

PROVINCIAL PROFILE GAUTENG

Report 03-01-09

COMMUNITY SURVEY 2016



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PREFACE

This report forms part of a series of publications generated from the recently conducted Community Survey (CS) 2016. It is the second volume following one based on Census 2011. The 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.

The report provides statistics disaggregated at municipal level based on the 2016 municipal boundaries. All indicators where CS 2016 data has been compared with Census 2011, data for the latter were aligned to the 2016 municipal boundaries. The publication profiles various themes, including population demographics, education, disability prevalence, parental survival status, access to basic services and how households rate services, food security, crime and safety.


Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General

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Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Introduction

This chapter provides Gauteng Province profile results on all 2016 Community Survey topics; it also compares the Community Survey and previous Census trends: demographics, migration, education, general health and functioning, fertility, mortality, and households. Gauteng is the smallest province in South Africa, it is surrounded by four other provinces which are Free State, North West, Limpopo and Mpumalanga. Although it is the smallest of South Africa's nine provinces, Gauteng comprises the largest share of the South African population at about 13 million (24% of the South African population). The province serves as the economic hub of the country, responsible for over 34,8% of the country's total gross domestic product. The province is divided into three Metropolitan Municipalities Districts: City of Ekurhuleni, City of Johannesburg and City of Tshwane. It has also two district municipalities (West Rand and Sedibeng) which are further subdivided into six local municipalities.

1.2 Community Survey 2016 Background

Community Survey 2016 is the second intercensal survey in the democratic South Africa. This household based survey is one of the few available data sources providing data at municipal level. Provision of data at this level supports evidence-based decision making that has become increasingly a best practice which many countries, including South Africa, embrace. CS 2016 results are thus critical in promoting optimal resource allocation and utilisation in all spheres of government in order to reduce poverty and vulnerability among South Africa's most marginalised. Secondly, the development and implementation of policy, implementation of legislature deems it necessary to have reliable statistics that inform the social, demographic and economic standing of the country.

The CS 2016 is the second large sample survey Statistics South Africa undertook after CS 2007, but this time around the data were collected electronically using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) system as opposed to the paper collection method used in CS 2007. The new initiative in the organisation is expected to reduce financial and time costs in data processing as well as data quality enhancement. Eligible persons for enumeration are all persons present in the household(s) of the sampled dwelling units on the reference night (midnight 6th March 2016 to 7th March 2016), including visitors. Members of the household who were absent overnight, for example, working, travelling, at entertainment or religious gatherings but returned the next day were also counted. For purposes of Stats SA, a household is a group of persons who live together, and provide for themselves jointly with food and other essentials for living, or a person who lives alone. Babies born before the reference night were also included in the count, the reason being that they were already born by the midnight of 6th March to 7th March 2016. Members of the household who died after the reference night were counted in as they were alive during the midnight of the reference period. In contrast, those born after the reference night were excluded.

The use of the CAPI system is not the only new process used, others include utilisation of the present updated dwelling frame data captured from the Census 2011 listing process. Newly incorporated in the CS questionnaire include:

- ❖ Main religious affiliation
- ❖ Main reason for leaving the country
- ❖ Mode of transport used to reach the person's destination for going to school or work and time taken to reach the destination
- ❖ Main challenges/problems/difficulties facing a municipality
- ❖ Quality and satisfaction with provision of basic services
- ❖ Opinion on improving standards of living in households
- ❖ Sources of income
- ❖ Year of death of mother and/ or father if reported deceased
- ❖ Perceptions of safety and crime experienced in households
- ❖ Food security measures
- ❖ Extended additional questions on agricultural activities carried by households
- ❖ Characteristics of emigrants (persons who left the country to live elsewhere)

This chapter highlights the planning processes for CS 2016. During the planning phase, the focus in the early stages was primarily on setting strategic directions and ensuring that all dependencies between the different phases and role players were identified, potential risks identified and control measures put in place to minimise their adverse effects. This facilitated effective integration and implementation of various activities by ensuring that each phase was properly resourced. During the planning phase, all work streams and focus areas prepared operational plans which provided detailed lists of activities that were to be undertaken to achieve specific objectives and outputs as profiled in the CS 2016 Project Charter.

1.2.1 Geography frame

The Dwelling Frame (DF) is a structures frame, and dwelling units (DUs) form part of the feature classification of structures. Datasets in the integrated DF base layer include: Dwelling Frame 2011 (formal and informal), Listing Census 2011, Spot Building Count 2012, Address Assignments and Municipal data. Worth mentioning is the fact that the use of existing updated dwelling frame for a large sample survey such as CS 2016 is the first of its kind in line with other first time data collection processes in the case of Stats SA. It is also accepted that ongoing improvement is expected as it is not that perfect at this stage.

1.2.2 Community Survey 2016 sampling methodology

The sample design for CS 2016 was a stratified single stage sample design. At EA level, all in-scope EAs were included in the sample and a sample of dwelling units was taken within each EA (i.e. there was no sub-sampling of EAs). The EA frame was based on the Census 2011 information. The updated dwelling unit (DU) frame was constructed by the Geography Division, using geo-referenced spatial systems.

1.2.3 Questionnaire development processes for CS 2016

The development and design processes of the CS 2016 questionnaire was informed by national priorities, global and continental emerging population issues embedded in the SDGs, data needs of both existing and prospective users and comparability with the previous community survey (i.e. CS 2007) and censuses. The development of the CS Questionnaire involved a number of phases as mentioned below:

- Stakeholder needs assessment is an international best practice in survey and census planning aimed at producing products that meet user needs. Stakeholders play a fundamental role in providing information on questions to be asked in a survey. During this phase, processes including review of previous censuses' data items and questionnaires were undertaken, and user consultations were held with key internal stakeholders on what needed to be measured in CS 2016.
- Through the consultation process, it became clear that there is increased demand for data at municipal level. Following the consultation process, Community Survey data items were then finalised and categorised into broader themes of demographics, migration, general health and functioning, parental survival, education, income and social grants, employment, fertility, mortality, housing conditions, access and quality of basic service provision.

The Community survey 2016 questionnaire was designed using the World Bank Survey Solutions application, which is an on-line based questionnaire design application. During the design, skipping patterns and validation rules were predetermined and embedded in the electronic questionnaire. Data collection instruments, questionnaires in particular were developed and subjected to thorough testing and review processes to ensure that the final product (questionnaire) solicits accurate information. This Community Survey 2016 questionnaire consists of new questions while some other questions have been adopted from existing household based surveys and Census 2011. Two-stage testing was adopted for CS 2016; 'Behind-the-glass' testing and field testing. The results of each test were used to improve the quality of the draft questions and CS 2016 indicators. The draft CS questionnaire was presented at different for approval. These include the CS Technical Committee, Questionnaire Clearance Committee, CS Management, Population & Social Statistics Cluster, Statistics Council Population Sub-committee, and the Statistics Council.

1.2.4 Survey Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation (SCM&E)

The Survey Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation (SCM&E) Division in the Survey Operations Cluster is responsible for the Monitoring and evaluation of the quality aspects of all population and household based survey processes in the Survey Operations and Population and Social Statistics Cluster. As part of the enhancement of quality, SCM&E Division monitored CS 2016 Field Operations activities in all provinces. The objectives of the CS 2016 Monitoring included conducting quality checks on the collected data, conducting verification on in- and out-of-scope cases and monitoring any other issues that can have impacts on data quality, with the purpose of compiling lessons learnt. For the purpose of the study,

Monitors also used the tablets to conduct the Monitoring activities. Their tablets were loaded with Observation, Questionnaire Quality Check, Out-of-scope Verification and Control Visit forms.

A total of 7 184 questionnaires were checked in the entire data collection period, and 5 376 (74,8%) errors were identified. During the interview observations, 1 852 observations and 3 501 control visits were conducted while a total of 7 870 points were verified and 3 787 DUs were in agreement while 4 083 were not out of scope.

Intensive training was required during the use of technology, from the Questionnaire design, Navigation system and CAPI. In addition, the administration of DURF in a point needed close Monitoring because in instances where there is growth or shrinkage, the FWs might decide to leave the DUs unlisted to avoid more work load. Intensive and continuous training on the use of DURF was encouraged. The FWSs and DSCs were encouraged to take more responsibility of observing the FWs especially during the first two weeks of data collection. DSCs were also urged to conduct immediate and continuous quality checks and identify the non-response cases which would then immediately be verified by the FWSs.

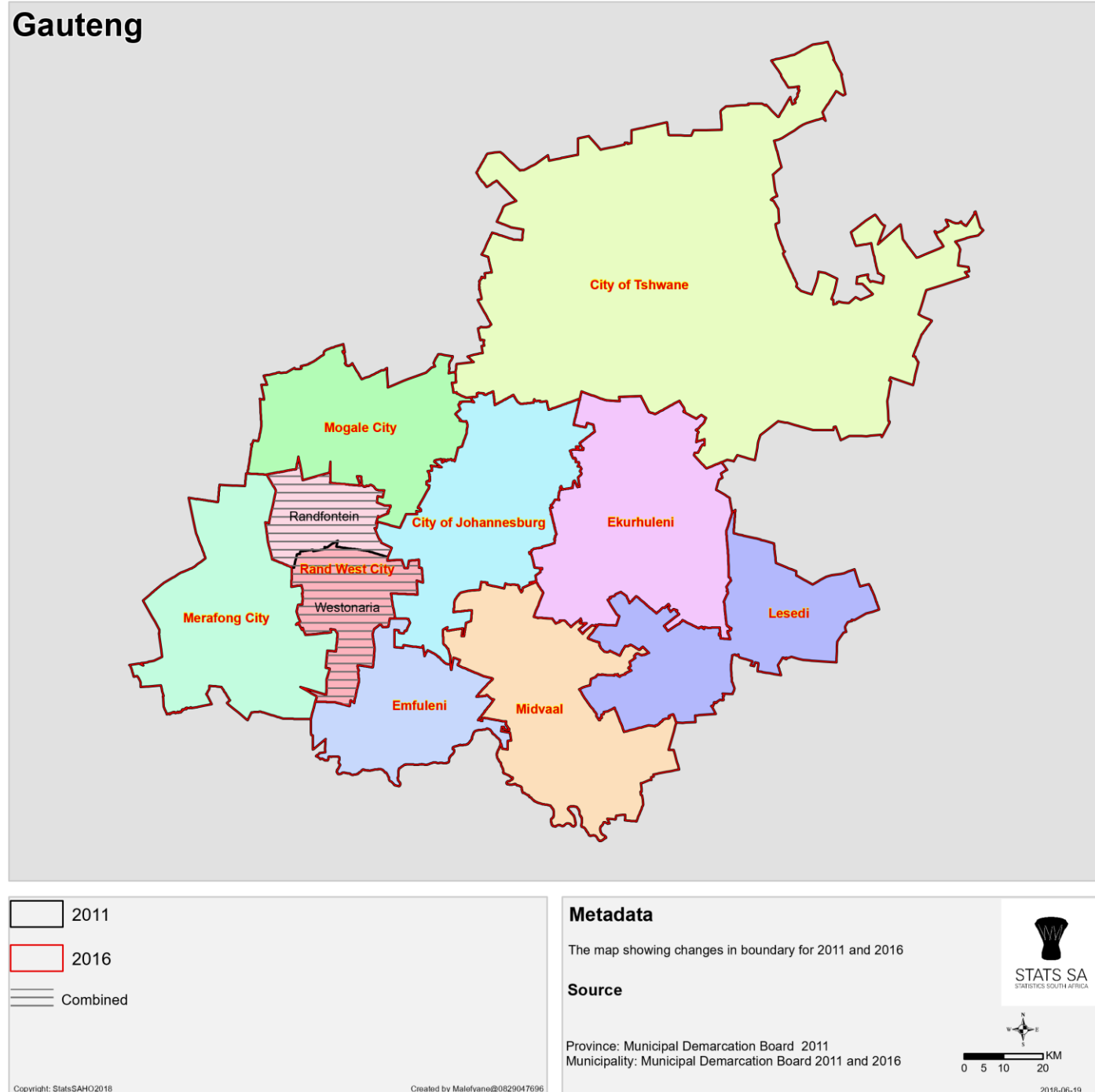
1.2.5 Data editing

Quality assurance in CS 2016 was largely automated and handled in two phases. The first phase of quality assurance involved the electronic questionnaire being subjected to conditions and validation rules. This process eliminated unnecessary inconsistencies in the data during data collection. An additional automated quality assurance process was used during data collection where completed questionnaires were flagged as REJECTED or ACCEPTED based on minimum processability rules. Any questionnaires submitted to the database that did not meet the set minimum rules were marked as REJECTED, and sent back to the fieldworker for verification and correction. The fieldwork supervisors were involved in taking note of the flagged questionnaires and assist the fieldworker in correcting the mistakes accordingly. For any record marked as REJECTED once, the running of the rejection was done at least for four different times and at different dates. This was necessary for the fieldworker to try and correct mistakes before a particular questionnaire could be declared "Complete". This process contributed tremendously in reducing missing values on a number of questions.

1.2.6 Boundary changes between Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016

Within Gauteng province, minor municipal boundary changes occurred over the period 2011-2016. Only two local municipalities were affected namely: Randfontein and Westonaria. The two local municipalities were combined to form Rand West City local municipality (GT485).

Map 1.1: Gauteng province Boundary changes



Chapter 2: Population Characteristics

South Africa is a diverse country with different people, cultures as well as languages. Gauteng is not an exception as it is home to different populations and multicultural groups. It accommodates people from different countries and provinces. The province is the biggest contributor to the country's GDP.

This chapter discusses Gauteng's population demographic characteristics, based on Census 2011 and CS 2016. The chapter shows the population growth of the province over time and also discusses the population sex distribution for the two periods. The provincial marital patterns amongst those aged 12 years and older are also looked into.

2.1 Population size

Table 2.1 shows population distribution at national and provincial levels for the periods 2011 and 2016. The results show that the population percentage change for South Africa was 7,5% between the two periods and Gauteng had the biggest share of the population. Gauteng's population grew from 12,3 million to 13,4 million with the percent change of about 9,2%.

Table 2.1: Population distribution by province, Census 2011 & CS 2016

Province	Census 2011	CS 2016	% change
Western Cape	5 822 734	6 279 730	7,8
Eastern Cape	6 562 053	6 996 976	6,6
Northern Cape	1 145 861	1 193 780	4,2
Free State	2 745 590	2 834 714	3,2
KwaZulu-Natal	10 267 300	11 065 240	7,8
North West	3 509 953	3 748 435	6,8
Gauteng	12 272 263	13 399 724	9,2
Mpumalanga	4 039 939	4 335 964	7,3
Limpopo	5 404 868	5 799 090	7,3
South Africa	51 770 561	55 653 654	7,5

Figure 2.1 shows that the average annual population growth rate for Gauteng was 2.0% and it was the highest growth rate compared to other provinces between 2011 and 2016.

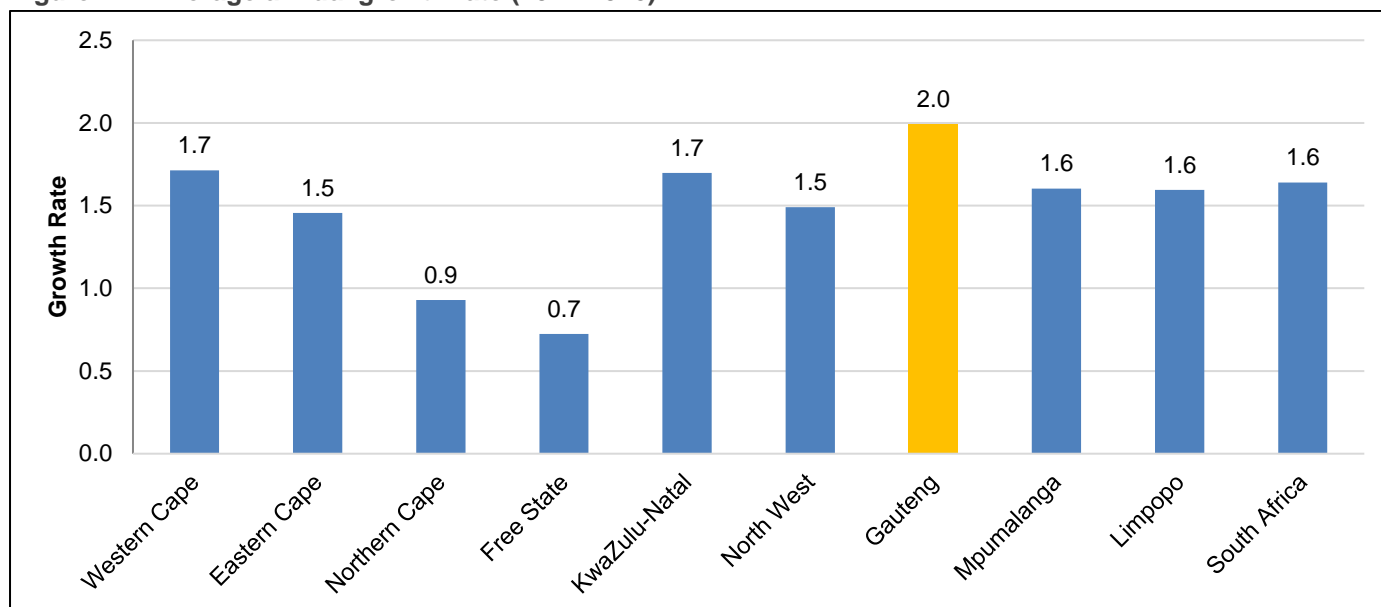
Figure 2.1: Average annual growth rate (2011-2016)

Figure 2.2 shows the distribution of population by sex for the Census 2011 and CS 2016. The results indicate that for both Census 2011 and CS 2016 South Africa had more females (51%) than males (49%) respectively. A different trend was observed for Gauteng where there was almost an equivalent percentage for both males (50,4%) and females (49,6%) for the two periods respectively. This meant that the pattern of population distribution by sex remained unchanged.

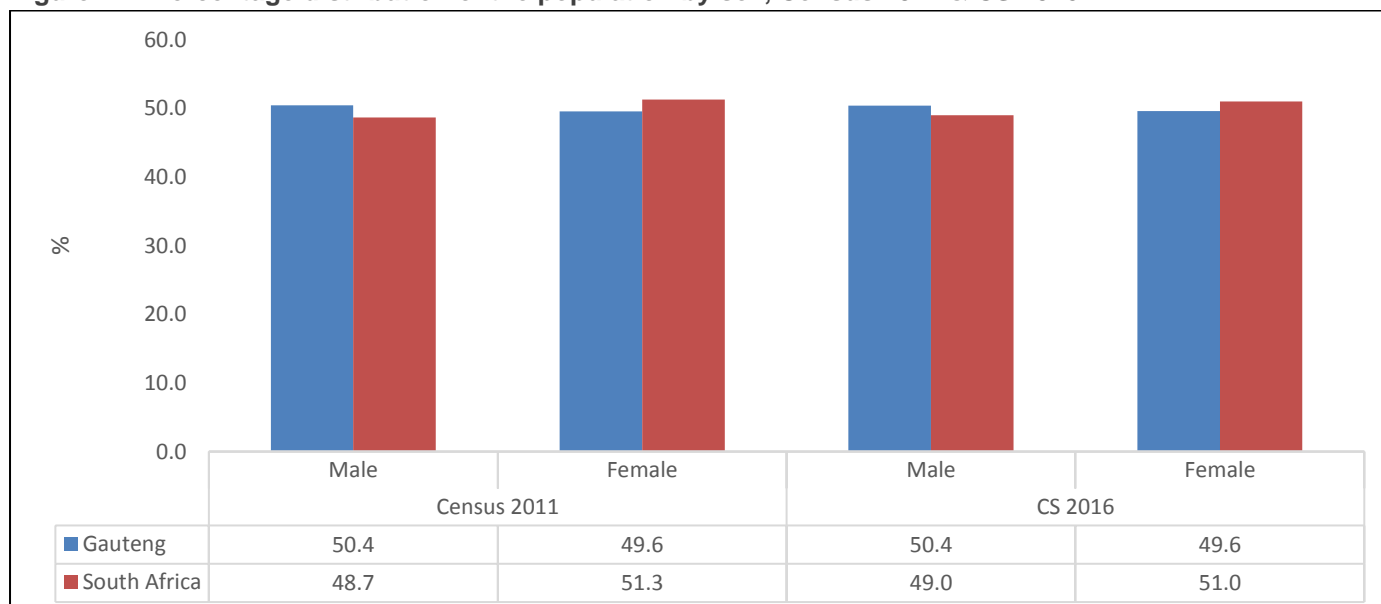
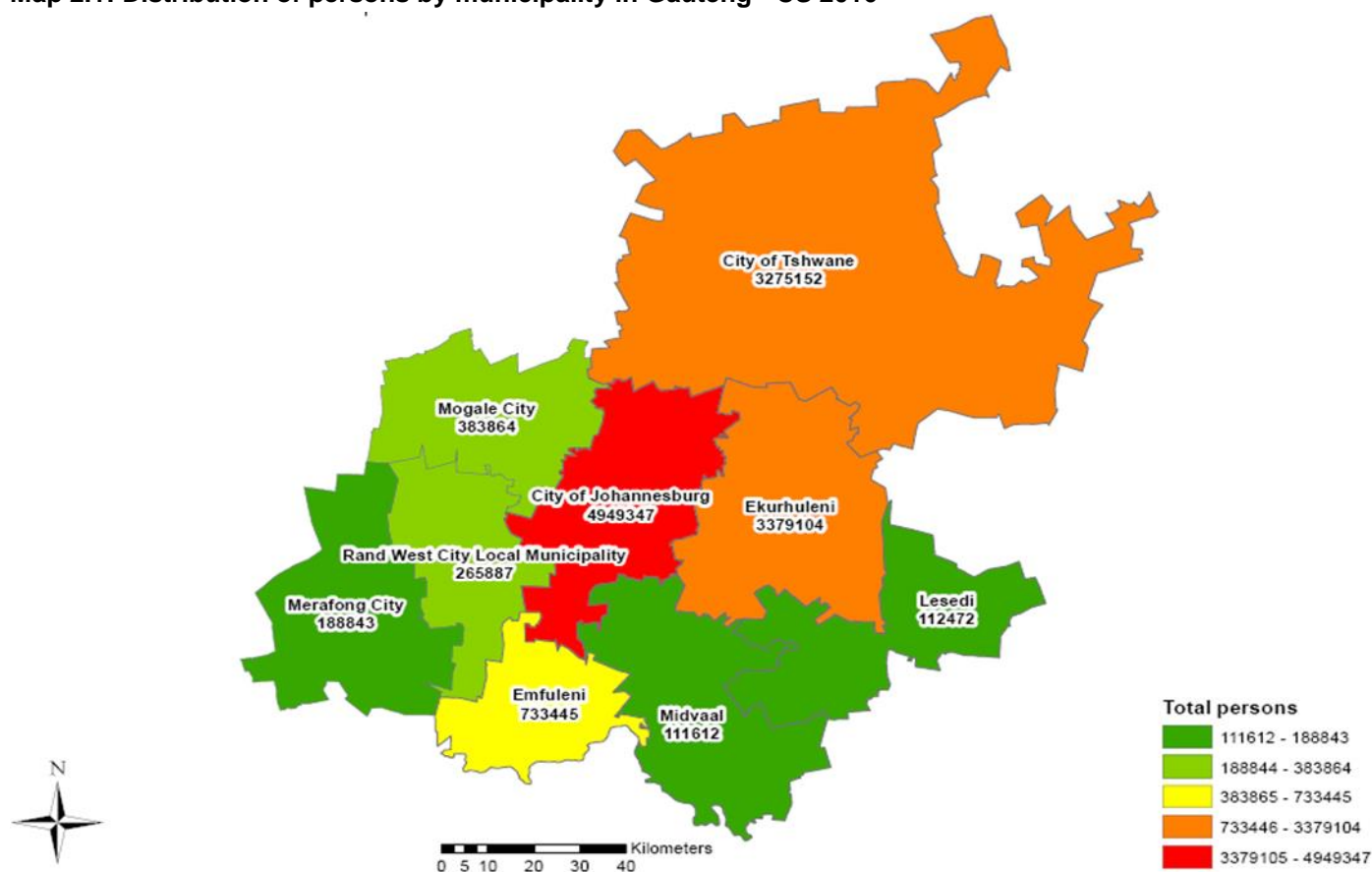
Figure 2.2: Percentage distribution of the population by sex, Census 2011 & CS 2016

Table 2.2 and Map 2.1 depict the Gauteng local municipal and district population distribution and the percentage change between 2011 and 2016. Generally the province presented an increase in population with a 9.2% percentage change. The district profile showed that metropolitan areas had the highest percentage change with City of Tshwane leading (12,1%) followed by Johannesburg with 11,6%. The lowest percentage change was noticed in the West Rand with 2,1%. Looking at local municipalities, Midvaal municipality had the highest percentage change 17,1%, followed by Lesedi at 13,0% while the lowest and a negative percentage change was observed in Merafong City (-4,4%).

Table 2.2: Population distribution by district and local municipality, Census 2011 and CS 2016

Province/District/Local municipality	Total population		% change
	Census 2011	CS 2016	
DC42: Sedibeng	916 484	957 528	4,5
GT422 : Midvaal	95 301	111 612	17,1
GT421 : Emfuleni	721 663	733 445	1,6
GT423 : Lesedi	99 520	112 472	13,0
DC48: West Rand	820 995	838 594	2,1
GT481 : Mogale City	362 422	383 864	5,9
GT484 : Merafong City	197 520	188 843	-4,4
GT485 : Rand West City	261 053	265 887	1,9
EKU: Ekurhuleni	3 178 470	3 379 104	6,3
JHB: City of Johannesburg	4 434 827	4 949 347	11,6
TSH: City of Tshwane	2 921 488	3 275 152	12,1
Gauteng	12 272 263	13 399 724	9,2

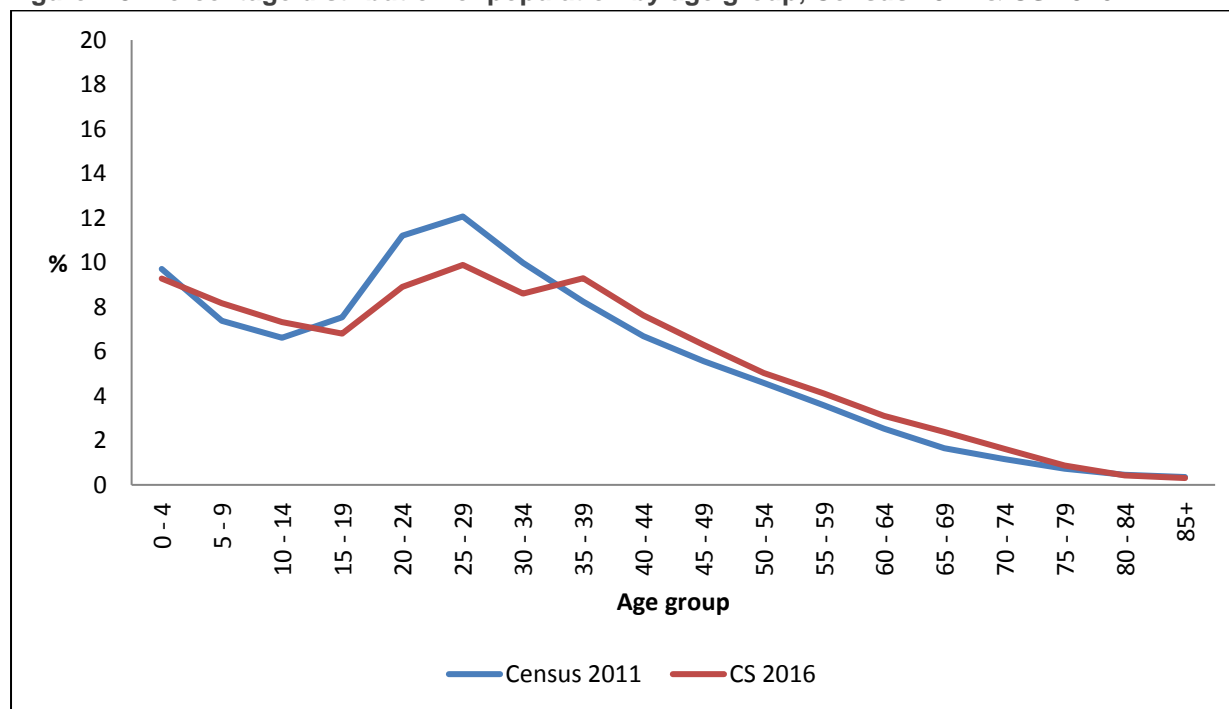
Map 2.1 further showed that the City of Johannesburg had the highest population size, with about 4,9 million people and Merafong City had the lowest number of people.

Map 2.1: Distribution of persons by municipality in Gauteng - CS 2016

2.2 Age and sex structure

Figure 2.3 shows population by five year age groups for Census 2011 and CS 2016. Results show a slight decline in population between the ages of 15-34 years for the CS 2016 compared to Census 2011. While for persons aged 35 to 79 years a slight population increase is noted from 2011 to 2016.

Figure 2.3: Percentage distribution of population by age group, Census 2011 & CS 2016



As shown in Figure 2.4, the working age population (15-64) in this province constitute over two thirds. However, results on trends show that there was a decline in 2016 (66,5%) as compared to 2011 (72,0%). The profile of older persons (65 years and older) shows that proportions for this age group doubled (4,3% in Census 2011 and 8,7% in CS 2016 respectively). The proportion of children aged below 15 constituted almost 25% for both periods.

Figure 2.4: Percentage distribution of population by broad age groups, Census 2011 & CS 2016

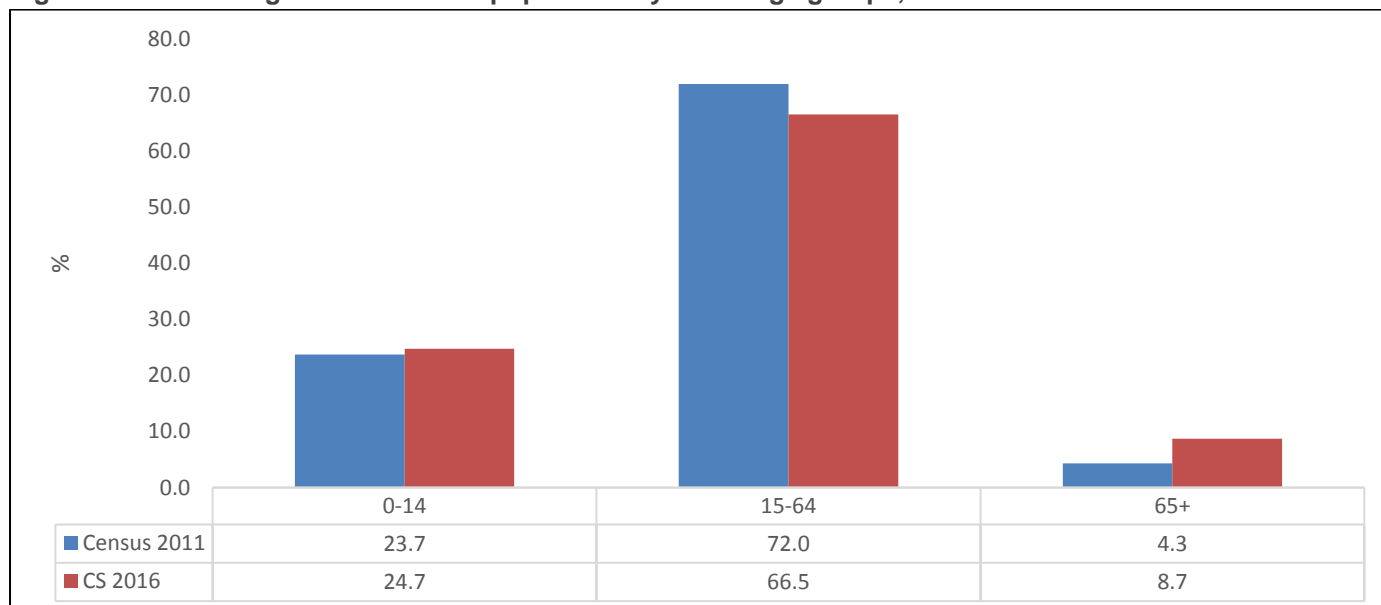


Table 2.3 shows the distribution of the population by district and local municipality for CS 2016. It indicates that Merafong and West Rand had the highest population in the 15-64 age categories, followed by Mogale City and Ekurhuleni respectively. In the 0-14 age categories the City of Johannesburg and Tshwane had the highest population distributions at 25,7% each. Ekurhuleni had the lowest at 22,7%. For the population aged 65 and above population, Midvaal had the highest at 11,6%, followed by Sedibeng at 9,8%.

