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WESTERN CAPE

Report 03-01-07

COMMUNITY SURVEY 2016

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Provincial profile: Western Cape Community Survey 2016

Report 03-01-07

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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

The Western Cape is located on the south-western tip of the African continent, bordering the Northern Cape in the north, the Eastern Cape in the east, the Atlantic Ocean in the west and the Indian Ocean in the south. The province is divided into five district councils, which are made up of 24 municipalities and one metropolitan municipality, the City of Cape Town.¹ According to Community Survey (CS) 2016, the coloured population is the most dominant population group in the province, followed by black Africans.

1.2 Community Survey 2016 background

CS 2016 is the second intercensal survey in 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 that 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, and the implementation of legislature deem it necessary to have reliable statistics that inform the social, demographic and economic standing of the country.

CS 2016 is the second large sample survey undertaken by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) after the Community Survey 2007 (CS 2007), but this time around, the data were collected electronically using the 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 and to enhance data quality. Eligible persons for enumeration are all persons present in the household(s) of the sampled dwelling units on the reference night (midnight 6 March 2016 to 7 March 2016), including visitors. Members of the household who were absent overnight, for example, working, travelling, at entertainment or religious gatherings but who returned the next day were also counted. For the purposes of Stats SA surveys, 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 midnight of 6 March 2016 to 7 March 2016. Members of the household who died after the reference night were also counted in, as they were alive during the midnight of the reference period. In contrast, those born after the reference night were excluded.

¹ https://www.westerncape.gov.za/your_gov/70#overview

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 data covered 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 households involved in agricultural activities
- 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 that 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 the 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 the 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 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 enumeration area (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 subsampling 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 were informed by national priorities, global and continental emerging population issues embedded in the Sustainable Development Goals (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 data items and questionnaires of previous censuses) 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 an 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, and access to and quality of basic service provision.

The CS 2016 questionnaire was designed using the World Bank Survey Solutions system, which is an online-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 CS 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, which incorporated ‘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. Thereafter the draft CS questionnaire was presented at different forums for approval. These included the CS Technical Committee, Questionnaire Clearance Committee, CS Management, Population and Social Statistics Cluster, Statistics Council Population Subcommittee, 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 clusters. As part of the enhancement of quality, the SCM&E Division monitored CS 2016 field operations 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, navigation system and CAPI. In addition, the administration of the dwelling unit record form (DURF) in a point needed close monitoring because in instances where there is growth or shrinkage, the fieldworkers (FWs) might decide to leave the DUs unlisted to avoid more workload. Intensive and continuous training on the use of DURF was encouraged. Fieldwork supervisors (FWSs) and district survey coordinators (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

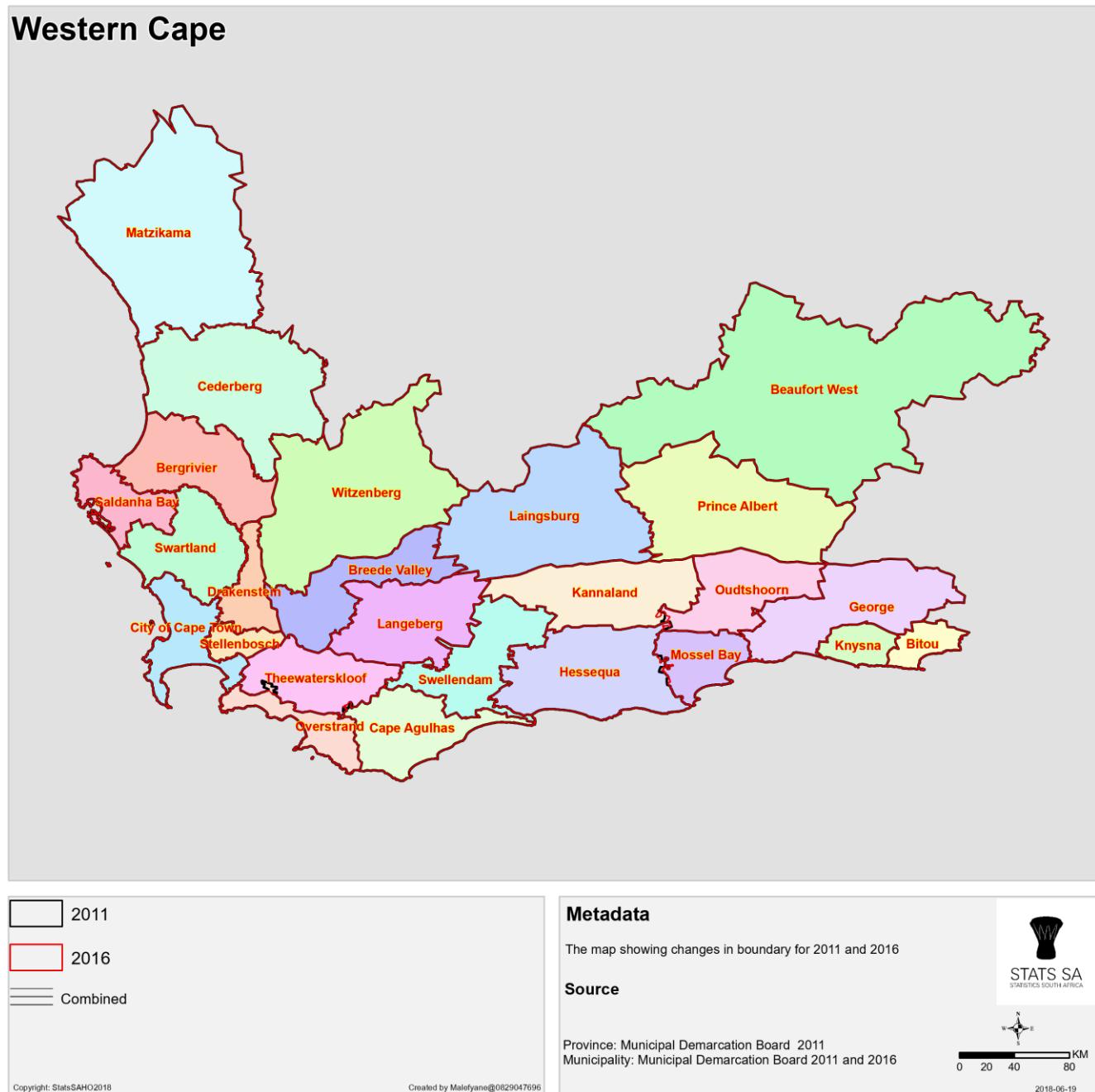
Quality assurance in CS 2016 was largely automated and handled in two phases. The first phase of quality assurance involved the electronic questionnaire being subjected to conditions and validation rules. This process eliminated unnecessary inconsistencies in the data during data collection. An additional 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 Changes in municipal boundaries

The new municipal boundaries released in 2016 affected some areas in Western Cape Province. With the new boundaries, part of Theewaterskloof municipality now belongs to the Overstrand and Cape Agulhas municipalities.

Map 1.1: Boundary changes in the Western Cape: New 2016 demarcations



Chapter 2: Population characteristics

Population characteristics such as population size, growth and distribution are critical to our understanding of the province's dynamics and needs, and are key in the development of provincial plans. Specific characteristics of the province such as population group, marital status and sex provide vital information for evaluating targeted transformation and development policies. By comparing the characteristics of the population over time (using Census 2011 and CS 2016 data) and to other provinces in the country, we are better able to assess the progress and needs of the province.

2.1 Population distribution

The Western Cape is the fourth largest province in the country by both land size and population. The province is made up of five district councils – West Coast, Cape Winelands, Overberg, Eden and Central Karoo, and one metropolitan municipality, the City of Cape Town. Table 2.1 below shows that the Western Cape was home to almost 6,3 million people in 2016, which is an increase of 456 996 people from the 5,8 million recorded in 2011. When comparing percentage change across all provinces between 2011 and 2016, Gauteng recorded the highest percentage change of 9,2%, followed by KwaZulu-Natal and Western Cape, both with percentage changes of 7,8% (slightly above the overall percentage change of 7,5% for South Africa over that period).

Table 2.1: Population distribution and percentage change by province, Census 2011 and CS 2016

Province	Census 2011		CS 2016		Percentage change
	N	%	N	%	
Eastern Cape	6 562 053	12,7	6 996 976	12,6	6,6
Northern Cape	1 145 861	2,2	1 193 780	2,1	4,2
Free State	2 745 590	5,3	2 834 714	5,1	3,2
KwaZulu-Natal	10 267 300	19,8	11 065 240	19,9	7,8
North West	3 509 953	6,8	3 748 435	6,7	6,8
Gauteng	12 272 263	23,7	13 399 724	24,1	9,2
Mpumalanga	4 039 939	7,8	4 335 964	7,8	7,3
Limpopo	5 404 868	10,4	5 799 090	10,4	7,3
Western Cape	5 822 734	11,2	6 279 730	11,3	7,8
South Africa	51 770 560	100,0	55 653 654	100,0	7,5

2.2 Average annual growth

Table 2.2 provides the population distribution and growth rate of the province at district level. In both 2011 and 2016, the majority of the Western Cape population were residing in the City of Cape Town (64,2% in 2011 and 63,8% in 2016), followed by Cape Winelands (13,5% in 2011 and 13,8% in 2016). The districts of West Coast, Overberg and Cape Winelands recorded population growth rates above 2%, higher than the provincial growth rate of 1,7%. West Coast and Overberg recorded the highest

growth rates (both 2,4%) between 2011 and 2016, followed by Cape Winelands with a growth rate of 2,2%

Table 2.2: Population distribution by district: Western Cape, Census 2011 and CS 2016

District/municipality	Census 2011		CS 2016		Population growth rate
	N	%	N	%	
DC1: West Coast	391 766	6,7	436 403	6,9	2,4
DC2: Cape Winelands	787 486	13,5	866 001	13,8	2,2
DC3: Overberg	258 176	4,4	286 786	4,6	2,4
DC4: Eden	574 265	9,9	611 278	9,7	1,4
DC5: Central Karoo	71 011	1,2	74 247	1,2	1,0
CPT: City of Cape Town	3 740 031	64,2	4 005 016	63,8	1,6
Western Cape	5 822 734	100,0	6 279 730	100,0	1,7

Table 2.3 below shows that most districts in the province had slightly higher proportions of females compared to their male counterparts. Exceptions were Overberg in 2011 where there was a small percentage difference between males (50,1%) and females (49,9%), and in Eden where there was an equal distribution of males and females in 2016.

Table 2.3: Percentage distribution of population by sex, Census 2011 and CS 2016

District/municipality	Census 2011								CS 2016			
	Male		Female		Total	Male		Female		Total		
	N	%	N	%	N	N	%	N	%	N		
DC1: West Coast	194 539	49,7	197 227	50,3	391 766	1 970 841	49,2	2 034 175	50,8	4 005 016		
DC2: Cape Winelands	388 212	49,3	399 278	50,7	787 490	217 160	49,8	219 243	50,2	436 403		
DC3: Overberg	129 370	50,1	128 806	49,9	258 176	429 309	49,6	436 691	50,4	866 001		
DC4: Eden	280 919	48,9	293 346	51,1	574 265	143 487	50,0	143 299	50,0	286 786		
DC5: Central Karoo	34 767	49,0	36 244	51,0	71 011	299 719	49,0	311 559	51,0	611 278		
CPT: City of Cape Town	1 830 699	48,9	1 909 327	51,1	3 740 026	35 942	48,4	38 305	51,6	74 247		
Western Cape	2 858 506	49,1	2 964 228	50,9	5 822 734	3 096 457	49,3	3 183 273	50,7	6 279 730		

Table 2.4 below shows the percentage change in the total population by district and local municipality between Census 2011 and CS 2016. Bitou municipality (20,3%) reported the highest percentage change, followed by Swartland (17,6%) and Overstrand (16,2%). Of note is the percentage decrease in Kannaland (-2,4%) between 2011 and 2016.

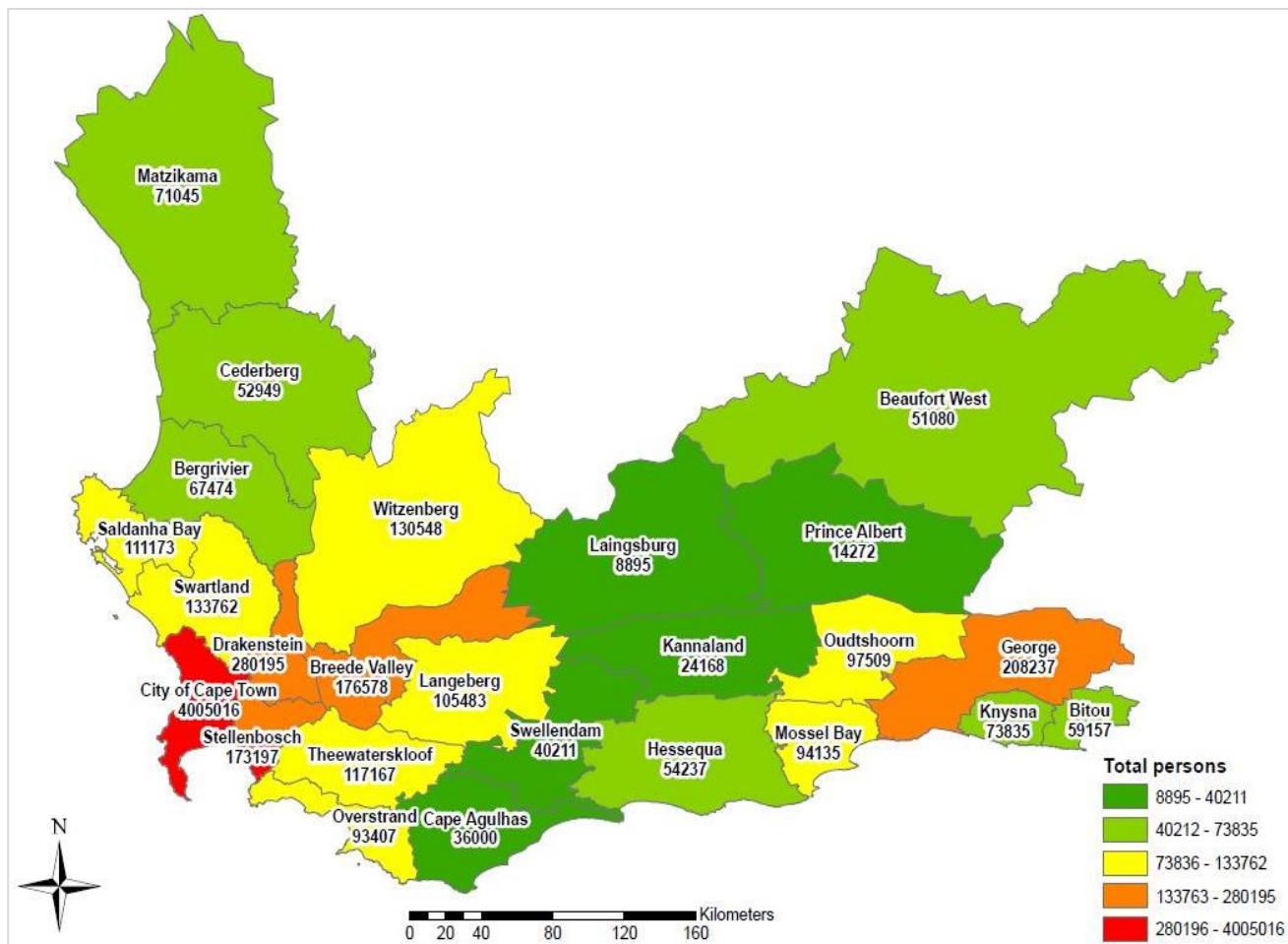
Table 2.4: Population distribution and percentage change by district and local municipality: Western Cape, Census 2011 and CS 2016

District/municipality	Total population		% change
	2011	2016	
CPT: City of Cape Town	3 740 031	4 005 016	7,1
DC1: West Coast	391 766	436 403	11,4
WC011: Matzikama	67 147	71 045	5,8
WC012: Cederberg	49 768	52 949	6,4
WC013: Bergrivier	61 897	67 474	9,0
WC014: Saldanha Bay	99 193	111 173	12,1
WC015: Swartland	113 762	133 762	17,6
DC2: Cape Winelands	787 486	866 001	10,0
WC022: Witzenberg	115 946	130 548	12,6
WC023: Drakenstein	251 262	280 195	11,5
WC024: Stellenbosch	155 728	173 197	11,2
WC025: Breede Valley	166 825	176 578	5,8
WC026: Langeberg	97 724	105 483	7,9
DC3: Overberg	258 176	286 786	11,1
WC031: Theewaterskloof	108 864	117 167	7,6
WC032: Overstrand	80 358	93 407	16,2
WC033: Cape Agulhas	33 038	36 000	9,0
WC034: Swellendam	35 916	40 211	12,0
DC4: Eden	574 265	611 278	6,4
WC041: Kannaland	24 767	24 168	-2,4
WC042: Hessequa	52 642	54 237	3,0
WC043: Mossel Bay	89 430	94 135	5,3
WC044: George	193 672	208 237	7,5
WC045: Oudtshoorn	95 933	97 509	1,6
WC047: Bitou	49 162	59 157	20,3
WC048: Knysna	68 659	73 835	7,5
DC5: Central Karoo	71 011	74 247	4,6
WC051: Laingsburg	8 289	8 895	7,3
WC052: Prince Albert	13 136	14 272	8,6
WC053: Beaufort West	49 586	51 080	3,0
Western Cape	5 822 734	6 279 730	7,8
South Africa	51 770 560	55 653 654	7,5

Note: All data tables exclude 'Unspecified' (i.e. those that did not specify any response for the question), 'Do not know' and 'Not applicable'.

Map 2.1 shows that in 2016 the largest share of the province's population resided in the City of Cape Town.

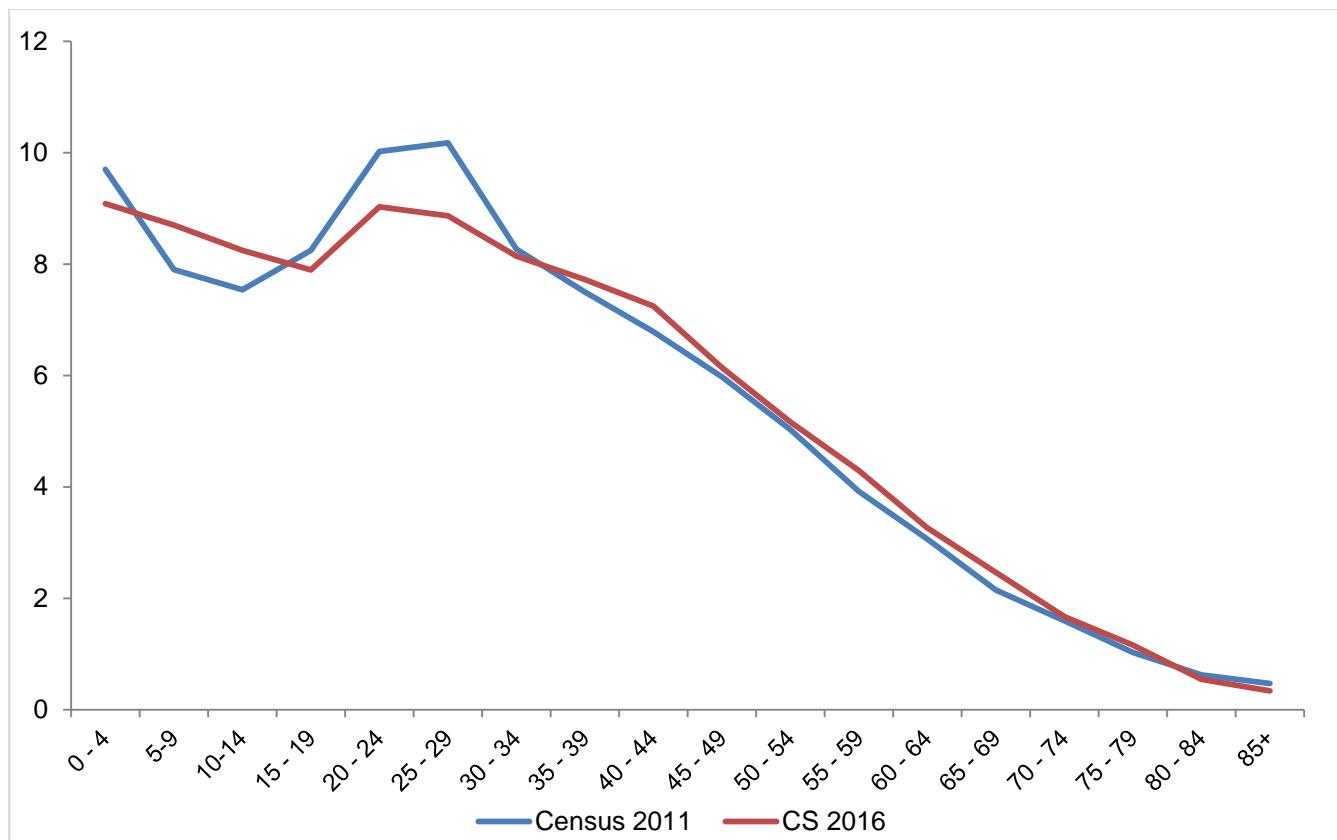
Map 2.1: Population distribution by local municipality: Western Cape, CS 2016



2.3 Age and sex structure

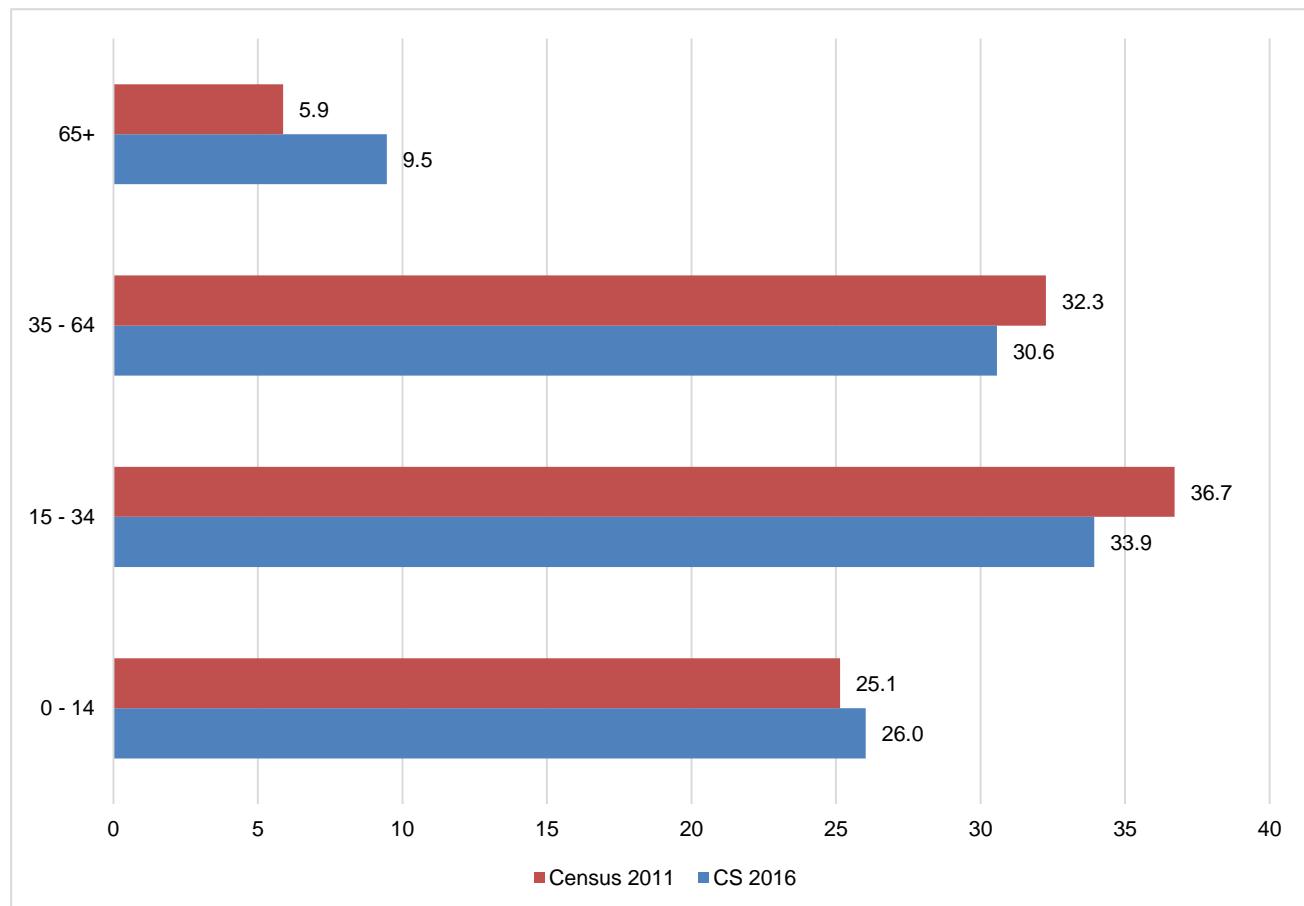
Figure 2.1 shows the distribution of the population of the Western Cape by five-year age groups. The number of persons in the 5–9 and 10–14-year age groups increased between 2011 and 2016, whilst the number of those aged 20–24 and 25–29 years decreased from 2011 to 2016. There was a slight decrease in the 0–4 and 15–19-year age groups over the same period.

Figure 2.1: Age distribution of population: Western Cape, Census 2011 and CS 2016



The results in Figure 2.2 show that the majority of the population in the province falls within the working age, constituting more than 60% of the total population. Children aged 0–14 years also constituted over one-quarter of the population in both years (25,1% in 2011 and 26,0% in 2016). Of note is the increase in the proportion of the older population aged 65 years and above from 5,9% in 2011 to 9,5% in 2016.

Figure 2.2: Distribution of population by broad age groups, Western Cape: Census 2011 and CS 2016



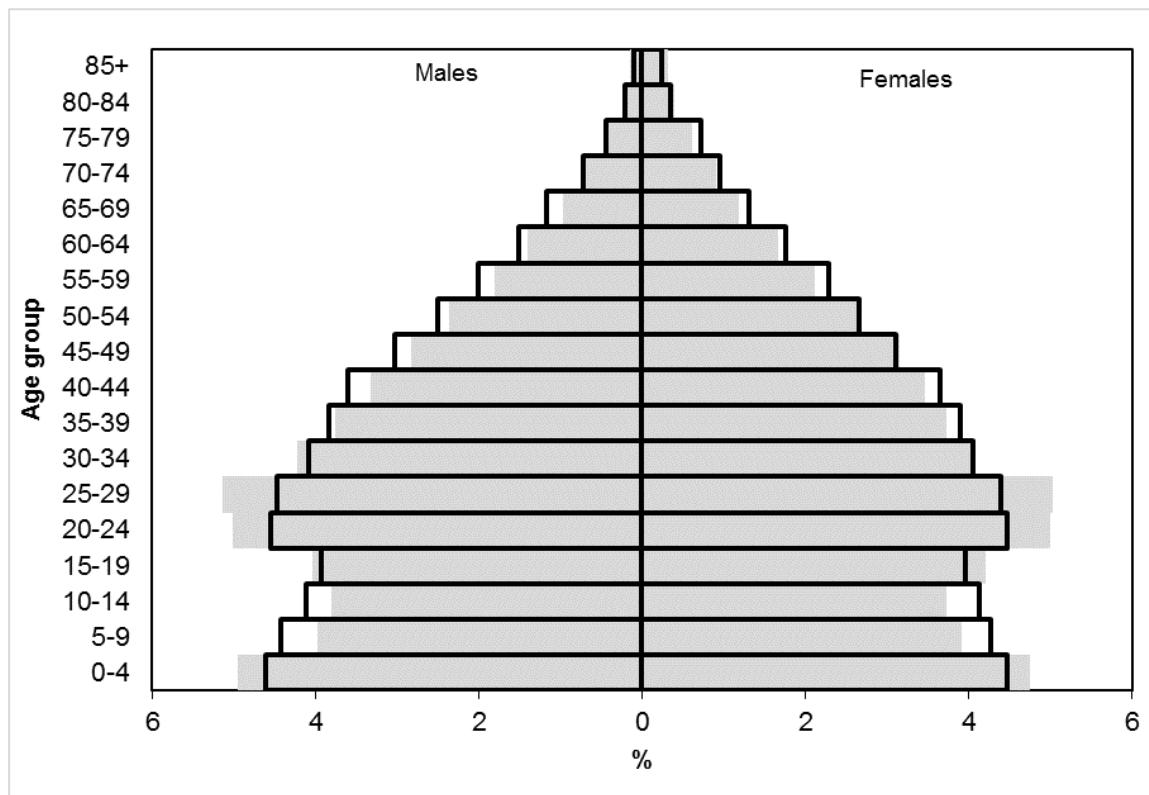
Comparing the population of the four broad age groups across all municipalities in the Western Cape, Langeberg in the Cape Winelands had the highest proportion of children aged 0–14 years (29,4%). Stellenbosch in the Cape Winelands recorded the highest proportion of youth (42,4%). Adults aged between 35 and 64 years made up 36,1% of the total population in Cape Agulhas and 35,7% in Hessequa. Over 10% of the population in Overstrand (11,9%), Hessequa (11,2%) and Mossel Bay (10,8%) were aged 65 years and older, as shown in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5: Distribution of population by district, municipality and broad age groups: Western Cape, CS 2016

District/ municipality	2016								Total	
	0–14 Children		15–34 Youth		35–64 Adults		65–116 Elderly			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
CPT: City of Cape Town	1 042 259	26,0	1 331 960	33,3	1 380 824	34,5	249 972	6,2	4 005 016	
DC1: West Coast	113 113	25,9	153 472	35,2	144 426	33,1	25 391	5,8	436 403	
WC011: Matzikama	19 518	27,5	24 615	34,6	22 751	32,0	4 163	5,9	71 045	
WC012: Cederberg	13 742	26,0	18 282	34,5	17 740	33,5	3 185	6,0	52 949	
WC013: Bergvlier	17 558	26,0	22 203	32,9	23 164	34,3	4 549	6,7	67 474	
WC014: Saldanha Bay	28 424	25,6	40 648	36,6	36 027	32,4	6 073	5,5	111 173	
WC015: Swartland	33 872	25,3	47 724	35,7	44 745	33,5	7 421	5,5	133 762	
DC2: Cape Winelands	230 708	26,6	316 210	36,5	280 687	32,4	38 396	4,4	866 001	
WC022: Witzenberg	33 309	25,5	50 109	38,4	42 508	32,6	4 621	3,5	130 548	
WC023: Drakenstein	73 988	26,4	97 691	34,9	95 547	34,1	12 969	4,6	280 195	
WC024: Stellenbosch	41 195	23,8	73 368	42,4	51 493	29,7	7 140	4,1	173 197	
WC025: Breede Valley	51 190	29,0	60 545	34,3	56 628	32,1	8 215	4,7	176 578	
WC026: Langeberg	31 025	29,4	34 497	32,7	34 511	32,7	5 450	5,2	105 483	
DC3: Overberg	74 764	26,1	94 453	32,9	95 458	33,3	22 110	7,7	286 786	
WC031: Theewaterskloof	32 310	27,6	39 919	34,1	39 350	33,6	5 588	4,8	117 167	
WC032: Overstrand	22 418	24,0	30 603	32,8	29 263	31,3	11 123	11,9	93 407	
WC033: Cape Agulhas	8 852	24,6	11 340	31,5	12 984	36,1	2 824	7,8	36 000	
WC034: Swellendam	11 184	27,8	12 591	31,3	13 862	34,5	2 575	6,4	40 211	
DC4: Eden	155 008	25,4	207 010	33,9	201 393	32,9	47 867	7,8	611 278	
WC041: Kannaland	6 700	27,7	7 822	32,4	7 868	32,6	1 778	7,4	24 168	
WC042: Hessequa	12 985	23,9	15 810	29,1	19 347	35,7	6 095	11,2	54 237	
WC043: Mossel Bay	21 393	22,7	31 424	33,4	31 182	33,1	10 137	10,8	94 135	
WC044: George	53 580	25,7	72 648	34,9	68 802	33,0	13 207	6,3	208 237	
WC045: Oudtshoorn	27 044	27,7	32 221	33,0	31 241	32,0	7 003	7,2	97 509	
WC047: Bitou	15 016	25,4	21 380	36,1	19 149	32,4	3 612	6,1	59 157	
WC048: Knysna	18 292	24,8	25 706	34,8	23 804	32,2	6 033	8,2	73 835	
DC5: Central Karoo	18 862	25,4	27 936	37,6	22 116	29,8	5 333	7,2	74 247	
WC051: Laingsburg	1 929	21,7	3 254	36,6	2 998	33,7	715	8,0	8 895	
WC052: Prince Albert	3 351	23,5	5 606	39,3	4 246	29,8	1 069	7,5	14 272	
WC053: Beaufort West	13 582	26,6	19 076	37,3	14 872	29,1	3 550	6,9	51 080	
Western Cape	1 634 715	26,0	2 131 041	33,9	2 124 905	33,8	389 069	6,2	6 279 730	

The age-sex structure presented in Figure 2.3 below shows that the province experienced a decrease in both the male and female population aged 0–4 years between 2011 and 2016. The 5–9 and 10–14-year age groups increased over the same period for both sexes. Results show that a substantial decrease occurred among the population aged 20–29 years.

Figure 2.3: Age and sex distribution of the Western Cape population, Census 2011 (shaded) and CS 2016



Analysis on sex variations presented in Table 2.6 shows an excess of males in the age groups 0–4 and 5–9. The results also show a marked excess of males in the working-age groups 20–34 years, which might be a reflection of working-age male immigration to this province.

