5: Percentage of households with no access to a toilet facility by district and local municipality, Census 2022	65
Figure 6.6: Percentage of households with no refuse removal by district municipality, Census 2022 .	70
Figure 6.7: Percentage of households by ownership of selected household goods in South Africa and Western Cape, Census 2011 - 2022.....	71
Figure 6.8: Percentage of households by ownership of selected household goods and population group of household head, Census 2022	72
Figure 6.9: Percentage of households with access to internet by province, Census 2011 - 2022	73
Figure 6.10: Percentage of households with access to internet by district and local municipality, Census 2022	74

LIST OF MAPS

Map 2.1: Distribution of population by local municipality, Census 2022	13
Map 2.2: Population growth rates by local municipality, Census 2011 - 2022	14
Map 7.1: District council boundary changes, 2011–2018	79
Map 7.2: Municipal boundary changes between 2011 and 2018	81
Map 7.3: Municipality boundary changes in Western Cape.....	82

Abbreviations and acronyms

CAPI	Computer-assisted personal interview
CATI	Computer-assisted telephone interview
CAWI	Computer-assisted web interview
CEESD	Census End-to-End Systems Development
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease
DCC	District Census Coordinator
EAs	Enumeration Areas
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EXCO	Executive Council
FLOS	Field logistics management tool
FOO	Field Operations Officer
FTSM	Facilities, Transport and Security Management
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HO	Head Office
ICT	Information, Communication and Technology
IT	Information Technology
MRC	Medical Research Council
MYPE	Mid-year Population Estimates
NAC	National Advisory Committee
NATJOC	National Joint Operations Committee
NGOs	Non-governmental organisations
NPR	National Population Register
PCMA	Publicity, Community Mobilisation and Advocacy
PIQA	Provincial Integration and Quality Assurance
PMO	Project Management Office
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PROVJOCS	Provincial Joint Operations Committees
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Programme
SA	South Africa
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SCM	Supply Chain Management
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WG	Washington Group

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Introduction

The Western Cape, located at the southernmost tip of South Africa, is a vibrant province known for its diverse attractions and economic significance. Cape Town, the legislative capital of South Africa, is nestled within this province, offering a blend of urban sophistication and natural beauty. Renowned for its stunning beaches, majestic mountains, and lush vineyards, the Western Cape is a premier tourism destination. It is also home to the iconic Table Mountain, one of the New Seven Wonders of the World.

The province boasts several prestigious universities, including the University of Cape Town, Stellenbosch University, and the University of the Western Cape, making it a hub for academic excellence and innovation.

Economically, the Western Cape is the third largest contributor to the South African economy, with a growth rate surpassing the national average (2,6% vs. 1,9%). The province's GDP is primarily driven by the financial services sector (30%), manufacturing (16%), and trade (15%). Additionally, the province is home to Robben Island, a UNESCO World Heritage site known for its historical significance during the apartheid era, which now serves as a major tourist attraction.

Culturally, the Western Cape is richly diverse. The majority of the population is coloured, followed by black Africans. Afrikaans is the most widely spoken household language, followed by isiXhosa and English. This report utilizes census data to provide insights into the province's demographic distribution, growth trends, and service delivery across its various districts and municipalities.

1.2 How the count was done

In South Africa, once in ten years, the census presents an opportunity for the country to obtain data on key population, household and demographic indicators such as population size, age and sex structure, and geographical distribution across the country. Population and housing censuses provide the population denominators for a number of socio-economic, health and other indicators and renews the basis for revising population estimates and projections for another ten years, and beyond. Censuses provide data at various levels of planning, essential in assisting the country and global monitor development programs. Census data are fundamental for informed planning, policy-formulation and decision-making in various sectors as nations address socio-economic and service delivery challenges. This includes building and maintaining critical infrastructure such as hospitals and schools. The census data are also critical in determining budgetary allocations for various spheres of government.

In the Census 2022 planning phase, project goals and objectives were outlined and strategic direction of conducting a digital census defined and ensuring that all dependencies between the different phases

and role players were identified, potential risks highlighted and control measures put in place to minimise adverse effects. This facilitated effective integration and implementation of various activities by ensuring that each phase was properly managed through census structure that was put in place. During the planning phase, all work streams namely Project Management Office (PMO), Secretariat, Census Inputs and Outputs, Data Operations, Governance, Corporate Services, Census Geography (Frame Update), Information Technology (IT), Census End-to-End Systems Development (CEESD), Publicity, Community Mobilisation and Advocacy, Field Logistics and Specification Development; and Provincial Coordination and Quality Assurance were established. The Census workstreams prepared operational plans which provided detailed lists of activities that were undertaken to achieve specific objectives and outputs as profiled in the Census 2022 Project Charter.

The goal of the Census 2022 project was to count everyone within the borders of South Africa without omission and duplication. Census 2022 key objectives were linked to three questions:

- **How many are we?** Determining population size per locality/area, a critical indicator used for resource allocation, measurement of the extent of service delivery, decision-making and budgeting, among others.
- **Who are we?** Census 2022 data provide the current picture in terms of population dynamics of the South African population, including demographics and some socio-economic characteristics. The information on population characteristics such as age and sex composition, educational attainment and employment status is pertinent to planning and resource allocation.
- **Where do we live?** Census 2022 data provide insights on living conditions of South Africans in terms of the number of households, average household sizes, the type of dwelling structures (housing), access to water, availability of essential services and facilities, access to internet, etc. This information is critical in understanding and addressing development challenges at all levels of geography and communities.

Central to answering the three questions is how the information was collected in Census 2022 and how regional and international standards and guidelines in census undertaking including compliance with the United Nations *Principles and Recommendations of the Population Census*, a set of guidelines issued every ten years to facilitate the implementation of censuses across countries. Other international standards include:

- Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics;¹
- Handbook on Census management; and
- Handbook on Population and Housing Census Editing, among others.

Adhering to international standards allows not only for international and regional comparisons – it is also a measure of national capabilities to implement them. If particular circumstances within a country require a departure from international standards, every effort should be made to explain these

¹ Adopted by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in its resolution 2013/21 of 24 July 2013 and endorsed by the General Assembly of the United Nations in its resolution 68/261 of 29 January 2014, available at: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/dnss/gp/fundprinciples.aspx>

departures in the census publications and to indicate how the national presentation can be adapted to the international standards.²

Critical to note in how Census 2022 was conducted is the effect of COVID-19 pandemic on census planning, processes, data collection methods and enumeration period. The effect of the pandemic was twofold, affecting the rollout of the census exercise and the responsiveness of the populace. With respect to the census operations, there were among others: disruptions in the census planning and preparations, no matter how far the implementation had reached; postponement of the census; uncertainties about when preparatory activities could resume and when the census could actually take place; repeat of some programmes already conducted, for example pre-tests and pilot censuses; increased costs from having to comply with the different requirements of the restrictions from the alerts and introduction of personal protective equipment (PPE); and the necessity of adopting new approaches not previously envisaged, including for example restriction of training to virtual training mode. The repeated COVID-19 pandemic waves in South Africa led to the implementation of strict regulations in population movement and interactions between and across households. The restrictions brought interruptions in the census project activities forcing Stats SA to postpone the census from October 2021 to February 2022. The pandemic partly presented the organisation with an opportunity for innovation, though at greater cost in time, financial resources, skills and capacity requirements. It also created the opportunity to harness the benefits of the changing pace of multi-mode data collection approach. Despite COVID-19 interruptions processes, methods, tools and systems/applications were tested and implemented. In preparation for Census 2022, a multi-mode data collection approach was adopted and tested in various tests including Census Pilot, before implementation during the main census. Three methods of data collection were used in this census, namely:

1. Face to face interviews – Computer-assisted personal interview (CAPI);
2. Telephonic interviews – Computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI); and
3. Computer-assisted web interview (CAWI).

Use of multi-mode data collection approach became an advantage in conducting a census in the COVID-19 pandemic environment, which affected census key phases of geography frame finalisation and data collection.

For a well-planned and executed Census 2022, the following key phases were outlined and implemented:

² Handbook on Census management.

1.2.1 Census 2022 project planning and implementation committees

The success of a census is determined by how well processes are planned, executed and monitored. The following oversight and advisory bodies/committees were set up and required to assist with monitoring the project processes and implementation:

Technical Committee

The purpose of this committee was to coordinate discussions and approval of census project documents pertaining to planning, processes and methods presented by project workstreams.

National Advisory Committee

The Census 2022 National Advisory Committee (NAC) was inaugurated in November 2020 to serve as an oversight body to advise and assist Stats SA to deliver a historic technology-driven census with improved coverage and response rates.

Project Steering Committee

Stats SA's Executive Council (EXCO) played the role of the Census Project Steering Committee. The steering committee assisted in the monitoring and implementation of various census value chain activities and phases. This committee was the primary decision-making body with a strategic mandate of ensuring the alignment of census project with expectations from internal and external stakeholders.

Rapid Response Committee

The purpose of this committee is to provide a forum for process owners to discuss urgent interventions to census processes, procedures and methodologies.

1.2.2 Census management and operational structures

In preparation for Census 2022, Stats SA enacted a census structure to plan for and coordinate all activities during project implementation. This was to ensure that the census objectives and methodologies are executed accordingly, and monitor progress towards a complete and successful population count. Census 2022's management structure comprised of twelve managerial workstreams, each responsible for the planning and implementation of census activities. Each workstream was mandated with specific objectives and outputs which were implemented through the various tests and census pilot in preparation for main census. The 12 workstreams included: Project Management Office (PMO), Secretariat, Census Inputs and Outputs, Data Operations, Governance, Corporate Services, Census Geography (Frame Update), Information Technology (IT), Census End-to-End Systems Development (CEESD), Publicity, Community Mobilisation and Advocacy, Field Logistics and Specification Development; and Provincial Coordination and Quality Assurance.

Project Management Office

Project Management Office (PMO) workstream was responsible for the development and application of best project management practices to ensure a successful planned and executed Census 2022 project. Workstream specific objectives included:

- To ensure that the census project was planned and managed in a structured manner and that the principles of good project management were applied throughout the project life cycle.
- To ensure overall project management, coordination and monitoring of workstream activities and all strategic, policy and governing issues pertaining to the project.

Field Logistics and Specifications Development

The deliverables of the workstream included facilitation and consolidation of the Census 2022 project's logistical requirements, specifications for the field logistics management tool/application, facilitation of cost-effective procurement of Census 2022 materials through Supply Chain Management (SCM), and implementing the field logistics management tool (FLOS) for the purpose of distribution, tracking and monitoring of the Census 2022 materials. Further, the workstream coordinated forward and reverse logistics between HO and the provincial/district offices providing efficient asset/inventory management.

Census Geography Frame Update

Frame Update workstream (Frame Update) was responsible for Census 2022 digital geographical frame that included Enumeration Areas (EAs), identification and assessing of the appropriateness of external data sources towards constructing frame. The workstream was also responsible for creating Fieldwork, Supervisor, Field Operations Officer (FOO) and District Census Coordinator (DCC) Units. To support the multi-mode data collection, the workstream also provided resources to customise the online registration and unpacking of structures.

Facilities, Transport and Security Management

The Facilities, Transport and Security Management (FTSM) workstream was responsible for screening of contract staff applicants in order to identify and exclude those with criminal records from the census project, securing vehicles, airtime/data, safe storage of tablets and registering Census 2022 with National Joint Operations Committee (NATJOC) and Provincial Joint Operations Committees (PROVJOCS).

Information Communication and Technology

Census 2022 was digital and central to this was applications and systems that required ICT environment that was agile and adaptive to cater for an increased network load. Information Communication and Technology (ICT) workstream was responsible for the development, implementation and maintenance of an efficient and effective integrated ICT infrastructure and architecture to enable the organisation to

conduct a successful digital census. The workstream was also responsible for the configuration of tablets for the census project and procurement of servers. The ICT team also provided ICT infrastructure for virtual training and support during the national, provincial and district training, as well as during data collection.

Census End-to-End Systems development

The Census End-to-End Systems (CEESD) workstream was responsible for developing, implementing and maintaining efficient and effective integrated application architecture to enable the organisation to conduct a successful digital. The applications developed included, among others, data collection tools of CAPI, CATI and CAWI. Other workstream objectives included:

- Development, implementation and maintenance of quality approved systems to enable Stats SA to conduct a successful digital Census 2022;
- Testing the efficacy of the deployed end-to-end census systems, integration of census systems and automation of all identified census processes;
- Delivering real time reporting to enable project stakeholders to make informed decisions; and
- Providing continuous technical support during all levels of training and during data collection.

Census Inputs and Outputs

The workstream was responsible for the development of data collection instruments/tools and basic print products. Additional responsibilities included:

- Coordinating the activity of developing data editing and imputation specifications/rules;
- Conduct data editing in collaboration with Census Inputs & Outputs workstream and subject matter specialists; and
- Coordination of census data assessment and evaluation in collaboration with subject matter specialists.

Data Operations

The workstream was responsible for:

- Planning and implementation of training and enumeration approaches;
- Prepare for and implement data integration from the three data collection modes of CAPI, CAWI, and CATI;
- Development of data editing programmes; and
- Conduct data editing in collaboration with Census Inputs & Outputs workstream and subject matter specialists.

Project Governance

The Governance workstream was responsible for ensuring that the Census 2022 was managed with care, integrity and the culture of the good governance was practised by all teams. Its objectives were, among others, to coordinate; facilitate the overall development; monitoring of Census 2022 risks and their mitigations; ensure coordination of Census 2022 Internal Audit planning; execution and reporting; coordination of efforts on compliance activities and provide advice on governance related matters. The workstream also advocated for compliance and adherence to set standards and requirements for Census 2022 project activities. Conducting a census in an era of varying levels of COVID-19 spread and state of health system readiness required such innovation and adaptability that significantly increased the risk factors, compelling the organisation to think differently about the plans, timelines and methodologies and above all, project governance.

Corporate Services

This workstream was responsible for all aspects of human resource management, supply chain management, contracting and financial management, transport, security, accommodation, and legal services. The human resources sub-workstream recruited, appointed, paid and terminated contract staff. This workstream also managed permanent staff deployment to provinces and districts during census field operations.

Publicity, Community Mobilisation and Advocacy

The Census 2022, being the first ever digital census to be conducted in the country, required a more elaborate communication strategy entailing the extensive use of technology to reach out to various audiences and adopting new media, such as social media, online and mobile communication. The Publicity, Community Mobilisation and Advocacy (PCMA) workstream was responsible for:

- The development and implementation of a communication strategy that encompasses among others, educating communities about Census 2022, coordination of internal and external communication activities to ensure awareness of the Census 2022 project by key stakeholders.
- Creation of effective media relations and use relevant advertising that reach and call targeted audiences to action.
- Conduct publicity and advocacy campaigns supporting recruitment drive, stakeholder partnerships, educating the public about their participation and issue of data privacy.
- Promoting greater buy-in at community level.

Secretariat

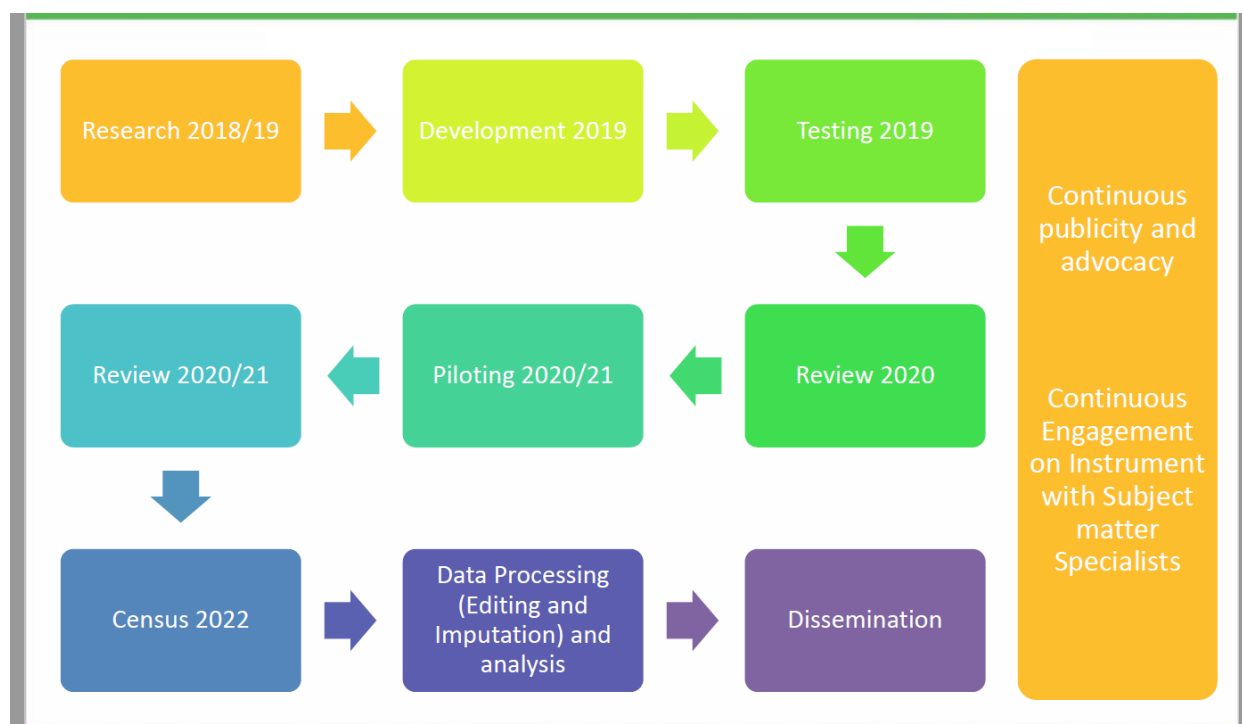
The Secretariat workstream was responsible for Census 2022 documentation on methodologies, instruments/data collection tools, processes and procedures.

Provincial Integration and Quality Assurance

Provincial Integration and Quality Assurance (PIQA) workstream was created to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of Census 2022 operations by coordinating and integrating Census 2022 project operational plans and activities across provinces, and ensure quality outputs, particularly at the field level. Among others, the workstream sought to facilitate the finalisation and approval of the Census 2022 project structures at provincial and district levels in support of integration of operational activities across provinces, districts and the head office. It ensured that resources needed for Census 2022 were distributed in accordance with the workload for each province and district offices. PIQA also managed monitoring, quality assurance and oversight of Census 2022 activities in the provinces and facilitated a coherent and consistent approach for timeous communication and implementation of project decisions across provinces.

1.2.3 High-level Census 2022 process flow

Figure 1.1: Census 2022 high-level process flow



Planning for Census 2022 commenced with research on the use of multi-mode data collection approaches, followed by development of census content, methods and systems, all which were subjected to testing their practicality, relevancy and user friendliness. All key census phases were planned and fully tested, with revisions made to ensure successful implementation during the main census.

For a detailed report on how the count was done, refer to the **Census 2022 Report no. 03-01-45** available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za.

1.3 Exclusions

1.3.1 Variables and themes not in the public domain

Based on census data quality evaluation exercises undertaken by Stats SA subject matter specialists and Census 2022 technical experts in various census themes, the variables/themes listed below will not be published and are therefore not part of this report.

Income

The income variable is one of the most sensitive questions asked in a census. The Census 2022 data quality evaluation of this variable showed two issues of concern:

- High level of individuals who reported no income (41%), and about 8% of the population did not have a response on this question (unspecified income).

Labour

Following extensive analysis of labour data, it has been decided that the labour module data from the Census 2022 will not be released to the general public.

Demography themes

Mortality, fertility and migration are the drivers of population change in terms of population size, growth, structure, and composition.

Mortality

During the data evaluation exercise, it was observed that the number of household deaths from Census 2022 were almost half of the deaths estimated from Mid-year Population Estimates (MYPE) and the Medical Research Council (MRC) over the same period. The deaths were also lower than deaths reported in the National Population Register (NPR) in 2021. In addition to these, there was a significant proportion of unspecified cases for age and sex of the deceased, indicative of content errors.

Fertility

Variables on fertility recorded high proportions of unspecified cases, including women who reported that they have never given birth to children in their lifetime, particularly among women at the end of the reproductive life span. Further, the magnitude of underreporting of both births reported in the year preceding the census and the total children ever born yielded low estimates that are not comparable to estimates produced by other sources over the same period.

Migration

- Statistics South Africa asks questions on migration that do not distinguish between documented and undocumented migrants as it is the objective of a census to count everyone in the country as at the time of the census. Therefore, no statistics are reported in this report based on the distinction between documented and undocumented migrants.
- Province of previous residence variable is a derived variable and has not been part of the analysis in this report.

1.3.2 Households

- The number and proportions profiled in this report exclude unconventional households (i.e. households in dwelling units that are attached to collective living quarters).
- Agricultural households have been excluded in this report; they are to be profiled in separate reports.

1.3.3 Homeless and institution-based populations

Homeless persons as well as persons who were in institutions on census reference night (2 February 2022), with the exception of tables and indicators on age and sex structure.

Chapter 2: Population characteristics

2.1 Introduction

Understanding the aspects of the population will continue to be crucial across all phases of life. One of the United Nations (UN) sustainable development goals is to ensure that poverty and hunger are eliminated in all their forms and dimensions, as well as ensuring that everyone fulfil their potential in a healthy environment.³ This chapter will look at population trends over time for the Western Cape province across censuses conducted since 1996. The results will further provide the growth rates of the population, including the age and sex structure of the Western Cape population, the population groups, marital status, language, religion and population density of all local municipalities in the province. All these aspects are closely linked to developmental challenges and their resolutions everywhere in the world. These will provide facts for decision-making on matters related to public policy and action regarding socio-economic affairs in the province. One example is the higher rate of population growth, which at some point might negatively or positively impact the distribution of resources.

2.2 Population distribution

Population data are critical in planning and decision-making. Some of the population characteristics include demographic variables such as age, sex, population group, language, etc. All these are important in determining the structure of the population. The population distribution informs us about the diversity existing in society, such as understanding whether the society is youthful or aging, and the language spoken by the majority of individuals. All these aspects are important, particularly when resources are being allocated.

Table 2.1: Population distribution by province, Census 1996 - 2022

Province	Population				Growth rates		
	Census 1996	Census 2001	Census 2011	Census 2022	1996-2001	2001-2011	2011-2022
Western Cape	3 956 875	4 524 335	5 822 734	7 433 020	2,7	2,5	2,4
Eastern Cape	6 147 244	6 278 651	6 562 053	7 230 204	0,4	0,4	0,9
Northern Cape	1 011 864	991 876	1 145 861	1 355 945	-0,4	1,4	1,6
Free State	2 633 504	2 706 775	2 745 590	2 964 412	0,5	0,1	0,7
KwaZulu-Natal	8 572 302	9 584 129	10 267 300	12 423 907	2,2	0,7	1,9
North West	2 726 828	2 982 064	3 509 953	3 804 547	1,8	1,6	0,8
Gauteng	7 834 620	9 390 528	12 272 263	15 099 423	3,6	2,7	2,0
Mpumalanga	3 124 203	3 365 957	4 039 939	5 143 324	1,5	1,8	2,3
Limpopo	4 576 133	4 995 462	5 404 868	6 572 721	1,8	0,8	1,9
South Africa	40 583 573	44 819 778	51 770 560	62 027 503	2,0	1,4	1,8

Source: Census 1996, 2001, 2011 and 2022

³ Transforming our world: The 2030 agenda for sustainable development.

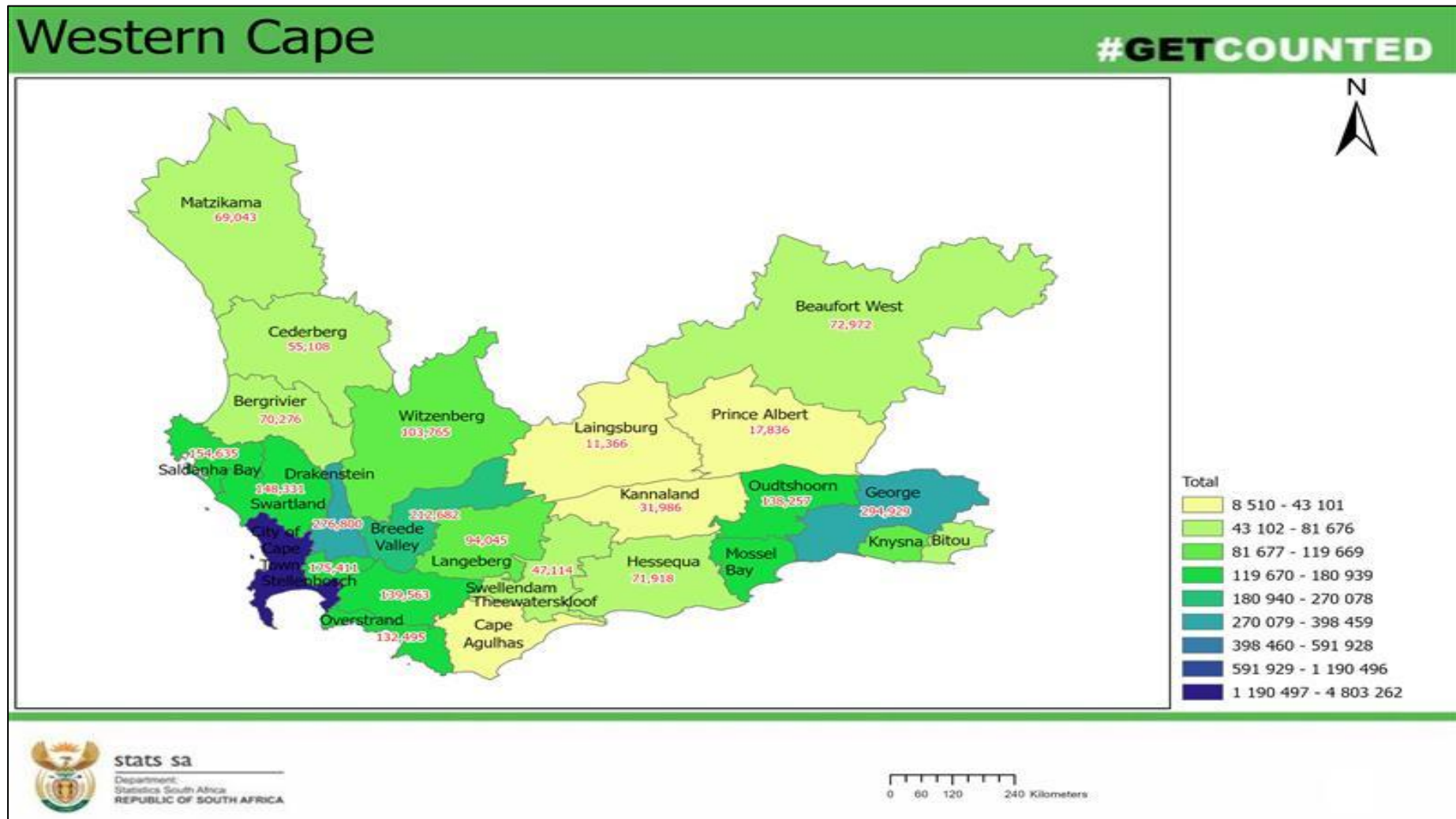
Table 2.1 shows the distribution of the population by province across four censuses conducted in South Africa since 1996. The results indicate that the South African population grew from around 40 million in 1996 to 62 million in 2022. The average annual growth rates show that the South African population grew by an average of 2% per annum between 1996 and 2001. The rates dropped to 1,4% between 2001 and 2011, and started rising again to 1,8% between 2011 and 2022. Generally, the Western Cape annual growth rate has been in decline over time from 2,7% between 1996 and 2001 to 2,4% between 2011 and 2022. However, this has been growing at an annual rate higher than the national average for all three periods.

Table 2.2: Distribution of population by district and local municipality, Census 2011- 2022

Province, district and municipality	Population		Growth rate (2011-2022)
	Census 2011	Census 2022	
Western Cape	5 822 734	7 433 020	2,4
City of Cape Town	3 740 031	4 772 846	2,4
West Coast	391 766	497 394	2,3
WC011 : Matzikama	67 147	69 043	0,3
WC012 : Cederberg	49 768	55 108	1,0
WC013 : Bergrivier	61 897	70 276	1,2
WC014 : Saldanha Bay	99 193	154 635	4,3
WC015 : Swartland	113 762	148 331	2,6
Cape Winelands	787 486	862 703	0,9
WC022 : Witzenberg	115 946	103 765	-1,1
WC023 : Drakenstein	251 262	276 800	0,9
WC024 : Stellenbosch	155 728	175 411	1,2
WC025 : Breede Valley	166 825	212 682	2,4
WC026 : Langeberg	97 724	94 045	-0,4
Overberg	258 176	359 446	3,2
WC031 : Theewaterskloof	108 864	139 563	2,4
WC032 : Overstrand	80 358	132 495	4,9
WC033 : Cape Agulhas	33 038	40 274	1,9
WC034 : Swellendam	35 916	47 114	2,6
Garden Route	574 265	838 457	3,7
WC041 : Kannaland	24 767	31 986	2,5
WC042 : Hessequa	52 642	71 918	3,0
WC043 : Mossel Bay	89 430	140 075	4,4
WC044 : George	193 672	294 929	4,1
WC045 : Oudtshoorn	95 933	138 257	3,5
WC047 : Bitou	49 162	65 240	2,7
WC048 : Knysna	68 659	96 055	3,3
Central Karoo	71 011	102 173	3,5
WC051 : Laingsburg	8 289	11 366	3,1
WC052 : Prince Albert	13 136	17 836	3,0
WC053 : Beaufort West	49 586	72 972	3,8

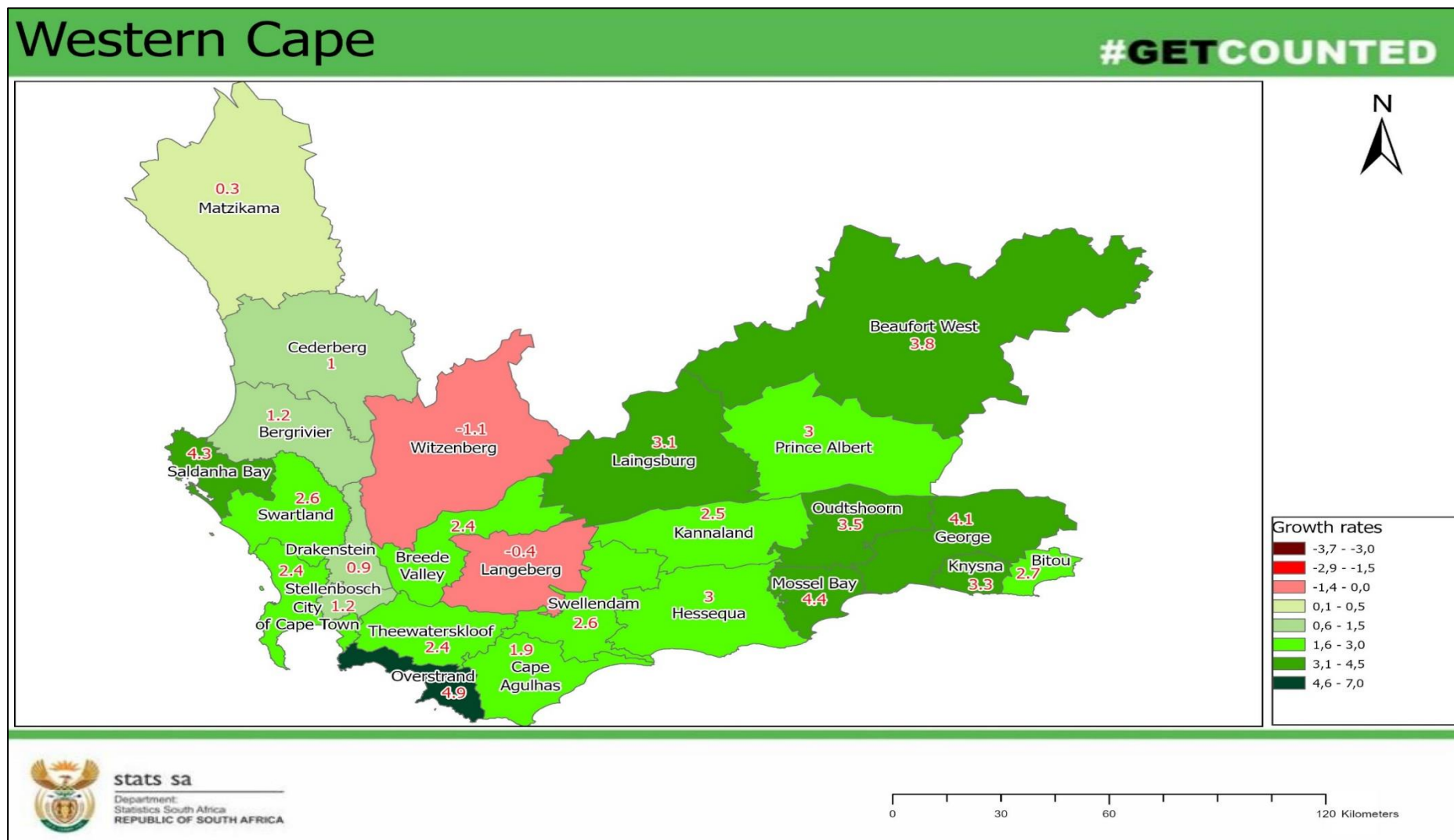
Source: Census 2011 and 2022

Map 2.1: Distribution of population by local municipality, Census 2022



Source: Census 2022

Map 2.2: Population growth rates by local municipality, Census 2011 - 2022



Source: Census 2011 - 2022

Table 2.2 and Maps 2.1 and 2.2 show the distribution of the Western Cape population by district, local municipality and annual growth rate. The Western Cape population grew at a rate of 2,4% between 2011 and 2022. The district profile shows that half of the districts have growth rates higher than that of the province (Garden Route [3,7%], Central Karoo [3,5%] and Overberg [3,2%]). Cape Winelands and West Coast districts grew at a rate below that of the province (Cape Winelands [0,9%], West Coast [2,3%]).