Table 2.3: Distribution of the population by district, municipality and broad age groups, CS 2016

District and local municipality	0-14		15-64		65+		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
DC42: Sedibeng	243 632	25,4	620 265	64,8	93 631	9,8	957 528
GT422 : Midvaal	25 761	23,1	72 956	65,4	12 895	11,6	111 612
GT421 : Emfuleni	188 801	25,7	474 865	64,7	69 779	9,5	733 445
GT423 : Lesedi	29 070	25,8	72 445	64,4	10 957	9,7	112 472
DC48: West Rand	193 656	23,1	574 128	68,5	70 810	8,4	838 594
GT481 : Mogale City	86 669	22,6	262 117	68,3	35 078	9,1	383 864
GT484 : Merafong City	44 006	23,3	130 850	69,3	13 987	7,4	188 843
GT485 : Rand West City	62 981	23,7	181 161	68,1	21 745	8,2	265 887
EKU: Ekurhuleni	766 795	22,7	2 304 287	68,2	308 022	9,1	3 379 104
JHB: City of Johannesburg	1 271 255	25,7	3 259 108	65,8	418 984	8,5	4 949 347
TSH: City of Tshwane	840 870	25,7	2 158 662	65,9	275 620	8,4	3 275 152
Gauteng	3 316 209	24,7	8 916 447	66,5	1 167 068	8,7	13 399 724

Figure 2.5 presents Gauteng population distribution in five-year age groups based on Census 2011 and CS 2016 data. Though the pyramid has a broad base, there was no population increase for the 0-4 ages. The

pyramid indicates that between 2011 and 2016 there has been population increases as the cohorts mature (between 5-14 age groups). The population structure indicates that for the ages 15-34, there was a decrease in terms of population growth between the two periods. There were noticeable population increases for 2016 for the population aged 35 to 75 ages. There were no changes for the ages 80 and above between 2011 and 2016.

Figure 2.5: Age and sex structure: Gauteng, Census 2011 (shaded) & CS 2016

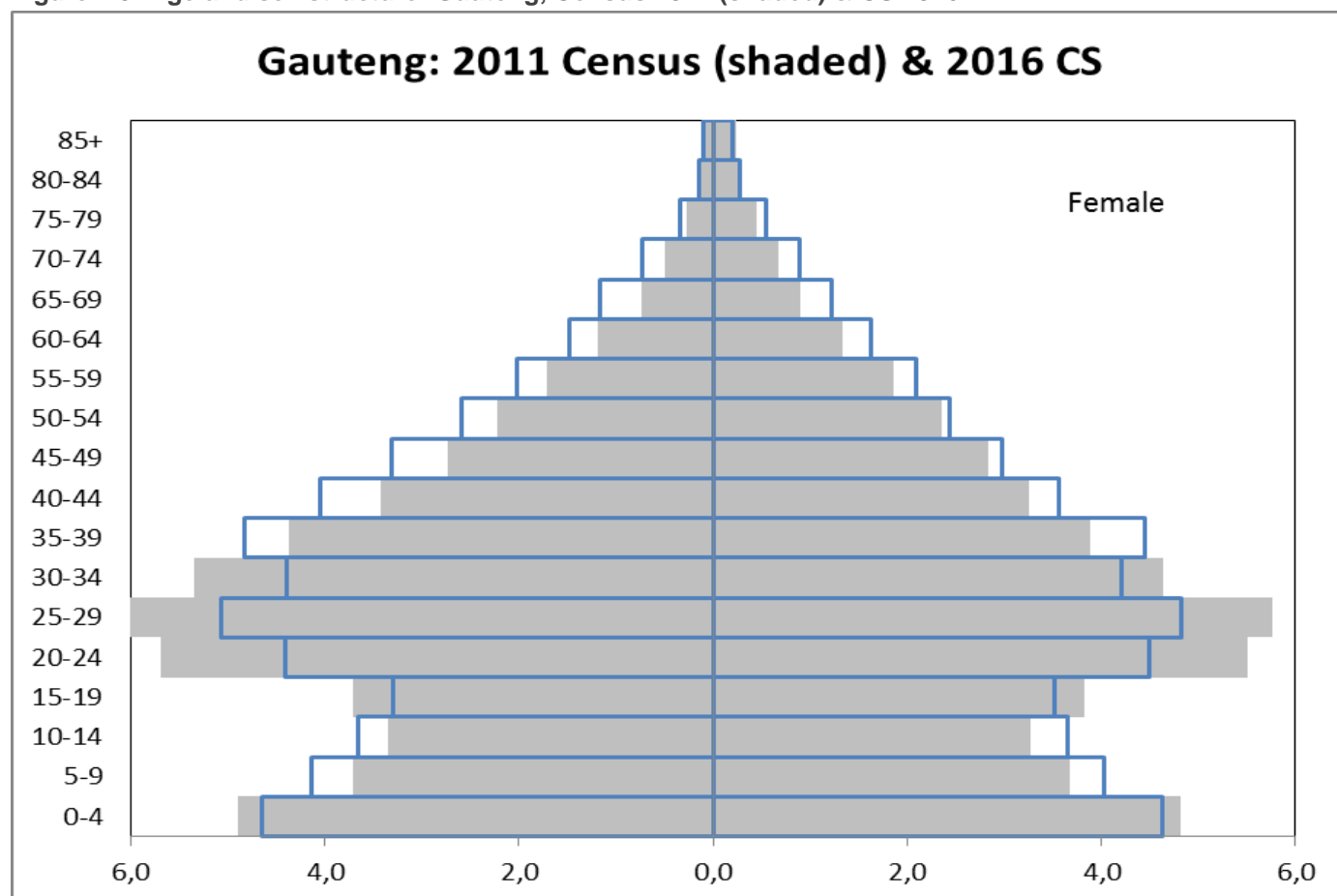


Table 2.4 indicates that there are more males than females mainly between the ages 5-9. Male children in this age group outnumbered females by 2 884. The profile is also characterised by a higher number of men at the working age in the 25-49 age group. As the ages progress there is a dominance of females. This trend is observed especially in the older age groups of 55 and above. Large variations between women and men were observed from the ages 85 and above where the proportion of women was far above that of men.

Table 2.4: Distribution of population by 5 year age groups and sex, CS 2016

Age group	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio
0 - 4	622 462	619 578	1 242 040	100
5-9	554 956	539 423	1 094 379	103
10-14	490 714	489 075	979 790	100
15 - 19	441 812	470 345	912 157	94
20 - 24	591 177	601 421	1 192 598	98
25 - 29	679 978	645 173	1 325 151	105
30 - 34	588 934	564 309	1 153 243	104
35 - 39	647 694	596 477	1 244 171	109
40 - 44	542 708	477 858	1 020 566	114
45 - 49	444 108	399 363	843 470	111
50 - 54	346 851	327 076	673 927	106
55 - 59	270 753	280 413	551 166	97
60 - 64	198 006	216 851	414 857	91
65 - 69	155 763	163 785	319 548	95
70 - 74	98 631	119 036	217 667	83
75 - 79	45 147	72 381	117 528	62
80 - 84	19 904	36 452	56 355	55
85+	13 672	27 441	41 113	50
Total	6 753 269	6 646 455	13 399 724	102

Table 2.5 indicates that the Black African population is dominating in the Gauteng province and in all municipalities, followed by White, Coloureds and Indian/Asian populations respectively. It is also interesting to note that the Whites in the Midvaal local municipality have higher proportions (43.3%) though second to Black Africans, which is a highest proportion compared to whites in other local municipalities.

Table 2.5: Distribution of population by population group, district and municipality, CS 2016

District and local municipality	Black African		Coloured		Indian/ Asian		White		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
DC42: Sedibeng	773 736	80,8	12 389	1,3	9 651	1,0	161 753	16,9	957 528
GT422 : Midvaal	59 781	53,6	2 063	1,8	1 385	1,2	48 383	43,3	111 612
GT421 : Emfuleni	625 778	85,3	9 303	1,3	7 368	1,0	90 996	12,4	733 445
GT423 : Lesedi	88 177	78,4	1 022	0,9	898	0,8	22 374	19,9	112 472
DC48: West Rand	660 179	78,7	21 152	2,5	9 201	1,1	148 062	17,7	838 594
GT481 : Mogale City	291 693	76,0	3 118	0,8	7 834	2,0	81 219	21,2	383 864
GT484 : Merafong City	157 542	83,4	2 179	1,2	655	0,3	28 467	15,1	188 843
GT485 : Rand West City	210 943	79,3	15 856	6,0	712	0,3	38 376	14,4	265 887
EKU: Ekurhuleni	2 762 059	81,7	85 822	2,5	67 382	2,0	463 841	13,7	3 379 104
JHB: City of Johannesburg	3 982 216	80,5	262 309	5,3	217 988	4,4	486 833	9,8	4 949 347
TSH: City of Tshwane	2 591 987	79,1	61 618	1,9	53 187	1,6	568 360	17,4	3 275 152
Gauteng	10 770 177	80,4	443 289	3,3	357 409	2,7	1 828 849	13,6	13 399 724

2.3 Marital status

Table 2.6 illustrates the marital status among persons aged 18-years and older in Gauteng. The results show that persons who had never been married had higher proportions (47,0%), followed by the legally married at 34,3% whilst the separated (but still legally married) constituted fewer proportions (0,8%). The male population showed about 48,3% have never been married compared to 45,6% for females. Marital status by sex in Gauteng further shows that males who are legally married are second highest (35,7%) compared to males in other marital status, while females also have second highest proportions (32,8%) compared to those in other marital statuses. There were little differences between males and females amongst those who are living together like husband and wife at about 11% for both.

Table 2.6: Distribution of population aged 18 years and older by marital status and sex, CS 2016

Marital status	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Never married	2 329 763	48,3	2 151 476	45,6	4 481 240	47,0
Legally married (include customary; traditional; religious etc)	1 720 606	35,7	1 548 709	32,8	3 269 315	34,3
Living together like husband and wife/partners	541 815	11,2	500 421	10,6	1 042 236	10,9
Divorced	96 910	2,0	147 309	3,1	244 219	2,6
Separated; but still legally married	31 804	0,7	40 163	0,9	71 967	0,8
Widowed	100 587	2,1	334 458	7,1	435 045	4,6
Total	4 821 485	100,0	4 722 536	100,0	9 544 022	100,0

Table 2.7 shows the distribution of marital status in each district in the Gauteng province. The marital status pattern at the district follows a similar pattern as that of provincial marital status. The proportions for those who had never been married were high in all districts ranging between 33%–48%. The second highest were the legally married, ranging between at 33% and 47%. The lowest proportions were amongst the separated at 1% in all districts.

Table 2.7: Distribution of population aged 18 years and older by marital status and district, CS 2016

District municipality	Never married	Legally married (include customary; traditional; religious etc)	Living together like husband and wife/partners	Divorced	Separated; but still legally married	Widowed	Total
Gauteng	4 481 240	3 269 315	1 042 236	244 219	71 967	435 045	9 544 022
DC42: Sedibeng	299 887	237 550	66 855	17 704	6 194	40 197	668 386
GT422 : Midvaal	27 217	37 697	9 317	2 082	607	3 970	80 888
GT421 : Emfuleni	238 203	173 156	47 198	13 635	5 260	31 899	509 351
GT423 : Lesedi	34 468	26 697	10 340	1 987	327	4 328	78 147
DC48: West Rand	267 631	211 154	83 056	13 440	4 003	27 894	607 179
GT481 : Mogale City	122 260	95 179	40 662	7 275	1 707	12 626	279 709
GT484 : Merafong City	55 711	53 895	17 270	2 347	764	6 629	136 615
GT485 : Rand West City	89 660	62 080	25 125	3 817	1 533	8 640	190 854
EKU: Ekurhuleni	1 163 555	816 528	300 402	59 558	18 756	118 478	2 477 276
JHB: City of Johannesburg	1 668 039	1 158 424	397 536	91 878	27 369	148 698	3 491 945
TSH: City of Tshwane	1 082 128	845 659	194 387	61 639	15 645	99 778	2 299 235
%							
Gauteng	47,0	34,3	10,9	2,6	0,8	4,6	
DC42: Sedibeng	44,9	35,5	10,0	2,6	0,9	6,0	
GT422 : Midvaal	33,6	46,6	11,5	2,6	0,8	4,9	
GT421 : Emfuleni	46,8	34,0	9,3	2,7	1,0	6,3	
GT423 : Lesedi	44,1	34,2	13,2	2,5	0,4	5,5	
DC48: West Rand	44,1	34,8	13,7	2,2	0,7	4,6	
GT481 : Mogale City	43,7	34,0	14,5	2,6	0,6	4,5	
GT484 : Merafong City	40,8	39,5	12,6	1,7	0,6	4,9	
GT485 : Rand West City	47,0	32,5	13,2	2,0	0,8	4,5	
EKU: Ekurhuleni	47,0	33,0	12,1	2,4	0,8	4,8	
JHB: City of Johannesburg	47,8	33,2	11,4	2,6	0,8	4,3	
TSH: City of Tshwane	47,1	36,8	8,5	2,7	0,7	4,3	

2.4 Language

Table 2.8 shows a distribution of persons aged 1 and older by language spoken at home. The results indicate that for both periods the most spoken language was IsiZulu in Gauteng province. The proportions of persons speaking IsiZulu increased from 19,8% to 23%. The second most spoken was Sesotho 12,7% for the CS 2016 while for Census 2011 was English 13,3%. The least spoken languages were Sign language and Khoi; Nama and San languages.

Table 2.8: Distribution of persons aged 1 year and older by language spoken at home, Census 2011 & CS 2016

Language spoken at home	Census 2011		CS 2016	
	N	%	N	%
Afrikaans	1 480 890	12,5	1 330 987	10,1
English	1 576 290	13,3	1 480 476	11,3
IsiNdebele	370 589	3,1	307 536	2,3
IsiXhosa	777 713	6,6	861 371	6,6
IsiZulu	2 337 004	19,8	3 022 844	23,0
Sepedi	1 254 820	10,6	1 548 059	11,8
Sesotho	1 366 177	11,6	1 670 203	12,7
Setswana	1 072 248	9,1	1 440 518	11,0
Sign language	51 370	0,4	1 779	0,0
SiSwati	133 587	1,1	121 191	0,9
Tshivenda	265 594	2,2	286 038	2,2
Xitsonga	776 483	6,6	841 900	6,4
Khoi; Nama and San languages	-	-	5 395	0,0
Other	358 616	3,0	231 125	1,8
Total	11 821 380	100,0	13 149 421	100,0

Excludes 195 020 not applicable for census 2011 and 3155 not applicable for CS 2016

2.5 Religion

Table 2.9 illustrates a distribution of population by religious affiliation in Gauteng province based on the CS 2016. The results show that a large population in Gauteng was affiliated to Christianity (76%). Persons that had no religious affiliation constituted 13,8% whilst persons affiliated to Hinduism, Bahaism, Judaism, Atheism and Agnosticism constituted less than 1%.

Table 2.9 a: Distribution of population by religious affiliation, CS 2016

Religious affiliation	N	%
Christianity	9 974 404	76,0
Islam	253 555	1,9
Traditional African religion	412 754	3,1
Hinduism	99 454	0,8
Buddism	7 965	0,1
Bahaism	2 557	0,0
Judaism	27 282	0,2
Atheism	15 048	0,1
Agnosticism	13 122	0,1
No religious affiliation/belief	1 814 930	13,8
Other	508 329	3,9
Total	13 129 400	100,0

Total excludes 269397 Do not know and 927 Unspecified

Table 2.9b shows that amongst the Christian denominations, Pentecostal and African Independent had the highest proportions with 20,7% and 28.8% respectively in Gauteng province. Seventh Day Adventist and Mormon had least the proportions with 0,9% and 0,3% respectively.

Table 2.9b: Distribution of population by Christian denomination, CS 2016

Christian denomination	N	%
Catholic	951 009	9,6
Anglican/Episcopalian	412 161	4,2
Baptist	224 579	2,3
Lutheran	256 923	2,6
Methodist	548 883	5,5
Presbyterian	107 747	1,1
Pentecostal/Evangelistic	2 047 640	20,7
African Independent Church/African Initiated Church	2 848 689	28,8
Jehovah's Witness	146 449	1,5
Seventh Day Adventist	89 107	0,9
Mormon	30 571	0,3
Reformed church	446 138	4,5
Just a Christian/non-denominational	826 793	8,4
Other	964 201	9,7
Total	9 900 889	100,0

Total excludes 73 120 Do not know and 395 Unspecified

Chapter 3: Migration

Chapter 3 provides an overview of internal and international migrants within Gauteng and its districts for the periods 2011 and 2016. Regarding internal migration patterns, the analysis gives a glimpse of the number of people living in Gauteng that were not born in Gauteng.

3.1 Internal migration

Table 3.1 indicates that an enormous number of people 8 598 962 (91%) who were born in Gauteng still resided within the province. It further indicates that less than 10% of Gauteng born population was spread throughout the country. There were almost 2% of people born in Gauteng living in Western Cape, North West and Mpumalanga respectively.

Table 3.1: Distribution of place of usual residence of Gauteng-born population, CS 2016

Province of usual residence	Province of birth (Gauteng)	
	N	%
Western Cape	154 615	1,6
Eastern Cape	71 718	0,8
Northern Cape	18 896	0,2
Free State	63 618	0,7
KwaZulu-Natal	96 416	1,0
North West	196 038	2,1
Gauteng	8 598 962	90,8
Mpumalanga	167 102	1,8
Limpopo	104 171	1,1
Total	9 471 536	100,0

Table 3.2 reports on internal movements and reasons for moving from previous place of residence in South Africa. In general, a higher proportion (25,4%) of people in South Africa moved from their previous residence because of a new dwelling for the household. This is followed by 17,8% of people moving to live with or be closer to spouse, family or friend. Gauteng province follows a similar pattern to the national one with higher proportions 28,4% of people moving because of a new dwelling, 15,9% moved to live with or be closer to spouse, family or friend and 13,6% moving to look for paid work. While moving for political instability/religious conflict/persecution is the least reason provided in Gauteng province.

Table 3.2: Reasons for moving from previous residence, CS 2016

Reasons for moving	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	SA
Divorce/Separation	2,2	1,4	0,9	1,8	1,2	1,3	1,8	1,2	1,0	1,6
Education	8,0	17,8	6,9	12,3	15,1	10,8	9,9	9,1	14,5	11,4
For better municipal services	2,9	1,8	0,8	1,4	2,3	1,4	2,7	2,7	1,0	2,2
Health	1,2	1,9	1,3	1,6	1,2	1,4	0,8	1,1	1,4	1,2
High levels of crime	1,9	1,0	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,8	1,2	0,5	0,3	1,1
Job loss/retrenchment/contract ended	1,0	3,0	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,3	1,3	1,5	2,5	1,8
Job transfer/take up new job opportunity	7,6	8,0	15,7	10,5	10,6	11,1	8,9	12,8	12,3	9,7
Look for paid work	8,4	8,2	11,1	6,3	10,5	11,3	13,6	13,1	14,1	11,3
Moving as a household with a household member	9,7	8,6	10,5	10,3	8,2	9,9	8,0	7,8	9,0	8,7
Moving to live with or be closer to spouse (marriage)	15,5	19,5	18,9	21,2	16,5	19,2	15,9	21,9	22,5	17,8
New dwelling for household	31,8	20,1	23,4	23,6	24,5	22,4	28,4	21,6	15,0	25,4
Other business reasons	0,8	1,3	0,8	0,9	0,7	1,1	1,0	0,9	0,8	0,9
Political instability/religious conflict/persecution	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,4	0,3
Retirement	2,2	1,0	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,5	0,5	0,3	0,7	0,9
Start a business	0,4	0,6	0,8	0,7	0,4	0,8	0,5	0,6	0,8	0,6
Other	6,2	5,7	5,0	5,5	4,8	5,3	5,2	4,6	3,6	5,2
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Excludes do not know (38 017), not specified (829)

Table 3.3 indicates that in all districts in Gauteng higher proportions of people who moved from their previous dwelling moved mainly for a new dwelling followed by those who moved for to live with or be closer to spouse (marriage).

Table 3.3: Reasons for moving from previous residence by district, CS 2016

Reasons for moving	Sedibeng	West Rand	Ekurhuleni	City of Johannesburg	City of Tshwane	Gauteng
Divorce/Separation	2,1	1,3	1,9	1,6	2,1	1,8
Education	8,3	7,4	7,3	9,3	13,4	9,9
For better municipal services	0,9	3,4	3,0	2,5	2,8	2,7
Health	1,6	1,1	0,8	0,6	0,6	0,8
High levels of crime	0,7	1,1	1,2	1,4	1,0	1,2
Job loss/retrenchment/contract ended	0,9	1,5	1,5	1,3	1,3	1,3
Job transfer/take up new job opportunity	7,7	9,7	8,3	8,8	9,6	8,9
Look for paid work	8,9	14,7	15,8	15,1	10,7	13,6
Moving as a household with a household member	9,0	9,7	7,8	7,6	8,1	8,0
Moving to live with or be closer to spouse (marriage)	16,9	14,8	17,7	15,3	15,6	15,9
New dwelling for household	34,3	28,7	27,1	28,4	28,2	28,4
Other business reasons	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,0
Political instability/religious conflict/persecution	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3
Retirement	0,7	0,5	0,6	0,3	0,7	0,5
Start a business	0,5	0,4	0,6	0,4	0,5	0,5
Other	6,5	4,5	5,2	6,2	4,0	5,2
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Total excludes 16 196 do not know and 261 unspecified

3.2 International migration

Figure 3.2 indicates that Gauteng had the highest proportions of persons born outside South Africa at 50,8%, followed by Western Cape 12,2%. Northern Cape, Free State and Eastern Cape had the lowest proportions.

Figure 3.1: Persons born outside South Africa by province of enumeration, CS 2016

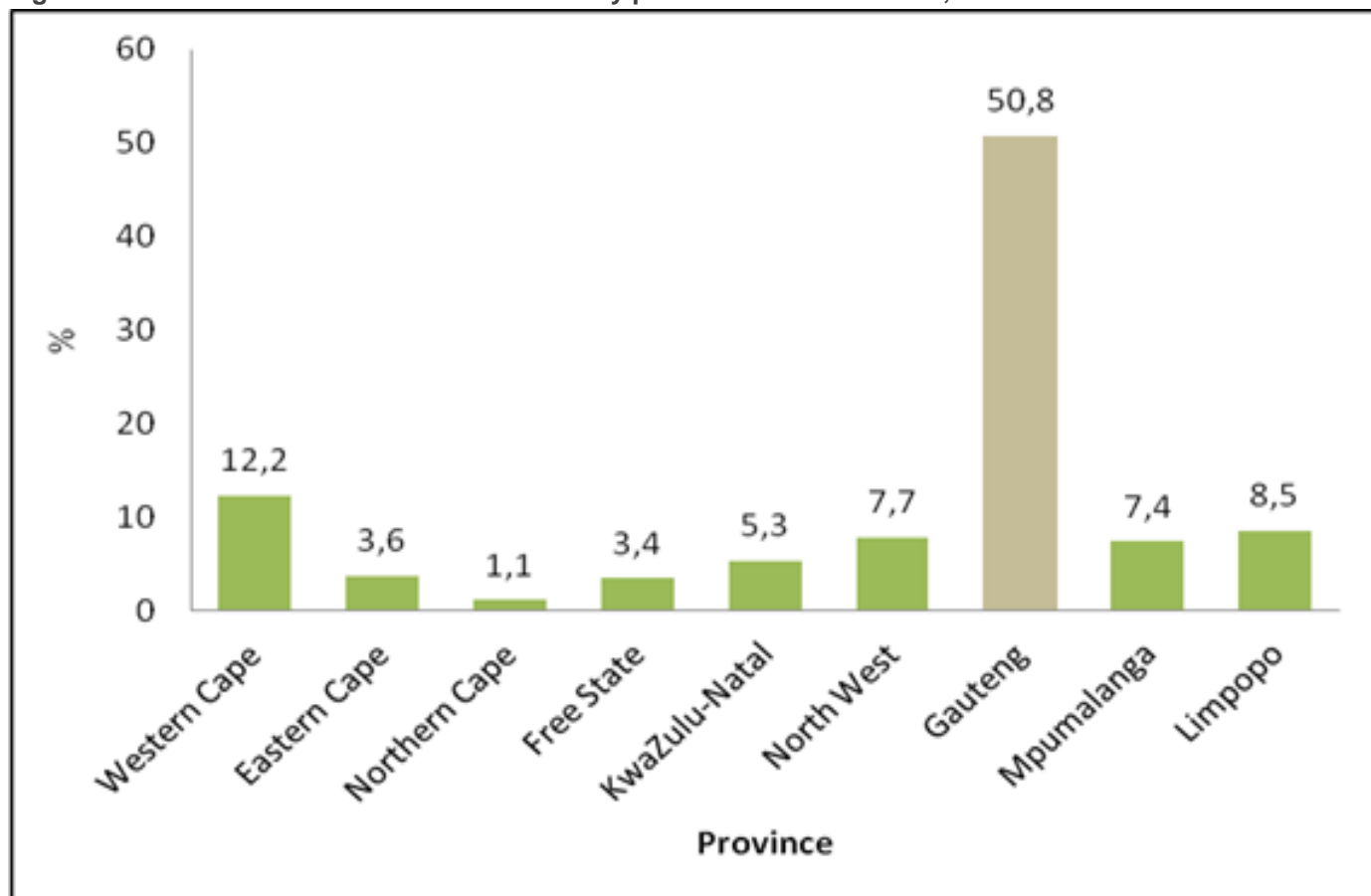


Table 3.4 illustrates that a highest proportion 81,7% of persons who were born outside South Africa who resided in Gauteng were from SADC countries. These were followed by persons coming from the rest of African continent (6,6%), United Kingdom and Europe (6,3%) while Asia and other places had very little contribution. Amongst those residing in Gauteng but were from other SADC countries, 91,6% were in the West Rand district, 83,1% in Ekurhuleni district, 80,8% in the City of Johannesburg and Sedibeng and City of Tshwane each had less than 80% of people residing there who are from other SADC countries. Interestingly, the City of Tshwane had 10,2% of people from the rest of African continent compared to other places in the district and Sedibeng had 9,3% persons from United Kingdom and Europe. For Asians, a slightly higher proportion 4,6% though still lower compared to SADC, rest of Africa and Europe.

Table 3.4: Distribution of persons born outside South Africa by district and region of birth, CS 2016

District municipality	SADC		Rest of Africa		United Kingdom and Europe		Asia		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
DC42: Sedibeng	23 572	79,0	2 016	6,8	2 773	9,3	961	3,2	526	1,8	29 848	100,0
DC48: West Rand	58 740	91,6	1 759	2,7	2 030	3,2	1 005	1,6	595	0,9	64 129	100,0
EKU: Ekurhuleni	140 273	83,1	9 039	5,4	11 184	6,6	5 534	3,3	2 717	1,6	168 746	100,0
JHB: City of Johannesburg	311 255	80,8	24 426	6,3	24 738	6,4	17 874	4,6	6 995	1,8	385 288	100,0
TSH: City of Tshwane	118 631	78,6	15 427	10,2	9 602	6,4	4 864	3,2	2 370	1,6	150 893	100,0
Gauteng	652 471	81,7	52 667	6,6	50 326	6,3	30 237	3,8	13 203	1,7	798 905	100,0

Chapter 4: General health and functioning

Chapter 4 discusses general health and functioning for persons aged 5 years and older based on Census 2011 and CS 2016 data. It looks at the disability prevalence in Gauteng, particularly for six functional domains: i.e. seeing, hearing, communication, walking, remembering and self-care.

According to the Integrated National Disability Strategy there is no adequate data on the nature and prevalence of disability in South Africa. The lack of reliable information on disability leads to problems of inadequate integration of disability into government intervention processes.

Currently in South Africa information on disability is collected by Statistics South Africa through the Censuses and the General Household Surveys, and to a limited extent through sample surveys collected by universities and research institutions (Government Gazette, 9 March 2016).

4.1 Health and functional domains

Generally the results shown in Table 4.1 indicate that the levels of difficulty in five of the six domains of functioning remained the same for Census 2011 and CS 2016 in Gauteng province. The results only show that a decrease of 2% of the proportions of persons with no difficulty in walking between the two periods. An increase of 1% was noted for those with some difficulty and as well as those experiencing a lot of difficulty in walking.

Table 4.1: General health and functioning by functional domain for persons aged 5 years and older, Census 2011 & CS 2016

Level of difficulty	Seeing		Hearing		Communicating	
	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016
No difficulty	9 427 974	10 887 849	10 195 083	11 749 139	10 341 298	11 956 934
Some difficulty	949 211	1 046 106	239 075	326 664	85 428	145 391
A lot of difficulty	126 027	199 365	36 534	59 356	17 753	30 340
Cannot do at all	12 760	8 773	9 337	7 012	11 483	10 178
Total	10 515 971	12 142 092	10 480 029	12 142 170	10 455 963	12 142 843
No difficulty	89,7	89,7	97,3	96,8	98,9	98,5
Some difficulty	9,0	8,6	2,3	2,7	0,8	1,2
A lot of difficulty	1,2	1,6	0,3	0,5	0,2	0,2
Cannot do at all	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Level of difficulty	walking		Remembering / Concentrating		Self-Care	
	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016
No difficulty	10 221 074	11 577 733	10 204 085	11 749 524	10 062 958	11 898 994
Some difficulty	211 381	385 783	217 288	311 999	120 419	176 198
A lot of difficulty	53 910	145 443	45 103	69 491	31 772	46 418
Cannot do at all	17 600	31 387	13 214	8 763	41 097	21 340
Total	10 503 965	12 140 346	10 479 691	12 139 777	10 256 246	12 142 951
No difficulty	97,3	95,4	97,4	96,8	98,1	98,0
Some difficulty	2,0	3,2	2,1	2,6	1,2	1,5
A lot of difficulty	0,5	1,2	0,4	0,6	0,3	0,4
Cannot do at all	0,2	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,4	0,2
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

4.2 Disability prevalence

Table 4.2 indicates a provincial disability prevalence rate of 6,7%. The district variations indicate that West Rand and Sedibeng had the highest proportions of persons with disabilities (8%). The Cities of Johannesburg and Tshwane had the lowest percentage of persons with disabilities at 6,2% respectively. Amongst the population groups whites had the highest disability prevalence (9,2%), followed by coloureds (6,9%) and black Africans at 6,2%. The Asian population had the lowest prevalence at 5,3%.

Table 4.2: Disability prevalence by district and population group for persons aged 5 years and older, CS 2016

District	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
Sedibeng	646 136	53 444	699 580	10 152	1 120	11 272	7 691	730	8 422	138 947	13 385	152 331	802 926	68 679	871 605
West Rand	552 266	44 818	597 084	17 983	1 554	19 537	7 874	808	8 683	125 520	14 998	140 518	703 643	62 179	765 822
Ekurhuleni	2 340 823	168 117	2 508 940	73 565	5 760	79 326	57 345	3 929	61 275	400 267	40 849	441 116	2 872 000	218 656	3 090 656
City of Johannesburg	3 352 743	208 375	3 561 118	226 405	16 502	242 907	189 050	10 142	199 192	419 037	41 576	460 613	4 187 235	276 595	4 463 830
City of Tshwane	2 182 455	130 101	2 312 555	53 034	3 491	56 525	47 119	1 701	48 820	488 755	49 141	537 896	2 771 363	184 434	2 955 797
Gauteng	9 074 422	604 855	9 679 278	381 140	28 427	409 567	309 080	17 311	326 392	1 572 525	159 949	1 732 474	11 337 167	810 543	12 147 710
%															
Sedibeng	92,4	7,6	100,0	90,1	9,9	100,0	91,3	8,7	100,0	91,2	8,8	100,0	92,1	7,9	100,0
West Rand	92,5	7,5	100,0	92,0	8,0	100,0	90,7	9,3	100,0	89,3	10,7	100,0	91,9	8,1	100,0
Ekurhuleni	93,3	6,7	100,0	92,7	7,3	100,0	93,6	6,4	100,0	90,7	9,3	100,0	92,9	7,1	100,0
City of Johannesburg	94,1	5,9	100,0	93,2	6,8	100,0	94,9	5,1	100,0	91,0	9,0	100,0	93,8	6,2	100,0
City of Tshwane	94,4	5,6	100,0	93,8	6,2	100,0	96,5	3,5	100,0	90,9	9,1	100,0	93,8	6,2	100,0
Gauteng	93,8	6,2	100,0	93,1	6,9	100,0	94,7	5,3	100,0	90,8	9,2	100,0	93,3	6,7	100,0

Excludes unspecified (9 974)

Table 4.3: shows the disability prevalence findings in Gauteng indicate that for all districts the proportions of persons with a disability increased with age. Though the proportions of persons with a disability increased with age for almost all districts, the results further showed higher proportions of persons with disabilities in the 5-9 year old age group, especially for West Rand (6,1%) and City of Tshwane (4,3%) districts.