Table 2.6: Distribution of population by 5-year age groups and sex: Western Cape, CS 2016

Age group	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio
0–4	289 620	280 751	570 371	103
5–9	277 785	268 625	546 410	103
10–14	258 093	259 841	517 934	99
15–19	246 956	249 027	495 982	99
20–24	286 020	280 915	566 934	102
25–29	281 211	275 583	556 794	102
30–34	256 613	254 717	511 330	101
35–39	240 520	244 391	484 911	98
40–44	225 955	229 061	455 016	99
45–49	190 410	195 423	385 833	97
50–54	157 190	167 093	324 282	94
55–59	126 488	143 177	269 666	88
60–64	94 405	110 792	205 197	85
65–69	73 162	81 847	155 009	89
70–74	45 056	60 218	105 273	75
75–79	27 713	45 309	73 023	61
80–84	12 805	21 585	34 391	59
85 +	6 457	14 916	21 373	43
Total	3 096 457	3 183 273	6 279 730	97

2.4 Population group

Figure 2.4 shows that in 2016, the majority of the population in the province defined themselves as coloured (47,5%), whilst more than a third (35,7%) defined themselves as black Africans and 16,0% as white. The proportion of white population in this province was double the country's proportion in 2016. The Western Cape is one of the two provinces in the country where black Africans are not a majority and where the highest proportion of the coloured population resides.

Figure 2.4: Provincial distribution of population by population group, CS 2016

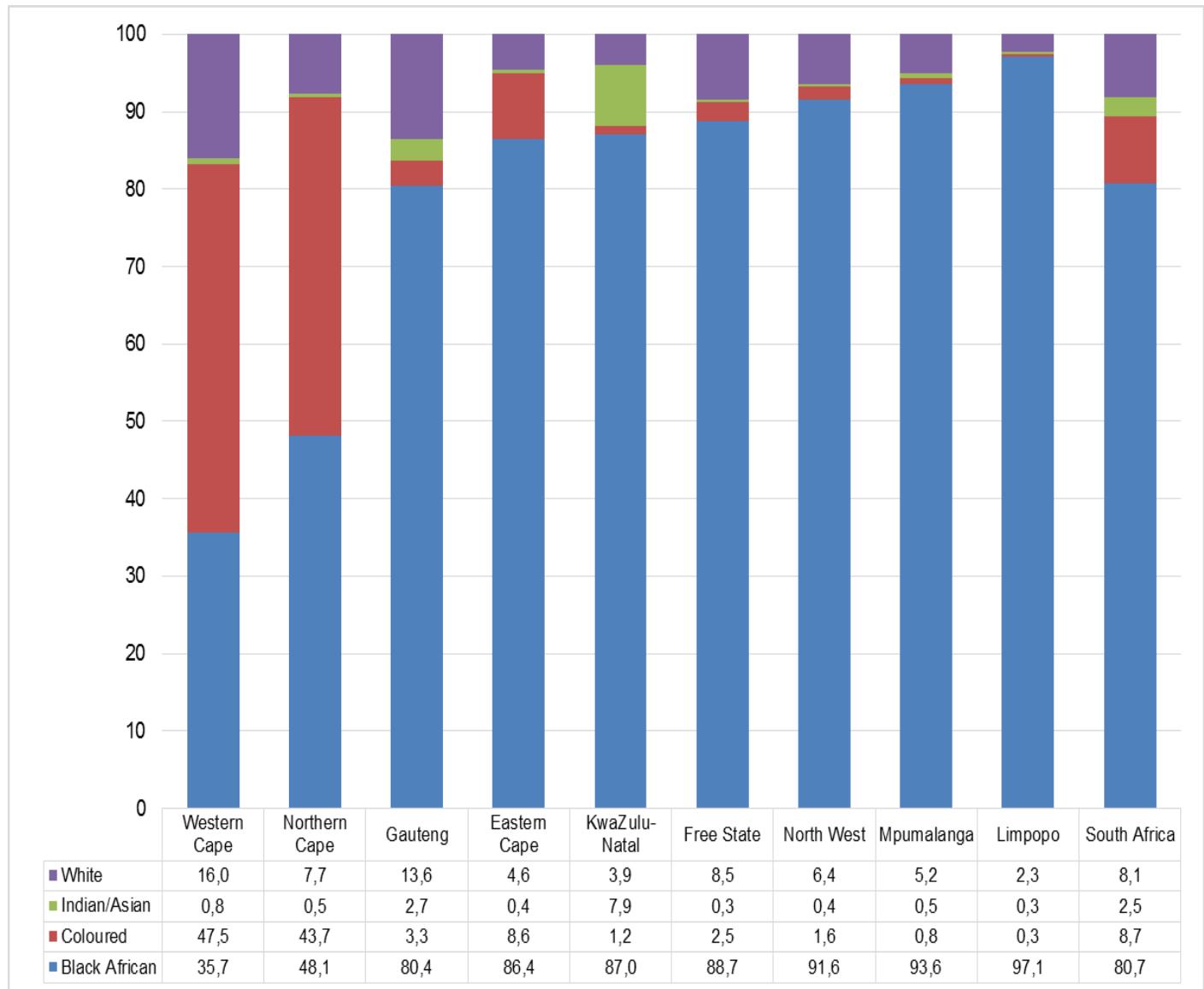


Table 2.7 shows that the coloured population group dominates in all the district municipalities of the Western Cape. The only local municipalities in the province where the coloured population constituted less than one-third of the population were Overstrand (28,9%) in the district of Overberg and Bitou (31,5%) in the district of Eden. Bitou, Knysna and Mossel Bay (all located in the district of Eden), Overstrand in Overberg, Stellenbosch in the Cape Winelands and the metropolitan municipality of the City of Cape Town were the only municipalities where black Africans constituted more than one-third of the population. The proportion of the white population was the highest in the municipalities of Overstrand (28,5%), Hessequa (25,2%) and Mossel Bay (23,2%)

Table 2.7: Percentage distribution of population by population group, district and municipality: Western Cape, CS 2016

District/ municipality	Black African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
CPT: City of Cape Town	1 704 232	42,6	1 597 841	39,9	43 593	1,1	659 349	16,5	4 005 016
DC1: West Coast	71 114	16,3	297 427	68,2	1 076	0,2	66 786	15,3	436 403
WC011: Matzikama	4 214	5,9	58 106	81,8	22	0,0	8 703	12,2	71 045
WC012: Cederberg	6 260	11,8	40 111	75,8	-	-	6 578	12,4	52 949
WC013: Bergvlier	2 786	4,1	51 582	76,4	80	0,1	13 026	19,3	67 474
WC014: Saldanha Bay	36 889	33,2	60 558	54,5	178	0,2	13 548	12,2	111 173
WC015: Swartland	20 965	15,7	87 070	65,1	795	0,6	24 932	18,6	133 762
DC2: Cape Winelands	218 590	25,2	537 329	62,0	1 503	0,2	108 579	12,5	866 001
WC022: Witzenberg	23 488	18,0	96 845	74,2	165	0,1	10 050	7,7	130 548
WC023: Drakenstein	60 544	21,6	177 371	63,3	646	0,2	41 634	14,9	280 195
WC024: Stellenbosch	76 574	44,2	75 368	43,5	72	0,0	21 182	12,2	173 197
WC025: Breede Valley	39 555	22,4	113 425	64,2	474	0,3	23 125	13,1	176 578
WC026: Langeberg	18 429	17,5	74 319	70,5	147	0,1	12 588	11,9	105 483
DC3: Overberg	74 097	25,8	161 129	56,2	857	0,3	50 703	17,7	286 786
WC031: Theewaterskloof	29 005	24,8	76 374	65,2	578	0,5	11 210	9,6	117 167
WC032: Overstrand	39 713	42,5	27 012	28,9	101	0,1	26 582	28,5	93 407
WC033: Cape Agulhas	2 952	8,2	27 056	75,2	84	0,2	5 908	16,4	36 000
WC034: Swellendam	2 427	6,0	30 687	76,3	95	0,2	7 003	17,4	40 211
DC4: Eden	164 819	27,0	331 402	54,2	1 561	0,3	113 497	18,6	611 278
WC041: Kannaland	306	1,3	21 718	89,9	19	0,1	2 125	8,8	24 168
WC042: Hessequa	1 455	2,7	39 018	71,9	76	0,1	13 687	25,2	54 237
WC043: Mossel Bay	31 739	33,7	40 072	42,6	469	0,5	21 855	23,2	94 135
WC044: George	62 872	30,2	103 988	49,9	634	0,3	40 744	19,6	208 237
WC045: Oudtshoorn	8 112	8,3	76 463	78,4	261	0,3	12 673	13,0	97 509
WC047: Bitou	32 496	54,9	18 616	31,5	-	-	8 045	13,6	59 157
WC048: Knysna	27 839	37,7	31 526	42,7	103	0,1	14 367	19,5	73 835
DC5: Central Karoo	9 191	12,4	59 271	79,8	129	0,2	5 656	7,6	74 247
WC051: Laingsburg	154	1,7	7 849	88,2	-	-	892	10,0	8 895
WC052: Prince Albert	8	0,1	13 054	91,5	-	-	1 209	8,5	14 272
WC053: Beaufort West	9 029	17,7	38 368	75,1	129	0,3	3 554	7,0	51 080

Western Cape	2 242 042	35,7	2 984 398	47,5	48 720	0,8	1 004 571	16,0	6 279 730
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2.5 Marital status

Table 2.8 shows that 43,2% of the population in the province aged 18 years and older had never married; 7,4% were cohabiting; and those legally married constituted 40,2%. Just over 5% of the province's population were widowed and 3,3% were divorced. There was a higher proportion of divorced and widowed females than males in 2016.

Table 2.8: Distribution of population aged 18 years and older by marital status and sex: Western Cape, CS 2016

Marital status	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Never married	946 873	44,6	932 370	41,9	1 879 243	43,2
Legally married	898 302	42,3	848 703	38,2	1 747 005	40,2
Living together like husband and wife/partners	167 622	7,9	153 865	6,9	321 487	7,4
Divorced	50 650	2,4	92 994	4,2	143 644	3,3
Separated; but still legally married	12 319	0,6	22 205	1,0	34 524	0,8
Widowed	46 995	2,2	173 207	7,8	220 202	5,1
Western Cape	2 122 761	100,0	2 223 344	100,0	4 346 105	100,0

Never married includes (i) Single, but have been living together with someone as a husband/wife/partner before and (ii) Single, and have never lived together as husband/wife/partner.

The results presented in Table 2.9 show that the City of Cape Town had 3,9% of persons who reported that they were divorced. Cohabiting was prevalent in the Central Karoo (13,6%) and West Coast (12,0%). The largest proportion of persons legally married resided in the City of Cape Town (41,1%) and Overberg (41,9%).

Table 2.9: Distribution of population aged 18 years and older by marital status and municipality: Western Cape, CS 2016

District/municipality	Never married	Legally married	Living together like husband and wife/partners	Divorced	Separated; but still legally married	Widowed	Total
CPT: City of Cape Town	1 202 394	1 145 833	167 321	107 866	25 383	139 123	2 787 920
DC1: West Coast	125 934	115 483	36 096	5 556	1 404	16 065	300 538
DC2: Cape Winelands	271 064	228 561	45 320	14 138	3 029	26 152	588 265
DC3: Overberg	76 039	82 569	21 697	4 396	1 426	11 116	197 242
DC4: Eden	180 974	158 678	44 272	10 822	2 831	24 601	422 179
DC5: Central Karoo	22 838	15 882	6 782	866	451	3 144	49 962
Western Cape	1 879 243	1 747 005	321 487	143 645	34 524	220 201	4 346 105
South Africa	18 895 581	10 972 157	3 222 195	674 649	228 025	1 778 193	35 770 800
%							
CPT: City of Cape Town	43,1	41,1	6,0	3,9	0,9	5,0	100,0
DC1: West Coast	41,9	38,4	12,0	1,8	0,5	5,3	100,0
DC2: Cape Winelands	46,1	38,9	7,7	2,4	0,5	4,4	100,0
DC3: Overberg	38,6	41,9	11,0	2,2	0,7	5,6	100,0
DC4: Eden	42,9	37,6	10,5	2,6	0,7	5,8	100,0
DC5: Central Karoo	45,7	31,8	13,6	1,7	0,9	6,3	100,0
Western Cape	43,2	40,2	7,4	3,3	0,8	5,1	100,0
South Africa	52,8	30,7	9,0	1,9	0,6	5,0	100,0

Never married includes (i) Single; but have been living together with someone as husband/wife/partner before and (ii) Single; and have never lived together as husband/wife/partner.

2.6 Language

Table 2.10 shows the population distribution by the language used most often to communicate with other household members. The most spoken language in the Western Cape, spoken by over two-fifths (46,6%) of the population when speaking to other household members was Afrikaans – almost four times the proportion in the country. Other significant languages spoken in the province were isiXhosa, spoken by 31,1% of the population and English, spoken by 19,6% of the population.

Table 2.10: Distribution of persons aged 1 year and older by language spoken at home: Western Cape and South Africa: CS 2016

Language most often spoken in the household	Western Cape		South Africa	
	N	%	N	%
Afrikaans	2 871 415	46,6	6 582 140	12,1
English	1 206 209	19,6	4 537 884	8,3
IsiNdebele	6 435	0,1	847 665	1,6
IsiXhosa	1 915 631	31,1	9 249 841	17,0
IsiZulu	19 498	0,3	13 414 612	24,6
Sepedi	2 306	0,0	5 194 236	9,5
Sesotho	53 143	0,9	4 353 921	8,0
Setswana	7 672	0,1	4 798 356	8,8
Sign language	287	0,0	7 629	0,0
SiSwati	1 673	0,0	1 398 404	2,6
Tshivenda	2 500	0,0	1 290 168	2,4
Xitsonga	4 847	0,1	2 312 885	4,2
Khoi, Nama and San languages	263	0,0	13 016	0,0
Other	73 562	1,2	517 069	0,9

2.7 Religion

Christianity is the religious affiliation selected by the majority of the Western Cape's population, with over four-fifths (81,7%) of the population reporting that they identified mostly with Christianity. Those who stated that they held no religious affiliation/belief made up 5,9% of the population, and 5,6% identified themselves with Islam, as seen in Table 2.11a below.

Table 2.11a: Distribution of population by religious affiliation: Western Cape, CS 2016

Religious affiliation/belief	N	%
Christianity	5 077 343	81,7
Islam	350 131	5,6
Traditional African religion	212 195	3,4
Hinduism	8 290	0,1
Buddhism	4 319	0,1
Bahaism	703	0,0
Judaism	13 519	0,2
Atheism	18 389	0,3
Agnosticism	9 060	0,1
No religious affiliation/belief	369 334	5,9
Other	149 234	2,4
Total	6 212 518	100,0

Table 2.11b shows the distribution of the Christian population by the Christian denomination they identified most with. One-fifth (19,6%) of the province's Christian population affiliated themselves with the Pentecostal/Evangelistic denomination, 16,0% with the African Independent Church/African Initiated Church, and 12,4% with the Reformed Church. A sizeable percentage of the population (13,5%) selected a denomination other than those listed.

Table 2.11b: Distribution of Christian population by Christian denomination: Western Cape, CS 2016

Christian domination	N	%
Catholic	409 145	8,1
Anglican/Episcopalian	419 610	8,3
Baptist	131 252	2,6
Lutheran	35 735	0,7
Methodist	328 942	6,5
Presbyterian	75 212	1,5
Pentecostal/Evangelistic	987 762	19,6
African Independent Church/African Initiated Church	803 901	16,0
Jehovah's Witness	42 589	0,8
Seventh Day Adventist	46 328	0,9
Mormon	8 894	0,2
Reformed Church	624 310	12,4
Just a Christian/non-denominational	438 706	8,7
Other	678 902	13,5
Total	5 031 287	100,0

Chapter 3: Migration

Migration is an important factor influencing population change. Understanding where the population is moving from and where they are moving to is crucial for planning effective service delivery in the province, as well as for the development of population and migration policies. The number of persons moving and their reasons for moving are also important for understanding the details and magnitude of the push-and-pull factors affecting the province.

3.1 Internal migration

Table 3.1 below shows that of the 4,9 million people born in the Western Cape, the majority (94,2%) still reside there. A small number of the Western Cape population resides in Gauteng (103 696) and Eastern Cape (99 635). The least likely province that a Western Cape-born person would move to was Limpopo, where only 3 964 of the Western Cape-born population was found.

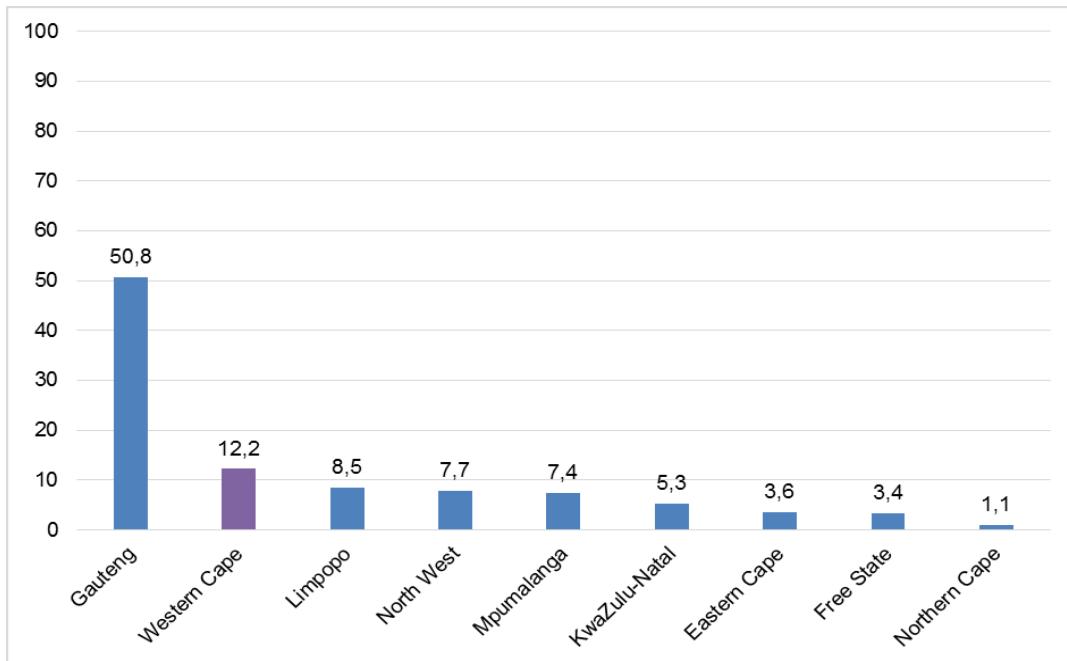
Table 3.1: Place of usual residence of Western Cape-born population, CS 2016

Province of usual residence	Province of birth (Western Cape)	
	N	%
Western Cape	4 643 228	94,2
Eastern Cape	99 635	2,0
Northern Cape	30 147	0,6
Free State	13 234	0,3
KwaZulu-Natal	16 529	0,3
North West	8 519	0,2
Gauteng	103 696	2,1
Mpumalanga	9 438	0,2
Limpopo	3 964	0,1
Total	4 928 391	100,0

3.2 International migration

Figure 3.2 shows that after Gauteng, where just over half of the population (50,8%) born outside of South Africa was enumerated, a sizeable percentage (12,2%) of the foreign-born population was enumerated in the Western Cape.

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



Just below three-fifths (58,8%) of the foreign-born population residing in the Western Cape, were born in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region, and 23,5% were born in the United Kingdom (UK) and Europe (see Table 3.2 below).

Table 3.2: Distribution of population born outside South Africa by district and region of birth: Western Cape, CS 2016

District/municipality	SADC		Rest of Africa		United Kingdom and Europe		Asia		North America		Latin America and Caribbean		Oceania		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
CPT: City of Cape Town	85 168	56,9	16 273	10,9	36 727	24,5	5 923	4,0	1 562	1,0	1 646	1,1	2 384	1,6	149 684	100,0
DC1: West Coast	5 862	73,2	707	8,8	1 038	13,0	218	2,7	-	-	86	1,1	92	1,1	8 003	100,0
DC2: Cape Winelands	9 304	75,3	621	5,0	1 786	14,4	461	3,7	30	0,2	55	0,4	104	0,8	12 360	100,0
DC3: Overberg	4 619	60,5	697	9,1	1 791	23,5	301	3,9	129	1,7	40	0,5	53	0,7	7 630	100,0
DC4: Eden	7 650	56,0	1 452	10,6	3 615	26,5	535	3,9	177	1,3	80	0,6	149	1,1	13 658	100,0
DC5: Central Karoo	224	54,6	62	15,1	83	20,2	-	-	42	10,2	-	-	-	-	410	100,0
Western Cape	112 826	58,8	19 811	10,3	45 040	23,5	7 438	3,9	1 940	1,0	1 907	1,0	2 782	1,5	191 744	100,0

Chapter 4: General health and functioning

Profiling the health and general functioning of the province's population provides important information needed to develop the necessary support and services needed for people living with disabilities. The CS 2016 asked all respondents aged five years and older to state their difficulty functioning in various domains, such as hearing, seeing and communicating. Comparisons with Census 2011 data are presented where possible. In this chapter, descriptive analysis is used to highlight the extent of limitations in six functional domains (seeing, hearing, communicating, walking, remembering, and self-care) using Community Survey 2016 data and Census 2011 data to make comparisons – more specifically with regard to the general health and functional domains. Disability prevalence was measured using a computed index based on the general health and functioning question asked in CS 2016. The threshold (level of inclusion) used in computing persons with and without disabilities was as follows:

- A person who reported 'some difficulty' in at least two functional domains was categorised as having a disability.
- A person who reported 'a lot of difficulty' in any of the six functional domains was categorised as having a disability.
- A person who reported 'unable to do' in any of the six functional domains was categorised as having a disability.
- A person who reported 'no difficulty' in any of the six functional domains was categorised as having no disability.
- A person who reported 'some difficulty' in one of the six functional domains was categorised as having no disability.

4.1 Health and functional domains

Table 4.1 below presents the general health and functioning for seeing, hearing, communication, walking or climbing stairs, remembering and self-care in the Western Cape. The majority of the population in both Census 2011 and CS 2016 reported that they did not have any difficulty hearing, communicating, walking or climbing stairs, remembering and self-care. The highest proportion of the population that reported 'Some difficulty' across all the functional domains were those who had some difficulty seeing (8,8%), some difficulty walking/climbing stairs (3,0%) and some difficulty hearing (2,5%). Those who reported that they 'Could not at all' function in the domain of self-care decreased from 0,7% in 2011 to 0,2% in 2016, and those who reported having 'No difficulty' with self-care increased from 97,8% in 2011 to 98,4% in 2016, showing positive changes between the years.

The proportion of the population that reported they had no difficulty walking, no difficulty seeing and no difficulty hearing decreased between the years, and those who reported a lot of difficulty walking increased from 0,6% in 2011 to 1,3% in 2016. The changes in healthy functioning in these domains could indicate an increase in the population that had a difficulty functioning or could also point to an increase in the willingness of the population to report difficulties with functioning.

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

Disability type	Degree of difficulty	Census 2011		CS 2016	
		N	%	N	%
Seeing	No difficulty	4 474 857	90,4	5 109 085	89,6
	Some difficulty	405 952	8,2	503 888	8,8
	A lot of difficulty	58 316	1,2	81 240	1,4
	Cannot do at all	6 284	0,1	4 317	0,1
	Do not know	2 022	0,0	4 041	0,1
	Total	4 947 431	100,0	5 702 570	100,0
Hearing	No difficulty	4 802 760	97,4	5 521 148	96,8
	Some difficulty	104 581	2,1	144 290	2,5
	A lot of difficulty	18 716	0,4	27 944	0,5
	Cannot do at all	5 317	0,1	4 458	0,1
	Do not know	2 108	0,0	4 612	0,1
	Total	4 933 482	100,0	5 702 453	100,0
Communicating	No difficulty	4 868 029	98,9	5 631 519	98,8
	Some difficulty	38 229	0,8	49 299	0,9
	A lot of difficulty	9 239	0,2	14 379	0,3
	Cannot do at all	7 152	0,1	5 645	0,1
	Do not know	1 290	0,0	1 386	0,0
	Total	4 923 939	100,0	5 702 227	100,0
Walking or climbing stairs	No difficulty	4 792 537	97,1	5 427 827	95,2
	Some difficulty	98 087	2,0	170 971	3,0
	A lot of difficulty	30 354	0,6	76 422	1,3
	Cannot do at all	13 105	0,3	25 225	0,4
	Do not know	1 236	0,0	1 934	0,0
	Total	4 935 319	100,0	5 702 380	100,0
Remembering	No difficulty	4 808 730	97,6	5 537 622	97,1
	Some difficulty	88 984	1,8	127 019	2,2
	A lot of difficulty	19 881	0,4	31 230	0,5
	Cannot do at all	7 231	0,1	4 326	0,1
	Do not know	1 956	0,0	1 871	0,0
	Total	4 926 782	100,0	5 702 069	100,0
Self-care	No difficulty	4 717 833	97,8	5 611 141	98,4
	Some difficulty	53 909	1,1	57 643	1,0
	A lot of difficulty	15 930	0,3	19 863	0,3
	Cannot do at all	33 232	0,7	12 325	0,2
	Do not know	2 514	0,1	1 274	0,0
	Total	4 823 418	100,0	5 702 246	100,0

4.2 Disability prevalence

As expected, the disability prevalence in the Western Cape increases with age. Table 4.2 below shows a disability prevalence as high as 85,7% for those aged 85 and older in the district of Central Karoo, and a disability prevalence as low as 0,7% for those aged 5–9 in Overberg. The Central Karoo recorded a particularly high disability prevalence (14,4%) in the age group 45–49 years as compared to other districts in the province. The Cape Winelands (5,7%) and the City of Cape Town (6,0%) had the lowest prevalence of disability across the districts, and Central Karoo recorded the highest prevalence of 9,9%.

Table 4.2: Disability prevalence by district and age group: Western Cape, CS 2016

Age group	CPT: City of Cape Town	DC1: West Coast	DC2: Cape Winelands	DC3: Overberg	DC4: Eden	DC5: Central Karoo	Western Cape
5–9	1,8	3,2	1,5	0,7	2,5	2,7	1,9
10–14	1,8	2,4	1,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	1,8
15–19	1,6	2,4	2,0	2,3	1,9	2,8	1,8
20–24	1,5	2,0	1,3	1,7	2,1	3,4	1,6
25–29	2,0	3,4	2,0	2,7	2,0	2,9	2,1
30–34	2,1	3,3	1,9	3,2	3,4	4,6	2,4
35–39	2,7	4,6	2,8	3,8	3,0	4,0	3,0
40–44	4,0	6,9	3,5	4,5	4,7	8,8	4,3
45–49	5,6	9,9	8,1	7,8	9,1	14,4	6,8
50–54	9,7	13,8	10,5	13,0	12,5	16,6	10,6
55–59	12,6	16,4	16,1	15,0	17,6	24,1	14,1
60–64	16,4	20,6	18,2	15,2	22,4	28,2	17,7
65–69	22,7	23,8	24,2	24,6	23,1	38,3	23,3
70–74	33,3	35,2	33,5	26,3	34,1	42,6	33,2
75–79	38,1	43,7	38,3	32,4	39,3	49,8	38,5
80–84	52,1	55,2	51,0	45,8	51,7	54,7	51,7
85+	74,2	77,7	60,1	56,6	65,0	85,7	70,8
Total	6,0	7,8	5,7	7,0	7,8	9,9	6,3

Note: for numbers, see appendix Table 11

Chapter 5: Parental survival

Data on the number of maternal and paternal orphans in the province and in which local municipality they are residing provide essential information needed for the planning and implementation of support for this particularly vulnerable group. Maternal orphans are children aged 0–17 years whose biological mother is no longer alive, paternal orphans have lost their biological father, and double orphans are children who have lost both their biological mother and father.

5.1 Orphanhood

A total of 80 566 children aged 0–17 years in the province reported having lost a father; 29 950 were maternal orphans; and 10 941 were double orphans. Overall, there were more paternal orphans reported than maternal and double orphans, with the exception of Prince Albert Local Municipality in Central Karoo.

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

District/municipality	Maternal orphans	Paternal orphans	Double orphans
CPT: City of Cape Town	17 559	48 453	6 857
DC1: West Coast	2 469	5 947	471
WC011: Matzikama	569	1 164	147
WC012: Cederberg	395	1 096	-
WC013: Bergvlier	424	894	50
WC014: Saldanha Bay	479	1 669	172
WC015: Swartland	603	1 124	101
DC2: Cape Winelands	4 770	12 633	1 952
WC022: Witzenberg	1 253	1 911	651
WC023: Drakenstein	614	2 595	289
WC024: Stellenbosch	573	3 858	473
WC025: Breede Valley	1 433	2 333	203
WC026: Langeberg	898	1 936	335
DC3: Overberg	917	3 568	349
WC031: Theewaterskloof	488	1 848	150
WC032: Overstrand	203	589	104
WC033: Cape Agulhas	72	565	22
WC034: Swellendam	155	565	72
DC4: Eden	3 550	8 625	1 105
WC041: Kannaland	185	418	24
WC042: Hessequa	186	623	45
WC043: Mossel Bay	352	1 046	90
WC044: George	1 154	3 016	429
WC045: Oudtshoorn	762	1 736	238
WC047: Bitou	447	1 016	171
WC048: Knysna	463	770	107
DC5: Central Karoo	685	1 340	208
WC051: Laingsburg	54	164	51
WC052: Prince Albert	126	84	41
WC053: Beaufort West	505	1 092	116
Western Cape	29 950	80 566	10 941

Chapter 6: Education

Education is widely acknowledged as a key contributor to the socioeconomic development of a country. The National Development Plan (NDP) emphasises the link between education and employment, as well as the significant contribution it makes to the development of the capabilities and wellbeing of the population.² Updated municipality-level data on educational attendance and levels in the province equip government and other agencies to plan and implement education policies and programmes in a targeted manner.

6.1 Early childhood development

Early childhood development (ECD) is one of the priority areas of the South African government and remains a critical policy issue that the Department of Education aims to address. Early years in life are critical for acquisition of perception motor skills required for reading, writing and numeracy in later years. It is for these reasons that resources are geared towards promotion of access to ECD. Despite expanded expenditure on this priority area, gaps in access still exist. Commitment towards ECD is visible in financial expenditure, which shows an upward trend in billions of rands (an increase from 1,4 billion in 2010/11 to 4,3 billion in the 2016/17 financial year³) directed towards ECD programmes. As a result, there has been an increase in enrolment in Grade R, and South Africa is close to reaching the target of universal access to education for five-year-olds.⁴

Table 6.1 shows the distribution of children younger than 5 years by educational attendance. The majority (61,5%) of children aged 0–4 years in the Western Cape were not attending an educational institution. Looking at the districts, West Coast had the highest percentage (72,4%) of children aged 4 years and younger that were not attending an educational institution, followed by Central Karoo (71%). Both districts are considered to be more rural compared to other districts. At local municipality level, Cape Agulhas had the highest percentage of children under the age of 4 years who were not attending an educational institution (88,5%) followed by Laingsburg and Prince Albert municipalities, both situated in the district of Central Karoo (87,0% and 83,3%, respectively).

² NPC. 2012. National Development Plan 2030: Our Future - Make It Work. Pretoria: *National Planning Commission*, Presidency

³ Provincial Budgets & Expenditure Report Review: 2010/11–2016/17

⁴ Statistics South Africa (2015) *General Household Survey 2015*, Report No. P0318. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa

Table 6.1: Distribution of population younger than 5 years by educational attendance: Western Cape, CS 2016

District/municipality	0		1		2		3		4		Total	
	Attending	Not attending	Attending	Not attending	Attending	Not attending	Attending	Not attending	Attending	Not attending	Attending	Not attending
CPT: City of Cape Town	6,6	93,4	22,2	77,8	42,2	57,8	58,1	41,9	71,7	28,3	40,1	59,9
DC1: West Coast	3,1	96,9	12,1	87,9	24,8	75,2	44,2	55,8	58,2	41,8	27,6	72,4
WC011: Matzikama	0,0	100,0	7,0	93,0	27,6	72,4	40,9	59,1	51,4	48,6	25,0	75,0
WC012: Cederberg	1,9	98,1	13,2	86,8	34,1	65,9	43,8	56,2	72,9	27,1	30,7	69,3
WC013: Berggrivier	3,7	96,4	13,7	86,3	18,9	81,1	41,5	58,5	62,3	37,7	28,8	71,2
WC014: Saldanha Bay	6,2	93,8	18,0	82,0	29,6	70,4	55,4	44,6	60,4	39,6	33,4	66,6
WC015: Swartland	2,2	97,8	9,9	90,1	18,2	81,8	37,4	62,6	52,7	47,3	22,4	77,6
DC2: Cape Winelands	9,8	90,2	18,2	81,8	35,5	64,5	46,2	53,8	63,3	36,7	35,3	64,7
WC022: Witzenberg	4,3	95,7	21,6	78,4	26,7	73,3	42,9	57,1	67,4	32,6	34,7	65,3
WC023: Drakenstein	8,2	91,9	17,3	82,7	33,2	66,8	45,1	54,9	61,0	39,0	34,2	65,8
WC024: Stellenbosch	19,7	80,3	26,4	73,6	61,9	38,1	72,9	27,1	71,9	28,1	50,6	49,4
WC025: Breede Valley	12,3	87,7	18,2	81,8	29,5	70,5	36,7	63,3	61,3	38,7	33,3	66,7
WC026: Langeberg	0,8	99,3	7,4	92,6	20,9	79,1	27,8	72,2	56,4	43,6	21,4	78,6
DC3: Overberg	7,9	92,1	18,1	81,9	39,3	60,7	50,1	49,9	64,7	35,3	34,6	65,4
WC031: Theewaterskloof	5,4	94,6	12,1	87,9	30,0	70,0	50,1	49,9	61,5	38,5	29,9	70,1
WC032: Overstrand	8,3	91,7	32,4	67,6	57,2	42,8	65,7	34,3	73,4	26,6	46,5	53,5
WC033: Cape Agulhas	0,0	100,0	9,5	90,5	5,3	94,7	26,4	73,6	36,7	63,3	11,5	88,5
WC034: Swellendam	31,6	68,4	18,0	82,0	42,0	58,0	40,4	59,6	61,5	38,5	38,8	61,2
DC4: Eden	4,7	95,3	21,4	78,6	43,8	56,2	65,2	34,8	77,0	23,0	44,0	56,0
WC041: Kannaland	0,0	100,0	14,0	86,0	36,6	63,4	49,5	50,5	79,0	21,0	40,2	59,8
WC042: Hessequa	0,0	100,0	2,8	97,2	21,1	78,9	56,5	43,5	70,4	29,6	28,6	71,4
WC043: Mossel Bay	12,3	87,6	29,4	70,6	44,5	55,5	63,8	36,2	71,9	28,1	47,3	52,7
WC044: George	5,1	94,9	18,5	81,5	46,3	53,7	61,9	38,1	78,3	21,7	43,0	57,0
WC045: Oudtshoorn	2,3	97,7	15,7	84,3	43,9	56,1	68,6	31,4	86,1	13,9	43,5	56,5
WC047: Bitou	2,8	97,1	31,8	68,2	45,5	54,5	82,0	18,0	83,6	16,4	53,1	46,9
WC048: Knysna	8,0	92,0	36,1	63,9	54,3	45,7	70,4	29,6	63,5	36,5	48,7	51,3
DC5: Central Karoo	1,1	98,9	4,5	95,5	20,3	79,7	56,5	43,5	60,0	40,0	29,0	71,0
WC051: Laingsburg	0,0	100,0	0,0	100,0	20,6	79,4	22,6	77,4	39,3	60,7	13,0	87,0
WC052: Prince Albert	0,0	100,0	0,0	100,0	0,0	100	32,7	67,3	44,9	55,1	16,7	83,3
WC053: Beaufort West	1,7	98,3	6,8	93,2	22,9	77,1	65,7	34,3	65,1	34,9	34,1	65,9
Western Cape	6,6	93,4	20,5	79,5	39,8	60,2	62,6	37,4	69,7	30,3	38,5	61,5

Table 6.2 shows the extent of school attendance among persons aged 0–5 years by district and local municipality. Bitou (59,8%), Stellenbosch (57,5%), Mossel Bay (55,1%), Knysna (54,1%), Overstrand (52,5%), Oudtshoorn (51,8%) and George (50,6%) were the only districts in the province where the majority of 0–5-year-olds were attending an educational institution. Cape Agulhas (28,0%), Prince Albert (20,6%) and Laingsburg (19,1%) all recorded percentages lower than 30%, far below the provincial average of 46,3%.