Looking at local municipality profiles, Overstrand, Mossel Bay, Saldanha Bay and George local municipalities experienced the highest growth rate of more than 4%. On the other hand, two local municipalities experienced negative population growth (Witzenberg [-1,1%], Langeberg [-0,4%]).

2.3 Population density

Population density is measured as the number of persons per land area. It is important because it informs us of the relationship between increasing population and the environment expressed in terms of square kilometres. It should be noted that as population increases for a particular area, it might impact the environment either positively or negatively on aspects such as provision of services. Therefore, the information on population density is needed as a catalyst for provincial government in making informed decisions.

Table 2.3: Population density by local municipality, Census 2011 - 2022

Local municipality	AREA KM ²	Population		Population density	
		2011	2022	2011	2022
Western Cape	129 462	5 822 735	7 433 022	45	57
CPT : City of Cape Town	2 441	3 740 031	4 772 846	1 532	1 956
WC011 : Matzikama	12 981	67 147	69 043	5	5
WC012 : Cederberg	8 008	49 768	55 108	6	7
WC013 : Bergrivier	4 407	61 897	70 276	14	16
WC014 : Saldanha Bay	2 015	99 193	154 635	49	77
WC015 : Swartland	3 708	113 762	148 331	31	40
WC022 : Witzenberg	10 753	115 946	103 765	11	10
WC023 : Drakenstein	1 537	251 262	276 800	164	180
WC024 : Stellenbosch	836	155 728	175 411	186	210
WC025 : Breede Valley	3 834	166 825	212 682	44	55
WC026 : Langeberg	4 518	97 724	94 045	22	21
WC031 : Theewaterskloof	3 261	108 864	139 563	33	43
WC032 : Overstrand	1 675	80 358	132 495	48	79
WC033 : Cape Agulhas	3 470	33 038	40 274	10	12
WC034 : Swellendam	3 835	35 916	47 114	9	12
WC041 : Kannaland	4 765	24 767	31 986	5	7
WC042 : Hessequa	5 733	52 642	71 918	9	13

Local municipality	AREA KM ²	Population		Population density	
		2011	2022	2011	2022
WC043 : Mossel Bay	2 001	89 430	140 075	45	70
WC044 : George	5 191	193 672	294 929	37	57
WC045 : Oudtshoorn	3 540	95 933	138 257	27	39
WC047 : Bitou	992	49 162	65 240	50	66
WC048 : Knysna	1 109	68 659	96 055	62	87
WC051 : Laingsburg	8 785	8 289	11 366	1	1
WC052 : Prince Albert	8 153	13 136	17 836	2	2
WC053 : Beaufort West	21 917	49 586	72 972	2	3

Source: Census 2011 - 2022

Table 2.3 shows the distribution of the population by local municipality in the Western Cape. It further shows the municipalities by land area and population density per square kilometre. The population density of the Western Cape remained almost unchanged over the period 2011 to 2022.

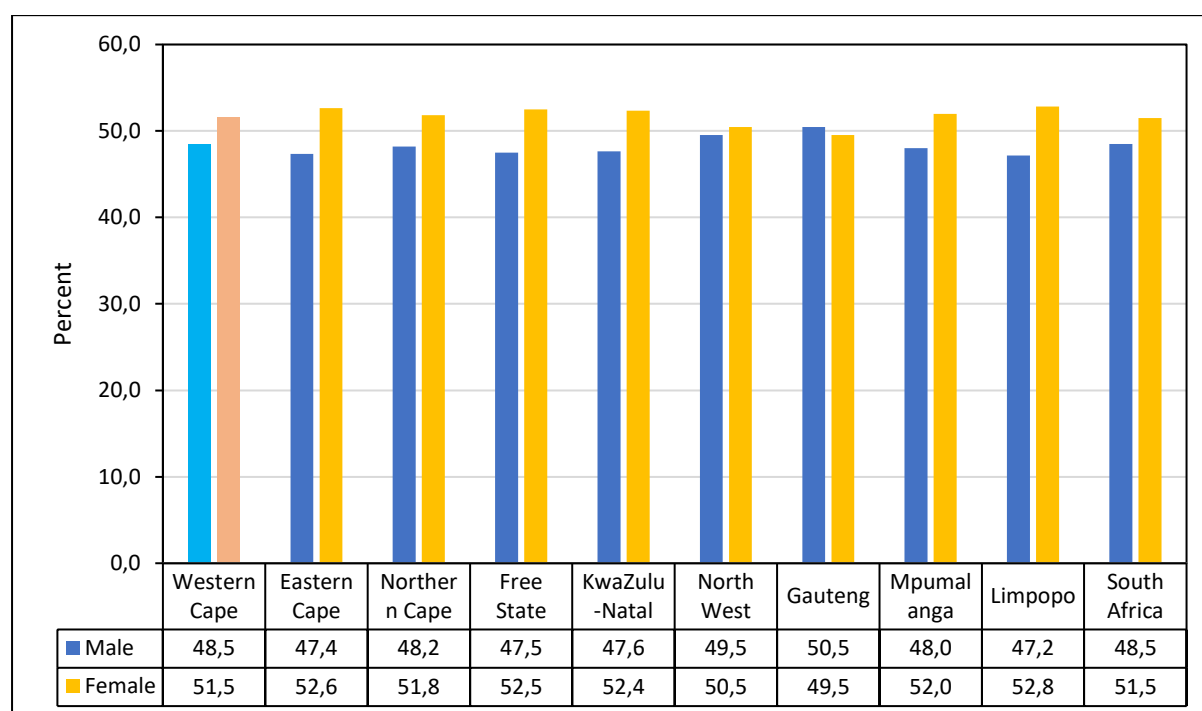
The City of Cape Town – with a population of over 4,7 million and land area of 2 441 km² – has the highest population density of 1 956 residents per square kilometre in 2022, which is slightly higher than that of 2011 (1 532). Laingsburg, Prince Albert, Cederberg and Kannaland local municipalities have the lowest population densities per square kilometre for both census years. This completes the list of municipalities that are less densely populated, with residents of less than ten per square kilometre. Despite the province showing low population density for most local municipalities, some reflect reasonable population density (Drakenstein and Stellenbosch local municipalities). Being the least densely populated municipalities in the province, Beaufort West, Matzikama and Witzenberg are the top three largest municipalities in terms of size with a land area of 21 917, 12 981 and 10 753 square kilometres respectively.

In both censuses, City of Cape Town metropolitan area had the highest population share of the province, followed by George, Drakenstein and Breede Valley local municipalities. On the other hand, Laingsburg and Prince Albert local municipalities recorded the lowest population size.

2.4 Age and sex structure

The age and sex structure of the population is better represented in terms of a population pyramid. It shows the number of females and males in different age groups, and this is important as it enlightens us about the population composition of the province. The age structure is subdivided into three categories of functional groups that include children (0–14), the working-age group (15–64) and those aged 65 years and older. These functional groups help, especially when computing the dependency ratio indicator in the province.

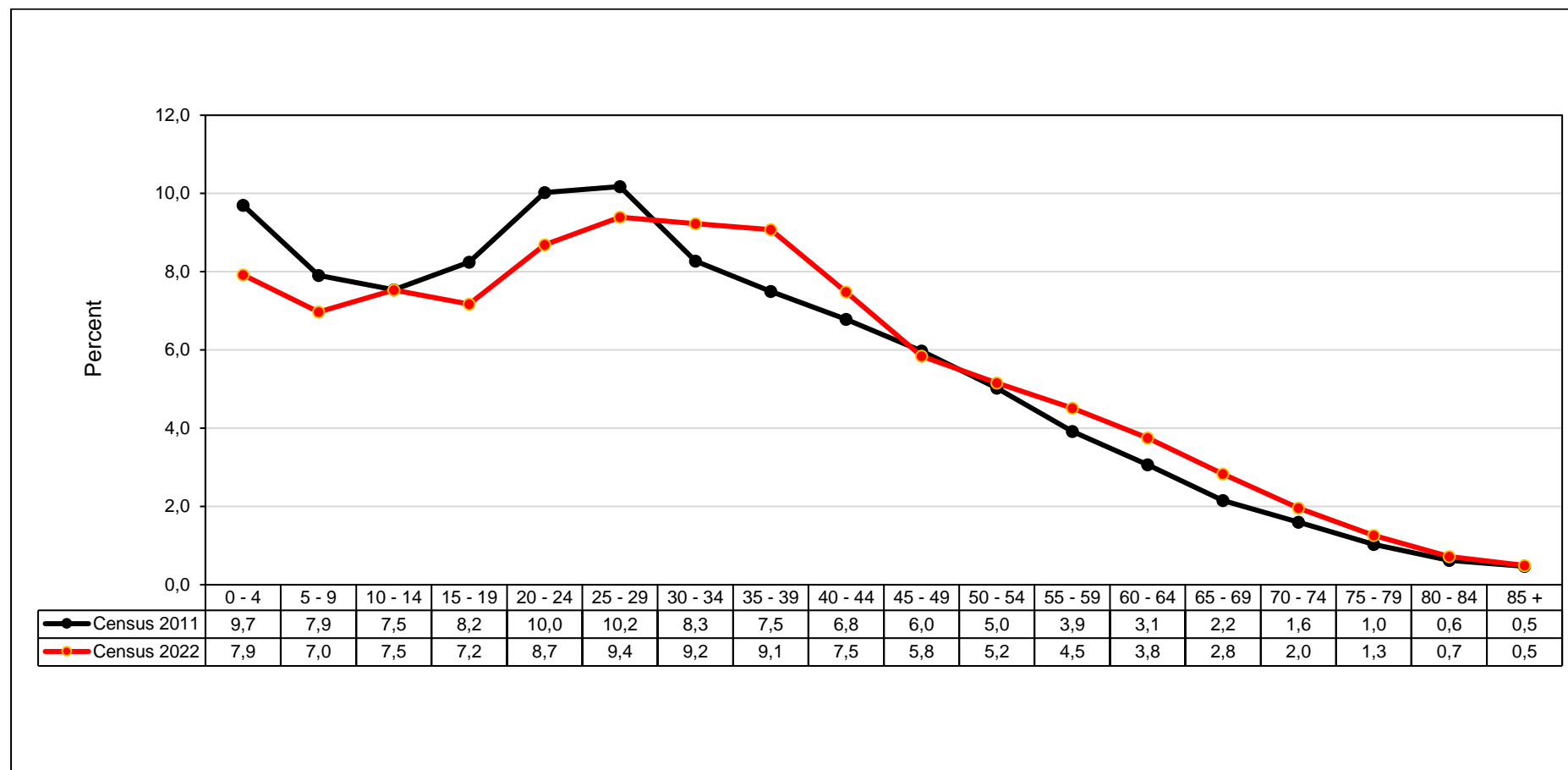
Figure 2.1: Percentage distribution of population by province and sex, Census 2022



Source: Census 2022

Figure 2.1 shows the distribution of the population by province and sex. The South African population has a higher share of females (51,5%) than males (48,5%). Western Cape depicts a similar pattern to that of South Africa.

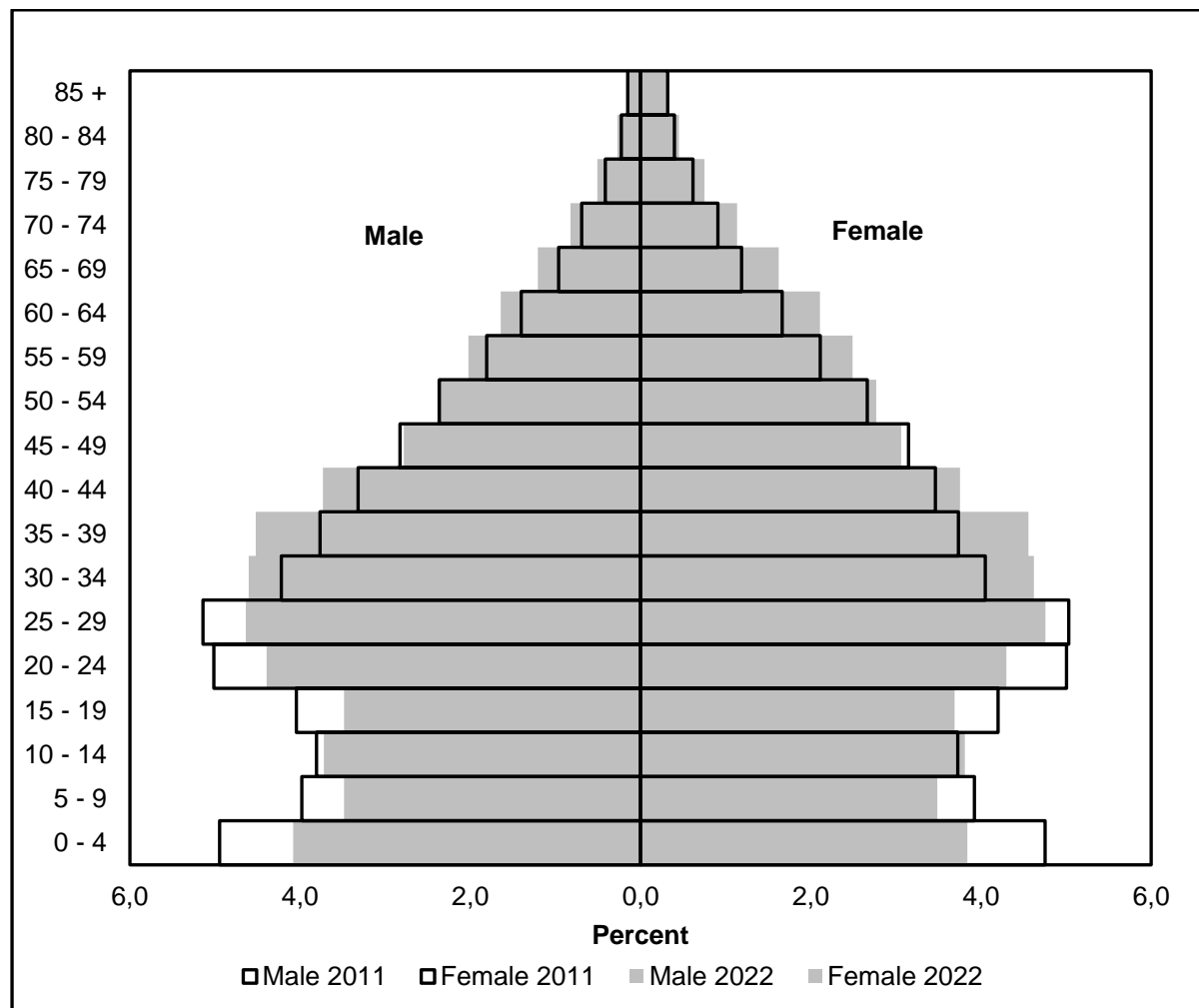
Figure 2.2: Percentage distribution of population by five year age groups, Census 2011 - 2022



Source: Census 2011 - 2022

Figure 2.2 shows the age distribution of the Western Cape population for Census 2011 and 2022. The results show a decrease in the proportion of persons aged 0–4, 5–9, 15–19 through 25–29 years in 2022 whilst age groups 30–34 to 40–44, including those aged 50–84 years, recorded an increase.

Figure 2.3: Western Cape population pyramid, Census 2011 (transparent) and 2022 (grey shaded)



Source: Census 2011 - 2022

Figure 2.3 shows the age and sex structure of the Western Cape. The results as depicted in the population pyramid indicate a decrease in ages 0–9 and 15–29 for both males and females. Generally, the rest of the age groups recorded an increase, with ages 30 to 44 depicting a population bulge for both sexes.

Table 2.4: Distribution of population by functional age groups, district and local municipality, Census 2022

Province, district and municipality	Functional age groups							
	0 - 14		15 - 64		65 +		Total	
Western Cape	1 666 841	22,4	5 225 827	70,3	539 672	7,3	7 432 340	100,0
City of Cape Town	1 070 793	22,4	3 384 003	70,9	317 557	6,7	4 772 353	100,0
West Coast	116 552	23,4	345 279	69,4	35 552	7,1	497 384	100,0
WC011 : Matzikama	17 440	25,3	47 133	68,3	4 470	6,5	69 043	100,0
WC012 : Cederberg	12 275	22,3	39 491	71,7	3 341	6,1	55 107	100,0
WC013 : Bergrivier	15 678	22,3	48 566	69,1	6 028	8,6	70 272	100,0
WC014 : Saldanha Bay	36 450	23,6	107 163	69,3	11 019	7,1	154 632	100,0
WC015 : Swartland	34 709	23,4	102 926	69,4	10 694	7,2	148 329	100,0
Cape Winelands	192 403	22,3	613 271	71,1	56 905	6,6	862 579	100,0
WC022 : Witzenberg	23 236	22,4	74 553	71,9	5 873	5,7	103 662	100,0
WC023 : Drakenstein	61 925	22,4	195 011	70,5	19 860	7,2	276 796	100,0
WC024 : Stellenbosch	36 145	20,6	128 235	73,1	11 024	6,3	175 405	100,0
WC025 : Breede Valley	49 827	23,4	149 881	70,5	12 963	6,1	212 671	100,0
WC026 : Langeberg	21 269	22,6	65 592	69,7	7 185	7,6	94 045	100,0
Overberg	73 143	20,4	249 067	69,3	37 210	10,4	359 420	100,0
WC031 : Theewaterskloof	30 336	21,7	100 688	72,1	8 530	6,1	139 554	100,0
WC032 : Overstrand	24 682	18,6	87 732	66,2	20 072	15,2	132 486	100,0
WC033 : Cape Agulhas	7 856	19,5	27 656	68,7	4 762	11,8	40 274	100,0
WC034 : Swellendam	10 268	21,8	32 990	70,0	3 847	8,2	47 106	100,0
Garden Route	185 779	22,2	566 880	67,6	85 773	10,2	838 431	100,0
WC041 : Kannaland	8 249	25,8	20 984	65,6	2 752	8,6	31 986	100,0
WC042 : Hessequa	15 369	21,4	47 686	66,3	8 858	12,3	71 914	100,0
WC043 : Mossel Bay	25 115	17,9	93 401	66,7	21 556	15,4	140 072	100,0
WC044 : George	67 536	22,9	203 153	68,9	24 236	8,2	294 925	100,0
WC045 : Oudtshoorn	34 780	25,2	92 437	66,9	11 035	8,0	138 251	100,0
WC047 : Bitou	14 676	22,5	45 004	69,0	5 560	8,5	65 240	100,0
WC048 : Knysna	20 054	20,9	64 215	66,9	11 776	12,3	96 046	100,0
Central Karoo	28 170	27,6	67 327	65,9	6 675	6,5	102 172	100,0
WC051 : Laingsburg	2 797	24,6	7 763	68,3	806	7,1	11 366	100,0
WC052 : Prince Albert	5 145	28,8	11 546	64,7	1 145	6,4	17 836	100,0
WC053 : Beaufort West	20 229	27,7	48 019	65,8	4 723	6,5	72 971	100,0

Source: Census 2022

Table 2.4 shows that 7 out of 10 persons (70,3%) in Western Cape are of working age whilst children and older persons constituted about 22,4% and 7,3% respectively. District dynamics in age structure showed that Overberg and Garden Route had the highest proportions of older persons with over 10% each. Their figures were 3 percentage points higher than the provincial average. Central Karoo had the highest proportion of children (27,6%) compared with other districts.

The age structure profile for the local municipalities showed that Mossel Bay, Overstrand, Hessequa, Knysna and Cape Agulhas recorded the highest proportions of older persons in the province. Witzenberg recorded the lowest proportion of older persons with 5,7%. The highest proportions of children were recorded in Prince Albert (28,8%) and Beaufort West (27,7%).

Table 2.5: Dependency ratio by district and local municipality, Census 2011 - 2022

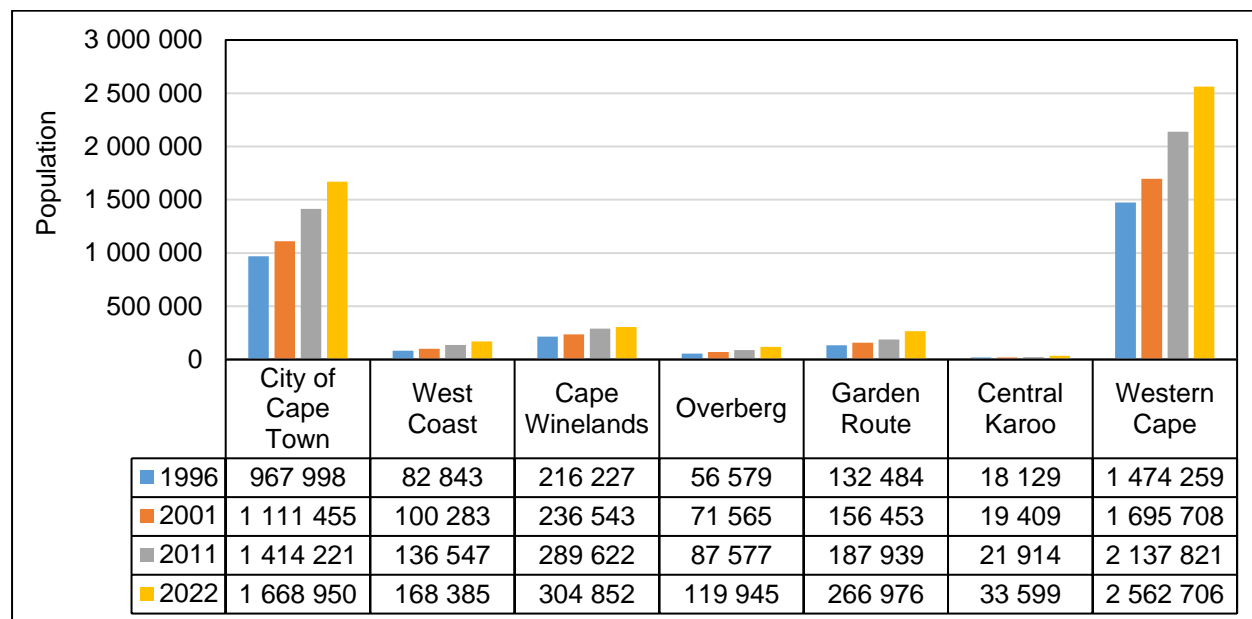
Province, district and local municipality	Dependency Ratio per 100 (15-64)	
	2011	2022
Western Cape	45,0	42,2
City of Cape Town	43,6	41,0
West Coast	45,9	44,1
WC011 : Matzikama	49,4	46,5
WC012 : Cederberg	47,0	39,5
WC013 : Bergrivier	46,9	44,7
WC014 : Saldanha Bay	44,0	44,3
WC015 : Swartland	44,7	44,1
Cape Winelands	44,9	40,7
WC022 : Witzenberg	42,0	39,0
WC023 : Drakenstein	44,5	41,9
WC024 : Stellenbosch	38,4	36,8
WC025 : Breede Valley	49,5	41,9
WC026 : Langeberg	52,6	43,4
Overberg	47,9	44,3
WC031 : Theewaterskloof	44,2	38,6
WC032 : Overstrand	52,3	51,0
WC033 : Cape Agulhas	47,9	45,6
WC034 : Swellendam	50,2	42,8
Garden Route	50,7	47,9
WC041 : Kannaland	57,5	52,4
WC042 : Hessequa	54,9	50,8
WC043 : Mossel Bay	49,7	50,0
WC044 : George	48,6	45,2
WC045 : Oudtshoorn	55,8	49,6
WC047 : Bitou	46,1	45,0
WC048 : Knysna	49,5	49,6
Central Karoo	58,0	51,8
WC051 : Laingsburg	50,9	46,4
WC052 : Prince Albert	56,2	54,5
WC053 : Beaufort West	59,7	52,0

Sources: Census 2011 - 2022

Table 2.5 shows the population in the Western Cape by district, local municipalities and total dependency ratios. The dependency ratio is expressed as the number of children aged 0–14 years and those aged 65 years and older to the working-age population (15–64 years). The dependency ratio of the Western Cape decreased from 45% in 2011 to 42,2% in 2022, indicating that the economically

active population and the overall provincial economy is better off in supporting children and older persons who are not economically active. In 2022, all districts experienced a decrease in dependency ratios. However, Central Karoo had a dependency ratio of over 50% in both censuses, which is far higher compared with that of the province. In both censuses, Stellenbosch Local Municipality has the lowest dependency ratios. This is an indication that the economically active population in the municipality is capable of supporting children and older persons.

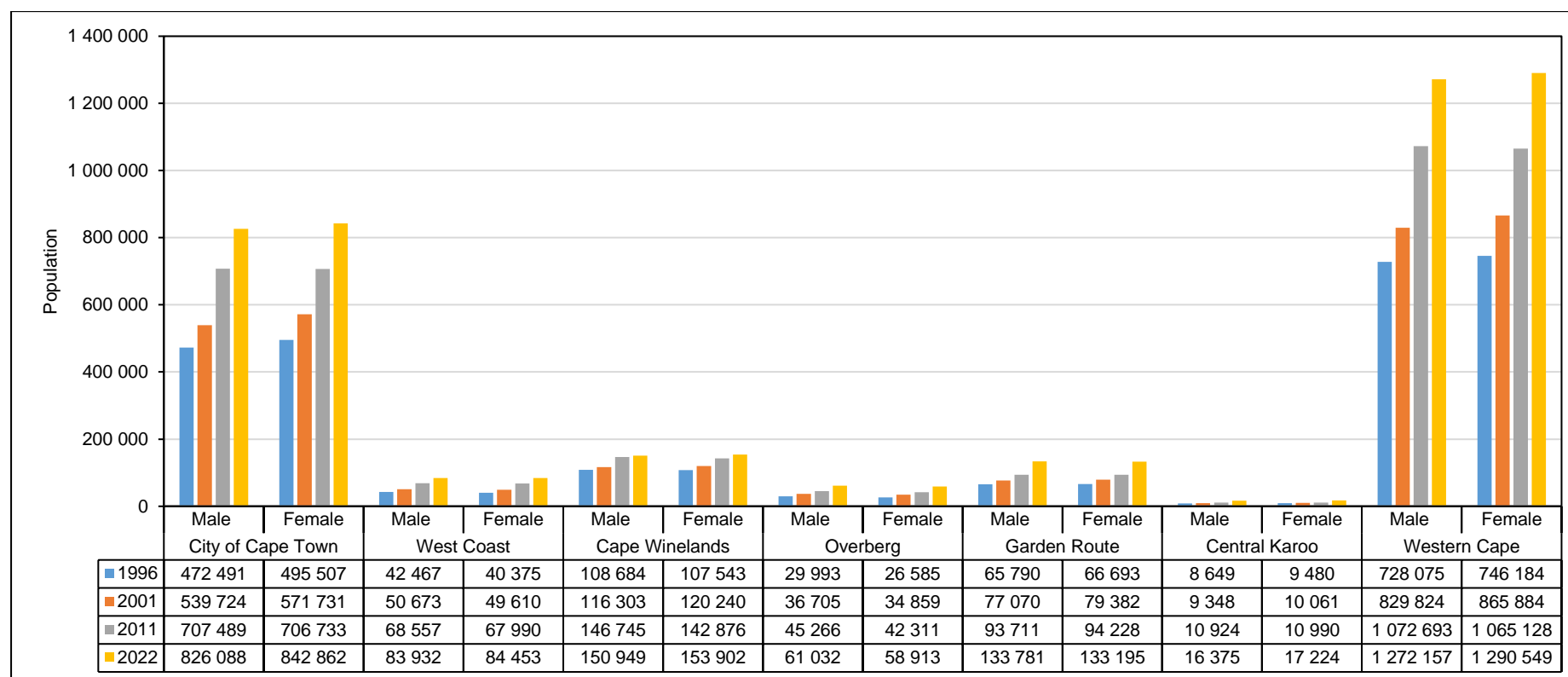
Figure 2.4: Distribution of youth (15-34 years) by district, Census 1996 - 2022



Source: Census 1996 - 2022

Figure 2.4 shows the distribution of youth aged 15-34 years in Western Cape by district municipalities across all census years. The youth in the province increased from 1,4 million in 1996 to 2,5 million in 2022. There has been an uptrend in the population of youth across all districts municipalities in the province. The City of Cape Town metropolitan area had the highest share of youth for all censuses followed by Cape Winelands district whilst Central Karoo had the lowest population.