Table 4.3: Disability prevalence by district and age group, CS 2016

Age group	Sedibeng	West Rand	Ekurhuleni	City of Johannesburg	City of Tshwane	Gauteng
5-9	3,0	6,1	3,3	2,7	4,3	3,4
10-14	2,6	3,1	2,9	2,4	2,7	2,6
15-19	2,7	2,7	2,2	2,0	2,0	2,2
20-24	2,7	2,2	2,0	1,8	2,0	2,0
25-29	2,6	2,7	2,1	1,8	2,2	2,1
30-34	3,4	2,8	2,5	2,1	2,3	2,4
35-39	4,0	3,6	2,6	2,8	2,6	2,8
40-44	5,7	4,8	4,2	3,7	3,7	4,0
45-49	7,6	8,2	7,3	6,5	6,4	6,9
50-54	12,1	11,8	11,8	10,2	9,2	10,6
55-59	15,7	16,9	16,0	13,8	12,4	14,4
60-64	23,0	23,5	21,8	19,1	17,2	19,9
65-69	28,6	34,3	27,2	26,0	24,8	26,8
70-74	34,8	42,8	38,5	34,6	35,9	36,4
75-79	46,5	51,8	46,9	43,7	46,4	46,0
80-84	61,7	65,5	58,0	58,8	52,7	57,8
85+	72,8	78,0	71,4	70,5	72,2	71,7
Total	7,9	8,1	7,1	6,2	6,2	6,7

Note: See table A. 18 on appendices for numbers

Chapter 5: Parental survival

Chapter 5 focuses on orphanhood in Gauteng. The profile examines the number of children in Gauteng who are 18 years and less who either lost only one parent or both parents.

According to the study by Hall and Meintjies (August 2014), there were 3,5 million orphans in South Africa, and of the 3,5 million; 2,13 million are paternal orphans and 611,000 being maternal orphans. It was stated that 670 895 were double parental orphans.

According to Census 2011 data, there were 3,4 million orphans in the country, and 2,2 million being paternal orphans and 1,3 million being maternal orphans. The data indicated that there were 670 895 double parental orphans.

5.1 Orphanhood

Table 5.1 indicates that in Gauteng the number of paternal orphans were higher (193 034) than the maternal orphans (80 966). The City of Johannesburg had the highest number of children where neither parents were alive, followed by Ekurhuleni and the City of Tshwane. West Rand had the lowest number of children where neither parents were alive. The City of Johannesburg had the highest (69 418) number of paternal orphans as compared to West Rand where the number of paternal orphans were the lowest (14 019).

Table 5.1: Distribution of population less than 18 years old by orphanhood status, CS 2016

District/local municipality	Maternal orphans	Paternal orphans	Double orphans
DC42: Sedibeng	8 065	17 194	4 601
GT422 : Midvaal	524	1 764	184
GT421 : Emfuleni	6 350	13 114	3 532
GT423 : Lesedi	1 192	2 316	885
DC48: West Rand	5 032	14 019	3 097
GT481 : Mogale City	2 118	5 571	1 163
GT484 : Merafong City	1 287	3 945	774
GT485 : Rand West City	1 627	4 502	1 160
EKU: Ekurhuleni	21 262	50 204	12 115
JHB : City of Johannesburg	27 613	69 418	14 407
TSH : City of Tshwane	18 994	42 201	8 887
Gauteng	80 966	193 034	43 107

Chapter 6: Education

According to the Department of Basic Education 2014 Country Progress Report, South Africa has made tremendous strides in progress in providing access to education to the deserving population (at the basic education level). It is indicated that South Africa has achieved universal primary education. The report states that 99% of learners were attending educational institutions.

It is highlighted that since 1994 the proportions of secondary attendance have increased considerably. This chapter outlines educational attendance and educational levels for those aged 0-24 years.

6.1 Educational attendance and attainment

Figure 6.1 shows that attendance of children at an ECD centre increases as age increases for those aged 0-4 years in Gauteng province. This increased from 6.8 % for those aged 0 to 78.3% of those aged 4 in Gauteng. The proportions in attending an educational institution increase with age and this pattern remains the same in all municipalities.

Figure 6.1: Distribution of persons aged 0–4 years attending an educational institution, CS 2016

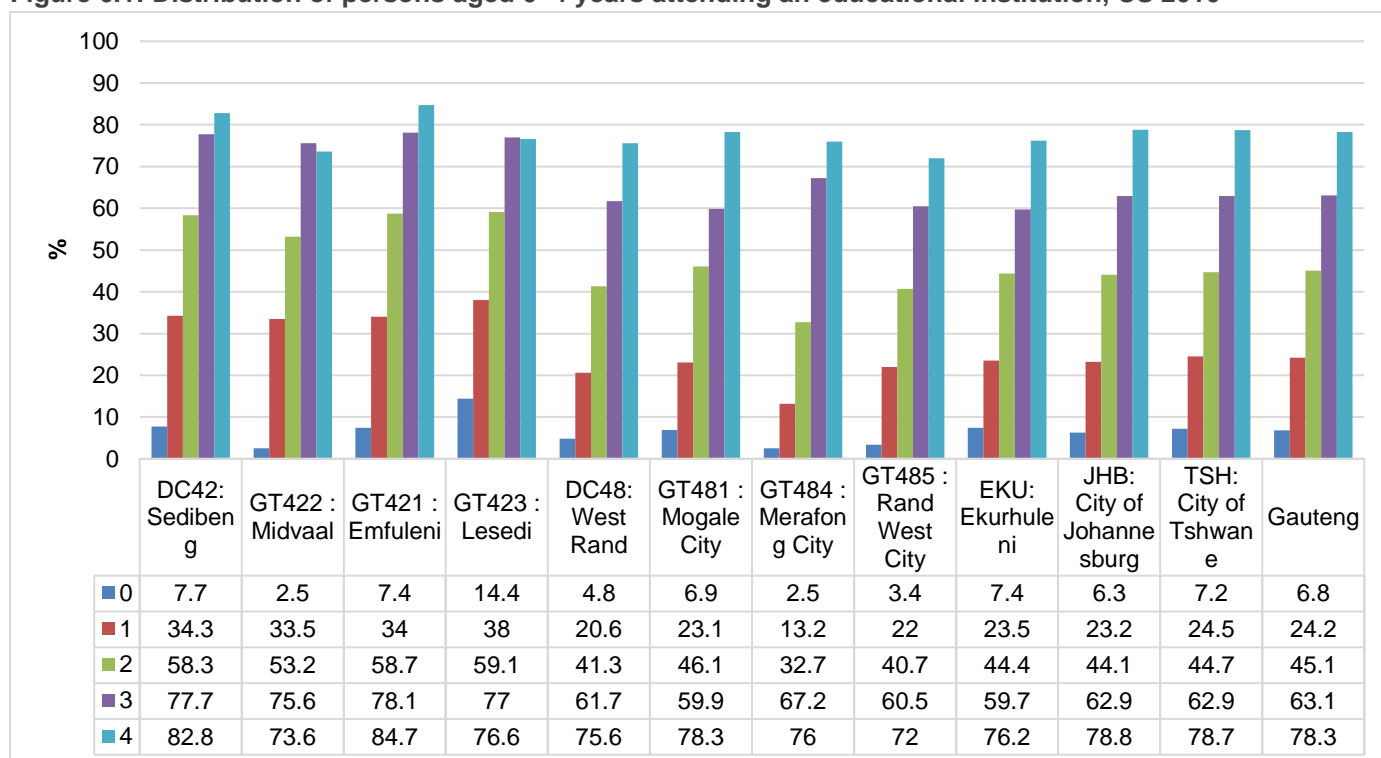


Table 6.1 shows that there has been an increase in educational institution attendance for all the districts and local municipalities from Census 2011 to CS 2016. In district municipalities the highest increase in proportions of the population aged 5-24 years who were attending educational institution were observed in Johannesburg, followed by West Rand and Ekurhuleni respectively.

Table 6.1: Population aged 5–24 years attending an educational institution, Census 2011 & CS 2016

District /local municipality	Census 2011		CS 2016	
	N	%	N	%
DC42: Sedibeng	221 411	71,8	236 904	73,0
GT422 : Midvaal	19 012	67,7	24 805	70,6
GT421 : Emfuleni	180 233	72,7	184 386	73,6
GT423 : Lesedi	22166	68,1	27 713	71,8
DC48: West Rand	170 926	66,8	181 496	70,9
GT481 : Mogale City	75 912	68,0	82 794	71,1
GT484 : Merafong City	40 116	66,3	40 609	72,2
GT485 : Rand West City	54 898	65,4	58 093	69,8
EKU: Ekurhuleni	672 503	67,3	718 154	71,3
JHB: City of Johannesburg	893 857	68,0	1 117 677	73,3
TSH: City of Tshwane	657 833	72,4	798 548	75,2
Gauteng	2 616 530	69,1	3 052 779	73,2

The results in Figure show that there was a general increase in the proportion of persons attending an educational institution between Census 2011 and CS 2016, particularly for those aged 5-7 years. The highest increase was observed for those aged 5-6 years. However, the proportions of attending educational institution amongst those 20-24 are below 50% for both years 2011 and 2016.

Figure 6.2: Percentage of persons aged 5-24 attending an educational institution, Gauteng, Census 2011 & CS 2016

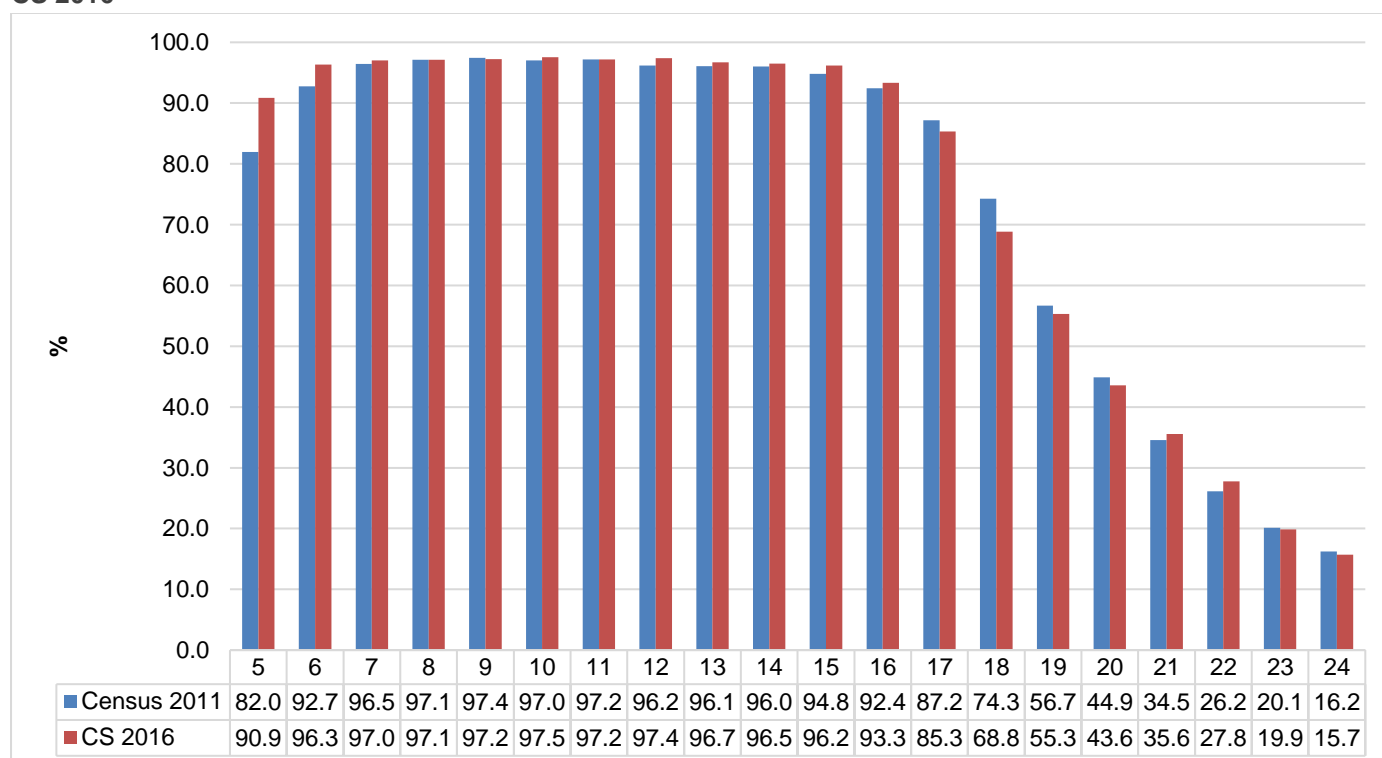


Table 6.2 indicates that 75.9% of the population aged 20 years and older in Gauteng had some secondary school education, and those with higher educational level constituted 10%. In all districts those with secondary as the highest level of education constituted more than 70%. High proportions of higher education were observed for City of Tshwane (13,2%), as well as City of Johannesburg and Ekurhuleni respectively (10,8%). The proportions with no schooling were higher for Sedibeng, Ekurhuleni, City of Johannesburg and City of Tshwane as compared to the primary education proportions. West Rand had high primary education level proportions as compared to other districts.

Table 6.2: Highest level of education for population aged 20 years and older, CS 2016

District /local municipality	No schooling		Primary		Secondary		Higher		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
DC42: Sedibeng	27 150	9,2	19 566	6,6	229 167	77,4	20 318	6,9	296 201	100
GT422 : Midvaal	3 094	7,8	2 422	6,1	30 667	77,1	3 610	9,1	39 794	100
GT421 : Emfuleni	19 992	8,9	14 381	6,4	174 526	78,0	14 810	6,6	223 709	100
GT423 : Lesedi	4 064	12,4	2 762	8,4	23 975	73,3	1 898	5,8	32 699	100
DC48: West Rand	21 934	8,2	25 679	9,6	202 001	75,6	17 520	6,6	267 134	100
GT481 : Mogale City	9 037	7,0	10 757	8,3	98 605	75,9	11 581	8,9	129 980	100
GT484 : Merafong City	5 454	10,2	6 425	12,0	38 682	72,2	3 041	5,7	53 602	100
GT485 : Rand West City	7 443	8,9	8 497	10,2	64 713	77,5	2 898	3,5	83 552	100
EKU: Ekurhuleni	98 143	8,3	76 069	6,4	917 976	77,7	89 654	7,6	1 181 842	100
JHB: City of Johannesburg	115 150	6,8	108 018	6,3	1 295 470	76,1	183 022	10,8	1 701 659	100
TSH : City of Tshwane	98 294	8,5	56 748	4,9	849 503	73,4	153 334	13,2	1 157 879	100
Gauteng	360 671	7,8	286 079	6,2	3 494 116	75,9	463 848	10,1	4 604 715	100

Totals exclude grade 0-6 (341 614), other higher levels of education (1 510 481), do not know (96 284), other (325 021) and unspecified (2 547)

Figure 6.3 indicates that above 50% of the youth aged 15-24 were attending an educational institution in Gauteng and only Sedibeng and Emfuleni local municipality had above 50% of youth attending.

Figure 6.3 Distribution of youth (15-24) by attendance at an education institution, CS 2016

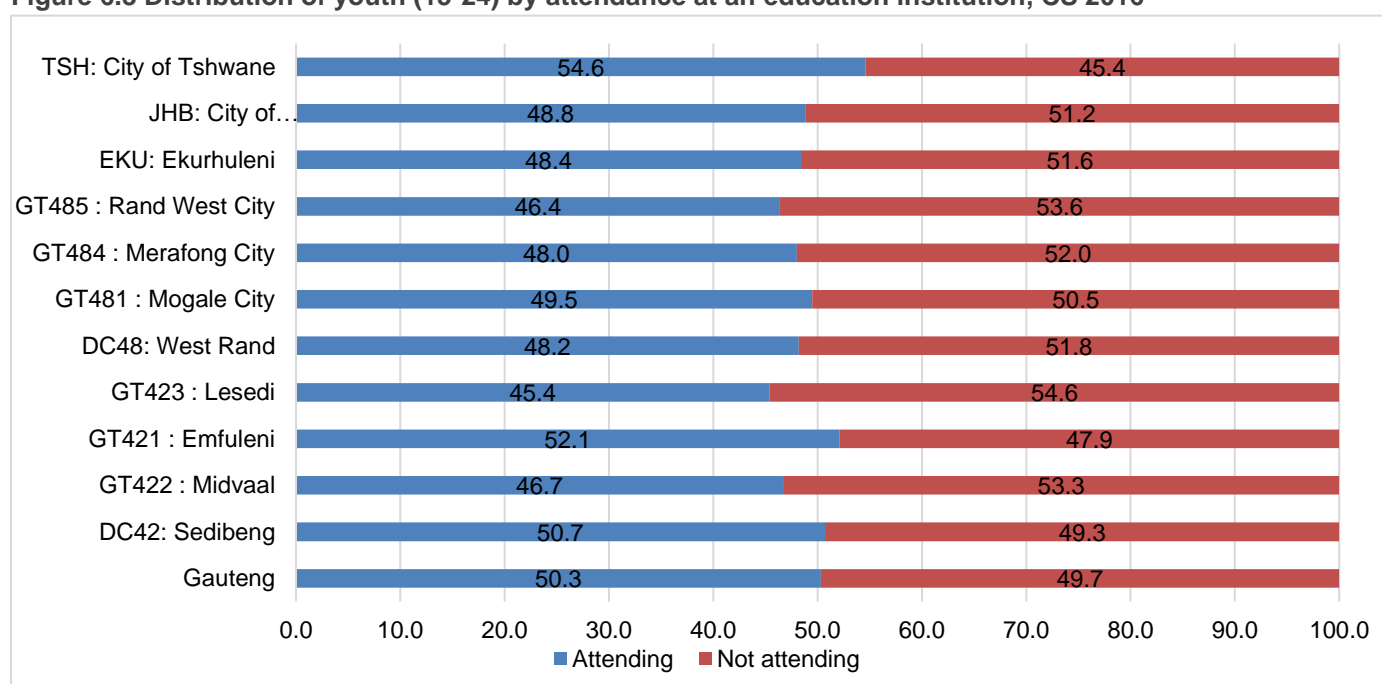
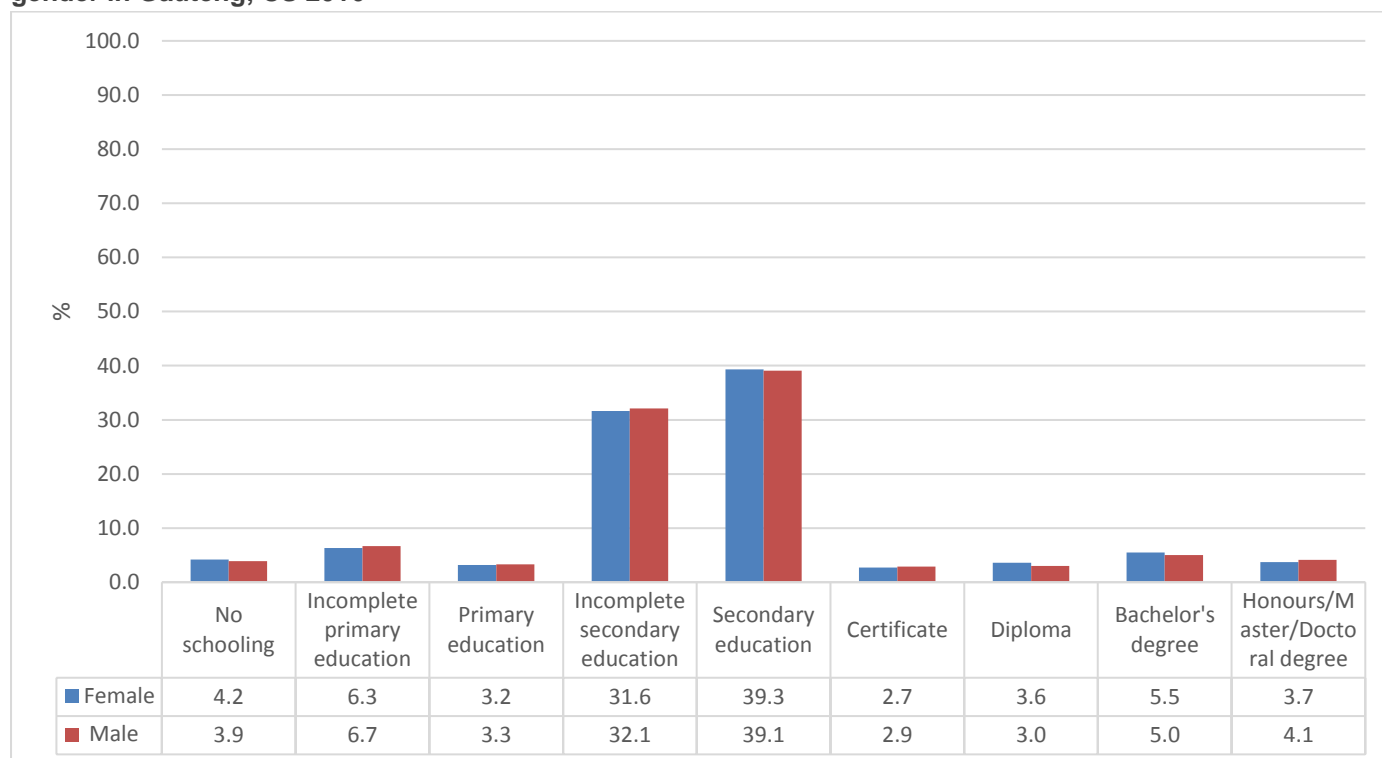


Figure 6.4 indicates that in Gauteng the proportions of persons aged 20 years and older who have no schooling for females 4.2% and males 3.9 % respectively. The proportions were 39% for persons who have some secondary education for both females and males. Less than 10% of the persons who completed either a bachelor's or an honours/master/doctoral degree.

Figure 6.4 Percentage of persons aged 20 years and above who were attending an educational institution by gender in Gauteng, CS 2016



Chapter 7: Fertility

Chapter 7 looks at fertility rates, breastfeeding practices as well as deaths of the last born children using CS 2016 data. The Census 2011 fertility report indicates that for the past six years fertility rates have declined. It indicates that around the 1980s there were averages of four to five three children per woman, which declined to three children in the 1990s and currently the numbers are standing at 2,5 births per woman. Regarding breastfeeding, it has been established that breastfeeding has considerable benefits for both mothers and babies. According to the South African Health Research (2016), most mothers in South Africa initiate breastfeeding after birth.

7.1 Births in the last twelve months

Table 7.1 presents a distribution of women who reported to have given birth prior Census 2011 and CS 2016 at national level. The CS 2016 found less number of women who reported that they have given birth compared to Census 2011 for all women in their reproductive years. While for those who did not give birth the CS 2016 shows are larger number compared to that reported in Census 2011.

Table 7.1: Distribution of births in the last twelve months preceding the survey, Census 2011 and CS 2016

Female age group	Census 2011				CS 2016			
	Given births	Not given births	Total women	Total births	Given births	Not given births	Total women	Total Births
15-19	142 992	2 361 866	2 504 858	146 077	122 371	2 426 768	2 549 139	124 512
20-24	292 392	2 387 400	2 679 792	301 341	266 135	2 377 326	2 643 461	271 621
25-29	279 476	2 237 064	2 516 540	288 009	260 475	2 353 771	2 614 246	266 309
30-34	191 283	1 801 512	1 992 795	196 958	201 511	2 066 412	2 267 923	206 779
35-39	113 106	1 645 236	1 758 342	116 471	115 298	1 827 867	1 943 165	117 970
40-44	38 815	1 507 448	1 546 263	40 150	42 165	1 596 949	1 639 114	43 068
45-49	8 166	1 416 377	1 424 543	8 470	6 579	1 416 594	1 423 173	6 656
Total	1 066 230	13 356 903	14 423 133	1 097 476	1 014 534	14 065 687	15 080 221	1 036 915

7.2 Breastfeeding practices

Table 7.2 shows women breastfeeding practices in Gauteng for the last child born. The data indicates that almost 80% of women in Gauteng province breastfed their last child. However, districts had varying breastfeeding practices, and that the proportions were highest in Tshwane (83,4%). The second highest proportions were observed in Johannesburg (79,9%), followed by West Rand at 78,9%. Ekurhuleni had slightly less proportions at 75,8%.

Table 7.2: Breastfeeding practises for the last child born by district, municipality and province, CS 2016

District / local municipality	Breastfeed	Did not breastfeed	Prevalence of breastfeeding	Total
DC42: Sedibeng	117 971	34 665	77,3	152 636
GT422 : Midvaal	12 901	5 154	71,5	18 055
GT421 : Emfuleni	92 096	24 863	78,7	116 959
GT423 : Lesedi	12 974	4 647	73,6	17 621
DC48: West Rand	113 767	30 502	78,9	144 269
GT481 : Mogale City	53 004	12 659	80,7	65 663
GT484 : Merafong City	25 860	8 508	75,2	34 368
GT485 : Rand West City	34 903	9 335	78,9	44 238
EKU: Ekurhuleni	424 943	136 037	75,8	560 980
JHB: City of Johannesburg	642 398	161 968	79,9	804 366
TSH : City of Tshwane	444 211	87 900	83,5	532 111
Gauteng	1 743 290	451 072	79,4	2 194 362

Excludes 174 Unspecified and 42 558 Do not know

Chapter 8: Household characteristics and access to services

As the population grows, so does the number of households. The provision of decent housing and basic services is important as it helps to alleviate poverty and vulnerability in the communities. This chapter provides the descriptive results on access to housing and basic services in Gauteng Province. It also furnishes information pertaining to household goods and access to internet services among others. The chapter also provides the results on households involved in agricultural activities, including information on food security as these are more vital in measuring the well-being of the households. Lastly in this chapter, there are results related to crime and safety including the perceptions on rating the services provided by government in the province.

8.1 Households and household size

Table 8.1: Number of households and average household size by municipality

District	Census 2011			CS 2016		
	Persons	Households	Average household size	Persons	Households	Average household size
DC42: Sedibeng	916 484	279 756	3,3	957 528	330 828	2,9
GT422 : Midvaal	95 301	29 961	3,2	111 612	38 046	2,9
GT421 : Emfuleni	721 663	220 131	3,3	733 445	253 488	2,9
GT423 : Lesedi	99 520	29 664	3,4	112 472	39 294	2,9
DC48: West Rand	820 995	267 390	3,1	838 594	330 572	2,5
GT481 : Mogale City	362 422	117 370	3,1	383 864	147 153	2,6
GT484 : Merafong City	197 520	66 624	3,0	188 843	79 834	2,4
GT485 : Rand West City	261 053	83 397	3,1	265 887	103 584	2,6
EKU: Ekurhuleni	3 178 470	1 015 398	3,1	3 379 104	1 299 490	2,6
JHB: City of Johannesburg	4 434 827	1 434 785	3,1	4 949 347	1 853 371	2,7
TSH: City of Tshwane	2 921 488	911 498	3,2	3 275 152	1 136 877	2,9
Gauteng	12 272 263	3 908 826	3,1	13 399 724	4 951 137	2,7

Table 8.1 above shows the distribution of population and households and the average household size by municipality for Gauteng province between the periods, 2011 and 2016. The total number of households has increased from 3 908 826 to 4 951 137 between the two periods while the average household size reflects a slight decrease from 3,1 to 2,7. The highest number of households is observed in City of Johannesburg for both periods.

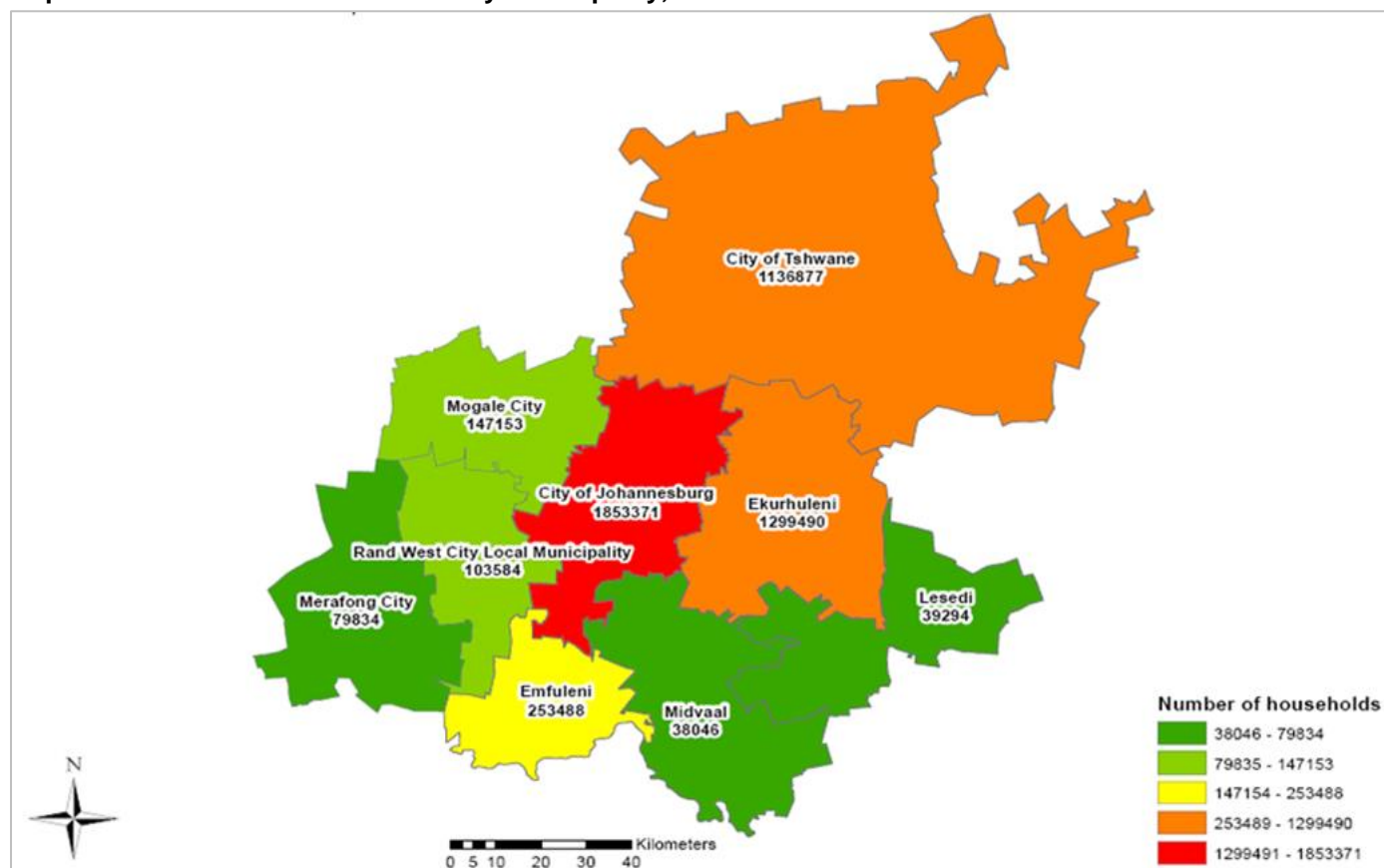
Map 8.1: Distribution of households by municipality, CS 2016

Table 8.2: Distribution of households by number of household members in the household and municipality

District / local municipality	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Total
DC42: Sedibeng	64 178	72 845	65 609	59 437	34 653	17 920	8 258	3 463	1 945	2 519	330 828
GT422 : Midvaal	7 771	10 175	6 822	6 043	3 939	1 765	813	307	194	217	38 046
GT421 : Emfuleni	48 763	53 674	51 240	47 098	26 474	13 850	6 295	2 554	1 555	1 985	253 488
GT423 : Lesedi	7 644	8 996	7 547	6 296	4 241	2 306	1 151	601	195	317	39 294
DC48: West Rand	93 528	75 014	55 478	46 699	28 094	15 268	7 788	3 918	2 299	2 485	330 572
GT481 : Mogale City	38 266	36 382	25 641	21 069	11 995	7 003	3 349	1 491	970	987	147 153
GT484 : Merafong City	24 529	16 331	12 756	11 462	6 652	3 452	2 172	1 164	544	772	79 834
GT485 : Rand West City	30 733	22 301	17 081	14 168	9 446	4 813	2 267	1 263	785	726	103 584
EKU: Ekurhuleni	392 212	291 746	209 861	174 797	108 510	56 895	29 271	16 201	8 992	11 005	1 299 490
JHB: City of Johannesburg	539 397	408 729	316 016	261 971	152 815	80 912	40 921	22 251	13 169	17 190	1 853 371
TSH: City of Tshwane	305 393	251 472	190 356	168 440	104 389	54 732	27 929	15 217	8 385	10 562	1 136 877
Gauteng	1 394 708	1 099 806	837 321	711 345	428 461	225 727	114 167	61 051	34 790	43 760	4 951 137

Table 8.2 reflects a distribution of households by the number of household members in Gauteng province. Overall household members are decreasing in most households within the province with most households having only one member. Gauteng province is dominated by households with one and two household members while the households with nine or ten members are fewer. Metropolitan areas have higher numbers of household members compared to districts.