Table 6.2: Population aged 0–5 years attending an educational institution, Western Cape: CS 2016

Municipality/district	Attending		Not attending		Total
	N	%	N	%	
CPT: City of Cape Town	209 785	47,7	229 562	52,3	439 346
DC1: West Coast	18 080	36,6	31 315	63,4	49 395
WC011: Matzikama	2 941	33,7	5 780	66,3	8 721
WC012: Cederberg	2 209	37,6	3 669	62,4	5 877
WC013: Bergvlier	2 889	39,2	4 473	60,8	7 362
WC014: Saldanha Bay	5 248	42,0	7 252	58,0	12 500
WC015: Swartland	4 793	32,1	10 141	67,9	14 934
DC2: Cape Winelands	40 140	43,6	51 999	56,4	92 138
WC022: Witzenberg	6 019	42,6	8 100	57,4	14 120
WC023: Drakenstein	12 556	42,6	16 925	57,4	29 481
WC024: Stellenbosch	9 774	57,5	7 234	42,5	17 008
WC025: Breede Valley	7 554	40,8	10 965	59,2	18 519
WC026: Langeberg	4 236	32,6	8 774	67,4	13 010
DC3: Overberg	12 730	42,0	17 583	58,0	30 313
WC031: Theewaterskloof	4 918	37,5	8 203	62,5	13 121
WC032: Overstrand	4 932	52,5	4 466	47,5	9 398
WC033: Cape Agulhas	977	28,0	2 514	72,0	3 491
WC034: Swellendam	1 904	44,2	2 399	55,8	4 303
DC4: Eden	30 901	51,5	29 100	48,5	60 001
WC041: Kannaland	1 275	48,2	1 371	51,8	2 646
WC042: Hessequa	1 851	37,3	3 109	62,7	4 961
WC043: Mossel Bay	4 271	55,1	3 477	44,9	7 748
WC044: George	10 836	50,6	10 587	49,4	21 423
WC045: Oudtshoorn	5 274	51,8	4 910	48,2	10 184
WC047: Bitou	3 558	59,8	2 390	40,2	5 947
WC048: Knysna	3 836	54,1	3 256	45,9	7 092
DC5: Central Karoo	2 559	35,0	4 743	65,0	7 302
WC051: Laingsburg	143	19,1	606	80,9	749
WC052: Prince Albert	247	20,6	952	79,4	1 199
WC053: Beaufort West	2 170	40,5	3 184	59,5	5 354
Western Cape	314 195	46,3	364 300	53,7	678 495

6.2 Educational attendance

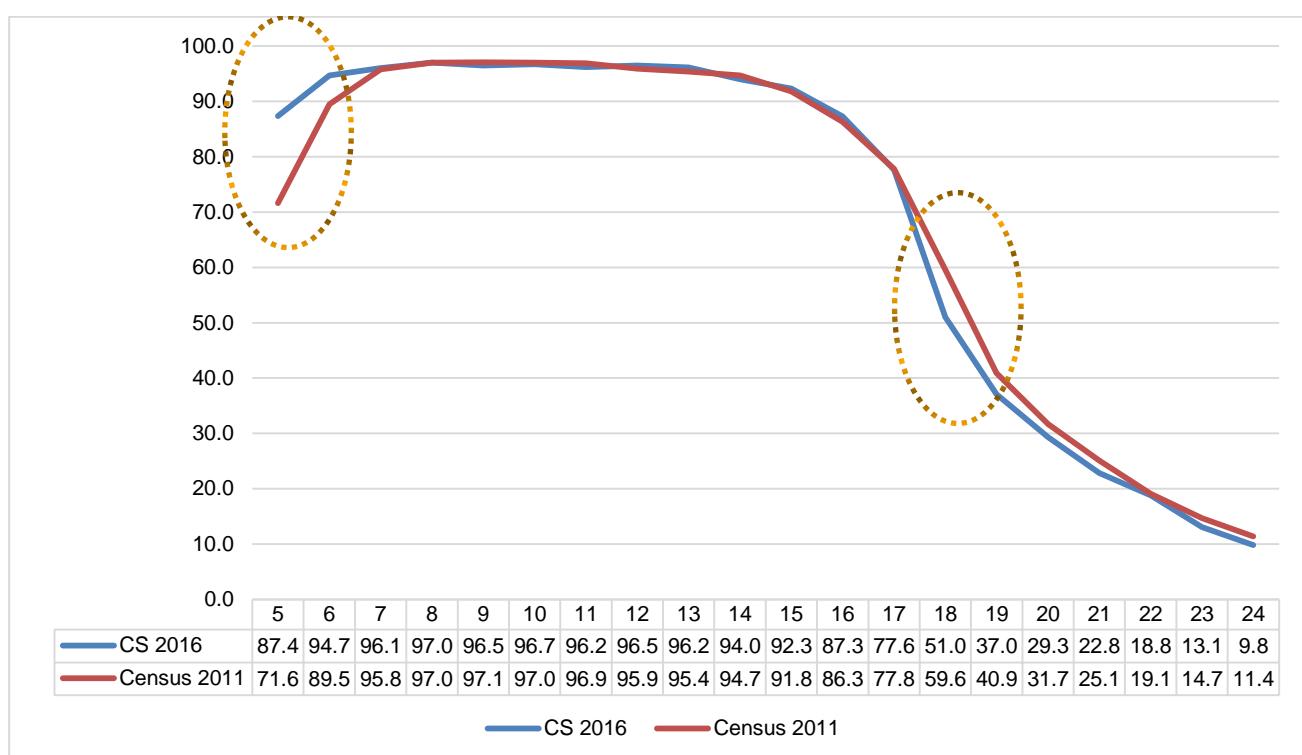
Data from CS 2016 show that the majority of the 5–24-year-old population in Western Cape were attending an educational institution. Table 6.3 shows the number and proportion of persons attending for both Census 2011 and CS 2016 across all municipalities. Overall, attendance in the province increased marginally between 2011 and 2016 (from 67,0% to 68,7%). The proportion attending an educational institution in Swellendam increased from 63,1% in 2011 to 69,4% in 2016. In Kannaland there was also a significant increase from 58,9% in 2011 to 64,9% in 2016. Several municipalities experienced a decrease in the proportion of 5–24-year-olds attending between 2011 and 2016 – Laingsburg decreased from 63,6% attending in 2011 to 53,0% in 2016, and Breede Valley from 67,8% to 57,8%.

Table 6.3: Distribution of population aged 5–24 years attending an educational institution: Western Cape, Census 2011 and CS 2016

District/municipality	Census 2011		CS 2016	
	N	%	N	%
CPT: City of Cape Town	788 356	67,8	939 215	70,9
DC1: West Coast	76 458	62,1	95 469	64,8
WC011: Matzikama	13 957	62,9	15 620	63,9
WC012: Cederberg	9 759	63,4	10 615	58,1
WC013: Bergvlier	11 642	62,1	14 691	65,6
WC014: Saldanha Bay	19 274	61,0	24 123	65,0
WC015: Swartland	21 826	62,0	30 420	67,4
DC2: Cape Winelands	172 497	66,7	201 641	63,0
WC022: Witzenberg	23 795	61,3	29 595	63,0
WC023: Drakenstein	54 044	67,6	63 851	64,0
WC024: Stellenbosch	35 385	70,0	43 258	64,8
WC025: Breede Valley	37 734	67,8	39 419	57,8
WC026: Langeberg	21 539	64,1	25 517	66,1
DC3: Overberg	48 348	64,0	63 533	66,1
WC031: Theewaterskloof	21 683	65,9	27 897	66,8
WC032: Overstrand	13 131	62,2	18 834	66,1
WC033: Cape Agulhas	6 228	62,7	7 002	60,1
WC034: Swellendam	7 305	63,1	9 801	69,4
DC4: Eden	119 332	66,8	142 100	67,9
WC041: Kannaland	4 972	58,9	5 199	64,9
WC042: Hessequa	10 238	65,3	10 694	64,4
WC043: Mossel Bay	16 634	68,2	21 814	70,2
WC044: George	41 126	66,2	49 083	67,5
WC045: Oudtshoorn	23 328	70,4	24 463	68,0
WC047: Bitou	9 491	64,4	13 656	69,5
WC048: Knysna	13 544	67,0	17 191	67,9
DC5: Central Karoo	16 242	67,6	17 237	61,6
WC051: Laingsburg	1 562	63,6	1 600	53,0
WC052: Prince Albert	2 821	59,8	3 018	54,5
WC053: Beaufort West	11 860	70,3	12 619	65,0
Western Cape	1 221 232	67,0	1 459 194	68,7

Figure 6.1 shows the distribution of the population aged 5–24 years attending an educational institution in 2011 and 2016. Both data sources show a similar distribution except between the ages of 5 and 7 years, and 18 to 22-year-olds. Community Survey 2016 data suggest that children started schooling earlier compared to 2011, with a difference of almost 16 percentage points at age 5. CS 2016 data show a drop in school attendance from ages 16 to 22 compared to Census 2011.

Figure 6.1: Distribution of population aged 5–24 years attending an educational institution: Western Cape, Census 2011 and CS 2016



6.3 Level of education

Table 6.4 below provides the highest level of education attained among persons aged 20 years and older in the province. The CS 2016 asked all respondents to provide the highest level of education they had attained. For example, a scholar currently in Grade 12 would state their highest education level as Grade 11, as this would be the highest level that they have completed. 12,7% of persons aged 20 years and older in the Western Cape had obtained a higher education. The proportion of the population that obtained secondary schooling was above 20% in all municipalities. Of note is the highest percentage of no schooling recorded in Laingsburg (9,4%), Cederberg (5,9%) Beaufort West (5,5%), Kannaland (5,1%) and Swartland (5,1%).

Table 6.4: Distribution of population aged 20+ by highest level of education: Western Cape, CS 2016

District/municipality	No schooling		Incomplete primary school		Primary school		Incomplete secondary school		Secondary School		Higher		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
CPT: City of Cape Town	53 705	2,1	174 405	6,7	109 719	4,2	962 722	37,1	907 166	35,0	384 697	14,8	2 592 415
DC1: West Coast	10 954	3,9	32 207	11,6	18 940	6,8	110 381	39,8	83 257	30,0	21 830	7,9	277 570
WC011: Matzikama	1 503	3,4	5 291	11,8	3 562	8,0	18 739	41,9	13 136	29,4	2 510	5,6	44 741
WC012: Cederberg	1 956	5,9	4 070	12,2	2 515	7,6	14 119	42,4	8 019	24,1	2 628	7,9	33 307
WC013: Bergvlier	1 385	3,2	5 320	12,5	3 312	7,8	16 864	39,5	11 598	27,1	4 241	9,9	42 722
WC014: Saldanha Bay	1 822	2,5	7 052	9,7	4 266	5,9	32 483	44,8	22 266	30,7	4 654	6,4	72 543
WC015: Swartland	4 289	5,1	10 473	12,4	5 285	6,3	28 176	33,4	28 237	33,5	7 797	9,3	84 257
DC2: Cape Winelands	14 053	2,6	61 419	11,5	35 860	6,7	207 519	38,7	167 164	31,2	50 264	9,4	536 279
WC022: Witzenberg	3 131	3,9	11 530	14,2	7 503	9,2	33 457	41,2	20 727	25,5	4 924	6,1	81 270
WC023: Drakenstein	3 779	2,1	16 147	9,2	10 660	6,1	63 229	35,9	61 822	35,1	20 312	11,5	175 949
WC024: Stellenbosch	1 784	1,6	12 437	11,1	6 459	5,7	44 162	39,2	32 288	28,7	15 404	13,7	112 533
WC025: Breede Valley	2 851	2,7	11 147	10,5	6 930	6,5	43 121	40,5	36 400	34,2	6 084	5,7	106 532
WC026: Langeberg	2 509	4,2	10 158	16,9	4 308	7,2	23 550	39,3	15 927	26,5	3 541	5,9	59 994
DC3: Overberg	6 073	3,3	23 152	12,7	12 806	7,0	69 774	38,3	51 978	28,5	18 309	10,1	182 093
WC031: Theewaterskloof	3 277	4,5	10 648	14,6	6 143	8,4	29 416	40,4	18 389	25,3	4 887	6,7	72 761
WC032: Overstrand	1 489	2,4	5 828	9,4	2 691	4,3	23 517	37,8	18 751	30,1	9 948	16,0	62 224
WC033: Cape Agulhas	380	1,6	3 379	14,1	2 073	8,7	9 537	39,9	6 828	28,6	1 704	7,1	23 901
WC034: Swellendam	928	4,0	3 297	14,2	1 899	8,2	7 304	31,5	8 010	34,5	1 770	7,6	23 207
DC4: Eden	11 595	3,0	43 824	11,2	23 021	5,9	141 812	36,1	136 225	34,7	36 330	9,2	392 807
WC041: Kannaland	795	5,1	3 563	22,8	1 752	11,2	5 957	38,2	3 074	19,7	468	3,0	15 609
WC042: Hessequa	1 268	3,5	5 242	14,6	2 788	7,7	12 417	34,5	11 194	31,1	3 083	8,6	35 993
WC043: Mossel Bay	1 644	2,6	5 278	8,3	3 422	5,4	22 776	35,7	24 215	38,0	6 428	10,1	63 764
WC044: George	3 878	2,9	13 981	10,6	6 486	4,9	45 940	34,8	48 174	36,5	13 450	10,2	131 910
WC045: Oudtshoorn	1 373	2,3	7 307	12,4	4 257	7,2	21 195	35,9	20 854	35,4	3 983	6,8	58 970
WC047: Bitou	803	2,1	3 693	9,5	2 055	5,3	15 905	40,9	12 851	33,0	3 621	9,3	38 928
WC048: Knysna	1 834	3,9	4 759	10,0	2 261	4,7	17 621	37,0	15 862	33,3	5 296	11,1	47 633
DC5: Central Karoo	2 731	5,9	6 608	14,3	3 110	6,7	18 273	39,6	13 869	30,1	1 526	3,3	46 117
WC051: Laingsburg	554	9,4	873	14,8	398	6,8	2 377	40,3	1 589	27,0	101	1,7	5 891
WC052: Prince Albert	449	5,0	1 828	20,2	783	8,7	3 568	39,4	2 195	24,3	224	2,5	9 046
WC053: Beaufort West	1 728	5,5	3 907	12,5	1 930	6,2	12 328	39,5	10 085	32,3	1 201	3,9	31 180
Western Cape	99 112	2,5	341 614	8,5	203 457	5,1	1 510 481	37,5	1 359 659	33,8	512 957	12,7	4 027 280

Total excludes those who answered 'Don't know' (96 285), 'Other' (22 923) and 'Unspecified' (2 547).

Chapter 7: Fertility

The levels and patterns of childbearing affect maternal morbidity, mortality, the economic and social status of a province and most importantly, the population size of the province. Tracking trends in childbearing is essential for planning for the current and future needs of the province. For example, a high number of births could result in large populations of young dependents and a greater demand for services such as schools.⁵

7.1 Births in the last 12 months

Table 7.1 shows the national distribution of females who gave birth in the twelve months preceding Census 2011 and CS 2016 as well as the total births for both periods. The CS 2016 results show a substantial decline in females who reported to have given birth, particularly within the age cohort of 15–29 years as well as those in the 45–49 years age cohort. For both periods (Census 2011 and CS 2016), the highest number of births was found among females aged 20–24 years, while there were fewer births reported among females aged 45–49 years.

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

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

⁵ Child Trends Databank (2016). *Fertility and Birth Rates*. Accessed from https://www.childtrends.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/79_Birth_Rate.pdf

7.2 Breastfeeding practices

Nutrition practices during infancy is a critical determinant of a child's health and development. It has been established globally that breastfeeding benefits both mothers and babies. Children who are breastfed have a reduced risk of obesity and chronic diseases, and improved educational levels and cognition.⁶

The prevalence of women breastfeeding their last child born is presented in Table 7.2 below. With the exception of Saldanha Bay (69,0%), all municipalities recorded a breastfeeding prevalence above 70,0%. Knysna (90,6%) and Kannaland (90,0%) recorded the highest prevalence of breastfeeding in the province. Overall, 80,4% of women aged 12–50 in the Western Cape reported having breastfed their last child.

Table 7.2: Breastfeeding practices for last child born by district and municipality for women aged 21–50 years: Western Cape, CS 2016

District/municipality	Breastfed	Did not breastfeed	Prevalence of breastfeeding	Total
CPT: City of Cape Town	507 707	132 216	79,3	639 923
DC1: West Coast	61 209	18 592	76,7	79 801
WC011: Matzikama	9 872	3 339	74,7	13 211
WC012: Cederberg	9 007	1 505	85,7	10 512
WC013: Bergvlier	9 456	2 535	78,9	11 991
WC014: Saldanha Bay	14 951	6 727	69,0	21 678
WC015: Swartland	17 923	4 487	80,0	22 410
DC2: Cape Winelands	124 152	26 927	82,2	151 079
WC022: Witzenberg	22 350	3 847	85,3	26 197
WC023: Drakenstein	36 848	8 793	80,7	45 641
WC024: Stellenbosch	24 497	6 914	78,0	31 411
WC025: Breede Valley	23 721	5 056	82,4	28 777
WC026: Langeberg	16 736	2 317	87,8	19 053
DC3: Overberg	38 585	7 436	83,8	46 021
WC031: Theewaterskloof	18 758	3 178	85,5	21 936
WC032: Overstrand	10 114	2 647	79,3	12 761
WC033: Cape Agulhas	3 713	673	84,7	4 386
WC034: Swellendam	5 999	939	86,5	6 938
DC4: Eden	84 874	15 403	84,6	100 277
WC041: Kannaland	3 606	402	90,0	4 008
WC042: Hessequa	7 616	1 472	83,8	9 089
WC043: Mossel Bay	13 097	2 236	85,4	15 334
WC044: George	26 824	5 505	83,0	32 329
WC045: Oudtshoorn	13 209	2 163	85,9	15 372
WC047: Bitou	8 587	2 391	78,2	10 978
WC048: Knysna	11 934	1 233	90,6	13 167
DC5: Central Karoo	11 652	1 692	87,3	13 344
WC051: Laingsburg	906	110	89,2	1 016
WC052: Prince Albert	2 473	280	89,8	2 753
WC053: Beaufort West	8 272	1 302	86,4	9 574
Western Cape	828 179	202 266	80,4	1 030 445

⁶ Department of Health (2007). *Infant and Young child feeding policy*. Accessed from www.gov.za/sites/www.gov.za/files/infantfeed.pdf
Provincial profile: Western Cape [Community Survey 2016]. Report 03-01-07

Chapter 8: Household characteristics and access to services

Household size, composition, housing and access to basic services are important determinants of the wellbeing of households. Access to basic services such as safe water, adequate sanitation and electricity has a strong association with the health of household members.⁷ In South Africa, the government has committed to providing households with services critical for improving the lives of the population. The CS 2016 included extensive questions relating to the characteristics of households and access to services, a source of valuable information for planning and evaluation at all geographical levels.

8.1 Household size

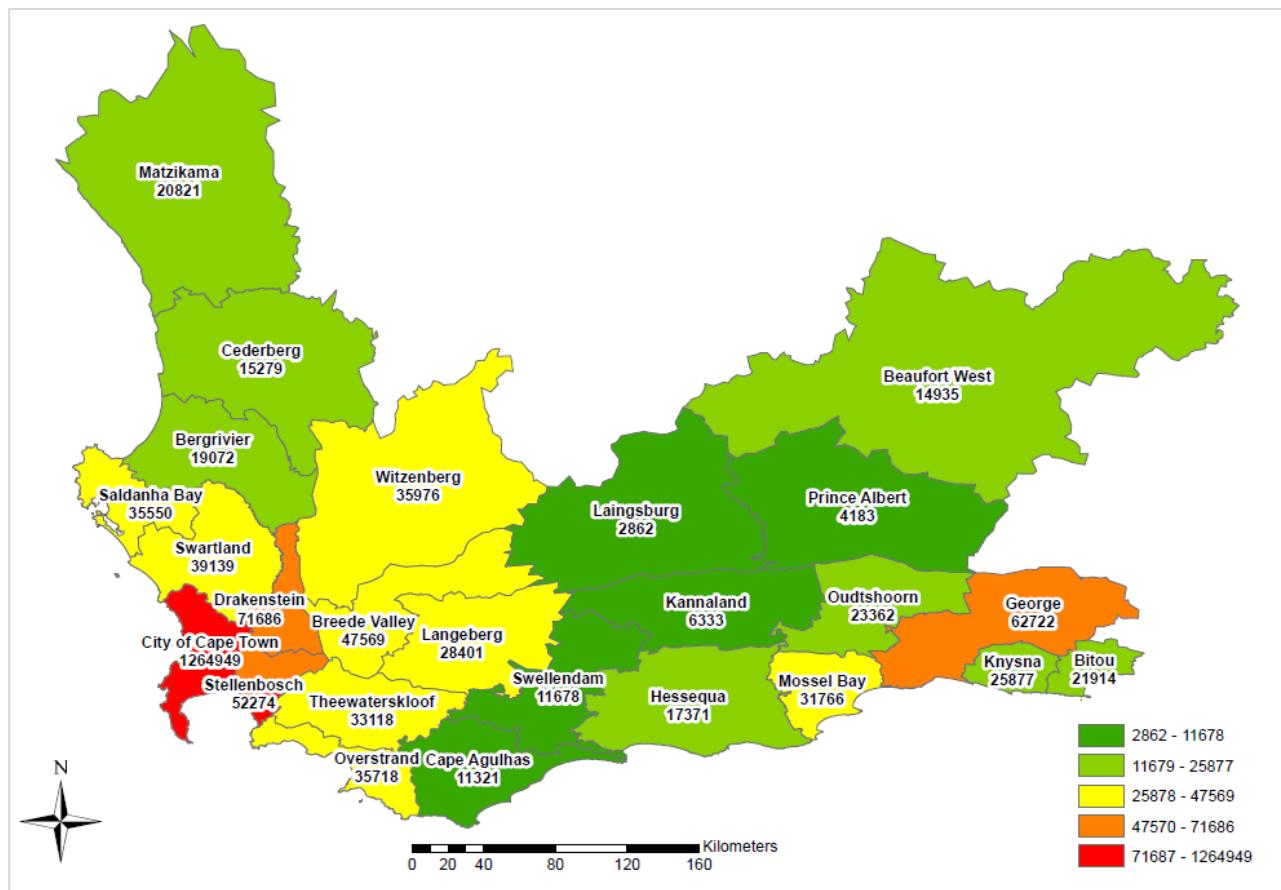
The number of households in the Western Cape increased from 1,6 million in 2011 to 1,9 million in 2016, as shown in Table 8.1. The average household size, however, decreased across all municipalities from 2011 to 2016, and notable differences between the municipalities can be observed. In Oudtshoorn, the average household size in 2016 was 4,2, which is considerably higher than the provincial average of 3,2. Seven municipalities recorded household sizes below the national average. Laingsburg, Hessequa and Saldanha Bay each had an average household size of 3,1 in 2016, and Mossel Bay recorded an average of three persons per household. Other municipalities below the national average were Knysna (2,9), Bitou (2,7) and Overstrand (2,6). Map 8.1 shows that the City of Cape Town recorded the largest number of households in the province in 2016 (1 264 949), followed by Drakenstein (71 686) and George (62 722). Local municipalities with a relatively small number of household members in 2016 could be found in the Central Karoo, Overberg and Eden.

⁷ Casale, D & Desmond, C (2007). *The economic wellbeing of the family: Households' access to resources in South Africa, 1995-2003*. Human Science Research Council Press: Cape Town

Table 8.1: Number of households and average household size by municipality: Western Cape, Census 2011 and CS 2016

District/municipality	Census 2011			CS 2016		
	Population	Households	Household size	Population	Households	Household size
CPT: City of Cape Town	3 740 031	1 068 515	3,5	4 005 016	1 264 949	3,2
DC1: West Coast	391 766	106 780	3,7	436 403	129 862	3,4
WC011 : Matzikama	67 147	18 835	3,6	71 045	20 821	3,4
WC012 : Cederberg	49 768	13 513	3,7	52 949	15 279	3,5
WC013 : Bergvlier	61 897	16 275	3,8	67 474	19 072	3,5
WC014 : Saldanha Bay	99 193	28 833	3,4	111 173	35 550	3,1
WC015 : Swartland	113 762	29 324	3,9	133 762	39 139	3,4
DC2: Cape Winelands	787 486	198 258	4,0	866 001	235 906	3,7
WC022 : Witzenberg	115 946	27 419	4,2	130 548	35 976	3,6
WC023 : Drakenstein	251 262	59 773	4,2	280 195	71 686	3,9
WC024 : Stellenbosch	155 728	43 417	3,6	173 197	52 274	3,3
WC025 : Breede Valley	166 825	42 527	3,9	176 578	47 569	3,7
WC026 : Langeberg	97 724	25 121	3,9	105 483	28 401	3,7
DC3: Overberg	258 176	77 194	3,3	286 786	91 835	3,1
WC031 : Theewaterskloof	108 864	28 910	3,8	117 167	33 118	3,5
WC032 : Overstrand	80 358	27 983	2,9	93 407	35 718	2,6
WC033 : Cape Agulhas	33 038	10 162	3,3	36 000	11 321	3,2
WC034 : Swellendam	35 916	10 139	3,5	40 211	11 678	3,4
DC4: Eden	574 265	164 103	3,5	611 278	189 345	3,2
WC041 : Kannaland	24 767	6 210	4,0	24 168	6 333	3,8
WC042 : Hessequa	52 642	15 873	3,3	54 237	17 371	3,1
WC043 : Mossel Bay	89 430	28 023	3,2	94 135	31 766	3,0
WC044 : George	193 672	53 549	3,6	208 237	62 722	3,3
WC045 : Oudtshoorn	95 933	21 910	4,4	97 509	23 362	4,2
WC047 : Bitou	49 162	16 645	3,0	59 157	21 914	2,7
WC048 : Knysna	68 659	21 893	3,1	73 835	25 877	2,9
DC5: Central Karoo	71 011	19 075	3,7	74 247	21 980	3,4
WC051 : Laingsburg	8 289	2 408	3,4	8 895	2 862	3,1
WC052 : Prince Albert	13 136	3 578	3,7	14 272	4 183	3,4
WC053 : Beaufort West	49 586	13 088	3,8	51 080	14 935	3,4
Western Cape	5 822 734	1 633 925	3,6	6 279 730	1 933 876	3,2

Map 8.1: Distribution of households by municipality: Western Cape, CS 2016



8.2 Household headship

In all five districts and in the metropolitan municipality, the majority of households were male-headed. In 2016, over two-fifths of the households in the West Coast (67,2%), Cape Winelands (65,8%), Overberg (68,1%) and Eden (63,9%) were male-headed households. Central Karoo recorded the highest proportion of female-headed households in 2016 (40,8%), followed by the City of Cape Town where two-fifths of households (40,0%) were headed by females. The number of female-headed households in the province increased from 592 813 in 2011 to 735 669 in 2016, as shown in Table 8.2 below.

Table 8.2: Distribution of households by sex of household head and district: Western Cape, Census 2011 and CS 2016

District	Census 2011				CS 2016				Total	
	Male		Female		Total	Male		Female		
	N	%	N	%	N	N	%	N	%	
Western Cape	1 041 112	63,7	592 813	36,3	1 633 925	1 198 208	62,0	735 669	38,0	1 933 876
CPT: City of Cape Town	660 511	61,8	408 004	38,2	1 068 515	759 217	60,0	505 732	40,0	1 264 949
DC1: West Coast	74 547	69,8	32 233	30,2	106 780	87 295	67,2	42 566	32,8	129 862
DC2: Cape Winelands	132 379	66,8	65 879	33,2	198 258	155 238	65,8	80 669	34,2	235 906
DC3: Overberg	53 457	69,3	23 737	30,7	77 194	62 504	68,1	29 330	31,9	91 835
DC4: Eden	108 427	66,1	55 676	33,9	164 103	120 938	63,9	68 407	36,1	189 345

DC5: Central Karoo	11 791	61,8	7 284	38,2	19 075	59,2	13 015	59,2	8 965	40,8	21 980
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Table 8.3 shows the age differentials of household heads by district municipality. Most household heads were between the ages of 30 and 49, and from the age of 50, the number of household heads decreased. The largest proportion of child-headed households could be found in Eden, where 2 154 households were headed by children between the ages of 15 and 19.

Table 8.3: Distribution of households by age group of household head and district: Western Cape, CS 2016

Age group	CPT: City of Cape Town		DC1: West Coast		DC2: Cape Winelands		DC3: Overberg		DC4: Eden		DC5: Central Karoo		Western Cape	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
10–14	228	0,0	-	-	72	0,0	-	-	78	0,0	-	-	378	-
15–19	9 629	0,8	735	0,6	1 483	0,6	671	0,7	2 154	1,1	203	0,9	14 875	0,8
20–24	50 709	4,0	4 819	3,7	11 874	5,0	3 672	4,0	6 522	3,4	1 142	5,2	78 738	4,1
25–29	107 497	8,5	11 581	8,9	22 661	9,6	7 515	8,2	14 223	7,5	2 500	11,4	165 977	8,6
30–34	148 719	11,8	18 674	14,4	29 995	12,7	12 057	13,1	22 629	12,0	2 156	9,8	234 231	12,1
35–39	152 241	12,0	13 755	10,6	23 696	10,0	9 072	9,9	18 658	9,9	1 936	8,8	219 360	11,3
40–44	154 381	12,2	15 598	12,0	28 711	12,2	10 432	11,4	20 764	11,0	2 043	9,3	231 930	12,0
45–49	147 299	11,6	15 371	11,8	32 664	13,8	10 768	11,7	21 196	11,2	2 360	10,7	229 659	11,9
50–54	126 547	10,0	12 626	9,7	21 716	9,2	8 801	9,6	18 882	10,0	2 153	9,8	190 726	9,9
55–59	109 237	8,6	10 858	8,4	20 630	8,7	7 704	8,4	16 972	9,0	1 893	8,6	167 294	8,7
60–64	90 335	7,1	9 366	7,2	17 310	7,3	5 911	6,4	14 140	7,5	1 757	8,0	138 820	7,2
65–69	69 214	5,5	6 786	5,2	10 115	4,3	5 522	6,0	12 011	6,3	1 594	7,3	105 243	5,4
70–74	45 819	3,6	4 311	3,3	6 895	2,9	4 259	4,6	9 729	5,1	1 002	4,6	72 014	3,7
75–79	31 295	2,5	3 005	2,3	4 397	1,9	2 643	2,9	6 366	3,4	817	3,7	48 523	2,5
80–84	14 404	1,1	1 591	1,2	2 213	0,9	2 078	2,3	3 252	1,7	253	1,2	23 790	1,2
85+	7 394	0,6	785	0,6	1 474	0,6	729	0,8	1 768	0,9	169	0,8	12 320	0,6
Total	1 264 949	100,0	129 862	100,0	235 906	100,0	91 835	100,0	189 345	100,0	21 980	100,0	1 933 876	100,0

8.3 Housing

Table 8.4 below shows the distribution of households in the Western Cape by type of main dwelling. Over four-fifths of households in the province (82,4%) lived in formal dwellings. and all municipalities, with the exception of Stellenbosch (65,0%), had over 70,0% of the population living in formal dwellings. Whilst the Western Cape has two municipalities, Beaufort West (0,2%) and Prince Albert (0,3%) with proportions of informal dwellings under 1,0%, in Stellenbosch over one-third (34,1%) of households resided in informal dwellings. Other municipalities with a high proportion of informal dwellers were Saldanha Bay (22,1%), Bitou (21,9%), Breede Valley (20,3%), Theewaterskloof (20,3%) and Cederberg (20,1%). Figure 8.1 shows that the Western Cape (along with North West and Gauteng) had one of the three highest proportions of households residing in an informal dwelling, above the national average of 13,0%.