Figure 2.5: Distribution of youth (15-34 years) by sex and district, Census 1996 - 2022



Source: Census 1996-2022

Figure 2.5 shows the distribution of youth aged 15-34 years in Western Cape by district municipalities and sex across all censuses. The results for both sexes in the province indicated an increase in youth population. This pattern is similar across all districts in the province. The City of Cape Town had higher number of youth population in the province regardless of sex differentials across all censuses while Central Karoo contributed the lowest share compared to other districts in the province.

2.5 Sex ratio

The sex ratio measures the sex composition of the population. It provides the number of males per 100 females in the population. When its value is above 100, it suggests that there are more males than females in the population; a value below 100 indicates that there are more females in the population.

Table 2.6: Sex ratio by province, Census 1996 - 2022

Province	Census year			
	1996	2001	2011	2022
Western Cape	96	94	96	94
Eastern Cape	86	86	89	90
Northern Cape	95	94	97	93
Free State	97	92	94	90
KwaZulu-Natal	88	88	91	91
North West	98	99	103	98
Gauteng	104	101	102	102
Mpumalanga	93	91	96	92
Limpopo	85	83	88	89
South Africa	93	92	95	94

Sources: Census 1996, 2001, 2011 and 2022

Table 2.6 shows the sex ratio by province, comparing Census 1996 through to 2022. The sex ratio of South Africa has been fluctuating since 1996. It was 93 in 1996, then dropped to 92 in 2001 and increased slightly to 95 in 2011; it currently sits at 94. These results indicate that there have been more females in the country than males over the years. The sex ratios of Western Cape also indicate that there have been more females compared with males, and this pattern has been in line with that of the country since 1996.

Table 2.7: Sex ratio by district and local municipality, Census 2011 - 2022

Province, district and municipalities	Census 2011	Census 2022
Western Cape	96	94
City of Cape Town	96	94
West Coast	99	96
WC011 : Matzikama	100	97
WC012 : Cederberg	101	97
WC013 : Bergrivier	94	93
WC014 : Saldanha Bay	99	98
WC015 : Swartland	99	94
Cape Winelands	97	94
WC022 : Witzenberg	106	98
WC023 : Drakenstein	97	94

Province, district and municipalities	Census 2011	Census 2022
WC024 : Stellenbosch	96	94
WC025 : Breede Valley	95	93
WC026 : Langeberg	96	93
Overberg	100	97
WC031 : Theewaterskloof	104	100
WC032 : Overstrand	98	95
WC033 : Cape Agulhas	97	93
WC034 : Swellendam	99	99
Garden Route	96	94
WC041 : Kannaland	94	91
WC042 : Hessequa	94	93
WC043 : Mossel Bay	96	93
WC044 : George	97	97
WC045 : Oudtshoorn	92	91
WC047 : Bitou	99	94
WC048 : Knysna	98	95
Central Karoo	96	92
WC051 : Laingsburg	99	95
WC052 : Prince Albert	98	92
WC053 : Beaufort West	95	91

Sources: Census 2011 - 2022

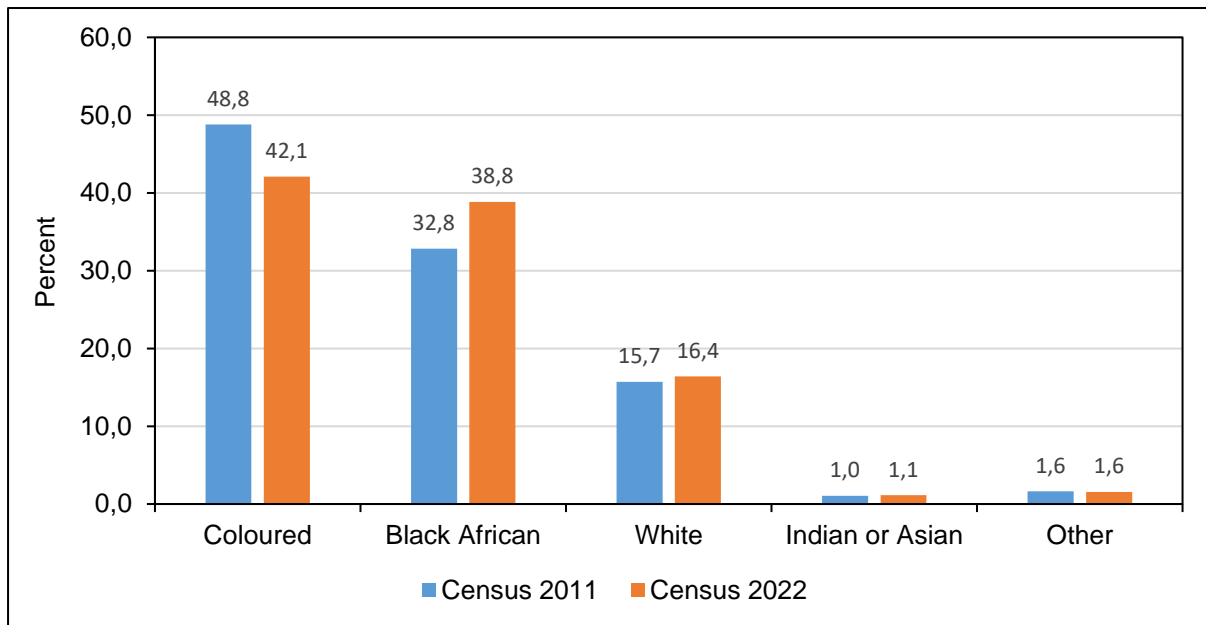
Table 2.7 shows the sex ratio of the Western Cape by district and local municipality for Census 2011 and 2022. Generally, the number of females in the province is higher than that of the male population. This is confirmed by sex ratios of less than 100 for both censuses. In 2011, the number of females and males were equally distributed in Overberg district with a sex ratio of 100. However, that value dropped slightly to 97 in 2022, indicating that the district now has more females than males.

In 2011, the local municipality results show that Witzenberg (106), Theewaterskloof (104) and Cederberg (101) had more males than females; Matzikama (100) had an equal share of males and females. In 2022, Theewaterskloof is the only local municipality with an equal number of males and females.

2.6 Population group

The information on population groups will help to shed some light on how diversified the population of the province is.

Figure 2.6: Percentage distribution of population by population group, Census 2011 - 2022



Source: Census 2011 - 2022

Figure 2.6 shows population group dynamics in the Western Cape for the two census years. The results show that almost half of the population in the Western Cape were coloured (48,8% in 2011 and 42,1% in 2022), followed by black African (32,8% in 2011 and 38,8% in 2022) and white (15,7% in 2011 and 16,4% in 2022) population groups for both censuses. On the other hand, the Indian/Asian population group constituted the least, with 1,0% and 1,1% in 2011 and 2022, respectively.

Table 2.8: Distribution of population by population group, district and local municipality, Census 2022

Province, district and municipality	Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Western Cape	2 884 511	38,8	3 124 757	42,1	84 363	1,1	1 217 807	16,4	115 235	1,6	7 426 674	100,0
City of Cape Town	2 178 066	45,7	1 671 001	35,0	75 442	1,6	774 505	16,2	69 237	1,5	4 768 252	100,0
West Coast	100 023	20,1	317 022	63,8	1 550	0,3	71 678	14,4	7 010	1,4	497 283	100,0
WC011 : Matzikama	7 029	10,2	53 658	77,7	112	0,2	7 581	11,0	653	0,9	69 032	100,0
WC012 : Cederberg	12 028	21,8	37 977	68,9	53	0,1	4 369	7,9	674	1,2	55 101	100,0
WC013 : Bergrivier	7 234	10,3	51 143	72,8	103	0,1	10 844	15,4	932	1,3	70 255	100,0
WC014 : Saldanha Bay	46 658	30,2	79 138	51,2	752	0,5	25 542	16,5	2 497	1,6	154 587	100,0
WC015 : Swartland	27 074	18,3	95 106	64,1	531	0,4	23 343	15,7	2 255	1,5	148 307	100,0
Cape Winelands	251 207	29,1	469 019	54,4	3 138	0,4	127 818	14,8	11 030	1,3	862 213	100,0
WC022 : Witzenberg	27 794	26,8	66 033	63,7	158	0,2	8 207	7,9	1 475	1,4	103 667	100,0
WC023 : Drakenstein	71 759	26,0	152 825	55,3	1 174	0,4	46 532	16,8	4 220	1,5	276 509	100,0
WC024 : Stellenbosch	64 902	37,0	66 315	37,8	842	0,5	40 819	23,3	2 449	1,4	175 326	100,0
WC025 : Breede Valley	63 715	30,0	125 776	59,1	829	0,4	20 161	9,5	2 185	1,0	212 666	100,0
WC026 : Langeberg	23 038	24,5	58 071	61,7	135	0,1	12 100	12,9	701	0,7	94 045	100,0
Overberg	110 183	30,7	168 843	47,1	1 076	0,3	73 500	20,5	5 196	1,4	358 797	100,0
WC031 : Theewaterskloof	48 481	34,7	76 990	55,2	399	0,3	11 920	8,5	1 752	1,3	139 542	100,0
WC032 : Overstrand	50 253	38,0	35 644	26,9	381	0,3	44 380	33,5	1 684	1,3	132 341	100,0
WC033 : Cape Agulhas	5 053	12,6	24 366	60,9	162	0,4	9 373	23,4	1 075	2,7	40 030	100,0
WC034 : Swellendam	6 396	13,6	31 842	67,9	134	0,3	7 827	16,7	685	1,5	46 884	100,0
Garden Route	232 882	27,8	416 542	49,7	2 816	0,3	164 589	19,6	21 335	2,5	838 163	100,0
WC041 : Kannaland	442	1,4	27 764	86,8	80	0,3	2 668	8,3	1 029	3,2	31 984	100,0
WC042 : Hessequa	3 227	4,5	52 113	72,5	208	0,3	15 826	22,0	536	0,7	71 911	100,0
WC043 : Mossel Bay	41 157	29,4	48 311	34,5	453	0,3	47 734	34,1	2 407	1,7	140 062	100,0
WC044 : George	103 111	35,0	130 943	44,4	1 114	0,4	54 372	18,4	5 331	1,8	294 870	100,0
WC045 : Oudtshoorn	10 984	8,0	105 199	76,1	412	0,3	12 294	8,9	9 265	6,7	138 154	100,0
WC047 : Bitou	34 305	52,6	18 801	28,8	201	0,3	10 757	16,5	1 157	1,8	65 222	100,0
WC048 : Knysna	39 655	41,3	33 411	34,8	348	0,4	20 938	21,8	1 610	1,7	95 963	100,0
Central Karoo	12 150	11,9	82 329	80,7	341	0,3	5 718	5,6	1 427	1,4	101 965	100,0
WC051 : Laingsburg	394	3,5	9 909	87,5	58	0,5	855	7,6	106	0,9	11 322	100,0
WC052 : Prince Albert	309	1,7	15 966	89,5	9	0,1	1 251	7,0	300	1,7	17 835	100,0
WC053 : Beaufort West	11 447	15,7	56 455	77,5	274	0,4	3 612	5,0	1 021	1,4	72 809	100,0

Source: Census 2022

Table 2.8 shows the distribution of the population in the Western Cape by district, local municipality and population group. Generally, the province has a higher coloured (population 42,1%), followed by black African (38,8%) and white (16,4%) populations. The district profile shows a similar pattern to that of the province. Around five out of the six districts in the province recorded higher proportions of the coloured population that are more than the provincial average [i.e. Central Karoo (80,7%), West Coast (63,8%), Cape Winelands (54,4%), Garden Route (49,7%) and Overberg (47,1%)]. However, the City of Cape Town metropolitan area is the only district in the province that recorded higher proportions of black African (45,7%) and Indian/Asian (1,6%) populations than the proportions depicted by the province.

The results for local municipalities showed that around 89,5% of the coloured population are in Prince Albert. This is higher across all local municipalities in the province. Bitou had the highest share of the black African population with 52,6%, while the highest share of the white population was in Overstrand (33,5%). Lastly, the Indian/Asian population contributed less than one percentage point for each of the local municipalities in the province, except for the City of Cape Town.

2.7 Marital status

The marital status question is an important variable in population studies. Generally, it is asked for persons aged 12 years and older. This variable helps to provide information about the relationship status of individuals in the province. It further provides information on studies pertaining to family structures. In addition, the marriage and divorce rates are derived using this variable, including the forecasting of future trends in marriages and divorces in the province.

Table 2.9: Distribution of population aged 12 years and older by marital status, district and local municipality, Census 2022

Province, district and municipality	Legally married (including customary, traditional, religious, etc.)		Living together like husband and wife/ partners		Divorced		Separated, but still legally married		Widowed		Never married		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Western Cape	2 008 287	33,8	462 315	7,8	178 808	3,0	35 632	0,6	252 905	4,3	3 011 448	50,6	5 949 395	100,0
City of Cape Town	1 311 786	34,3	259 732	6,8	127 636	3,3	24 400	0,6	149 825	3,9	1 947 092	51,0	3 820 470	100,0
West Coast	132 780	33,7	39 658	10,1	8 509	2,2	2 050	0,5	18 686	4,7	192 515	48,8	394 197	100,0
WC011 : Matzikama	16 309	30,3	6 324	11,7	1 075	2,0	314	0,6	2 862	5,3	26 944	50,1	53 829	100,0
WC012 : Cederberg	13 302	30,2	5 241	11,9	668	1,5	204	0,5	1 918	4,4	22 751	51,6	44 084	100,0
WC013 : Bergrevier	19 242	34,0	5 174	9,1	1 287	2,3	260	0,5	3 093	5,5	27 583	48,7	56 640	100,0
WC014 : Saldanha Bay	43 724	35,5	10 978	8,9	2 970	2,4	688	0,6	5 249	4,3	59 423	48,3	123 033	100,0
WC015 : Swartland	40 202	34,5	11 941	10,2	2 508	2,2	584	0,5	5 564	4,8	55 813	47,9	116 612	100,0
Cape Winelands	224 170	32,4	56 160	8,1	15 780	2,3	3 810	0,6	31 306	4,5	360 038	52,1	691 264	100,0
WC022 : Wittenberg	24 371	29,3	8 334	10,0	1 485	1,8	470	0,6	3 837	4,6	44 754	53,8	83 250	100,0
WC023 : Drakenstein	78 736	35,0	14 404	6,4	5 738	2,6	1 407	0,6	10 883	4,8	113 742	50,6	224 910	100,0
WC024 : Stellenbosch	47 493	32,9	10 391	7,2	3 358	2,3	768	0,5	5 195	3,6	77 134	53,4	144 339	100,0
WC025 : Breede Valley	49 837	30,6	15 610	9,6	3 695	2,3	773	0,5	7 671	4,7	85 313	52,4	162 900	100,0
WC026 : Langeberg	23 733	31,3	7 420	9,8	1 503	2,0	393	0,5	3 721	4,9	39 095	51,5	75 866	100,0
Overberg	101 802	34,6	31 065	10,6	7 844	2,7	1 354	0,5	14 115	4,8	138 028	46,9	294 207	100,0
WC031 : Theewaterskloof	33 139	29,4	13 820	12,3	2 195	1,9	406	0,4	4 776	4,2	58 473	51,8	112 809	100,0
WC032 : Overstrand	43 723	39,6	9 715	8,8	3 634	3,3	547	0,5	5 688	5,1	47 204	42,7	110 511	100,0
WC033 : Cape Agulhas	12 660	38,2	2 938	8,9	1 035	3,1	141	0,4	1 839	5,5	14 536	43,8	33 150	100,0
WC034 : Swellendam	12 279	32,5	4 593	12,2	980	2,6	259	0,7	1 811	4,8	17 815	47,2	37 737	100,0
Garden Route	219 151	32,7	65 580	9,8	17 390	2,6	3 635	0,5	34 480	5,1	330 386	49,3	670 622	100,0
WC041 : Kannaland	6 785	27,3	3 235	13,0	522	2,1	116	0,5	1 456	5,9	12 761	51,3	24 874	100,0
WC042 : Hessequa	20 843	35,9	6 180	10,6	1 337	2,3	304	0,5	3 808	6,6	25 586	44,1	58 059	100,0
WC043 : Mossel Bay	44 797	38,8	10 174	8,8	3 387	2,9	557	0,5	6 703	5,8	49 921	43,2	115 538	100,0
WC044 : George	75 514	32,1	23 055	9,8	6 203	2,6	1 418	0,6	10 651	4,5	118 335	50,3	235 177	100,0
WC045 : Oudtshoorn	29 399	27,3	8 581	8,0	2 773	2,6	367	0,3	6 403	6,0	60 086	55,8	107 609	100,0
WC047 : Bitou	16 659	31,3	5 669	10,6	1 237	2,3	378	0,7	2 136	4,0	27 219	51,1	53 298	100,0
WC048 : Knysna	25 153	33,1	8 686	11,4	1 931	2,5	495	0,7	3 323	4,4	36 479	48,0	76 067	100,0
Central Karoo	18 598	23,7	10 121	12,9	1 650	2,1	382	0,5	4 493	5,7	43 389	55,2	78 634	100,0
WC051 : Laingsburg	2 294	25,7	1 078	12,1	193	2,2	44	0,5	499	5,6	4 830	54,0	8 938	100,0
WC052 : Prince Albert	3 226	23,9	1 923	14,3	244	1,8	35	0,3	720	5,3	7 347	54,4	13 494	100,0
WC053 : Beaufort West	13 079	23,3	7 120	12,7	1 213	2,2	303	0,5	3 275	5,8	31 213	55,5	56 202	100,0

Source: Census 2022

Table 2.9 shows the distribution of persons aged 12 years and older in the Western Cape by district, local municipality and marital status. About half of the Western Cape population aged 12 years and older was never married (50,6%) in 2022 while another half comprised those legally married (33,8%), living together (7,8%), widowed (4,3%), divorced (3%) and separated, but still legally married (0,6%). The districts with the highest proportions in terms of persons who have never been married are Central Karoo (55,2%), Cape Winelands (52,1%) and City of Cape Town with 51%. All districts have significantly higher proportions of persons who are living together as husband and wife, except for the City of Cape Town which have proportions less than that of the entire province. Similarly, about 3,3% of divorces occurred in the City of Cape Town; this is higher compared with 3% of divorces experienced by the province. Furthermore, divorces across all other districts remained below 3%. Finally, over 5% of persons who are widowed are situated in Central Karoo and Garden Route, whereas the proportions are fewer in the City of Cape Town (3,9%) compared with 4,3% for the entire province.

The results in terms of the crude marriage rate show that Western Cape in 2022 experienced 335 marriages per 1 000, an increase compared with 304 marriages reported in 2011. Similarly, in 2022 the province experienced 30 divorces per 1 000 population, an increase from 22 divorces per 1 000 population reported in 2011 (see additional information on crude marriage and divorce rates in the appendices section).

2.8 Language

The language question in censuses is important as statistics about language help governments to ensure that public messages such as those related to education, health and safety are communicated in languages that are the most understood by persons in an area.

Table 2.10: Distribution of population aged one year and older by language most often spoken in the household, Census 2011 - 2022

Language most often spoken	Census 2011		Census 2022	
	N	%	N	%
Afrikaans	2 768 873	49,8	2 954 135	41,2
English	1 130 010	20,3	1 580 128	22,0
Isindebele	14 752	0,3	11 385	0,2
IsiXhosa	1 366 533	24,6	2 253 642	31,4
IsiZulu	23 974	0,4	30 646	0,4
Sepedi	7 811	0,1	5 227	0,1
Sesotho	62 604	1,1	75 172	1,0
Setswana	23 980	0,4	9 716	0,1
Sign language	21 520	0,4	618	0,0
Siswati	3 104	0,1	1 981	0,0
Tshivenda	4 302	0,1	4 359	0,1

Language most often spoken	Census 2011		Census 2022	
	N	%	N	%
Xitsonga	8 911	0,2	12 306	0,2
Khoi,Nama and San languages	-	-	358	0,0
Shona	-	-	141 860	2,0
Chichewa/Chewa/Nyanja/Chinyanja	-	-	37 253	0,5
Portuguese	-	-	5 990	0,1
Other	122 922	2,2	47 057	0,7
Total	5 559 297	100,0	7 171 834	100,0

Source: Census 2011 - 2022

Note: "Unspecified" and "not applicable" are not included.

Table 2.10 shows the distribution of population aged one year and older by language most often spoken in the households. The results show that Afrikaans is the most spoken language in Western Cape even though the proportions of its speakers dropped from 49,8% in 2011 to 41,2% in 2022. Over the same period, the proportions of persons speaking isiXhosa increased from 24,6% in 2011 to 31,4% in 2022. Similarly, the English speakers increased from 20,3% in 2011 to 22% in 2022. Therefore, it should be noted that the aforementioned languages are spoken by over 90% of the population in the province.

2.9 Religion

Religion helps to shape society in various ways as it teaches good morals to both young and older persons. Therefore, the importance of the religion variable is to help any person who is not familiar with the province to gain a better understanding of the religion that the majority of individuals are affiliated with.

Table 2.11: Distribution of population by religious affiliation, Census 2022

Religious affiliation	N	%
Christianity	6 210 533	85,6
Islam	380 057	5,2
Traditional African Religion (e.g.ancestral,tribal,animist,etc)	382 580	5,3
Hinduism	16 489	0,2
Buddhism	3 863	0,1
Bahaism	690	0,0
Judaism	16 145	0,2
Atheism	24 241	0,3
Agnosticism	20 277	0,3
No religious affiliation/belief	142 175	2,0
Other	59 271	0,8
Total	7 256 321	100,0

Source: Census 2022

Table 2.11 shows the distribution of the population in the Western Cape by religious affiliation. The results show that approximately 85,6% of the population in the province are affiliated to Christianity. Additionally, just over 5% are affiliated to either traditional African religion or Islam, whereas 2% of the population has no religious affiliation.

2.10 Conclusion

The findings in this chapter showed that the Western Cape population had been growing at a declining annual growth rate over the period 1996 to 2022. The population in the province constitutes more females than males. The results indicated that only Witzenberg and Langeberg local municipalities experienced negative annual growth rates between 2011 and 2022. The age structure of the Western Cape population showed a population bulge among persons aged 20–44 years for both sexes, as well as a decrease for children aged 0–9 years and youth aged 15–29 years. The province comprised over 70% of the working-age population while children and older persons constituted about 22,4% and 7,3% respectively. Prince Albert and Beaufort West local municipalities recorded the highest proportions of children while the majority of older persons were in Mossel Bay, Overstrand, Hessequa, Knysna and Cape Agulhas local municipalities.

The province showed a decrease in the dependency ratio in 2022. This pattern was also seen in all districts, although the dependency ratio for the Central Karoo district was just over 50%. The population of youth aged 15-64 years old in the province increased from around 1,4 million in 1996 to 2,5 million in 2022. The City of Cape town metropolitan area had the highest number of youth for both sexes whilst Central Karoo contributed the lowest population of youth in the province.

Across two censuses, the population of the province constituted more coloureds, even though their numbers decreased slightly in 2022. Black Africans are the second largest population group in the province, and they continue to increase as shown by the 2022 results. Both crude marriage and divorce rates increased in 2022. The dynamics with regard to language indicated that Afrikaans is spoken by most individuals in the Western Cape, followed by isiXhosa. This pattern has been similar in Census 2011 and 2022. Lastly, approximately 86% of the population in the province is affiliated to Christianity while traditional African religion and Islam occupied the second and third spots respectively with proportions of over 5% each.

Chapter 3: Migration

3.1 Introduction

Migration is the movement of people from one region to another. Generally, there are many reasons that encourage people to migrate. In certain cases, migration may occur due to conflict while some people migrate as a result of poverty, unemployment and lack of opportunities in areas where they come from. This chapter, which covers both of these situations, will explore migration in the Western Cape between 2011 and 2022. The results will indicate the number of migrants born in other provinces who currently reside in the Western Cape, including those born outside South Africa. The usual residence in this regard will help in differentiating the usual members of the province from non-usual members.

Table 3.1: Distribution of population by province of birth and province of usual residence, Census 2022

Province of place of birth	Province of usual residence								
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Western Cape	5 163 398	115 102	28 411	12 319	25 617	7 634	98 519	9 309	6 326
Eastern Cape	1 134 674	6 696 087	15 144	48 160	194 489	74 077	495 494	34 509	13 312
Northern Cape	76 481	16 285	1 188 256	20 367	9 639	33 074	64 947	6 806	5 050
Free State	60 247	24 351	21 643	2 626 762	33 047	75 309	349 952	30 991	13 084
KwaZulu-Natal	89 660	56 258	4 837	24 709	11 626 610	19 457	738 399	86 222	12 509
North West	26 411	8 567	33 906	21 574	12 321	3 086 960	375 556	18 863	24 034
Gauteng	241 313	86 385	19 849	67 767	129 530	187 502	9 513 562	171 217	146 988
Mpumalanga	24 395	7 635	3 061	10 986	27 604	29 011	501 190	4 434 841	68 381
Limpopo	21 591	6 489	3 517	8 080	7 722	87 141	1 378 304	149 109	6 046 238
Outside SA	368 854	110 811	21 790	64 444	163 296	134 466	1 185 925	140 991	170 147

Note: This table excludes cases where the province was unspecified, not applicable and not known. Information was only obtained from the household questionnaire.

Table 3.1 shows the life time migration derived from two question: province of birth and province of usual residence at the time of census. About 5,2 million of persons born and reside in Western Cape. Results further show 1,1 million persons born in Eastern Cape and reside in Western Cape followed by 368 854 persons born outside South Africa, but reside in Western Cape.

Table 3.2: Percentage distribution of population by place of birth, district and local municipality, Census 2011 - 2022

Province, district and local municipality	Born in SA		Born Outside SA	
	Census 2011	Census 2022	Census 2011	Census 2022
Western Cape	95,4	94,9	4,6	5,1
CPT: City of Cape Town	94,3	94,3	5,7	5,7
DC1: West Coast	97,8	95,6	2,2	4,4
WC011: Matzikama	98,5	96,1	1,5	3,9
WC012: Cederberg	97,7	90,6	2,3	9,4
WC013: Berggrivier	97,9	97,0	2,1	3,0
WC014: Saldanha Bay	97,4	95,6	2,6	4,4
WC015: Swartland	97,9	96,5	2,1	3,5
DC2: Cape Winelands	97,2	95,7	2,8	4,3
WC022: Witzenberg	96,4	94,2	3,6	5,8
WC023: Drakenstein	98,0	96,3	2,0	3,7
WC024: Stellenbosch	96,5	95,1	3,5	4,9
WC025: Breede Valley	97,0	96,6	3,0	3,4
WC026: Langeberg	97,4	95,0	2,6	5,0
DC3: Overberg	96,5	95,5	3,5	4,5
WC031: Theewaterskloof	97,9	97,4	2,1	2,6
WC032: Overstrand	94,2	93,4	5,8	6,6
WC033: Cape Agulhas	96,9	94,9	3,1	5,1
WC034: Swellendam	96,9	96,0	3,1	4,0
DC4: Garden Route	97,2	96,4	2,8	3,6
WC041: Kannaland	99,1	99,0	0,9	1,0
WC042: Hessequa	98,5	98,5	1,5	1,5
WC043: Mossel Bay	97,6	96,8	2,4	3,2
WC044: George	97,4	96,3	2,6	3,7
WC045: Oudtshoorn	99,0	98,9	1,0	1,1
WC047: Bitou	94,9	92,9	5,1	7,1
WC048: Knysna	93,3	92,2	6,7	7,8
DC5: Central Karoo	99,1	98,9	0,9	1,1
WC051: Laingsburg	99,0	98,1	1,0	1,9
WC052: Prince Albert	98,8	99,0	1,2	1,0
WC053: Beaufort West	99,2	99,0	0,8	1,0

Source: Census 2011 - 2022

Table 3.2 shows the distribution of the population in the Western Cape by place of birth. The results show that more than nine in ten persons residing in the Western Cape were born in South Africa. In both census years, persons who were born outside South Africa in the province increased from 4,6% in 2011 to 5,1% in 2022. The district profile shows that there is an upward trend in the proportion of persons born outside South Africa who are residing in the Western Cape. In the West Coast district, persons born outside South Africa doubled (2,2% in 2011 to 4,4% in 2022). This profile is largely driven by proportions of persons born outside South Africa residing in Cederberg Local Municipality, which increased four times over the same period. Although the City of Cape Town recorded the highest share of persons born outside South Africa, the proportions remained unchanged at 5,7% for 2011 and 2022. Central Karoo remained the district with the lowest proportion of persons born outside South Africa over the period 2011–2022 (0,9% and 1,1% respectively).

The local municipality profile shows that three municipalities in 2011 recorded proportions higher than the provincial average [Knysna (6,7%), Overstrand (5,8%) and Bitou (5,1%)]. In 2022, more municipalities recorded proportions of persons born outside South Africa higher than the provincial average of 5,1% [Cederberg (9,4%), Knysna (7,8%), Bitou (7,1%), Overstrand (6,6%) and Witzenberg (5,8%)]

Table 3.3: Distribution of population born outside South Africa by region of birth, Census 2011 - 2022

Region of birth	Census 2011		Census 2022	
	N	%	N	%
SADC	124 308	48,0	268 199	71,2
Rest of Africa	35 983	13,9	35 561	9,4
United Kingdom and Europe	46 153	17,8	43 038	11,4
Asia	10 727	4,1	13 038	3,5
North America	2 033	0,8	3 115	0,8
Latin America and Caribbean	1 360	0,5	1 469	0,4
Oceania	1 388	0,5	2 075	0,6
Unspecified	36 985	14,3	10 163	2,7
Total	258 937	100,0	376 657	100,0

Source: Census 2011 - 2022

Table 3.3 shows the distribution of the foreign-born population in Western Cape by region of birth for Census 2011 and 2022. The proportion of persons born in SADC increased from 48% in 2011 to 71,2% in 2022. The United Kingdom and Europe, the rest of Africa and Asia also contributed a bigger share of the foreign-born population in the province for both census years, despite decreased proportions in 2022. North America, Oceania, Latin America and the Caribbean regions contributed less than 1% of the foreign-born population residing in the province for 2011 and 2022, while the proportion of persons who did not specify their region of birth decreased from 14,3% in 2011 to 2,7% in 2022.

3.2 Conclusion

The results in this chapter showed that nearly 5,2 million individuals who were born in the Western Cape still reside in the province. The proportion of the foreign-born population in the province increased in 2022. In both census years, the City of Cape Town had about 5,7% of foreign-born individuals, which was higher than the provincial average. Cederberg Local Municipality had around 9,4% of foreign-born persons in 2022, which was highest across all local municipalities in the province. The majority of persons born outside South Africa in the province emanates from the SADC region, and their proportions increased in 2022. The UK and Europe as well as the rest of Africa were second and third on the list, even though their proportions decreased between 2011 and 2022.