8.2 Household headship

Table 8.3 reports on the number of households by sex of head of household in Gauteng province. It is evident that for both years 2011 and 2016 higher number of households in Gauteng are headed by males compared to females. This pattern is noted in all districts and metros of Gauteng province.

Table 8.3: Distribution of households by sex of household head and district municipality

District	Census 2011			CS 2016		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Sedibeng	182 638	97 117	279 754	211 597	119 231	330 828
West Rand	184 316	83 074	267 390	225 812	104 760	330 572
Ekurhuleni	697 727	317 670	1 015 398	872 757	426 733	1 299 490
City of Johannesburg	916 074	518 710	1 434 783	1 154 338	699 032	1 853 371
City of Tshwane	585 395	326 102	911 498	710 986	425 891	1 136 877
Gauteng	2 566 150	1 342 673	3 908 824	3 175 490	1 775 647	4 951 137

Table 8.4 shows the distribution of households by age group of household head and district municipality. A higher proportion 13,6% of household head in Gauteng is noted amongst those aged 35-39 years.

Table 8.4: Distribution of households by age group of household head and district municipality, CS 2016

Age group	Sedibeng		West Rand		Ekurhuleni		City of Johannesburg		City of Tshwane		Gauteng	
	Number of households	%	Number of households	%	Number of households	%	Number of households	%	Number of households	%	Number of households	%
10-14	114	0,03	149	0,05	398	0,03	509	0,03	439	0,04	1 608	0,03
15 - 19	3 210	0,97	3 233	0,98	10 183	0,78	17 205	0,93	12 928	1,14	46 758	0,94
20 - 24	14 466	4,37	13 804	4,18	56 748	4,37	89 576	4,83	58 938	5,18	233 532	4,72
25 - 29	28 431	8,59	29 427	8,90	120 717	9,29	188 290	10,16	107 935	9,49	474 800	9,59
30 - 34	37 525	11,34	34 735	10,51	151 024	11,62	224 632	12,12	148 518	13,06	596 435	12,05
35 - 39	36 530	11,04	39 719	12,02	175 638	13,52	271 171	14,63	148 154	13,03	671 212	13,56
40 - 44	38 514	11,64	38 289	11,58	163 263	12,56	242 971	13,11	141 092	12,41	624 130	12,61
45 - 49	38 247	11,56	39 343	11,90	141 529	10,89	206 387	11,14	127 942	11,25	553 449	11,18
50 - 54	32 388	9,79	41 047	12,42	133 544	10,28	167 648	9,05	106 813	9,40	481 440	9,72
55 - 59	31 907	9,64	35 742	10,81	111 500	8,58	138 996	7,50	89 716	7,89	407 861	8,24
60 - 64	23 808	7,20	24 118	7,30	85 725	6,60	113 657	6,13	71 579	6,30	318 886	6,44
65 - 69	18 986	5,74	13 166	3,98	65 145	5,01	78 505	4,24	48 736	4,29	224 537	4,54
70 - 74	11 953	3,61	8 028	2,43	39 210	3,02	52 948	2,86	32 980	2,90	145 118	2,93
75 - 79	8 077	2,44	5 452	1,65	25 389	1,95	32 651	1,76	23 045	2,03	94 614	1,91
80 - 84	4 141	1,25	2 493	0,75	11 402	0,88	16 775	0,91	10 836	0,95	45 647	0,92
85+	2 529	0,76	1 827	0,55	8 077	0,62	11 451	0,62	7 226	0,64	31 111	0,63
Total	330 828	100	330 572	100	1 299 490	100	1 853 371	100	1 136 877	100	4 951 137	100

8.3 Housing

Table 8.5 above shows that in the Gauteng province, a higher number of households reside in formal dwellings for both periods 2011 and 2016 compared to those living in other forms of dwellings. The same pattern is evident nationally for both periods.

Table 8.5: Distribution of households by type of main dwelling

Type of main dwelling	Gauteng		South Africa	
	Census 2011	CS 2016	Census 2011	CS 2016
Formal dwelling	3 120 922	4 029 069	11 218 817	13 404 199
Traditional dwelling	13 719	10 763	1 139 894	1 180 745
Informal dwelling	739 748	878 246	1 962 709	2 193 968
Other	34 437	32 129	128 244	142 271
Total	3 908 826	4 950 207	14 449 664	16 921 183

Unspecified for Gauteng CS 2016 =930

Table 8.6 indicates the distribution of households in Gauteng province by type of main dwelling. The table reflects that Gauteng province is dominated by households in formal dwellings which constitute 81,4% of all types of dwellings. Households in informal dwellings follow at 17,7% while those in traditional dwellings and other types of dwellings reflect the lowest proportions at just under 1%.

Table 8.6: Distribution of households by type of main dwelling and municipalities

District / local municipality	Formal dwelling		Traditional dwelling		Informal dwelling		Other	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
DC42: Sedibeng	286 855	86,7	1 103	0,3	40 782	12,3	2 069	0,6
GT422 : Midvaal	31 546	82,9	51	0,1	6 303	16,6	147	0,4
GT421 : Emfuleni	220 630	87,0	614	0,2	31 091	12,3	1 134	0,4
GT423 : Lesedi	34 679	88,3	438	1,1	3 389	8,6	788	2,0
DC48: West Rand	252 390	76,3	1 205	0,4	74 533	22,5	2 444	0,7
GT481 : Mogale City	111 815	76,0	165	0,1	33 998	23,1	1 176	0,8
GT484 : Merafong City	64 903	81,3	791	1,0	13 759	17,2	381	0,5
GT485 : Rand West City	75 672	73,1	249	0,2	26 776	25,8	887	0,9
EKU: Ekurhuleni	1 044 321	80,4	2 248	0,2	242 499	18,7	10 334	0,8
JHB: City of Johannesburg	1 506 197	81,3	2 628	0,1	333 570	18,0	10 932	0,6
TSH: City of Tshwane	939 307	82,7	3 580	0,3	186 862	16,4	6 350	0,6
Gauteng	4 029 069	81,4	10 763	0,2	878 246	17,7	32 129	0,6

Unspecified for Gauteng CS 2016 =930

Table 8.7 and Figure 8.1 indicates that about 3,9 million of households in South Africa live in RDP/government subsidised dwellings and about 1.2 million of those households were in Gauteng.

Table 8.7: Distribution of households by RDP/government-subsidised dwellings in South Africa, CS 2016

Province	RDP/ Government subsidised dwelling	Not RDP/ Government subsidised dwelling	Total
Western Cape	571 997	1 335 243	1 907 240
Eastern Cape	386 802	1 372 311	1 759 113
Northern Cape	105 541	244 759	350 300
Free State	289 414	652 680	942 094
KwaZulu-Natal	559 302	2 300 600	2 859 902
North West	261 693	976 842	1 238 535
Gauteng	1 227 729	3 641 899	4 869 628
Mpumalanga	241 801	987 316	1 229 117
Limpopo	260 976	1 331 224	1 592 200
South Africa	3 905 254	12 842 874	16 748 128

Note: Total excludes unspecified (12 579) and do not know (162 602)

A distribution of households residing in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings in South Africa is shown in figure 8.1 below. The Free State province, Northern Cape and Western Cape have each at least 30% of households residing in the RDP/government-subsidised dwellings. While Gauteng province is the fourth highest province with households residing in the RDP/government-subsidised dwellings.

Figure 8.1: Percentage distribution of RDP/government-subsidised dwellings in South Africa, CS 2016

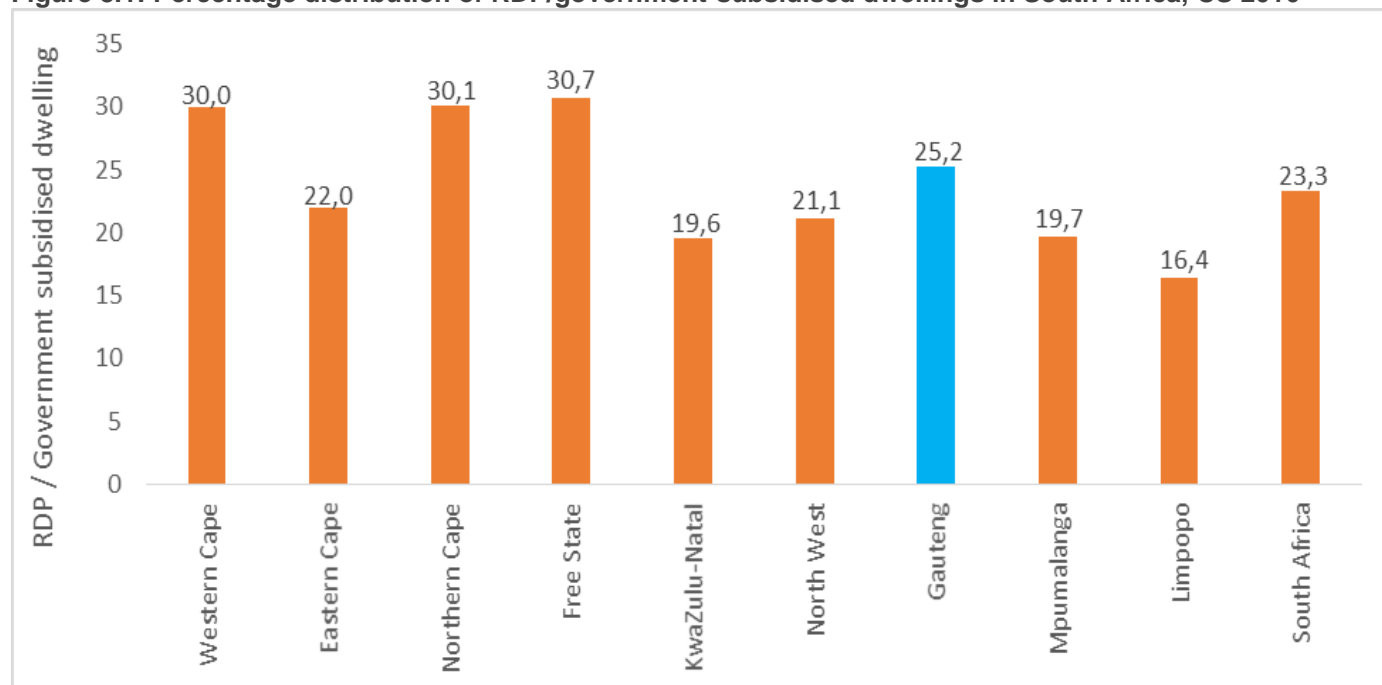


Table 8.8 reflects that 25,2% of Gauteng's population resides in RDP/ government subsidised dwellings. Lesedi local municipality has a higher proportion 42.6% of households residing in RDP/ government subsidised dwellings while the lowest proportion is observed in Midvaal at 16,9%.

Table 8.8: Distribution of RDP/ government-subsidised dwellings by municipalities, CS 2016

District / local municipality	RDP/ Government subsidised dwelling		Not RDP/ Government subsidised dwelling	
	Number	%	Number	%
DC42: Sedibeng	105 636	32,5	219 267	67,5
GT422 : Midvaal	6 393	16,9	31 461	83,1
GT421 : Emfuleni	82 597	33,3	165 361	66,7
GT423 : Lesedi	16 646	42,6	22 445	57,4
DC48: West Rand	70 732	21,6	255 980	78,4
GT481 : Mogale City	30 271	20,9	114 880	79,1
GT484 : Merafong City	19 766	24,9	59 514	75,1
GT485 : Rand West City	20 695	20,2	81 586	79,8
EKU: Ekurhuleni	370 863	29,0	907 046	71,0
JHB: City of Johannesburg	423 556	23,3	1 394 582	76,7
TSH: City of Tshwane	256 943	22,9	865 025	77,1
Gauteng	1 227 729	25,2	3 641 899	74,8

Note: Total excludes unspecified (4 346) and do not know (77 162)

Table 8.9 indicates the household rating of RDP/government-subsidised dwellings in Gauteng province. Overall, 59,6% of those who reside in RDP houses are satisfied with the condition of their houses while 12,4% rate the conditions of their RDP houses as poor. The highest proportions of those who are happy about the conditions of their RDP houses at metropolitan and districts levels are evident in Sedibeng municipality (63,5%) followed by City of Tshwane (62,5%).

Table 8.9: Household rating of RDP\government-subsidised dwellings by municipality, CS 2016

District / local municipality	Quality of RDP/ Government subsidised dwelling				Quality of RDP/ Government subsidised dwelling			
	Good	Average	Poor	Total	Good	Average	Poor	Total
DC42: Sedibeng	66 683	28 055	10 326	105 064	63,5	26,7	9,8	100,0
GT422 : Midvaal	3 602	2 103	672	6 377	56,5	33,0	10,5	100,0
GT421 : Emfuleni	50 017	24 017	8 040	82 074	60,9	29,3	9,8	100,0
GT423 : Lesedi	13 065	1 935	1 614	16 613	78,6	11,6	9,7	100,0
DC48: West Rand	41 601	21 034	7 688	70 324	59,2	29,9	10,9	100,0
GT481 : Mogale City	19 362	8 482	2 164	30 008	64,5	28,3	7,2	100,0
GT484 : Merafong City	9 374	6 252	4 049	19 675	47,6	31,8	20,6	100,0
GT485 : Rand West City	12 865	6 301	1 474	20 640	62,3	30,5	7,1	100,0
EKU: Ekurhuleni	219 442	103 107	45 241	367 790	59,7	28,0	12,3	100,0
JHB: City of Johannesburg	239 237	123 300	56 978	419 515	57,0	29,4	13,6	100,0
TSH: City of Tshwane	159 162	65 358	30 303	254 822	62,5	25,6	11,9	100,0
Gauteng	726 125	340 854	150 536	1 217 515	59,6	28,0	12,4	100,0

Exclude do not know (7 959) unspecified (2 255)

8.4 Access to basic services

The information given in Table 8.10 indicates that the overall households with access to safe drinking water is higher (92,9%) compared to those without access to safe drinking water (7,1%) in Gauteng province. All the municipalities in the province reflect proportions higher than 90% for those with access to safe drinking water while those without access to safe drinking water are below 10% for all municipalities in the province.

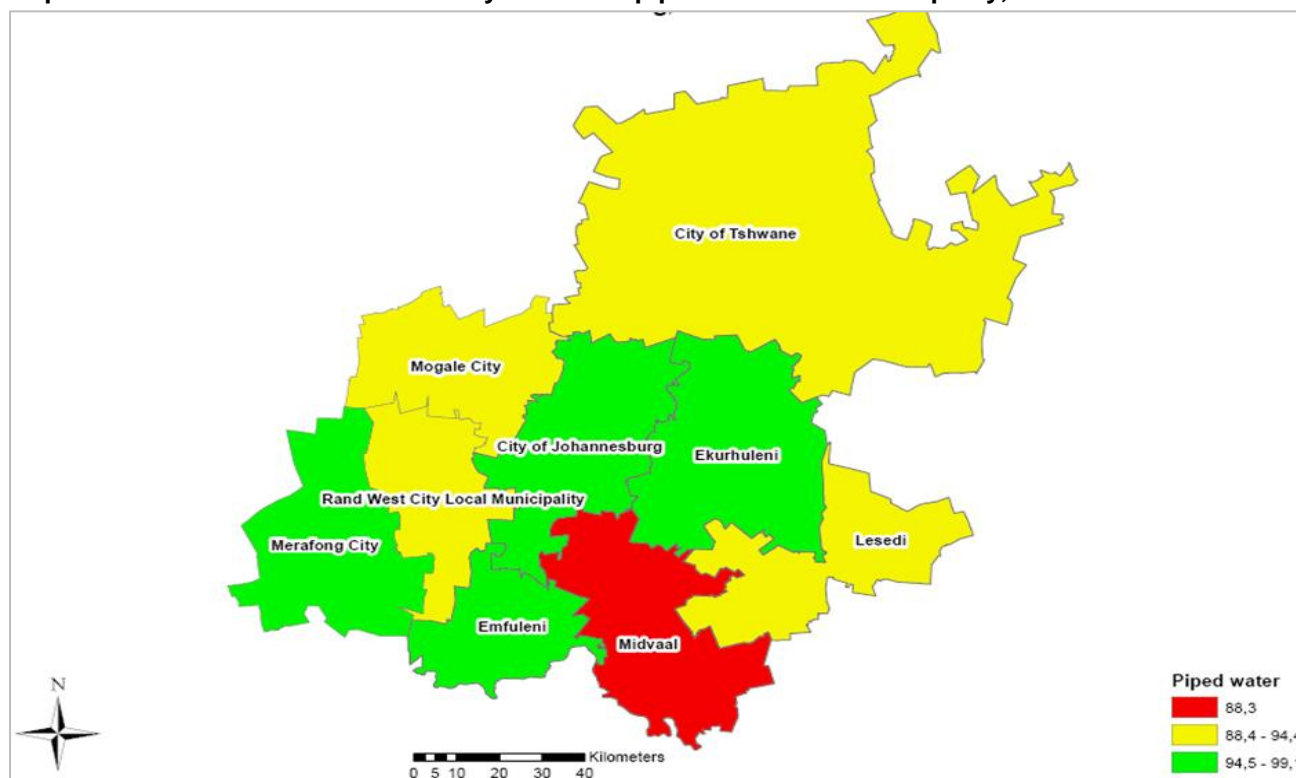
Table 8.10: Distribution of household by access to safe drinking water and municipality, CS 2016

District / local municipality	Access to safe drinking water		No access to safe drinking water		Total
	N	%	N	%	
DC42: Sedibeng	312 935	95,0	16 327	5,0	329 261
GT422 : Midvaal	35 946	94,7	2 015	5,3	37 962
GT421 : Emfuleni	239 416	94,9	12 794	5,1	252 210
GT423 : Lesedi	37 573	96,1	1 517	3,9	39 090
DC48: West Rand	303 586	92,5	24 670	7,5	328 257
GT481 : Mogale City	136 597	93,3	9 869	6,7	146 466
GT484 : Merafong City	73 582	93,2	5 364	6,8	78 947
GT485 : Rand West City	93 408	90,8	9 437	9,2	102 844
EKU: Ekurhuleni	1 200 697	93,0	89 687	7,0	1 290 384
JHB: City of Johannesburg	1 731 585	94,1	109 442	5,9	1 841 027
TSH: City of Tshwane	1 018 523	90,4	107 863	9,6	1 126 386
Gauteng	4 567 326	92,9	347 988	7,1	4 915 314

Table 8.11 displays the distribution of households by main source of water for drinking. The results show that about 60,0% of households in Gauteng province have access to piped water inside their houses for drinking while 29,7% of households have access piped water from inside their yards. Less than 1% of households in the province access drinking water from neighbours' taps, similarly for the households in all districts in the province. The results also indicate that less than 1% of households in the province access drinking water from rain water tanks in their yards as well as from flowing water from streams/rivers.

Table 8.11: Distribution of households by main source of water for drinking, CS 2016

District / local municipality	Piped (tap) water inside the dwelling/ house	Piped (tap) water inside yard	Piped water on community stand	Neighbours tap	Public/ communal tap	Borehole in the yard - Borehole outside the yard	Rain-water tank in yard	Water-carrier/ tanker	Flowing water/stream/ river - Other
DC42: Sedibeng	69,9	22,8	1,8	0,3	2,1	2,6	0,1	0,3	0,1
GT422 : Midvaal	62,0	15,1	1,9	1,0	8,4	9,1	0,3	2,1	0,2
GT421 : Emfuleni	73,3	22,2	1,6	0,2	1,5	1,0	0,0	0,0	0,1
GT423 : Lesedi	55,7	33,8	3,1	0,1	0,4	6,0	0,1	0,2	0,5
DC48: West Rand	55,5	26,6	7,6	0,3	4,1	4,3	0,1	1,0	0,4
GT481 : Mogale City	51,9	31,9	5,6	0,1	3,9	4,7	0,0	1,4	0,4
GT484 : Merafong City	62,1	25,8	3,9	0,6	4,6	1,9	0,1	0,4	0,5
GT485 : Rand West City	55,4	19,8	13,5	0,5	3,9	5,5	0,1	0,9	0,5
EKU: Ekurhuleni	56,5	31,4	6,2	0,5	4,3	0,3	0,0	0,5	0,3
JHB: City of Johannesburg	60,3	31,8	4,0	0,4	2,7	0,5	0,0	0,2	0,2
TSH: City of Tshwane	62,1	27,5	2,2	0,9	1,7	1,9	0,1	3,2	0,5
Gauteng	60,0	29,7	4,3	0,5	2,9	1,2	0,0	1,0	0,3

Map 8.2: Distribution of households by access to piped water and municipality, CS 2016

Note: Piped water = Piped water inside the dwelling/house, Piped water inside yard and Piped water on community stand

Table 8.12 indicates the distribution of households by supplier of main source of drinking water in the province. The results in the table show that over three-quarters of households in the province rely on municipality to get their drinking water. Therefore water supplied by municipality is more dominant as compared to water coming from other suppliers. This pattern is seen across all levels of geography in the province.

Table 8.12: Distribution of households by main source of drinking water supplier, CS 2016

District /local municipality	A municipality	Other water scheme (e.g. community water supply)	A water vendor	Own service (e.g. private borehole; own source on a farm; et	Flowing water/stream/river/spring/rain water	Total
DC42: Sedibeng	309 756	3 267	1 091	14 374	732	329 221
GT422 : Midvaal	29 645	788	716	6 248	293	37 690
GT421 : Emfuleni	245 323	2 193	268	4 408	147	252 338
GT423 : Lesedi	34 789	286	107	3 718	292	39 193
DC48: West Rand	285 523	15 738	3 994	19 709	528	325 492
GT481 : Mogale City	132 017	959	3 709	9 340	86	146 112
GT484 : Merafong City	66 493	8 005	89	2 524	378	77 488
GT485 : Rand West City	87 013	6 774	196	7 845	64	101 892
EKU: Ekurhuleni	1 260 778	17 309	1 920	6 536	233	1 286 777
JHB: City of Johannesburg	1 793 690	14 909	10 079	10 144	543	1 829 364
TSH: City of Tshwane	1 045 489	34 444	7 138	31 995	1 861	1 120 927
Gauteng	4 695 237	85 667	24 223	82 758	3 896	4 891 780

Exclude do not know (57 647) unspecified (1 710)

Table 8.13 reports on the distribution of households by water interruptions in the last 3 months. The results show that 15% of households in the province reported that they had water interruptions in the last 3 months prior to the CS 2016. In addition, Merafong City local municipality has a higher proportion 26,9% of households who experienced water interruptions compared to other local municipalities. Based on the total number of households in each district/ metro city; the results in table 8.13 also show that the City of Johannesburg households experienced more water interruptions in the past three months (prior the survey) than in any other district/ metro in the province. Out of 1 768 421 households in the city, about 17,3% (305 423) had water interruptions – that is 2,2% more as compared to 15,1% (702 183) of interruptions experienced by households in the entire province.

Table 8.13: Distribution of households by water interruptions in the last 3 months, CS 2016

District / local municipality	Water interruptions		No water interruptions	
	Number	%	Number	%
DC42: Sedibeng	39 256	12,8	266 929	87,2
GT422 : Midvaal	1 130	3,8	28 422	96,2
GT421 : Emfuleni	32 501	13,4	209 648	86,6
GT423 : Lesedi	5 625	16,3	28 859	83,7
DC48: West Rand	38 901	13,7	244 598	86,3
GT481 : Mogale City	15 671	12,0	115 301	88,0
GT484 : Merafong City	17 727	26,9	48 252	73,1
GT485 : Rand West City	5 503	6,4	81 044	93,6
EKU: Ekurhuleni	178 530	14,3	1 066 316	85,7
JHB: City of Johannesburg	305 423	17,3	1 462 998	82,7
TSH: City of Tshwane	140 073	13,6	892 328	86,4
Gauteng	702 183	15,1	3 933 168	84,9

*Note: Applicable to households whose main source of water supplier is the municipality. *Three months before survey took place*

Excluded: Do not know (52 640) and unspecified (7 246)

Table 8.14 below provides a distribution of households by type of toilet facility in Gauteng province. The province of Gauteng has 84,4% of households with flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system compared to other types of toilet. The City of Johannesburg had a highest proportion 88,6% of households with flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system amongst all the metros while City of Tshwane had less than 80% of households with flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system. Amongst the local municipalities, Emfuleni local municipality had 90,6% of households with flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system compared to other types of toilet. While 62,6% which is the lower proportion compared to other local municipality was recorded in the Midvaal local municipality. In addition, the table indicates that about 2,3% of households in Gauteng use bucket toilet systems that are collected by the municipality. Ekurhuleni had a slightly higher proportion 3,2% of households with the bucket toilet systems that are collected by the municipality followed by West Rand 3% and City of Johannesburg 2,7%.

Table 8.14: Distribution of households by type of toilet facility and municipalities, CS 2016

District /local municipality	Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system	Flush toilet connected to a septic tank or conservancy tank	Chemical toilet	Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe	Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe	Ecological toilet / Other	Bucket toilet (collected by municipality)	Bucket toilet (emptied by household)	None
DC42: Sedibeng	86,6	4,9	0,9	0,6	4,2	0,8	0,7	0,5	0,8
GT422 : Midvaal	62,6	16,9	5,5	2,7	4,8	1,4	4,6	0,2	1,2
GT421 : Emfuleni	90,6	2,7	0,3	0,3	4,0	0,7	0,2	0,6	0,6
GT423 : Lesedi	83,6	7,2	0,9	0,9	5,2	0,6	0,4	0,3	1,1
DC48: West Rand	80,1	3,8	1,6	3,8	5,5	0,6	3,0	0,5	1,0
GT481 : Mogale City	81,7	4,4	2,6	1,3	4,4	0,6	3,8	0,5	0,5
GT484 : Merafong City	85,8	2,4	1,2	2,5	5,5	1,1	0,6	0,3	0,7
GT485 : Rand West City	73,5	4,1	0,5	8,4	6,9	0,3	3,9	0,5	1,8
EKU: Ekurhuleni	85,4	0,9	2,7	0,4	4,8	1,2	3,2	0,5	0,8
JHB: City of Johannesburg	88,6	1,6	1,0	3,4	1,7	0,5	2,7	0,3	0,3
TSH: City of Tshwane	77,2	2,0	0,9	2,1	15,5	0,5	0,8	0,6	0,4
Gauteng	84,4	1,9	1,5	2,1	6,1	0,7	2,3	0,4	0,5

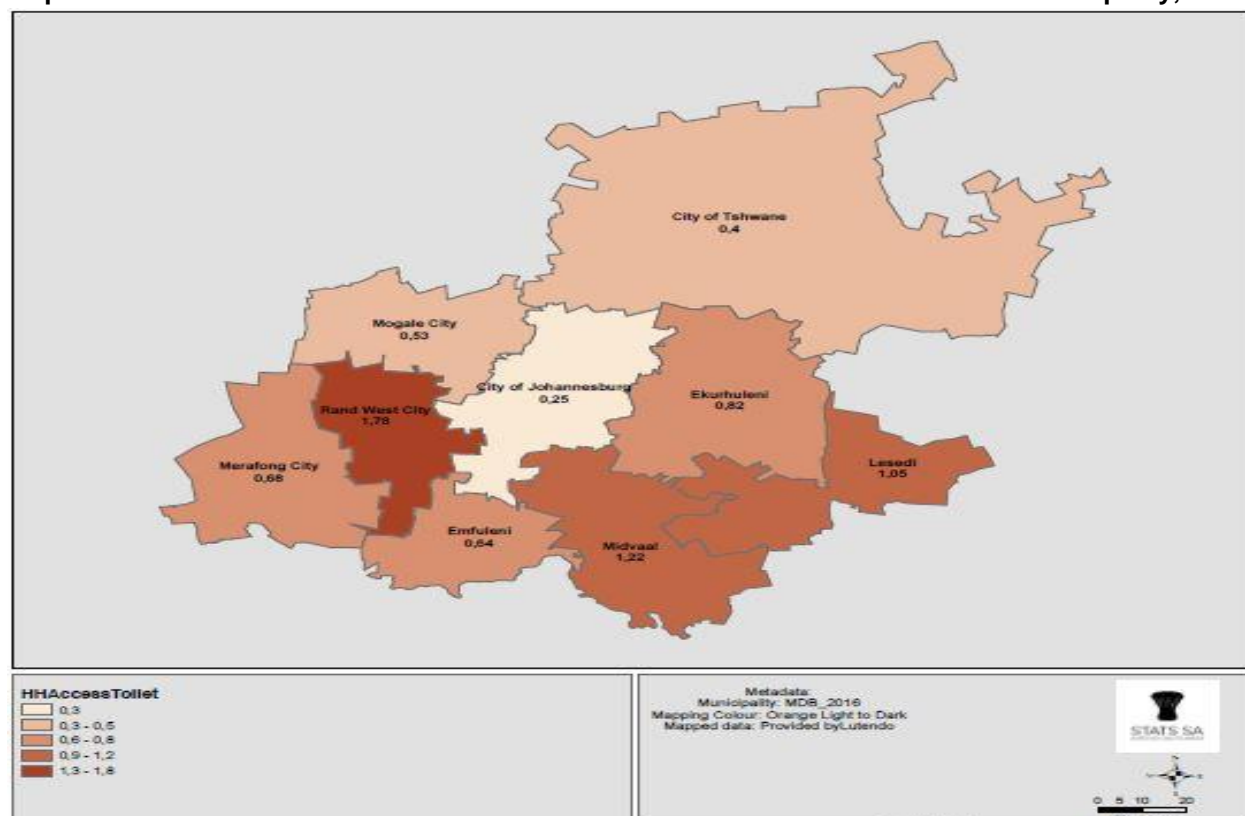
The results in Figure 8.15 show that in Gauteng, about 2 780 626 have toilets that are inside their dwellings. However out of 4 020 220 of households living in formal dwellings, around 2 723 614 have toilets inside their dwellings/houses followed by those in the yards and the least are those outside the yard. Furthermore, households in traditional dwelling have higher number 636 624 of households with a inside the yard followed by the toilet outside the yard. The results also show that out of 857 054 households living in informal dwellings, a higher number 636 624 of them have toilet in the yard followed by 175 699 with toilet outside their yard.