Table 8.4: Distribution of households by type of main dwelling: Western Cape, CS 2016

District/municipality	Formal dwelling		Traditional dwelling		Informal dwelling		Other		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
CPT: City of Cape Town	1 032 597	81,6	2 400	0,2	222 920	17,6	6 828	0,5	1 264 746
DC1: West Coast	111 389	85,8	1 830	1,4	15 884	12,2	759	0,6	129 862
WC011: Matzikama	18 350	88,1	81	0,4	2 300	11,0	89	0,4	20 821
WC012: Cederberg	11 936	78,1	140	0,9	3 065	20,1	138	0,9	15 279
WC013: Bergvlier	17 487	91,7	410	2,1	1 072	5,6	103	0,5	19 072
WC014: Saldanha Bay	26 592	74,8	835	2,3	7 855	22,1	268	0,8	35 550
WC015: Swartland	37 024	94,6	364	0,9	1 592	4,1	159	0,4	39 139
DC2: Cape Winelands	190 977	81,0	2 178	0,9	41 833	17,7	918	0,4	235 906
WC022: Witzenberg	29 969	83,3	687	1,9	5 040	14,0	280	0,8	35 976
WC023: Drakenstein	64 710	90,3	151	0,2	6 630	9,2	195	0,3	71 686
WC024: Stellenbosch	33 971	65,0	366	0,7	17 829	34,1	107	0,2	52 274
WC025: Breede Valley	36 964	77,7	720	1,5	9 679	20,3	205	0,4	47 569
WC026: Langeberg	25 363	89,3	254	0,9	2 654	9,3	131	0,5	28 401
DC3: Overberg	75 105	81,8	1 231	1,3	14 738	16,1	739	0,8	91 813
WC031: Theewaterskloof	25 679	77,6	272	0,8	6 732	20,3	412	1,2	33 096
WC032: Overstrand	28 235	79,0	174	0,5	7 133	20,0	176	0,5	35 718
WC033: Cape Agulhas	9 976	88,1	761	6,7	522	4,6	61	0,5	11 321
WC034: Swellendam	11 215	96,0	24	0,2	350	3,0	89	0,8	11 678
DC4: Eden	162 325	85,7	1 400	0,7	24 544	13,0	1 038	0,5	189 309
WC041: Kannaland	6 171	97,4	-	-	111	1,8	52	0,8	6 333
WC042: Hessequa	16 645	96,0	254	1,5	222	1,3	223	1,3	17 345
WC043: Mossel Bay	28 004	88,2	314	1,0	3 397	10,7	51	0,2	31 766
WC044: George	52 606	83,9	498	0,8	9 261	14,8	358	0,6	62 722
WC045: Oudtshoorn	21 316	91,2	50	0,2	1 948	8,3	48	0,2	23 362
WC047: Bitou	16 788	76,6	202	0,9	4 799	21,9	126	0,6	21 914
WC048: Knysna	20 796	80,4	82	0,3	4 807	18,6	181	0,7	25 866
DC5: Central Karoo	21 498	97,8	361	1,6	102	0,5	19	0,1	21 980
WC051: Laingsburg	2 791	97,5	24	0,8	47	1,6	-	-	2 862
WC052: Prince Albert	3 838	91,8	337	8,1	8	0,2	-	-	4 183
WC053: Beaufort West	14 868	99,6	-	-	48	0,3	19	0,1	14 935
Western Cape	1 593 891	82,4	9 401	0,5	320 022	16,6	10 302	0,5	1 933 616
South Africa	13 404 199	79,2	1 180 745	7,0	2 193 968	13,0	142 271	0,8	16 921 183

Formal dwelling includes (i) House or brick/concrete block structure (ii) Flat (iii) Cluster house in complex (iv) Townhouse (v) Semi-detached house.
Informal dwelling includes (i) Shack in the backyard (ii) Shack not in the backyard.

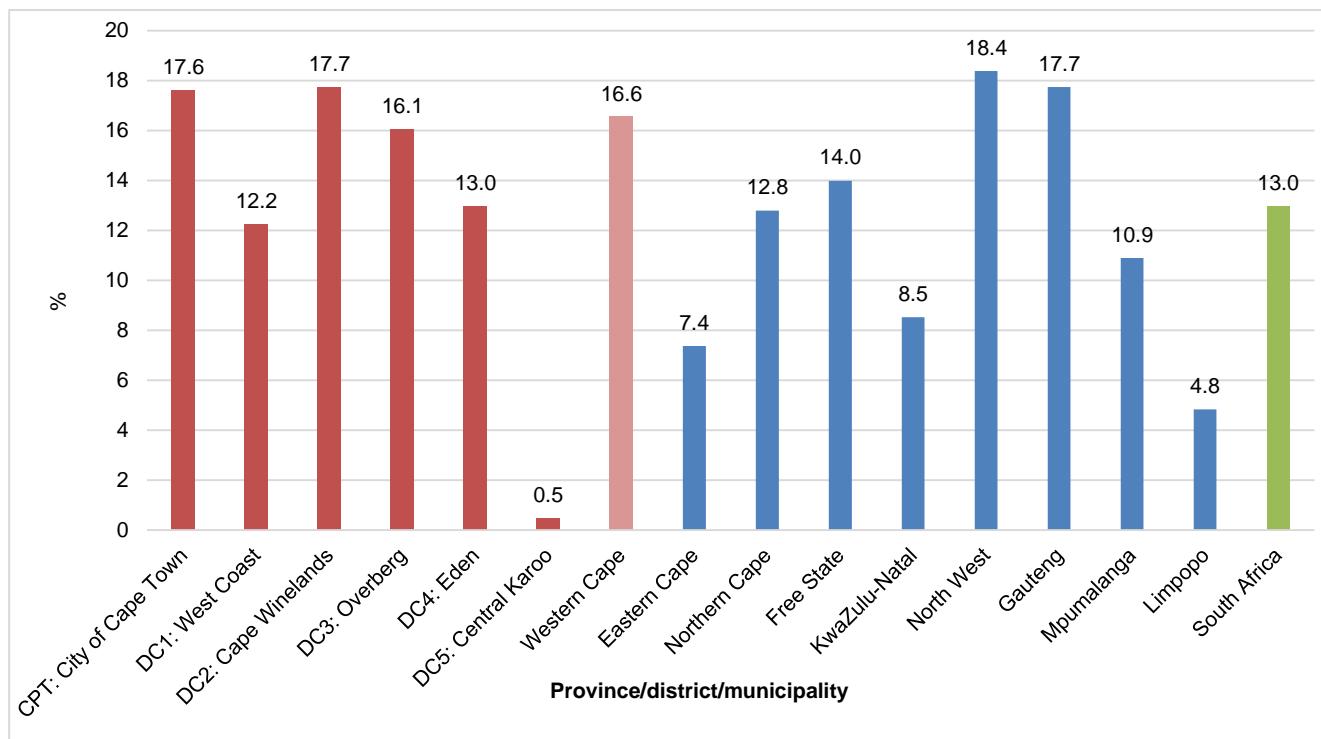
Figure 8.1: Percentage of households residing in an informal dwelling, CS 2016

Table 8.5 shows the number of households who reported that their dwellings were RDP/government-subsidised dwellings. In 2016, 3 905 254 households in the country were residing in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings. The Western Cape had a total of 571 997 households who stated their main dwelling was an RDP dwelling.

Table 8.5: Distribution of households in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings in South Africa, CS 2016

Province	RDP/government-subsidised dwellings	Not RDP/government-subsidised dwellings	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	350 301
Free State	289 414	652 680	942 094
KwaZulu-Natal	559 302	2 300 600	2 859 902
North West	261 693	976 842	1 238 534
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

Table 8.6 below shows that the highest proportion of households residing in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings were located in the municipalities of Bitou, where over half of household dwellings (52,6%) were RDP/government-subsidised. Beaufort West (46,3%), Swellendam (44,24%), Prince Albert (43,8%), Oudtshoorn (42,3%), Mossel Bay (40,2%) and Swartland (38,7%) all recorded high proportions of RDP dwellings. Stellenbosch, Breede Valley and Kannaland had the lowest proportion of RDP dwellers (20,2% 20,0% and 19,3%, respectively).

Table 8.6: Distribution of households residing in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings by municipality: Western Cape, CS 2016

District/municipality	Main dwelling RDP/government subsidised?						
	Yes		No		Do not know		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
CPT: City of Cape Town	360 972	28,6	883 642	69,9	19 115	1,5	1 263 729
DC1: West Coast	43 663	33,7	85 110	65,6	917	0,7	129 690
WC011: Matzikama	6 882	33,1	13 934	66,9	4	0,0	20 821
WC012: Cederberg	3 999	26,2	11 197	73,4	64	0,4	15 260
WC013: Bergvlier	6 113	32,1	12 845	67,4	95	0,5	19 053
WC014: Saldanha Bay	11 564	32,6	23 705	66,8	206	0,6	35 474
WC015: Swartland	15 106	38,7	23 428	59,9	548	1,4	39 082
DC2: Cape Winelands	57 859	24,5	176 507	74,8	1 505	0,6	235 870
WC022: Witzenberg	9 065	25,2	26 801	74,5	111	0,3	35 976
WC023: Drakenstein	20 186	28,2	50 822	70,9	678	0,9	71 686
WC024: Stellenbosch	10 528	20,2	41 431	79,3	279	0,5	52 238
WC025: Breede Valley	9 492	20,0	37 762	79,4	314	0,7	47 569
WC026: Langeberg	8 587	30,2	19 691	69,3	123	0,4	28 401
DC3: Overberg	28 367	30,9	62 776	68,4	608	0,7	91 751
WC031: Theewaterskloof	8 886	26,8	24 139	72,9	72	0,2	33 097
WC032: Overstrand	11 600	32,5	23 977	67,2	98	0,3	35 674
WC033: Cape Agulhas	2 718	24,0	8 448	74,7	136	1,2	11 302
WC034: Swellendam	5 164	44,2	6 212	53,2	302	2,6	11 678
DC4: Eden	71 338	37,7	115 356	61,0	2 548	1,3	189 243
WC041: Kannaland	1 225	19,3	4 653	73,5	456	7,2	6 333
WC042: Hessequa	5 570	32,1	11 693	67,3	108	0,6	17 371
WC043: Mossel Bay	12 764	40,2	17 785	56,0	1 198	3,8	31 746
WC044: George	21 059	33,6	41 127	65,7	453	0,7	62 639
WC045: Oudtshoorn	9 890	42,3	13 357	57,2	116	0,5	23 362
WC047: Bitou	11 527	52,6	10 365	47,3	22	0,1	21 914
WC048: Knysna	9 304	36,0	16 376	63,3	197	0,8	25 877
DC5: Central Karoo	9 797	44,6	11 853	53,9	330	1,5	21 980
WC051: Laingsburg	1 048	36,6	1 814	63,4	-	-	2 862
WC052: Prince Albert	1 832	43,8	2 352	56,2	-	-	4 183
WC053: Beaufort West	6 917	46,3	7 688	51,5	330	2,2	14 935
Western Cape	571 997	29,6	1 335 243	69,1	25 023	1,3	1 932 263
South Africa	3 905 254	23,1	12 842 874	75,9	162 602	1,0	16 910 730

Table 8.7 shows that 270 980 (47,7%) households residing in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings in the province rated the overall quality of these dwellings to be good, whereas 115 346 (20,3%) responded that the quality of their dwellings was poor. A worrying percentage of households in Overstrand (32,9%), Oudtshoorn (32,5%), Stellenbosch (29,4%) and Theewaterskloof (29,3%) rated the quality of their dwellings as poor. Just under three-fifths (58,8%) of RDP dwellers in Bitou (where

more than half of all households reside in RDP dwellings) rated the quality of their dwellings as good. An overwhelming majority of RDP dwellers in Prince Albert (86,6%) and Kannaland (81,3%) were happy with the quality of their dwellings.

Table 8.7: Household rating of RDP/government-subsidised dwellings by municipality: Western Cape, CS 2016

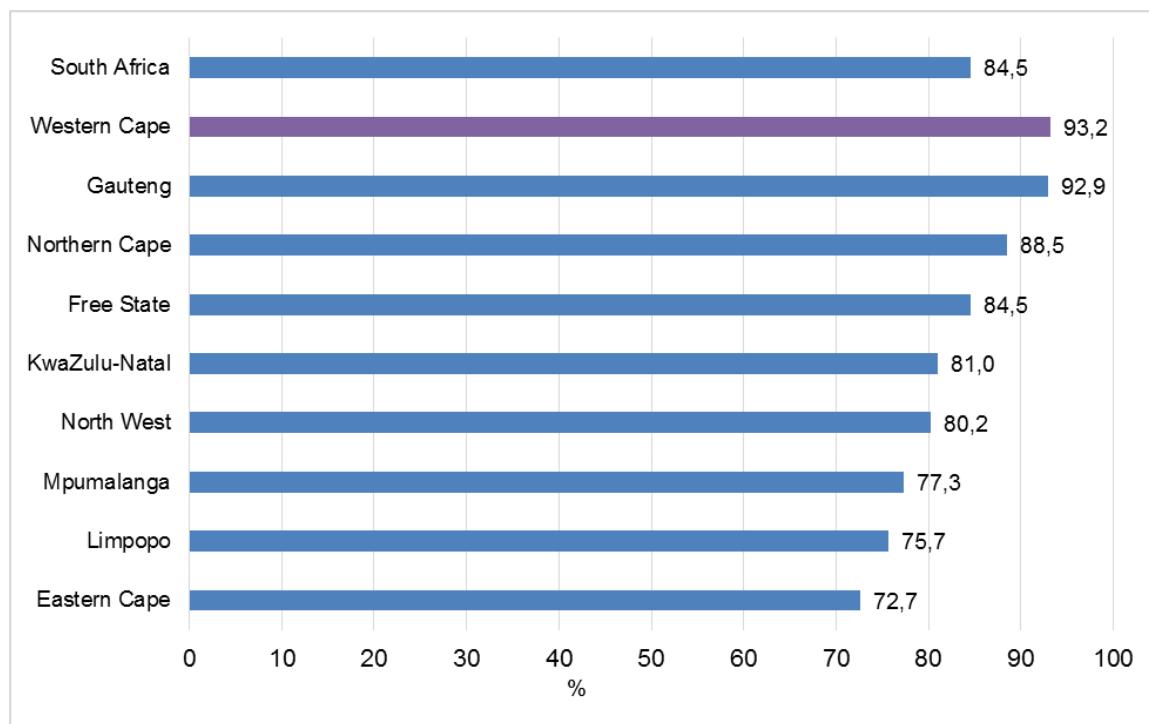
District/municipality	Household rating of RDP/government-subsidised dwellings						Total	
	Good		Average		Poor			
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
CPT: City of Cape Town	166 207	46,4	119 069	33,2	72 889	20,4	358 165	
DC1: West Coast	23 250	53,4	13 360	30,7	6 903	15,9	43 513	
WC011: Matzikama	4 412	64,3	1 599	23,3	855	12,5	6 865	
WC012: Cederberg	1 988	50,0	1 287	32,4	702	17,7	3 977	
WC013: Bergrivier	3 635	59,7	1 023	16,8	1 426	23,4	6 084	
WC014: Saldanha Bay	4 434	38,5	4 367	37,9	2 723	23,6	11 525	
WC015: Swartland	8 781	58,3	5 084	33,8	1 196	7,9	15 062	
DC2: Cape Winelands	26 999	47,3	17 470	30,6	12 618	22,1	57 087	
WC022: Witzenberg	4 191	46,9	2 687	30,1	2 056	23,0	8 934	
WC023: Drakenstein	10 549	53,7	5 662	28,8	3 420	17,4	19 631	
WC024: Stellenbosch	3 477	33,2	3 917	37,4	3 086	29,4	10 481	
WC025: Breede Valley	5 130	54,2	2 121	22,4	2 214	23,4	9 466	
WC026: Langeberg	3 652	42,6	3 082	35,9	1 842	21,5	8 575	
DC3: Overberg	12 718	45,2	8 181	29,1	7 231	25,7	28 129	
WC031: Theewaterskloof	2 729	30,7	3 557	40,0	2 600	29,3	8 886	
WC032: Overstrand	4 737	41,7	2 887	25,4	3 737	32,9	11 362	
WC033: Cape Agulhas	1 633	60,1	740	27,2	345	12,7	2 718	
WC034: Swellendam	3 619	70,1	996	19,3	548	10,6	5 164	
DC4: Eden	35 670	50,2	21 191	29,8	14 214	20,0	71 076	
WC041: Kannaland	996	81,3	194	15,8	35	2,9	1 225	
WC042: Hessequa	3 188	57,3	1 697	30,5	675	12,1	5 560	
WC043: Mossel Bay	7 162	56,3	4 188	32,9	1 367	10,7	12 717	
WC044: George	8 445	40,3	7 466	35,6	5 033	24,0	20 945	
WC045: Oudtshoorn	4 845	49,1	1 817	18,4	3 203	32,5	9 865	
WC047: Bitou	6 752	58,8	2 587	22,5	2 145	18,7	11 484	
WC048: Knysna	4 281	46,1	3 243	34,9	1 756	18,9	9 280	
DC5: Central Karoo	6 136	62,9	2 134	21,9	1 491	15,3	9 761	
WC051: Laingsburg	567	55,8	352	34,6	98	9,6	1 017	
WC052: Prince Albert	1 587	86,6	131	7,2	114	6,2	1 832	
WC053: Beaufort West	3 982	57,6	1 652	23,9	1 279	18,5	6 913	
Western Cape	270 980	47,7	181 405	32,0	115 346	20,3	567 731	
South Africa	1 947 818	502	1 175 191	30,3	758 206	19,5	3 881 215	

8.4 Access to basic services – water and sanitation

Access to safe water and adequate sanitation in South Africa is a right, protected in the Bill of Rights, Chapter 2 of the South African Constitution. The Bill of Rights states that everyone in the country has a right to access sufficient water and ‘to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being’. It further states that government ‘must take reasonable legislative and other measures, within its available resources, to achieve the progressive realisation of these rights’.⁸ Data regarding the provision of safe water and adequate sanitation are therefore critical in evaluating whether the government is upholding these basic rights.

Figure 8.3 below shows that the Western Cape (93,2%) had the highest proportion of households with access to safe drinking water in the country, above the national average of 84,5%. There were, however, significant differences amongst the province’s municipalities. Table 8.8 shows that whilst Laingsburg had a negligible proportion (1,9%) of households without access to safe water, 13,4% of households in Breede Valley reported that they did not have access to safe drinking water. Knysna (10,8%), Kannaland (10,7%), Saldanha Bay and Beaufort West (both 10,0%) also reported high proportions of households without access to safe drinking water.

Figure 8.2: Percentage of households with access to safe drinking water, CS 2016

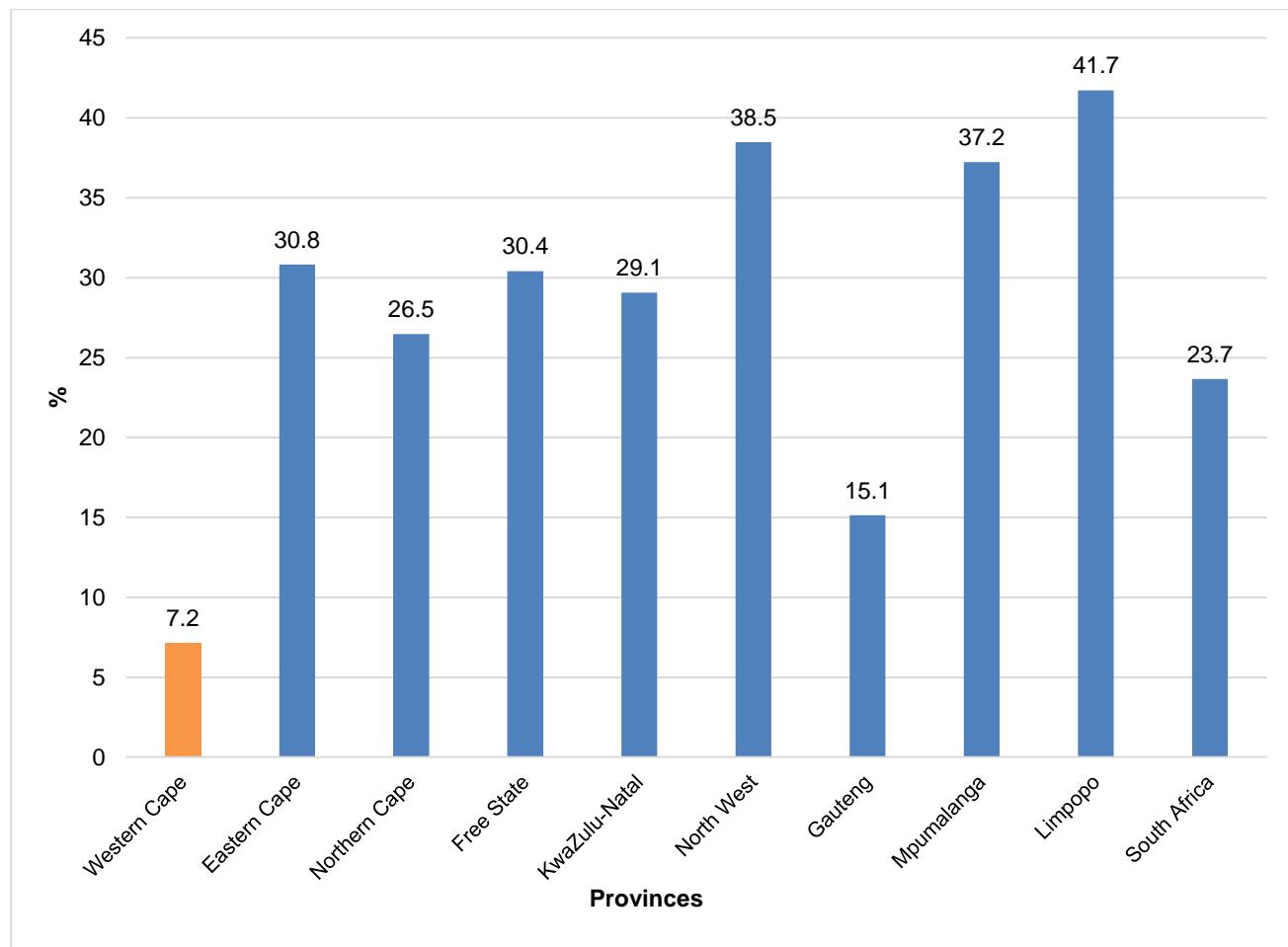


⁸ The Bill of Rights of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa. (1996). Government Gazette. (No. 17678) Provincial profile: Western Cape [Community Survey 2016], Report 03-01-07

Table 8.8: Distribution of households by access to safe drinking water: Western Cape, CS 2016

District/municipality	Access to safe drinking water		No access to safe drinking water		Total
	N	%	N	%	
CPT: City of Cape Town	1 178 897	93,7	79 323	6,3	1 258 220
DC1: West Coast	120 125	93,0	9 071	7,0	129 196
WC011: Matzikama	19 145	92,3	1 587	7,7	20 731
WC012: Cederberg	14 140	93,0	1 069	7,0	15 209
WC013: Bergrivier	17 742	93,6	1 211	6,4	18 953
WC014: Saldanha Bay	31 915	90,0	3 535	10,0	35 450
WC015: Swartland	37 183	95,7	1 669	4,3	38 851
DC2: Cape Winelands	212 816	90,7	21 710	9,3	234 527
WC022: Witzenberg	31 221	87,0	4 659	13,0	35 881
WC023: Drakenstein	65 796	92,0	5 726	8,0	71 523
WC024: Stellenbosch	48 981	95,2	2 446	4,8	51 427
WC025: Breede Valley	41 001	86,6	6 339	13,4	47 340
WC026: Langeberg	25 817	91,0	2 540	9,0	28 357
DC3: Overberg	84 612	92,6	6 752	7,4	91 364
WC031: Theewaterskloof	30 688	93,1	2 279	6,9	32 968
WC032: Overstrand	32 467	91,4	3 054	8,6	35 521
WC033: Cape Agulhas	10 646	94,5	616	5,5	11 261
WC034: Swellendam	10 812	93,1	803	6,9	11 614
DC4: Eden	175 309	93,1	13 006	6,9	188 314
WC041: Kannaland	5 596	89,3	668	10,7	6 264
WC042: Hessequa	16 394	94,8	894	5,2	17 288
WC043: Mossel Bay	29 163	93,0	2 210	7,0	31 373
WC044: George	58 135	92,9	4 432	7,1	62 566
WC045: Oudtshoorn	22 275	95,9	960	4,1	23 235
WC047: Bitou	20 794	95,1	1 073	4,9	21 867
WC048: Knysna	22 952	89,2	2 768	10,8	25 720
DC5: Central Karoo	19 853	92,1	1 701	7,9	21 554
WC051: Laingsburg	2 807	98,1	55	1,9	2 862
WC052: Prince Albert	3 995	95,5	188	4,5	4 183
WC053: Beaufort West	13 051	90,0	1 458	10,0	14 509
Western Cape	1 791 613	93,2	131 562	6,8	1 923 175

Figure 8.3 shows that the Western Cape had the lowest proportion of households (7,2%) in the country whose water was supplied by the municipality and who reported experiencing water interruptions in the three months prior to the survey. Although the provincial proportion is the lowest in the country, there are significant differences amongst the municipalities, as shown in Table 8.9. For example, in Kannaland, 2 011 households (38,0%) experienced water interruptions and over ten per cent of households in Oudtshoorn (12,6%), Theewaterskloof (12,9%), Saldanha Bay (14,8%) and Knysna (17,5%) reported water interruptions in the three months prior to the survey. In Cape Agulhas and Hessequa, only 1,7% of households in both municipalities reported experiencing water interruptions.

Figure 8.3: Percentage of households who experienced water interruptions in the last 3 months, CS 2016

**Table 8.9: Distribution of households that have experienced water interruptions in the last 3 months:
Western Cape, CS 2016**

District/municipality	Have experienced water interruptions in past 3 months	
	N	%
CPT: City of Cape Town	92 437	7,4
DC1: West Coast	9 555	8,3
WC011: Matzikama	1 123	6,0
WC012: Cederberg	1 185	10,0
WC013: Bergrivier	1 359	9,2
WC014: Saldanha Bay	5 204	14,8
WC015: Swartland	683	2,0
DC2: Cape Winelands	9 324	4,6
WC022: Witzenberg	1 467	5,8
WC023: Drakenstein	1 909	2,9
WC024: Stellenbosch	3 989	8,2
WC025: Breede Valley	1 366	3,4
WC026: Langeberg	593	2,6
DC3: Overberg	5 522	6,7
WC031: Theewaterskloof	3 515	12,9
WC032: Overstrand	1 459	4,2
WC033: Cape Agulhas	168	1,7
WC034: Swellendam	380	3,8
DC4: Eden	13 013	7,4
WC041: Kannaland	2 011	38,0
WC042: Hessequa	245	1,7
WC043: Mossel Bay	620	2,0
WC044: George	1 840	3,1
WC045: Oudtshoorn	2 790	12,6
WC047: Bitou	1 278	6,3
WC048: Knysna	4 228	17,5
DC5: Central Karoo	1 801	9,1
WC051: Laingsburg	197	8,6
WC052: Prince Albert	257	6,4
WC053: Beaufort West	1 347	10,0
Western Cape	131 652	7,1
South Africa	3 272 783	23,4

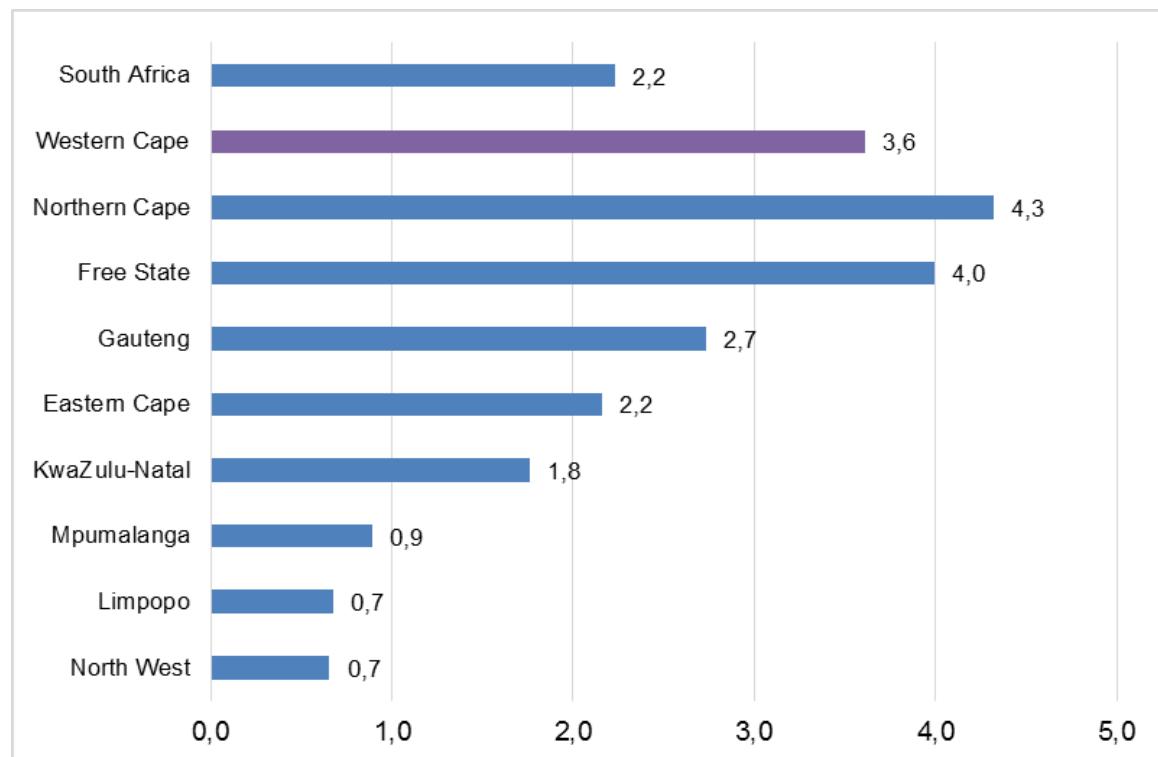
A flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system is the type of toilet used mainly by households in the Western Cape. In 2016, the majority of households in all the municipalities reported to be utilising a flush toilet (Table 8.10).

Table 8.10: Distribution of households by main type of toilet facility: Western Cape, CS 2016

District/municipality	Flush toilet (connected to a public sewerage system/septic tank)	Chemical toilet	Pit latrine/toilet (with or without ventilation pipe)	Bucket toilet (collected by municipality/ emptied by household)	Other (incl. ecological toilet)	No toilet facility	Total
CPT: City of Cape Town	1 173 774	19 436	1 437	56 567	3 105	10 629	1 264 949
DC1: West Coast	119 922	233	411	5 784	1 494	2 018	129 862
WC011: Matzikama	19 667	156	210	311	235	242	20 821
WC012: Cederberg	13 489	22	49	249	710	759	15 279
WC013: Bergvlier	18 666	-	45	124	122	116	19 072
WC014: Saldanha Bay	30 469	26	27	4 109	327	590	35 550
WC015: Swartland	37 631	29	79	990	99	310	39 139
DC2: Cape Winelands	226 259	2 291	311	3 311	2 548	1 186	235 906
WC022: Witzenberg	34 682	52	174	759	101	208	35 976
WC023: Drakenstein	70 060	469	37	600	433	88	71 686
WC024: Stellenbosch	51 240	46	-	406	135	446	52 274
WC025: Breede Valley	43 435	1 670	100	601	1 494	268	47 569
WC026: Langeberg	26 842	54	-	945	385	176	28 401
DC3: Overberg	87 674	236	84	970	1 098	1 773	91 835
WC031: Theewaterskloof	30 511	236	-	622	324	1 425	33 118
WC032: Overstrand	35 441	-	-	175	16	86	35 718
WC033: Cape Agulhas	10 411	-	60	40	731	80	11 321
WC034: Swellendam	11 311	-	24	133	28	182	11 678
DC4: Eden	177 675	970	4 117	3 058	1 845	1 679	189 345
WC041: Kannaland	5 425	-	603	184	96	27	6 333
WC042: Hessequa	17 007	15	172	35	53	89	17 371
WC043: Mossel Bay	30 474	-	61	344	846	40	31 766
WC044: George	59 296	542	617	1 572	303	392	62 722
WC045: Oudtshoorn	20 791	270	879	621	304	496	23 362
WC047: Bitou	20 764	120	499	-	129	402	21 914
WC048: Knysna	23 918	23	1 286	302	115	233	25 877
DC5: Central Karoo	21 345	-	102	164	192	177	21 980
WC051: Laingsburg	2 795	-	6	30	23	8	2 862
WC052: Prince Albert	4 000	-	56	33	-	94	4 183
WC053: Beaufort West	14 550	-	40	101	169	76	14 935
Western Cape	1 806 650	23 166	6 462	69 854	10 282	17 462	1 933 876
South Africa	10 722 762	713 856	4 378 407	377 231	321 172	409 881	16 923 309

Figure 8.4 below shows the percentage of households by province who reported that their main toilet facility used was a bucket toilet – either collected by the municipality or emptied by the household. Western Cape (3,6%), together with Northern Cape (4,3%) and the Free State (4,0%), had the highest proportion of households using a bucket toilet.

Figure 8.4: Percentage distribution of households by main type of toilet used: Bucket toilet, CS 2016



8.5 Access to electricity

The Western Cape reported the highest proportion (97,0%) of households with access to electricity (Figure 8.5). However, there are significant differences in the municipalities with regard to households with no access electricity, as shown in Figure 8.6.

