

2016 Community Survey

Cape Town Trends 1996 to 2016

April 2017

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2016 Community Survey, 2011, 2001 and 1996 Census data supplied by Statistics South Africa
(Based on information available at the time of compilation as released by Statistics South Africa)

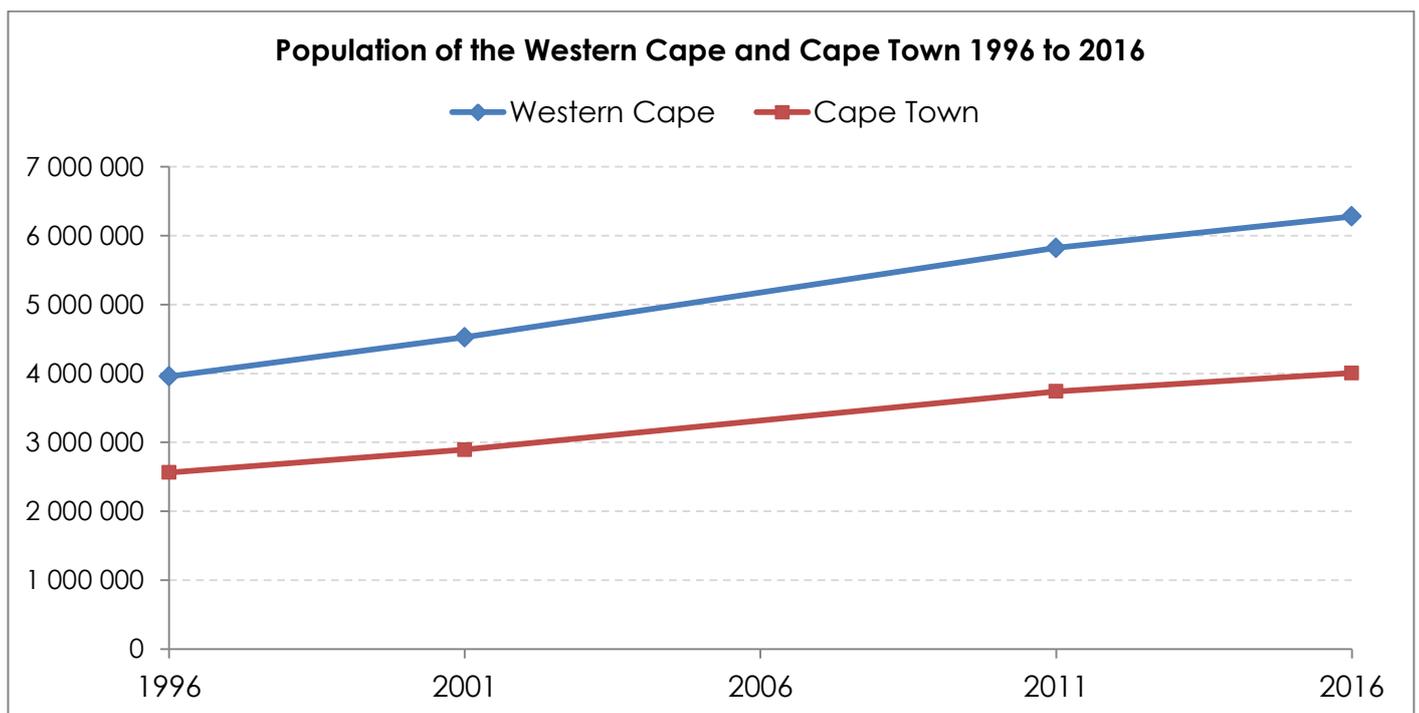
[Population and Households](#), [Demographic Profile](#), [Dwelling Profile](#), [Household Services Profile](#)

1. Population and Households

1.1. Population – Cape Town and the Western Cape

Over the 20 years, 1996 to 2016, the population growth of Cape Town and the Western Cape has shown a similar trend with the population of Cape Town increasing by 56.8% and that of the Western Cape by 58.7%. The population of Cape Town as a percentage of the population of the Western Cape has declined from 64.8% in 1996 to 63.8% in 2016.

Population	1996 Census	2001 Census	2011 Census	2016 Community Survey
Western Cape	3 956 875	4 524 335	5 822 734	6 279 730
Cape Town	2 563 095	2 893 246	3 740 026	4 004 793
Cape Town as % of Western Cape	64.8%	63.9%	64.2%	63.8%



1.2. Population, Households and Household Size – Cape Town

In 2016 the population of Cape Town was 4 004 793, an increase of 7.1% since 2011 and of 56.2% since 1996. The number of households in Cape Town in 2016 was 1 264 849, an increase of 18.4% since 2011 and an increase of 93.7% since 1996. The average household size has declined from 3.92 in 1996 to 3.50 in 2011 and then to 3.17 in 2016.