Table 8.15: Distribution of households by location of toilet facility and type main of dwelling for Gauteng, CS 2016

Location of toilet facility	In the dwelling/house	In the yard	Outside the yard	Total
Formal dwelling	2 723 614	1 276 988	19 618	4 020 220
Traditional dwelling	2 999	6 851	581	10 431
Informal dwelling	44 731	636 624	175 699	857 054
Other	9 282	18 357	3 918	31 557
Total	2 780 626	1 938 819	199 815	4 919 261

Note: Not applicable to household with no toilet facilities

Map 8.3: Distribution of households without access to flush/chemical toilet and municipality, CS 2016



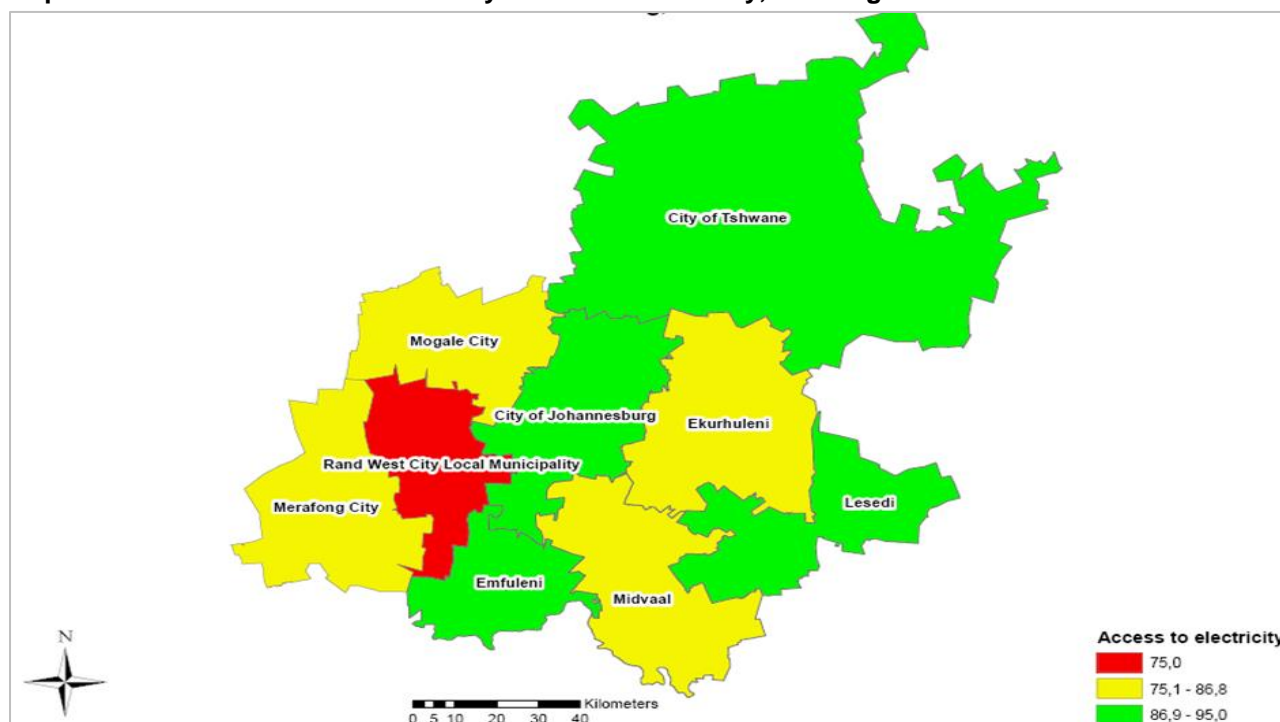
Map 8.4: Distribution of households by access to electricity, Gauteng

Table 8.16 shows the distribution of households by supplier of electricity, particularly to households with a in-house conventional and pre-paid meters electricity. Generally, about 4 175 597 households in Gauteng have electricity through the aforementioned systems and out of those, 1 768 978 use prepaid municipality electricity meters. Ekurhuleni has a higher number (566 952) of households using prepaid municipality electricity meters followed by City of Tshwane. The second most used electricity supplier is Eskom-prepaid in Gauteng with 1 431 446 households. The City of Johannesburg has the highest number (621 420) of households with Eskom-prepaid electricity followed by Ekurhuleni. For other supplier of electricity the City of Tshwane had the highest number (24 838) of households followed by the City of Johannesburg.

Table 8.16: Distribution of households by supplier of electricity, CS 2016

District/ local municipality	Municipality-prepaid	Municipality-receive bill from municipality	Eskom-pre-paid	Eskom-receive bill from Eskom	Other supplier (e.g. metering services such as impact meters)	Total
DC42: Sedibeng	114 666	19 503	146 390	13 505	1 218	295 282
GT422 : Midvaal	11 843	2 623	7 021	7 197	150	28 834
GT421 : Emfuleni	76 360	11 325	138 327	4 738	1 021	231 771
GT423 : Lesedi	26 463	5 555	1 041	1 571	47	34 678
DC48: West Rand	104 356	42 031	86 405	12 228	8 744	253 763
GT481 : Mogale City	25 162	24 485	63 554	6 139	1 305	120 644
GT484 : Merafong City	34 507	7 671	11 959	3 628	3 979	61 744
GT485 : Rand West City	44 687	9 875	10 892	2 461	3 460	71 375
EKU: Ekurhuleni	566 952	150 915	334 813	15 911	4 343	1 072 934
JHB: City of Johannesburg	482 456	241 153	621 420	183 913	21 734	1 550 676
TSH: City of Tshwane	500 548	223 921	242 418	11 216	24 838	1 002 942
Gauteng	1 768 978	677 523	1 431 446	236 773	60 877	4 175 597

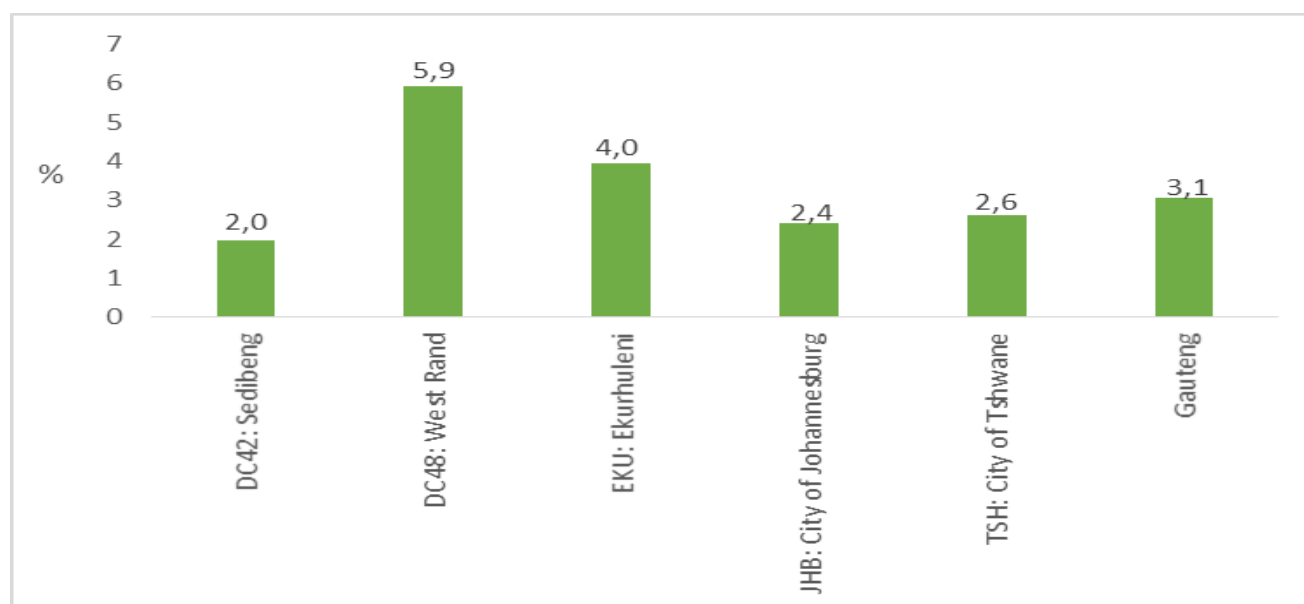
*Note: Applicable to households connected to in-house conventional meter and in-house prepaid meter
Excluded unspecified (8 111) and do not know (54 223)*

Table 8.17 provides a distribution of households by refuse removal. In Gauteng province majority 83.6% of households rely on their local authorities/ private companies to remove their refuse at least once in a week. It is also interesting to note that in the West Rand district higher proportion 12,7% households in the Meragong City dump or leave rubbish anywhere. Though in the whole province only 3,1% households reported dumping or leaving rubbish anywhere. While 9% of the Rand West local municipality use their own dump for rubbish. In the Sedibeng district, 8,2% of households in Midvaal local municipality use a communal refuse dump.

Table 8.17: Distribution of households by refuse removal, CS 2016

District / local municipality	Removed by local authority/private company/community members at least once a week	Removed by local authority/private company/community members less often than once a week	Communal refuse dump	Communal container/central collection point	Own refuse dump	Dump or leave rubbish anywhere (no rubbish disposal)	Other
DC42: Sedibeng	86,8	2,2	2,3	0,3	5,5	2,0	1,0
GT422 : Midvaal	82,9	1,4	8,2	0,1	6,1	0,5	0,9
GT421 : Emfuleni	88,1	2,3	1,5	0,4	4,8	2,1	0,7
GT423 : Lesedi	81,6	2,4	1,5	0,0	8,9	2,7	2,9
DC48: West Rand	79,3	2,2	3,2	1,1	7,7	5,9	0,5
GT481 : Mogale City	81,2	2,4	2,4	1,3	7,5	4,7	0,4
GT484 : Merafong City	75,2	1,5	3,3	0,2	6,5	12,7	0,5
GT485 : Rand West City	79,9	2,5	4,2	1,5	9,0	2,4	0,6
EKU: Ekurhuleni	84,8	2,4	3,4	1,7	3,1	4,0	0,6
JHB: City of Johannesburg	85,4	3,6	3,8	2,6	1,6	2,4	0,6
TSH: City of Tshwane	79,4	3,4	3,0	1,8	8,8	2,6	0,9
Gauteng	83,6	3,0	3,4	1,9	4,3	3,1	0,7

Figure 8.2 shows the distribution of households without formal refuse removal across the whole of Gauteng province. Generally, about 3,1% of households in the province have no formal refuse removal facilities. The results show higher proportions of households with no refuse removal in West Rand district (5,9%) followed by Ekurhuleni metro (4%). Sedibeng district has the lowest proportion (2%) of households with no formal refuse removal.

Figure 8.2: Percentage of households with no formal refuse removal by district, CS 2016

8.5 Energy sources

Table 8.18a shows the results pertaining to energy source for cooking and lighting for households in Gauteng province and across all districts/ metro cities as well as municipalities. Electricity remains the major source of energy that is used by the majority 4 346 621 using it than other energy sources. Similar pattern for both cooking and lighting are observed across all districts and metros. It is also interesting to note that for other energy sources Ekurhuleni has higher number of households using them for both cooking and lighting compared to other districts and metros.

Table 8.18a: Distribution of households by main source of energy for cooking and lighting, CS 2016

District / local municipality	Cooking				Lighting			
	Electricity	Other energy sources	None	Total	Electricity	Other energy sources	None	Total
DC42: Sedibeng	302 052	28 150	432	330 634	308 862	20 992	312	330 166
GT422 : Midvaal	29 113	8 805	128	38 046	31 296	6 657	51	38 004
GT421 : Emfuleni	238 762	14 347	218	253 327	241 060	11 672	150	252 882
GT423 : Lesedi	34 177	4 999	87	39 263	36 506	2 664	111	39 281
DC48: West Rand	268 519	60 920	1 034	330 473	277 304	51 938	690	329 932
GT481 : Mogale City	124 022	22 718	400	147 140	128 393	18 210	304	146 907
GT484 : Merafong City	66 511	12 888	371	79 770	69 483	9 850	243	79 576
GT485 : Rand West City	77 987	25 314	263	103 564	79 429	23 878	143	103 450
EKU: Ekurhuleni	1 094 238	201 949	3 033	1 299 220	1 111 539	183 522	1 970	1 297 031
JHB: City of Johannesburg	1 661 267	187 840	3 519	1 852 626	1 687 259	159 308	2 444	1 849 011
TSH: City of Tshwane	1 020 546	113 266	2 476	1 136 288	1 046 381	85 243	2 532	1 134 156
Gauteng	4 346 621	592 126	10 494	4 949 241	4 431 345	501 003	7 948	4 940 296

Table 8.18b gives the information pertaining to the distribution of households by main source of energy for water and space heating. Similar to cooking and lighting, electricity in Gauteng is the main source of water heating and space heating than other energy sources. Ekurhuleni has large number of households using other energy sources for water heating and space heating followed by City of Johannesburg.

Table 8.18b: Distribution of households by main source of energy for water and space heating, CS 2016

District/ local municipality	Water Heating				Space Heating			
	Electricity	Other energy sources	None	Total	Electricity	Other energy sources	None	Total
DC42: Sedibeng	302 826	25 760	1 563	330 149	279 857	33 451	17 130	330 438
GT422 : Midvaal	30 128	7 517	401	38 046	26 081	7 091	4 845	38 017
GT421 : Emfuleni	238 581	13 555	756	252 892	227 411	18 742	6 975	253 128
GT423 : Lesedi	34 117	4 687	406	39 210	26 365	7 619	5 310	39 294
DC48: West Rand	270 407	55 135	4 750	330 292	238 640	52 781	38 825	330 246
GT481 : Mogale City	125 810	19 451	1 744	147 005	113 089	18 274	15 661	147 024
GT484 : Merafong City	66 081	11 950	1 712	79 743	54 354	13 282	12 068	79 704
GT485 : Rand West City	78 516	23 734	1 295	103 545	71 196	21 225	11 096	103 517
EKU: Ekurhuleni	1 090 744	194 369	12 483	1 297 596	951 706	210 704	135 474	1 297 884
JHB: City of Johannesburg	1 650 579	184 190	15 598	1 850 367	1 535 311	172 131	142 305	1 849 747
TSH: City of Tshwane	1 012 496	109 373	12 962	1 134 831	866 482	94 223	174 542	1 135 247
Gauteng	4 327 052	568 827	47 356	4 943 235	3 871 995	563 290	508 277	4 943 562

8.6 Ownership of household goods

Ownership of household goods plays a major role in measuring wealth of the households. In Gauteng province ownership of goods such as cellphones, television, refrigerator, motor-car and radio was higher than the national pattern. Moreover, the CS 2016 found that there were higher proportions of households owning the above mentioned goods compared to Census 2011.

Figure 8.3: Ownership of selected household goods

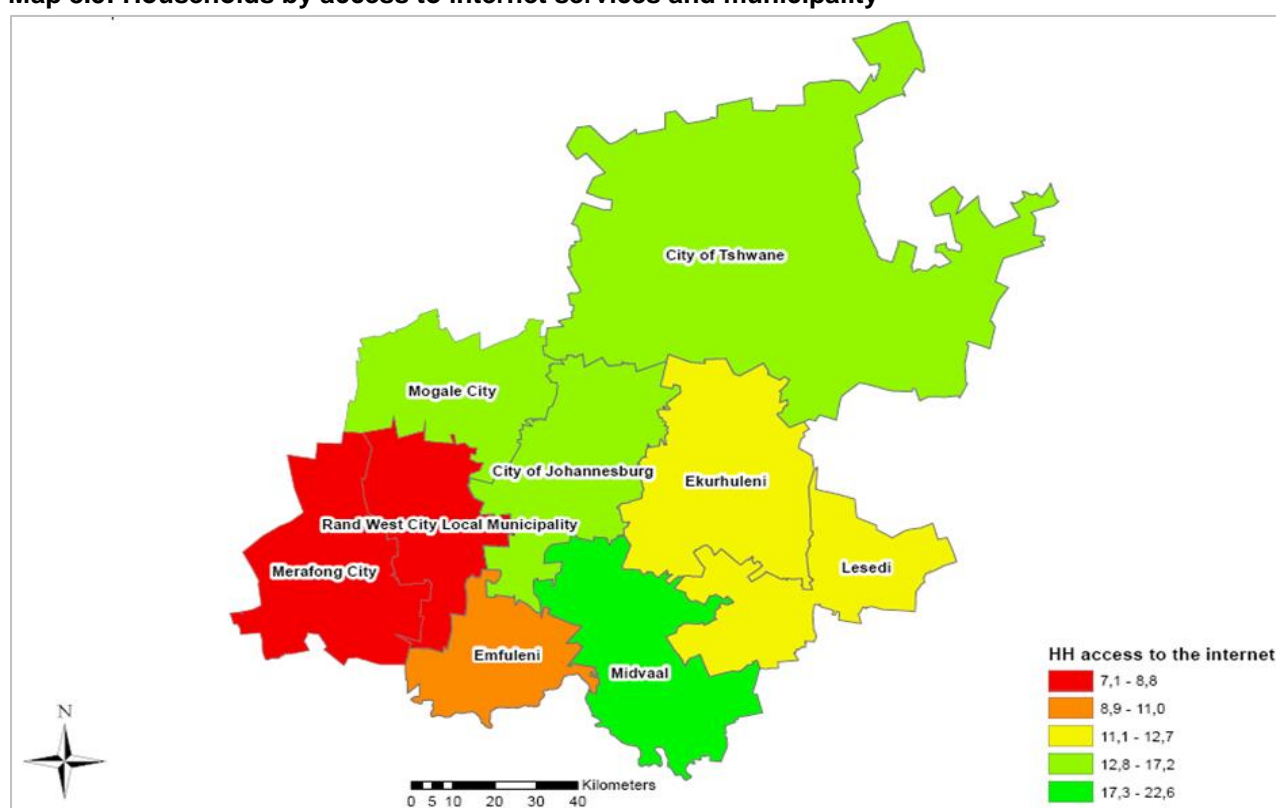
8.7 Internet services

Internet access is important in a world that is changing in a rapid speed. The results in table 8.19 show that majority (4 036 778) of households in Gauteng province do not have access to the internet. Of interest to note is that higher number (484 959) male headed households have access to internet compared to 222 331 households that are female headed households. For households with no access to internet, the City of Johannesburg has higher number of households for both male and female headed households.

Table 8.19: Distribution of households by access to internet services and sex of head of household, CS 2016

District/local municipality	Male		Female		Total	
	Access to internet	No access to internet	Access to internet	No access to internet	Access to internet	No access to internet
DC42: Sedibeng	28 945	172 849	10 570	102 776	39 515	275 625
GT422 : Midvaal	6 476	19 252	1 635	8 499	8 111	27 750
GT421 : Emfuleni	18 572	131 429	7 947	82 781	26 520	214 209
GT423 : Lesedi	3 896	22 169	988	11 496	4 884	33 665
DC48: West Rand	27 140	193 314	9 878	92 122	37 018	285 436
GT481 : Mogale City	16 281	81 530	6 431	40 282	22 712	121 812
GT484 : Merafong City	4 404	50 843	1 147	21 593	5 551	72 437
GT485 : Rand West City	6 455	60 941	2 300	30 247	8 755	91 188
EKU: Ekurhuleni	106 926	726 700	43 365	362 349	150 292	1 089 049
JHB: City of Johannesburg	198 392	909 248	93 630	571 301	292 022	1 480 549
TSH: City of Tshwane	123 555	561 218	64 888	344 901	188 443	906 119
Gauteng	484 959	2 563 329	222 331	1 473 449	707 290	4 036 778

Note: excludes unspecified, Gauteng (207069)

Map 8.5: Households by access to internet services and municipality

8.8 Agricultural activities and food security

Table 8.20 shows that out of 16,9 million households in South Africa, around 2,3 million are participating in agricultural activities. The provinces with lowest prevalence of households involved in agriculture are in Western Cape (3,6%) and Gauteng (4,9%) respectively, while Eastern Cape (28%), Limpopo (24,1%), KwaZulu-Natal (18,6%), Mpumalanga (18,2%) and Free State (16,6%) have higher prevalence than even the national prevalence of 13,8%.

Table 8.20: Distribution of households by agricultural activities, CS 2016

Province	Agricultural households	Non-agricultural households	Total	Prevalence of agricultural households
Western Cape	69 152	1 864 725	1 933 876	3,6
Eastern Cape	495 042	1 278 353	1 773 395	27,9
Northern Cape	48 798	304 911	353 709	13,8
Free State	157 510	789 129	946 638	16,6
KwaZulu-Natal	536 225	2 339 618	2 875 843	18,6
North West	167 780	1 080 986	1 248 766	13,4
Gauteng	242 594	4 708 543	4 951 137	4,9
Mpumalanga	225 282	1 013 579	1 238 861	18,2
Limpopo	386 660	1 214 423	1 601 083	24,1
South Africa	2 329 043	14 594 266	16 923 309	13,8

Table 8.21 provides a distribution of households involved in agricultural activities by type of agricultural activities in Gauteng districts and metros. Vegetable production in Gauteng is done by majority of households (159 326) followed by poultry production with 48 979 households. The City of Johannesburg has the higher number of households involved in vegetable production, grains and food crops, industrial crop and other agricultural activities compared to other districts or metros. While the City of Tshwane leads in fruit production, poultry production and livestock production.

Table 8.21: Distribution of households involved in agricultural activities by type of agricultural activities and district municipalities in Gauteng, CS 2016

District	Livestock production	Poultry production	Grains and food crops	Industrial crops	Fruit production	Vegetable production	Other
DC42: Sedibeng	5 128	7 327	1 948	48	2 406	13 681	229
DC48: West Rand	3 326	4 960	2 397	123	1 960	12 634	854
EKU: Ekurhuleni	2 705	9 992	5 771	193	5 790	38 364	1 535
JHB: City of Johannesburg	3 034	9 218	12 446	283	11 835	60 983	3 024
TSH: City of Tshwane	9 084	17 481	7 085	211	17 479	33 664	2 724
Gauteng	23 277	48 979	29 646	858	39 470	159 326	8 366

Table 8.22 shows that in the past 12 months prior to survey under-taking, about 20% of households in South Africa had ran out of money to buy food. However with the exception of Western Cape, Gauteng and Limpopo which had the lower prevalence. All other provinces were highly affected, particularly Northern Cape, Eastern Cape and North West provinces with the prevalence of more than 25% each than even the national average.

Table 8.22: Distribution of households that ran out of money to buy food in the last 12 months by province, CS 2016

Province	Ran out of money to buy food	Did not run out of money to buy food	Total	Prevalence of running out of money to buy food in the last 12 months
Western Cape	255 163	1 671 601	1 926 764	13,2
Eastern Cape	464 838	1 303 800	1 768 638	26,3
Northern Cape	97 169	255 514	352 683	27,6
Free State	220 863	723 575	944 438	23,4
KwaZulu-Natal	667 625	2 202 001	2 869 626	23,3
North West	312 324	931 612	1 243 936	25,1
Gauteng	771 725	4 150 248	4 921 973	15,7
Mpumalanga	273 886	958 542	1 232 428	22,2
Limpopo	288 963	1 305 479	1 594 441	18,1
South Africa	3 352 555	13 502 372	16 854 927	19,9

Note: Excludes do not know (57 291) and unspecified (11 092)

Table 8.23 shows the prevalence of households for each district and local municipality within Gauteng that ran out of money to buy food in the past 12 months prior to CS 2016 undertaking. As observed in both Table 8,24 and Table 8,25, Gauteng is amongst provinces with the lowest prevalence of households that ran out of money to buy food – with the prevalence that is 4,2% lower than the national average. Surprisingly across all three metros in the province, City of Johannesburg has the highest prevalence 17,1 which is 1,4% higher than the provincial average. The municipalities with the highest prevalence of households that ran out of money to buy food are Lesedi (26,1) and Merafong City (22,7).

Table 8.23: Distribution of households that ran out of money to buy food in the last 12 months by municipalities, CS 2016

District and local municipality	Ran out of money to buy food	Did not run out of money to buy food	Total	Prevalence of running out of money to buy food in the last 12 months
DC42: Sedibeng	52 313	277 401	329 714	15,9
GT422 : Midvaal	6 752	31 071	37 823	17,9
GT421 : Emfuleni	35 337	217 370	252 707	14,0
GT423 : Lesedi	10 224	28 960	39 184	26,1
DC48: West Rand	55 671	273 434	329 105	16,9
GT481 : Mogale City	21 768	124 758	146 526	14,9
GT484 : Merafong City	18 000	61 425	79 425	22,7
GT485 : Rand West City	15 903	87 251	103 154	15,4
EKU: Ekurhuleni	192 636	1 098 945	1 291 582	14,9
JHB: City of Johannesburg	314 479	1 528 527	1 843 006	17,1
TSH: City of Tshwane	156 625	971 941	1 128 566	13,9
Gauteng	771 725	4 150 248	4 921 973	15,7

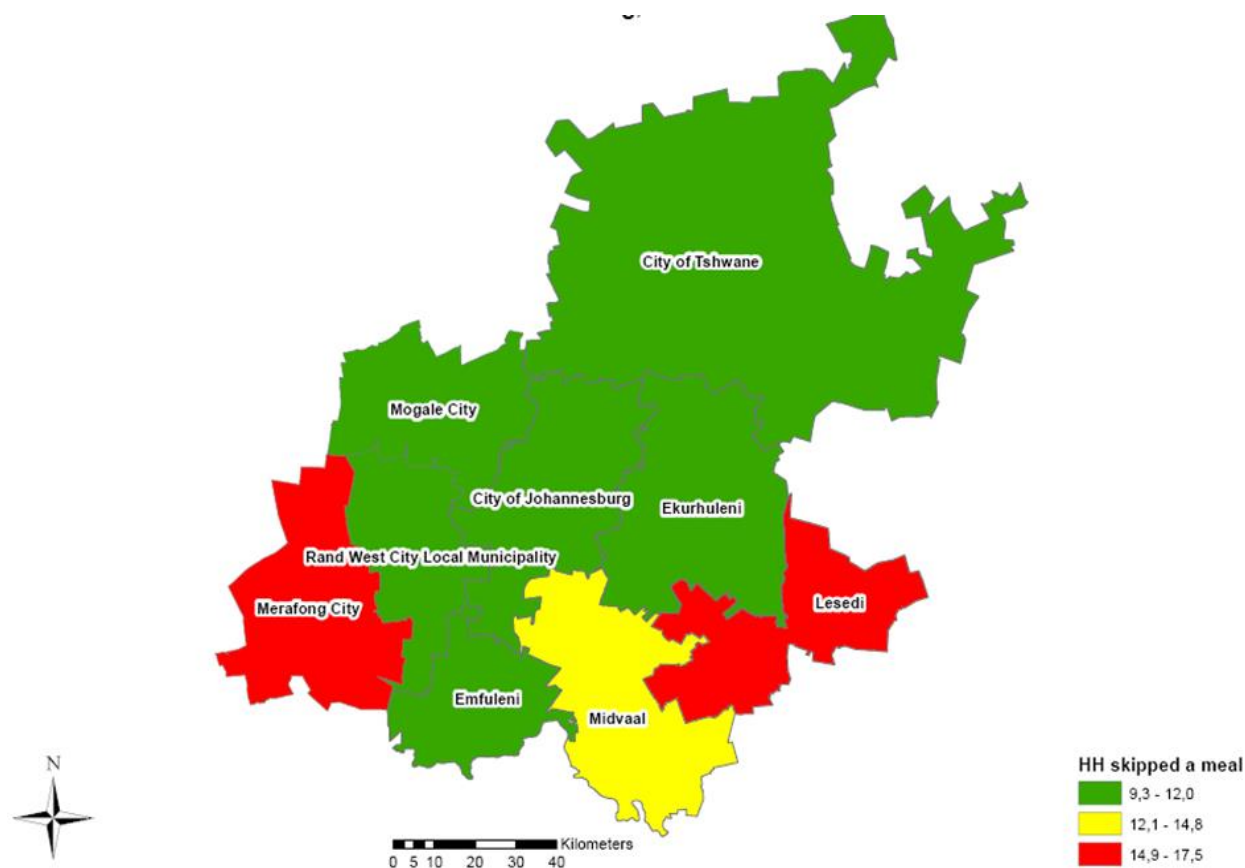
*Note: Excludes do not know (25 086) and unspecified (4 079)

Table 8.24 indicates that out of 4,9 million households in Gauteng province, over half a million skipped meal in the past 12 months prior the survey. Therefore, City of Johannesburg had the highest number (213 809) of households that has skipped meal then followed by Ekurhuleni metro. Both Sedibeng and West Rand districts have almost an equal number of households in total as well as similar distribution of those that have skipped a meal in the last 12 months.

Table 8.24: Distribution of households that skipped a meal in the last 12 months by municipalities, CS 2016

District and local municipality	Skipped meal	Did not skip a meal	Total
DC42: Sedibeng	39 975	289 925	329 900
GT422 : Midvaal	5 526	32 288	37 814
GT421 : Emfuleni	27 580	225 372	252 952
GT423 : Lesedi	6 869	32 265	39 134
DC48: West Rand	39 589	289 908	329 497
GT481 : Mogale City	14 400	132 249	146 649
GT484 : Merafong City	13 749	65 777	79 526
GT485 : Rand West City	11 440	91 882	103 321
EKU: Ekurhuleni	135 126	1 157 334	1 292 460
JHB: City of Johannesburg	213 809	1 631 594	1 845 403
TSH: City of Tshwane	105 842	1 023 578	1 129 420
Gauteng	534 340	4 392 339	4 926 679

Note: Excludes do not know (22970) and unspecified (1488). Skipping a meal refers to skipping a meal because the household did not have enough food for the household

Map 8.6: Households that skipped a meal in the last 12 months by municipality

8.9 Crime experienced by the household and perceptions of safety

Table 8.25 indicates that out of 4,9 million households in Gauteng province, 448 258 households experienced crime in the past 12 months prior to survey undertaking. The City of Johannesburg the large number (188 627) of households who experienced crime followed by City of Tshwane and Ekurhuleni. For local municipalities, Midvaal had lower number of households that experienced crime in the past 12 month prior to survey.

Table 8.25: Distribution of households by crime experienced in the last 12 months by municipalities, CS 2016

District and local municipality	Experienced crime	Did not experience crime	Total
DC42: Sedibeng	25 408	304 013	329 421
GT422 : Midvaal	4 427	33 492	37 920
GT421 : Emfuleni	15 910	236 445	252 355
GT423 : Lesedi	5 071	34 075	39 147
DC48: West Rand	30 349	298 680	329 029
GT481 : Mogale City	13 712	132 797	146 508
GT484 : Merafong City	8 703	70 538	79 241
GT485 : Rand West City	7 935	95 346	103 280
EKU: Ekurhuleni	101 542	1 189 532	1 291 074
JHB: City of Johannesburg	188 627	1 654 541	1 843 168
TSH: City of Tshwane	102 332	1 025 542	1 127 874
Gauteng	448 258	4 472 309	4 920 567

Note: Total excludes do not know (28061) and unspecified (2509)

Map 8.7: Households that experienced crime in the last 12 months by municipalities

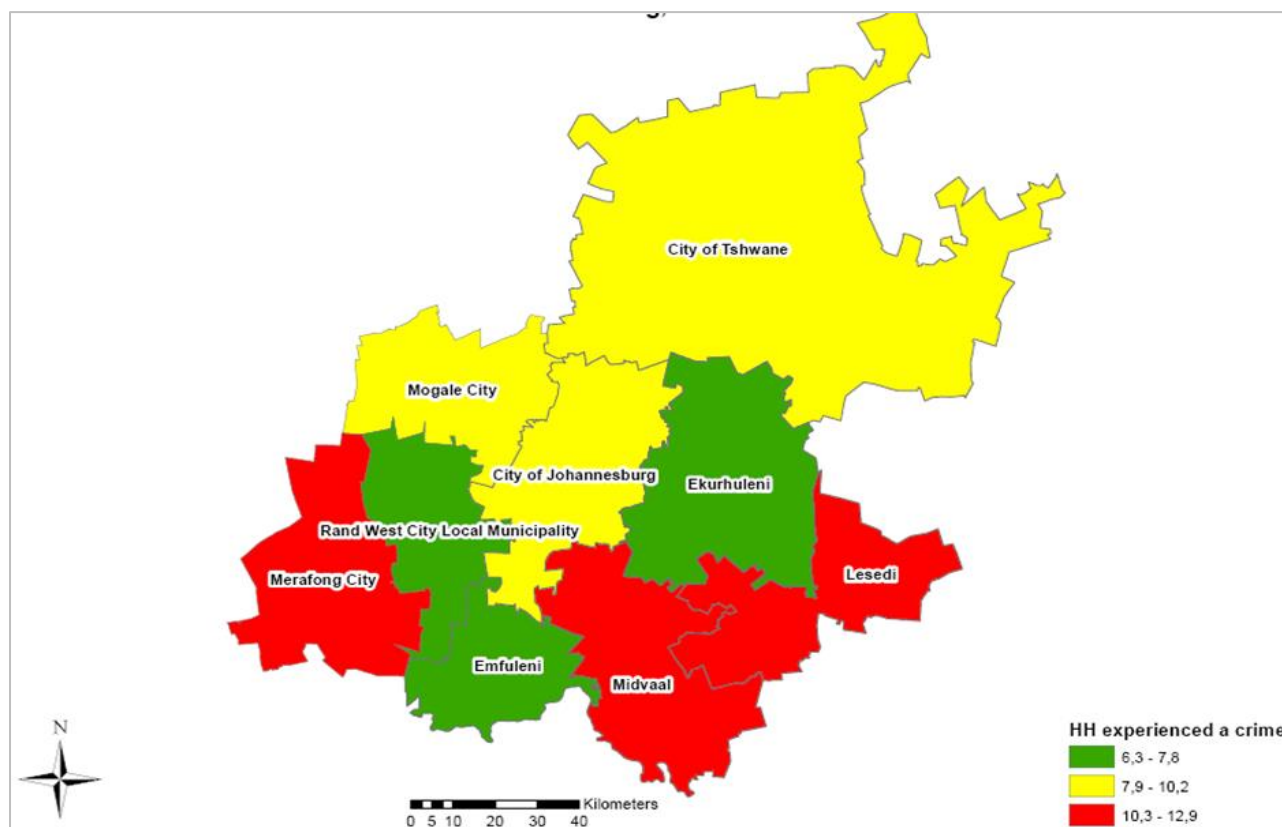


Table 8.26 reports on the households' perceptions of safety when walking alone during the day in Gauteng. About 2 359 458 of households in Gauteng feel very safe when walking during the day. However, 405 125 households though fewer than other perceptions felt that they were very unsafe to walk during the day in Gauteng. The City of Johannesburg had a larger number of households reporting that they felt very unsafe walking during the day compared to other districts or metros.