Figure 8.5: Percentage of households with access to electricity, CS 2016

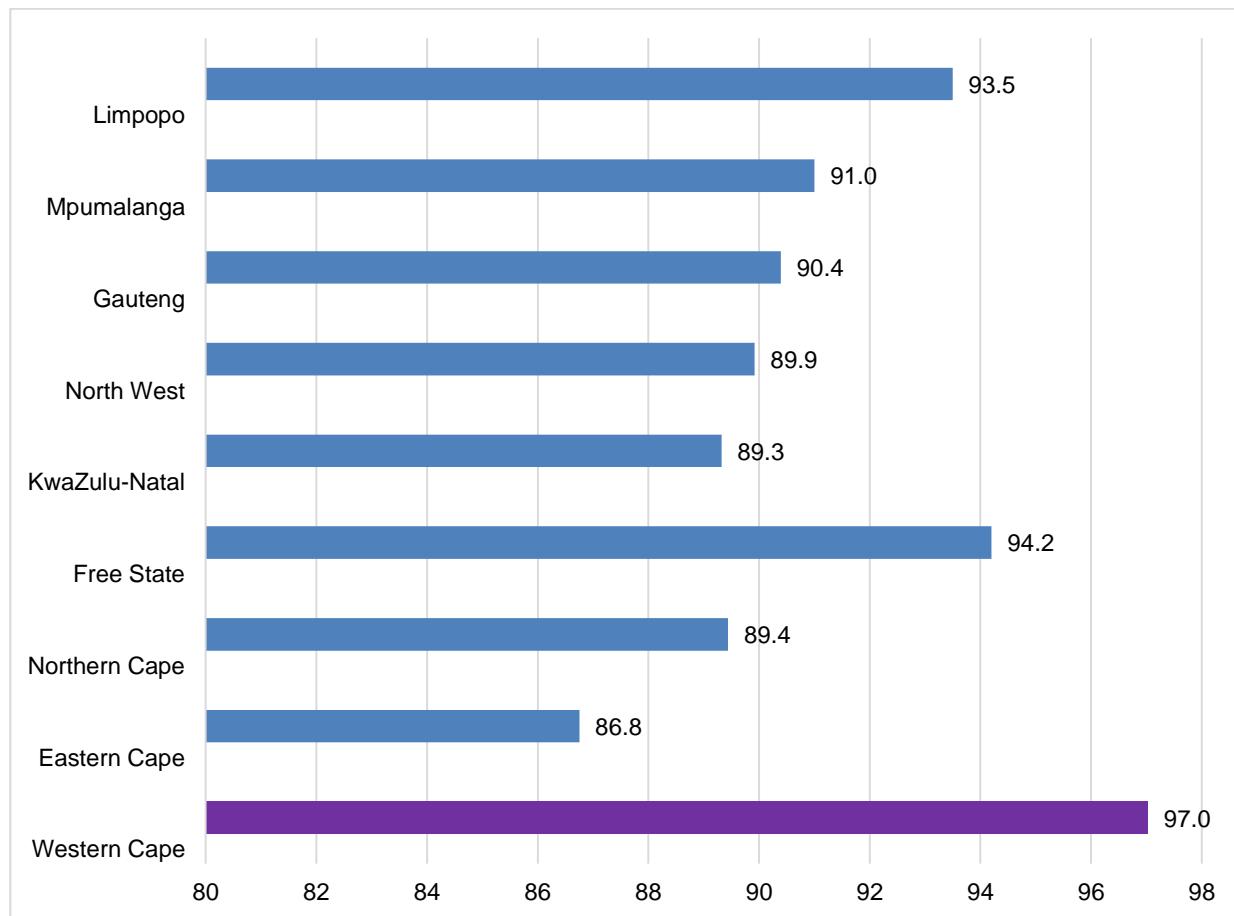


Figure 8.6 below shows that Saldanha Bay had the highest proportion (13,0%) of households with no access to electricity, which is higher than the province average of 3,0%. The proportion of households without electricity in Laingsburg (11,9%), Oudtshoorn (9,5%) and Theewaterskloof (8,3%) are also cause for concern.

Figure 8.6: Distribution of households with no access to electricity: Western Cape, CS 2016

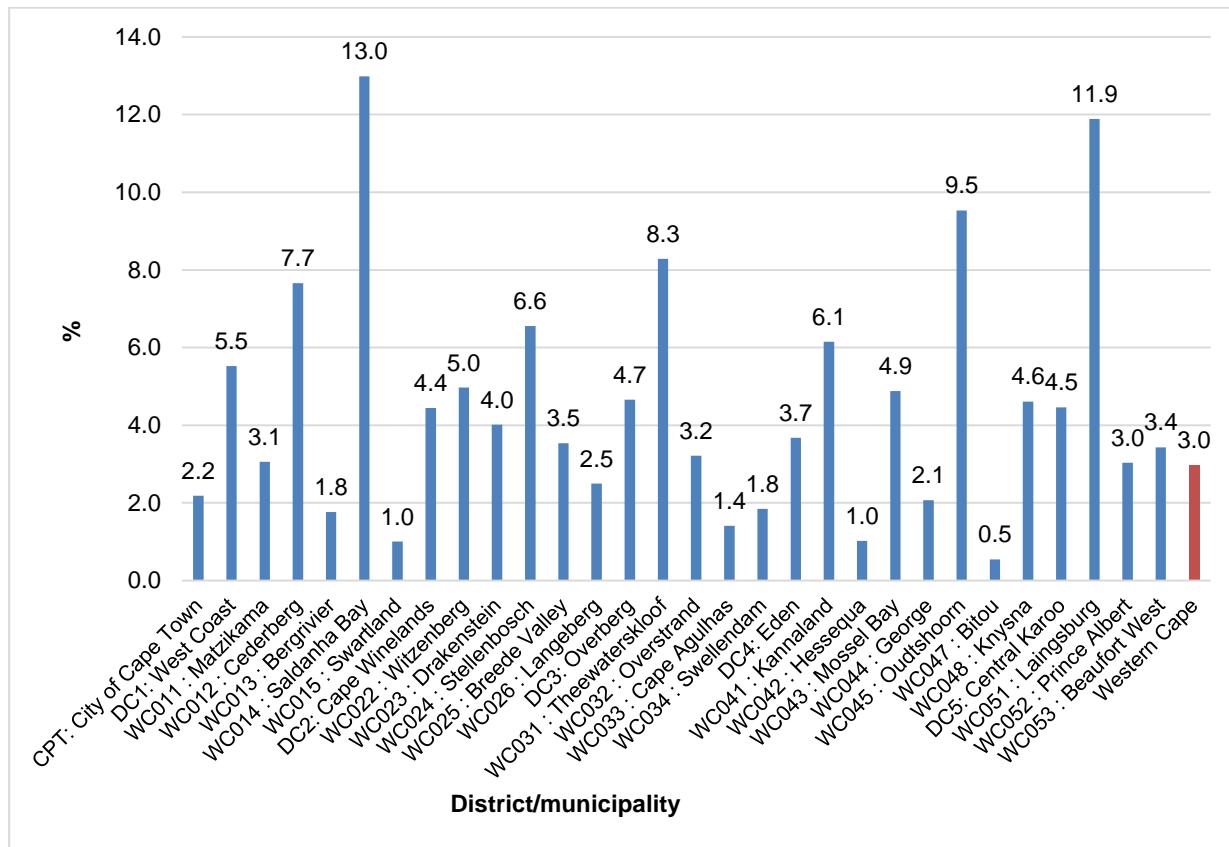


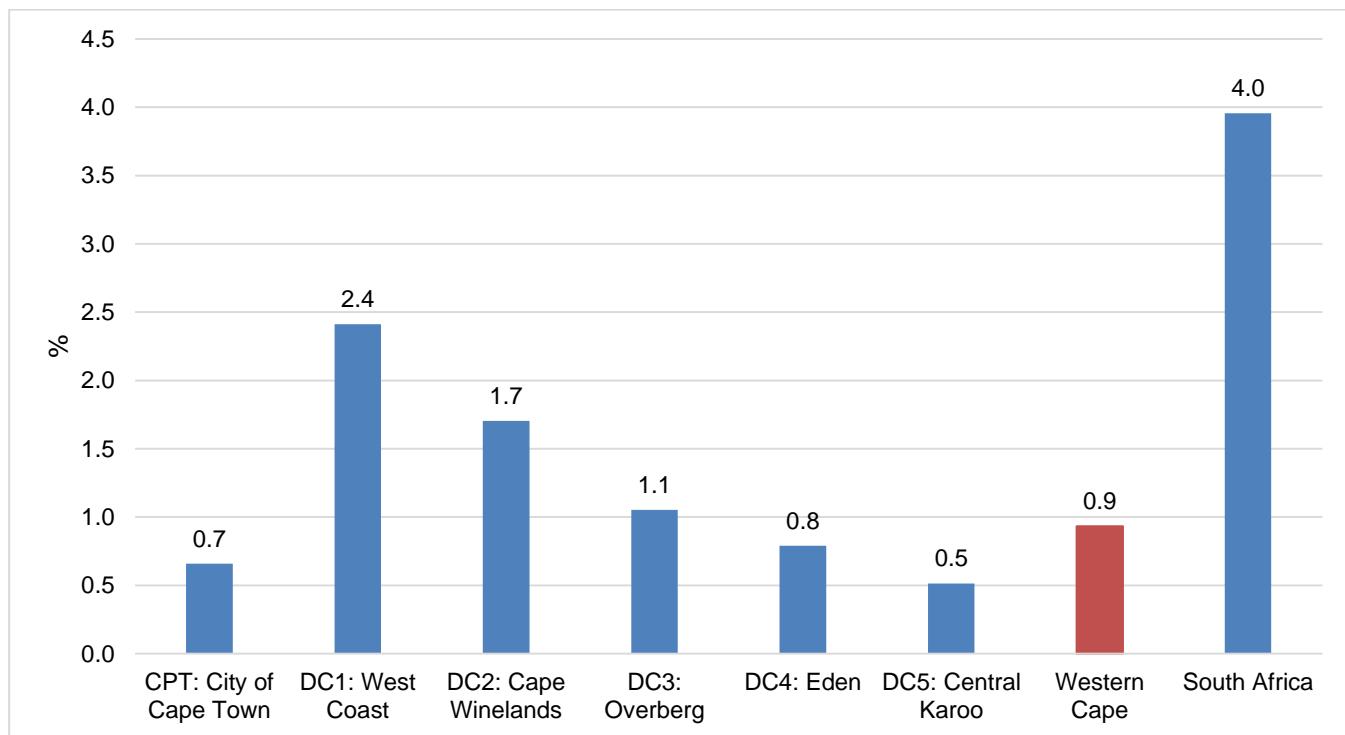
Table 8.11 below shows that in all municipalities in the province, the majority of households had their refuse removed at least once a week. About 1,7 million households in the province reported that their refuse is removed at least once a week by local authority/private company/community members. In Laingsburg and Cederberg, 489 and 2 222 households respectively, reported utilising their own refuse dump

Table 8.11: Distribution of households by type of refuse removal: Western Cape, CS 2016

District/municipality	Removed at least once a week	Removed less often than once a week	Communal refuse dump	Communal container/central collection point	Own refuse dump	No rubbish disposal	Other	Total
CPT: City of Cape Town	1 110 331	38 626	16 435	78 826	5 390	8 335	7 006	1 264 949
DC1: West Coast	108 311	2 229	2 264	606	12 867	3 132	453	129 862
WC011: Matzikama	18 464	193	125	7	1 718	250	64	20 821
WC012: Cederberg	10 488	1 231	243	59	2 222	965	72	15 279
WC013: Bergvrijier	15 936	118	436	18	2 450	43	71	19 072
WC014: Saldanha Bay	30 748	207	866	219	1 614	1 854	42	35 550
WC015: Swartland	32 675	480	594	303	4 863	20	205	39 139
DC2: Cape Winelands	192 874	10 915	8 755	5 801	12 709	4 018	834	235 906
WC022: Witzenberg	31 343	535	2 028	41	1 697	332	-	35 976
WC023: Drakenstein	64 920	2 167	617	290	2 958	412	321	71 686
WC024: Stellenbosch	37 107	4 038	3 814	4 517	1 544	1 082	173	52 274
WC025: Breede Valley	36 976	3 209	1 627	921	2 941	1 755	140	47 569
WC026: Langeberg	22 527	966	668	33	3 569	438	201	28 401
DC3: Overberg	79 961	1 691	4 200	1 668	2 837	967	510	91 835
WC031: Theewaterskloof	26 057	1 040	2 161	1 307	1 549	790	213	33 118
WC032: Overstrand	33 590	267	1 407	16	296	21	122	35 718
WC033: Cape Agulhas	10 214	133	189	41	670	32	43	11 321
WC034: Swellendam	10 100	252	442	305	322	125	132	11 678
DC4: Eden	168 079	5 024	4 006	844	7 224	1 496	2 674	189 345
WC041: Kannaland	5 018	168	231	-	792	81	42	6 333
WC042: Hessequa	12 922	210	2 349	251	1 343	-	296	17 371
WC043: Mossel Bay	27 715	846	445	203	377	684	1 496	31 766
WC044: George	58 515	2 486	244	103	1 043	30	299	62 722
WC045: Oudtshoorn	20 408	286	444	127	1 640	430	25	23 362
WC047: Bitou	19 418	278	46	74	1 628	115	356	21 914
WC048: Knysna	24 081	749	246	85	401	156	159	25 877
DC5: Central Karoo	19 964	133	246	19	1 353	113	154	21 980
WC051: Laingsburg	2 276	29	40	-	489	28	-	2 862
WC052: Prince Albert	3 992	16	2	-	118	16	39	4 183
WC053: Beaufort West	13 695	87	204	19	746	69	115	14 935
Western Cape	1 679 519	58 618	35 904	87 764	42 380	18 061	11 631	1 933 876

In 2016, 4,0% of households in the country reported not having refuse disposal, whilst a negligible percentage (0,9%) in the Western Cape reported no refuse disposal. The districts of West Coast (2,4%) and Cape Winelands (1,7%) had the highest prevalence of no refuse removal. Findings are presented in Figure 8.7 below.

Figure 8.7: Prevalence of households with no refuse removal by district: Western Cape, CS 2016



8.6 Energy sources

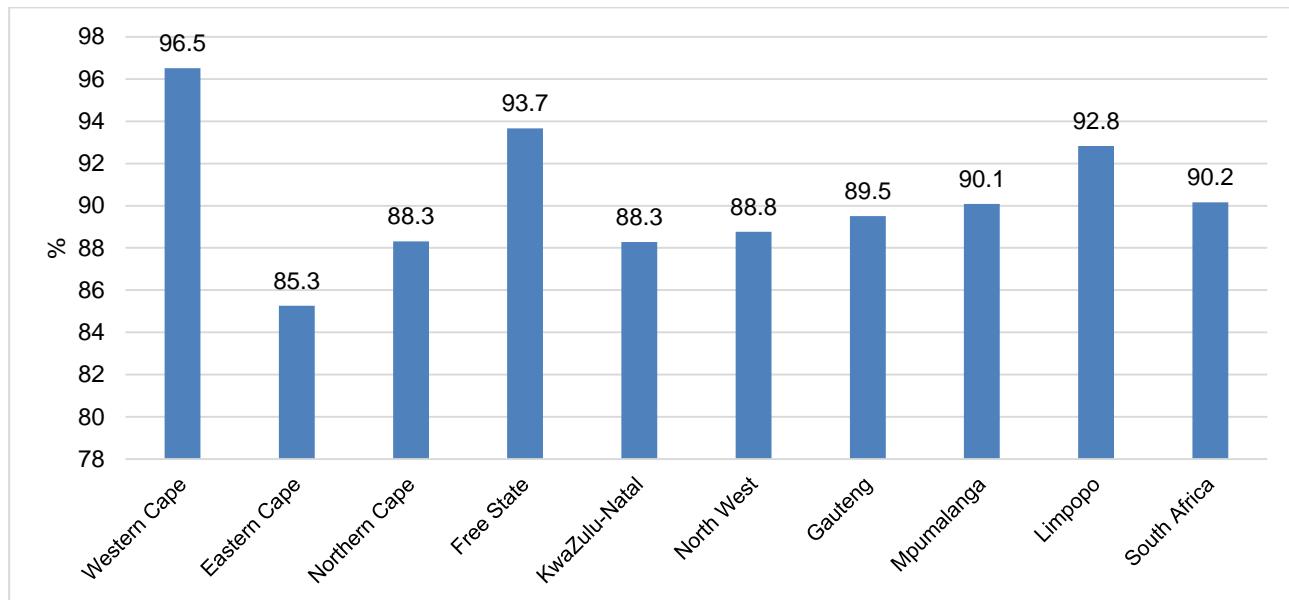
Table 8.12 shows the distribution of households using electricity as the main source of energy for cooking, lighting, water heating and space heating. In the Western Cape, 96,6% of households' main source of energy for lighting was electricity. All municipalities across the province had over 90% of households using electricity for lighting, with the exception of Saldanha Bay and Laingsburg. 90,1% (1 741 983) of households reported using electricity for cooking and 93,4% (1 802 326) for water heating in the Western Cape.

Table 8.12: Distribution of households by type of energy used for cooking, lighting, water heating and space heating: Western Cape, CS 2016

District/municipality	Cooking			Lighting			Water heating			Space heating		
	Electricity	Other energy sources	None	Electricity	Other	None	Electricity	Other	None	Electricity	Other	None
CPT: City of Cape Town	91,5	8,3	0,2	97,6	2,3	0,2	94,8	4,2	1,0	72,8	12,3	14,9
DC1: West Coast	88,4	11,3	0,3	94,0	5,9	0,1	91,0	7,7	1,3	73,0	6,4	20,6
WC011: Matzikama	94,1	5,7	0,2	97,0	2,9	0,1	95,6	3,8	0,6	90,5	6,1	3,4
WC012: Cederberg	83,9	15,2	0,9	90,8	8,9	0,3	86,8	11,8	1,4	65,5	3,3	31,2
WC013: Bergvlier	86,9	13,0	0,1	98,2	1,7	0,1	94,4	5,2	0,4	66,1	3,0	30,9
WC014: Saldanha Bay	79,2	20,6	0,2	86,2	13,8	0,0	81,9	15,5	2,6	65,3	9,3	25,4
WC015: Swartland	96,1	3,5	0,4	98,8	1,1	0,1	96,9	2,2	0,9	77,0	6,7	16,3
DC2: Cape Winelands	89,4	10,2	0,4	94,4	5,4	0,3	91,8	6,2	2,0	73,0	11,5	15,5
WC022: Witzenberg	89,1	10,4	0,5	94,6	4,8	0,6	92,1	6,8	1,1	63,2	20,1	16,7
WC023: Drakenstein	89,0	10,9	0,1	95,8	4,2	0,0	92,9	5,7	1,4	68,9	9,5	21,6
WC024: Stellenbosch	90,4	9,1	0,5	93,0	6,7	0,2	91,0	3,8	5,2	64,6	15,0	20,4
WC025: Breede Valley	88,2	11,3	0,5	92,2	7,3	0,4	90,9	8,4	0,7	88,2	6,7	5,1
WC026: Langeberg	91,1	8,6	0,3	96,5	3,1	0,4	91,9	7,1	1,0	85,5	7,3	7,2
DC3: Overberg	80,5	19,3	0,2	94,4	5,4	0,2	87,5	11,6	0,9	55,2	14,9	29,9
WC031: Theewaterskloof	85,1	14,8	0,1	91,1	8,8	0,0	84,2	15,5	0,3	65,4	18,4	16,3
WC032: Overstrand	71,4	28,4	0,2	96,0	3,9	0,0	86,8	11,8	1,4	40,9	17,4	41,7
WC033: Cape Agulhas	89,6	10,2	0,2	96,5	2,5	1,0	94,2	4,6	1,2	72,2	6,9	20,9
WC034: Swellendam	86,4	13,1	0,5	96,9	2,9	0,2	92,7	6,3	1,0	54,0	5,3	40,7
DC4: Eden	87,7	12,0	0,3	95,9	3,9	0,2	90,9	6,9	2,3	65,2	10,7	24,0
WC041: Kannaland	90,0	10,0	0,0	92,2	7,5	0,3	91,1	8,9	0,0	87,1	7,8	5,2
WC042: Hessequa	84,3	15,2	0,6	98,5	1,4	0,1	93,1	6,1	0,8	58,0	5,0	37,0
WC043: Mossel Bay	90,6	9,2	0,2	94,9	5,0	0,1	91,4	6,9	1,7	72,6	9,0	18,4
WC044: George	89,5	10,1	0,4	97,8	2,0	0,2	93,3	4,4	2,3	67,6	10,7	21,7
WC045: Oudtshoorn	79,9	19,6	0,5	90,3	9,5	0,2	85,7	12,7	1,6	60,9	13,6	25,6
WC047: Bitou	92,0	7,9	0,1	99,1	0,6	0,3	93,0	5,6	1,4	64,1	12,0	23,9
WC048: Knysna	84,5	15,5	0,1	94,3	5,6	0,1	85,5	8,6	5,9	0,0	55,0	31,0
DC5: Central Karoo	88,1	10,9	1,1	95,4	4,3	0,3	91,5	6,4	2,1	61,3	13,5	25,2
WC051: Laingsburg	80,2	18,9	0,9	88,8	11,1	0,1	83,9	14,4	1,7	80,4	8,7	10,9
WC052: Prince Albert	88,5	10,4	1,1	96,9	3,1	0,0	91,4	6,2	2,4	82,2	8,0	9,8
WC053: Beaufort West	89,5	9,5	1,1	96,2	3,3	0,4	92,9	4,9	2,1	51,7	16,0	32,3
Western Cape	90,1	9,6	0,3	96,5	3,2	0,2	93,4	5,3	1,3	71,1	11,8	17,1

Compared to other provinces, Western Cape had the highest percentage of households (96,5%) that had access to electricity for lighting, as shown in Figure 8.8 below.

Figure 8.8: Percentage distribution of households that use electricity for lighting, CS 2016



8.7 Ownership of household goods

Figure 8.9 shows a comparison of the ownership of selected household goods for Census 2011 and CS 2016 for South Africa and the Western Cape. The ownership of a cellphone, refrigerator, television and motorcar in working order increased over the period in both South Africa and the Western Cape.

Figure 8.9: Ownership of selected household goods: Western Cape and South Africa, Census 2011 and CS 2016

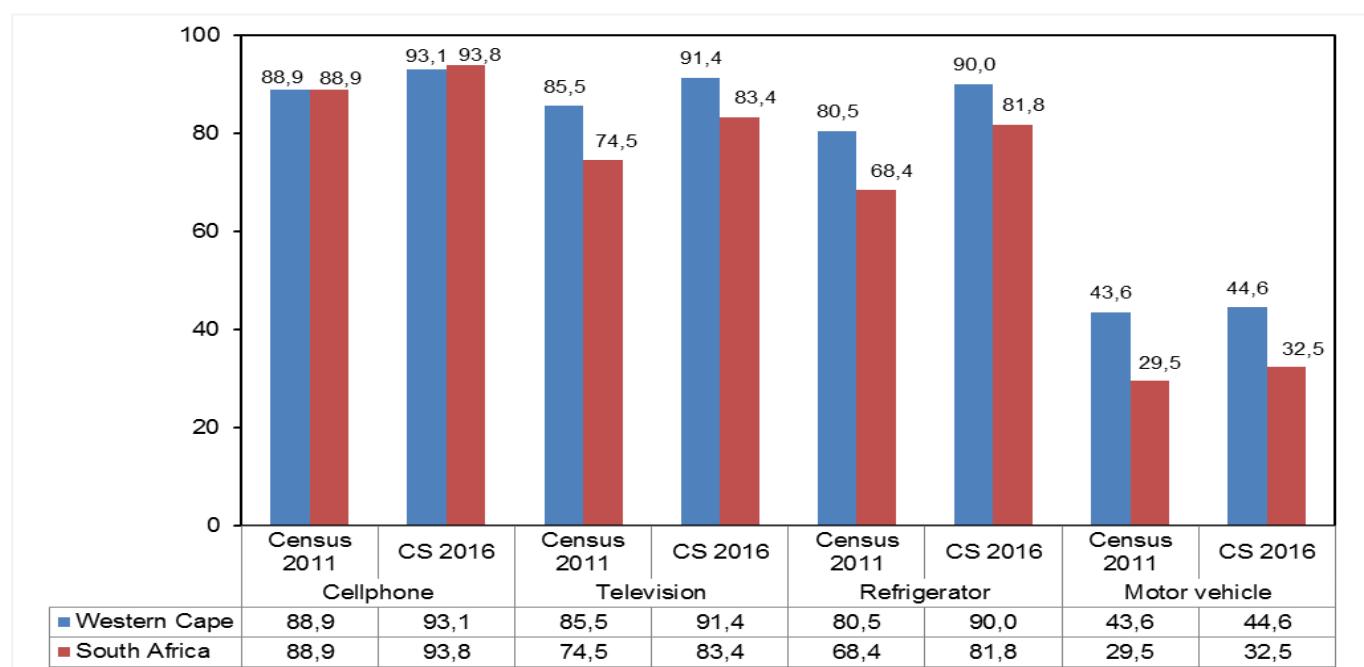
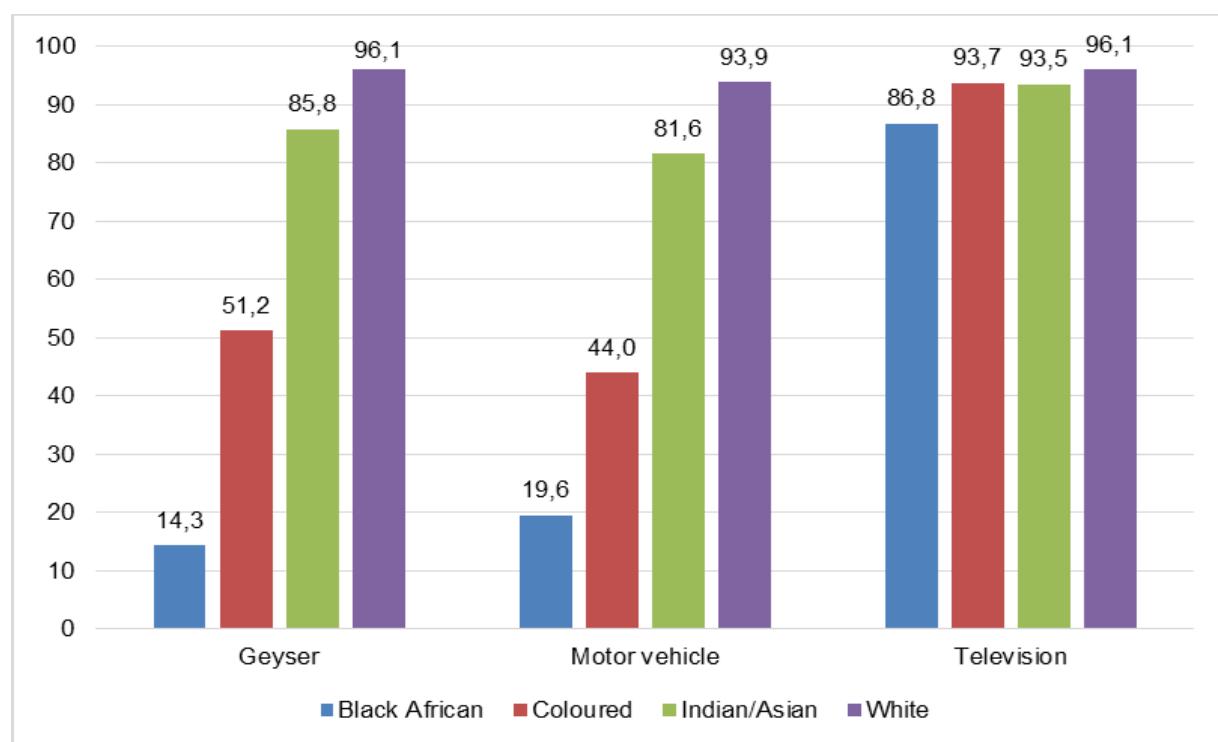


Figure 8.10 shows the ownership of selected household goods in the province by population group of household head for CS 2016. There are significant differences across the population groups with regard to ownership of a geyser and motor vehicle. Whilst only 14,3% of households headed by black Africans reported that they owned a geyser in working order, the majority of households headed by coloureds (51,2%), Indians/Asians (85,8%) and whites (96,1%) owned geysers. A similar pattern is observed with the ownership of a motor vehicle. Although 44,0% of households in the province reported owning a motor vehicle in working order, only 19,6% of black African-headed households reported ownership of a motor vehicle. This is in stark contrast to the overwhelming majority of Indian/Asian-headed households (81,6%) and white-headed households (93,9%) who reported owning a motor vehicle.

Figure 8.10: Ownership of selected household goods by population group of household head: Western Cape, CS 2016

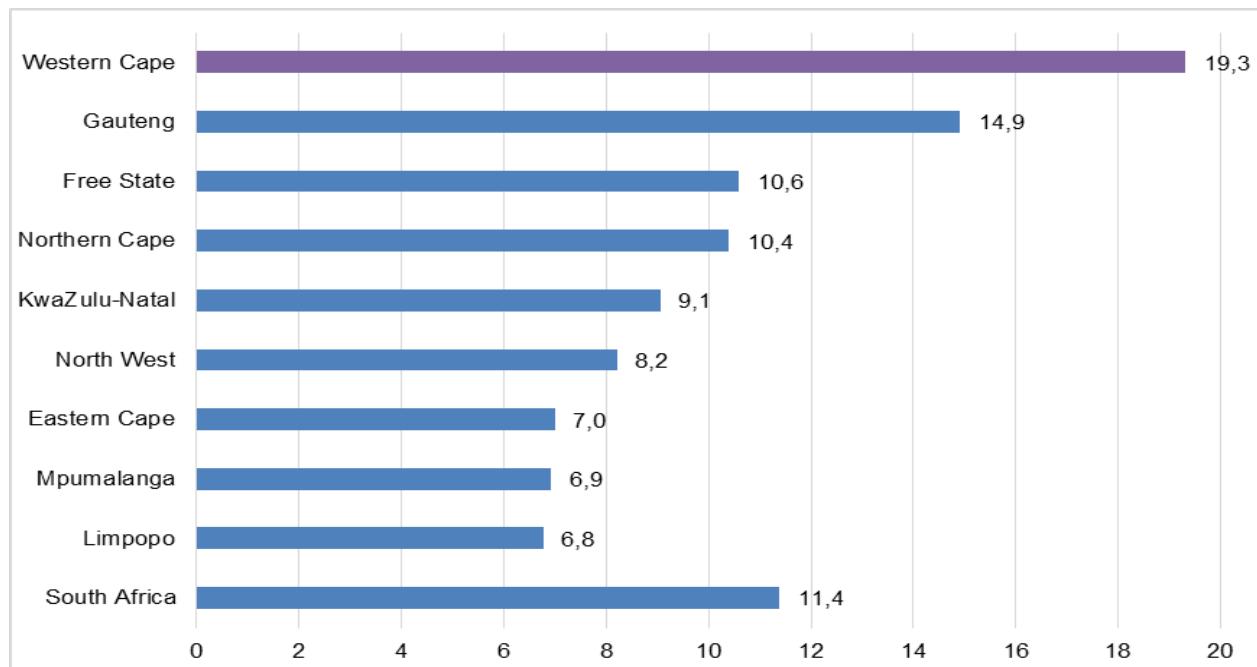
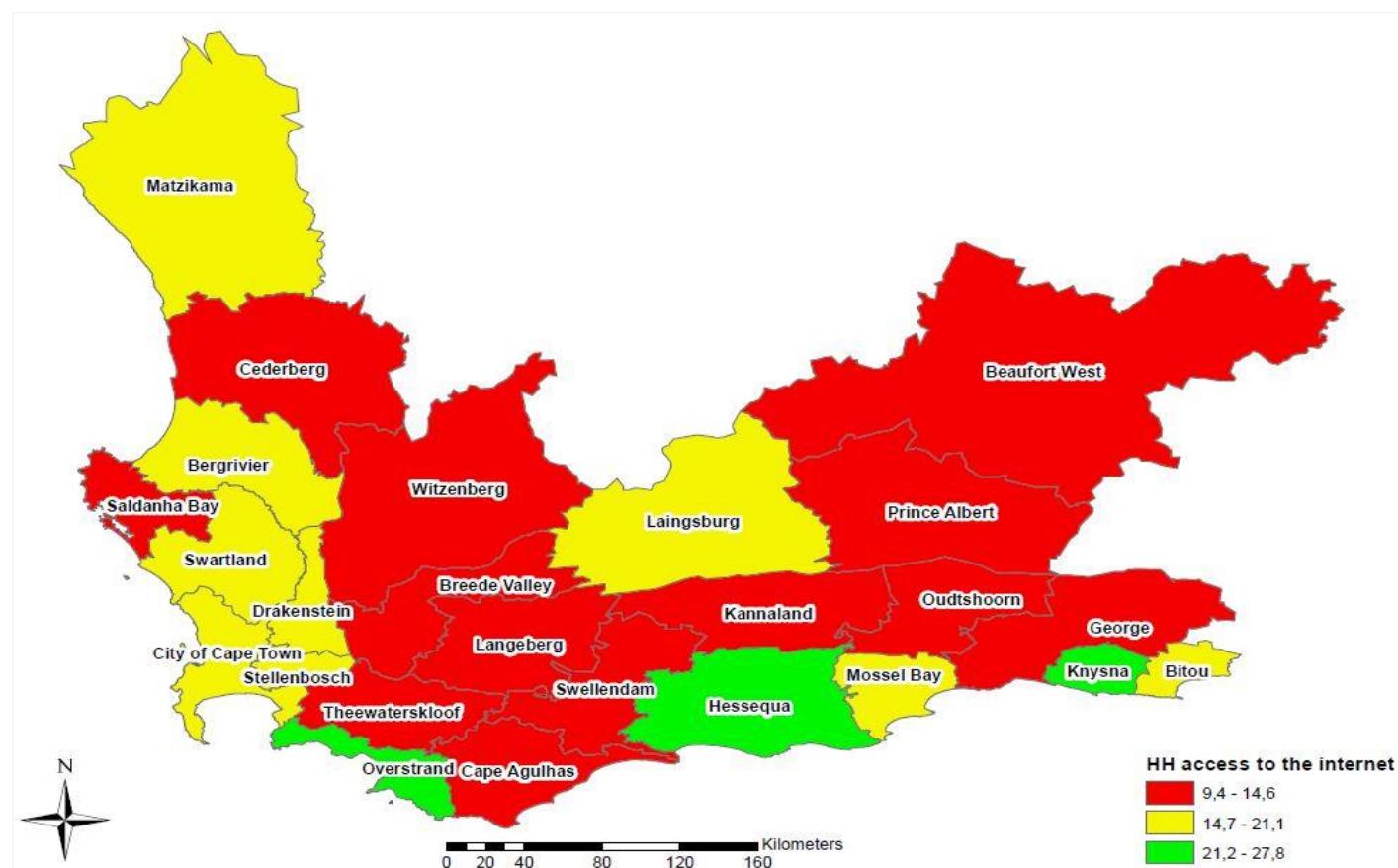


8.8 Internet services

There were 361 799 households with internet access in the Western Cape, as shown in Table 8.13, and compared to other provinces, Western Cape had the highest percentage of households with access to the internet (see Figure 8.11). Overstrand (27,8%) and Hessequa (25,8%) municipalities had over one-quarter of their households reporting access to the internet, whereas in the Prince Albert and Kannaland local municipalities, only 9,4% and 9,5% of households, respectively, had access to the internet (see Table 8.13 and Map 8.2).