Chapter 4: Education

4.1 Introduction

Education is not a privilege but a human rights issue. The Freedom Charter, which was adopted at the Congress of the People in 1955, highlighted the need for free education that should be compulsory, universal and equal for all children. It further stated that higher education and technical training should be open to all by means of state allowances and scholarships awarded on the basis of merit.⁴ This chapter will focus on attendance at an educational institution among persons aged 5–24 years in the Western Cape, and a comparison is made between the 2011 and 2022 censuses. This will assist in tracking the progress made by the province as far as attendance at an educational institution over the ten-year period is concerned. In addition, the chapter will focus on attendance at an early childhood development (ECD) institution for children aged 0–4 years, as well as attainment in terms of highest level of education for persons aged 20 years and older in the province.

4.2 Educational attendance

Educational attendance plays a fundamental role in shaping the future of students. Persons who attend any educational institutions are more likely to avoid criminal activities compared with those who are not attending. It is through attendance at an educational institution that poverty and crime can be subjugated in the province, particularly among children and youth of school-going age.

Table 4.1: Distribution of population aged 5–24 years attending an educational institution by district and local municipality, Census 2011 - 2022

Province, district and municipality	Census 2011		Census 2022	
	N	%	N	%
Western Cape	1 221 232	67,0	1 430 441	67,0
CPT: City of Cape Town	788 353	67,8	934 103	68,8
DC1: West Coast	76 458	62,1	93 935	63,4
WC011: Matzikama	13 957	62,9	13 313	62,0
WC012: Cederberg	9 759	63,4	8 762	54,3
WC013: Berggrivier	11 642	62,1	12 764	61,8
WC014: Saldanha Bay	19 274	61,0	30 574	66,9
WC015: Swartland	21 826	62,0	28 523	64,6
DC2: Cape Winelands	172 500	66,7	167 349	65,0
WC022: Witzenberg	23 795	61,3	18 319	58,5
WC023: Drakenstein	54 044	67,6	53 091	65,8
WC024: Stellenbosch	35 387	70,0	37 475	69,8
WC025: Breede Valley	37 734	67,8	41 482	64,4
WC026: Langeberg	21 539	64,1	16 981	62,1
DC3: Overberg	48 348	64,0	58 295	61,2
WC031: Theewaterskloof	21 674	65,9	24 627	61,0
WC032: Overstrand	13 140	62,2	19 452	62,4
WC033: Cape Agulhas	6 228	62,7	5 843	57,8
WC034: Swellendam	7 305	63,1	8 374	61,3
DC4: Garden Route	119 332	66,8	153 994	64,0

⁴ https://www.dffe.gov.za/sites/default/files/docs/publications/history_freedomcharter.pdf

Province, district and municipality	Census 2011		Census 2022	
	N	%	N	%
WC041: Kannaland	4 972	58,9	5 971	59,4
WC042: Hessequa	10 238	65,3	11 576	58,8
WC043: Mossel Bay	16 634	68,2	21 472	62,6
WC044: George	41 126	66,2	56 628	64,7
WC045: Oudtshoorn	23 328	70,4	28 119	63,4
WC047: Bitou	9 491	64,4	12 640	68,0
WC048: Knysna	13 544	67,0	17 588	67,3
DC5: Central Karoo	16 242	67,6	22 764	63,6
WC051: Laingsburg	1 562	63,6	1 945	52,0
WC052: Prince Albert	2 821	59,8	3 636	61,4
WC053: Beaufort West	11 860	70,3	17 184	65,8

Source: Census 2011 - 2022

Table 4.1 shows the distribution of persons aged 5–24 years in Western Cape who were attending an educational institution by district and local municipality. The results show that attendance at an educational institution remained unchanged at around 67% in both censuses. In 2011, the City of Cape Town metropolitan area (67,8%) and Central Karoo district (67,6%) were the only two districts in the province with marginally higher proportions of persons attending an educational institution, whereas the West Coast was the lowest at 62,1%. However, in 2022 the City of Cape Town experienced a slight increase in attendance and it has remained above the provincial average. Similarly, within the same period the West Coast district increased slightly, even though its attendance remained below the provincial average.

The local municipality results show that in 2011, attendance at an educational institution was higher in Oudtshoorn (70,4%), Beaufort West (70,3%), Stellenbosch (70%), Mossel Bay (68,2%), Breede Valley (67,8%) and Drakenstein (67,6%), each having proportions higher than that of the province. In 2022, Stellenbosch (69,8%), Bitou (68%) and Knysna (67,3%) were the only local municipalities with attendance higher compared with the provincial average.

4.3 Early childhood development

Early childhood education sets the basis for a child's future learning and development. The importance of ECD is to prepare the mind-sets of children before they start formal education. It is important to invest in children at very younger ages through improving their basic learning and socialisation skills. Depriving them of the opportunity to learn at early stages of development often impact the way they think soon after reaching school-going ages. Therefore, the education system in the province has to ensure that children are equipped with necessary skills at very early stages of development through attending ECD institutions.

Table 4.2: Distribution of population aged 0–5 years by ECD institution attendance status, district and local municipality, Census 2022

Province, district and municipality	Attending		Not attending		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Western Cape	395 376	69,6	172 803	30,4	568 179	100,0
CPT: City of Cape Town	258 044	71,1	105 043	28,9	363 087	100,0
DC1: West Coast	23 734	57,8	17 301	42,2	41 035	100,0
WC011: Matzikama	3 794	60,7	2 456	39,3	6 250	100,0
WC012: Cederberg	2 718	56,9	2 055	43,1	4 773	100,0
WC013: Bergrivier	2 963	56,2	2 311	43,8	5 275	100,0
WC014: Saldanha Bay	8 434	65,5	4 451	34,5	12 885	100,0
WC015: Swartland	5 824	49,1	6 028	50,9	11 852	100,0
DC2: Cape Winelands	47 621	72,2	18 303	27,8	65 925	100,0
WC022: Witzenberg	6 052	73,3	2 201	26,7	8 253	100,0
WC023: Drakenstein	14 510	71,0	5 924	29,0	20 434	100,0
WC024: Stellenbosch	9 654	75,6	3 113	24,4	12 767	100,0
WC025: Breede Valley	12 586	73,6	4 523	26,4	17 109	100,0
WC026: Langeberg	4 820	65,5	2 542	34,5	7 362	100,0
DC3: Overberg	18 022	67,8	8 571	32,2	26 592	100,0
WC031: Theewaterskloof	7 646	67,8	3 633	32,2	11 279	100,0
WC032: Overstrand	6 801	74,8	2 287	25,2	9 089	100,0
WC033: Cape Agulhas	1 820	65,1	976	34,9	2 796	100,0
WC034: Swellendam	1 754	51,2	1 674	48,8	3 429	100,0
DC4: Garden Route	43 371	69,1	19 384	30,9	62 755	100,0
WC041: Kannaland	1 767	60,2	1 168	39,8	2 935	100,0
WC042: Hessequa	2 537	49,1	2 629	50,9	5 165	100,0
WC043: Mossel Bay	5 575	68,8	2 531	31,2	8 106	100,0
WC044: George	16 709	72,1	6 467	27,9	23 176	100,0
WC045: Oudtshoorn	7 633	65,3	4 054	34,7	11 687	100,0
WC047: Bitou	3 920	77,5	1 138	22,5	5 058	100,0
WC048: Knysna	5 230	78,9	1 399	21,1	6 629	100,0
DC5: Central Karoo	4 585	52,2	4 201	47,8	8 786	100,0
WC051: Laingsburg	346	38,1	561	61,9	907	100,0
WC052: Prince Albert	997	55,4	805	44,7	1 801	100,0
WC053: Beaufort West	3 241	53,3	2 836	46,7	6 077	100,0

Source: Census 2022

Table 4.2 shows the distribution of children aged 0–5 years in the Western Cape by attendance at an ECD institution. The results show that nearly 69,6% of children aged 0–5 years in the province attended an ECD institution. The districts with the highest proportions are Cape Winelands (72,2%) and City of Cape Town (71,1%) metropolitan area, with attendance at an ECD institution exceeding that of the province. Attendance at an ECD institution in the Central Karoo district was 52,2%, which was far lower compared with the provincial average, followed by the West Coast district at 57,8%. Attendance at local municipal level was highest in Knysna (78,9%), Bitou (77,5%) and Stellenbosch (75,6%), which represented the top three local municipalities in the province. Laingsburg (38,1%) was the lowest in terms of ECD attendance, followed by Swartland and Hessequa with ECD attendance of 49,1% each, representing the bottom three local municipalities in the province.

4.4 Level of education

Education is key to success in many aspects of life. It is through education that poverty can be eradicated. In most cases, the social well-being of educated persons is better compared with that of persons with no education. The highest level of education attained provides valuable information

regarding progress made in the province, particularly regarding the completion rate of higher grades of learning as well as completion of higher qualifications linked to tertiary/higher education.

Table 4.3: Distribution of population aged 20 years and older by highest level of education completed, district and local municipality, Census 2022

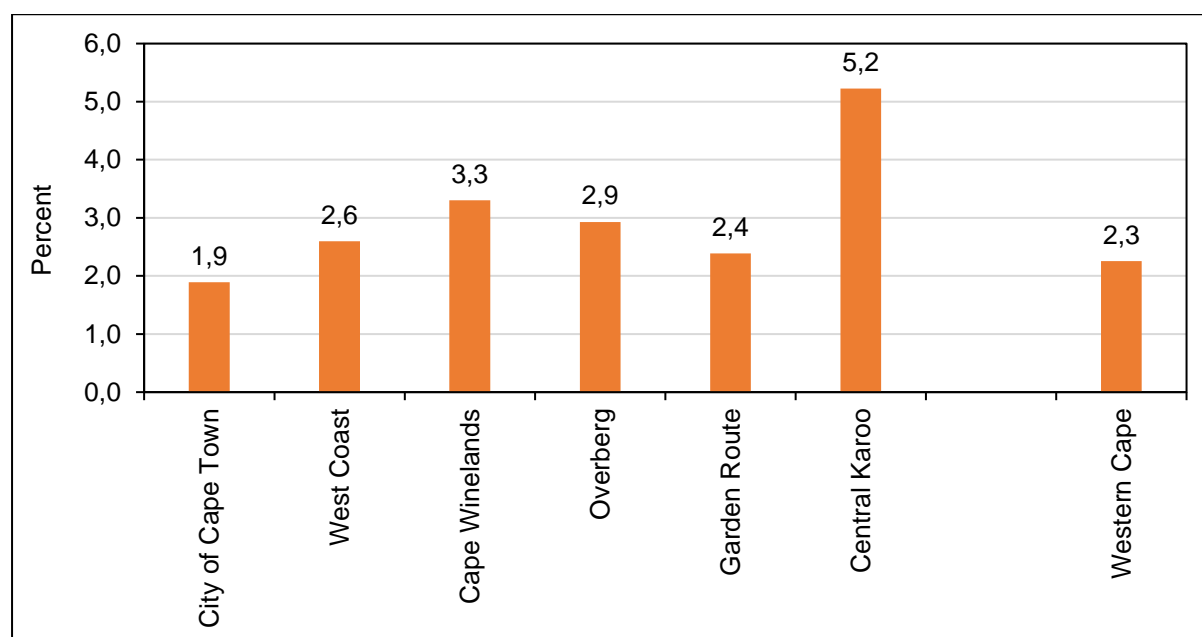
Province, district and municipality	No schooling		Some primary		Completed primary		Some secondary		Grade 12/ Matric		Higher		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Western Cape	107 465	2,3	290 791	6,1	183 713	3,9	1 609 708	33,8	1 687 807	35,4	837 400	17,6	50 765	1,1	4 767 649	100,0
CPT: City of Cape Town	57 934	1,9	140 836	4,6	93 952	3,1	1 004 061	32,8	1 115 939	36,5	612 233	20,0	35 159	1,1	3 060 114	100,0
DC1: West Coast	8 268	2,6	29 026	9,1	19 704	6,2	123 134	38,7	103 617	32,6	31 259	9,8	3 048	1,0	318 056	100,0
WC011: Matzikama	1 124	2,6	4 373	10,1	3 089	7,1	18 223	42,1	13 320	30,8	2 837	6,6	345	0,8	43 311	100,0
WC012: Cederberg	1 160	3,3	3 892	11,0	3 056	8,7	15 309	43,4	9 424	26,7	2 169	6,1	284	0,8	35 295	100,0
WC013: Bergrivier	1 192	2,6	5 120	11,1	3 191	6,9	17 433	37,9	13 986	30,4	4 725	10,3	405	0,9	46 052	100,0
WC014: Saldanha Bay	1 461	1,5	6 465	6,4	4 594	4,6	40 220	40,0	35 644	35,4	11 369	11,3	915	0,9	100 667	100,0
WC015: Swartland	3 329	3,6	9 177	9,9	5 774	6,2	31 950	34,5	31 243	33,7	10 159	11,0	1 099	1,2	92 731	100,0
DC2: Cape Winelands	18 261	3,3	46 566	8,4	26 616	4,8	190 565	34,5	182 668	33,0	83 826	15,2	4 377	0,8	552 879	100,0
WC022: Witzenberg	3 434	5,1	7 464	11,2	4 453	6,7	25 771	38,6	19 757	29,6	5 472	8,2	385	0,6	66 736	100,0
WC023: Drakenstein	3 893	2,2	14 100	7,8	8 113	4,5	60 002	33,3	62 137	34,5	30 370	16,8	1 717	1,0	180 331	100,0
WC024: Stellenbosch	2 654	2,3	6 741	5,8	3 938	3,4	35 461	30,5	37 658	32,4	28 608	24,6	1 035	0,9	116 094	100,0
WC025: Breede Valley	5 240	4,1	11 073	8,6	6 472	5,0	47 469	36,8	44 163	34,3	13 773	10,7	730	0,6	128 920	100,0
WC026: Langeberg	3 041	5,0	7 188	11,8	3 640	6,0	21 862	36,0	18 954	31,2	5 603	9,2	509	0,8	60 798	100,0
DC3: Overberg	7 038	2,9	21 558	9,0	13 515	5,6	86 500	36,0	76 648	31,9	32 686	13,6	2 405	1,0	240 350	100,0
WC031: Theewaterskloof	3 024	3,3	10 217	11,3	6 341	7,0	37 196	41,2	26 394	29,2	6 640	7,4	523	0,6	90 335	100,0
WC032: Overstrand	2 004	2,2	4 872	5,3	3 334	3,6	29 203	31,6	32 994	35,7	18 680	20,2	1 266	1,4	92 352	100,0
WC033: Cape Agulhas	1 122	4,1	2 784	10,1	1 765	6,4	9 224	33,3	8 460	30,6	4 027	14,6	291	1,1	27 672	100,0
WC034: Swellendam	888	3,0	3 685	12,3	2 075	6,9	10 877	36,3	8 801	29,3	3 340	11,1	325	1,1	29 991	100,0
DC4: Garden Route	12 786	2,4	45 463	8,5	26 134	4,9	182 054	34,0	190 182	35,5	73 342	13,7	5 471	1,0	535 431	100,0
WC041: Kannaland	629	3,2	3 228	16,6	1 603	8,2	7 226	37,2	5 499	28,3	1 172	6,0	90	0,5	19 448	100,0
WC042: Hessequa	1 292	2,8	5 021	11,1	3 128	6,9	16 030	35,3	13 819	30,5	5 754	12,7	304	0,7	45 349	100,0
WC043: Mossel Bay	2 036	2,1	5 896	6,1	3 413	3,6	28 890	30,1	37 232	38,7	17 298	18,0	1 343	1,4	96 108	100,0
WC044: George	4 500	2,4	14 714	7,9	7 936	4,3	62 523	33,6	68 491	36,8	25 903	13,9	1 807	1,0	185 874	100,0
WC045: Oudtshoorn	2 053	2,4	9 120	10,8	5 569	6,6	30 000	35,5	28 941	34,2	8 222	9,7	608	0,7	84 512	100,0
WC047: Bitou	889	2,1	2 911	6,9	1 801	4,2	15 575	36,7	14 553	34,3	6 078	14,3	581	1,4	42 388	100,0
WC048: Knysna	1 387	2,2	4 572	7,4	2 684	4,3	21 810	35,3	21 646	35,1	8 915	14,4	738	1,2	61 753	100,0
DC5: Central Karoo	3 178	5,2	7 342	12,1	3 791	6,2	23 395	38,5	18 752	30,8	4 054	6,7	305	0,5	60 819	100,0
WC051: Laingsburg	421	5,9	818	11,5	466	6,5	2 955	41,4	2 010	28,2	429	6,0	35	0,5	7 135	100,0
WC052: Prince Albert	525	5,0	1 701	16,3	724	6,9	4 136	39,5	2 651	25,3	670	6,4	59	0,6	10 466	100,0
WC053: Beaufort West	2 232	5,2	4 823	11,2	2 600	6,0	16 304	37,7	14 092	32,6	2 955	6,8	212	0,5	43 218	100,0

Source: Census 2022

Table 4.3 shows the distribution of persons aged 20 years and older in the Western Cape by highest level of education completed. The province has about 2,3% of its population with no schooling. Around 35,4% and 17,6% have completed Grade 12 and higher education, respectively. The City of Cape Town metropolitan area is the only district with the lowest proportion of persons with no schooling at 1,6%; all districts had larger proportions, particularly Central Karoo (5,2%) and Cape Winelands (3,3%), which are the top two districts with the highest proportions of persons with no schooling in the province. A similar pattern can be seen among those who completed higher education; the majority are in the City of Cape Town (20%) while West Coast (9,8%) and Central Karoo (6,7%) are the two bottom districts in terms of completion of higher education in the province.

The local municipality results show that persons who completed matric/Grade 12 are slightly more in Mossel Bay (38,7%), George (36,8%) and Overstrand (35,7%). Again, the results indicated that completion of higher education is higher in Stellenbosch (24,6%), Overstrand (20,2%) and Mossel Bay (18%). The proportions in each of these local municipalities exceeded that of the province.

Figure 4.1: Percentage of population aged 20 years and older with no schooling by district, Census 2022



Source: Census 2022

Figure 4.1 shows the proportion of persons aged 20 years and older with no schooling in the Western Cape. Generally, the province has about 2,3% of persons who have no schooling in 2022. The City of Cape Town metropolitan area has the lowest proportions of 1,9%. Most persons with no schooling are situated in the Central Karoo (5,2%), Cape Winelands (3,3%) and Overberg (2,9%) districts – these are the top three districts in terms of persons with no schooling in the province.

4.5 Field of education

The field of education question was included in the census to determine the human resource skills available at a particular level of geography, including district and local municipality. Only persons in households aged 20 years and older with a post-school qualification were asked this question. For comparison purposes, the response categories have been grouped into broader fields of education (see appendix 4).

Table 4.4: Distribution of persons aged 20 years and older by field of education and sex, Census 2022

Field of education	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Business management	141 941	32,6	139 462	28,4	281 403	30,4
Natural and mathematical sciences	27 638	6,3	20 139	4,1	47 777	5,2
Engineering and other applied sciences	94 634	21,7	18 594	3,8	113 228	12,2
Humanities, social sciences and applied humanities	69 585	16,0	170 181	34,7	239 766	25,9
Health sciences	21 065	4,8	62 363	12,7	83 428	9,0
Law	15 221	3,5	15 297	3,1	30 519	3,3
Other	65 176	15,0	64 831	13,2	130 007	14,0
Total	435 260	100,0	490 867	100,0	926 127	100,0

Source: Census 2022

Table 4.4 shows the distribution of persons aged 20 years and older in the Western Cape by field of education and sex. The results indicate that around 30% of persons in the province studied business management, followed by 25,9% who qualified in humanities, social sciences and applied humanities-related fields. The proportion of persons who studied law is at 3,3%, which is the lowest in the province, followed by natural and mathematical sciences (5,2%).

The profile of males in the Western Cape depicts the expected pattern where males predominately qualified in business management, and engineering and other applied sciences (32,6% and 21,7% respectively). In the engineering and other applied sciences, males recorded ten percentage points above the provincial average.

On the other hand, females qualified more in humanities, social sciences and applied humanities, business management and health sciences (34,7%, 28,4% and 12,7% respectively). In the humanities, social sciences and applied humanities, females recorded nine percentage points higher than the provincial average.

Table 4.5: Distribution of persons aged 20 years and older by field of education and population group, Census 2022

Field of education	Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Business management	60 285	34,5	63 769	30,5	11 724	38,4	140 099	28,7	5 526	24,3	281 403	30,4
Natural and mathematical sciences	6 016	3,4	5 537	2,6	1 251	4,1	33 738	6,9	1 235	5,4	47 777	5,2
Engineering and other applied sciences	22 475	12,8	21 553	10,3	3 447	11,3	63 030	12,9	2 722	12,0	113 228	12,2
Humanities, social sciences & applied humanities	37 991	21,7	60 458	28,9	5 096	16,7	129 065	26,4	7 156	31,4	239 766	25,9
Health sciences	12 265	7,0	18 736	9,0	4 506	14,8	45 938	9,4	1 983	8,7	83 428	9,0
Law	4 722	2,7	6 727	3,2	1 410	4,6	16 942	3,5	718	3,2	30 519	3,3
Other	31 236	17,9	32 285	15,4	3 078	10,1	59 992	12,3	3 415	15,0	130 007	14,0
Total	174 990	100,0	209 065	100,0	30 513	100,0	488 804	100,0	22 754	100,0	926 127	100,0

Source: Census 2022

Table 4.5 shows the dynamics in field of study among the different population groups. The profile of the black African population group showed that more than a third (34,5%) qualified in business management and about 22% qualified in humanities or social sciences-related fields. Among Indians/Asians, 38,4% studied business management. Both the black African and Indian/Asian population groups recorded percentages above the provincial average (30,4%). The white population group recorded about 13% for engineering and other applied sciences qualifications, and about 7% studied natural and mathematical sciences. The coloured population group recorded about 31% who qualified in business management. About 5% of Indians/Asians studied law, and this percentage was slightly higher than the provincial average of 3,3%.

4.6 Conclusion

The findings on education show that about 67% of persons aged 5–24 years in the province attended an educational institution; this remained unchanged in Census 2011 and 2022. In both censuses, attendance at an educational institution was higher in the City of Cape Town metropolitan area and Stellenbosch Local Municipality, with proportions higher than that of the province.

Attendance at an ECD institution among children aged 0–5 years was approximately 70% in the province, with Cape Winelands Local Municipality and the City of Cape Town metropolitan area having marginally higher proportions of 72,2% and 71,1%. Central Karoo had the lowest proportion across all districts, followed by the West Coast district. The three leading local municipalities in terms of attendance at an ECD institution were Knysna (78,9%), Bitou (77,5%) and Stellenbosch (75,6%). Laingsburg Local Municipality (38,1%) had the lowest attendance at an ECD institution.

The results for completing higher levels of education for persons aged 20 years and older revealed that around 2,3% of individuals in the province had no schooling. The lowest proportions were seen for the City of Cape Town metropolitan area, whereas Central Karoo and Cape Winelands lead with 5,2% and 3,3% respectively. The results with regard to completion of higher education showed that the majority in the City of Cape Town metropolitan area, while the lowest proportions were in the Central Karoo district. The three leading local municipalities in the province in terms of completing higher education are Stellenbosch (24,6%), Overstrand (20,2%) and Mossel Bay (18%).

In terms of field of education, the results indicate that around 30% of persons in the province studied business management, followed by 25,9% who qualified in humanities, social sciences and applied humanities-related fields. The proportion of persons who studied law is at 3,3%, which is the lowest in the province, followed by natural and mathematical sciences (5,2%).

There were slight variations in terms of sex regarding the field of education. Males in the province depicting the expected pattern, with higher numbers qualifying in business management, and engineering and other applied sciences (32,6% and 21,7% respectively).

Chapter 5: General health and functioning

5.1 Introduction

During our lifetime, almost every person will encounter some temporary or permanent impairment in their bodies. Among those who survive to older ages, they may experience increasing difficulty in functioning.⁵ The first part of this chapter will profile disability in terms of the degree of difficulty in functioning among persons aged 5 years and older using the six recommended Washington Group (WG) short set of questions or domains, which are seeing, hearing, communication, walking, remembering and self-care. Persons were asked if they had difficulty in performing certain tasks of functioning in any of these domains, with responses of “No difficulty”, “Some difficulty”, “A lot of difficulty” and “Cannot do at all”, including those with the response category “Do not know” in cases of proxy responses.

The second part examines disability prevalence among persons aged 5 years and older whereby disability status is derived using the WG short set of questions. The method of computing disability status using these questions is widely believed to provide good disability estimates. This is because the questions are designed to collect data that are comparable across various areas, as well as avoiding issues of not reporting due to asking direct question such as “Do you have a disability or not?”⁶ Therefore, a person is considered to have a disability (UN measurement) as and when the following criteria are met:

- A person who reported ‘some difficulty’ in at least two domains of functioning was categorised as having a disability.
- A person who reported ‘a lot of difficulty’ in any of the six domains of functioning was categorised as having a disability.
- A person who reported ‘cannot do at all’ in any of the six domains of functioning was categorised as having a disability.
- A person who reported ‘no difficulty’ in any of the six domains of functioning was categorised as having no disability.
- A person who reported ‘some difficulty’ in only one of the six domains of functioning was categorised as having no disability.

All persons who did not meet the above criteria were considered to not have a disability, while those who did not provide a response to any of the domains – including those with the response category ‘*do not know*’ – were excluded from computation of the disability status variable. Therefore, any person who reported some difficulty in more than one domain of functioning was counted once to avoid double counting. It is crucially important to provide disability statistics as it helps in planning and allocation of resources. Disability statistics are used by both government and non-governmental organisations

⁵ World Report on Disability, 2011.

⁶ Using the Washington Group questions on disability data in development programs.

(NGOs), including academics, in developing programmes and interventions that seek to eliminate any type of discrimination faced by persons with disabilities

5.2 Type of domain and degree of difficulty in functioning

Table 5.1: Distribution of persons aged five years and older by type and degree of difficulty in functional domain, Census 2011 - 2022

Type and degree of difficulty		Census 2011		Census 2022	
		N	%	N	%
Seeing	No difficulty	4 474 857	90,4	5 865 770	88,9
	Some difficulty	405 952	8,2	630 826	9,6
	A lot of difficulty	58 316	1,2	88 479	1,3
	Cannot do at all	6 284	0,1	5 560	0,1
	Do not know	2 022	0,0	10 990	0,2
	Total	4 947 431	100,0	6 601 626	100,0
Hearing	No difficulty	4 802 760	97,4	6 399 784	96,9
	Some difficulty	104 581	2,1	161 251	2,4
	A lot of difficulty	18 716	0,4	25 832	0,4
	Cannot do at all	5 317	0,1	4 290	0,1
	Do not know	2 108	0,0	10 410	0,2
	Total	4 933 482	100,0	6 601 567	100,0
Communication	No difficulty	4 868 029	98,9	6 504 674	98,5
	Some difficulty	38 229	0,8	70 553	1,1
	A lot of difficulty	9 239	0,2	12 377	0,2
	Cannot do at all	7 152	0,1	5 488	0,1
	Do not know	1 290	0,0	8 438	0,1
	Total	4 923 939	100,0	6 601 531	100,0
Walking	No difficulty	4 792 537	97,1	6 360 520	96,3
	Some difficulty	98 087	2,0	168 126	2,5
	A lot of difficulty	30 354	0,6	47 869	0,7
	Cannot do at all	13 105	0,3	16 568	0,3
	Do not know	1 236	0,0	8 434	0,1
	Total	4 935 320	100,0	6 601 516	100,0
Remembering	No difficulty	4 808 730	97,6	6 421 798	97,3
	Some difficulty	88 984	1,8	142 910	2,2
	A lot of difficulty	19 881	0,4	23 270	0,4
	Cannot do at all	7 231	0,1	4 012	0,1
	Do not know	1 956	0,0	9 467	0,1
	Total	4 926 783	100,0	6 601 456	100,0
Self-care	No difficulty	4 717 833	97,8	6 504 828	98,5
	Some difficulty	53 909	1,1	60 243	0,9
	A lot of difficulty	15 930	0,3	15 057	0,2
	Cannot do at all	33 232	0,7	12 695	0,2
	Do not know	2 514	0,1	8 561	0,1
	Total	4 823 418	100,0	6 601 385	100,0

Source: Census 2011 - 2022

Table 5.1 shows the distribution of persons aged 5 years and older in the Western Cape by type and degree of difficulty in functioning. Across almost all functional domains, except for seeing in 2022, the results show that over 90% of the population had no difficulty in functioning. The proportion of those

with no difficulty in seeing decreased by 1,5% from 90,4% in 2011 to 88,9% in 2022. There was a minor decrease among those with some difficulty in self-care from 1,1% in 2011 to 0,9% in 2022, whereas other functional domains experienced some gains in 2022. Lastly, the proportion of those with a lot of difficulty, except for seeing and those who cannot do at all, remained below 1% across all functional domains for both census years.

5.3 Disability prevalence

Table 5.2: Disability prevalence for persons aged five years and older by age groups and district, Census 2022

Age group	City of Cape Town	West Coast	Cape Winelands	Overberg	Garden Route	Central Karoo	Western Cape
5-9	1,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,3	1,3	1,6
10-14	2,1	1,4	1,5	1,9	1,7	1,5	1,9
15-19	2,3	1,4	1,7	1,7	1,9	1,8	2,1
20-24	2,3	1,5	1,9	1,7	1,9	1,2	2,1
25-29	2,4	1,7	1,9	1,7	1,9	2,1	2,2
30-34	2,6	2,0	2,0	1,9	2,3	2,2	2,4
35-39	2,9	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,7	3,1	2,7
40-44	3,6	3,1	3,1	3,5	3,7	3,7	3,5
45-49	5,6	5,5	4,9	5,3	5,6	6,9	5,5
50-54	7,9	7,8	7,1	7,6	8,5	9,3	7,8
55-59	10,7	10,1	9,7	9,5	11,1	12,2	10,6
60-64	13,2	13,2	12,3	12,9	14,0	15,1	13,2
65-69	16,9	16,6	16,2	14,9	16,6	20,1	16,7
70-74	22,4	21,8	22,5	18,5	20,7	27,0	21,9
75-79	29,2	29,8	30,0	24,5	25,0	37,1	28,4
80-84	39,5	38,8	39,7	33,0	35,5	44,2	38,4
85+	53,6	54,0	50,6	45,3	48,3	56,8	52,0
Total	5,4	5,1	4,9	5,6	5,9	5,7	5,4

Source: Census 2022

Table 5.2 shows disability prevalence in the Western Cape province by district municipalities among persons aged 5 years and older. The disability prevalence in the province was around 5,4%, similar to that of the City of Cape Town metropolitan area. The districts that reported higher disability prevalence are Garden Route (5,9%), Central Karoo (5,7%) and Overberg (5,6%), whereas the prevalence in Cape Winelands is lowest with 4,9%, followed by West Coast (5,1%). Lastly, the results show that there is a connection between disability prevalence and age. As persons grow older, disability prevalence increases and this pattern is common across all districts in the province.

5.4 Conclusion

The results indicate that over 90% of the population aged 5 years and older in the Western Cape had no difficulty in functioning in almost all functional domains in 2022, except for seeing. The disability prevalence revealed that 5,4% of persons in the province had a disability, and this was equivalent to the disability prevalence in the City of Cape Town metropolitan area. The Garden Route, Central Karoo and Overberg districts had a disability prevalence that was higher compared with that of the province.