Table 8.26: Distribution of households' perception of safety when walking alone during the day, CS 2016

District and local municipality	Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Total
DC42: Sedibeng	149 237	97 482	50 516	33 407	330 642
GT422 : Midvaal	17 646	11 151	5 576	3 673	38 046
GT421 : Emfuleni	107 640	79 720	40 438	25 505	253 303
GT423 : Lesedi	23 951	6 611	4 502	4 229	39 294
DC48: West Rand	165 410	95 897	44 208	24 853	330 368
GT481 : Mogale City	78 140	42 357	16 172	10 336	147 005
GT484 : Merafong City	40 776	20 665	11 006	7 344	79 791
GT485 : Rand West City	46 494	32 876	17 029	7 174	103 573
EKU: Ekurhuleni	618 135	395 261	166 773	118 673	1 298 842
JHB: City of Johannesburg	827 347	597 091	273 374	154 126	1 851 937
TSH: City of Tshwane	599 329	349 946	112 527	74 066	1 135 867
Gauteng	2 359 458	1 535 677	647 397	405 125	4 947 656

Note: Total excludes unspecified (3481)

Table 8.27 provides a distribution of households' perception on safety when walking alone when it is dark. In general, households in Gauteng mostly feel very unsafe when walking alone when it is dark. Amongst all perceptions, a lower number (743 871) of households felt very safe when walking at night alone. For those who felt very safe, the City of Tshwane had higher number (230 025) of households compared to other districts or metros.

Table 8.27: Distribution of households by perception of safety when walking alone when it is dark, CS 2016

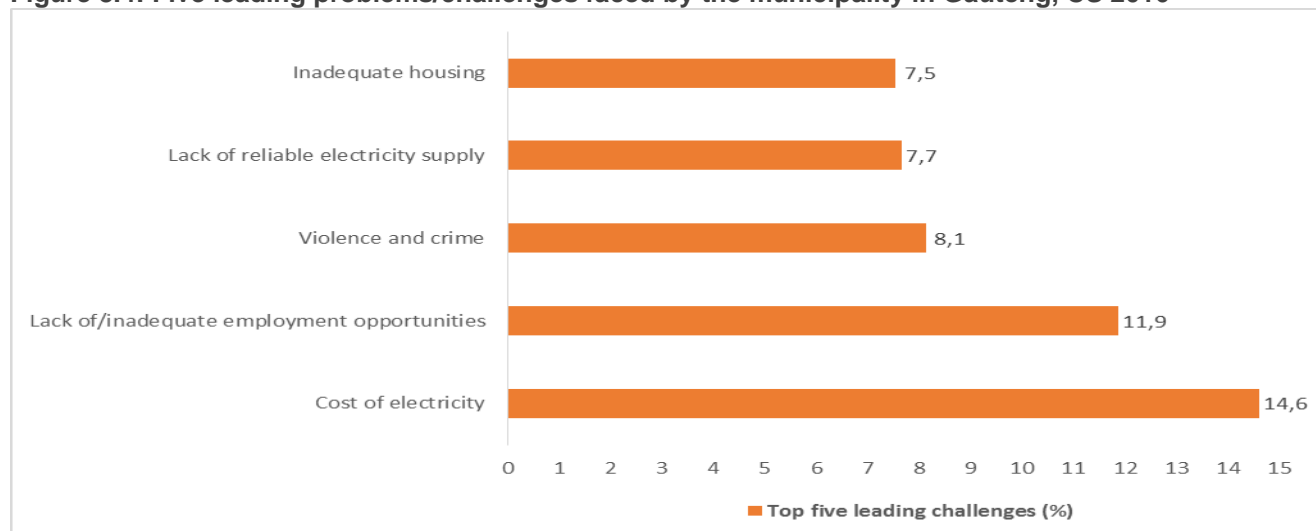
District and local municipality	Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Total
DC42: Sedibeng	45 000	52 921	54 953	177 827	330 700
GT422 : Midvaal	4 119	4 507	6 385	23 028	38 038
GT421 : Emfuleni	33 164	43 668	40 616	135 941	253 389
GT423 : Lesedi	7 717	4 746	7 952	18 858	39 273
DC48: West Rand	58 378	56 979	60 470	154 678	330 505
GT481 : Mogale City	30 821	27 255	30 078	58 974	147 128
GT484 : Merafong City	13 557	9 992	9 793	46 463	79 805
GT485 : Rand West City	14 001	19 732	20 598	49 240	103 572
EKU: Ekurhuleni	188 974	239 199	248 205	622 597	1 298 975
JHB: City of Johannesburg	221 494	285 014	352 903	993 046	1 852 457
TSH: City of Tshwane	230 025	243 938	216 916	445 298	1 136 177
Gauteng	743 871	878 052	933 447	2 393 446	4 948 815

Note: Total excludes unspecified (2322)

8.10 Perceptions of problems on provision of municipal services

According to results in Figure 8.4, the cost of electricity (14,6%) is the main problem that is affecting all municipalities in Gauteng province followed by lack of employment opportunities.

Figure 8.4: Five leading problems/challenges faced by the municipality in Gauteng, CS 2016



Note: About 10% households reported no problems/challenges faced by their municipalities

Table 8.28a shows that almost 46% of households in Gauteng strongly disagree that their municipalities are trying to solve the cost of electricity as compared to 3% of those that are strongly agreeing. Among households that are strongly disagreeing, around 51,5% are in Sedibeng district which surpass the provincial average by 5,7% followed by those in City of Tshwane (48,2%). Only 1,9% of households in City of Johannesburg strongly agree that their municipality is trying hard to address the cost of electricity.

Table 8.28a: Extent to which household agrees that municipality is trying to solve the cost of electricity in Gauteng, CS 2016

District	Strongly disagree		Disagree		Neither agree or disagree		Agree		Strongly agree		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
DC42: Sedibeng	18 797	51,5	11 094	30,4	2 202	6,0	2 968	8,1	1 410	3,9	36 470
DC48: West Rand	28 141	46,0	16 299	26,6	9 296	15,2	4 760	7,8	2 727	4,5	61 223
EKU: Ekurhuleni	92 692	44,3	58 411	27,9	26 922	12,9	24 742	11,8	6 327	3,0	209 094
JHB: City of Johannesburg	99 054	44,3	67 474	30,2	24 314	10,9	28 663	12,8	4 282	1,9	223 786
TSH: City of Tshwane	92 266	48,2	51 896	27,1	22 332	11,7	17 944	9,4	7 039	3,7	191 477
Gauteng	330 950	45,8	205 173	28,4	85 065	11,8	79 077	11,0	21 785	3,0	722 051

Table 8.28b shows the extent to which households agree that municipality is trying to solve the cost of electricity by district or metro and local municipality. Similar to the above table 8.30a local municipalities also have higher proportions of households strongly disagreeing with the statement that their municipalities are trying to solve the cost of electricity. A higher proportion 59% of those who strongly disagree is noted Merafong City and also 56,7% in Lesedi local municipality. Interestingly, 22,1% of households in Mogale City were ambivalent. Contrary to strongly disagreeing, 9,4% of households in Merafong City strongly agreed to the statement.

Table 8.28b: Extent to which households agree that municipality is trying to solve the cost of electricity in Gauteng, CS 2016

District /local municipality	Strongly disagree		Disagree		Neither agree or disagree		Agree		Strongly agree		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
DC42: Sedibeng	18 797	51,5	11 094	30,4	2 202	6,0	2 968	8,1	1 410	3,9	36 470
GT422 : Midvaal	830	36,3	432	18,9	264	11,6	664	29,1	95	4,2	2 285
GT421 : Emfuleni	12 940	51,1	8 679	34,3	956	3,8	1 829	7,2	913	3,6	25 317
GT423 : Lesedi	5 027	56,7	1 982	22,4	982	11,1	474	5,3	402	4,5	8 868
DC48: West Rand	28 141	46,0	16 299	26,6	9 296	15,2	4 760	7,8	2 727	4,5	61 223
GT481 : Mogale City	12 150	39,5	8 069	26,2	6 815	22,1	2 882	9,4	875	2,8	30 792
GT484 : Merafong City	6 889	59,0	2 083	17,8	733	6,3	878	7,5	1 094	9,4	11 676
GT485 : Rand West City	9 101	48,5	6 148	32,8	1 748	9,3	1 000	5,3	759	4,0	18 756
EKU: Ekurhuleni	92 692	44,3	58 411	27,9	26 922	12,9	24 742	11,8	6 327	3,0	209 094
JHB: City of Johannesburg	99 054	44,3	67 474	30,2	24 314	10,9	28 663	12,8	4 282	1,9	223 786
TSH: City of Tshwane	92 266	48,2	51 896	27,1	22 332	11,7	17 944	9,4	7 039	3,7	191 477
Gauteng	330 950	45,8	205 173	28,4	85 065	11,8	79 077	11,0	21 785	3,0	722 051

8.11 Rating quality of services

Figure 8.5 displays that 72,9% of Gauteng households perceive that the quality of water in the province is good 19,5% rate the quality as average while 6,7% consider it to be poor. Less than a percent (0,9%) indicated that they do not have access to water. The highest proportion of those satisfied with the water quality, which is also higher than the provincial average, is observed in Sedibeng district (77,7%). West Rand district show higher proportions in both the households that rate the water quality as average (22,6%) and those that rate it as poor (8,8%).

Figure 8.5: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of water services by districts, CS 2016

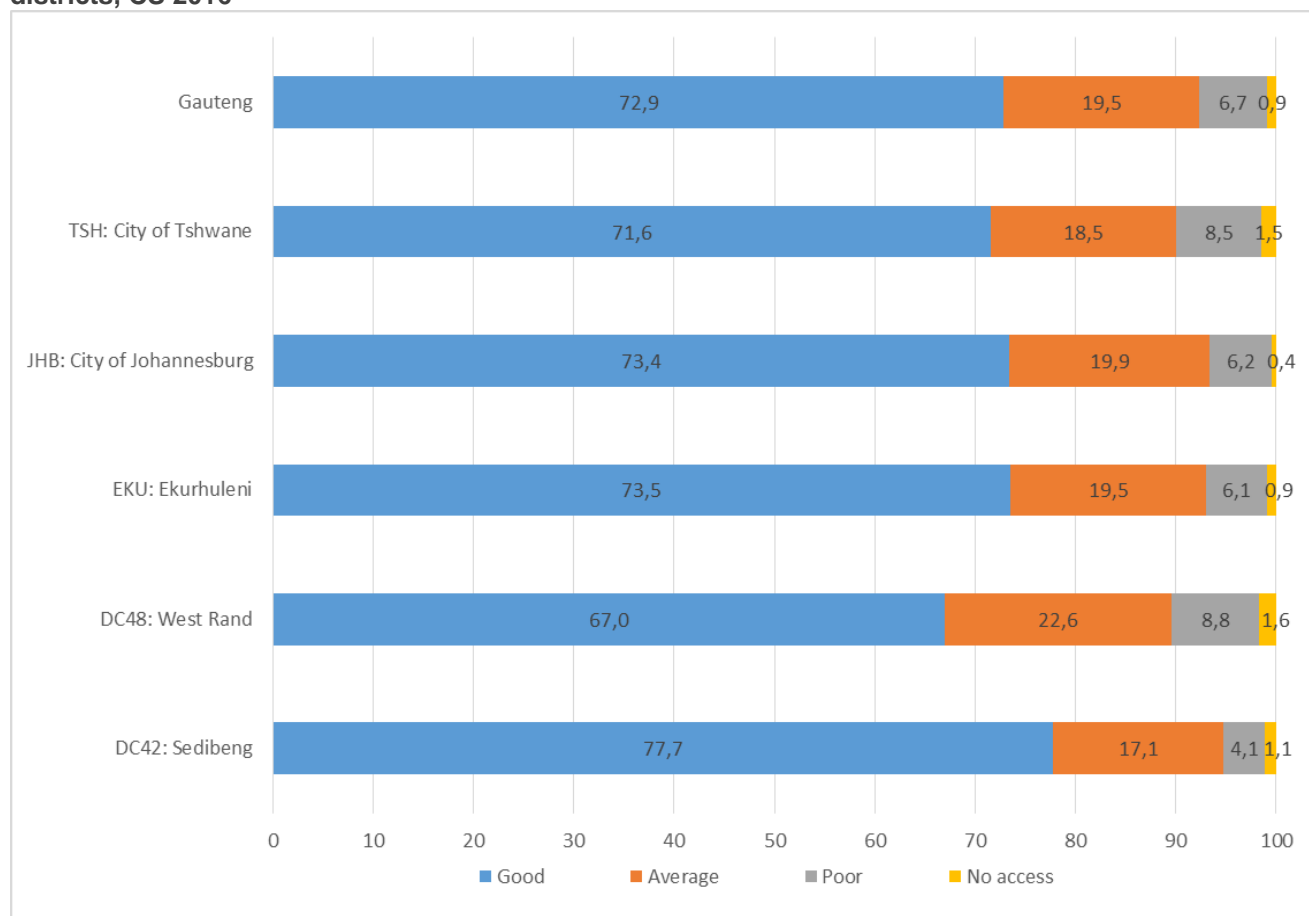


Figure 8.6 reflects that 61,2% of Gauteng households perceive that the overall quality of refuse removal in the province is good, 20,6% rate the overall quality as average while 14,4% consider it to be poor. Only 3,8% indicated that they do not have access to refuse removal. The highest proportion of those satisfied with the overall quality of refuse removal, which is also higher than the provincial average, is observed in Ekurhuleni metropolitan municipality (71,4%). City of Johannesburg show higher proportions in both the households that rate the overall quality of refuse removal as average (25,1%) and those that rate it as poor (25,7%). West Rand district displays the highest proportion (7,8%) of those without refuse removal.

Figure 8.6: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of refuse removal services by districts, CS 2016

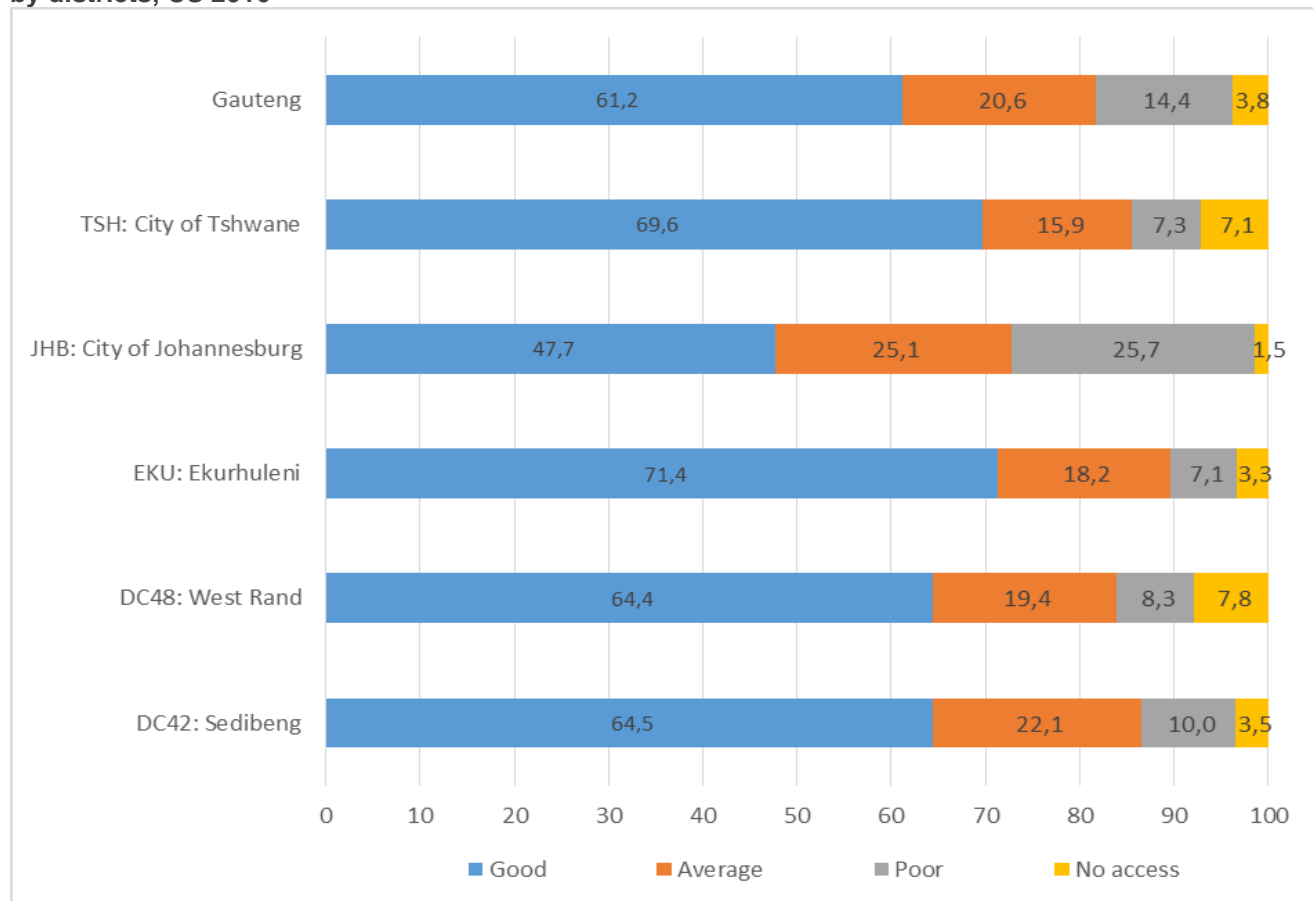


Figure 8.7 reflects that 59,4% of Gauteng households perceive that the overall quality of electricity in the province is good, 23,1% rate the quality as average while 10,1% consider it to be poor. Only 7,4% of Gauteng households indicated that they do not have access to electricity. The highest proportion of those satisfied with the overall quality of electricity, which is also higher than the provincial average, is observed in City of Tshwane metropolitan municipality (65,8%). City of Johannesburg metropolitan municipality show higher proportion in both the households that rate the overall quality of electricity as average (26,3%) and those that rate it as poor (12,8%) while West Rand district leads the proportions (11,4%) of those who consider the overall quality to be poor.

Figure 8.7: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of electricity supply services by districts, CS 2016

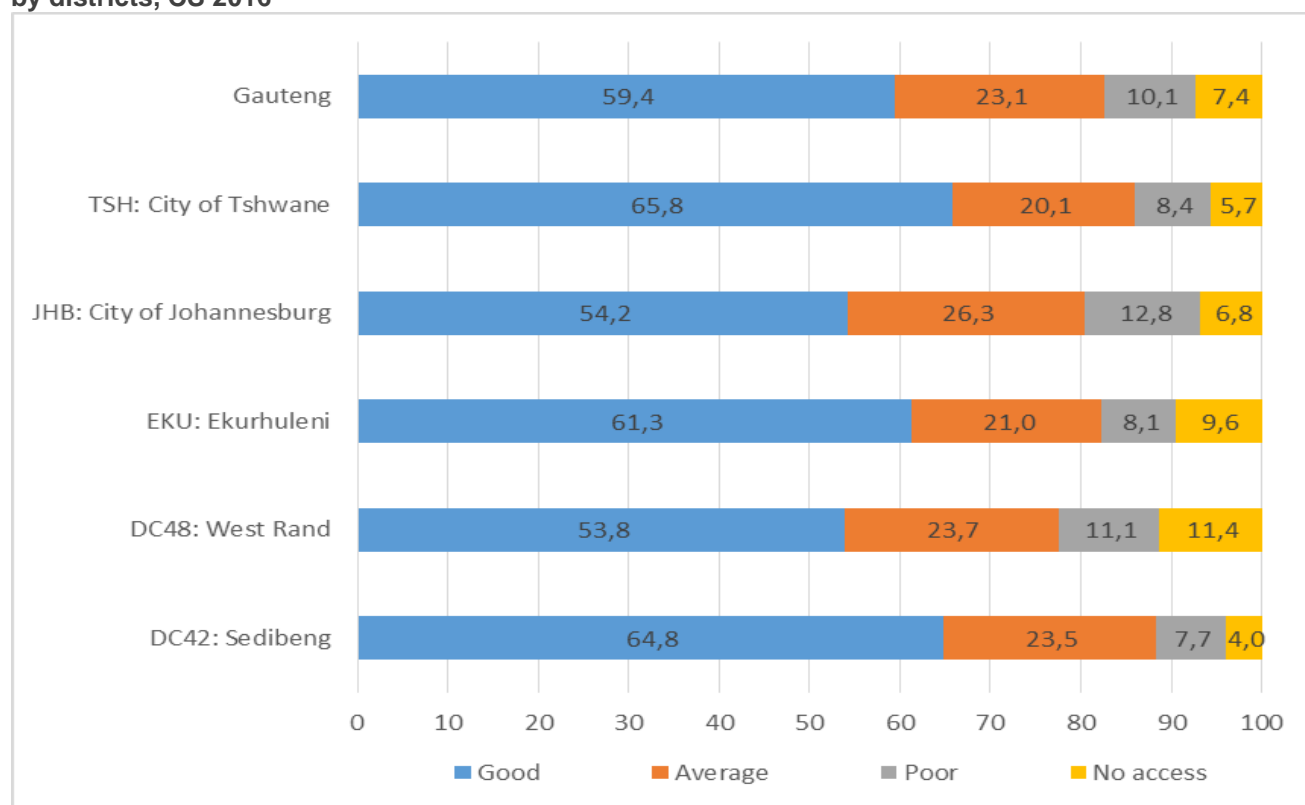


Figure 8.8 shows that 68,1% of Gauteng households perceive that the overall quality of toilet/sanitation in the province is good, 18,0% rate the overall quality as average while 10,9% consider it to be poor. Only 3,1% indicated that they do not have access to toilet/sanitation facilities. The highest proportion of those satisfied with the overall quality of toilet/sanitation, which is also higher than the provincial average, is observed in Sedibeng district municipality (71,9%). West rand district municipality show the highest proportion (20,4%) of households who rate the overall quality of toilet/sanitation as average. City of Tshwane metropolitan municipality show the highest proportion in both the households that consider the quality of toilet/sanitation to be poor (12,3%) and those who reported that they do not have access to toilet/sanitation (5,8%).

Figure 8.8: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of toilet/sanitation services by districts, CS 2016

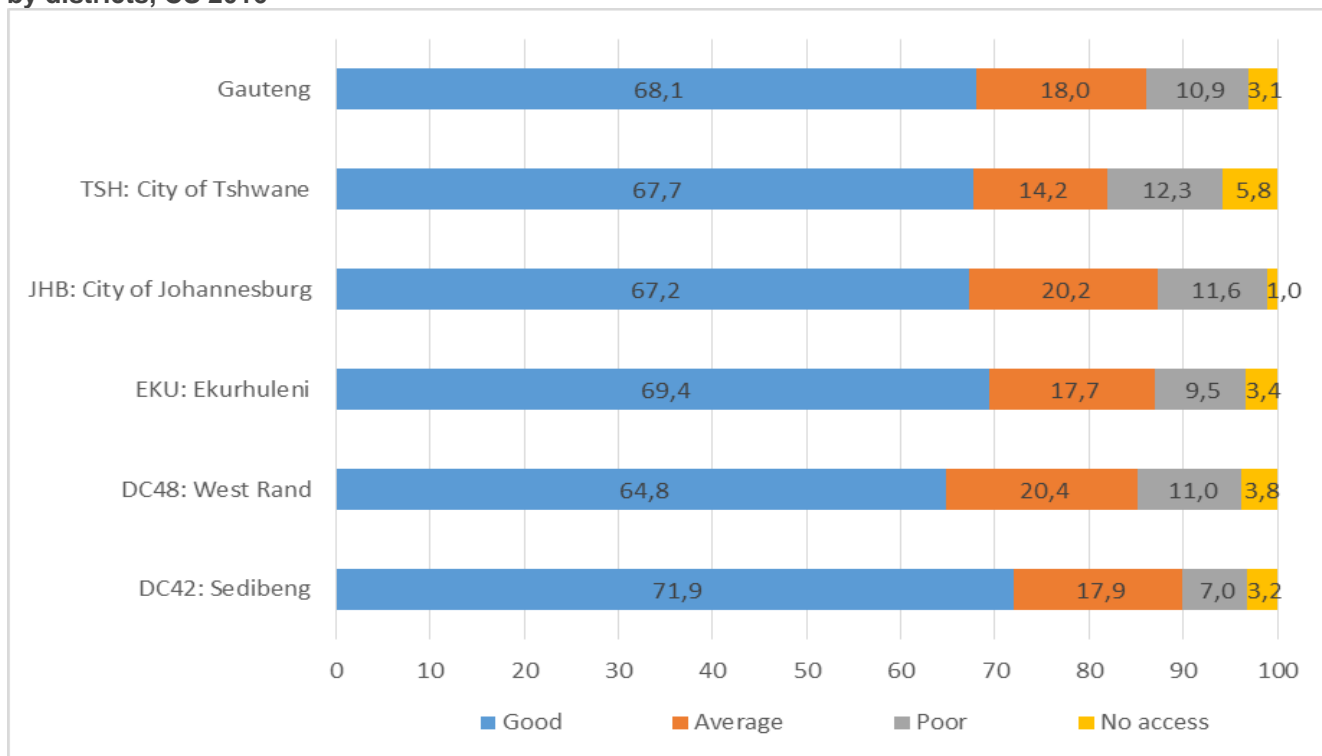


Figure 8.9 displays that 47,8% of Gauteng households perceive that the overall quality of the local public hospitals in the province is good, 26,7% rate the overall quality as average while 18,4% consider it to be poor. Only 7,1% indicated that they do not have access to local public hospital facilities. The highest proportion of those satisfied with the overall quality of local public hospitals, which is also higher than the provincial average, is observed in Sedibeng district (50,7%). West Rand district show the highest proportion (29,1%) of households who rate the overall quality of local public hospitals as average while City of Tshwane and Ekurhuleni metropolitan municipalities show the highest proportion (19,2%) of those who consider the overall quality to be poor. City of Johannesburg displays the highest proportion (7,8%) of those without a local public hospital.

Figure 8.9: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of local public hospital by districts, CS 2016

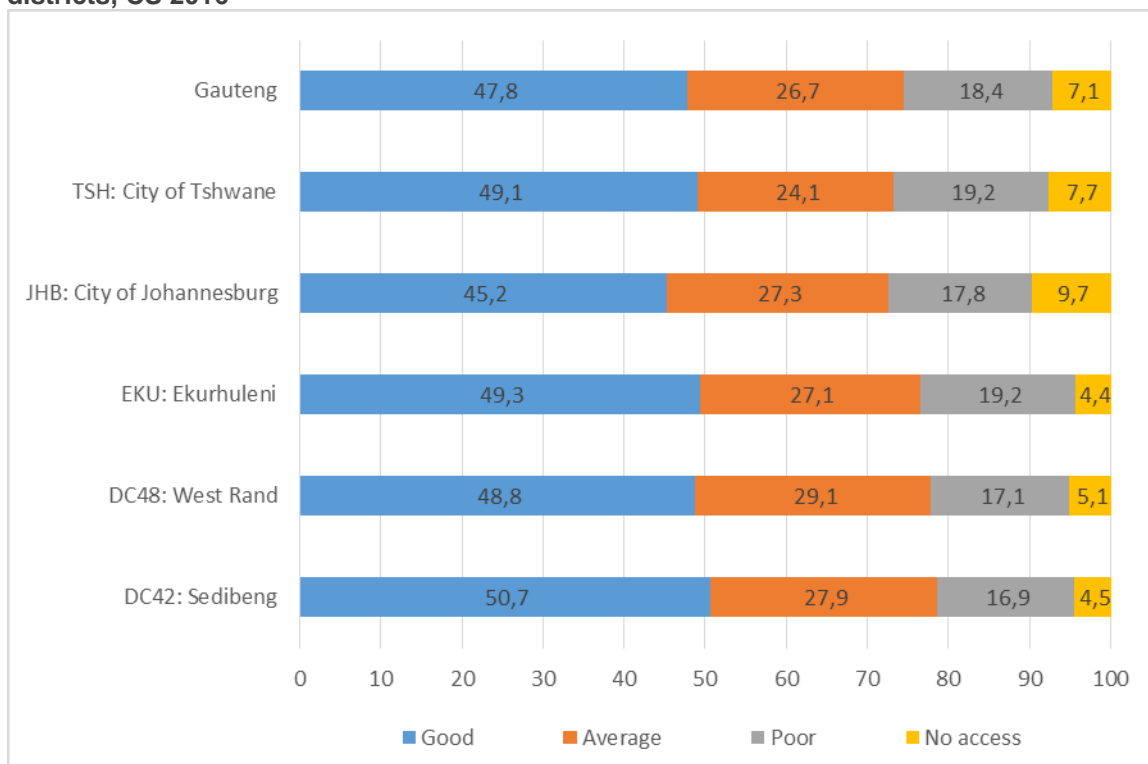


Figure 8.10 displays that 47,7% of Gauteng households rated the quality of the local public clinic in the province as good, 27,7% as average while 20,9% consider it to be poor. Only 3,7% indicated that they do not have access to local public clinic facilities. The highest proportion of those who rated good for the quality of local public clinic were in Ekurhuleni metropolitan municipality (50,2%). West Rand district show the highest proportion (29,3%) of households who rate the overall quality of local public clinic as average while City of Johannesburg metropolitan municipalities show the highest proportion (22,9%) of those who consider the overall quality to be poor. City of Tshwane metropolitan municipality displays the highest proportion (4,7%) of those without a local public hospital.