Table 8.13: Distribution of households by access to the internet: Western Cape, CS 2016

District/municipality	Access to internet		No access to internet		Total
	N	%	N	%	
CPT: City of Cape Town	253 115	20,7	969 942	79,3	1 223 057
DC1: West Coast	20 217	15,9	107 253	84,1	127 470
WC011: Matzikama	3 612	17,6	16 878	82,4	20 490
WC012: Cederberg	2 219	14,6	12 930	85,4	15 149
WC013: Bergvlier	3 550	19,4	14 764	80,6	18 314
WC014: Saldanha Bay	4 014	11,5	30 914	88,5	34 928
WC015: Swartland	6 823	17,7	31 767	82,3	38 589
DC2: Cape Winelands	38 811	17,0	189 352	83,0	228 163
WC022: Witzenberg	4 377	12,3	31 129	87,7	35 506
WC023: Drakenstein	13 445	20,0	53 676	80,0	67 122
WC024: Stellenbosch	10 911	21,1	40 840	78,9	51 751
WC025: Breede Valley	6 359	13,8	39 797	86,2	46 156
WC026: Langeberg	3 719	13,5	23 909	86,5	27 628
DC3: Overberg	16 232	18,1	73 483	81,9	89 714
WC031: Theewaterskloof	3 672	11,4	28 580	88,6	32 252
WC032: Overstrand	9 675	27,8	25 107	72,2	34 782
WC033: Cape Agulhas	1 341	12,0	9 825	88,0	11 166
WC034: Swellendam	1 544	13,4	9 970	86,6	11 515
DC4: Eden	30 998	16,9	152 415	83,1	183 413
WC041: Kannaland	551	9,5	5 267	90,5	5 818
WC042: Hessequa	4 422	25,8	12 689	74,2	17 111
WC043: Mossel Bay	5 902	18,9	25 407	81,1	31 309
WC044: George	8 726	14,3	52 488	85,7	61 214
WC045: Oudtshoorn	2 407	10,4	20 753	89,6	23 160
WC047: Bitou	3 023	15,5	16 503	84,5	19 525
WC048: Knysna	5 968	23,6	19 308	76,4	25 276
DC5: Central Karoo	2 426	11,3	18 998	88,7	21 424
WC051: Laingsburg	510	18,0	2 328	82,0	2 839
WC052: Prince Albert	393	9,4	3 772	90,6	4 165
WC053: Beaufort West	1 523	10,6	12 898	89,4	14 421
Western Cape	361 799	19,3	1 511 443	80,7	1 873 242
South Africa	1 862 385	11,4	14 486 558	88,6	16 348 942

Figure 8.11: Percentage of households with access to internet by province, CS 2016**Map 8.2: Percentage of households with access to internet: Western Cape, CS 2016**

8.9 Agricultural activities and food security

Table 8.14 shows the number of households involved in agricultural activities in South Africa. Western Cape (3,6%) and Gauteng (4,9%) had the lowest prevalence of households involved in agricultural activities, far below the national prevalence of 13,8%.

Table 8.14: Distribution of households by agricultural activities, CS 2016

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

The findings in Table 8.15 show the distribution of households that ran out of money to buy food in the last 12 months. Northern Cape (27,6%), Eastern Cape (26,3%) and North West (25,1%) recorded the highest prevalence of households that ran out of money to buy food, whilst in the Western Cape, 13,2% of households reported to have run out of food, which is the lowest prevalence across all the provinces. Again, when looking at municipalities, significant differences can be seen. A larger proportion of households in Laingsburg (30,3%) and Saldanha Bay (24,8%) reported running out of money to buy food in the last year, whilst the prevalence of running out of money to buy food was low in Kannaland and Hessequa local municipalities. Both municipalities reported a prevalence of 5,2% (see Table 8.16).

Table 8.15: Distribution of households that ran out of money to buy food in the last 12 months, CS 2016.

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

Table 8.16: Distribution of households that ran out of money to buy food in the last 12 months by municipality: Western Cape, CS 2016

District/municipality	Ran out of money to buy food	Did not run out of money to buy food	Prevalence of running out of money to buy food in the last 12 months	Total
CPT: City of Cape Town	159 894	1 100 371	12,7	1 260 265
DC1: West Coast	20 418	109 084	15,8	129 502
WC011: Matzikama	2 222	18 599	10,7	20 821
WC012: Cederberg	2 743	12 536	18,0	15 279
WC013: Bergrivier	3 040	15 947	16,0	18 988
WC014: Saldanha Bay	8 792	26 596	24,8	35 388
WC015: Swartland	3 621	35 406	9,3	39 027
DC2: Cape Winelands	32 997	202 059	14,0	235 056
WC022: Witzenberg	5 249	30 627	14,6	35 876
WC023: Drakenstein	9 751	61 594	13,7	71 346
WC024: Stellenbosch	7 337	44 752	14,1	52 089
WC025: Breede Valley	6 940	40 416	14,7	47 357
WC026: Langeberg	3 719	24 670	13,1	28 389
DC3: Overberg	14 433	77 071	15,8	91 505
WC031: Theewaterskloof	4 765	28 170	14,5	32 935
WC032: Overstrand	6 480	29 178	18,2	35 658
WC033: Cape Agulhas	1 522	9 712	13,5	11 234
WC034: Swellendam	1 666	10 011	14,3	11 678
DC4: Eden	23 749	164 758	12,6	188 507
WC041: Kannaland	323	5 911	5,2	6 234
WC042: Hessequa	897	16 444	5,2	17 341
WC043: Mossel Bay	3 239	28 462	10,2	31 701
WC044: George	9 572	52 751	15,4	62 323
WC045: Oudtshoorn	3 969	19 227	17,1	23 196
WC047: Bitou	1 579	20 325	7,2	21 905
WC048: Knysna	4 170	21 637	16,2	25 807
DC5: Central Karoo	3 672	18 257	16,7	21 929
WC051: Laingsburg	864	1 991	30,3	2 856
WC052: Prince Albert	771	3 412	18,4	4 183
WC053: Beaufort West	2 037	12 853	13,7	14 890
Western Cape	255 163	1 671 601	13,2	1 926 764
South Africa	3 352 555	13 502 372	19,9	16 854 927

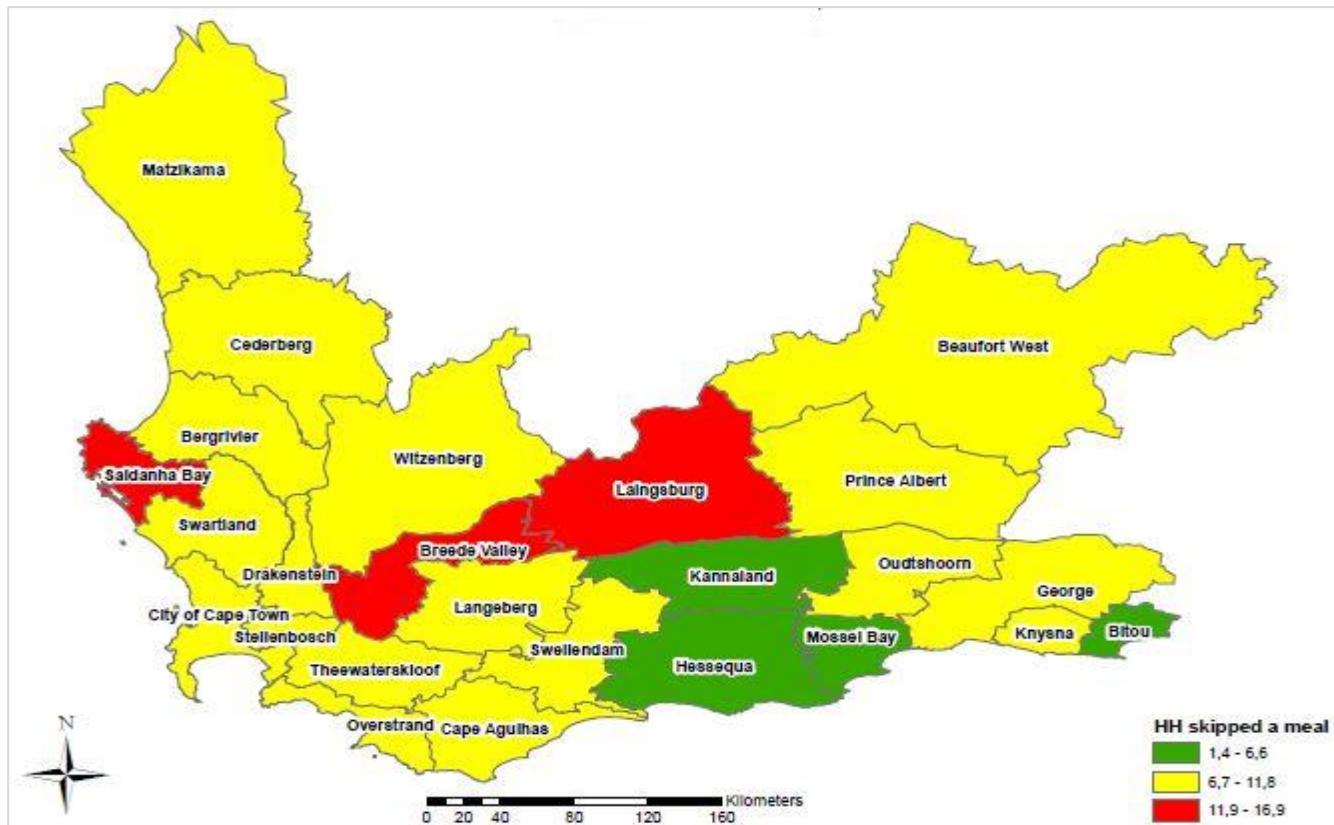
Excludes 'Do not know' (5 242) and 'Unspecified' (1 871).

Table 8.17 and Map 8.3 show that households that skipped a meal in the 12 months prior to the survey were more prevalent in Laingsburg (17,2%), Saldanha Bay (12,4%) and Breede Valley (11,8%). Skipping a meal refers to a person in the household not eating a meal because there was not enough food for the household. The results show that 8,4% of households in the Western Cape reported having skipped a meal.

Table 8.17: Distribution of households that skipped a meal in the last 12 months by municipality: Western Cape, CS 2016

District/municipality	Skipped a meal	Did not skip a meal	Prevalence of skipping a meal	Total
CPT: City of Cape Town	105 080	1 156 060	8,3	1 261 141
DC1: West Coast	11 732	117 883	9,1	129 615
WC011: Matzikama	1 759	19 062	8,4	20 821
WC012: Cederberg	1 618	13 641	10,6	15 260
WC013: Bergrivier	1 273	17 744	6,7	19 017
WC014: Saldanha Bay	4 424	30 978	12,5	35 403
WC015: Swartland	2 658	36 457	6,8	39 115
DC2: Cape Winelands	21 238	214 150	9,0	235 388
WC022: Witzenberg	2 990	32 885	8,3	35 876
WC023: Drakenstein	5 399	66 031	7,6	71 430
WC024: Stellenbosch	5 237	46 930	10,0	52 168
WC025: Breede Valley	5 617	41 915	11,8	47 533
WC026: Langeberg	1 995	26 387	7,0	28 382
DC3: Overberg	8 827	82 785	9,6	91 613
WC031: Theewaterskloof	3 403	29 553	10,3	32 957
WC032: Overstrand	3 518	32 181	9,9	35 699
WC033: Cape Agulhas	965	10 314	8,6	11 279
WC034: Swellendam	941	10 737	8,1	11 678
DC4: Eden	12 891	175 763	6,8	188 654
WC041: Kannaland	165	6 139	2,6	6 303
WC042: Hessequa	245	17 107	1,4	17 352
WC043: Mossel Bay	2 004	29 675	6,3	31 680
WC044: George	4 296	57 995	6,9	62 291
WC045: Oudtshoorn	2 284	20 995	9,8	23 279
WC047: Bitou	1 096	20 798	5,0	21 894
WC048: Knysna	2 800	23 054	10,8	25 854
DC5: Central Karoo	1 923	19 991	8,8	21 915
WC051: Laingsburg	485	2 332	17,2	2 817
WC052: Prince Albert	429	3 754	10,3	4 183
WC053: Beaufort West	1 009	13 906	6,8	14 914
Western Cape	161 692	1 766 632	8,4	1 928 324
South Africa	2 247 501	14 616 694	13,3	16 864 195

Map 8.3: Percentage of households that skipped a meal in the last 12 months: Western Cape, CS 2016



8.10 Crime experienced by the household and perceptions of safety

Figure 8.12 shows that the Western Cape had the highest proportion (9.7%) of households who reported that a member/s of their household had been a victim of crime in the 12 months prior to the survey. Stellenbosch (14.3%), the City of Cape Town (10.9%) and Overstrand (10.5%) had over ten per cent of households in their municipalities reporting that a household member/s had been a victim of crime (see Table 8.18).

Figure 8.12: Percentage distribution of households where a member/s have been a victim of crime in the 12 months prior to the survey, CS 2016

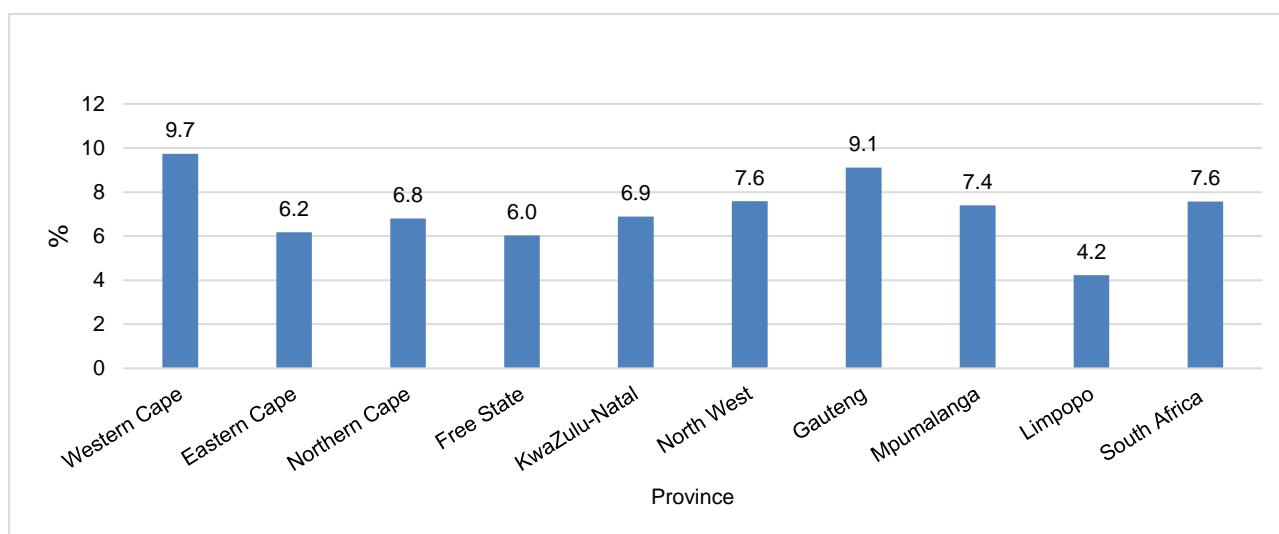


Table 8.18: Distribution of households by crime experienced in the last 12 months by municipality: Western Cape, CS 2016

District/municipality	Experienced crime in the last 12 months		Did not experience crime in the last 12 months		Total
	N	%	N	%	
CPT: City of Cape Town	136 992	10,9	1 121 912	89,1	1 258 904
DC1: West Coast	9 676	7,5	120 066	92,5	129 743
WC011: Matzikama	838	4,0	19 969	96,0	20 807
WC012: Cederberg	1 297	8,5	13 941	91,5	15 238
WC013: Bergvlier	1 109	5,8	17 963	94,2	19 072
WC014: Saldanha Bay	3 568	10,0	31 964	90,0	35 531
WC015: Swartland	2 865	7,3	36 229	92,7	39 094
DC2: Cape Winelands	19 846	8,4	215 732	91,6	235 578
WC022: Witzenberg	2 112	5,9	33 864	94,1	35 976
WC023: Drakenstein	6 012	8,4	65 490	91,6	71 502
WC024: Stellenbosch	7 473	14,3	44 740	85,7	52 213
WC025: Breede Valley	2 946	6,2	44 591	93,8	47 537
WC026: Langeberg	1 303	4,6	27 047	95,4	28 350
DC3: Overberg	6 716	7,3	84 972	92,7	91 688
WC031: Theewaterskloof	1 681	5,1	31 373	94,9	33 054
WC032: Overstrand	3 734	10,5	31 902	89,5	35 636
WC033: Cape Agulhas	687	6,1	10 634	93,9	11 321
WC034: Swellendam	615	5,3	11 063	94,7	11 678
DC4: Eden	12 857	6,8	176 114	93,2	188 970
WC041: Kannaland	171	2,7	6 137	97,3	6 309
WC042: Hessequa	573	3,3	16 790	96,7	17 363
WC043: Mossel Bay	1 461	4,6	30 191	95,4	31 652
WC044: George	5 583	8,9	57 003	91,1	62 585
WC045: Oudtshoorn	1 884	8,1	21 464	91,9	23 348

WC047: Bitou	1 444	6,6	20 457	93,4	21 901
WC048: Knysna	1 741	6,7	24 071	93,3	25 812
DC5: Central Karoo	1 608	7,3	20 337	92,7	21 945
WC051: Laingsburg	137	4,8	2 725	95,2	2 862
WC052: Prince Albert	34	0,8	4 149	99,2	4 183
WC053: Beaufort West	1 437	9,6	13 463	90,4	14 900
Western Cape	187 695	9,7	1 739 134	90,3	1 926 829
South Africa	1 276 026	7,6	15 572 323	92,4	16 848 349

Table 8.19 and Figure 8.13 show the distribution of the household's perception of safety when walking alone during the day or when it is dark. This question was asked to the household member responding to the questions, which is usually the household head or a responsible member of the household. It should be noted therefore that the data are based on one household member's perceptions. More than 40% of households in the province (42,9% or 829 402) felt very safe walking alone during the day in their area compared to the 12,3% (237 110) of households who reported that they felt very unsafe.

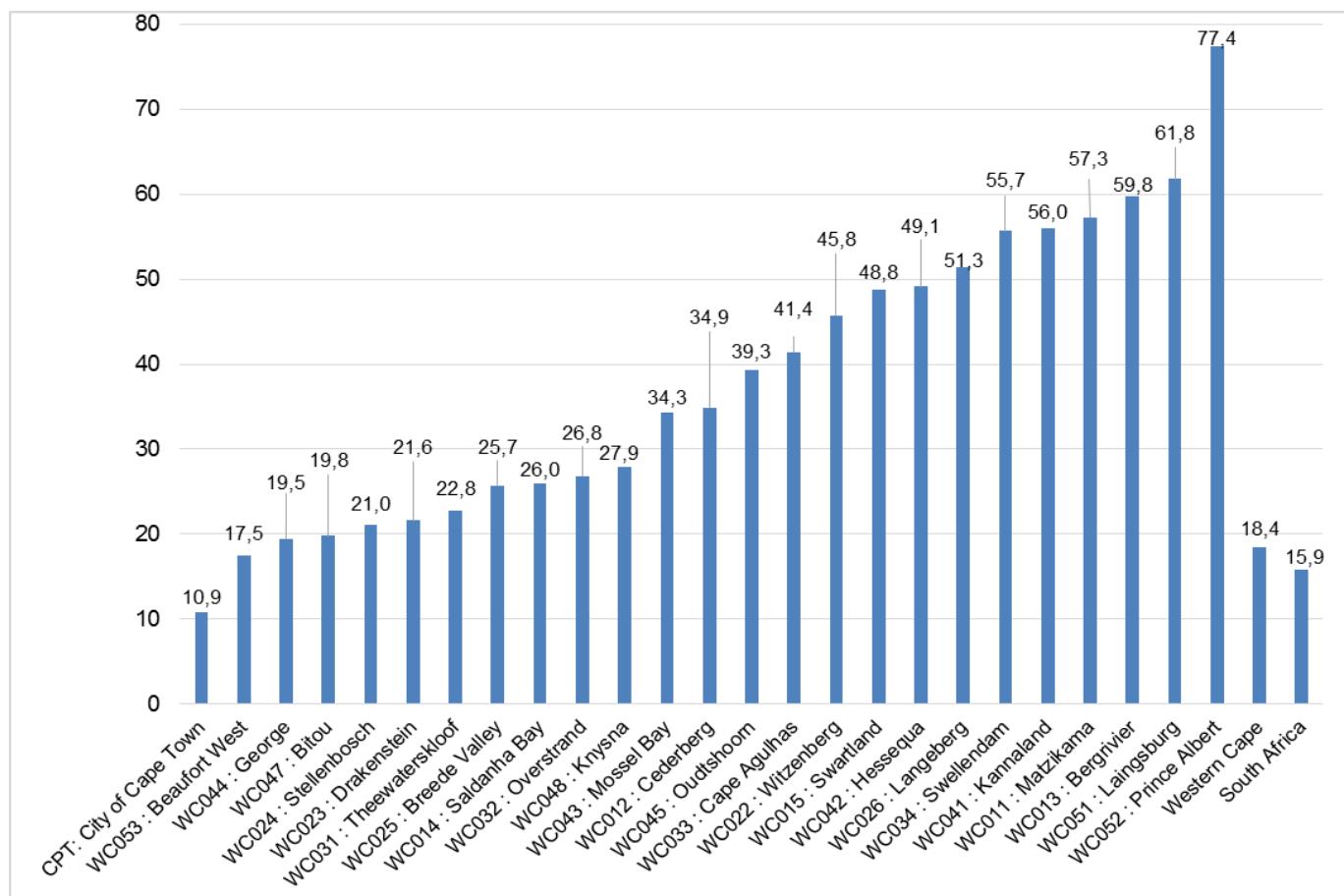
Table 8.19: Distribution of households by perception of safety when walking alone during the day: Western Cape, CS 2016

District/municipality	Very safe		Fairly safe		A bit unsafe		Very unsafe		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
CPT: City of Cape Town	406 674	32,2	391 578	31,0	263 726	20,9	201 711	16,0	1 263 689
DC1: West Coast	98 297	75,7	20 513	15,8	6 843	5,3	4 188	3,2	129 842
WC011: Matzikama	15 624	75,0	3 798	18,2	923	4,4	476	2,3	20 821
WC012: Cederberg	11 703	76,6	2 673	17,5	783	5,1	120	0,8	15 279
WC013: Bergvlier	16 849	88,3	1 426	7,5	467	2,4	331	1,7	19 072
WC014: Saldanha Bay	22 855	64,3	6 777	19,1	3 234	9,1	2 665	7,5	35 530
WC015: Swartland	31 267	79,9	5 840	14,9	1 436	3,7	597	1,5	39 139
DC2: Cape Winelands	136 633	57,9	56 053	23,8	29 204	12,4	13 960	5,9	235 849
WC022: Witzenberg	27 589	76,7	5 584	15,5	1 819	5,1	984	2,7	35 976
WC023: Drakenstein	37 617	52,5	23 441	32,7	7 977	11,1	2 651	3,7	71 686
WC024: Stellenbosch	27 114	51,9	11 127	21,3	8 960	17,2	5 016	9,6	52 217
WC025: Breede Valley	21 071	44,3	13 099	27,5	9 476	19,9	3 923	8,2	47 569
WC026: Langeberg	23 242	81,8	2 802	9,9	972	3,4	1 385	4,9	28 401
DC3: Overberg	54 987	60,0	23 495	25,6	7 802	8,5	5 394	5,9	91 677
WC031:: Theewaterskloof	16 545	50,1	9 230	28,0	3 827	11,6	3 412	10,3	33 014
WC032: Overstrand	21 475	60,2	9 928	27,8	2 826	7,9	1 470	4,1	35 699
WC033: Cape Agulhas	7 071	62,6	3 191	28,3	718	6,4	306	2,7	11 287
WC034: Swellendam	9 896	84,7	1 146	9,8	431	3,7	205	1,8	11 678
DC4: Eden	119 797	63,3	39 774	21,0	19 550	10,3	10 112	5,3	189 233
WC041: Kannaland	6 040	95,7	144	2,3	127	2,0	-	-	6 311
WC042: Hessequa	14 732	84,8	2 218	12,8	346	2,0	75	0,4	17 371
WC043: Mossel Bay	18 573	58,5	6 995	22,0	3 081	9,7	3 085	9,7	31 734
WC044: George	29 534	47,1	17 097	27,3	11 671	18,6	4 382	7,0	62 684

WC045: Oudtshoorn	17 784	76,1	3 031	13,0	917	3,9	1 631	7,0	23 362
WC047: Bitou	15 294	69,9	4 758	21,7	1 542	7,0	299	1,4	21 894
WC048: Knysna	17 841	68,9	5 531	21,4	1 865	7,2	640	2,5	25 877
DC5: Central Karoo	13 014	59,2	5 002	22,8	2 218	10,1	1 746	7,9	21 980
WC051: Laingsburg	2 513	87,8	279	9,7	47	1,6	23	0,8	2 862
WC052: Prince Albert	3 935	94,1	249	6,0	-	-	-	-	4 183
WC053: Beaufort West	6 567	44,0	4 474	30,0	2 171	14,5	1 723	11,5	14 935
Western Cape	829 402	42,9	536 414	27,8	329 343	17,0	237 110	12,3	1 932 269

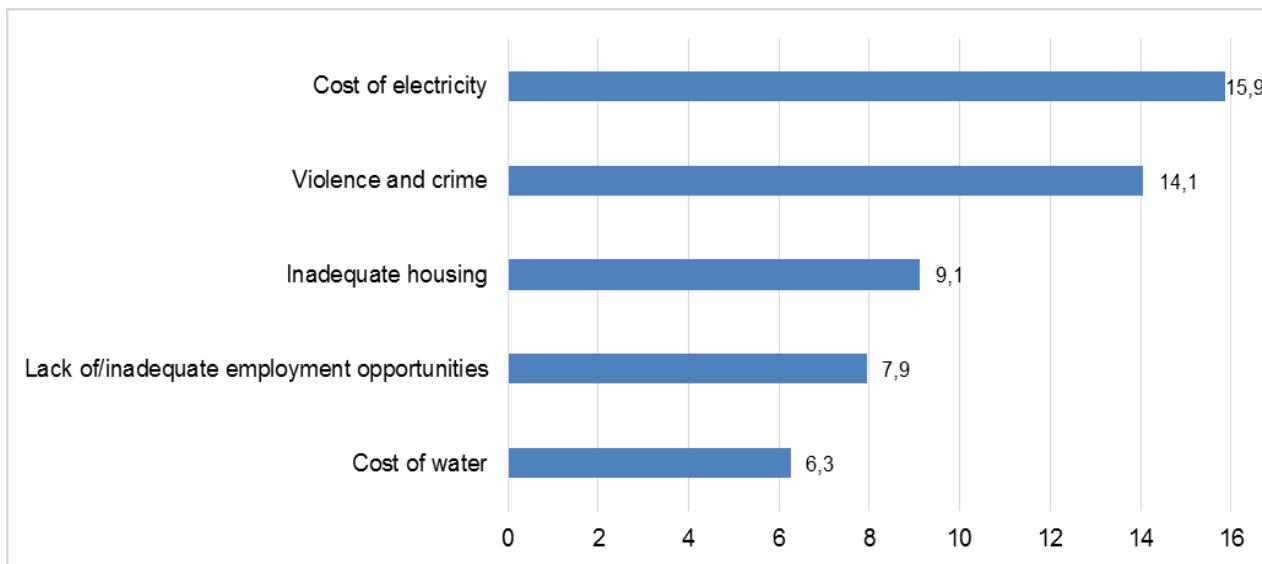
Figure 8.13 shows that in the Western Cape, only 18,4% of households felt very safe walking in their area when it is dark. In Prince Albert Local Municipality, over three-quarters of households (77,4%) felt very safe walking in the area when it was dark, which is a stark contrast to the 10,9% of households in the City of Cape Town who share the same sentiment.

Figure 8.13: Distribution of households who felt very safe walking alone when it is dark: Western Cape, CS 2016



8.11 Perceptions on municipal problems and services

The CS 2016 questionnaire included a question on the household's opinion regarding the main challenge faced by the municipality in which they resided. The respondent (who represented the household) was asked to select one main challenge from the 21 options listed. The five leading challenges identified by households were: (1) the cost of electricity (15,9%); (2) violence and crime (14,1%); (3) inadequate housing (9,1%); (4) lack of job opportunities (7,9%); and (5) the cost of water (6,3%), as seen in Figure 8.14 below.

Figure 8.14: Five leading problems/challenges faced by the municipality: Western Cape, CS 2016

Note: 15,2% households reported no problems/challenges faced by the municipality.

As a follow-up question, respondents were asked their opinion on the extent to which they agreed that the municipality was trying to solve the specific challenge they had identified in the previous question. In the Western Cape, 138 150 (45,1%) households who had identified the cost of electricity as their main challenge strongly disagreed that the municipality was trying to solve the problem. Over one-quarter (28,0%) disagreed, 9,6% agreed, and a small percentage (4,6%) of households strongly agreed. Significant differences among household perceptions of municipalities can be observed in Table 8.21 below. The majority of households in all four municipalities located in the district of Overberg strongly disagreed with the statement (i.e. that the municipality was trying to solve the problem), with an overwhelming majority (81,7%) in Swellendam. Municipalities that had a high proportion of households who strongly agreed that the municipality was trying to solve the cost of electricity challenges included Kannaland (19,4%), Knysna (13,2%) and Mossel Bay (23,8%), all located in the district of Eden.

Table 8.20: Extent to which household agrees that municipality is trying to solve the problem: Western Cape, CS 2016

District/municipality	Strongly disagree		Disagree		Neither agree or disagree		Agree		Strongly agree		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
CPT: City of Cape Town	545 176	48,8	294 195	26,3	119 268	10,7	114 245	10,2	44 965	4,0	1 117 849
DC1: West Coast	47 680	54,9	16 726	19,2	11 359	13,1	9 107	10,5	2 028	2,3	86 900
WC011: Matzikama	5 965	49,4	2 432	20,1	1 143	9,5	1 728	14,3	816	6,8	12 084
WC012: Cederberg	7 587	60,6	2 228	17,8	972	7,8	1 190	9,5	542	4,3	12 519
WC013: Bergvlier	4 056	54,5	1 333	17,9	1 250	16,8	502	6,7	297	4,0	7 438
WC014: Saldanha Bay	16 094	54,0	6 281	21,1	3 991	13,4	3 222	10,8	200	0,7	29 788
WC015: Swartland	13 977	55,7	4 452	17,8	4 003	16,0	2 465	9,8	174	0,7	25 071
DC2: Cape Winelands	86 782	51,3	40 950	24,2	16 237	9,6	17 438	10,3	7 860	4,6	169 267
WC022: Witzenberg	10 764	65,6	2 891	17,6	1 083	6,6	988	6,0	693	4,2	16 419
WC023: Drakenstein	25 051	45,1	15 883	28,6	5 899	10,6	3 806	6,9	4 882	8,8	55 521
WC024: Stellenbosch	27 411	60,8	7 535	16,7	6 872	15,2	2 741	6,1	523	1,2	45 082
WC025: Breede Valley	13 612	38,3	11 187	31,5	1 080	3,0	8 946	25,2	705	2,0	35 530
WC026: Langeberg	9 943	59,5	3 453	20,7	1 303	7,8	957	5,7	1 058	6,3	16 714
DC3: Overberg	34 444	51,7	15 934	23,9	8 429	12,7	6 663	10,0	1 139	1,7	66 609
WC031: Theewaterskloof	12 276	49,1	7 108	28,4	2 623	10,5	2 806	11,2	188	0,8	25 001
WC032: Overstrand	11 922	46,0	5 928	22,9	4 488	17,3	2 850	11,0	722	2,8	25 910
WC033: Cape Agulhas	3 451	46,7	1 967	26,6	1 044	14,1	716	9,7	205	2,8	7 383
WC034: Swellendam	6 795	81,7	931	11,2	274	3,3	291	3,5	23	0,3	8 314
DC4: Eden	70 353	50,4	33 206	23,8	8 942	6,4	14 166	10,1	12 925	9,3	139 592
WC041: Kannaland	1 740	36,4	946	19,8	153	3,2	1 019	21,3	927	19,4	4785
WC042: Hessequa	5 203	47,2	2 696	24,5	1 014	9,2	1 817	16,5	286	2,6	11 016
WC043: Mossel Bay	6 606	29,1	6 417	28,3	1 289	5,7	2 995	13,2	5 406	23,8	22 713
WC044: George	28 423	60,7	10 799	23,1	2 515	5,4	2 968	6,3	2 120	4,5	46 825
WC045: Oudtshoorn	14 337	73,0	2 651	13,5	950	4,8	1 315	6,7	395	2,0	19 648
WC047: Bitou	4 107	29,6	5 251	37,9	1 735	12,5	1 719	12,4	1 050	7,6	13 862
WC048: Knysna	9 937	47,9	4 447	21,4	1 287	6,2	2 332	11,2	2 740	13,2	20 743
DC5: Central Karoo	6 703	50,0	2 867	21,4	900	6,7	2 219	16,5	721	5,4	13 410
WC051: Laingsburg	862	49,9	372	21,5	127	7,3	318	18,4	50	2,9	1 729
WC052: Prince Albert	493	51,9	337	35,5	13	1,4	81	8,5	26	2,7	950
WC053: Beaufort West	5 349	49,8	2 158	20,1	760	7,1	1 820	17,0	645	6,0	10 732
Western Cape	791 136	49,6	337	0,0	38 916	2,4	29 391	1,8	14 092	0,9	1 593 625

8.12 Rating quality of services

Figure 8.15 to Figure 8.22 show the percentage distribution of households' rating of services. Figure 8.17 shows that over 75% of households rated the overall quality of water as good in all districts, with the exception of Central Karoo, with less than 65%. Figure 8.18 shows that less than 80% of households rated the refuse removal as good in the Western Cape, and 84% of households in Overberg rated the refuse removal as good. Figure 8.19 shows that 7,3% households in the City of Cape Town rated the electricity supply services as poor. Figure 8.20 shows that almost 4% of households have no access to a toilet in the West Coast, while 12,6% of households in Central Karoo rated the quality of the toilet/sanitation services as poor. Overall, 73,9% of households in the Western Cape rated the toilet/sanitation services as good. Figure 8.21 shows that 13,7% of households in the Western Cape do not use the local public hospital, while 3,5% have no access, and 43,3% rated the overall quality as good. Figure 8.22 shows that 20,5% of households rated the overall quality of the local public clinic as poor in the province. Figure 8.23 shows that 45,3% of households rated the local police service as good, while 25,2% rated it as poor. Figure 8.24 shows that 25,7% of households in the Overberg district do not utilise public schools, while 58,7% rated the overall quality of the schools as good.