Chapter 6: Household characteristics and access to services

6.1 Introduction

A household is a group of persons who live together and provide themselves jointly with food, shelter and other essentials for living, or a single person who lives alone. The delivery of housing and access to services should be based on social justice and human rights, as pronounced in the Constitution of South Africa.⁷ This chapter will focus on housing and its characteristics, including provision of services in the Western Cape province.

6.2 Household size

The study of household size is essential as it is associated with socio-economic factors of development, poverty and well-being in general. Therefore, understanding the average household size in the province is helpful for those in research and policy-making including the population at large when planning for the future.

Table 6.1: Distribution of population, households and average household size by district and local municipality, Census 2011 - 2022

Province, district and local municipality	Census 2011			Census 2022		
	Population	Households	Average household size	Population	Households	Average household size
Western Cape	5 822 734	1 633 925	3,6	7 433 020	2 264 032	3,3
City of Cape Town	3 740 031	1 068 515	3,5	4 772 846	1 452 845	3,3
West Coast	391 766	106 780	3,7	497 394	150 840	3,3
WC011 : Matzikama	67 147	18 835	3,6	69 043	19 101	3,6
WC012 : Cederberg	49 768	13 513	3,7	55 108	15 912	3,5
WC013 : Bergrivier	61 897	16 275	3,8	70 276	20 412	3,4
WC014 : Saldanha Bay	99 193	28 833	3,4	154 635	50 559	3,1
WC015 : Swartland	113 762	29 324	3,9	148 331	44 856	3,3
Cape Winelands	787 486	198 258	4,0	862 703	242 283	3,6
WC022 : Witzenberg	115 946	27 419	4,2	103 765	26 227	4,0
WC023 : Drakenstein	251 262	59 773	4,2	276 800	76 776	3,6
WC024 : Stellenbosch	155 728	43 417	3,6	175 411	59 626	2,9
WC025 : Breede Valley	166 825	42 527	3,9	212 682	54 284	3,9
WC026 : Langeberg	97 724	25 121	3,9	94 045	25 370	3,7
Overberg	258 176	77 194	3,3	359 446	134 798	2,7
WC031 : Theewaterskloof	108 864	28 910	3,8	139 563	43 121	3,2
WC032 : Overstrand	80 358	27 983	2,9	132 495	59 980	2,2
WC033 : Cape Agulhas	33 038	10 162	3,3	40 274	16 220	2,5
WC034 : Swellendam	35 916	10 139	3,5	47 114	15 477	3,0
Garden Route	574 265	164 103	3,5	838 457	255 977	3,3
WC041 : Kannaland	24 767	6 210	4,0	31 986	8 686	3,7
WC042 : Hessequa	52 642	15 873	3,3	71 918	22 333	3,2
WC043 : Mossel Bay	89 430	28 023	3,2	140 075	52 985	2,6
WC044 : George	193 672	53 549	3,6	294 929	85 931	3,4
WC045 : Oudtshoorn	95 933	21 910	4,4	138 257	31 795	4,3
WC047 : Bitou	49 162	16 645	3,0	65 240	21 848	3,0
WC048 : Knysna	68 659	21 893	3,1	96 055	32 398	3,0
Central Karoo	71 011	19 075	3,7	102 173	27 290	3,7
WC051 : Laingsburg	8 289	2 408	3,4	11 366	3 314	3,4
WC052 : Prince Albert	13 136	3 578	3,7	17 836	4 760	3,7
WC053 : Beaufort West	49 586	13 088	3,8	72 972	19 216	3,8

Source: Census 2011 - 2022

⁷ Constitution of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996).

Table 6.1 shows an increase in the population and household count of the Western Cape between 2011 and 2022. The population of the Western Cape increased from around 5,8 million in 2011 to 7,4 million in 2022. In the same period the number of households increased from around 1 million in 2011 to 2,2 million in 2022. Similarly, at district level there has been a substantial increase in population and number of households across all districts. The City of Cape Town metropolitan area had the highest share of the population and households in the province between the two censuses, followed by the Cape Winelands and Garden Route districts. Looking at the local municipality profile, the results show that Laingsburg and Prince Albert were the two bottom municipalities with the smallest share of population and households in the province for the two census periods.

The average household size of the Western Cape decreased by 0,3 from 3,6 in 2011 to 3,3 in 2022. The districts with the highest average household size in 2011 were Cape Winelands (4,0), followed by West Coast and Central Karoo at an average household size of 3,7 each, which is higher than that of the province. In 2022, Central Karoo (3,7) and Cape Winelands (3,6) were the top two districts with the highest average household size compared with that of the province. With regard to the local municipalities, Witzenberg and Oudtshoorn were the only local municipalities with an average household size of 4 or more in both censuses.

6.3 Household headship and composition

The Census 2022 results showed that over 51% of population in Western Cape comprised of females.⁸ This section will focus on household headship in the province to establish if whether there is equal share in headship when sex differentials are brought into place.

Table 6.2: Distribution of households by sex of household head and district, Census 2022

Province and district	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Western Cape	1 172 548	51,8	1 091 484	48,2	2 264 032	100,0
City of Cape Town	729 459	50,2	723 386	49,8	1 452 845	100,0
West Coast	84 601	56,1	66 239	43,9	150 840	100,0
Cape Winelands	124 683	51,5	117 600	48,5	242 283	100,0
Overberg	77 278	57,3	57 519	42,7	134 798	100,0
Garden Route	141 416	55,2	114 561	44,8	255 977	100,0
Central Karoo	15 110	55,4	12 180	44,6	27 290	100,0

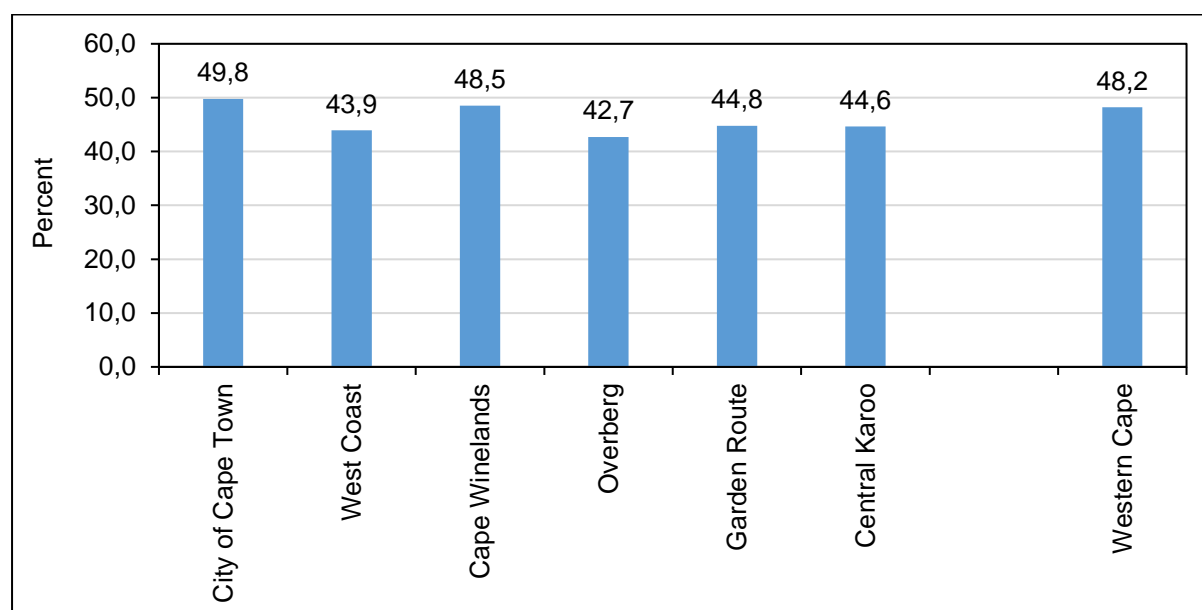
Source: Census 2022

Table 6.2 shows the distribution of households in the Western Cape by district and sex of the household head. The results indicate that out of more than 2,2 million households in the province, about 51,8% are headed by males. Similarly, across all districts there are more male-headed households compared

⁸ Statistics South Africa (2022). Census 2022 statistical release

with those headed by females. However, in the City of Cape Town metropolitan area the proportions of households headed by both sexes are almost equally distributed.

Figure 6.1: Percentage of female-headed households by district municipality, Census 2022



Source: Census 2022

Figure 6.1 shows the distribution of households headed by females in the Western Cape. About 48,2% of households are headed by females in the Western Cape. The results show that nearly 50% of female-headed households are in the City of Cape Town metropolitan area, which is slightly higher compared with the provincial average, followed by Cape Winelands (48,5%) district municipality. Overberg has 42,7% female-headed households, which is the lowest of all districts in the province.

Table 6.3: Distribution of households by age of household head, district and local municipality, Census 2011 - 2022

Province, district and local municipality	Census 2011								Census 2022							
	<15		15 - 17		18+		Total		<15		15 - 17		18+		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Western Cape	1 333	0,1	2 149	0,1	1 630 443	99,8	1 633 925	100,0	1 285	0,1	4 188	0,2	2 258 560	99,8	2 264 032	100,0
City of Cape Town	871	0,1	1 407	0,1	1 066 237	99,8	1 068 515	100,0	991	0,1	2 953	0,2	1 448 901	99,7	1 452 845	100,0
West Coast	73	0,1	153	0,1	106 554	99,8	106 780	100,0	47	0,0	231	0,2	150 562	99,8	150 840	100,0
WC011 : Matzikama	25	0,1	36	0,2	18 774	99,7	18 835	100,0	8	0,0	33	0,2	19 060	99,8	19 101	100,0
WC012 : Cederberg	6	0,0	23	0,2	13 485	99,8	13 513	100,0	3	0,0	19	0,1	15 890	99,9	15 912	100,0
WC013 : Bergvriervier	9	0,1	23	0,1	16 243	99,8	16 275	100,0	2	0,0	13	0,1	20 398	99,9	20 412	100,0
WC014 : Saldanha Bay	20	0,1	33	0,1	28 781	99,8	28 833	100,0	20	0,0	76	0,2	50 463	99,8	50 559	100,0
WC015 : Swartland	14	0,0	38	0,1	29 272	99,8	29 324	100,0	14	0,0	90	0,2	44 751	99,8	44 856	100,0
Cape Winelands	159	0,1	234	0,1	197 865	99,8	198 258	100,0	109	0,0	415	0,2	241 758	99,8	242 283	100,0
WC022 : Witzenberg	23	0,1	42	0,2	27 355	99,8	27 419	100,0	3	0,0	27	0,1	26 197	99,9	26 227	100,0
WC023 : Drakenstein	60	0,1	37	0,1	59 676	99,8	59 773	100,0	33	0,0	97	0,1	76 646	99,8	76 776	100,0
WC024 : Stellenbosch	32	0,1	63	0,1	43 322	99,8	43 417	100,0	33	0,1	155	0,3	59 438	99,7	59 626	100,0
WC025 : Breede Valley	29	0,1	56	0,1	42 442	99,8	42 527	100,0	19	0,0	87	0,2	54 178	99,8	54 284	100,0
WC026 : Langeberg	15	0,1	36	0,1	25 070	99,8	25 121	100,0	21	0,1	50	0,2	25 299	99,7	25 370	100,0
Overberg	50	0,1	96	0,1	77 048	99,8	77 194	100,0	48	0,0	198	0,1	134 552	99,8	134 798	100,0
WC031 : Theewaterskloof	18	0,1	37	0,1	28 856	99,8	28 910	100,0	13	0,0	78	0,2	43 030	99,8	43 121	100,0
WC032 : Overstrand	22	0,1	33	0,1	27 928	99,8	27 983	100,0	29	0,0	86	0,1	59 865	99,8	59 980	100,0
WC033 : Cape Agulhas	6	0,1	14	0,1	10 142	99,8	10 162	100,0	3	0,0	16	0,1	16 200	99,9	16 220	100,0
WC034 : Swellendam	5	0,0	12	0,1	10 123	99,8	10 139	100,0	3	0,0	17	0,1	15 457	99,9	15 477	100,0
Garden Route	154	0,1	211	0,1	163 739	99,8	164 103	100,0	80	0,0	352	0,1	255 545	99,8	255 977	100,0
WC041 : Kannaland	5	0,1	5	0,1	6 199	99,8	6 210	100,0	2	0,0	8	0,1	8 677	99,9	8 686	100,0
WC042 : Hessequa	8	0,1	18	0,1	15 847	99,8	15 873	100,0	8	0,0	8	0,0	22 317	99,9	22 333	100,0
WC043 : Mossel Bay	28	0,1	32	0,1	27 963	99,8	28 023	100,0	30	0,1	89	0,2	52 867	99,8	52 985	100,0
WC044 : George	46	0,1	60	0,1	53 443	99,8	53 549	100,0	17	0,0	124	0,1	85 790	99,8	85 931	100,0
WC045 : Oudtshoorn	37	0,2	32	0,1	21 841	99,7	21 910	100,0	3	0,0	30	0,1	31 763	99,9	31 795	100,0
WC047 : Bitou	17	0,1	25	0,2	16 603	99,7	16 645	100,0	13	0,1	48	0,2	21 787	99,7	21 848	100,0
WC048 : Knysna	12	0,1	40	0,2	21 842	99,8	21 893	100,0	8	0,0	46	0,1	32 345	99,8	32 398	100,0
Central Karoo	26	0,1	48	0,3	19 000	99,6	19 075	100,0	9	0,0	39	0,1	27 242	99,8	27 290	100,0
WC051 : Laingsburg	3	0,1	4	0,2	2 401	99,7	2 408	100,0	-	-	3	0,1	3 311	99,9	3 314	100,0
WC052 : Prince Albert	3	0,1	6	0,2	3 570	99,8	3 578	100,0	-	-	2	0,0	4 759	100,0	4 760	100,0
WC053 : Beaufort West	21	0,2	38	0,3	13 029	99,5	13 088	100,0	9	0,0	34	0,2	19 172	99,8	19 216	100,0

Source: Census 2011 - 2022

Note: Census 2011: <15 include ages 10 through 14; and Census 2022: <15 include ages 12 through 14

Table 6.3 shows the distribution of households in the Western Cape by district, local municipality and age of the head of the household. There has been a slight increase in the number of households headed by children, from 3 482 in 2011 to 5 473 in 2022.

6.4 Housing

As highlighted by the South African Constitution, access to proper housing must be possible for every household. The Census 2022 questionnaire consisted three questions on type of housing occupied by households: the type of dwelling; the tenure status; and whether the dwelling was an RDP or government-subsidised dwelling. These questions were aimed at profiling the living conditions of South African households. The information profiled in this report relates to access to housing for household-based population and indicators thus excluded population housed in collective living quarters such as hospitals, military defence force and others. This section will show the results on progress made by the Western Cape with regard to housing and provision of services to households in the province, as these are fundamental aspects of development and progress in the society. Table below shows broader groupings used for type main dwelling analysis.

Column	Description	Category grouping of type of main dwelling
Type of main dwelling	Formal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> House or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on a farm Flat or apartment in a block of flats Cluster house in complex Townhouse (semi-detached house in a complex) Semi-detached house Formal dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard Room/ flatlet on a property or larger dwelling/servant quarters/granny flat/cottage
	Traditional dwelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials
	Informal dwelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informal dwelling/shack in backyard Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard (e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on a farm)
	Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Caravan/tent Other

Table 6.4: Distribution of households by type of main dwelling, district and local municipality, Census 2022

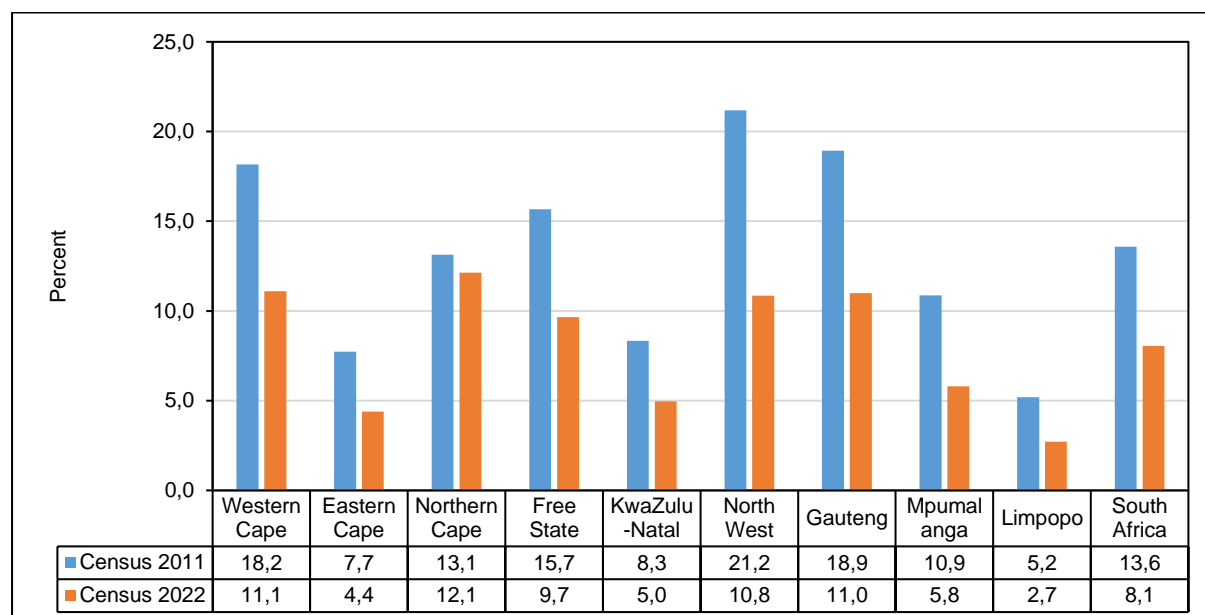
Province, district and local municipality	Formal dwelling		Traditional dwelling		Informal dwelling		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Western Cape	1 991 644	88,0	15 430	0,7	251 176	11,1	5 783	0,3	2 264 032	100,0
City of Cape Town	1 271 679	87,5	7 419	0,5	170 115	11,7	3 632	0,2	1 452 845	100,0
West Coast	132 174	87,6	2 322	1,5	15 752	10,4	592	0,4	150 840	100,0
WC011 : Matzikama	17 045	89,2	115	0,6	1 827	9,6	115	0,6	19 101	100,0
WC012 : Cederberg	11 953	75,1	1 070	6,7	2 865	18,0	24	0,2	15 912	100,0
WC013 : Bergrivier	18 699	91,6	282	1,4	1 315	6,4	117	0,6	20 412	100,0
WC014 : Saldanha Bay	44 345	87,7	217	0,4	5 882	11,6	116	0,2	50 559	100,0
WC015 : Swartland	40 133	89,5	638	1,4	3 864	8,6	221	0,5	44 856	100,0
Cape Winelands	215 031	88,8	1 637	0,7	25 038	10,3	576	0,2	242 283	100,0
WC022 : Witzenberg	22 998	87,7	216	0,8	2 943	11,2	70	0,3	26 227	100,0
WC023 : Drakenstein	69 083	90,0	359	0,5	7 140	9,3	195	0,3	76 776	100,0
WC024 : Stellenbosch	52 063	87,3	398	0,7	7 051	11,8	114	0,2	59 626	100,0
WC025 : Breede Valley	47 623	87,7	392	0,7	6 126	11,3	143	0,3	54 284	100,0
WC026 : Langeberg	23 264	91,7	272	1,1	1 778	7,0	55	0,2	25 370	100,0
Overberg	117 986	87,5	924	0,7	15 543	11,5	345	0,3	134 798	100,0
WC031 : Theewaterskloof	34 509	80,0	405	0,9	8 076	18,7	131	0,3	43 121	100,0
WC032 : Overstrand	54 103	90,2	364	0,6	5 347	8,9	166	0,3	59 980	100,0
WC033 : Cape Agulhas	15 310	94,4	56	0,3	837	5,2	16	0,1	16 220	100,0
WC034 : Swellendam	14 064	90,9	100	0,6	1 281	8,3	31	0,2	15 477	100,0
Garden Route	227 812	89,0	3 053	1,2	24 503	9,6	609	0,2	255 977	100,0
WC041 : Kannaland	8 273	95,2	101	1,2	282	3,2	30	0,3	8 686	100,0
WC042 : Hessequa	21 279	95,3	198	0,9	814	3,6	43	0,2	22 333	100,0
WC043 : Mossel Bay	49 000	92,5	778	1,5	3 063	5,8	144	0,3	52 985	100,0
WC044 : George	75 014	87,3	760	0,9	9 987	11,6	170	0,2	85 931	100,0
WC045 : Oudtshoorn	28 467	89,5	551	1,7	2 697	8,5	81	0,3	31 795	100,0
WC047 : Bitou	18 651	85,4	98	0,4	3 049	14,0	50	0,2	21 848	100,0
WC048 : Knysna	27 127	83,7	568	1,8	4 611	14,2	91	0,3	32 398	100,0
Central Karoo	26 962	98,8	75	0,3	225	0,8	29	0,1	27 290	100,0
WC051 : Laingsburg	3 187	96,2	27	0,8	79	2,4	21	0,6	3 314	100,0
WC052 : Prince Albert	4 670	98,1	13	0,3	76	1,6	2	0,0	4 760	100,0
WC053 : Beaufort West	19 104	99,4	35	0,2	70	0,4	7	0,0	19 216	100,0

Source: Census 2022

Table 6.4 shows the distribution of households by the type of main dwelling in the Western Cape. Generally, the Western Cape has about 88% of households living in formal dwellings, followed by 11,1% living in informal dwellings. The province has around 0,7% and 0,3% of households that are living in traditional and other dwellings, respectively. The variation by district shows that 98,8% of the households in the Central Karoo live in formal dwellings; this is the highest compared with the provincial average. The City of Cape Town metropolitan area and Overberg district have about 11,7% and 11,5% respectively of households that live in informal dwellings, which is slightly higher compared with the province. On the other hand, households that live in traditional dwellings are more common in the West Coast (1,5%) and Garden Route (1,2%).

The local municipality results show that Theewaterskloof and Cederberg have the highest proportions of households that live in informal dwellings (18,7% and 18% respectively). Furthermore, 6,7% of households in Cederberg live in traditional dwellings. This is higher than all the other local municipalities in the province, and it has the lowest proportion of households that live in formal dwellings (75,1%).

Figure 6.2: Percentage of households residing in informal dwellings by province, Census 2011 - 2022



Source: Census 2011 - 2022

Figure 6.2 shows the distribution of households that live in informal dwellings by province, where a comparison is made between Census 2011 and 2022. Generally, the proportion of households that live in informal dwellings dropped in South Africa, from 13,6% in 2011 to 8,1% in 2022. Similarly, all provinces experienced a decrease in the proportion of households that live in informal dwellings. Even though the proportion in the Western Cape is slightly higher than that of South Africa, the province experienced a decrease from 18,2% in 2011 to 11,1% in 2022.

Table 6.5: Distribution of households by tenure status, district and local municipality, Census 2022

	Owned and fully paid off		Owned but not yet paid off		Rented		Occupied rent-free		Other		Do not know		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Western Cape	625 781	38,0	208 030	12,6	457 567	27,8	299 789	18,2	37 865	2,3	15 605	0,9	1 644 636	100,0
City of Cape Town	368 240	35,3	165 041	15,8	293 460	28,1	184 071	17,6	21 370	2,0	10 998	1,1	1 043 180	100,0
West Coast	51 611	45,1	8 180	7,2	30 183	26,4	20 323	17,8	3 277	2,9	806	0,7	114 379	100,0
WC011 : Matzikama	8 409	54,6	705	4,6	3 058	19,8	2 784	18,1	391	2,5	67	0,4	15 413	100,0
WC012 : Cederberg	5 631	42,3	474	3,6	3 298	24,8	3 320	24,9	536	4,0	60	0,5	13 320	100,0
WC013 : Bergrivier	7 561	45,5	674	4,1	4 892	29,4	3 160	19,0	145	0,9	194	1,2	16 626	100,0
WC014 : Saldanha Bay	15 218	42,6	3 580	10,0	9 176	25,7	7 122	19,9	514	1,4	122	0,3	35 733	100,0
WC015 : Swartland	14 792	44,4	2 746	8,2	9 759	29,3	3 936	11,8	1 690	5,1	363	1,1	33 287	100,0
Cape Winelands	59 948	33,7	16 242	9,1	62 166	34,9	32 257	18,1	5 624	3,2	1 881	1,1	178 117	100,0
WC022 : Witzenberg	7 164	33,7	1 067	5,0	6 596	31,0	5 806	27,3	553	2,6	100	0,5	21 287	100,0
WC023 : Drakenstein	17 762	31,1	6 687	11,7	21 392	37,5	7 664	13,4	2 770	4,9	756	1,3	57 031	100,0
WC024 : Stellenbosch	12 951	34,0	3 915	10,3	12 324	32,4	7 607	20,0	863	2,3	377	1,0	38 037	100,0
WC025 : Breede Valley	12 565	31,1	3 477	8,6	15 307	37,9	7 610	18,8	989	2,4	491	1,2	40 438	100,0
WC026 : Langeberg	9 506	44,6	1 095	5,1	6 546	30,7	3 571	16,7	449	2,1	157	0,7	21 324	100,0
Overberg	42 286	45,3	5 580	6,0	22 879	24,5	20 478	21,9	1 387	1,5	805	0,9	93 415	100,0
WC031 : Theewaterskloof	13 795	41,0	1 320	3,9	6 318	18,8	11 398	33,9	532	1,6	257	0,8	33 620	100,0
WC032 : Overstrand	18 163	48,4	3 079	8,2	10 867	28,9	4 460	11,9	527	1,4	454	1,2	37 550	100,0
WC033 : Cape Agulhas	5 332	50,2	699	6,6	2 872	27,1	1 562	14,7	120	1,1	31	0,3	10 615	100,0
WC034 : Swellendam	4 996	43,0	483	4,2	2 822	24,3	3 058	26,3	208	1,8	64	0,6	11 631	100,0
Garden Route	91 270	47,5	11 806	6,1	42 821	22,3	39 352	20,5	5 691	3,0	1 057	0,6	191 997	100,0
WC041 : Kannaland	4 163	57,1	393	5,4	1 181	16,2	1 342	18,4	158	2,2	50	0,7	7 288	100,0
WC042 : Hessequa	10 765	61,0	649	3,7	3 086	17,5	2 738	15,5	224	1,3	179	1,0	17 641	100,0
WC043 : Mossel Bay	17 808	49,3	2 506	6,9	7 391	20,5	6 854	19,0	1 268	3,5	284	0,8	36 111	100,0
WC044 : George	26 565	41,6	4 889	7,7	16 499	25,9	13 915	21,8	1 654	2,6	298	0,5	63 820	100,0
WC045 : Oudtshoorn	14 234	52,5	1 721	6,3	5 835	21,5	4 670	17,2	550	2,0	118	0,4	27 128	100,0
WC047 : Bitou	7 291	44,4	613	3,7	3 991	24,3	3 388	20,7	1 072	6,5	49	0,3	16 404	100,0
WC048 : Knysna	10 444	44,2	1 035	4,4	4 838	20,5	6 445	27,3	766	3,2	77	0,3	23 606	100,0
Central Karoo	12 427	52,8	1 183	5,0	6 059	25,7	3 307	14,0	516	2,2	58	0,2	23 548	100,0
WC051 : Laingsburg	1 250	46,7	279	10,4	603	22,5	503	18,8	32	1,2	8	0,3	2 675	100,0
WC052 : Prince Albert	2 344	59,9	68	1,7	822	21,0	450	11,5	217	5,5	10	0,3	3 911	100,0
WC053 : Beaufort West	8 833	52,1	836	4,9	4 633	27,3	2 353	13,9	267	1,6	40	0,2	16 962	100,0

Source: Census 2022

Note: Unspecified cases not included.

Table 6.5 shows the distribution of households in the Western Cape by tenure status. The results show that around 38% of households in the province owned and had fully paid off their main dwelling, while 12,6% of households indicated that they owned but had not yet paid off their dwellings. Nearly 28% lived in rented dwellings. In addition, 18,2% occupied their dwellings without paying any rent.

Almost all districts – with the exception of the Cape Winelands district and City of Cape Town metropolitan area – indicated that they owned and had fully paid off their dwellings, with each district having proportions higher than the provincial average.

More than half of household (57,8%) in the Central Karoo district owned and had fully paid off their dwelling; this is the highest in the province while the Cape Winelands recorded the lowest proportion (33,7%). The proportion of households that own but had not yet paid off their dwelling are higher in the City of Cape Town metropolitan area (15,8%), with proportions higher than that of the province. Households who rented their dwellings are largely concentrated in the Cape Winelands district (34,9%) and City of Cape Town metropolitan area (28,1%). Both the Overberg and Garden Route districts have 21,9% and 20,5% of households who occupied their dwellings rent-free; these proportions are the highest compared with the provincial average.

The results by local municipality show that 31,1% of households in Drakenstein and Breede Valley owned and had fully paid off their dwellings, followed by those in Witzenberg (33,7%) and Stellenbosch (34%) with each of these municipalities having proportions lower compared with that of the province. Households that owned but had not yet paid off their dwellings were lowest across all municipalities in the province, particularly those in Prince Albert Local Municipality (1,7%). Theewaterskloof Local Municipality had 33,9% of households who occupied their dwellings without paying any rent, which is the highest in the province followed by 27,3% of households from both Witzenberg and Knysna local municipalities.