Figure 8.10: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of public clinic by districts, CS 2016

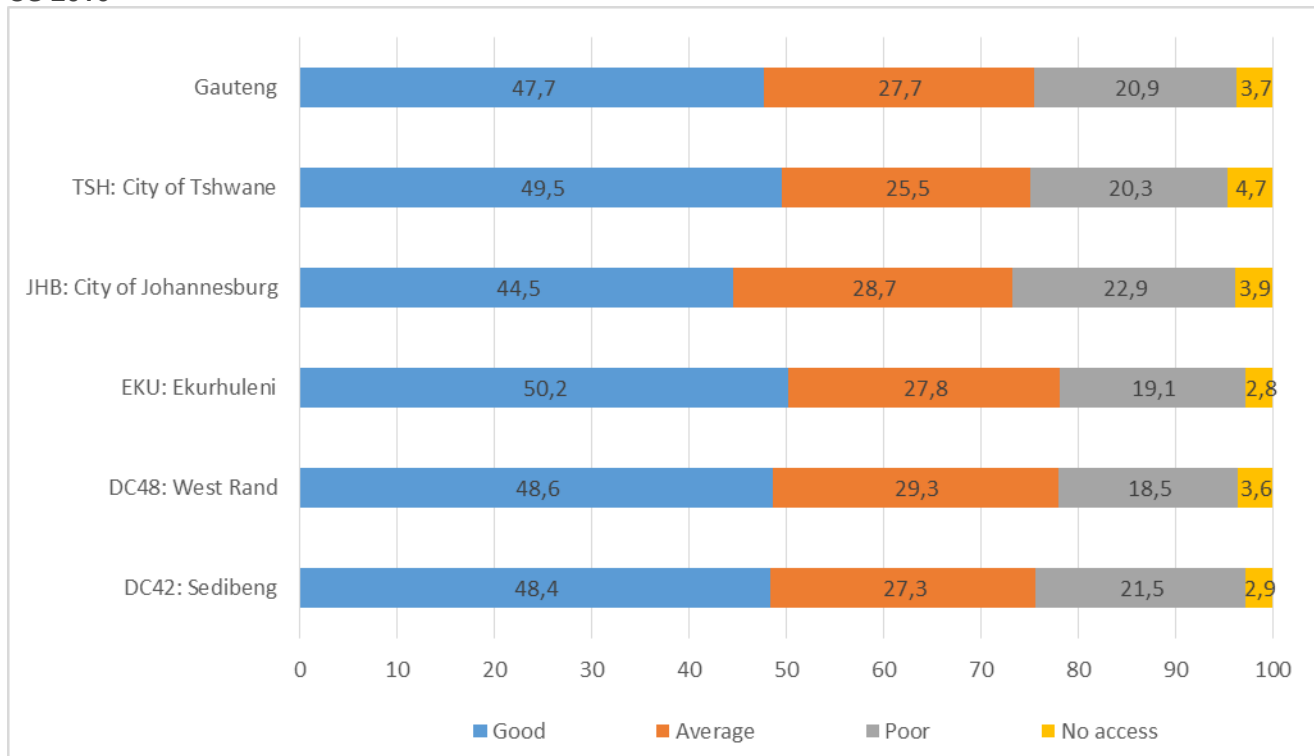


Figure 8.11 displays that 47,2% of Gauteng households rated the overall quality of the local police services in the province as good, 29,8% rated as average while 19,5% rated poor. Only 3,5% indicated that they do not have access to local police services. Those who rated police service as good were 50,1% were in Ekurhuleni which was higher than other districts or metros. While 4,2% of the City of Tshwane households reported that they had no access to the police services. The City of Johannesburg had a higher 22,9% rating for poor local police service compared to other districts or metros.

Figure 8.11: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of local police services by districts, CS 2016

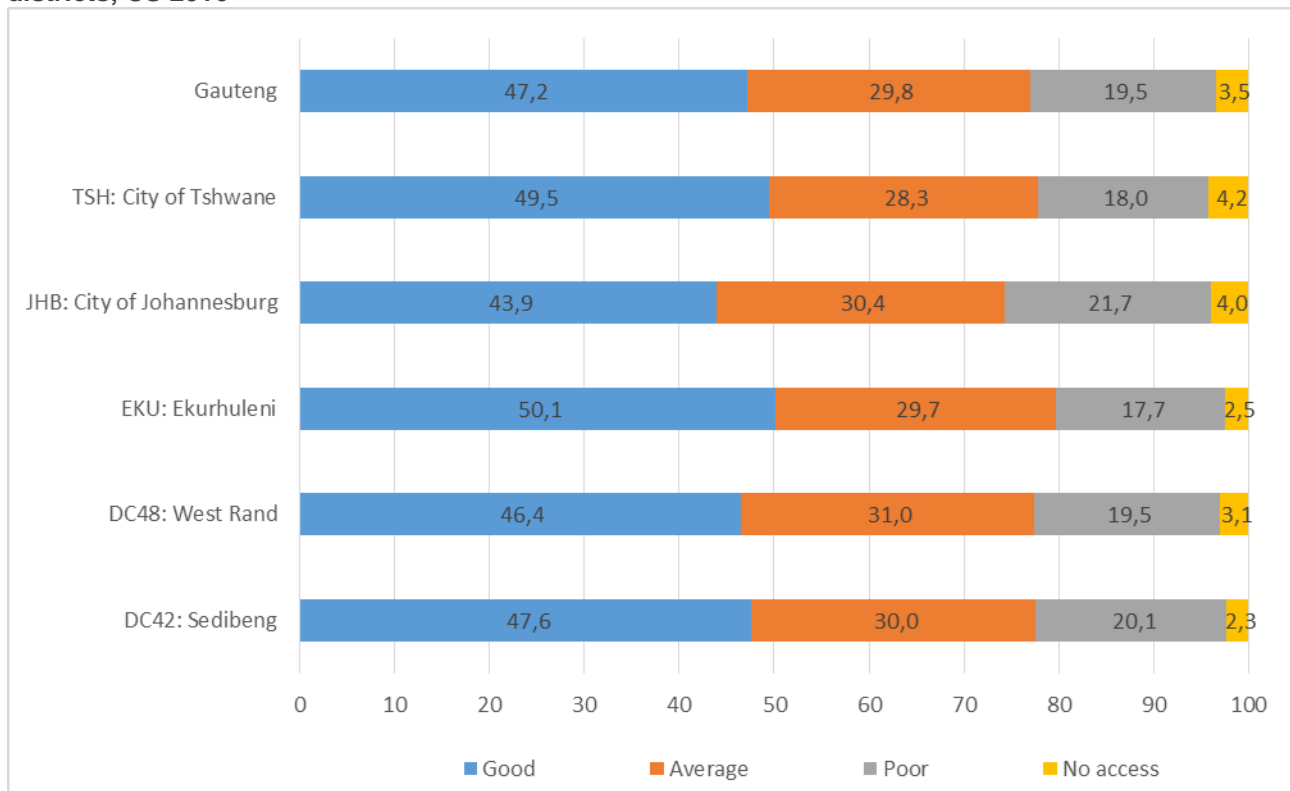
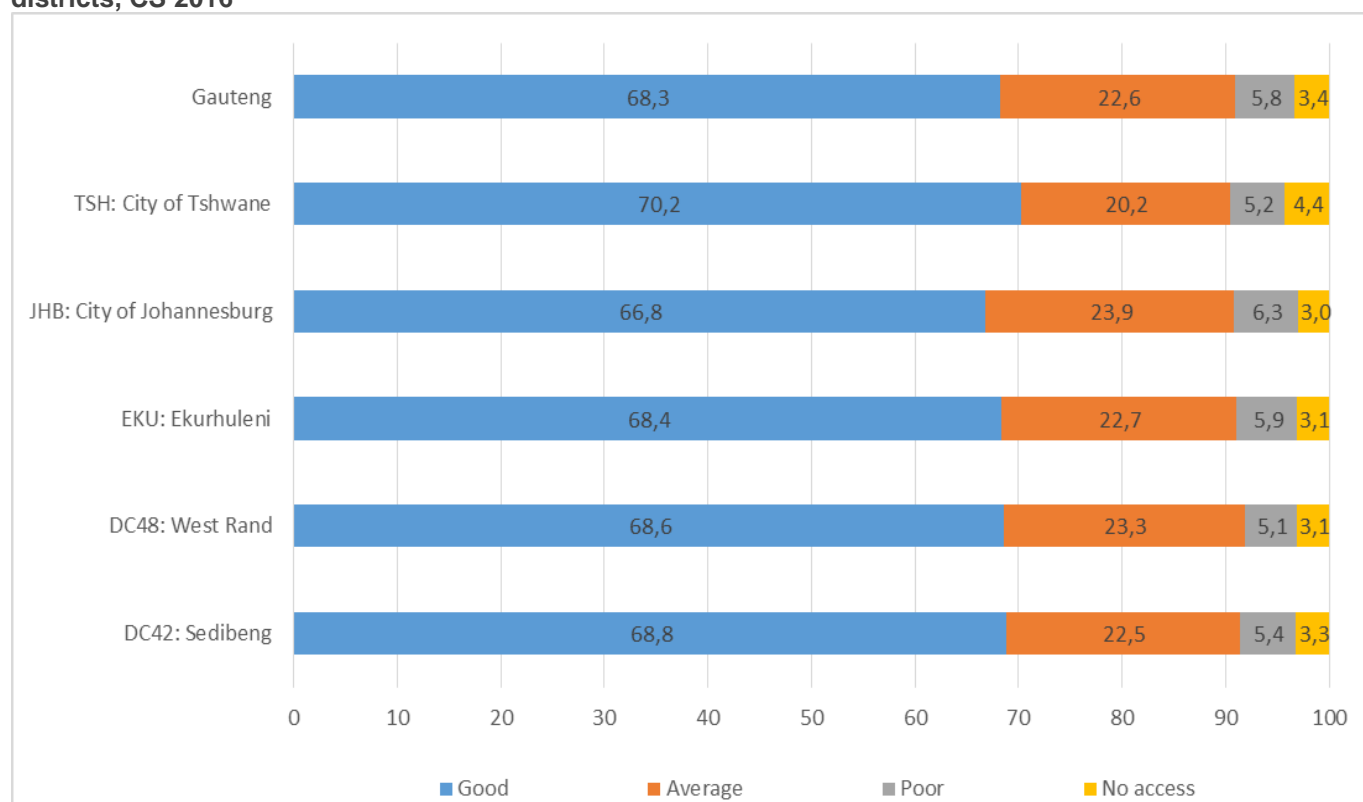


Figure 8.12 displays that 68,3% of Gauteng households rated their local public school as good, 22,6% rated as average while 5,8% consider it to be poor. A higher rating (70,2%) of local public school as being good was noted in the City of Tshwane. For those who rated poor the City of Johannesburg had a higher proportion 6,3% of households compared to other districts or metros. Only 3,4% households in Gauteng indicated that they do not have access to the local public school.

Figure 8.12: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of public school by districts, CS 2016



Chapter 9: Mortality

Mortality statistics play a vital role in development planning as they provide indicators of the general welfare of a national population. This chapter gives an overview of the reported deaths in the province and their distribution.

9.1 Household deaths

Table 9.1 shows the distribution of households by whether death occurred or not in the 12 months preceding the Community Survey 2016. The results show that about 428 983 of the households in South Africa reported that death occurred. KwaZulu-Natal province recorded the highest number of households where deaths occurred (87 778) followed by Gauteng with (84 299) and Eastern Cape (66 596).

Table 9.1 Table 10.2: Distribution of households by whether death occurred in the last 12 months, CS 2016_by province

Province	Yes	No	Total
Western Cape	33 212	1 900 665	1 933 876
Eastern Cape	66 596	1 706 798	1 773 395
Northern Cape	12 139	341 570	353 709
Free State	28 307	918 332	946 638
KwaZulu-Natal	87 778	2 788 065	2 875 843
North West	40 201	1 208 565	1 248 766
Gauteng	84 299	4 866 838	4 951 137
Mpumalanga	34 827	1 204 034	1 238 861
Limpopo	41 623	1 559 460	1 601 083
South Africa	428 983	16 494 326	16 923 309

Table 9.2 provides a distribution of households by whether death occurred or not in the 12 months preceding the Community Survey 2016. The results show that about 428 983 of the households in South Africa reported that death occurred. KwaZulu-Natal recorded the highest number of households where deaths occurred (82 231 for 1 death and 5 546 for 2+ deaths) followed by Gauteng with (79 427 for 1 death and 4 872 for 2+ deaths) and Eastern Cape (62 870 for 1 death and 3 726 for 2+ deaths).

Table 9.2 Distribution of households by whether death occurred in the last 12 months, by Province, CS 2016 (no. of deaths)

Province	1 death	2+ deaths	Total
Western Cape	31 964	1 248	33 212
Eastern Cape	62 870	3 726	66 596
Northern Cape	11 515	624	12 139
Free State	26 959	1 348	28 307
KwaZulu-Natal	82 231	5 546	87 778
North West	37 848	2 353	40 201
Gauteng	79 427	4 872	84 299
Mpumalanga	32 753	2 074	34 827
Limpopo	39 653	1 970	41 623
South Africa	405 221	23 762	428 983

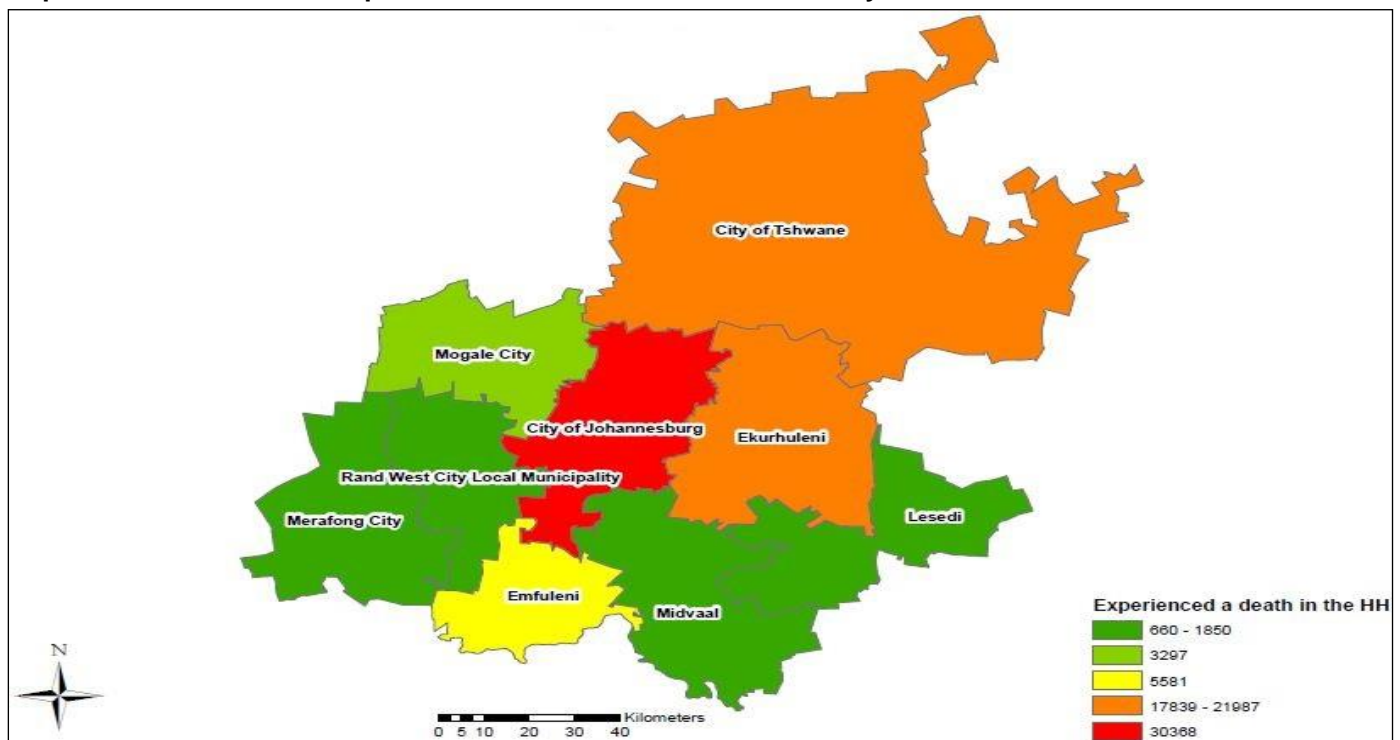
Table 9.3 shows the distribution of households by whether death occurred or not in the 12 months preceding the Community Survey 2016. The results show that about 84 299 of the households in the

province reported that death occurred. In City of Johannesburg 30 368 households reported that deaths occurred followed by Ekurhuleni with 21 987 and City of Tshwane (17 839). For local municipalities, Emfuleni had a higher number 5 581 of death occurrence compared to other local municipalities.

Table 9.3: Distribution of households by whether death occurred in the last 12 months, by district and local municipality, CS 2016

District/Local municipality	Yes	No	Total
DC42: Sedibeng	7 443	323 384	330 828
GT422 : Midvaal	660	37 385	38 046
GT421 : Emfuleni	5 581	247 908	253 488
GT423 : Lesedi	1 202	38 091	39 294
DC48: West Rand	6 661	323 911	330 572
GT481 : Mogale City	3 297	143 857	147 153
GT484 : Merafong City	1 514	78 320	79 834
GT485 : Rand West City	1 850	101 734	103 584
EKU: Ekurhuleni	21 987	1 277 503	1 299 490
JHB: City of Johannesburg	30 368	1 823 003	1 853 371
TSH: City of Tshwane	17 839	1 119 038	1 136 877
Gauteng	84 299	4 866 838	4 951 137

Map 9.1: Households that experienced death in the last 12 months by district



9.2 Demographic differentials of the deceased

Table 9.4 below show the differentials of the deceased by age groups. The highest number (14 005) of deaths are noted between age groups (60-69), followed by 13 486 deaths (50-59) and 2 059 deaths (10-19). City of Johannesburg recorded the highest number (4 973) of deaths at age group (50-59) and 4 924 at (40-49) age group. It is then followed by Ekurhuleni and City of Tshwane. The analysis shows that in all the districts except City of Johannesburg, the highest number of deaths is at age group (60-69) followed by (50-59) and lowest is at age group (10-19). Generally, the province had a higher number of deaths among males compared to females with some noticeable differentials in certain age groups and districts.

Table 9.4: Distribution of deaths by district, age group and sex in Gauteng - CS 2016

Province/District	Age group	Male	Female	Total
DC42: Sedibeng	0 - 9	311	281	592
	10 - 19	63	88	151
	20 - 29	343	394	737
	30 - 39	470	450	920
	40 - 49	452	695	1 147
	50 - 59	576	566	1 141
	60 - 69	689	698	1 388
	70 - 79	728	315	1 042
	80+	227	492	718
DC48: West Rand	0 - 9	420	327	747
	10 - 19	133	38	171
	20 - 29	301	242	543
	30 - 39	416	441	857
	40 - 49	429	568	996
	50 - 59	486	548	1 033
	60 - 69	630	529	1 159
	70 - 79	259	626	885
	80+	277	476	753
EKU: Ekurhuleni	0 - 9	1324	801	2125
	10 - 19	277	284	561
	20 - 29	991	776	1766
	30 - 39	1510	1338	2848
	40 - 49	1975	1438	3 413
	50 - 59	1795	1742	3 536
	60 - 69	1929	2100	4 029
	70 - 79	1610	1595	3 205
	80+	882	1212	2095
JHB: City of Johannesburg	0 - 9	1688	1362	3051
	10 - 19	521	343	863
	20 - 29	1226	825	2051
	30 - 39	2098	2217	4315
	40 - 49	2795	2129	4 924
	50 - 59	2518	2454	4 973
	60 - 69	2215	2371	4 587
	70 - 79	2070	2236	4 305
	80+	941	1918	2858
TSH: City of Tshwane	0 - 9	1129	863	1991
	10 - 19	105	208	313
	20 - 29	607	705	1312
	30 - 39	1101	983	2084
	40 - 49	1266	1269	2 535
	50 - 59	1650	1152	2 803
	60 - 69	1768	1075	2 844
	70 - 79	1138	1189	2 328
	80+	908	1552	2460
Gauteng	0 - 9	4872	3634	8506
	10 - 19	1098	961	2059
	20 - 29	3467	2942	6409
	30 - 39	5595	5429	11024
	40 - 49	6917	6098	13 016
	50 - 59	7025	6461	13 486
	60 - 69	7232	6773	14 005
	70 - 79	5805	5960	11 766
	80+	3235	5650	8885

Annexure

Table A.1: Population distribution by sex, districts and municipality, Census 2011 & CS 2016

District/Local municipality	Census 2011					CS 2016				
	Male N	%	Female N	%	Total	Male N	%	Female N	%	Total
Sedibeng	455 358	49,7	461 126	50,3	916 484	478 306	50,0	479 222	50,0	957 528
GT422 : Midvaal	49 178	51,6	46 123	48,4	95 301	57 926	51,9	53 685	48,1	111 612
GT421 : Emfuleni	354 862	49,2	366 800	50,8	721 663	361 692	49,3	371 752	50,7	733 445
GT423 : Lesedi	51 317	51,6	48 203	48,4	99 520	58 688	52,2	53 784	47,8	112 472
West Rand	428 175	52,2	392 820	47,8	820 995	434 601	51,8	403 993	48,2	838 594
GT481 : Mogale City	184 981	51,0	177 441	49,0	362 422	195 238	50,9	188 626	49,1	383 864
GT484 : Merafong City	107 157	54,3	90 363	45,7	197 520	101 150	53,6	87 693	46,4	188 843
GT485 : Rand West City	136 038	52,1	125 016	47,9	261 053	138 213	52,0	127 674	48,0	265 887
Ekurhuleni	1 627 724	51,2	1 550 747	48,8	3 178 470	1 736 750	51,4	1 642 354	48,6	3 379 104
City of Johannesburg	2 225 137	50,2	2 209 690	49,8	4 434 827	2 478 191	50,1	2 471 156	49,9	4 949 347
City of Tshwane	1 453 483	49,8	1 468 005	50,2	2 921 488	1 625 421	49,6	1 649 731	50,4	3 275 152
Gauteng	6 189 875	50,4	6 082 388	49,6	12 272 263	6 753 269	50,4	6 646 455	49,6	13 399 724

Table A.2: Population size by district, municipality and five-year age groups, CS 2016

Age groups	DC42: Sedibeng	GT422 : Midvaal	GT421 : Emfuleni	GT423 : Lesedi	DC48: West Rand	GT481 : Mogale City	GT484 : Merafong City	GT485 : Rand West City	EKU: Ekurhuleni	JHB: City of Johannesburg	TSH: City of Tshwane	Gauteng
00-04	85 622	8 325	68 203	9 095	72 298	32 827	16 427	23 045	286 584	480 986	316 549	1 242 040
05-09	82 662	9 292	62 565	10 806	62 780	27 814	14 389	20 577	252 921	416 552	279 464	1 094 379
10-14	75 348	8 144	58 034	9 170	58 577	26 028	13 190	19 359	227 289	373 718	244 857	979 790
15-19	77 377	8 467	60 654	8 256	62 033	28 694	13 404	19 935	228 214	314 421	230 111	912 157
20-24	89 217	9 262	69 573	10 382	73 097	34 347	15 285	23 464	299 954	421 595	308 736	1 192 598
25-29	90 248	10 439	68 729	11 080	80 218	37 502	18 464	24 251	346 003	484 601	324 081	1 325 151
30-34	75 166	8 547	57 621	8 998	67 489	30 443	15 624	21 421	299 835	422 381	288 373	1 153 243
35-39	70 347	8 124	53 254	8 969	75 077	33 302	17 419	24 356	332 482	485 983	280 282	1 244 171
40-44	64 329	7 747	49 152	7 430	65 073	28 523	16 226	20 324	271 136	386 658	233 370	1 020 566
45-49	57 965	7 849	43 741	6 375	61 475	28 799	14 162	18 515	220 389	303 866	199 775	843 470
50-54	49 649	6 482	37 334	5 832	49 213	22 894	11 730	14 589	169 829	241 061	164 176	673 927
55-59	45 967	6 039	34 807	5 121	40 452	17 614	8 534	14 305	136 447	198 542	129 757	551 166
60-64	32 908	3 838	25 465	3 605	27 530	13 310	5 513	8 706	101 492	152 817	100 111	414 857
65-69	25 759	3 582	19 169	3 008	18 136	9 414	3 377	5 345	92 239	112 183	71 230	319 548
70-74	17 678	2 907	12 444	2 327	11 812	5 684	2 625	3 503	58 927	77 945	51 305	217 667
75-79	9 239	1 462	6 739	1 039	7 414	3 698	1 457	2 258	30 671	41 162	29 041	117 528
80-84	4 899	673	3 707	520	3 654	1 650	725	1 279	14 276	19 621	13 906	56 355
85+	3 147	435	2 255	458	2 265	1 321	290	654	10 418	15 255	10 027	41 113
Total	957 528	111 612	733 445	112 472	838 594	383 864	188 843	265 887	3 379 104	4 949 347	3 275 152	13 399 724

Table A.3: Population share by district, municipality and five-year age groups, CS 2016

Age groups	DC42: Sedibeng	GT422 : Midvaal	GT421 : Emfuleni	GT423 : Lesedi	DC48: West Rand	GT481 : Mogale City	GT484 : Merafong City	GT485 : Rand West City	EKU: Ekurhuleni	JHB: City of Johannesburg	TSH: City of Tshwane	Gauteng
00-04	8,9	7,5	9,3	8,1	8,6	8,6	8,7	8,7	8,5	9,7	9,7	9,3
05-09	8,6	8,3	8,5	9,6	7,5	7,2	7,6	7,7	7,5	8,4	8,5	8,2
10-14	7,9	7,3	7,9	8,2	7,0	6,8	7,0	7,3	6,7	7,6	7,5	7,3
15-19	8,1	7,6	8,3	7,3	7,4	7,5	7,1	7,5	6,8	6,4	7,0	6,8
20-24	9,3	8,3	9,5	9,2	8,7	8,9	8,1	8,8	8,9	8,5	9,4	8,9
25-29	9,4	9,4	9,4	9,9	9,6	9,8	9,8	9,1	10,2	9,8	9,9	9,9
30-34	7,9	7,7	7,9	8,0	8,0	7,9	8,3	8,1	8,9	8,5	8,8	8,6
35-39	7,3	7,3	7,3	8,0	9,0	8,7	9,2	9,2	9,8	9,8	8,6	9,3
40-44	6,7	6,9	6,7	6,6	7,8	7,4	8,6	7,6	8,0	7,8	7,1	7,6
45-49	6,1	7,0	6,0	5,7	7,3	7,5	7,5	7,0	6,5	6,1	6,1	6,3
50-54	5,2	5,8	5,1	5,2	5,9	6,0	6,2	5,5	5,0	4,9	5,0	5,0
55-59	4,8	5,4	4,7	4,6	4,8	4,6	4,5	5,4	4,0	4,0	4,0	4,1
60-64	3,4	3,4	3,5	3,2	3,3	3,5	2,9	3,3	3,0	3,1	3,1	3,1
65-69	2,7	3,2	2,6	2,7	2,2	2,5	1,8	2,0	2,7	2,3	2,2	2,4
70-74	1,8	2,6	1,7	2,1	1,4	1,5	1,4	1,3	1,7	1,6	1,6	1,6
75-79	1,0	1,3	0,9	0,9	0,9	1,0	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,8	0,9	0,9
80-84	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4
85+	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table A. 4: Reasons for moving from previous residence, CS 2016

Main reasons for moving to the current place	Number											
	Gauteng	DC42: Sedibeng	GT422 : Midvaal	GT421 : Emfuleni	GT423 : Lesedi	DC48: West Rand	GT481 : Mogaale City	GT484 : Merafong City	GT485 : Rand West City	EKU:	JHB	TSH
Divorce/Separation	24 140	1 515	230	1 149	136	1 294	790	317	186	5 458	7 617	8 256
Education(e.g. studying; schooling; training)	130 139	6 053	447	5 190	415	7 166	3 167	1 923	2 077	20 651	43 444	52 824
For better municipal services	35 240	689	177	453	58	3 319	896	1 725	699	8 461	11 885	10 886
Health(e.g poor/ill health)	10 011	1 147	49	913	185	1 106	316	612	178	2 257	2 952	2 548
High levels of crime	15 389	526	-	377	148	1 044	404	532	108	3 395	6 372	4 053
Job loss/retrenchment/contract ended	17 486	682	126	476	80	1 478	885	406	186	4 111	6 239	4 975
Job transfer/take up new job opportunity	117 238	5 655	1 233	2 689	1 734	9 432	3 432	3 011	2 988	23 318	41 131	37 703
Look for paid work	177 971	6 521	1 098	4 494	929	14 275	7 167	3 030	4 078	44 669	70 667	41 839
Moving as a household with a household member (for health	105 437	6 565	313	4 986	1 265	9 433	2 608	4 154	2 671	22 050	35 431	31 958
Moving to live with or be closer to spouse (marriage)	209 295	12 330	1 488	7 907	2 935	14 365	6 386	4 530	3 449	50 020	71 429	61 151
New dwelling for household	373 104	25 103	3 647	18 612	2 844	27 931	12 536	9 536	5 859	76 426	133 028	110 617
Other business reasons(e.g. expansion of business)	12 670	515	83	337	96	791	403	206	181	2 612	4 520	4 232
Political instability/religious conflict/persecution	3 683	168	0	152	16	237	185	0	52	718	1 190	1 371
Retirement	7 013	547	92	338	118	513	392	68	53	1 558	1 526	2 869
Start a business	6 083	374	5	257	112	411	221	56	134	1 614	1 725	1 960
Other	68 226	4 753	598	3 185	969	4 410	2 499	1 139	773	14 603	28 907	15 552
Total	1 313 123	73 142	9 586	51 514	12 042	97 203	42 287	31 243	23 673	281 922	468 061	392 794

Table A.5: Percentage for the reasons for moving from previous residence , CS 2016

Main reasons for moving to the current place	Gauteng	DC42: Sedibeng	GT422 : Midvaal	GT421 : Emfuleni	GT423 : Lesedi	DC48: West Rand	GT481 : Mogale City	GT484 : Merafong City	GT485 : Rand West City	EKU:	JHB:	TSH:
Divorce/Separation	1,8	2,1	2,4	2,2	1,1	1,3	1,9	1	0,8	1,9	1,6	2,1
Education(e.g.studying; schooling; training)	9,9	8,3	4,7	10,1	3,4	7,4	7,5	6,2	8,8	7,3	9,3	13,4
For better municipal services	2,7	0,9	1,9	0,9	0,5	3,4	2,1	5,5	3	3	2,5	2,8
Health(e.g poor/ill health)	0,8	1,6	0,5	1,8	1,5	1,1	0,7	2	0,8	0,8	0,6	0,6
High levels of crime	1,2	0,7	-	0,7	1,2	1,1	1	1,7	0,5	1,2	1,4	1
Job loss/retrenchment/contract ended	1,3	0,9	1,3	0,9	0,7	1,5	2,1	1,3	0,8	1,5	1,3	1,3
Job transfer/take up new job opportunity	8,9	7,7	12,9	5,2	14,4	9,7	8,1	9,6	12,6	8,3	8,8	9,6
Look for paid work	13,6	8,9	11,5	8,7	7,7	14,7	16,9	9,7	17,2	15,8	15,1	10,7
Moving as a household with a household member (for health	8	9	3,3	9,7	10,5	9,7	6,2	13,3	11,3	7,8	7,6	8,1
Moving to live with or be closer to spouse (marriage)	15,9	16,9	15,5	15,3	24,4	14,8	15,1	14,5	14,6	17,7	15,3	15,6
New dwelling for household	28,4	34,3	38	36,1	23,6	28,7	29,6	30,5	24,7	27,1	28,4	28,2
Other business reasons(e.g. expansion of business)	1	0,7	0,9	0,7	0,8	0,8	1	0,7	0,8	0,9	1	1,1
Political instability/religious conflict/persecution	0,3	0,2	0	0,3	0,1	0,2	0,4	0	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3
Retirement	0,5	0,7	1	0,7	1	0,5	0,9	0,2	0,2	0,6	0,3	0,7
Start a business	0,5	0,5	0,1	0,5	0,9	0,4	0,5	0,2	0,6	0,6	0,4	0,5
Other	5,2	6,5	6,2	6,2	8	4,5	5,9	3,6	3,3	5,2	6,2	4

Table A.6: Attendance of population aged 0-4 years who were attending an educational institution by districts, municipality, CS 2016