Figure 8.15: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of water services by district, CS 2016

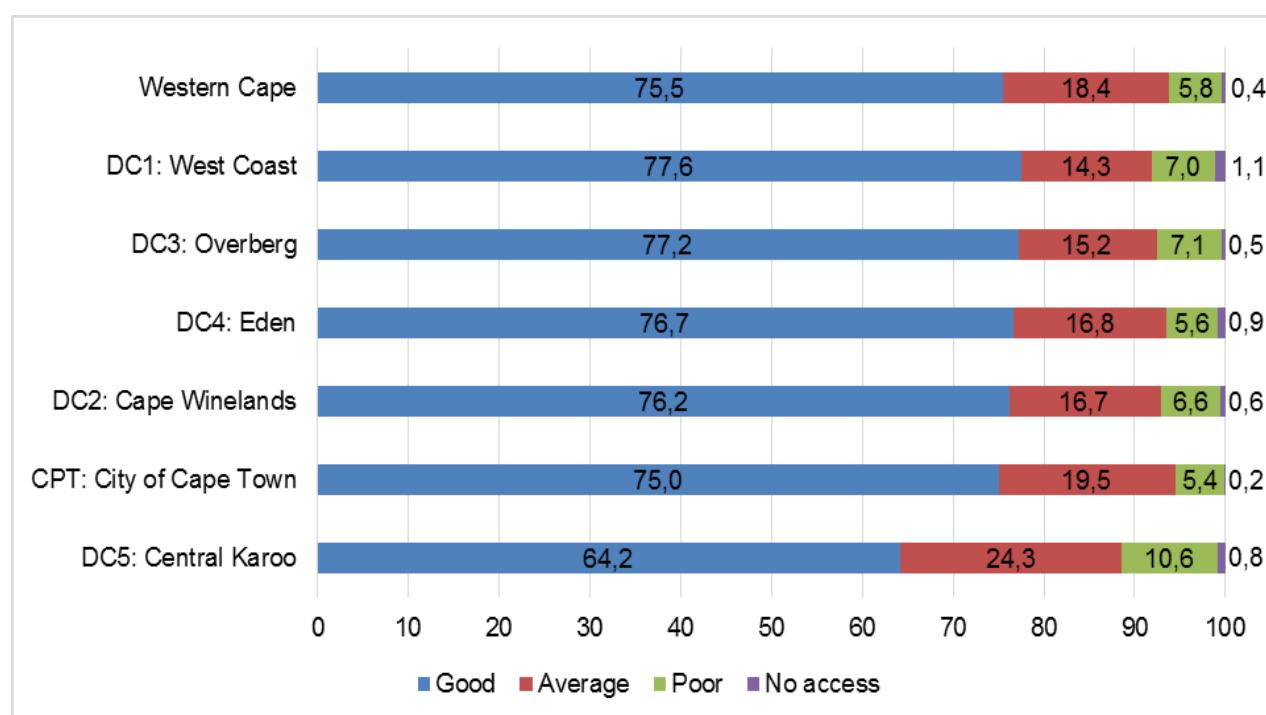


Figure 8.16: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of refuse removal services by district, CS 2016

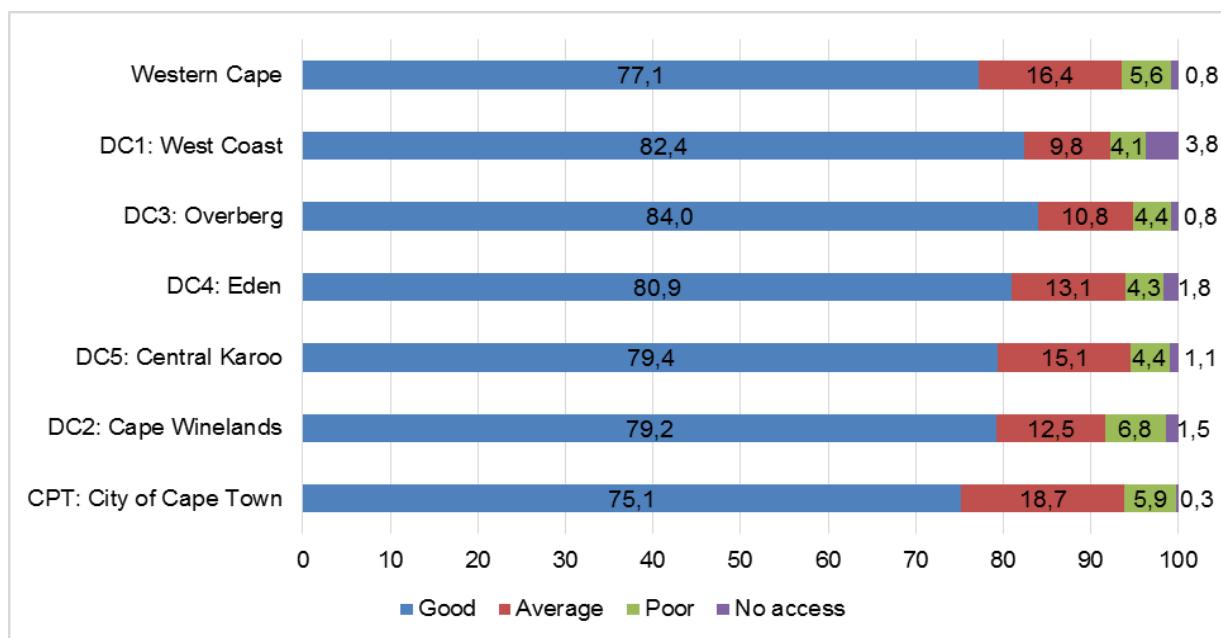


Figure 8.17: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of electricity supply services by district, CS 2016

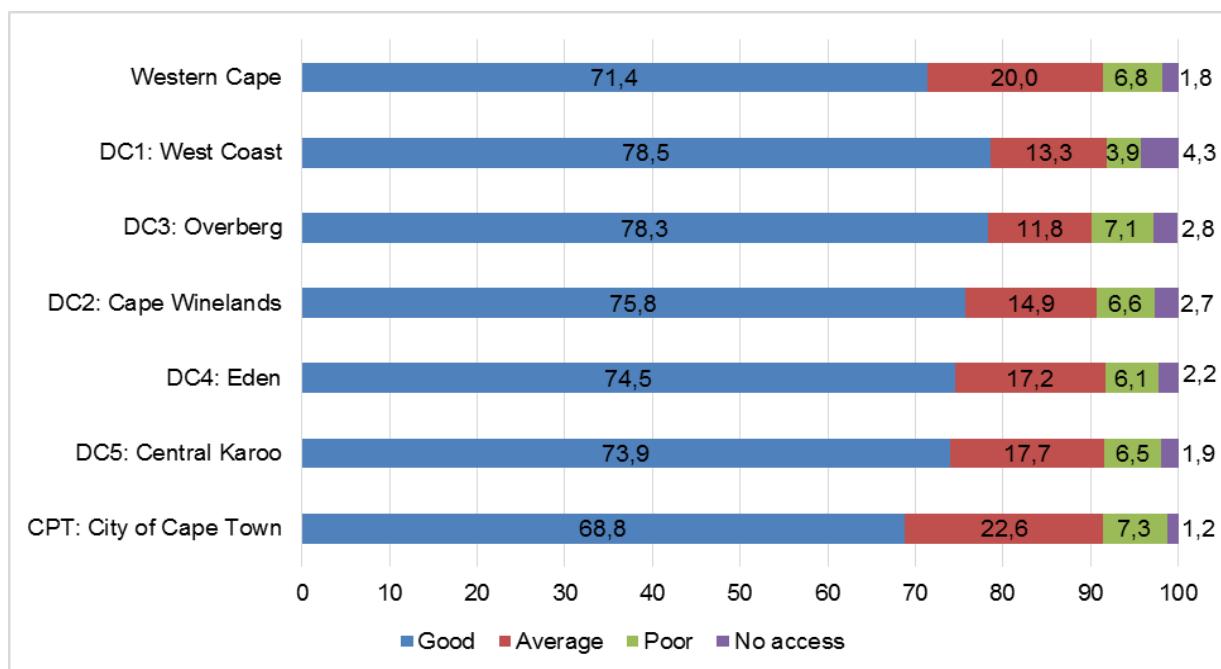


Figure 8.18: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of toilet/sanitation services by district, CS 2016

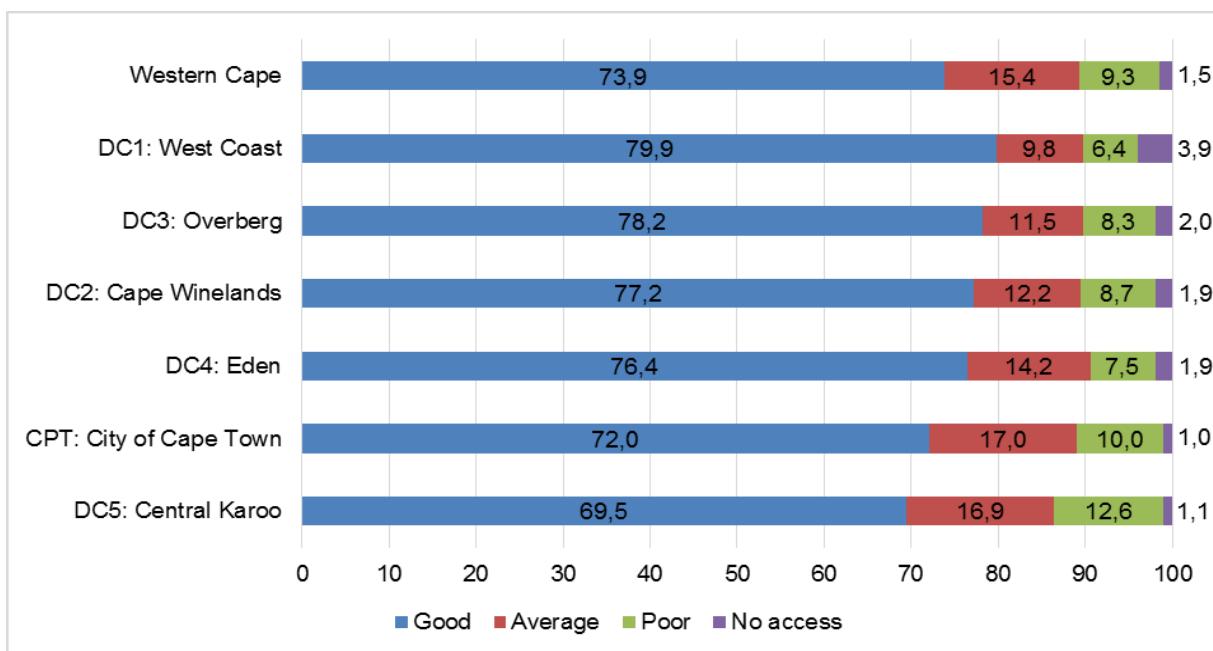


Figure 8.19: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of local public hospitals by district, CS 2016

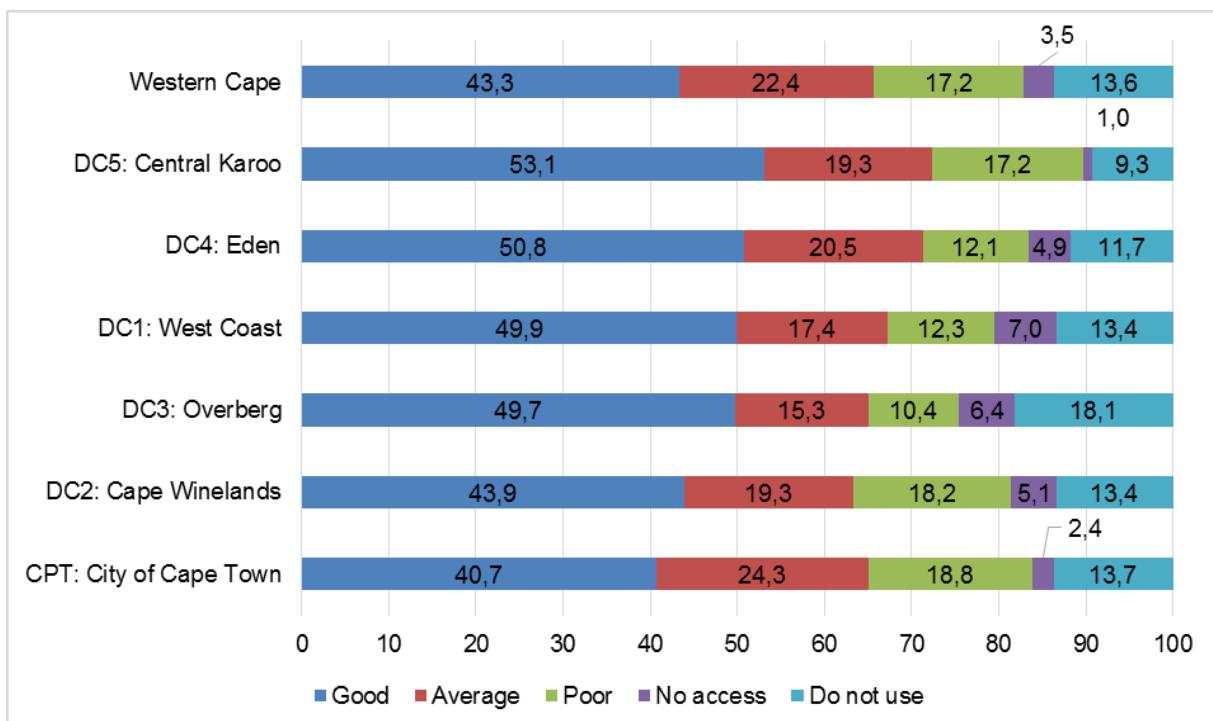


Figure 8.20: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of public clinics by district, CS 2016

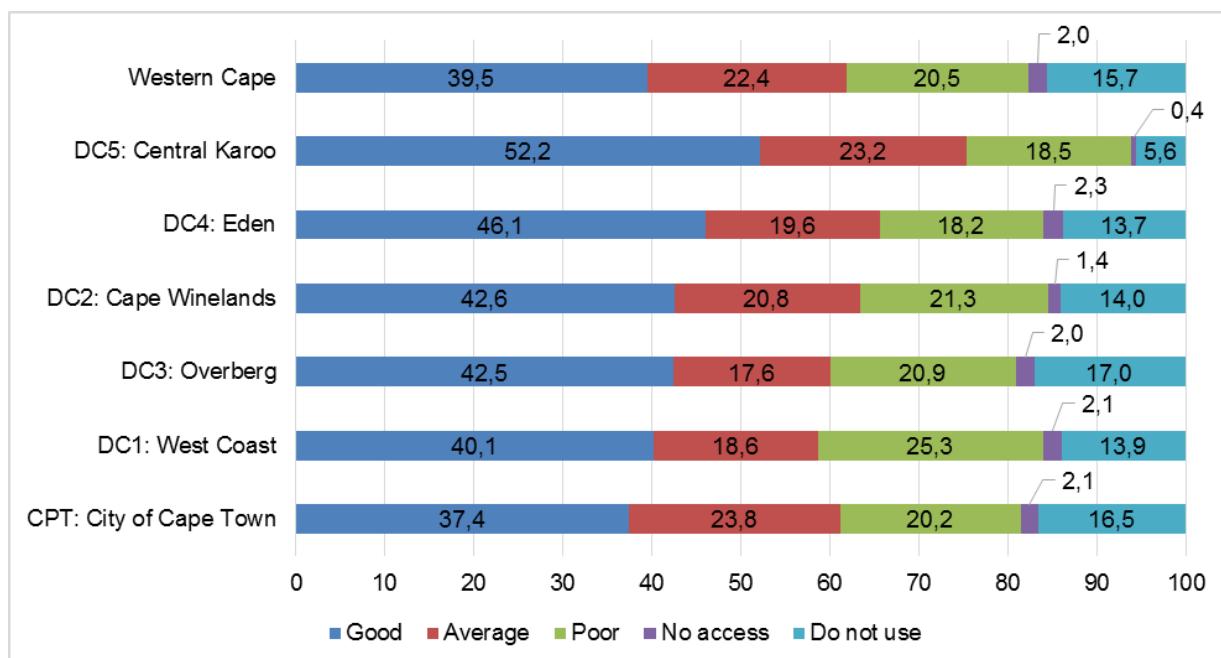


Figure 8.21: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of local police service by district, CS 2016

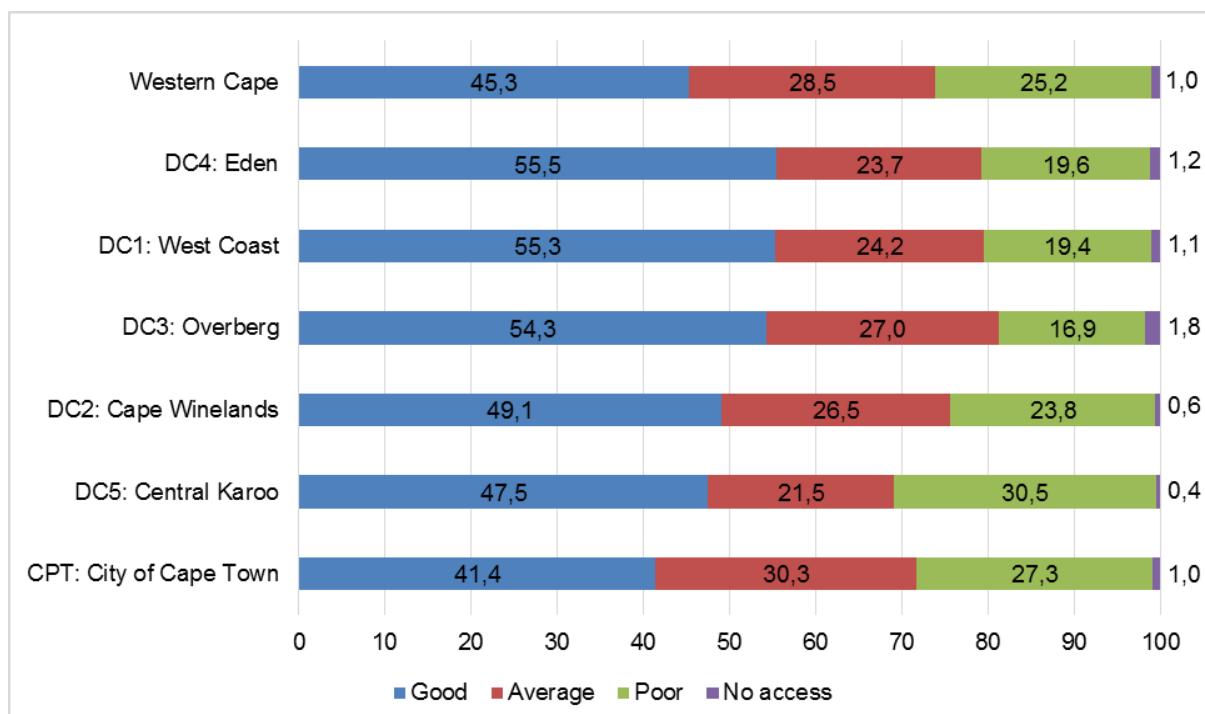
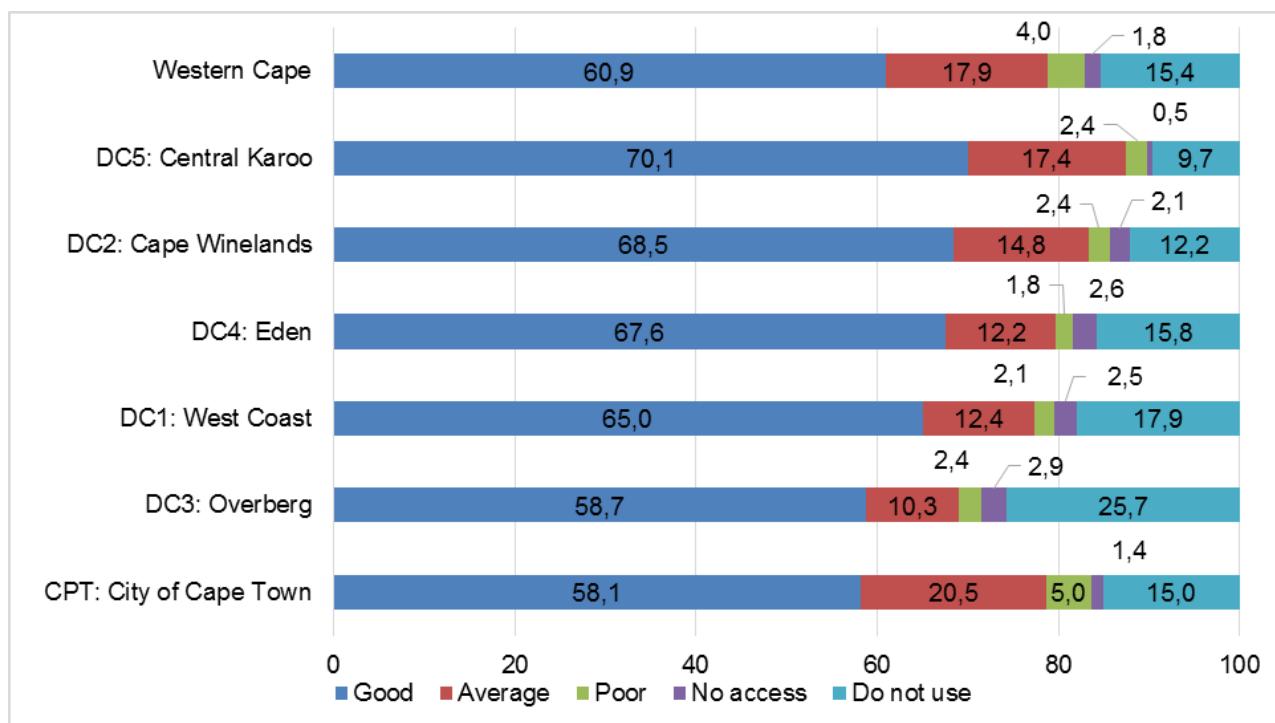


Figure 8.22: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of public schools by district, CS 2016



Chapter 9: Mortality

Mortality is one of the major determinants of population growth and is useful for analysing current demographic conditions and potential changes in mortality.

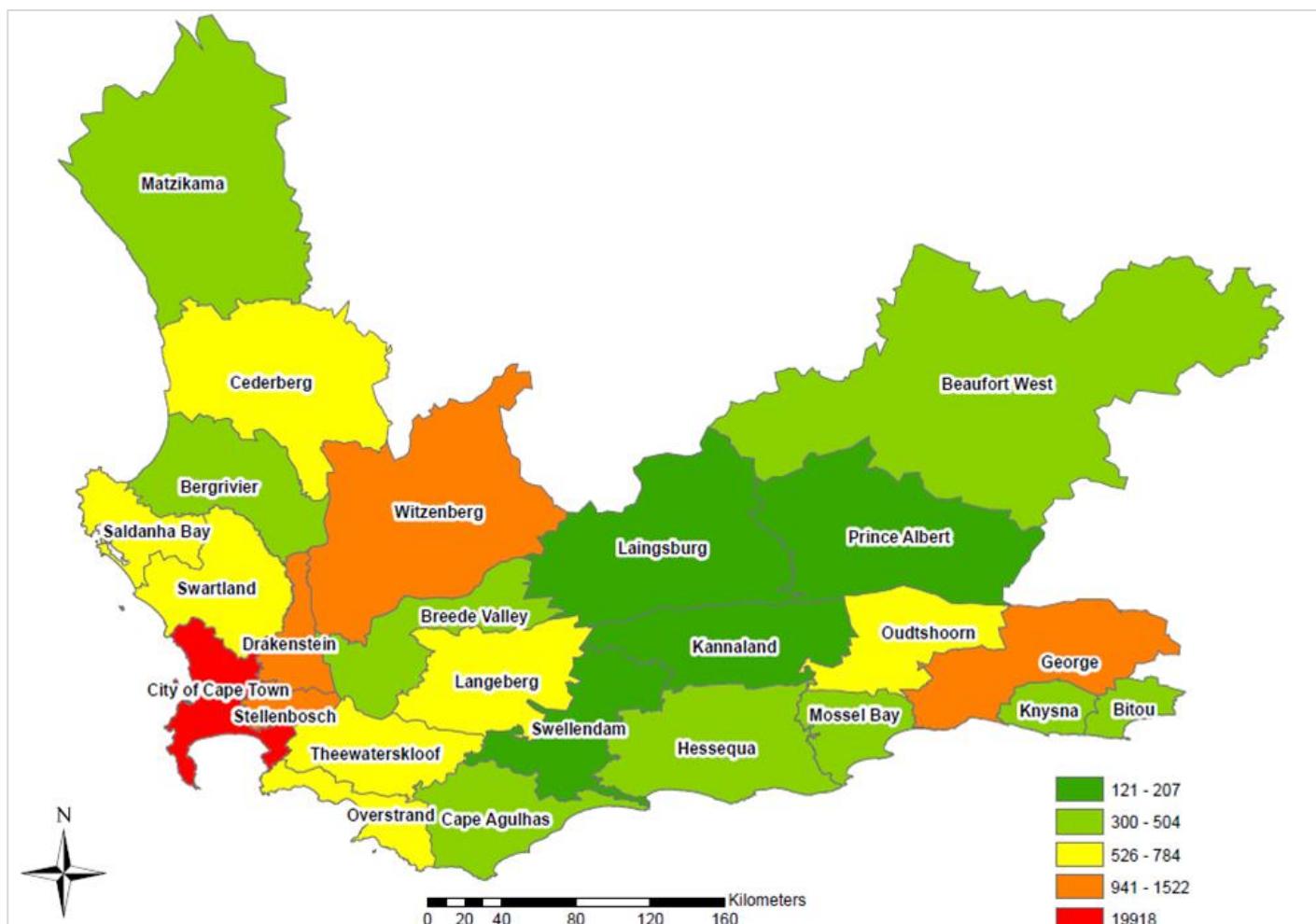
9.1 Household deaths

Table 9.1 and Map 9.1 below show the distribution of households according to whether a death had occurred in the household in the 12 months preceding the survey. There were 33 212 households in the province who reported that a death had occurred. The City of Cape Town (19 918), Drakenstein (1 522), George (1 202), Stellenbosch (975) and Witzenberg (941) reported the highest number of household deaths.

Table 9.1: Distribution of households by whether death occurred: Western Cape, CS 2016 (in the past 12 months)

District/municipality	Death occurred	No death occurred	Total
Western Cape	33 212	1 900 665	1 933 876
CPT: City of Cape Town	19 918	1 245 031	1 264 949
DC1: West Coast	2 724	127 137	129 862
WC011: Matzikama	504	20 317	20 821
WC012: Cederberg	575	14 704	15 279
WC013: Bergvlier	386	18 686	19 072
WC014: Saldanha Bay	553	34 997	35 550
WC015: Swartland	705	38 434	39 139
DC2: Cape Winelands	4 436	231 471	235 906
WC022: Witzenberg	941	35 035	35 976
WC023: Drakenstein	1 522	70 164	71 686
WC024: Stellenbosch	975	51 299	52 274
WC025: Breede Valley	471	47 098	47 569
WC026: Langeberg	526	27 875	28 401
DC3: Overberg	1 791	90 043	91 835
WC031: Theewaterskloof	687	32 431	33 118
WC032: Overstrand	591	35 127	35 718
WC033: Cape Agulhas	307	11 014	11 321
WC034: Swellendam	207	11 471	11 678
DC4: Eden	3 657	185 688	189 345
WC041: Kannaland	132	6 201	6 333
WC042: Hessequa	413	16 958	17 371
WC043: Mossel Bay	417	31 349	31 766
WC044: George	1 202	61 520	62 722
WC045: Oudtshoorn	784	22 577	23 362
WC047: Bitou	300	21 614	21 914
WC048: Knysna	409	25 468	25 877
DC5: Central Karoo	686	21 294	21 980
WC051: Laingsburg	121	2 741	2 862
WC052: Prince Albert	130	4 053	4 183
WC053: Beaufort West	435	14 499	14 935

Map 9.1: Households that experienced death in the last 12 months by municipality: Western Cape, CS 2016



9.2 Number of deaths that occurred in a household

Table 9.2 shows the number of deaths that occurred in the past 12 months by province and district municipality in the Western Cape. A total of 1 248 households reported that they had experienced more than one death in the household 12 months prior to enumeration. Most of those households were in the City of Cape Town (804), followed by Cape Winelands (119).

Table 9.2: Distribution of households by number of deaths in the household, CS 2016

Province/district/municipality	Number of deaths in the past 12 months		
	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	87 777
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	405 220	23 761	387 358
CPT: City of Cape Town	19 113	804	19 917
DC1: West Coast	2 644	81	2 725
DC2: Cape Winelands	4 317	119	4 436
DC3: Overberg	1 717	74	1 791
DC4: Eden	3 556	101	3 657
DC5: Central Karoo	617	69	686

9.3 Demographic differentials of the deceased

The deceased from the Western Cape were mostly aged between 60 and 69 years and were more likely to be male than female. Overall in the province, 18 699 males and 15 651 females were deceased. Cape Winelands was the only municipality where a greater number of deceased females (2 307) than males (2 127) were recorded. Central Karoo (149) had the smallest number of deceased in the 40–49-year age group. The City of Cape Town (3 705) and Cape Winelands (659) had the largest number of deceased in the age group 50–59 years, and the largest number of deceased persons recorded in Cape Winelands, Overberg and Eden were most likely to be between 60 and 69 years. For Western Cape in total, there were larger numbers of deceased females than males in the 60–69, 70–79 and 80+ age cohorts (see Table 9.3).