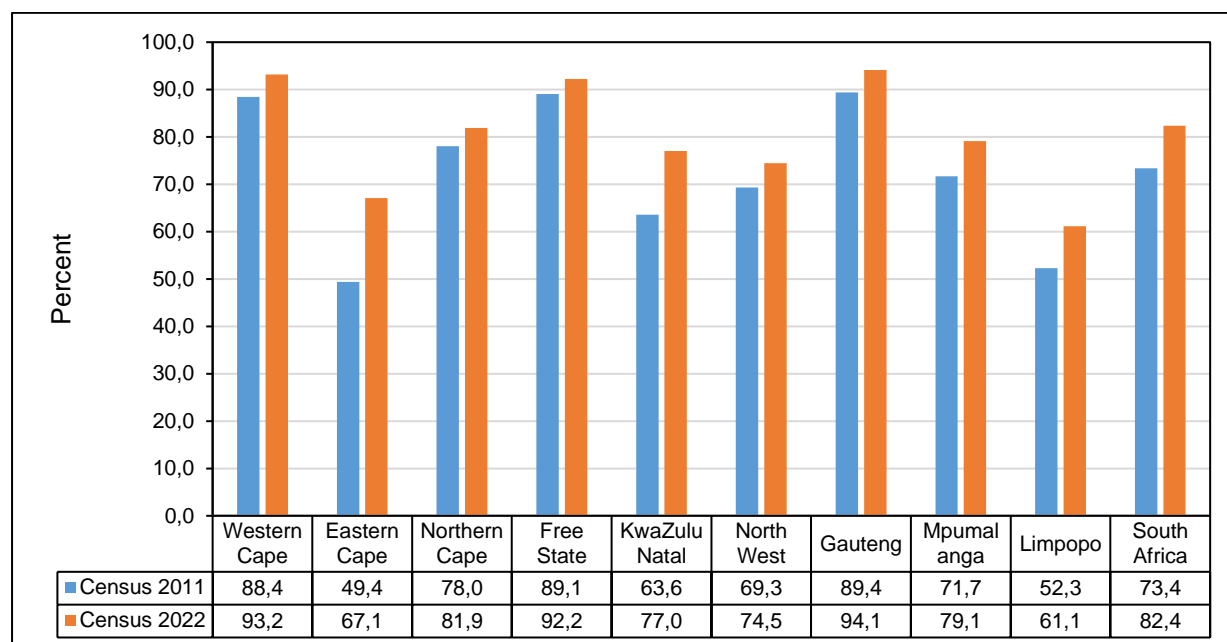
Table 6.6: Distribution of households residing in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings by district and local municipality, Census 2022

Province, district and Municipality	RDP/government subsidised dwelling							
	Yes		No		Do not know		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Western Cape	533 628	32,4	1 094 198	66,5	16 644	1,0	1 644 470	100,0
City of Cape Town	319 450	30,6	711 940	68,3	11 716	1,1	1 043 106	100,0
West Coast	39 425	34,5	74 099	64,8	837	0,7	114 361	100,0
WC011 : Matzikama	4 815	31,3	10 532	68,4	58	0,4	15 405	100,0
WC012 : Cederberg	3 334	25,0	9 932	74,6	55	0,4	13 321	100,0
WC013 : Bergrivier	5 707	34,3	10 707	64,4	204	1,2	16 618	100,0
WC014 : Saldanha Bay	13 255	37,1	22 313	62,4	164	0,5	35 733	100,0
WC015 : Swartland	12 314	37,0	20 615	61,9	356	1,1	33 284	100,0
Cape Winelands	56 965	32,0	118 998	66,8	2 133	1,2	178 097	100,0
WC022 : Witzenberg	8 052	37,8	13 047	61,3	190	0,9	21 289	100,0
WC023 : Drakenstein	18 251	32,0	38 206	67,0	560	1,0	57 016	100,0
WC024 : Stellenbosch	8 642	22,7	28 723	75,5	663	1,7	38 029	100,0
WC025 : Breede Valley	12 862	31,8	27 099	67,0	476	1,2	40 437	100,0
WC026 : Langeberg	9 159	42,9	11 922	55,9	245	1,1	21 326	100,0
Overberg	29 490	31,6	63 249	67,7	662	0,7	93 401	100,0
WC031 : Theewaterskloof	10 927	32,5	22 518	67,0	174	0,5	33 619	100,0
WC032 : Overstrand	11 282	30,0	25 978	69,2	285	0,8	37 546	100,0
WC033 : Cape Agulhas	3 681	34,7	6 820	64,3	107	1,0	10 608	100,0
WC034 : Swellendam	3 599	31,0	7 932	68,2	96	0,8	11 628	100,0
Garden Route	74 985	39,1	115 750	60,3	1 226	0,6	191 961	100,0
WC041 : Kannaland	2 747	37,7	4 493	61,6	48	0,7	7 288	100,0
WC042 : Hessequa	6 867	38,9	10 687	60,6	88	0,5	17 641	100,0
WC043 : Mossel Bay	12 834	35,6	22 888	63,4	365	1,0	36 087	100,0
WC044 : George	25 750	40,4	37 715	59,1	347	0,5	63 812	100,0
WC045 : Oudtshoorn	9 686	35,7	17 213	63,5	229	0,8	27 128	100,0
WC047 : Bitou	8 845	53,9	7 503	45,7	55	0,3	16 402	100,0
WC048 : Knysna	8 257	35,0	15 252	64,6	94	0,4	23 603	100,0
Central Karoo	13 313	56,5	10 162	43,2	69	0,3	23 545	100,0
WC051 : Laingsburg	850	31,8	1 821	68,1	5	0,2	2 675	100,0
WC052 : Prince Albert	2 396	61,3	1 486	38,0	27	0,7	3 909	100,0
WC053 : Beaufort West	10 068	59,4	6 855	40,4	38	0,2	16 960	100,0

Source: Census 2022

Table 6.6 shows the distribution of households in the Western Cape residing in RDP or government-subsidised dwellings. The results show that around 32,4% of households in the province reside in RDP or government-subsidised dwellings. The district profile indicates that the Central Karoo has 56,5% of households that reside in an RDP or government-subsidised dwelling; this is the highest compared with the provincial average, followed by the Garden Route (39,1%) and West Coast (34,5%) districts. The local municipality results indicate that over 50% of households living in RDP or government-subsidised dwellings are in Prince Albert (61,3%), Beaufort West (59,4%) and Bitou (53,9%), which is higher than the provincial average.

Figure 6.3: Percentage of households with access to piped water inside the dwelling/yard by province, Census 2011 - 2022



Source: Census 2011 - 2022

Figure 6.3 shows the distribution of households in South Africa with access to piped water inside the dwelling or in the yard, disaggregated by province. Generally, access to piped water in South Africa increased from 73,4% in 2011 to 82,4% in 2022. Over the same period, the proportion of households with access to piped water inside the dwelling or in the yard increased across all nine provinces. The results show that access to piped water in the Western Cape increased from 88,4% in 2011 to 93,2% in 2022, which is higher compared with the national average.

Table 6.7: Distribution of households with access to piped water inside the dwelling/yard by district and local municipality, Census 2011 - 2022

Province, district and municipality	Census 2011		Census 2022	
	N	%	N	%
Western Cape	1 444 646	88,4	2 109 383	93,2
City of Cape Town	932 638	87,3	1 346 510	92,7
West Coast	102 478	96,0	144 238	95,6
WC011 : Matzikama	17 203	91,3	18 554	97,1
WC012 : Cederberg	12 784	94,6	14 295	89,8
WC013 : Bergrivier	15 841	97,3	20 278	99,3
WC014 : Saldanha Bay	28 069	97,4	46 987	92,9
WC015 : Swartland	28 583	97,5	44 124	98,4
Cape Winelands	176 634	89,1	228 378	94,3
WC022 : Witzenberg	24 909	90,8	24 458	93,3
WC023 : Drakenstein	55 878	93,5	73 623	95,9
WC024 : Stellenbosch	34 951	80,5	54 200	90,9
WC025 : Breede Valley	37 192	87,5	51 461	94,8
WC026 : Langeberg	23 704	94,4	24 636	97,1
Overberg	68 485	88,7	123 335	91,5
WC031 : Theewaterskloof	25 082	86,8	36 445	84,5
WC032 : Overstrand	24 980	89,3	56 562	94,3
WC033 : Cape Agulhas	9 213	90,7	15 651	96,5
WC034 : Swellendam	9 209	90,8	14 677	94,8
Garden Route	145 894	88,9	239 787	93,7
WC041 : Kannaland	5 668	91,3	8 276	95,3
WC042 : Hessequa	15 077	95,0	21 861	97,9
WC043 : Mossel Bay	25 905	92,4	50 420	95,2
WC044 : George	48 690	90,9	81 027	94,3
WC045 : Oudtshoorn	19 429	88,7	29 692	93,4
WC047 : Bitou	13 742	82,6	19 532	89,4
WC048 : Knysna	17 383	79,4	28 979	89,4
Central Karoo	18 516	97,1	27 135	99,4
WC051 : Laingsburg	2 341	97,2	3 296	99,5
WC052 : Prince Albert	3 426	95,8	4 732	99,4
WC053 : Beaufort West	12 749	97,4	19 107	99,4

Source: Census 2011 - 2022

Table 6.7 shows the distribution of households in the Western Cape with access to piped water inside the dwelling or in the yard for Census 2011 and 2022. Generally, the proportion of households with access to piped water inside the dwelling or in the yard in the province experienced a massive increase in 2022. In the same period, over 90% of households across all districts have access to piped water inside the dwelling or in the yard.

In 2011 the lowest proportions of households that had access to piped water inside the dwelling or in the yard were in Knysna Local Municipality (79,4%); in 2022 the lowest proportions are in Theewaterskloof Local Municipality (84,5%).

Table 6.8: Distribution of households by reliability of water supply in the last 12 months by district and local municipality, Census 2022

Province, district and municipality	Experienced water interruptions in the last 12 months							
	Yes		No		Do not know		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Western Cape	430 130	27,7	1 102 397	71,1	18 758	1,2	1 551 285	100,0
City of Cape Town	288 618	28,8	698 186	69,8	13 890	1,4	1 000 695	100,0
West Coast	19 192	18,8	82 307	80,6	605	0,6	102 104	100,0
WC011 : Matzikama	6 474	46,9	7 279	52,7	58	0,4	13 811	100,0
WC012 : Cederberg	1 550	14,8	8 888	85,0	23	0,2	10 462	100,0
WC013 : Bergrivier	1 704	12,4	11 953	86,9	100	0,7	13 757	100,0
WC014 : Saldanha Bay	6 465	19,1	27 113	80,2	231	0,7	33 808	100,0
WC015 : Swartland	2 999	9,9	27 075	89,5	193	0,6	30 266	100,0
Cape Winelands	35 505	22,2	122 556	76,6	1 864	1,2	159 925	100,0
WC022 : Witenberg	5 705	33,4	11 265	66,0	97	0,6	17 067	100,0
WC023 : Drakenstein	7 964	14,8	45 098	84,1	576	1,1	53 638	100,0
WC024 : Stellenbosch	6 559	19,0	27 232	78,8	762	2,2	34 554	100,0
WC025 : Breede Valley	9 461	26,5	26 030	72,8	254	0,7	35 745	100,0
WC026 : Langeberg	5 816	30,7	12 930	68,3	176	0,9	18 921	100,0
Overberg	27 158	31,4	58 559	67,6	886	1,0	86 603	100,0
WC031 : Theewaterskloof	12 416	41,4	17 430	58,1	166	0,6	30 012	100,0
WC032 : Overstrand	10 566	28,8	25 461	69,5	617	1,7	36 644	100,0
WC033 : Cape Agulhas	995	10,0	8 889	89,4	61	0,6	9 945	100,0
WC034 : Swellendam	3 181	31,8	6 779	67,8	42	0,4	10 002	100,0
Garden Route	54 002	29,8	125 882	69,4	1 446	0,8	181 329	100,0
WC041 : Kannaland	1 949	31,7	4 165	67,8	26	0,4	6 140	100,0
WC042 : Hessequa	5 357	31,9	11 363	67,6	91	0,5	16 811	100,0
WC043 : Mossel Bay	5 193	15,0	29 113	83,9	390	1,1	34 697	100,0
WC044 : George	29 181	48,6	30 420	50,7	391	0,7	59 991	100,0
WC045 : Oudtshoorn	4 734	18,3	20 948	81,0	184	0,7	25 866	100,0
WC047 : Bitou	1 436	9,2	14 047	89,9	150	1,0	15 633	100,0
WC048 : Knysna	6 152	27,7	15 825	71,3	214	1,0	22 190	100,0
Central Karoo	5 655	27,4	14 908	72,3	67	0,3	20 630	100,0
WC051 : Laingsburg	518	25,5	1 507	74,1	9	0,4	2 034	100,0
WC052 : Prince Albert	370	11,2	2 909	88,4	12	0,4	3 291	100,0
WC053 : Beaufort West	4 768	31,2	10 492	68,6	45	0,3	15 305	100,0

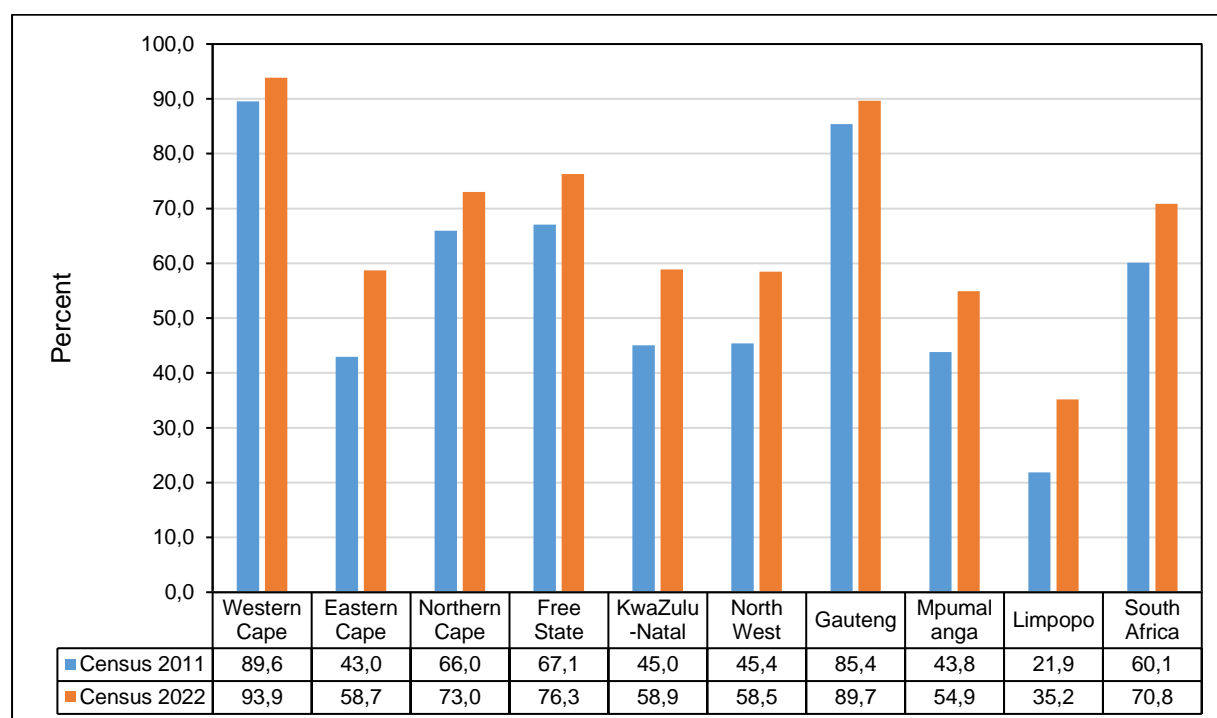
Source: Census 2022

Not included: Unspecified and not applicable.

Table 6.8 shows the distribution of households in the Western Cape that experienced water interruptions in the last 12 months. About 27,7% of households indicated that they had water interruptions in the last 12 months prior to Census 2022. The districts that were vastly affected were Overberg (31,4%), Garden Route (29,8%) and the City of Cape Town (28,8%). The West Coast (18,8%) and Cape Winelands (22,2%) were least affected by water interruptions in the same period. Approximately 1,4% of households in the City of Cape Town did not know if they had water interruptions or not, and this could be attributed to proxy responses where responses were provided by someone other than the main respondent.

The top three local municipalities that were highly affected by water interruptions in the last 12 months were George (48,6%), Matzikama (46,9%) and Theewaterskloof (41,4%). The three least affected were Bitou (9,2%), Swartland (9,9%) and Cape Agulhas (10%).

Figure 6.4: Percentage of households with access to a flush toilet by province, Census 2011 - 2022



Source: Census 2011 - 2022

Figure 6.4 shows the distribution of households in South Africa with access to flush toilets, disaggregated by province for Census 2011 and 2022. Nationally there is a 10,7% increase in the proportion of households with access to flush toilets, from 60,1% in 2011 to 70,8% in 2022. Generally, access to flush toilets increased across all provinces since 2011. In both censuses, the proportion of households with access to flush toilets in the Western Cape has been higher compared with access at national level.

Table 6.9: Distribution of households by main type of toilet facility, district and local municipality, Census 2022

Province, district and municipality	Flush toilet		Chemical toilet		Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe (VIP)		Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe		Bucket toilet		None		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Western Cape	2 125 067	93,9	26 087	1,2	4 359	0,2	4 621	0,2	69 866	3,1	26 816	1,2	7 216	0,3	2 264 032	100,0
City of Cape Town	1 356 649	93,4	21 193	1,5	1 876	0,1	2 063	0,1	53 308	3,7	14 383	1,0	3 373	0,2	1 452 845	100,0
West Coast	142 492	94,5	374	0,2	277	0,2	564	0,4	3 997	2,6	2 307	1,5	829	0,5	150 840	100,0
WC011 : Matzikama	17 947	94,0	10	0,1	89	0,5	68	0,4	561	2,9	357	1,9	69	0,4	19 101	100,0
WC012 : Cederberg	14 043	88,3	22	0,1	44	0,3	19	0,1	490	3,1	928	5,8	366	2,3	15 912	100,0
WC013 : Bergrivier	19 935	97,7	50	0,2	22	0,1	12	0,1	238	1,2	116	0,6	40	0,2	20 412	100,0
WC014 : Saldanha Bay	47 135	93,2	183	0,4	49	0,1	408	0,8	1 764	3,5	758	1,5	260	0,5	50 559	100,0
WC015 : Swartland	43 431	96,8	108	0,2	73	0,2	57	0,1	944	2,1	148	0,3	94	0,2	44 856	100,0
Cape Winelands	233 125	96,2	786	0,3	594	0,2	141	0,1	4 335	1,8	2 539	1,0	762	0,3	242 283	100,0
WC022 : Witzenberg	25 206	96,1	23	0,1	32	0,1	18	0,1	306	1,2	569	2,2	74	0,3	26 227	100,0
WC023 : Drakenstein	74 247	96,7	178	0,2	38	0,0	37	0,0	1 905	2,5	260	0,3	112	0,1	76 776	100,0
WC024 : Stellenbosch	57 703	96,8	72	0,1	101	0,2	47	0,1	499	0,8	1 020	1,7	183	0,3	59 626	100,0
WC025 : Breede Valley	51 529	94,9	477	0,9	390	0,7	13	0,0	1 311	2,4	386	0,7	178	0,3	54 284	100,0
WC026 : Langeberg	24 441	96,3	36	0,1	33	0,1	25	0,1	314	1,2	305	1,2	215	0,8	25 370	100,0
Overberg	126 434	93,8	459	0,3	140	0,1	112	0,1	1 904	1,4	4 978	3,7	770	0,6	134 798	100,0
WC031 : Theewaterskloof	36 220	84,0	262	0,6	42	0,1	40	0,1	1 265	2,9	4 705	10,9	588	1,4	43 121	100,0
WC032 : Overstrand	59 378	99,0	149	0,2	58	0,1	19	0,0	219	0,4	80	0,1	78	0,1	59 980	100,0
WC033 : Cape Agulhas	15 985	98,6	29	0,2	7	0,0	-	-	98	0,6	95	0,6	6	0,0	16 220	100,0
WC034 : Swellendam	14 851	96,0	21	0,1	35	0,2	53	0,3	323	2,1	98	0,6	97	0,6	15 477	100,0
Garden Route	239 767	93,7	3 267	1,3	1 352	0,5	1 669	0,7	6 098	2,4	2 406	0,9	1 419	0,6	255 977	100,0
WC041 : Kannaland	7 549	86,9	121	1,4	255	2,9	183	2,1	337	3,9	143	1,6	98	1,1	8 686	100,0
WC042 : Hessequa	21 774	97,5	14	0,1	112	0,5	67	0,3	187	0,8	70	0,3	107	0,5	22 333	100,0
WC043 : Mossel Bay	51 467	97,1	96	0,2	128	0,2	99	0,2	481	0,9	492	0,9	222	0,4	52 985	100,0
WC044 : George	80 219	93,4	1 625	1,9	371	0,4	311	0,4	2 745	3,2	410	0,5	251	0,3	85 931	100,0
WC045 : Oudtshoorn	28 150	88,5	517	1,6	136	0,4	358	1,1	1 332	4,2	762	2,4	540	1,7	31 795	100,0
WC047 : Bitou	21 262	97,3	22	0,1	106	0,5	147	0,7	133	0,6	78	0,4	100	0,5	21 848	100,0
WC048 : Knysna	29 344	90,6	873	2,7	243	0,8	505	1,6	882	2,7	450	1,4	102	0,3	32 398	100,0
Central Karoo	26 600	97,5	8	0,0	121	0,4	73	0,3	224	0,8	202	0,7	62	0,2	27 290	100,0
WC051 : Laingsburg	3 170	95,7	-	-	45	1,4	19	0,6	12	0,4	45	1,4	24	0,7	3 314	100,0
WC052 : Prince Albert	4 604	96,7	5	0,1	12	0,3	10	0,2	95	2,0	20	0,4	15	0,3	4 760	100,0
WC053 : Beaufort West	18 826	98,0	3	0,0	64	0,3	44	0,2	117	0,6	137	0,7	24	0,1	19 216	100,0

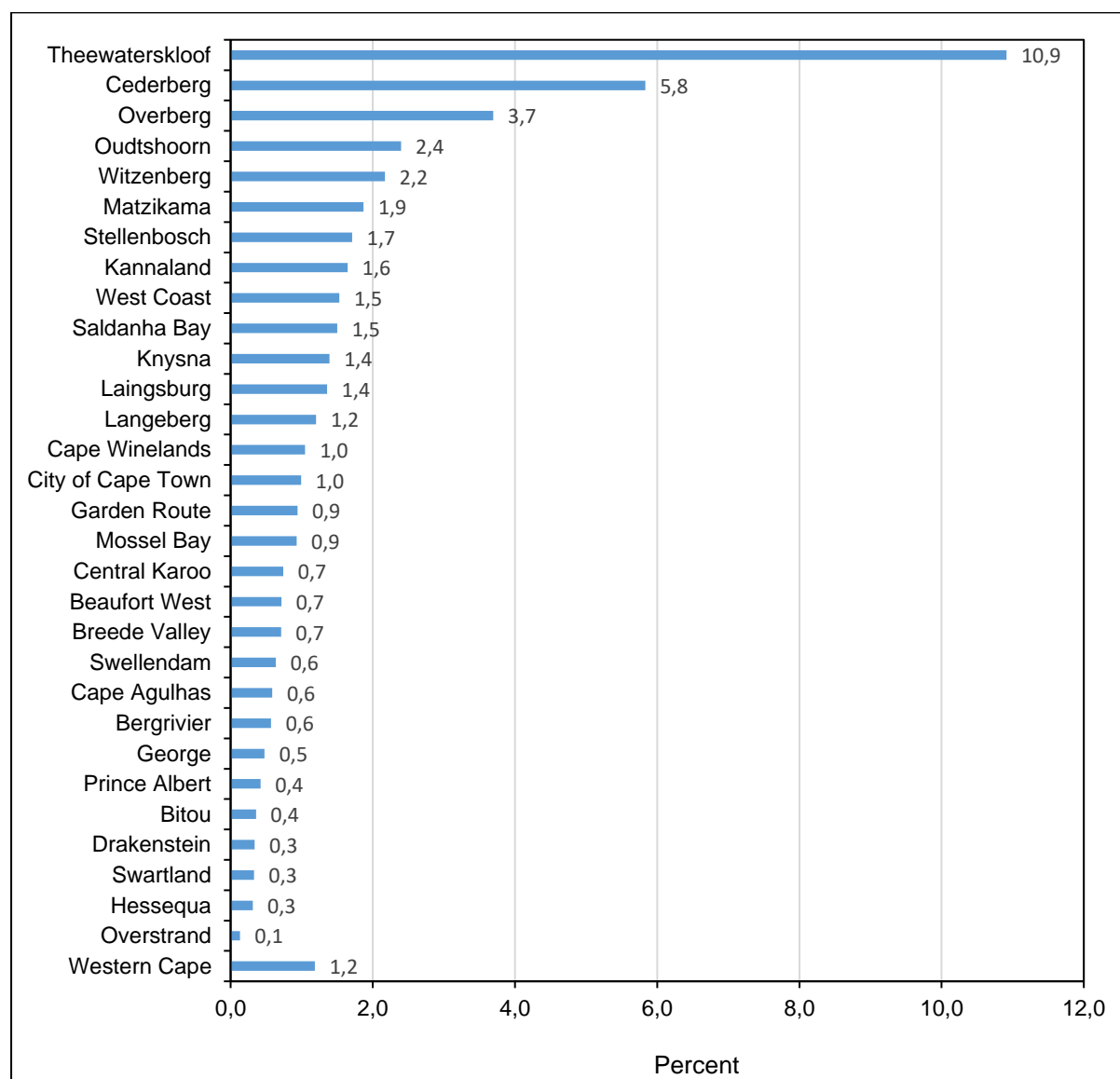
Source: Census 2022

Table 6.9 shows the distribution of households in the Western Cape by main type of toilet facility. The results show that 93,9% of households in the province have access to flush toilets. The province has 0,2% of households that use pit toilets with or without a ventilation pipe, while nearly 3,1% use bucket toilets. In addition, 1,2% of households have no toilet facilities in the province.

Central Karoo (97,5%) and West Coast (94,5%) are the districts with higher proportions of households with access to flush toilets than the provincial average. Generally, the use of pit toilets is less common in all districts with proportions lower than 1%. The City of Cape Town metropolitan area has 3,7% of households who use bucket toilets, while higher proportions of households with no access to toilet facilities are in the Overberg (3,7%) and West Coast (1,5%) districts. The use of chemical toilets is slightly higher in the City of Cape Town (1,5%) and Garden Route (1,3%), and remains below 1% in other districts.

The local municipality profile indicates that households with access to flush toilets are lowest in Theewaterskloof, Kannaland, Cederberg and Oudtshoorn with each having proportions below 90%, which is far lower compared with that of the province. The use of pit toilets is higher among households in Kannaland. Access to bucket toilets is higher among households in Oudtshoorn (4,9%), Kannaland (3,9%), Saldanha Bay (3,5%) and George (3,2%) local municipalities. Lastly, the top three local municipalities with households who have no access to toilet facilities are Theewaterskloof (10,9%), Cederberg (5,8%) and Oudtshoorn (2,4%).

Figure 6.5: Percentage of households with no access to a toilet facility by district and local municipality, Census 2022



Source: Census 2022

Figure 6.5 shows the distribution of households in the Western Cape with no access to toilet facilities. The province has 1,2% of households with no access to toilet facilities. The districts with the highest proportions of households with no access to toilet facilities are Overberg (3,7%) and West Coast (1,5%). The proportions of these two districts exceed that of the province.

The local municipality profile indicates that Theewaterskloof, Cederberg, Oudtshoorn and Witzenberg are the top four municipalities with the highest proportions of households with no access to flush toilets, at 10,9%, 5,8%, 2,4% and 2,2% respectively.

Table 6.10: Distribution of households by main source of energy used for lighting, district and local municipality, Census 2022

Province, district and municipality	Electricity		Gas		Paraffin		Candles		Solar		Other		None		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Western Cape	2 185 360	96,5	8 088	0,4	24 668	1,1	32 079	1,4	8 362	0,4	2 192	0,1	3 282	0,1	2 264 032	100,0
City of Cape Town	1 405 055	96,7	5 227	0,4	17 477	1,2	18 249	1,3	3 748	0,3	1 215	0,1	1 874	0,1	1 452 845	100,0
West Coast	144 200	95,6	847	0,6	2 375	1,6	2 235	1,5	706	0,5	162	0,1	315	0,2	150 840	100,0
WC011 : Matzikama	18 435	96,5	44	0,2	72	0,4	414	2,2	72	0,4	24	0,1	40	0,2	19 101	100,0
WC012 : Cederberg	13 891	87,3	174	1,1	1 279	8,0	406	2,6	39	0,2	46	0,3	78	0,5	15 912	100,0
WC013 : Bergrivier	20 123	98,6	42	0,2	-	-	110	0,5	93	0,5	3	0,0	41	0,2	20 412	100,0
WC014 : Saldanha Bay	47 876	94,7	476	0,9	918	1,8	994	2,0	198	0,4	33	0,1	64	0,1	50 559	100,0
WC015 : Swartland	43 874	97,8	111	0,2	106	0,2	311	0,7	305	0,7	57	0,1	92	0,2	44 856	100,0
Cape Winelands	235 345	97,1	721	0,3	1 954	0,8	3 005	1,2	731	0,3	193	0,1	333	0,1	242 283	100,0
WC022 : Witzenberg	25 124	95,8	36	0,1	411	1,6	552	2,1	50	0,2	13	0,0	41	0,2	26 227	100,0
WC023 : Drakenstein	75 146	97,9	334	0,4	258	0,3	724	0,9	201	0,3	45	0,1	68	0,1	76 776	100,0
WC024 : Stellenbosch	57 775	96,9	116	0,2	576	1,0	746	1,3	283	0,5	50	0,1	79	0,1	59 626	100,0
WC025 : Breede Valley	52 739	97,2	159	0,3	467	0,9	699	1,3	80	0,1	49	0,1	92	0,2	54 284	100,0
WC026 : Langeberg	24 561	96,8	77	0,3	241	0,9	284	1,1	118	0,5	36	0,1	53	0,2	25 370	100,0
Overberg	128 832	95,6	602	0,4	1 036	0,8	3 294	2,4	752	0,6	112	0,1	171	0,1	134 798	100,0
WC031 : Theewaterskloof	40 233	93,3	170	0,4	514	1,2	1 926	4,5	179	0,4	32	0,1	66	0,2	43 121	100,0
WC032 : Overstrand	57 735	96,3	362	0,6	444	0,7	970	1,6	386	0,6	49	0,1	35	0,1	59 980	100,0
WC033 : Cape Agulhas	16 100	99,3	30	0,2	2	0,0	34	0,2	47	0,3	5	0,0	2	0,0	16 220	100,0
WC034 : Swellendam	14 764	95,4	40	0,3	77	0,5	363	2,3	139	0,9	26	0,2	68	0,4	15 477	100,0
Garden Route	245 562	95,9	631	0,2	1 821	0,7	4 913	1,9	2 047	0,8	475	0,2	529	0,2	255 977	100,0
WC041 : Kannaland	8 176	94,1	34	0,4	2	0,0	278	3,2	148	1,7	13	0,1	35	0,4	8 686	100,0
WC042 : Hessequa	22 001	98,5	36	0,2	5	0,0	91	0,4	153	0,7	10	0,0	37	0,2	22 333	100,0
WC043 : Mossel Bay	52 048	98,2	84	0,2	164	0,3	306	0,6	260	0,5	47	0,1	76	0,1	52 985	100,0
WC044 : George	82 054	95,5	206	0,2	990	1,2	1 714	2,0	524	0,6	192	0,2	251	0,3	85 931	100,0
WC045 : Oudtshoorn	29 335	92,3	105	0,3	123	0,4	1 490	4,7	602	1,9	76	0,2	64	0,2	31 795	100,0
WC047 : Bitou	21 537	98,6	74	0,3	30	0,1	72	0,3	108	0,5	20	0,1	8	0,0	21 848	100,0
WC048 : Knysna	30 410	93,9	92	0,3	508	1,6	960	3,0	252	0,8	118	0,4	58	0,2	32 398	100,0
Central Karoo	26 368	96,6	60	0,2	5	0,0	383	1,4	377	1,4	36	0,1	60	0,2	27 290	100,0
WC051 : Laingsburg	3 059	92,3	5	0,2	2	0,1	77	2,3	162	4,9	7	0,2	2	0,1	3 314	100,0
WC052 : Prince Albert	4 618	97,0	3	0,1	2	0,0	41	0,9	84	1,8	7	0,1	6	0,1	4 760	100,0
WC053 : Beaufort West	18 691	97,3	53	0,3	2	0,0	265	1,4	131	0,7	22	0,1	52	0,3	19 216	100,0

Source: Census 2022

Table 6.10 shows the distribution of households in the Western Cape by energy source used for lighting. The results show that 96,5% of households in the province use electricity as the main source for lighting, followed by candles (1,4%) and paraffin (1,1%). This pattern is similar across all districts in the province. However, the use of paraffin is slightly higher in the West Coast district (1,6%) and City of Cape Town metropolitan area (1,2%), while candles are mostly used in Overberg (2,4%), Garden Route (1,9%) and West Coast (1,5%) with proportions marginally higher than that of the province. About 1,4% of households in the Central Karoo use solar as energy for lighting while the proportions remain lower across other districts.