District and local municipality	Attending						Not Attending					
	0	1	2	3	4	Totals	0	1	2	3	4	Totals
Gauteng	16 805	62 514	114 057	154 410	186 253	534 039	230 122	195 693	138 860	90 319	51 651	706 645
DC42: Sedibeng	1 234	6 015	9 920	13 270	14 844	45 283	14 777	11 504	7 099	3 809	3 082	40 271
GT422 : Midvaal	40	611	792	1 316	1 244	4 003	1 541	1 215	696	424	446	4 322
GT421 : Emfuleni	945	4 757	8 029	10 475	12 167	36 373	11 760	9 231	5 644	2 944	2 198	31 777
GT423 : Lesedi	249	648	1 099	1 480	1 433	4 909	1 475	1 058	759	441	438	4 171
DC48: West Rand	626	3 109	6 038	9 570	10 597	29 940	12 327	11 985	8 599	5 943	3 411	42 265
GT481 : Mogale City	412	1 601	3 000	4 412	4 709	14 134	5 518	5 328	3 513	2 955	1 306	18 620
GT484 : Merafong City	75	429	1 099	2 305	2 570	6 478	2 919	2 830	2 263	1 124	813	9 949
GT485 : Rand West City	138	1 080	1 939	2 853	3 317	9 327	3 890	3 827	2 823	1 864	1 293	13 697
EKU: Ekurhuleni	4 178	13 916	25 913	34 170	41 816	119 993	52 454	45 296	32 441	23 069	13 044	166 304
JHB: City of Johannesburg	6 046	23 503	44 106	58 446	71 228	203 329	89 684	77 665	55 962	34 494	19 183	276 988
TSH: City of Tshwane	4 722	15 970	28 081	38 954	47 769	135 496	60 881	49 243	34 759	23 004	12 931	180 818

Excludes Do not know and unspecified

Table A.7: Percentage of persons aged 0-4 years who were attending an educational institution by districts, municipality, CS 2016

District and local municipality	0		1		2		3		4	
	Attending	Not attending	Attending	Not attending	Attending	Not attending	Attending	Not attending	Attending	Not attending
DC42: Sedibeng	7,7	92,3	34,3	65,7	58,3	41,7	77,7	22,3	82,8	17,2
GT422 : Midvaal	2,5	97,5	33,5	66,5	53,2	46,8	75,6	24,4	73,6	26,4
GT421 : Emfuleni	7,4	92,6	34,0	66,0	58,7	41,3	78,1	21,9	84,7	15,3
GT423 : Lesedi	14,4	85,6	38,0	62,0	59,1	40,9	77,0	23,0	76,6	23,4
DC48: West Rand	4,8	95,2	20,6	79,4	41,3	58,7	61,7	38,3	75,6	24,4
GT481 : Mogale City	6,9	93,1	23,1	76,9	46,1	53,9	59,9	40,1	78,3	21,7
GT484 : Merafong City	2,5	97,5	13,2	86,8	32,7	67,3	67,2	32,8	76,0	24,0
GT485 : Rand West City	3,4	96,6	22,0	78,0	40,7	59,3	60,5	39,5	72,0	28,0
EKU: Ekurhuleni	7,4	92,6	23,5	76,5	44,4	55,6	59,7	40,3	76,2	23,8
JHB: City of Johannesburg	6,3	93,7	23,2	76,8	44,1	55,9	62,9	37,1	78,8	21,2
TSH: City of Tshwane	7,2	92,8	24,5	75,5	44,7	55,3	62,9	37,1	78,7	21,3
Gauteng	6,8	93,2	24,2	75,8	45,1	54,9	63,1	36,9	78,3	21,7

Table A.8: Distribution of persons aged 5-24 years attending at an educational institution by type of educational institution, CS 2016

District and local municipality	No schooling	Incomplete primary education	Primary education	Incomplete secondary education	Secondary education	Certificate	Diploma	Bachelor's degree	Honours\master\doctoral degree
DC42: Sedibeng	5 941	131 806	11 973	103 468	57 988	4 743	2 174	1 971	1 427
GT422 : Midvaal	711	14 426	1 731	10 739	6 222	279	167	272	89
GT421 : Emfuleni	4 519	100 845	8 763	79 242	46 709	4 187	1 682	1 575	1 240
GT423 : Lesedi	711	16 535	1 479	13 487	5 056	278	324	124	98
DC48: West Rand	5 103	103 100	11 284	82 689	44 627	3 364	1 004	1 636	514
GT481 : Mogale City	2 240	45 391	4 856	36 872	22 347	1 912	375	1 038	365
GT484 : Merafong City	1 118	23 912	2 733	19 345	7 352	661	265	288	88
GT485 : Rand West City	1 745	33 797	3 695	26 472	14 928	792	363	309	62
EKU: Ekurhuleni	21 170	400 891	38 991	309 337	199 574	12 034	6 871	7 314	3 728
JHB: City of Johannesburg	33 451	651 556	62 488	425 077	294 962	13 108	9 206	15 173	7 875
TSH: City of Tshwane	25 935	434 968	43 611	289 404	219 423	11 386	9 156	14 912	6 036
Gauteng	91 600	1 722 320	168 347	1 209 975	816 575	44 636	28 411	41 005	19 580

Table A.9a: Highest level of education attained by persons aged 20 years and older for males, CS 2016

District and local municipality	No schooling	Incomplete primary education	Primary education	Incomplete secondary education	Secondary education	Certificate	Diploma	Bachelor's degree	Honours/Master/Doctoral degree	Other	Do not know	Unspecified
DC42: Sedibeng	13 070	25 494	9 377	107 431	114 690	10 721	9 529	9 906	8 086	2 044	7 844	61
GT422 : Midvaal	1 777	2 764	1 366	12 027	15 525	1 636	1 464	1 973	1 029	632	704	47
GT421 : Emfuleni	9 276	19 240	6 639	81 173	86 421	8 225	6 623	7 003	6 060	1 292	6 028	14
GT423 : Lesedi	2 017	3 490	1 373	14 231	12 743	860	1 442	930	998	119	1 112	0
DC48: West Rand	12 228	30 741	13 836	107 259	104 824	8 750	5 577	8 841	6 814	1 346	8 232	64
GT481 : Mogale City	5 323	10 980	5 465	45 148	49 451	4 360	2 736	5 788	4 783	690	3 590	50
GT484 : Merafong City	3 034	8 479	3 851	27 292	21 046	2 361	1 201	1 589	1 140	275	2 351	0
GT485 : Rand West City	3 871	11 282	4 520	34 819	34 327	2 028	1 640	1 464	891	381	2 291	15
EKU: Ekurhuleni	49 247	84 755	39 646	403 500	477 856	37 020	32 498	44 903	32 051	5 311	31 321	123
JHB: City of Johannesburg	57 960	99 224	54 402	527 154	645 384	41 372	43 700	88 255	73 227	11 822	44 133	280
TSH: City of Tshwane Gauteng	44 747 177 252	60 720 300 934	29 258 146 519	296 822 1 442 167	415 621 1 758 374	33 209 131 071	42 064 133 367	70 733 222 637	62 318 182 497	7 370 27 892	28 480 120 011	75 603

Table A. 9b: Percentage of the highest level of education attained by persons aged 20 years and older for males, CS 2016

District and local municipality	No schooling	Incomplete primary education	Primary education	Incomplete secondary education	Secondary education	Certificate	Diploma	Bachelor's degree	Honours/Master/Doctoral degree
DC42: Sedibeng	4,2	8,3	3,0	34,8	37,2	3,5	3,1	3,2	2,6
GT422 : Midvaal	4,5	7,0	3,5	30,4	39,2	4,1	3,7	5,0	2,6
GT421 : Emfuleni	4,0	8,3	2,9	35,2	37,5	3,6	2,9	3,0	2,6
GT423 : Lesedi	5,3	9,2	3,6	37,4	33,5	2,3	3,8	2,4	2,6
DC48: West Rand	4,1	10,3	4,6	35,9	35,1	2,9	1,9	3,0	2,3
GT481 : Mogale City	4,0	8,2	4,1	33,7	36,9	3,3	2,0	4,3	3,6
GT484 : Merafong City	4,3	12,1	5,5	39,0	30,1	3,4	1,7	2,3	1,6
GT485 : Rand West City	4,1	11,9	4,8	36,7	36,2	2,1	1,7	1,5	0,9
EKU: Ekurhuleni	4,1	7,1	3,3	33,6	39,8	3,1	2,7	3,7	2,7
JHB: City of Johannesburg	3,6	6,1	3,3	32,3	39,6	2,5	2,7	5,4	4,5
TSH: City of Tshwane	4,2	5,8	2,8	28,1	39,4	3,1	4,0	6,7	5,9
Gauteng	3,9	6,7	3,3	32,1	39,1	2,9	3,0	5,0	4,1

Table A.10a: Highest level of education attained by persons aged 20 years and older for females, CS 2016

District/local municipalities	No schooling	Incomplete primary education	Primary education	Incomplete secondary education	Secondary education	Certificate	Diploma	Bachelor's degree	Honours/Master/Doctoral degree	Other	Do not know	Unspecified
DC42: Sedibeng	14 080	27 448	10 189	105 758	114 477	9 159	9 884	10 413	8 586	1 831	6 350	93
GT422 : Midvaal	1 317	2 204	1 057	10 843	15 141	644	1 599	1 637	957	432	608	0
GT421 : Emfuleni	10 715	21 674	7 743	82 031	88 105	7 924	7 028	7 807	6 702	1 205	4 988	75
GT423 : Lesedi	2 047	3 570	1 389	12 883	11 231	591	1 257	968	926	194	754	18
DC48: West Rand	9 706	22 241	11 843	99 067	97 177	6 952	6 893	8 680	6 324	1 212	4 129	171
GT481 : Mogale City	3 714	8 367	5 292	43 038	49 155	3 711	3 615	5 793	4 297	728	2 372	55
GT484 : Merafong City	2 420	5 522	2 574	23 928	17 636	1 860	1 273	1 453	1 000	351	797	0
GT485 : Rand West City	3 572	8 352	3 977	32 101	30 386	1 381	2 004	1 434	1 026	133	960	116
EKU: Ekurhuleni	48 896	78 442	36 423	376 405	440 120	31 918	36 010	44 751	25 513	6 179	20 992	215
JHB: City of Johannesburg	57 190	92 315	53 616	529 888	650 086	36 994	53 607	94 767	63 929	12 240	31 690	432
TSH: City of Tshwane	53 547	57 912	27 489	284 874	433 882	32 858	53 853	82 601	58 956	7 282	19 387	113
Gauteng	183 419	278 358	139 560	1 395 991	1 735 742	117 882	160 246	241 211	163 308	28 745	82 548	1 025

Table: A.10b Percentage of the highest level of education attained by persons aged 20 years and older for females, CS 2016

District and local municipality	No schooling	Incomplete primary education	Primary education	Incomplete secondary education	Secondary education	Certificate	Diploma	Bachelor's degree	Honours/Master/Doctoral degree
DC42: Sedibeng	4,5	8,9	3,3	34,1	36,9	3,0	3,2	3,4	2,8
GT422 : Midvaal	3,7	6,2	3,0	30,6	42,8	1,8	4,5	4,6	2,7
GT421 : Emfuleni	4,5	9,0	3,2	34,2	36,8	3,3	2,9	3,3	2,8
GT423 : Lesedi	5,9	10,2	4,0	37,0	32,2	1,7	3,6	2,8	2,7
DC48: West Rand	3,6	8,3	4,4	36,8	36,1	2,6	2,6	3,2	2,4
GT481 : Mogale City	2,9	6,6	4,2	33,9	38,7	2,9	2,8	4,6	3,4
GT484 : Merafong City	4,2	9,6	4,5	41,5	30,6	3,2	2,2	2,5	1,7
GT485 : Rand West City	4,2	9,9	4,7	38,1	36,1	1,6	2,4	1,7	1,2
EKU: Ekurhuleni	4,4	7,0	3,3	33,7	39,3	2,9	3,2	4,0	2,3
JHB: City of Johannesburg	3,5	5,7	3,3	32,5	39,8	2,3	3,3	5,8	3,9
TSH: City of Tshwane	4,9	5,3	2,5	26,2	40,0	3,0	5,0	7,6	5,4
Gauteng	4,2	6,3	3,2	31,6	39,3	2,7	3,6	5,5	3,7

Table A.11a Distribution of population aged 5-24 years who were attending an educational institution, CS 2016

Age	DC42: Sedibeng	GT422 : Midvaal	GT421 : Emfuleni	GT423 : Lesedi	DC48: West Rand	GT481 : Mogale City	GT484 : Merafong City	GT485 : Rand West City	EKU: Ekurhuleni	JHB: City of Johannesburg	TSH: City of Tshwane	Gauteng
5	14 738	1 686	11 011	2 041	11 715	5 030	2 749	3 937	47 337	75 843	51 643	201 277
6	16 052	1 661	12 031	2 360	11 480	5 081	2 611	3 788	49 246	83 027	54 355	214 160
7	16 909	1 824	12 872	2 212	12 858	5 687	3 153	4 018	49 075	79 182	56 200	214 224
8	16 051	1 922	12 185	1 943	11 986	5 391	2 749	3 847	48 383	78 545	52 182	207 147
9	15 821	1 697	12 343	1 781	11 852	5 463	2 632	3 758	48 010	80 611	53 172	209 466
10	16 172	1 755	12 504	1 914	12 041	5 375	2 745	3 920	49 832	82 056	51 949	212 051
11	16 019	1 666	12 430	1 923	11 509	5 202	2 454	3 853	44 894	75 010	49 371	196 803
12	13 429	1 377	10 551	1 501	11 145	5 112	2 390	3 643	42 231	70 016	46 814	183 635
13	13 625	1 599	10 373	1 653	11 561	5 194	2 677	3 691	42 778	67 391	46 529	181 885
14	13 645	1 349	10 366	1 930	10 431	4 221	2 700	3 511	41 263	67 880	42 801	176 021
15	14 834	1 804	11 469	1 561	11 732	5 698	2 561	3 473	43 654	59 476	43 503	173 199
16	13 014	1 219	10 252	1 542	11 508	5 061	2 625	3 823	41 653	59 412	41 951	167 538
17	13 201	1 354	10 239	1 607	10 594	4 901	2 417	3 276	37 660	49 091	37 537	148 083
18	10 741	1 149	8 553	1 039	8 066	3 538	1 624	2 904	32 217	41 872	33 605	126 501
19	9 177	818	7 468	891	6 395	3 280	1 364	1 751	25 812	36 946	29 059	107 389
20	6 895	570	5 792	533	5 528	2 825	1 087	1 616	21 348	30 661	30 523	94 957
21	6 075	707	4 814	554	4 347	2 254	758	1 335	18 630	26 972	27 786	83 811
22	4 596	325	4 010	261	2 882	1 568	561	753	13 890	22 789	21 757	65 914
23	3 205	265	2 746	195	1 961	893	449	619	10 901	17 695	15 665	49 427
24	2 706	56	2 378	272	1 902	1 021	301	580	9 338	13 200	12 146	39 293

Table A.11b: Percentage of persons aged 5-24 years who were attending an educational institution, CS 2016

Age	Gauteng	DC42: Sedibeng	GT422 : Midvaal	GT421 : Emfuleni	GT423 : Lesedi	DC48: West Rand	GT481 : Mogale City	GT484 : Merafong City	GT485 : Rand West City	EKU: Ekurhuleni	JHB: City of Johannesburg	TSH: City of Tshwane
5	90,9	93,1	91,0	94,5	87,4	90,2	90,3	92,3	88,6	90,6	90,4	91,4
6	96,3	96,6	94,0	96,8	97,4	95,3	97,7	94,0	93,2	96,4	96,5	96,2
7	97,0	96,9	95,8	96,5	100,0	96,3	95,7	98,4	95,5	97,7	96,6	97,1
8	97,1	97,2	95,9	97,2	98,3	98,1	98,4	98,7	97,1	97,4	96,9	97,0
9	97,2	97,5	96,1	97,9	95,8	98,1	98,3	99,6	96,9	97,2	97,0	97,3
10	97,5	97,6	95,3	98,0	97,3	96,9	97,0	98,6	95,6	97,3	97,6	97,8
11	97,2	96,2	94,8	96,3	96,5	97,4	96,9	99,0	97,0	97,3	97,2	97,3
12	97,4	96,9	94,4	97,0	98,4	98,4	98,5	99,5	97,6	97,8	97,3	96,9
13	96,7	97,3	97,0	97,1	99,2	95,4	94,4	96,3	96,3	97,3	96,5	96,7
14	96,5	95,7	93,9	96,0	95,6	96,3	96,3	98,3	94,8	96,9	96,4	96,6
15	96,2	95,9	95,7	95,7	97,3	94,8	94,6	97,2	93,4	96,4	96,3	96,3
16	93,3	91,9	90,1	92,6	89,0	90,2	87,9	94,6	90,4	93,8	93,5	93,9
17	85,3	84,4	79,8	84,9	85,2	84,6	86,6	86,8	80,5	85,6	84,9	86,2
18	68,8	68,2	66,8	68,5	67,3	68,0	69,1	66,3	67,7	69,6	67,0	70,9
19	55,3	56,4	45,5	57,5	59,8	51,3	53,7	49,6	48,5	53,7	54,2	59,1
20	43,6	42,4	38,8	44,9	28,0	40,7	42,9	39,4	38,1	39,4	40,9	51,8
21	35,6	34,1	34,0	35,1	27,1	30,9	34,9	26,0	28,3	32,0	33,1	43,4
22	27,8	25,7	18,6	28,7	11,9	20,0	22,8	19,5	16,2	23,9	27,1	34,7
23	19,9	17,5	12,4	19,3	10,1	12,9	13,6	12,8	12,1	17,2	19,6	25,4
24	15,7	14,4	3,1	16,2	11,8	12,2	13,4	9,3	12,3	14,3	14,7	20,1

Table A.12a: Population aged 5-24 years who were not attending an educational institution, CS 2016

Age	DC42: Sedibeng	GT422 : Midvaal	GT421 : Emfuleni	GT423 : Lesedi	DC48: West Rand	GT481 : Mogale City	GT484 : Merafong City	GT485 : Rand West City	EKU: Ekurhuleni	JHB: City of Johannesburg	TSH: City of Tshwane	Gauteng
5	1 099	166	640	293	1 279	539	230	509	4 900	8 098	4 867	20 243
6	562	106	393	63	565	120	166	278	1 839	3 033	2 132	8 130
7	545	80	466	0	498	257	51	190	1 181	2 749	1 652	6 626
8	462	83	345	34	238	85	36	116	1 315	2 478	1 610	6 103
9	411	68	264	79	228	95	11	121	1 392	2 485	1 501	6 017
10	395	86	255	54	388	168	39	181	1 368	2 059	1 163	5 373
11	634	92	472	70	310	167	25	118	1 264	2 129	1 374	5 710
12	428	81	323	24	179	79	13	88	930	1 949	1 481	4 967
13	378	50	315	13	555	311	102	142	1 205	2 444	1 609	6 191
14	609	88	433	88	399	161	46	192	1 314	2 512	1 529	6 364
15	633	81	510	43	642	323	73	245	1 634	2 306	1 671	6 886
16	1 145	134	821	190	1 252	698	150	404	2 764	4 121	2 710	11 992
17	2 436	342	1 815	279	1 923	760	369	794	6 314	8 744	6 025	25 442
18	5 006	572	3 929	505	3 796	1 583	824	1 388	14 075	20 619	13 765	57 261
19	7 101	978	5 523	599	6 073	2 825	1 385	1 863	22 252	31 198	20 113	86 736
20	9 371	899	7 101	1 372	8 049	3 753	1 669	2 626	32 768	44 359	28 379	122 926
21	11 764	1 371	8 906	1 487	9 736	4 204	2 155	3 377	39 659	54 450	36 217	151 825
22	13 305	1 426	9 939	1 940	11 526	5 301	2 318	3 907	44 326	61 419	41 015	171 592
23	15 123	1 876	11 517	1 730	13 196	5 656	3 047	4 493	52 360	72 680	45 929	199 288
24	16 066	1 766	12 261	2 038	13 677	6 622	2 925	4 130	56 165	76 309	48 388	210 606

Table A.12b Percentage of persons aged 5-24 years who were not attending an educational institution, CS 2016

Age	Gauteng	DC42: Sedibeng	GT422 : Midvaal	GT421 : Emfuleni	GT423 : Lesedi	DC48: West Rand	GT481 : Mogale City	GT484 : Merafong City	GT485 : Rand West City	EKU: Ekurhuleni	JHB: City of Johannesburg	TSH: City of Tshwane
5	9,1	6,9	9,0	5,5	12,6	9,8	9,7	7,7	11,4	9,4	9,6	8,6
6	3,7	3,4	6,0	3,2	2,6	4,7	2,3	6,0	6,8	3,6	3,5	3,8
7	3,0	3,1	4,2	3,5	0,0	3,7	4,3	1,6	4,5	2,3	3,4	2,9
8	2,9	2,8	4,1	2,8	1,7	1,9	1,6	1,3	2,9	2,6	3,1	3,0
9	2,8	2,5	3,9	2,1	4,2	1,9	1,7	0,4	3,1	2,8	3,0	2,7
10	2,5	2,4	4,7	2,0	2,7	3,1	3,0	1,4	4,4	2,7	2,4	2,2
11	2,8	3,8	5,2	3,7	3,5	2,6	3,1	1,0	3,0	2,7	2,8	2,7
12	2,6	3,1	5,6	3,0	1,6	1,6	1,5	0,5	2,4	2,2	2,7	3,1
13	3,3	2,7	3,0	2,9	0,8	4,6	5,6	3,7	3,7	2,7	3,5	3,3
14	3,5	4,3	6,1	4,0	4,4	3,7	3,7	1,7	5,2	3,1	3,6	3,4
15	3,8	4,1	4,3	4,3	2,7	5,2	5,4	2,8	6,6	3,6	3,7	3,7
16	6,7	8,1	9,9	7,4	11,0	9,8	12,1	5,4	9,6	6,2	6,5	6,1
17	14,7	15,6	20,2	15,1	14,8	15,4	13,4	13,2	19,5	14,4	15,1	13,8
18	31,2	31,8	33,2	31,5	32,7	32,0	30,9	33,7	32,3	30,4	33,0	29,1
19	44,7	43,6	54,5	42,5	40,2	48,7	46,3	50,4	51,5	46,3	45,8	40,9
20	56,4	57,6	61,2	55,1	72,0	59,3	57,1	60,6	61,9	60,6	59,1	48,2
21	64,4	65,9	66,0	64,9	72,9	69,1	65,1	74,0	71,7	68,0	66,9	56,6
22	72,2	74,3	81,4	71,3	88,1	80,0	77,2	80,5	83,8	76,1	72,9	65,3
23	80,1	82,5	87,6	80,7	89,9	87,1	86,4	87,2	87,9	82,8	80,4	74,6
24	84,3	85,6	96,9	83,8	88,2	87,8	86,6	90,7	87,7	85,7	85,3	79,9

Table A.13: Distribution of households by main source of water for drinking by municipality, CS 2016

District and local municipality	Piped (tap) water inside the dwelling/ house	Piped (tap) water inside yard	Piped water on community stand	Neighbour's tap	Public/communal tap	Borehole in the yard - Borehole outside the yard	Rainwater tank in yard	Water-carrier / tanker	Flowing water/stream / river - Other	Total
DC42: Sedibeng	231 344	75 400	5 888	993	7 059	8 473	286	900	484	330 827
GT422 : Midvaal	23 580	5 759	721	363	3 184	3 479	118	781	60	38 045
GT421 : Emfuleni	185 878	56 368	3 952	589	3 713	2 621	124	34	209	253 488
GT423 : Lesedi	21 886	13 272	1 216	41	162	2 374	44	85	214	39 294
DC48: West Rand	183 435	88 093	25 269	1 044	13 445	14 188	285	3 349	1 465	330 573
GT481 : Mogale City	76 418	46 995	8 167	120	5 713	6 983	57	2 086	614	147 153
GT484 : Merafong City	49 580	20 634	3 141	453	3 681	1 518	102	350	376	79 835
GT485 : Rand West City	57 436	20 464	13 961	472	4 050	5 687	126	913	475	103 584
EKU: Ekurhuleni	734 296	408 076	80 680	6 279	55 320	4 168	441	6 594	3 636	1 299 490
JHB: City of Johannesburg	1 118 029	588 716	74 288	6 565	49 255	9 748	258	3 664	2 849	1 853 372
TSH: City of Tshwane	705 869	312 165	24 875	10 003	19 809	21 546	1 010	36 241	5 358	1 136 876
Gauteng	2 972 973	1 472 450	210 999	24 883	144 888	58 123	2 281	50 748	13 792	4 951 137

Table A.14: Distribution of households by refuse removal by municipality, CS 2016

District and local municipality	Removed by local authority/private company/community members at least once a week	Removed by local authority/private company/community members less often than once a week	Communal refuse dump	Communal container/central collection point	Own refuse dump	Dump or leave rubbish anywhere (no rubbish disposal)	Other	Total
DC42: Sedibeng	287 050	7 323	7 485	1 095	18 053	6 493	3 328	330 828
GT422 : Midvaal	31 543	522	3 101	43	2 323	177	337	38 046
GT421 : Emfuleni	223 440	5 840	3 795	1 052	12 248	5 255	1 859	253 488
GT423 : Lesedi	32 068	961	589	-	3 483	1 061	1 133	39 294
DC48: West Rand	262 292	7 375	10 512	3 594	25 563	19 633	1 603	330 572
GT481 : Mogale City	119 552	3 579	3 553	1 873	10 996	6 978	623	147 153
GT484 : Merafong City	60 008	1 233	2 628	196	5 229	10 178	362	79 834
GT485 : Rand West City	82 732	2 563	4 330	1 526	9 338	2 477	618	103 584
EKU: Ekurhuleni	1 101 989	31 413	43 997	22 007	40 351	51 348	8 386	1 299 490
JHB: City of Johannesburg	1 583 122	65 869	70 115	48 622	30 123	44 955	10 565	1 853 371
TSH: City of Tshwane	902 368	38 807	34 129	20 936	100 469	29 776	10 391	1 136 877
Gauteng	4 136 820	150 787	166 238	96 254	214 560	152 205	34 273	4 951 137

Table A.15: Distribution of households by access to internet services and sex of the head household, CS 2016

District and local municipality	Male		Female		Total	
	Access to internet	No access to internet	Access to internet	No access to internet	Access to internet	No access to internet
DC42: Sedibeng	28 945	172 849	10 570	102 776	39 515	275 625
GT422 : Midvaal	6 476	19 252	1 635	8 499	8 111	27 750
GT421 : Emfuleni	18 572	131 429	7 947	82 781	26 520	214 209
GT423 : Lesedi	3 896	22 169	988	11 496	4 884	33 665
DC48: West Rand	27 140	193 314	9 878	92 122	37 018	285 436
GT481 : Mogale City	16 281	81 530	6 431	40 282	22 712	121 812
GT484 : Merafong City	4 404	50 843	1 147	21 593	5 551	72 437
GT485 : Rand West City	6 455	60 941	2 300	30 247	8 755	91 188
EKU: Ekurhuleni	106 926	726 700	43 365	362 349	150 292	1 089 049
JHB: City of Johannesburg	198 392	909 248	93 630	571 301	292 022	1 480 549
TSH: City of Tshwane	123 555	561 218	64 888	344 901	188 443	906 119
Gauteng	484 959	2 563 329	222 331	1 473 449	707 290	4 036 778

Table A.16: Number of deaths reported by households that occurred in the last 12 months, by district and local municipality, CS 2016

District and local municipality	1 death	2 deaths and above	Total
DC42: Sedibeng	7 019	424	7 443
GT422 : Midvaal	614	46	660
GT421 : Emfuleni	5 353	228	5 581
GT423 : Lesedi	1 052	150	1 202
DC48: West Rand	6 212	449	6 661
GT481 : Mogale City	3 088	209	3 297
GT484 : Merafong City	1 441	73	1 514
GT485 : Rand West City	1 684	167	1 851
EKU: Ekurhuleni	20 383	1 605	21 988
EKU : Ekurhuleni	20 383	1 605	21 988
JHB: City of Johannesburg	28 866	1 502	30 368
TSH: City of Tshwane	16 947	892	17 839
Gauteng	79 427	4 872	84 299

Table A.17: Age of a deceased person, CS 2016

District and local municipality	Infants	Less than 5 years (1 - 4 years)
DC42: Sedibeng	398	147
GT422 : Midvaal	0	20
GT421 : Emfuleni	284	106
GT423 : Lesedi	114	21
DC48: West Rand	534	214
GT481 : Mogale City	278	67
GT484 : Merafong City	61	63
GT485 : Rand West City	194	84
EKU: Ekurhuleni	1 432	554
EKU : Ekurhuleni	1 432	554
JHB: City of Johannesburg	1 832	940
TSH: City of Tshwane	1 317	576
Gauteng	5 511	2 432

Table A.18: Distribution of persons aged five years and older by disability status, CS 2016

Age group	Sedibeng			West Rand			Ekurhuleni			City of Johannesburg			City of Tshwane			Gauteng		Total
	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	
5–9	80 174	2 488	82 662	58 937	3 811	62 748	244 526	8 240	252 766	404 766	11 136	415 902	267 106	11 934	279 040	1 055 509	37 609	1 093 118
10–14	73 356	1 992	75 348	56 544	1 834	58 378	220 475	6 681	227 156	364 711	8 855	373 566	238 180	6 489	244 669	953 266	25 851	979 117
15–19	75 289	2 073	77 362	60 323	1 646	61 969	222 788	5 070	227 857	307 707	6 298	314 005	225 203	4 605	229 809	891 310	19 693	911 002
20–24	86 751	2 399	89 150	71 499	1 598	73 097	293 973	5 863	299 837	413 741	7 566	421 308	302 250	6 295	308 545	1 168 215	23 721	1 191 936
25–29	87 828	2 378	90 206	78 033	2 135	80 168	338 448	7 431	345 879	475 509	8 765	484 274	316 607	7 188	323 795	1 296 425	27 898	1 324 323
30–34	72 576	2 532	75 108	65 595	1 863	67 458	292 193	7 525	299 718	413 111	9 075	422 187	281 509	6 604	288 112	1 124 983	27 600	1 152 584
35–39	67 532	2 787	70 318	72 340	2 738	75 077	323 790	8 582	332 371	471 800	13 443	485 243	272 713	7 391	280 105	1 208 174	34 940	1 243 114
40–44	60 617	3 681	64 299	61 889	3 147	65 036	259 558	11 379	270 937	371 940	14 346	386 286	224 552	8 665	233 217	978 557	41 218	1 019 775
45–49	53 543	4 408	57 951	56 410	5 065	61 475	204 077	16 130	220 207	283 928	19 741	303 669	186 785	12 736	199 521	784 743	58 080	842 823
50–54	43 625	6 013	49 638	43 401	5 800	49 201	149 814	19 985	169 799	216 459	24 492	240 951	148 880	15 122	164 002	602 179	71 412	673 591
55–59	38 739	7 229	45 967	33 609	6 822	40 431	114 507	21 800	136 307	170 830	27 431	198 261	113 498	16 124	129 621	471 182	79 405	550 587
60–64	25 325	7 563	32 888	21 071	6 459	27 530	79 303	22 124	101 427	123 424	29 203	152 628	82 767	17 243	100 010	331 889	82 594	414 483
65–69	18 386	7 374	25 760	11 907	6 203	18 110	67 097	25 076	92 173	82 715	29 108	111 823	53 503	17 637	71 140	233 608	85 398	319 005
70–74	11 521	6 157	17 678	6 752	5 060	11 812	36 227	22 700	58 927	50 912	26 879	77 791	32 879	18 392	51 271	138 291	79 187	217 478
75–79	4 932	4 291	9 223	3 576	3 838	7 414	16 265	14 391	30 656	23 119	17 973	41 091	15 574	13 467	29 041	63 467	53 960	117 426
80–84	1 876	3 023	4 899	1 260	2 394	3 654	5 991	8 285	14 276	8 071	11 531	19 601	6 576	7 330	13 906	23 774	32 562	56 336
85+	856	2 291	3 147	499	1 766	2 265	2 969	7 395	10 363	4 491	10 752	15 243	2 781	7 211	9 992	11 596	29 415	41 011
Total	802 926	68 679	871 605	703 643	62 179	765 822	2 872 000	218 656	3 090 656	4 187 235	276 595	4 463 830	2 771 363	184 434	2 955 797	11 337 167	810 543	12 147 710