Table 9.3: Distribution of deceased persons by age and sex: Western Cape, CS 2016

District	Sex	Age group										Total
		0–9	10–19	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60–69	70–79	80+		
CPT: City of Cape Town	Male	566	657	1 661	1 199	1 066	2 303	1 706	1 511	1 049	11 718	
	Female	736	161	581	772	1 129	1 403	1 537	1 550	1 182	9 051	
	Total	1 302	818	2 241	1 971	2 195	3 705	3 243	3 061	2 231	20 769	
DC1: West Coast	Male	111	-	115	158	252	325	296	269	34	1 561	
	Female	17	6	86	32	178	259	280	250	136	1 244	
	Total	128	6	202	190	430	584	576	519	171	2 805	
DC2: Cape Winelands	Male	128	-	127	226	307	353	545	317	123	2 127	
	Female	53	-	160	129	263	306	572	523	301	2 307	
	Total	181	-	287	355	570	659	1 117	840	424	4 434	
DC3: Overberg	Male	44	-	134	142	45	121	190	253	21	950	
	Female	85	-	-	12	121	185	325	119	68	915	
	Total	128	-	134	155	166	307	515	371	89	1 865	
DC4: Eden	Male	104	45	137	225	267	369	365	261	135	1 909	
	Female	117	-	168	142	128	232	420	326	279	1 813	
	Total	221	45	306	367	395	601	785	587	414	3 722	
DC5: Central Karoo	Male	17	26	28	77	93	73	52	55	12	434	
	Female	68	-	29	22	55	47	53	35	11	321	
	Total	85	26	57	100	149	120	105	90	23	754	
Western Cape	Male	970	728	2 202	2 028	2 031	3 543	3 155	2 666	1 375	18 699	
	Female	1 076	167	1 024	1 110	1 874	2 433	3 186	2 803	1 976	15 651	
	Total	2 046	894	3 227	3 138	3 905	5 977	6 341	5 469	3 351	34 349	

10. APPENDICES

Table 10.1: Distribution of population by district, municipality and five-year age groups: Western Cape, CS 2016

District/municipality	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60+	Total
CPT: City of Cape Town	368 419	350 146	323 694	293 892	357 964	354 791	325 313	330 869	298 640	245 990	207 264	169 488	378 545	4 005 016
DC1: West Coast	41 528	37 240	34 345	37 305	38 621	39 216	38 330	30 336	31 184	26 099	23 227	18 676	40 294	436 403
WC011: Matzikama	7 411	6 340	5 767	6 146	6 208	6 171	6 089	5 016	5 083	4 127	3 664	2 885	6 139	71 045
WC012: Cederberg	5 016	4 193	4 533	4 675	4 912	3 749	4 947	3 745	3 754	3 257	3 073	1 984	5 112	52 949
WC013: Bergvlier	6 045	5 842	5 671	5 748	5 126	5 700	5 630	4 453	4 655	3 964	4 078	3 216	7 347	67 474
WC014: Saldanha Bay	10 612	9 323	8 488	8 421	10 919	11 777	9 532	8 635	8 215	6 242	5 024	4 435	9 550	111 173
WC015: Swartland	12 443	11 542	9 887	12 316	11 456	11 819	12 133	8 487	9 476	8 511	7 389	6 156	12 147	133 762
DC2: Cape Winelands	78 025	75 449	77 234	78 177	89 540	79 741	68 752	56 025	58 143	55 038	43 719	39 447	66 710	866 001
WC022: Witzenberg	12 315	10 396	10 598	13 154	12 839	13 099	11 017	9 439	9 567	8 567	5 829	5 305	8 423	130 548
WC023: Drakenstein	25 119	24 429	24 440	22 622	28 335	23 677	23 056	18 158	19 498	18 130	15 496	14 327	22 906	280 195
WC024: Stellenbosch	14 178	13 742	13 276	16 037	23 715	18 997	14 619	10 577	9 194	9 683	8 664	7 397	13 119	173 197
WC025: Breede Valley	15 462	16 839	18 889	16 159	16 301	14 910	13 174	10 890	12 566	12 044	8 381	7 546	13 416	176 578
WC026: Langeberg	10 951	10 042	10 032	10 204	8 351	9 057	6 886	6 960	7 317	6 614	5 349	4 873	8 848	105 483
DC3: Overberg	25 913	24 413	24 438	24 074	23 243	23 396	23 740	19 706	19 832	17 943	15 196	13 191	31 701	286 786
WC031: Theewaterskloof	11 187	10 639	10 484	10 409	10 341	9 484	9 686	7 918	8 883	7 187	6 474	5 350	9 127	117 167
WC032: Overstrand	8 203	7 085	7 130	7 231	7 060	8 043	8 269	6 377	5 737	5 610	4 148	3 982	14 532	93 407
WC033: Cape Agulhas	2 699	3 096	3 057	2 432	3 083	2 936	2 889	2 580	2 251	2 578	2 262	1 953	4 184	36 000
WC034: Swellendam	3 824	3 593	3 767	4 003	2 758	2 933	2 897	2 831	2 961	2 567	2 312	1 907	3 858	40 211
DC4: Eden	49 993	52 929	52 086	54 189	50 315	52 921	49 585	43 194	42 577	36 343	31 506	26 098	69 542	611 278
WC041: Kannaland	2 292	2 334	2 074	1 838	1 763	2 247	1 974	1 369	1 801	1 485	979	1 251	2 762	24 168
WC042: Hessequa	4 124	4 269	4 592	4 231	3 618	4 244	3 717	3 295	3 789	3 523	3 347	2 947	8 543	54 237
WC043: Mossel Bay	6 223	7 731	7 438	8 358	7 563	8 004	7 499	6 327	6 167	5 273	4 687	4 458	14 408	94 135
WC044: George	17 901	17 636	18 043	19 073	17 990	17 658	17 926	14 992	14 361	13 420	11 037	7 972	20 228	208 237
WC045: Oudtshoorn	8 477	9 390	9 177	9 549	7 874	8 066	6 732	6 620	6 949	5 616	4 805	3 975	10 279	97 509
WC047: Bitou	5 054	5 156	4 806	4 571	5 123	6 230	5 457	4 568	4 042	3 420	3 106	2 450	5 175	59 157
WC048: Knysna	5 923	6 414	5 956	6 570	6 385	6 471	6 279	6 022	5 469	3 606	3 547	3 046	8 148	73 835
DC5: Central Karoo	6 492	6 232	6 137	8 345	7 252	6 730	5 609	4 781	4 640	4 420	3 369	2 764	7 474	74 247
WC051: Laingsburg	684	582	663	914	863	947	529	679	698	514	380	431	1 011	8 895
WC052: Prince Albert	1 074	1 190	1 087	1 641	1 624	1 446	896	753	1 052	905	738	431	1 435	14 272
WC053: Beaufort West	4 734	4 460	4 387	5 790	4 765	4 338	4 184	3 350	2 890	3 000	2 252	1 902	5 028	51 080
Western Cape	570 371	546 410	517 934	495 982	566 934	556 794	511 330	484 911	455 016	385 833	324 282	269 666	594 266	6 279 730
South Africa	5 976 519	5 619 796	5 189 803	5 104 482	5 302 335	5 280 504	4 454 688	3 847 961	3 260 584	2 782 930	2 334 509	1 974 196	4 525 346	55 653 654

Table 10.2: Distribution of youth aged (5–24) by school attendance, district and municipality: Western Cape, CS 2016

District/municipality	5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
	Attending	Not attending	Attending	Not attending	Attending	Not attending	Attending	Not attending	Attending	Not attending	Attending	Not attending	Attending	Not attending	Attending	Not attending
CPT: City of Cape Town	62 439	9 021	68 682	3 387	67 534	1 939	66 811	1 505	66 606	1 854	67 668	1 738	66 706	1 953	64 139	1 552
DC1: West Coast	6 608	1 259	7 099	274	7 230	96	6 958	222	7 265	230	7 256	169	7 307	184	6 532	263
WC011: Matzikama	1 087	223	1 156	20	1 144	41	1 134	16	1 481	38	1 246	18	1 277	86	1 156	73
WC012: Cederberg	668	193	900	61	818	19	699	124	629	82	927	46	874	24	1 068	76
WC013: Bergvlier	1 146	171	945	52	1 049	19	1 145	-	1 240	75	1 002	-	1 346	40	831	23
WC014: Saldanha Bay	1 704	184	1 955	101	1 819	17	1 862	46	1 615	19	1 906	66	1 712	6	1 601	48
WC015: Swartland	2 003	488	2 143	40	2 399	-	2 117	36	2 300	17	2 174	40	2 098	26	1 877	43
DC2: Cape Winelands	12 661	1 585	13 593	1 480	14 120	1 776	14 042	1 140	13 927	1 102	16 612	1 191	12 880	1 260	13 443	1 201
WC022: Witzenberg	1 746	59	2 134	56	1 828	20	2 125	43	2 346	39	2 025	78	2 227	31	2 153	21
WC023: Drakenstein	4 015	480	3 914	707	4 570	527	5 099	256	4 563	274	5 152	242	3 773	419	4 387	296
WC024: Stellenbosch	2 599	231	2 454	55	2 669	128	3 032	52	2 390	132	3 352	32	2 181	35	2 573	36
WC025: Breede Valley	2 405	652	3 312	468	3 025	1 002	2 121	685	2 600	569	3 878	665	3 030	553	2 533	691
WC026: Langeberg	1 896	163	1 779	194	2 027	98	1 666	104	2 028	88	2 205	174	1 669	222	1 797	157
DC3: Overberg	3 785	652	4 719	290	4 762	229	4 833	161	4 831	151	4 343	217	4 932	276	4 614	101
WC031: Theewaterskloof	1 570	365	2 096	132	2 076	55	2 246	56	2 044	-	2 112	88	2 007	75	2 178	41
WC032: Overstrand	1 131	101	1 308	81	1 526	65	1 362	33	1 396	82	1 339	105	1 719	36	1 133	35
WC033: Cape Agulhas	666	126	680	77	462	21	414	24	557	69	321	24	476	140	699	25
WC034: Swellendam	418	61	635	-	699	87	811	48	834	-	571	-	731	25	604	-
DC4: Eden	8 904	1 109	9 047	383	11 601	332	10 261	156	10 691	436	10 790	267	10 164	356	9 683	440
WC041: Kannaland	353	-	343	21	479	63	594	-	458	21	284	-	361	73	512	-
WC042: Hessequa	673	164	596	39	979	39	899	22	783	74	1 006	21	816	64	766	-
WC043: Mossel Bay	1 329	202	1 435	64	1 766	-	1 357	15	1 520	32	1 421	17	1 654	54	1 351	34
WC044: George	3 132	390	2 997	93	3 927	95	3 366	68	3 456	113	3 315	59	3 507	92	3 459	168
WC045: Oudtshoorn	1 588	119	1 520	66	1 756	100	2 078	32	2 009	122	1 825	149	1 704	59	1 769	139
WC047: Bitou	876	18	1 125	-	1 088	15	858	20	1 156	-	1 248	-	1 051	-	812	72
WC048: Knysna	953	217	1 032	99	1 606	19	1 108	-	1 308	73	1 691	20	1 072	15	1 015	27
DC5: Central Karoo	677	132	1 505	50	1 452	11	1 154	44	1 159	47	1 303	59	1 095	29	1 189	87
WC051: Laingsburg	54	11	209	11	82	-	119	32	63	-	137	-	152	-	83	14
WC052: Prince Albert	68	58	323	4	208	-	155	-	375	-	190	-	156	-	177	33
WC053: Beaufort West	556	64	972	35	1 162	11	880	12	721	47	975	59	787	29	929	40
Western Cape	95 075	13 758	104 645	5 863	106 699	4 382	104 060	3 228	104 479	3 820	107 972	3 642	103 084	4 059	99 601	3 644

Table 10.2: Distribution of youth aged (5–24) by school attendance, district and municipality: Western Cape, CS 2016 (continued)

District/municipality	13		14		15		16		17		18		19	
	Attending	Not attending												
CPT: City of Cape Town	58 686	1 819	56 223	2 998	56 261	3 752	51 511	5 870	43 903	10 354	34 444	26 857	26 104	34 627
DC1: West Coast	6 368	262	5 466	494	6 820	596	5 880	1 562	5 393	2 422	3 047	3 854	1 968	5 719
WC011: Matzikama	916	39	837	118	1 251	106	1 175	282	699	379	425	778	219	832
WC012: Cederberg	800	54	504	116	543	137	737	315	552	529	323	501	179	857
WC013: Bergvlier	1 286	42	976	125	1 102	67	667	332	921	332	458	661	281	927
WC014: Saldanha Bay	1 628	49	1 430	40	1 668	35	1 470	211	1 204	512	556	809	559	1 397
WC015: Swartland	1 737	78	1 719	95	2 256	250	1 830	422	2 017	670	1 286	1 105	731	1 704
DC2: Cape Winelands	14 334	938	13 822	1 552	14 553	1 710	13 181	2 689	10 458	3 951	6 907	8 692	5 116	10 857
WC022: Witzenberg	2 297	20	1 643	102	2 750	243	2 138	378	1 730	701	1 071	1 612	360	2 146
WC023: Drakenstein	4 874	256	4 628	413	4 422	276	3 999	650	2 938	877	1 984	2 236	1 693	3 523
WC024: Stellenbosch	2 735	26	2 277	29	2 162	262	3 127	482	2 473	728	1 866	1 274	1 747	1 918
WC025: Breede Valley	2 819	432	3 467	819	3 138	703	1 969	801	1 982	1 157	1 220	2 415	846	1 928
WC026: Langeberg	1 608	205	1 806	188	2 081	225	1 949	378	1 336	488	766	1 155	469	1 343
DC3: Overberg	5 345	191	4 090	328	4 411	472	4 352	729	3 418	1 290	1 916	2 855	1 278	3 319
WC031: Theewaterskloof	2 202	39	1 704	37	1 832	215	1 873	302	1 546	564	679	1 254	544	1 600
WC032: Overstrand	1 514	19	1 091	140	1 110	93	1 285	181	968	246	886	968	574	903
WC033: Cape Agulhas	679	57	536	102	433	140	507	95	282	229	86	310	83	248
WC034: Swellendam	951	76	759	49	1 036	25	686	150	622	250	264	324	77	568
DC4: Eden	9 436	496	10 022	398	10 750	1 024	9 757	1 264	8 458	2 563	4 240	5 588	2 702	7 777
WC041: Kannaland	518	53	249	23	499	63	271	148	136	117	71	168	44	322
WC042: Hessequa	702	73	1 025	87	854	108	667	140	477	283	219	514	152	784
WC043: Mossel Bay	1 473	18	1 416	-	1 744	162	1 611	130	1 639	295	677	739	574	773
WC044: George	3 294	173	3 798	179	3 593	335	3 484	368	2 865	963	1 664	2 010	722	3 069
WC045: Oudtshoorn	1 734	62	1 642	94	1 712	214	1 796	328	1 372	570	511	1 056	496	1 474
WC047: Bitou	738	58	826	-	1 021	68	705	97	847	114	427	353	450	488
WC048: Knysna	977	58	1 065	16	1 327	73	1 223	54	1 123	221	670	749	265	865
DC5: Central Karoo	1 174	85	1 094	22	1 553	311	1 349	425	1 289	452	480	1 130	185	1 171
WC051: Laingsburg	129	-	138	10	138	41	118	43	98	100	19	139	-	219
WC052: Prince Albert	215	23	293	-	165	100	230	109	344	72	-	266	38	315
WC053: Beaufort West	830	62	663	12	1 251	170	1 001	273	847	280	461	724	146	636
Western Cape	95 343	3 792	90 716	5792	94 349	7864	86 029	12 538	72 919	21 032	51034	48 975	37 353	63 469

Table 10.2: Distribution of youth aged (5–24) by school attendance, district and municipality: Western Cape, CS 2016 (concluded)

District/municipality	20		21		22		23		24	
	Attending	Not attending								
CPT: City of Cape Town	23 899	45 667	20 227	52 144	16 908	55 621	11 794	60 886	8 670	61 217
DC1: West Coast	1 233	5 871	1 428	6 565	619	7 206	553	6 924	439	7 767
WC011: Matzikama	63	1 064	250	1 225	34	1 336	43	978	28	1 186
WC012: Cederberg	76	929	178	944	53	919	44	621	43	1 104
WC013: Bergvlier	84	688	105	900	87	1 129	18	991	-	1 123
WC014: Saldanha Bay	433	1 314	478	1 677	155	2 187	220	1 959	146	2 332
WC015: Swartland	576	1 876	417	1 818	290	1 634	227	2 374	222	2 022
DC2: Cape Winelands	4 109	13 654	2 675	15 441	2 533	16 066	1 403	15 894	1 273	16 431
WC022: Witzenberg	324	1 943	261	2 620	256	2 317	91	2 344	90	2 593
WC023: Drakenstein	1 140	4 108	1 145	4 630	702	4 696	495	5 545	358	5 454
WC024: Stellenbosch	2 065	2 867	862	2 890	1 448	4 638	491	3 482	756	4 215
WC025: Breede Valley	407	2 877	221	3 645	113	2 621	264	3 161	69	2 923
WC026: Langeberg	174	1 858	186	1 655	14	1 794	61	1 362	-	1 246
DC3: Overberg	601	3 573	473	4 483	471	3 940	207	4 666	151	4 595
WC031: Theewaterskloof	346	1 530	309	2 113	287	1 653	117	2 163	131	1 610
WC032: Overstrand	211	1 060	144	1 340	66	1 187	71	1 224	-	1 757
WC033: Cape Agulhas	20	501	21	542	41	627	19	606	21	685
WC034: Swellendam	24	482	-	487	77	472	-	673	-	542
DC4: Eden	2 071	7 322	1 275	8 723	949	9 062	860	9 742	438	9 822
WC041: Kannaland	-	364	-	399	27	357	-	226	-	390
WC042: Hessequa	81	816	-	754	-	544	-	688	-	700
WC043: Mossel Bay	249	1 037	210	1 101	131	1 367	185	1 309	71	1 903
WC044: George	855	2 347	587	3 296	506	3 108	355	3 219	201	3 500
WC045: Oudtshoorn	415	1 143	180	1 217	188	1 744	97	1 679	71	1 141
WC047: Bitou	136	684	86	768	69	712	41	1 349	96	1 183
WC048: Knysna	336	933	211	1 188	29	1 231	183	1 272	-	1 005
DC5: Central Karoo	268	1 544	135	1 307	53	1 261	104	1 140	17	1 423
WC051: Laingsburg	53	175	-	160	-	183	7	83	-	202
WC052: Prince Albert	-	490	39	275	-	182	42	157	-	438
WC053: Beaufort West	215	878	95	873	53	896	55	899	17	782
Western Cape	32 182	77 631	26 213	88 663	21 533	93 156	14 921	99 252	10 989	101 254

Table 10.3: Distribution of households by number of household members, Western Cape, CS 2016

District/municipality	No. of household members										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Total
CPT: City of Cape Town	281 435	299 466	225 625	206 449	122 018	61 387	32 667	16 506	8 944	10 451	1 264 949
DC1: West Coast	20 922	31 095	23 478	23 250	14 812	8 010	3 845	1 813	1 170	1 466	129 862
WC011: Matzikama	2 900	4 933	3 878	3 637	2 294	1 662	696	223	291	307	20 821
WC012: Cederberg	2 210	3 553	2 932	2 866	1 761	1 020	424	137	163	211	15 279
WC013: Bergrivier	2 857	5 195	3 489	3 366	1 654	1 188	660	356	155	152	19 072
WC014: Saldanha Bay	6 337	8 909	6 063	6 161	4 083	2 028	872	490	255	353	35 550
WC015: Swartland	6 618	8 505	7 117	7 220	5 019	2 113	1 193	606	306	443	39 139
DC2: Cape Winelands	42 028	56 036	39 399	43 077	26 358	13 830	7 267	3 782	2 037	2 092	235 906
WC022: Witzenberg	5 986	8 302	4 980	6 753	4 623	2 411	1 392	595	433	500	35 976
WC023: Drakenstein	8 433	18 031	12 297	14 804	9 087	4 366	2 232	1 264	481	690	71 686
WC024: Stellenbosch	16 234	12 749	8 525	7 200	3 827	2 013	894	318	361	152	52 274
WC025: Breede Valley	7 204	10 733	9 535	9 147	4 887	2 882	1 530	940	402	309	47 569
WC026: Langeberg	4 171	6 220	4 062	5 173	3 934	2 157	1 219	664	360	441	28 401
DC3: Overberg	18 659	24 556	16 938	13 679	8 823	4 784	2 210	1 183	562	439	91 835
WC031: Theewaterskloof	5 614	6 619	7 027	5 602	3 555	2 364	990	618	440	289	33 118
WC032: Overstrand	9 519	11 506	5 286	4 353	2 796	1 225	556	335	75	68	35 718
WC033: Cape Agulhas	1 958	3 636	2 065	1 695	1 015	476	343	67	25	40	11 321
WC034: Swellendam	1 569	2 795	2 560	2 030	1 457	719	321	163	23	43	11 678
DC4: Eden	39 261	50 919	32 241	30 781	16 689	9 143	5 052	2 672	1 134	1 453	189 345
WC041: Kannaland	1 396	1 914	717	875	623	399	275	101	9	24	6 333
WC042: Hessequa	2 863	5 690	2 973	2 901	1 559	756	311	182	78	57	17 371
WC043: Mossel Bay	6 937	9 625	5 171	4 689	2 682	1 274	709	383	110	186	31 766
WC044: George	11 323	15 339	11 754	10 862	6 183	3 405	2 058	851	484	463	62 722
WC045: Oudtshoorn	3 384	5 307	3 955	4 342	2 450	1 574	899	616	288	545	23 362
WC047: Bitou	7 811	5 311	3 059	2 811	1 447	747	376	239	30	82	21 914
WC048: Knysna	5 546	7 732	4 612	4 301	1 745	988	424	299	135	95	25 877
DC5: Central Karoo	4 390	5 531	3 727	2 950	2 350	1 129	893	434	231	344	21 980
WC051: Laingsburg	624	685	543	370	333	98	98	22	2	86	2 862
WC052: Prince Albert	1 116	1 409	570	430	330	203	82	27	-	17	4 183
WC053: Beaufort West	2 650	3 437	2 614	2 151	1 687	828	713	385	229	241	14 935
Western Cape	406 695	467 603	341 408	320 187	191 050	98 285	51 935	26 390	14 078	16 246	1 933 876

Table 10.4: Distribution of households by main source of water for drinking (expanded categories): Western Cape, CS 2016

District/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/outside the yard		Rain-water tank in yard		Water-carrier/tanker		Flowing water/stream/river		Other (includes spring, well)		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
CPT: City of Cape Town	969 741	76,7	143 180	11,3	116 874	9,2	2 740	0,2	29 441	2,3	1 292	0,1	160	0,0	258	0,0	47	0,0	1 217	0,1	1 264 949
DC1: West Coast	103 803	79,9	15 194	11,7	2 251	1,7	982	0,8	3 106	2,4	2 617	2,0	106	0,1	146	0,1	320	0,2	1 337	1,0	129 862
WC011: Matzikama	16 713	80,3	3 596	17,3	152	0,7	56	0,3	44	0,2	20	0,1	19	0,1	29	0,1	147	0,7	45	0,2	20 821
WC012: Cederberg	11 345	74,3	2 622	17,2	63	0,4	110	0,7	359	2,3	38	0,2	2	0,0	41	0,3	19	0,1	680	4,5	15 279
WC013: Bergvvier	16 276	85,3	2 181	11,4	27	0,1	87	0,5	25	0,1	203	1,1	42	0,2	76	0,4	88	0,5	67	0,4	19 072
WC014: Saldanha Bay	26 597	74,8	3 564	10,0	1 902	5,4	677	1,9	2 623	7,4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	187	0,5	35 550
WC015: Swartland	32 872	84,0	3 232	8,3	106	0,3	52	0,1	55	0,1	2 356	6,0	43	0,1	-	-	67	0,2	357	0,9	39 139
DC2: Cape Winelands	182 363	77,3	22 497	9,5	20 975	8,9	903	0,4	5 768	2,4	1 213	0,5	253	0,1	239	0,1	588	0,2	1 109	0,5	235 906
WC022: Witzenberg	29 558	82,2	2 882	8,0	2 729	7,6	113	0,3	449	1,2	11	0,0	-	-	42	0,1	20	0,1	173	0,5	35 976
WC023: Drakenstein	60 557	84,5	6 863	9,6	2 661	3,7	308	0,4	909	1,3	278	0,4	-	-	43	0,1	3	0,0	65	0,1	71 686
WC024: Stellenbosch	34 872	66,7	2 105	4,0	12 596	24,1	37	0,1	1 871	3,6	366	0,7	86	0,2	90	0,2	127	0,2	124	0,2	52 274
WC025: Breede Valley	33 689	70,8	7 629	16,0	2 055	4,3	246	0,5	2 459	5,2	558	1,2	54	0,1	53	0,1	319	0,7	507	1,1	47 569
WC026: Langeberg	23 687	83,4	3 019	10,6	934	3,3	200	0,7	79	0,3	-	-	113	0,4	11	0,0	119	0,4	240	0,8	28 401
DC3: Overberg	72 212	78,6	8 913	9,7	7 051	7,7	247	0,3	1 482	1,6	181	0,2	396	0,4	68	0,1	150	0,2	1 133	1,2	91 835
WC031: Theewaterskloof	24 830	75,0	2 441	7,4	4 136	12,5	166	0,5	1 023	3,1	114	0,3	68	0,2	27	0,1	18	0,1	297	0,9	33 118
WC032: Overstrand	27 733	77,6	4 693	13,1	2 814	7,9	81	0,2	88	0,2	46	0,1	-	-	18	0,1	-	-	245	0,7	35 718
WC033: Cape Agulhas	9 568	84,5	663	5,9	44	0,4	-	-	276	2,4	4	0,0	131	1,2	-	-	43	0,4	591	5,2	11 321
WC034: Swellendam	10 081	86,3	1 116	9,6	57	0,5	-	-	96	0,8	17	0,1	197	1,7	24	0,2	89	0,8	-	-	11 678
DC4: Eden	143 442	75,8	29 963	15,8	7 093	3,7	448	0,2	2 494	1,3	1 054	0,6	2 228	1,2	269	0,1	867	0,5	1 486	0,8	189 345
WC041: Kannaland	5 511	87,0	368	5,8	38	0,6	8	0,1	-	-	61	1,0	-	-	27	0,4	117	1,8	203	3,2	6 333
WC042: Hessequa	14 752	84,9	842	4,8	63	0,4	61	0,4	12	0,1	252	1,5	787	4,5	49	0,3	105	0,6	448	2,6	17 371
WC043: Mossel Bay	26 180	82,4	2 990	9,4	1 353	4,3	36	0,1	584	1,8	38	0,1	400	1,3	40	0,1	91	0,3	55	0,2	31 766
WC044: George	44 871	71,5	15 353	24,5	1 401	2,2	141	0,2	140	0,2	143	0,2	298	0,5	14	0,0	23	0,0	338	0,5	62 722
WC045: Oudtshoorn	19 584	83,8	1 957	8,4	659	2,8	52	0,2	761	3,3	-	-	21	0,1	116	0,5	139	0,6	74	0,3	23 362
WC047: Bitou	13 002	59,3	5 060	23,1	2 614	11,9	-	-	43	0,2	397	1,8	306	1,4	-	-	384	1,8	110	0,5	21 914
WC048: Knysna	19 543	75,5	3 395	13,1	965	3,7	150	0,6	955	3,7	163	0,6	416	1,6	23	0,1	9	0,0	258	1,0	25 877
DC5: Central Karoo	16 214	73,8	4 570	20,8	21	0,1	77	0,4	11	0,1	515	2,3	29	0,1	-	-	11	0,1	533	2,4	21 980
WC051: Laingsburg	1 616	56,5	904	31,6	-	-	-	-	-	-	311	10,9	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	1,1	2 862
WC052: Prince Albert	2 967	70,9	1 128	27,0	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	1,0	18	0,4	-	-	-	-	28	0,7	4 183
WC053: Beaufort West	11 631	77,9	2 538	17,0	21	0,1	77	0,5	11	0,1	163	1,1	10	0,1	-	-	11	0,1	473	3,2	14 935
Western Cape	1 487 774	76,9	224 317	11,6	154 264	8,0	5 397	0,3	42 302	2,2	6 874	0,4	3 172	0,2	979	0,1	1 983	0,1	6 814	0,4	1 933 876
South Africa	7 511 853	44,4	5 081 255	30,0	1 530 562	9,0	328 185	1,9	766 897	4,5	492 488	2,9	152 531	0,9	316 171	1,9	547 608	3,2	195 758	1,2	16 923 309

Table 10.5: Distribution of households by main type of toilet facility: Western Cape, CS 2016

District/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	Bucket toilet (collected by municipality)	Bucket toilet (emptied by household)	Other	None	Total
CPT: City of Cape Town	1 151 727	22 047	19 436	323	1 114	121	50 348	6 219	2 984	10 629	1 264 949
DC1: West Coast	110 634	9 288	233	312	99	85	3 822	1 962	1 409	2 018	129 862
WC011: Matzikama	19 056	611	156	185	25	45	193	118	190	242	20 821
WC012: Cederberg	12 679	811	22	37	13	-	-	249	710	759	15 279
WC013: Bergvvier	15 783	2 882	-	26	18	-	-	124	122	116	19 072
WC014: Saldanha Bay	29 373	1 096	26	27	-	40	3 627	482	287	590	35 550
WC015: Swartland	33 744	3 887	29	37	42	-	3	989	99	310	39 139
DC2: Cape Winelands	220 591	5 668	2 291	172	139	22	472	2 839	2 527	1 186	235 906
WC022: Witzenberg	33 253	1 429	52	67	107	-	89	670	101	208	35 976
WC023: Drakenstein	69 488	573	469	22	15	22	135	465	411	88	71 686
WC024: Stellenbosch	50 826	414	46	-	-	-	98	308	135	446	52 274
WC025: Breede Valley	41 518	1 917	1 670	84	17	-	105	496	1 494	268	47 569
WC026: Langeberg	25 507	1 336	54	-	-	-	45	899	385	176	28 401
DC3: Overberg	79 606	8 068	236	-	84	13	15	955	1 085	1 773	91 835
WC031: Theewaterskloof	27 910	2 601	236	-	-	-	-	622	324	1 425	33 118
WC032: Overstrand	30 842	4 599	-	-	-	-	15	161	16	86	35 718
WC033: Cape Agulhas	9 893	518	-	-	60	13	-	40	717	80	11 321
WC034: Swellendam	10 961	350	-	-	24	-	-	133	28	182	11 678
DC4: Eden	167 946	9 730	970	1 351	2 767	136	628	2 430	1 710	1 679	189 345
WC041: Kannaland	4 128	1 296	-	305	298	-	17	167	96	27	6 333
WC042: Hessequa	15 815	1 192	15	140	32	-	35	-	53	89	17 371
WC043: Mossel Bay	28 932	1 542	-	52	9	-	229	115	846	40	31 766
WC044: George	57 745	1 551	542	361	256	4	141	1 432	299	392	62 722
WC045: Oudtshoorn	20 589	202	270	346	534	100	207	415	204	496	23 362
WC047: Bitou	19 506	1 258	120	33	466	-	-	-	129	402	21 914
WC048: Knysna	21 230	2 688	23	114	1 173	31	-	302	84	233	25 877
DC5: Central Karoo	20 592	754	-	36	66	-	63	101	192	177	21 980
WC051: Laingsburg	2 366	430	-	6	-	-	3	27	23	8	2 862
WC052: Prince Albert	4 000	-	-	18	38	-	33	-	-	94	4 183
WC053: Beaufort West	14 226	324	-	12	28	-	27	73	169	76	14 935
Western Cape	1 751 095	55 554	23 166	2 195	4 267	377	55 348	14 506	9 906	17 462	1 933 876

Table 11a: Distribution of persons aged five years and older by disability status and district: Western Cape, CS 2016

Age group	CPT: City of Cape Town			DC1: West Coast			DC2: Cape Winelands		
	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
5–9	343 433	6 198	349 631	36 013	1 209	37 222	74 234	1 109	75 343
10–14	317 557	5 671	323 228	33 459	820	34 279	76 350	860	77 210
15–19	288 829	4 766	293 595	36 417	888	37 305	76 577	1 556	78 133
20–24	351 972	5 325	357 297	37 793	764	38 558	88 279	1 197	89 476
25–29	347 288	6 953	354 240	37 847	1 340	39 188	78 067	1 586	79 653
30–34	318 149	6 807	324 956	37 047	1 283	38 330	67 398	1 325	68 723
35–39	321 308	9 056	330 364	28 933	1 403	30 336	54 390	1 590	55 980
40–44	286 109	12 052	298 161	29 040	2 144	31 184	56 040	2 050	58 090
45–49	231 768	13 821	245 589	23 510	2 573	26 083	50 504	4 478	54 982
50–54	186 990	20 011	207 001	20 015	3 194	23 209	39 132	4 588	43 719
55–59	148 005	21 367	169 372	15 606	3 056	18 662	33 012	6 339	39 351
60–64	107 162	21 045	128 207	11 815	3 073	14 888	23 158	5 156	28 314
65–69	78 087	22 964	101 051	7 918	2 471	10 390	11 771	3 755	15 527
70–74	44 868	22 400	67 268	4 177	2 271	6 447	6 975	3 508	10 483
75–79	28 861	17 742	46 603	2 842	2 208	5 051	4 132	2 570	6 702
80–84	10 238	11 155	21 393	1 033	1 272	2 306	1 609	1 673	3 283
85+	3 468	9 998	13 465	266	927	1 193	895	1 350	2 245
Total	3 414 092	217 329	3 631 421	363 732	30 898	394 630	742 522	44 691	787 213

Table 11b: Distribution of persons aged five years and older by disability status and district: Western Cape, CS 2016

Age group	DC3: Overberg			DC4: Eden			DC5: Central Karoo			Western Cape		Total
	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	
5–9	24 244	169	24 413	51 598	1 305	52 903	6 065	167	6 232	535 587	10 157	545 744
10–14	23 901	521	24 422	50 986	1 069	52 055	6 010	128	6 137	508 263	9 067	517 330
15–19	23 510	542	24 052	53 170	1 008	54 178	8 111	234	8 345	486 613	8 995	495 608
20–24	22 826	397	23 223	49 176	1 065	50 241	7 003	248	7 252	557 050	8 996	566 047
25–29	22 710	642	23 352	51 840	1 048	52 888	6 508	195	6 703	544 260	11 764	556 024
30–34	22 969	752	23 720	47 890	1 670	49 560	5 354	255	5 609	498 806	12 092	510 899
35–39	18 930	747	19 677	41 877	1 301	43 178	4 589	193	4 781	470 026	14 289	484 315
40–44	18 918	900	19 819	40 537	1 995	42 532	4 233	407	4 640	434 878	19 548	454 425
45–49	16 545	1 398	17 943	33 023	3 291	36 314	3 784	636	4 420	359 133	26 198	385 331
50–54	13 218	1 977	15 196	27 558	3 937	31 495	2 809	560	3 369	289 722	34 267	323 989
55–59	11 215	1 977	13 191	21 499	4 586	26 085	2 097	667	2 764	231 433	37 993	269 426
60–64	8 101	1 457	9 558	16 811	4 864	21 675	1 538	603	2 141	168 585	36 198	204 783
65–69	5 937	1 940	7 876	13 639	4 094	17 733	1 394	865	2 259	118 747	36 089	154 835
70–74	4 523	1 618	6 141	8 932	4 623	13 555	735	546	1 281	70 209	34 966	105 175
75–79	2 776	1 333	4 109	5 672	3 676	9 348	547	542	1 089	44 830	28 071	72 901
80–84	1 384	1 169	2 553	2 158	2 308	4 466	177	214	391	16 600	17 790	34 391
85+	615	803	1 418	956	1 775	2 731	45	270	315	6 244	15 122	21 367
Total	242 322	18 340	260 662	517 320	43 615	560 935	60 999	6 729	67 728	5 340 986	361 602	5 702 589