The local municipality results show that the use of paraffin is common among households in Cederberg (8%), Saldanha Bay (1,8%), and Knysna and Witzenberg with 1,6% each. The results show that the top three leading municipalities in the province in terms of using candles as energy source for lighting are Oudtshoorn (4,7%), Theewaterskloof (4,5%) and Kannaland (3,2%). Lastly, the use of solar is higher among households in Laingsburg (4,9%), Oudtshoorn (1,9%), Prince Albert (1,8%) and Kannaland (1,7%) local municipalities.

Table 6.11: Distribution of households by main source of energy used for cooking, district and local municipality, Census 2022

Province, district and municipality	Electricity		Gas		Paraffin		Wood		Coal		Animal dung		Solar		Other		None		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Western Cape	1 447 321	63,9	768 547	33,9	31 442	1,4	7 935	0,4	349	0,0	104	0,0	2 077	0,1	1 816	0,1	4 442	0,2	2 264 032	100,0
City of Cape Town	933 298	64,2	491 776	33,8	21 535	1,5	1 388	0,1	172	0,0	64	0,0	875	0,1	1 078	0,1	2 658	0,2	1 452 845	100,0
West Coast	99 448	65,9	48 406	32,1	1 484	1,0	824	0,5	27	0,0	5	0,0	172	0,1	113	0,1	361	0,2	150 840	100,0
WC011 : Matzikama	13 756	72,0	4 870	25,5	73	0,4	310	1,6	3	0,0	-	-	29	0,2	16	0,1	44	0,2	19 101	100,0
WC012 : Cederberg	9 984	62,7	4 659	29,3	954	6,0	175	1,1	5	0,0	-	-	6	0,0	29	0,2	99	0,6	15 912	100,0
WC013 : Bergrivier	14 845	72,7	5 377	26,3	20	0,1	72	0,4	-	-	-	-	25	0,1	14	0,1	59	0,3	20 412	100,0
WC014 : Saldanha Bay	30 037	59,4	19 972	39,5	322	0,6	69	0,1	11	0,0	2	0,0	54	0,1	26	0,1	66	0,1	50 559	100,0
WC015 : Swartland	30 827	68,7	13 528	30,2	114	0,3	197	0,4	8	0,0	3	0,0	57	0,1	27	0,1	94	0,2	44 856	100,0
Cape Winelands	161 501	66,7	76 179	31,4	2 718	1,1	987	0,4	58	0,0	16	0,0	187	0,1	172	0,1	463	0,2	242 283	100,0
WC022 : Witzenberg	19 697	75,1	5 803	22,1	454	1,7	185	0,7	12	0,0	2	0,0	14	0,1	8	0,0	52	0,2	26 227	100,0
WC023 : Drakenstein	51 399	66,9	24 451	31,8	417	0,5	283	0,4	19	0,0	2	0,0	59	0,1	37	0,0	110	0,1	76 776	100,0
WC024 : Stellenbosch	34 383	57,7	24 188	40,6	679	1,1	127	0,2	6	0,0	3	0,0	54	0,1	56	0,1	130	0,2	59 626	100,0
WC025 : Breede Valley	36 176	66,6	16 791	30,9	889	1,6	233	0,4	6	0,0	2	0,0	26	0,0	39	0,1	122	0,2	54 284	100,0
WC026 : Langeberg	19 846	78,2	4 946	19,5	279	1,1	160	0,6	14	0,1	8	0,0	35	0,1	31	0,1	50	0,2	25 370	100,0
Overberg	70 409	52,2	60 722	45,0	2 606	1,9	588	0,4	23	0,0	7	0,0	177	0,1	57	0,0	209	0,2	134 798	100,0
WC031 : Theewaterskloof	29 580	68,6	11 250	26,1	1 924	4,5	225	0,5	7	0,0	5	0,0	35	0,1	28	0,1	68	0,2	43 121	100,0
WC032 : Overstrand	22 128	36,9	37 113	61,9	480	0,8	75	0,1	10	0,0	2	0,0	91	0,2	12	0,0	69	0,1	59 980	100,0
WC033 : Cape Agulhas	9 226	56,9	6 913	42,6	24	0,1	25	0,2	2	0,0	-	-	16	0,1	5	0,0	10	0,1	16 220	100,0
WC034 : Swellendam	9 475	61,2	5 445	35,2	178	1,2	264	1,7	5	0,0	-	-	35	0,2	13	0,1	62	0,4	15 477	100,0
Garden Route	161 550	63,1	86 235	33,7	3 069	1,2	3 430	1,3	56	0,0	13	0,0	577	0,2	366	0,1	680	0,3	255 977	100,0
WC041 : Kannaland	5 896	67,9	2 184	25,1	5	0,1	517	6,0	2	0,0	2	0,0	49	0,6	8	0,1	23	0,3	8 686	100,0
WC042 : Hessequa	15 879	71,1	6 151	27,5	5	0,0	154	0,7	3	0,0	-	-	84	0,4	21	0,1	35	0,2	22 333	100,0
WC043 : Mossel Bay	32 313	61,0	19 995	37,7	276	0,5	152	0,3	6	0,0	6	0,0	82	0,2	50	0,1	104	0,2	52 985	100,0
WC044 : George	52 777	61,4	30 008	34,9	1 913	2,2	571	0,7	25	0,0	3	0,0	159	0,2	173	0,2	303	0,4	85 931	100,0
WC045 : Oudtshoorn	20 463	64,4	9 320	29,3	211	0,7	1 534	4,8	13	0,0	-	-	111	0,3	52	0,2	91	0,3	31 795	100,0
WC047 : Bitou	14 954	68,4	6 725	30,8	58	0,3	47	0,2	2	0,0	-	-	31	0,1	14	0,1	17	0,1	21 848	100,0
WC048 : Knysna	19 267	59,5	11 852	36,6	602	1,9	455	1,4	5	0,0	2	0,0	61	0,2	48	0,1	107	0,3	32 398	100,0
Central Karoo	21 114	77,4	5 229	19,2	30	0,1	717	2,6	13	0,0	-	-	88	0,3	29	0,1	71	0,3	27 290	100,0
WC051 : Laingsburg	2 304	69,5	825	24,9	3	0,1	133	4,0	5	0,2	-	-	36	1,1	-	-	8	0,2	3 314	100,0
WC052 : Prince Albert	3 487	73,3	1 114	23,4	-	-	114	2,4	-	-	-	-	32	0,7	5	0,1	10	0,2	4 760	100,0
WC053 : Beaufort West	15 323	79,7	3 290	17,1	27	0,1	471	2,5	8	0,0	-	-	21	0,1	24	0,1	53	0,3	19 216	100,0

Source: Census 2022

Table 6.11 shows the distribution of households in the Western Cape by energy source used for cooking. Generally, 63,9% of households in the province use electricity as the source of energy for cooking, followed by gas (33,9%) and paraffin (1,4%). Other sources of energy remain below 1%. The results indicate that cooking with electricity is largely common in Central Karoo (77,4%), Cape Winelands (66,7%), West Coast (65,9%) and the City of Cape Town (64,2%) while gas is regularly used by households in Overberg (45%) – this is higher compared with gas use in other districts in the province. The use of wood as energy

for cooking is marginally higher among households in Central Karoo (2,6%) and Garden Route (1,3%) as opposed to the use of wood in other districts in the province.

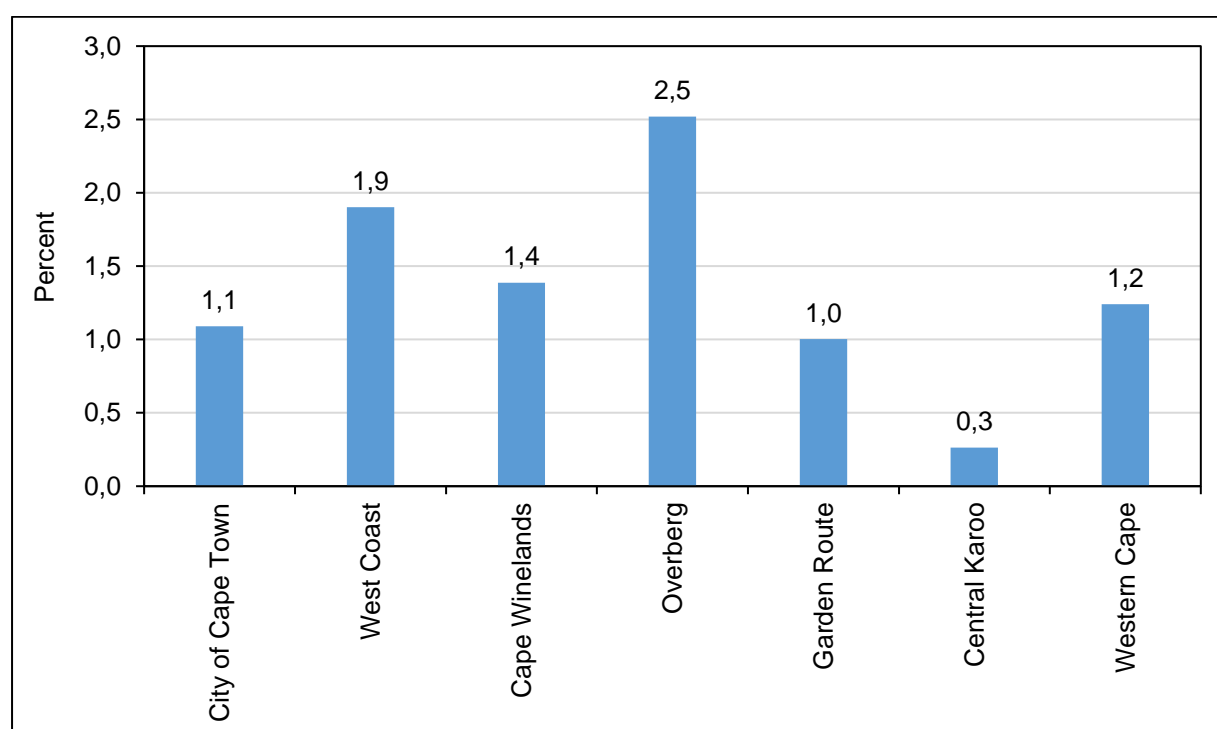
Table 6.12: Distribution of households by type of refuse removal, district and local municipality, Census 2022

Province, district and municipality	Removed by local authority at least once a week		Removed by local authority less often		Communal refuse dump		Communal container/ central collection point		Own refuse dump		No refuse removal		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Western Cape	2 047 746	90,4	30 141	1,3	20 463	0,9	91 168	4,0	40 929	1,8	28 108	1,2	5 476	0,2	2 264 032	100,0
City of Cape Town	1 328 236	91,4	17 973	1,2	10 676	0,7	65 549	4,5	12 137	0,8	15 845	1,1	2 429	0,2	1 452 845	100,0
West Coast	132 809	88,0	1 884	1,2	1 453	1,0	4 044	2,7	6 932	4,6	2 868	1,9	850	0,6	150 840	100,0
WC011 : Matzikama	16 523	86,5	97	0,5	188	1,0	755	4,0	1 217	6,4	238	1,2	84	0,4	19 101	100,0
WC012 : Cederberg	11 991	75,4	363	2,3	195	1,2	745	4,7	1 615	10,1	863	5,4	139	0,9	15 912	100,0
WC013 : Berggrivier	18 192	89,1	460	2,3	217	1,1	125	0,6	1 301	6,4	22	0,1	96	0,5	20 412	100,0
WC014 : Saldanha Bay	46 908	92,8	357	0,7	164	0,3	1 036	2,0	396	0,8	1 500	3,0	198	0,4	50 559	100,0
WC015 : Swartland	39 195	87,4	607	1,4	689	1,5	1 382	3,1	2 403	5,4	246	0,5	333	0,7	44 856	100,0
Cape Winelands	213 244	88,0	3 817	1,6	5 319	2,2	8 439	3,5	7 386	3,0	3 361	1,4	716	0,3	242 283	100,0
WC022 : Witzenberg	20 309	77,4	776	3,0	936	3,6	1 525	5,8	2 097	8,0	402	1,5	183	0,7	26 227	100,0
WC023 : Drakenstein	71 252	92,8	970	1,3	831	1,1	1 624	2,1	1 452	1,9	463	0,6	184	0,2	76 776	100,0
WC024 : Stellenbosch	52 972	88,8	488	0,8	1 614	2,7	2 879	4,8	867	1,5	639	1,1	166	0,3	59 626	100,0
WC025 : Breede Valley	46 629	85,9	1 051	1,9	1 408	2,6	1 961	3,6	1 582	2,9	1 563	2,9	91	0,2	54 284	100,0
WC026 : Langeberg	22 083	87,0	532	2,1	530	2,1	450	1,8	1 389	5,5	293	1,2	91	0,4	25 370	100,0
Overberg	117 264	87,0	1 346	1,0	1 136	0,8	5 707	4,2	5 398	4,0	3 395	2,5	552	0,4	134 798	100,0
WC031 : Theewaterskloof	32 841	76,2	657	1,5	334	0,8	2 139	5,0	3 607	8,4	3 169	7,3	374	0,9	43 121	100,0
WC032 : Overstrand	56 579	94,3	524	0,9	316	0,5	2 078	3,5	302	0,5	109	0,2	72	0,1	59 980	100,0
WC033 : Cape Agulhas	15 082	93,0	40	0,2	32	0,2	600	3,7	422	2,6	17	0,1	27	0,2	16 220	100,0
WC034 : Swellendam	12 761	82,5	123	0,8	454	2,9	891	5,8	1 067	6,9	101	0,7	79	0,5	15 477	100,0
Garden Route	233 853	91,4	2 553	1,0	1 741	0,7	7 313	2,9	7 080	2,8	2 567	1,0	870	0,3	255 977	100,0
WC041 : Kannaland	7 069	81,4	56	0,6	103	1,2	139	1,6	1 141	13,1	130	1,5	49	0,6	8 686	100,0
WC042 : Hessequa	20 961	93,9	104	0,5	187	0,8	354	1,6	588	2,6	59	0,3	80	0,4	22 333	100,0
WC043 : Mossel Bay	49 799	94,0	366	0,7	326	0,6	844	1,6	1 112	2,1	464	0,9	75	0,1	52 985	100,0
WC044 : George	77 942	90,7	1 182	1,4	657	0,8	2 910	3,4	1 664	1,9	1 276	1,5	300	0,3	85 931	100,0
WC045 : Oudtshoorn	28 366	89,2	484	1,5	202	0,6	505	1,6	1 763	5,5	382	1,2	94	0,3	31 795	100,0
WC047 : Bitou	19 636	89,9	217	1,0	214	1,0	1 417	6,5	264	1,2	73	0,3	28	0,1	21 848	100,0
WC048 : Knysna	30 080	92,8	145	0,4	53	0,2	1 144	3,5	548	1,7	185	0,6	243	0,8	32 398	100,0
Central Karoo	22 340	81,9	2 569	9,4	137	0,5	117	0,4	1 996	7,3	72	0,3	59	0,2	27 290	100,0
WC051 : Laingsburg	2 692	81,2	19	0,6	29	0,9	3	0,1	555	16,7	2	0,1	13	0,4	3 314	100,0
WC052 : Prince Albert	4 320	90,8	53	1,1	46	1,0	35	0,7	285	6,0	15	0,3	7	0,1	4 760	100,0
WC053 : Beaufort West	15 328	79,8	2 497	13,0	61	0,3	79	0,4	1 156	6,0	55	0,3	39	0,2	19 216	100,0

Source: Census 2022

Table 6.12 shows the distribution of households by type of refuse removal in the Western Cape. Generally, 90,4% of households in the province had their refuse removed by the local authority at least once a week, particularly households in the City of Cape Town and Garden route with proportions of 91,4% each. About 9,4% of the households in the Central Karoo had their refuse removed by the local authority less often; this is the highest compared with other district municipalities in the province. Use of a communal refuse dump is more common in Cape Winelands at 2,2%, while the proportions are below 1% in other districts. In terms of households who dump their refuse at a central collection point, 4,5% are located in the City of Cape Town, followed by Overberg (4,2%). About 7,3% of households in the Central Karoo have their own refuse dump, followed by West Coast (4,6%), Overberg (4%), Cape Winelands (3%) and Garden Route (2,8%). The proportion remained the lowest in the City of Cape Town (0,8%). Lastly, the district with the highest proportion in terms of households with no refuse removal is Overberg (2,5%), followed by West Coast (1,9%) and Cape Winelands (1,4%). The proportions are below 1% in the Central Karoo district.

Figure 6.6: Percentage of households with no refuse removal by district municipality, Census 2022



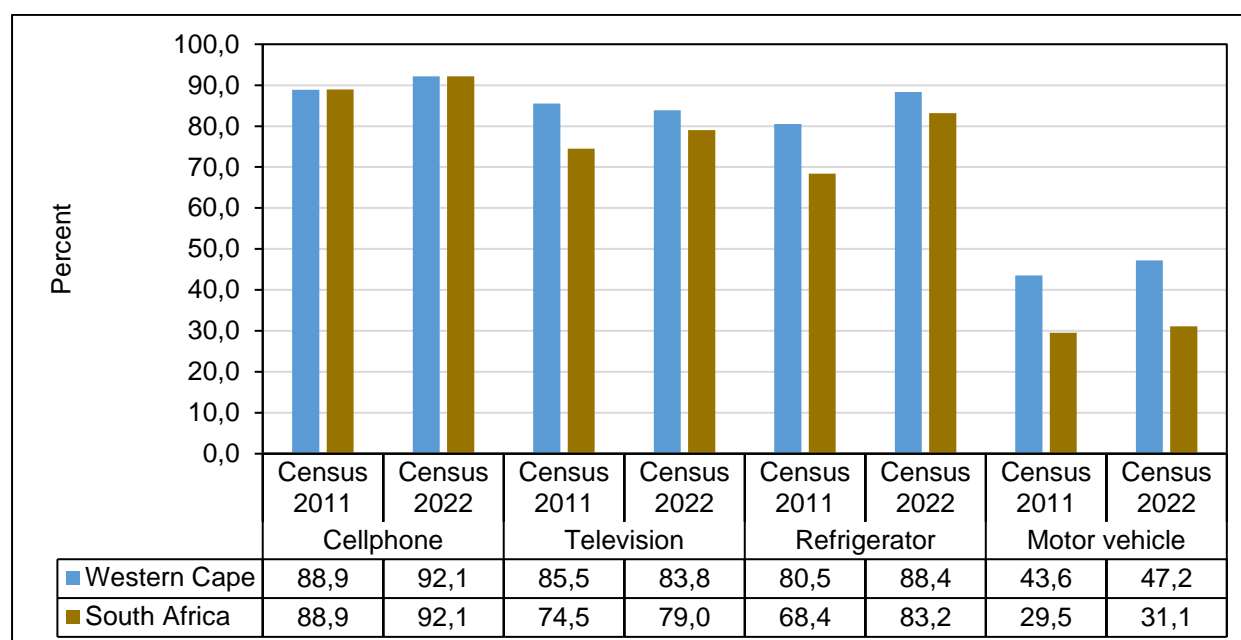
Source: Census 2022

Figure 6.6 shows the distribution of households with no refuse removal in the Western Cape. The province has 1,2% of households who do not have refuse removal, with the leading districts being Overberg (2,5%), West Coast (1,9%) and Cape Winelands (1,4%). The districts with the lowest proportions are Central Karoo (0,3%), Garden Route (1%) and the City of Cape Town metropolitan area (1,1%).

6.5 Ownership of household goods

Inclusion of household goods in population and housing censuses is useful, particularly as these provide information when measuring the socio-economic status of households in the absence of an income variable

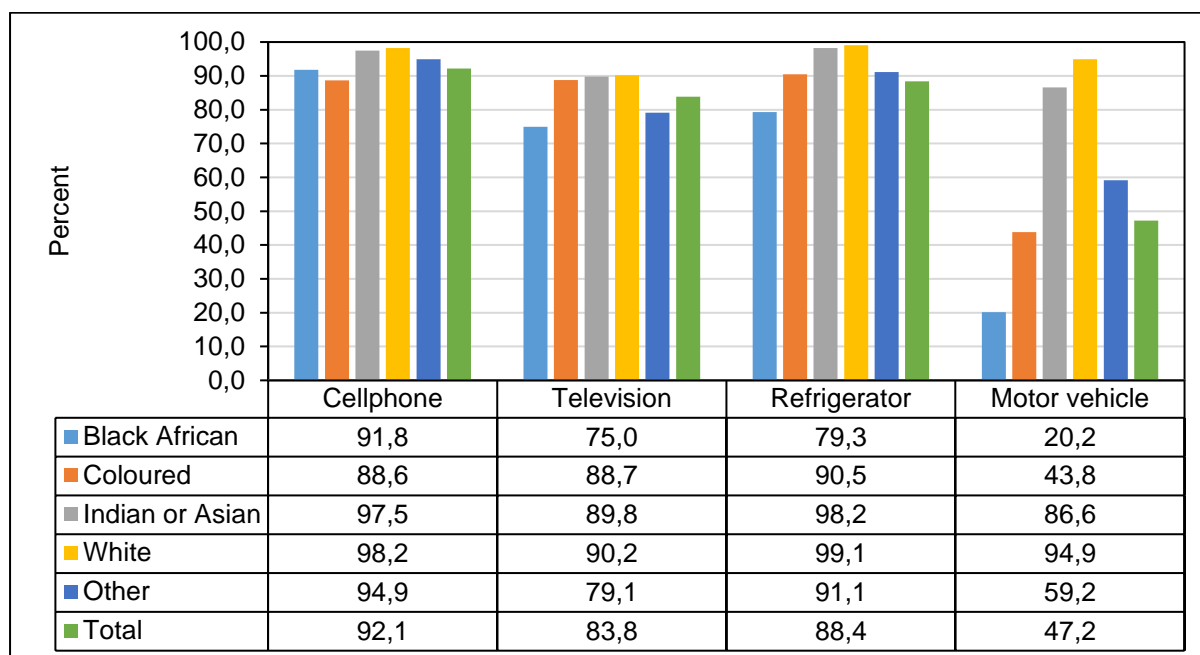
Figure 6.7: Percentage of households by ownership of selected household goods in South Africa and Western Cape, Census 2011 - 2022



Source: Census 2011 - 2022

Figure 6.7 shows the distribution of households by ownership of selected household goods in South Africa and the Western Cape. The results show that household ownership of a cellphone in South Africa increased from 88,9% in 2011 to 92,1% in 2022. This pattern remains on par with that of the Western Cape for both census years. The proportion of households that own a television in South Africa increased from 74,5% in 2011 to 79% in 2022; in the same period the Western Cape experienced a slight decrease of 1,7%. Lastly, between 2011 and 2022 there was a massive increase in the proportion of households who own a refrigerator and motor vehicle in South Africa and the Western Cape.

Figure 6.8: Percentage of households by ownership of selected household goods and population group of household head, Census 2022



Source: Census 2022

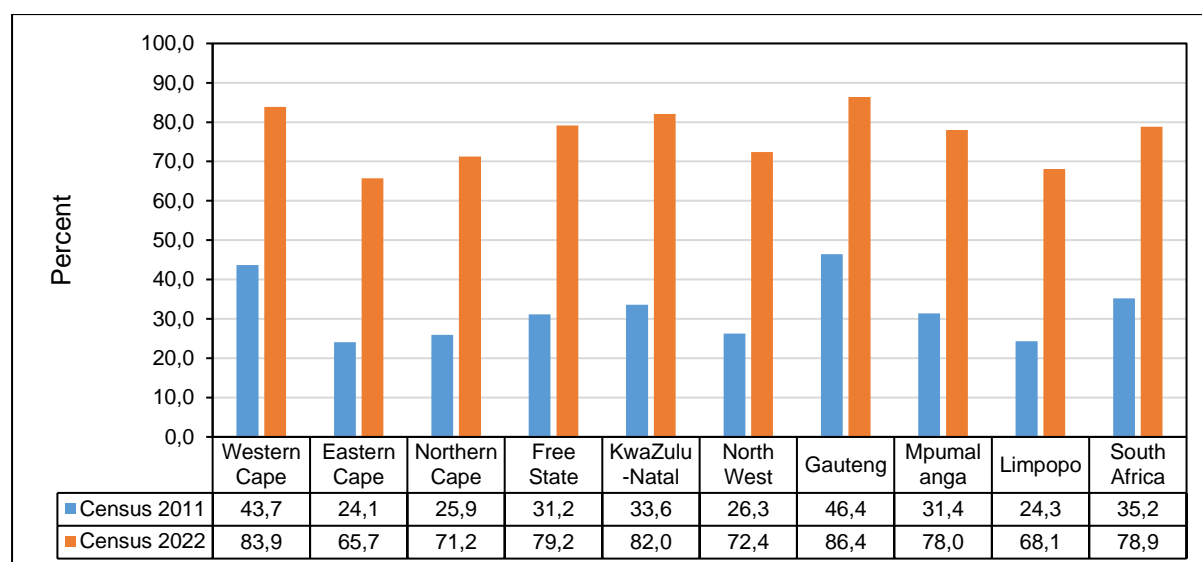
Figure 6.8 shows the distribution of households that own selected household goods by population group of the head of the household in the Western Cape. In total, 92,1% of households in the province own a cellphone, followed by 88,4% and 83,8% of households that own a refrigerator and television, respectively. About 47,2% of households in the province own a motor vehicle.

Cellphone ownership remains below 90% among households headed by the coloured population, which is less compared with the provincial average. Households headed by black African and other population groups have proportions lower than 80% in terms of television ownership; this is marginally lower than television ownership in the whole province. Similarly, the ownership of a motor vehicle is minimal among households headed by the black African (20,2%) and coloured (43,8%) populations compared with ownership among households headed by white (94,9%), Indian/Asian (86,6%) and other (59,2%) population groups.

6.6 Access to internet

Access to the internet is important as it provides an easy way for individuals to connect. Internet access is useful for many purposes, such as sending and receiving emails, sharing information and making online payments, to name a few.

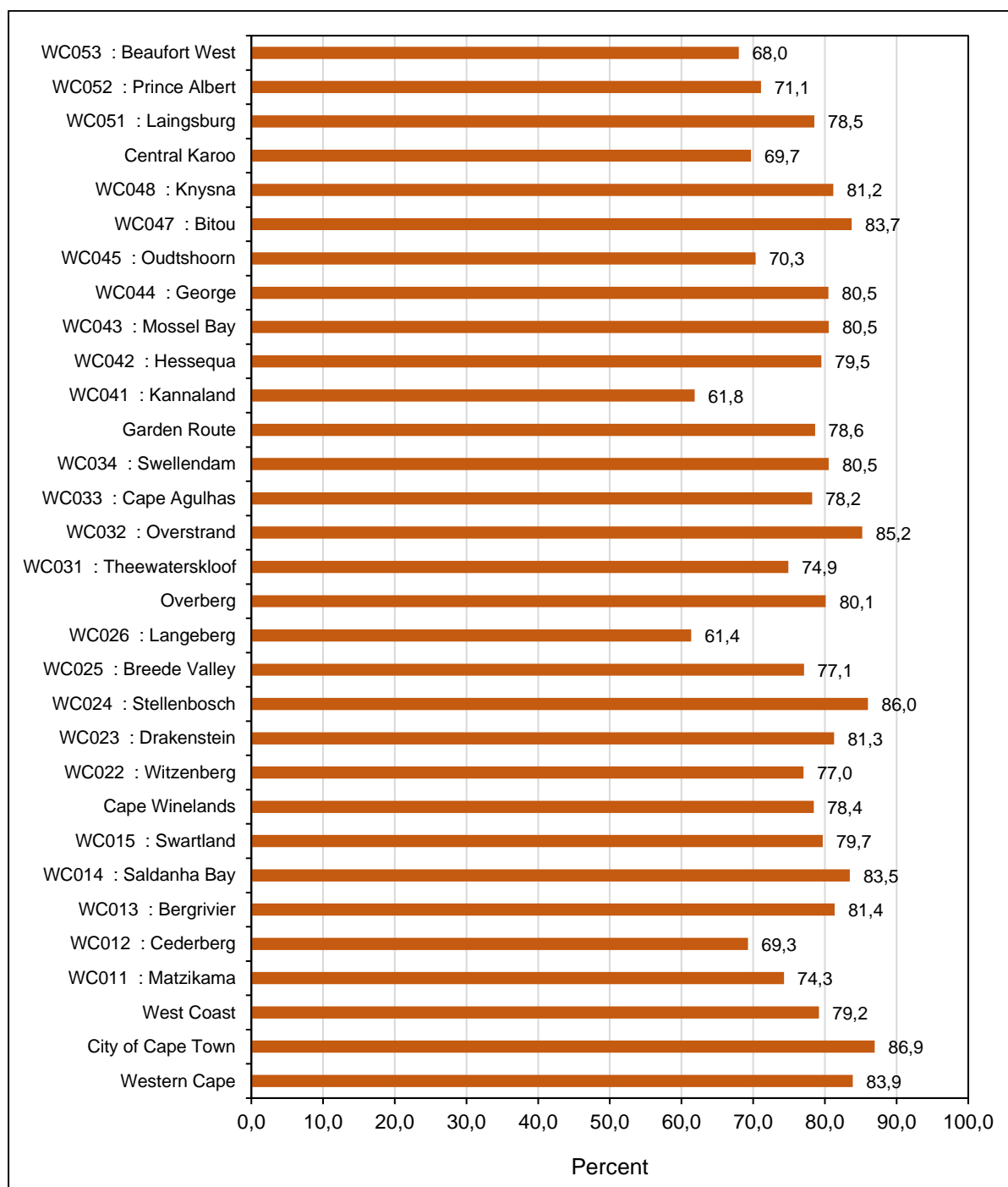
Figure 6.9: Percentage of households with access to internet by province, Census 2011 - 2022



Source: Census 2011 - 2022

Figure 6.9 shows the distribution of households with access to the internet by province for Census 2011 and 2022. The results show that the proportion of households with access to the internet in South Africa increased significantly from 35,2% in 2011 to 78,9% in 2022. In the same period, internet access among households in the Western Cape increased from 43,7% in 2011 to 83,9% in 2022, which is higher than the national average.

Figure 6.10: Percentage of households with access to internet by district and local municipality, Census 2022



Source: Census 2022

The results in Figure 6.10 shows that 83,9% of Western Cape households have access to the internet. Nearly 86,9% of households in the City of Cape Town have access to the internet; this is higher than the provincial average. The results by local municipalities indicate that households in Langeberg and Kannaland are at the bottom in terms of internet access in the province, at 61,4% and 61,8% respectively.

6.7 Conclusion

The results indicate an increase in population and number of households in the Western Cape between 2011 and 2022. A similar pattern was reflected across all districts and local municipalities. The average household size of the province decreased slightly in 2022; the Central Karoo and Cape Winelands had average household sizes higher than that of the province. Noticeably, Witzenberg and Oudtshoorn local municipalities had an average household size of 4 or more persons in both censuses. The proportion of households headed by males in the province were slightly higher compared with those headed by females. This pattern was similar to that of the districts, although the distribution in the City of Cape Town metropolitan area was almost equal for both sexes. Almost all households in the province are headed by persons aged 18 years and older, while less than 1% are headed by children aged younger than 15 and those aged 15–17 years.

The proportion of households living in formal dwellings were at 88% in the province, while 11,1% lived in informal dwellings. The Central Karoo district had 98,8% of households who live in formal dwellings, and this was the highest across all districts. In terms of households who live in informal dwellings, the City of Cape Town metropolitan area and Overberg had marginally higher proportions than the provincial average, while households who live in traditional dwellings were mostly in the West Coast and Garden Route. Furthermore, the local municipality results revealed that households who live in informal dwellings were more prevalent in Theewaterskloof and Cederberg local municipalities, with proportions higher than that of the province.

The results in terms of tenure status showed that 38% of households in the province owned and had fully paid off their dwelling. All districts displayed a similar pattern, except for the Cape Winelands district and City of Cape Town metropolitan area that had proportions lower than that of the province. The majority of households in the Cape Winelands and City of Cape Town rented their dwellings. Across all local municipalities in the province, the proportion of households that owned but had not yet paid off their dwellings was lower, particularly households residing in Prince Albert Local Municipality (1,7%).

The proportion of households that reside in RDP or government-subsidised dwellings constituted 32,4% in the province. Across all districts, the Central Karoo had 56,5% which was the highest, followed by the Garden Route and West Coast districts. Prince Albert (61,3%), Beaufort West (59,4%) and Bitou (53,9%) local municipalities had more than half of the households residing in RDP or government-subsidised dwellings; this was higher than the proportion depicted by the province.

Access to piped water inside the dwelling or in the yard in the Western Cape increased from 88,4% in 2011 to 93,2% in 2022. In this period, over 90% of households across all districts had access to piped water inside the dwelling or in the yard. Households in Knysna had 79,4% access in 2011, which was the lowest across all municipalities. Theewaterskloof was at the bottom in 2022 with regard to access to piped water inside the dwelling or in the yard.

About 27,7% of households in the province experienced water interruptions in the last 12 months prior to Census 2022. The most affected districts were Overberg (31,4%), Garden Route (29,8%) and the City of Cape Town (28,8%). Likewise, households in George (48,6%), Matzikama (46,9%) and Theewaterskloof (41,4%) local municipalities were more affected by water interruptions in the same period.

Generally, access to flush toilets in the Western Cape increased between 2011 and 2022. The use of pit toilets with or without a ventilation pipe is the least common, including the use of bucket toilets. The province has 1,2% of households with no toilet facilities. The highest proportions of access to flush toilets were in the Central Karoo (97,5%) and West Coast (94,5%). Households with no access to toilet facilities were more prevalent in Overberg (3,7%) and the West Coast (1,5%), with proportions above the provincial average; the three leading local municipalities were Theewaterskloof (10,9%), Cederberg (5,8%) and Oudtshoorn (2,4%).

Electricity for lighting is used by 96,5% of households in the province, and this pattern is similar across all districts and local municipalities. Similarly, electricity is used as the main source for cooking in the province. Over 90% of the refuse is removed by the local authority at least once a week, particularly for households in the City of Cape Town metropolitan area and Garden route district with proportions of 91,4% each. The leading districts in terms of households with no refuse removal are Overberg (2,5%), West Coast (1,9%) and Cape Winelands (1,4%).

Household ownership of a cellphone in the Western Cape increased from 88,9% in 2011 to 92,1% in 2022. However, within this period the ownership of a television in the province dropped from 85,5% in 2011 to 83,8% in 2022. Furthermore, the ownership of a refrigerator and motor vehicle saw a massive increase in the province. Noticeably, the ownership of a motor vehicle was higher among households headed by the white (94,9%), Indian/Asian (86,6%) and other (59,2%) population groups compared with those headed by the black African and coloured population groups.

Internet access among households in the Western Cape increased from 43,7% in 2011 to 83,9% in 2022. Nearly 86,9% of households in the City of Cape Town metropolitan area had access to the internet in 2022; this was higher compared with the proportion depicted by the province. Finally, internet access was lowest among households in Langeberg and Kannaland local municipalities with proportions of 61,4% and 61,8% respectively, which were below the provincial average.

References

CBM Global Inclusion Advisory Group and Nossal Institute for Global Health. Using the Washington Group solutions on disability data in development programs, A learning brief

Accessed from: <https://www.cbm.org.au/resource/using-the-washington-group-questions-on-disability-data-in-development-programs-a-learning-brief>

Constitution of South Africa (1996) (Act No. 108 of 1996).

Accessed from: <https://housingfinanceafrica.org/app/uploads/Constitution-of-the-Republic-of-South-Africa-Act-108-of-1996.pdf>

Department of Education (2005), History of the Freedom and Charter

Accessed from: https://www.dffe.gov.za/sites/default/files/docs/publications/history_freedomcharter.pdf

Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in its resolution 2013/21 of 24 July 2013 and endorsed by the General Assembly of the United Nations in its resolution 68/261 of 29 January 2014,

Accessed from: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/dnss/gp/fundprinciples.aspx>

Stats SA (2022). Census 2022 statistical release. Pretoria, Statistics South Africa

Accessed from: https://census.statssa.gov.za/assets/documents/2022/P03014_Census_2022_Statistical_Release.pdf

Stats SA. (2023). Provincial gross domestic product: experimental estimates, 2013–2022. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa

Accessed from: <https://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/D04411/D044112022.pdf>

United Nations (2015), Transforming our world: The 2030 agenda for sustainable development

Accessed from: <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/n15/291/89/pdf/n1529189.pdf?token=4EH1zByQbtn3KFd3ly&fe=true>

United Nations (2020), Handbook on the Management of Population and Housing Censuses

Accessed from: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/seriesf/series_f83rev2en.pdf

World Health Organization and World Bank (2011). World Report on Disability 2011.

Accessed from: <https://www.who.int/teams/noncommunicable-diseases/sensory-functions-disability-and-rehabilitation/world-report-on-disability>

Appendices

Appendix 1: Geography of South Africa

Provincial, District Municipality and Local Municipality boundaries are based on the latest municipal boundary datasets published by the Municipal Demarcation Board in 2018. (<https://dataportal-mdb-sa.opendata.arcgis.com/search?tags=2018>)

The following changes between the 2011 and 2018 datasets have been detected.

7.1 Provincial boundary changes: 2011 to 2018

Provincial boundaries between 2011 and 2018 have remained stable with no changes in area or names.

Table 7.1: Geographical land area per province (2011–2018)

Province name	Provincial code	Area in square kilometres 2011	Area in square kilometres 2018
Western Cape	1	129 462	129 462
Eastern Cape	2	168 966	168 966
Northern Cape	3	372 889	372 889
Free State	4	129 825	129 825
KwaZulu-Natal	5	94 361	94 361
North West	6	104 882	104 882
Gauteng	7	18 178	18 178
Mpumalanga	8	76 495	76 495
Limpopo	9	125 754	125 754
Total		1 220 813	1 220 813

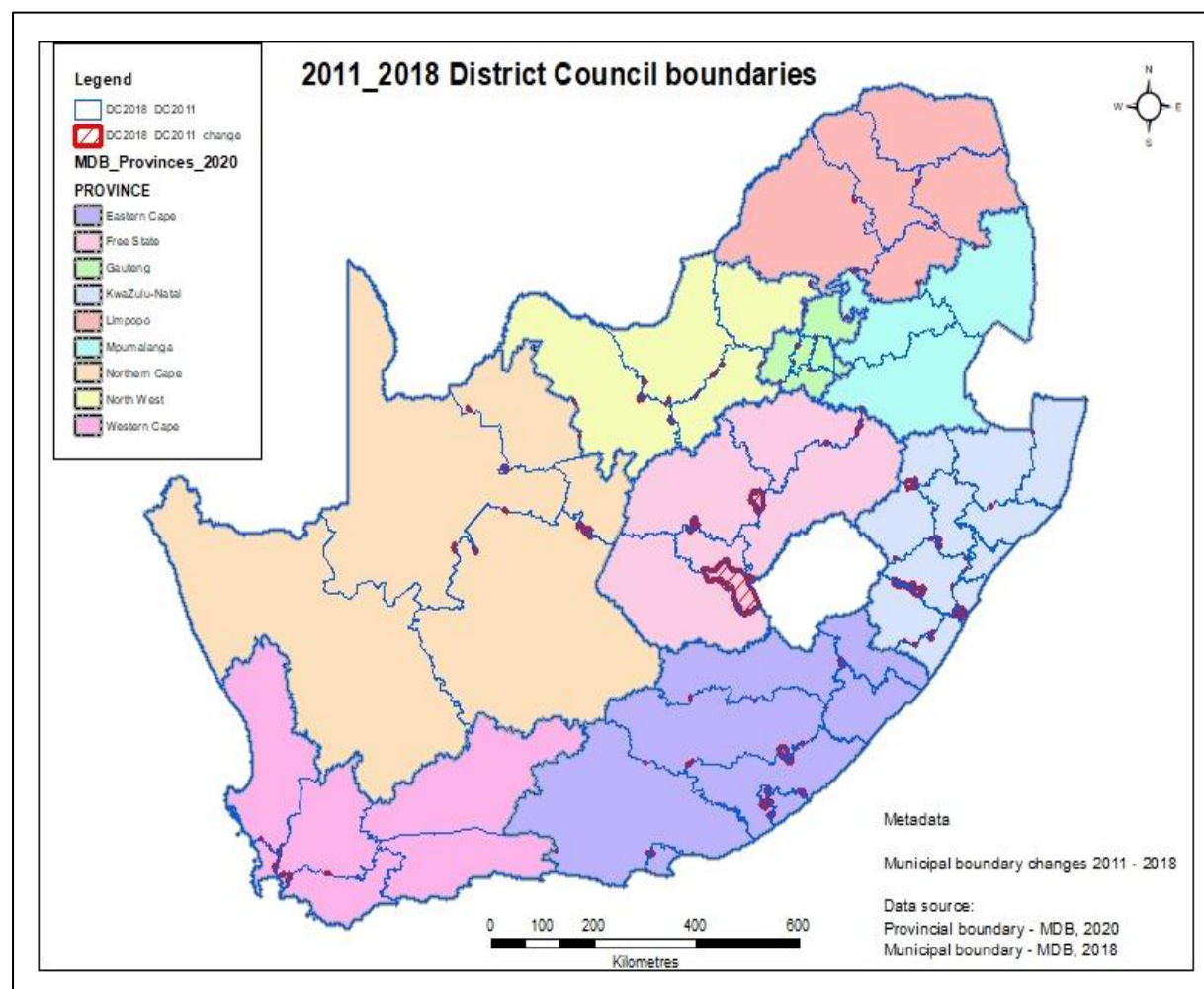
7.2 District municipal changes (2011–2018)

During the period between 2011 and 2018, there were small-scale boundary adjustments for district municipalities and there were name changes throughout the country. There were no district amalgamations in any province. Therefore, the total number of districts (52) in the country have remained unchanged between 2011 and 2018.

Table 7.2: District municipality boundary and name change in Western Cape, 2011–2018

Province	District boundary	District name
Western Cape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was a minor boundary adjustment between City of Cape Town district and Cape Winelands. The change has no significant impact geographically. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2018, there was a district name change of Eden District Municipality to Garden Route District Municipality.

Map 7.1: District council boundary changes, 2011–2018



Local municipal boundary changes (2011–2018)

In 2011, there were 234 local municipalities. In 2018, the number of local municipalities reduced to 213. The 2018 re-determination of boundaries resulted in three types of boundary changes, which can be categorised as follows:

Class 1 – Technical and minor boundary re-determinations

This re-determination entailed a small-scale boundary adjustment and alignment with a minor impact on the geographic area with no impact on the capacity of the affected municipalities.

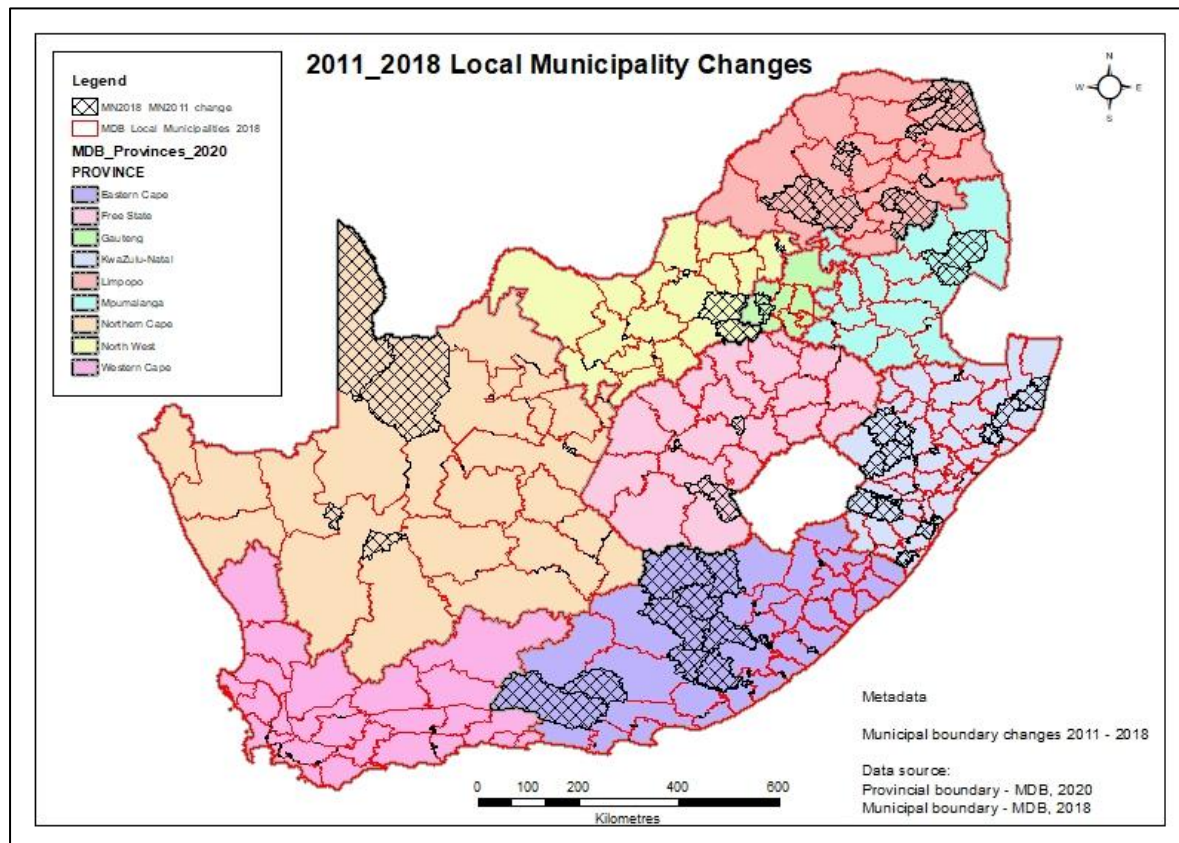
Class 2 – Consolidation and annexations

This was a medium-scale boundary re-determination that may have an impact on a sizable geographic area. This type of determination may impact on ward arrangements but will not materially impact on the capacities of the affected municipalities to deliver services.

Class 3 – Amalgamations

This type of re-determination entailed a major and large-scale municipal boundary re-determination, which will have a significant impact on the geographic areas and the capacities of the affected municipalities. The re-determination includes the merging of adjacent municipalities or the splitting of municipal areas to create other municipal areas.

Map 7.2: Municipal boundary changes between 2011 and 2018



7.3 Western Cape

Between the 2011 and 2018 boundary re-determination, there was no change in the number of Metropolitan and local municipality in Western Cape Province. Changes to the municipalities in 2018 were as follows:

- There was stability in boundary and name changes.
- There were few minor technical changes in some boundaries in the following municipalities: Overstrand, Theewaterskloof, Stellenbosch and City of Cape Town.

Map 7.3: Municipality boundary changes in Western Cape

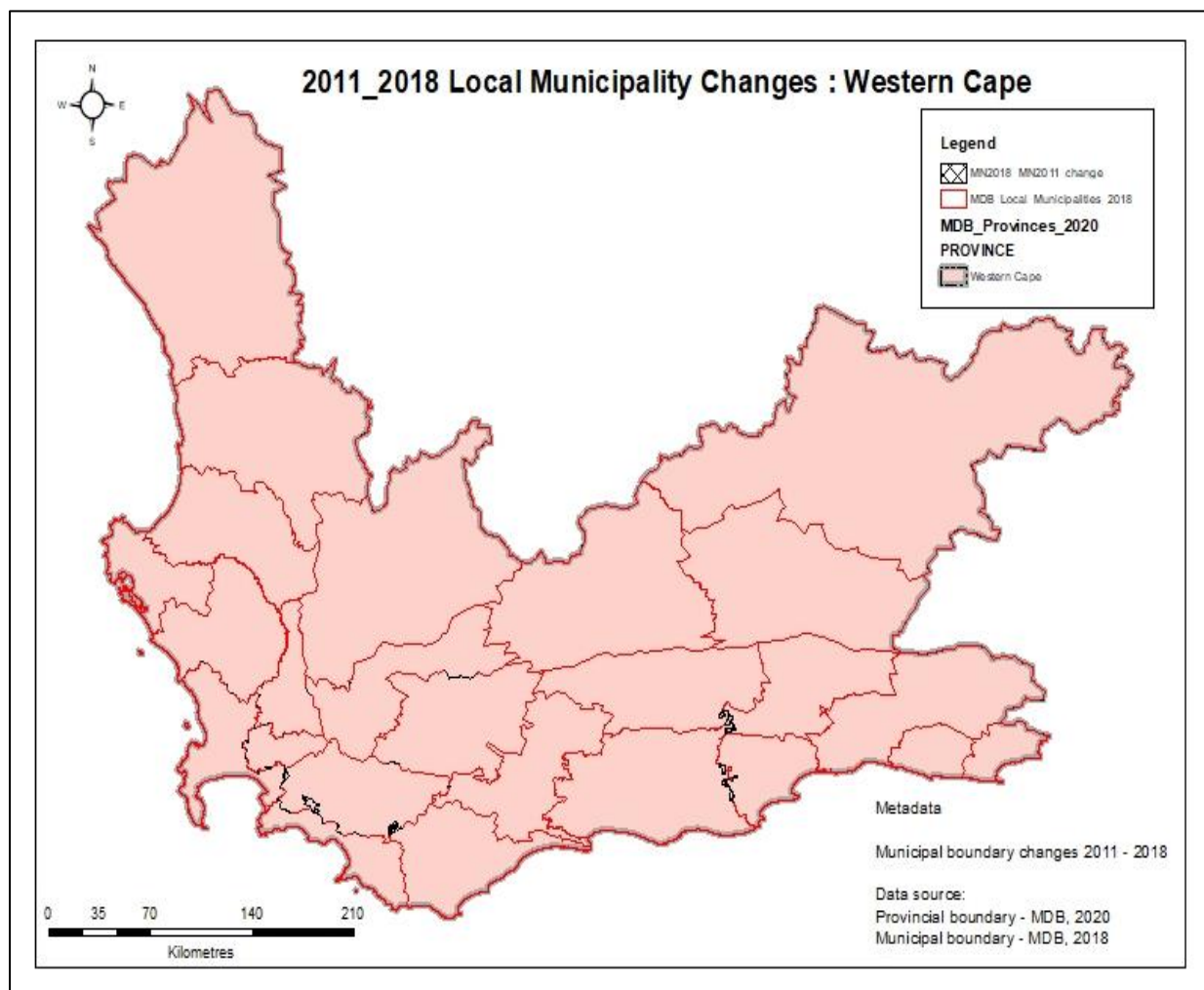


Table 7.3: List of local municipalities

PROVINCE	CATEGORY	CAT_B	MUNICNAME	DISTRICT	DISTRICT_NAME	AREA KM ²
WC	A	CPT	City of Cape Town	CPT	City of Cape Town	2 440,6
WC	B	WC011	Matzikama	DC1	West Coast	12 981,4
WC	B	WC012	Cederberg	DC1	West Coast	8 007,5
WC	B	WC013	Bergrivier	DC1	West Coast	4 407
WC	B	WC014	Saldanha Bay	DC1	West Coast	2 015,4
WC	B	WC015	Swartland	DC1	West Coast	3 708
WC	B	WC022	Witzenberg	DC2	Cape Winelands	10 753,2
WC	B	WC023	Drakenstein	DC2	Cape Winelands	1 536,6
WC	B	WC024	Stellenbosch	DC2	Cape Winelands	835,6
WC	B	WC025	Breede Valley	DC2	Cape Winelands	3 834
WC	B	WC026	Langeberg	DC2	Cape Winelands	4 517,6
WC	B	WC031	Theewaterskloof	DC3	Overberg	3 260,6
WC	B	WC032	Overstrand	DC3	Overberg	1 674,6
WC	B	WC033	Cape Agulhas	DC3	Overberg	3 470
WC	B	WC034	Swellendam	DC3	Overberg	3 835,1
WC	B	WC041	Kannaland	DC4	Garden Route	4 765,4
WC	B	WC042	Hessequa	DC4	Garden Route	5 732,6
WC	B	WC043	Mossel Bay	DC4	Garden Route	2 001
WC	B	WC044	George	DC4	Garden Route	5 191
WC	B	WC045	Oudtshoorn	DC4	Garden Route	3 540,4
WC	B	WC047	Bitou	DC4	Garden Route	991,9
WC	B	WC048	Knysna	DC4	Garden Route	1 108,8
WC	B	WC051	Laingsburg	DC5	Central Karoo	8 784,5
WC	B	WC052	Prince Albert	DC5	Central Karoo	8 152,9
WC	B	WC053	Beaufort West	DC5	Central Karoo	21 916,6

Appendix 2

Crude marriage rate for Western Cape by district and local municipality, Censuses 2011 & 2022

Province, district & municipalities	Marriage rate per 1000 population	
	Census 2011	Census 2022
Western Cape	304	335
City of Cape Town	308	341
West Coast	292	335
WC011 : Matzikama	245	302
WC012 : Cederberg	289	300
WC013 : Bergrivier	304	338
WC014 : Saldanha Bay	310	354
WC015 : Swartland	300	342
Cape Winelands	287	322
WC022 : Witzenberg	280	292
WC023 : Drakenstein	303	348
WC024 : Stellenbosch	284	326
WC025 : Breede Valley	280	302
WC026 : Langeberg	270	310
Overberg	327	343
WC031 : Theewaterskloof	307	291
WC032 : Overstrand	362	392
WC033 : Cape Agulhas	349	379
WC034 : Swellendam	290	323
Garden Route	304	325
WC041 : Kannaland	273	271
WC042 : Hessequa	342	354
WC043 : Mossel Bay	354	383
WC044 : George	294	320
WC045 : Oudtshoorn	266	272
WC047 : Bitou	290	311
WC048 : Knysna	311	328
Central Karoo	249	235
WC051 : Laingsburg	273	254
WC052 : Prince Albert	262	238
WC053 : Beaufort West	241	232

Source: Census 2011 and 2022

Appendix 3

Crude divorce rate for Western Cape by district and local municipality, Censuses 2011 and 2022

Province, district and local municipality	Divorce rate per 1000 population	
	Census 2011	Census 2022
Western Cape	22	30
City of Cape Town	26	33
West Coast	14	21
WC011 : Matzikama	13	20
WC012 : Cederberg	9	15
WC013 : Bergrivier	13	23
WC014 : Saldanha Bay	15	24
WC015 : Swartland	15	21
Cape Winelands	14	23
WC022 : Witzenberg	9	18
WC023 : Drakenstein	17	25
WC024 : Stellenbosch	14	23
WC025 : Breede Valley	15	22
WC026 : Langeberg	12	20
Overberg	16	26
WC031 : Theewaterskloof	12	19
WC032 : Overstrand	24	33
WC033 : Cape Agulhas	18	31
WC034 : Swellendam	13	26
Garden Route	17	26
WC041 : Kannaland	11	21
WC042 : Hessequa	18	23
WC043 : Mossel Bay	19	29
WC044 : George	18	26
WC045 : Oudtshoorn	15	26
WC047 : Bitou	17	23
WC048 : Knysna	18	25
Central Karoo	13	21
WC051 : Laingsburg	13	21
WC052 : Prince Albert	13	18
WC053 : Beaufort West	12	21

Source: Census 2011 and 2022

Appendix 4

Part A: Distribution of persons aged 5 years and older in Western Cape by 5-year age groups, district municipality and disability status, Census 2022

Age group	City of Cape Town			West Coast			Cape Winelands			Overberg		
	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
5-9	316 032	5 631	321 662	36 367	398	36 765	57 661	733	58 394	21 430	313	21 744
10-14	341 841	7 262	349 103	36 385	524	36 909	62 495	977	63 473	22 495	435	22 930
15-19	320 224	7 415	327 639	34 201	494	34 695	61 655	1 094	62 750	21 986	389	22 375
20-24	383 735	9 125	392 860	41 068	622	41 689	76 716	1 472	78 188	30 110	508	30 619
25-29	424 571	10 556	435 126	43 068	731	43 799	77 014	1 480	78 494	32 525	571	33 096
30-34	431 449	11 446	442 895	41 821	867	42 688	72 959	1 489	74 448	30 328	573	30 901
35-39	425 557	12 531	438 088	39 445	904	40 348	69 941	1 677	71 618	29 613	723	30 336
40-44	345 440	12 856	358 295	32 428	1 041	33 469	56 854	1 805	58 659	24 170	881	25 052
45-49	253 814	15 109	268 923	26 151	1 526	27 678	46 598	2 408	49 006	18 596	1 041	19 636
50-54	208 869	17 853	226 723	25 340	2 153	27 493	43 350	3 289	46 639	16 944	1 393	18 337
55-59	177 672	21 386	199 058	21 389	2 392	23 781	36 595	3 950	40 544	15 273	1 601	16 874
60-64	140 067	21 345	161 412	17 108	2 593	19 702	28 316	3 961	32 277	13 385	1 978	15 363
65-69	98 922	20 104	119 027	12 152	2 426	14 578	19 639	3 805	23 444	10 999	1 922	12 921
70-74	62 817	18 112	80 929	7 571	2 106	9 677	11 337	3 288	14 624	8 233	1 870	10 103
75-79	36 193	14 926	51 119	3 912	1 661	5 573	6 259	2 687	8 945	5 118	1 660	6 779
80-84	17 703	11 552	29 255	1 798	1 142	2 939	2 932	1 934	4 866	2 488	1 226	3 715
85+	8 706	10 060	18 766	717	842	1 559	1 489	1 525	3 014	1 211	1 004	2 215
Total	3 993 611	227 269	4 220 879	420 920	22 423	443 343	731 809	37 574	769 383	304 905	18 090	322 995

Source: Census 2022

Part B: Distribution of persons aged 5 years and older in Western Cape by 5-year age groups, district municipality and disability status, Census 2022

Age group	Garden Route			Central Karoo			Western Cape		
	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
5-9	55 861	760	56 621	9 049	118	9 167	496 399	7 953	504 353
10-14	61 932	1 052	62 985	9 504	142	9 646	534 652	10 393	545 046
15-19	58 720	1 114	59 835	8 749	157	8 906	505 536	10 664	516 200
20-24	64 652	1 237	65 890	8 532	100	8 633	604 813	13 065	617 878
25-29	67 081	1 309	68 390	7 631	160	7 791	651 889	14 808	666 697
30-34	64 691	1 542	66 232	7 563	172	7 734	648 810	16 088	664 898
35-39	64 795	1 776	66 571	7 084	224	7 308	636 435	17 835	654 269
40-44	54 361	2 064	56 425	6 279	242	6 521	519 532	18 889	538 421
45-49	44 566	2 666	47 232	5 105	375	5 481	394 830	23 126	417 956
50-54	41 406	3 825	45 232	4 965	512	5 477	340 875	29 025	369 900
55-59	35 931	4 486	40 417	4 097	571	4 668	290 958	34 385	325 343
60-64	30 071	4 897	34 968	3 254	580	3 835	232 201	35 355	267 557
65-69	23 960	4 770	28 730	2 221	559	2 780	167 894	33 586	201 479
70-74	16 879	4 416	21 295	1 291	478	1 769	108 128	30 269	138 397
75-79	10 646	3 544	14 190	641	378	1 019	62 769	24 856	87 625
80-84	4 910	2 698	7 608	299	237	536	30 130	18 789	48 919
85+	2 265	2 118	4 382	160	211	371	14 548	15 759	30 307
Total	702 728	44 274	747 002	86 426	5 217	91 643	6 240 398	354 846	6 595 245

Source: Census 2022

Appendix 5

Groupings for field of education categories

Field of education response categories	#	Groupings
05 = Business, Economics and Management sciences	1	Business management
07 = Computer and Information sciences	1	Business management
20 = Public management and services	1	Business management
24 = Office administration	1	Business management
01 = Agriculture, Agricultural operations & related sciences	2	Natural and mathematical sciences
14 = Life sciences	2	Natural and mathematical sciences
15 = Physical sciences	2	Natural and mathematical sciences
16 = Mathematics and Statistics	2	Natural and mathematical sciences
02 = Architecture and the Built environment	3	Engineering and other applied sciences
09 = Engineering	3	Engineering and other applied sciences
25 = Electrical infrastructure	3	Engineering and other applied sciences
03 = Arts (visual and performing arts)	4	Humanities, social sciences and applied humanities
06 = Communication, Journalism and related studies	4	Humanities, social sciences and applied humanities
08 = Education	4	Humanities, social sciences and applied humanities
11 = Family ecology and Consumer sciences	4	Humanities, social sciences and applied humanities
12 = Languages, Linguistics or Literature	4	Humanities, social sciences and applied humanities
18 = Philosophy, Religion and Theology	4	Humanities, social sciences and applied humanities
19 = Psychology	4	Humanities, social sciences and applied humanities
21 = Social sciences	4	Humanities, social sciences and applied humanities
22 = Hospitality, including tourism	4	Humanities, social sciences and applied humanities
10 = Health professions and related clinical sciences	5	Health sciences
13 = Law	6	Law
17 = Military sciences	7	Other
23 = Security & Intelligence services	7	Other
26 = Other	7	Other

Source: Census 2022