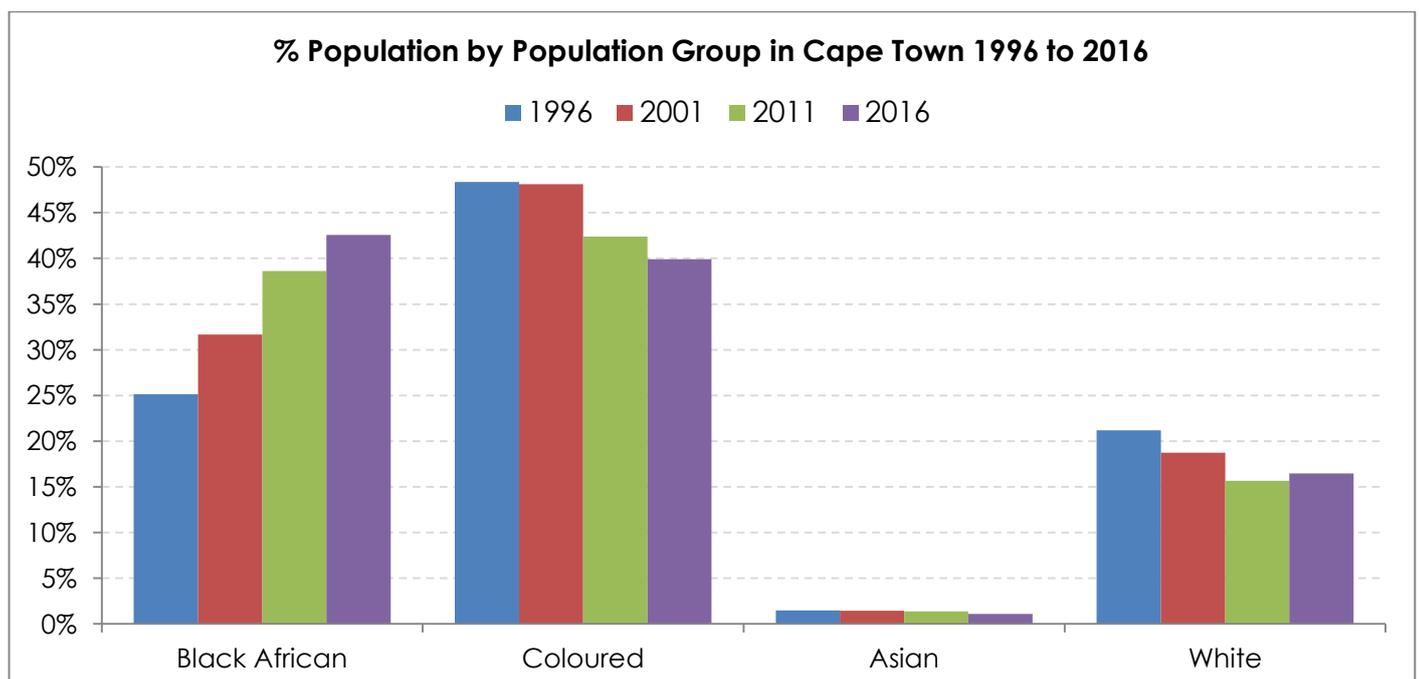
A household is defined as a group of persons who live together, and provide themselves jointly with food or other essentials for living, or a single person who lives alone (Statistics South Africa, 2010).

Cape Town	1996 Census	2001 Census	2011 Census	2016 Community Survey
Total Population	2 563 095	2 893 246	3 740 026	4 004 793
Number of Households	653 085	777 393	1 068 575	1 264 849
Average Household Size	3.92	3.72	3.50	3.17

Cape Town	Change 1996 to 2016 20 years		Change 2001 to 2016 15 years		Change 2011 to 2016 5 years	
	Number	% increase	Number	% increase	Number	% increase
Total Population	1 441 698	56.2%	1 111 547	38.4%	264 767	7.1%
Number of Households	611 764	93.7%	487 456	62.7%	196 274	18.4%

1.3. Population by Population Group – Cape Town

Over the 20 years from 1996 to 2016 there has been a change in the composition of the population of Cape Town. In 1996, the Coloured population group was the largest percentage of the population of Cape Town at 48.4% and this declined to 39.9% in 2016. The Black African population group is the only population group showing an increase in the percentage of the total population of Cape Town, increasing from 25.1% in 1996 to 42.6% in 2016, to become the largest percentage of Cape Town's population. In Cape Town, between 1996 and 2016, the White population group declined from 21.2% to 16.5% and the Asian population group declined from 1.5% to 1.1%.



The number of Black Africans in Cape Town has increased by 1 060 051, an increase of 164.6%, between 1996 and 2016. The Coloureds and Whites in Cape Town have also increased between 1996 and 2016 with the Coloureds increasing by 357 898 (28.9%) and the Whites by 115 702 (21.3%). Although the Asians in Cape Town have increased by 5 711 (15.1%) between 1996 and 2016, the increase only occurred between 1996 and 2011, from a total of 37 882 in 1996 to 51 789 in 2011, and then decreased to 43 593 in 2016, a decrease of 15.8% between 2011 and 2016.

Cape Town Population by Population Group	1996		2001		2011		2016	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Black African	644 181	25.1%	916 635	31.7%	1 444 939	38.6%	1 704 232	42.6%
Coloured	1 239 943	48.4%	1 392 594	48.1%	1 585 286	42.4%	1 597 841	39.9%
Asian	37 882	1.5%	41 477	1.4%	51 786	1.4%	43 593	1.1%
White	543 425	21.2%	542 540	18.8%	585 831	15.7%	659 127	16.5%
Other ¹					72 184	1.9%		
Unknown	97 664	3.8%						
Total	2 563 095	100.0%	2 893 246	100.0%	3 740 026	100.0%	4 004 793	100.0%

Cape Town Population by Population Group	Change 1996 to 2016 20 years		Change 2001 to 2016 15 years		Change 2011 to 2016 5 years	
	Number	% increase	Number	% increase	Number	% increase /decrease (-)
Black African	1 060 051	164.6%	787 597	85.9%	259 293	17.9%
Coloured	357 898	28.9%	205 247	14.7%	12 555	0.8%
Asian	5 711	15.1%	2 116	5.1%	-8 193	-15.8%
White	115 702	21.3%	116 587	21.5%	73 296	12.5%
Total ²	1 441 698	56.2%	1 111 547	38.4%	264 767	7.1%

1.4. Population by Population Group and Gender – Cape Town

The gender distribution of the population of Cape Town has remained largely unchanged between 1996 and 2016, with there being more males than females and the percentage of females has declined slightly from 51.6% in 1996 to 50.8% in 2016.

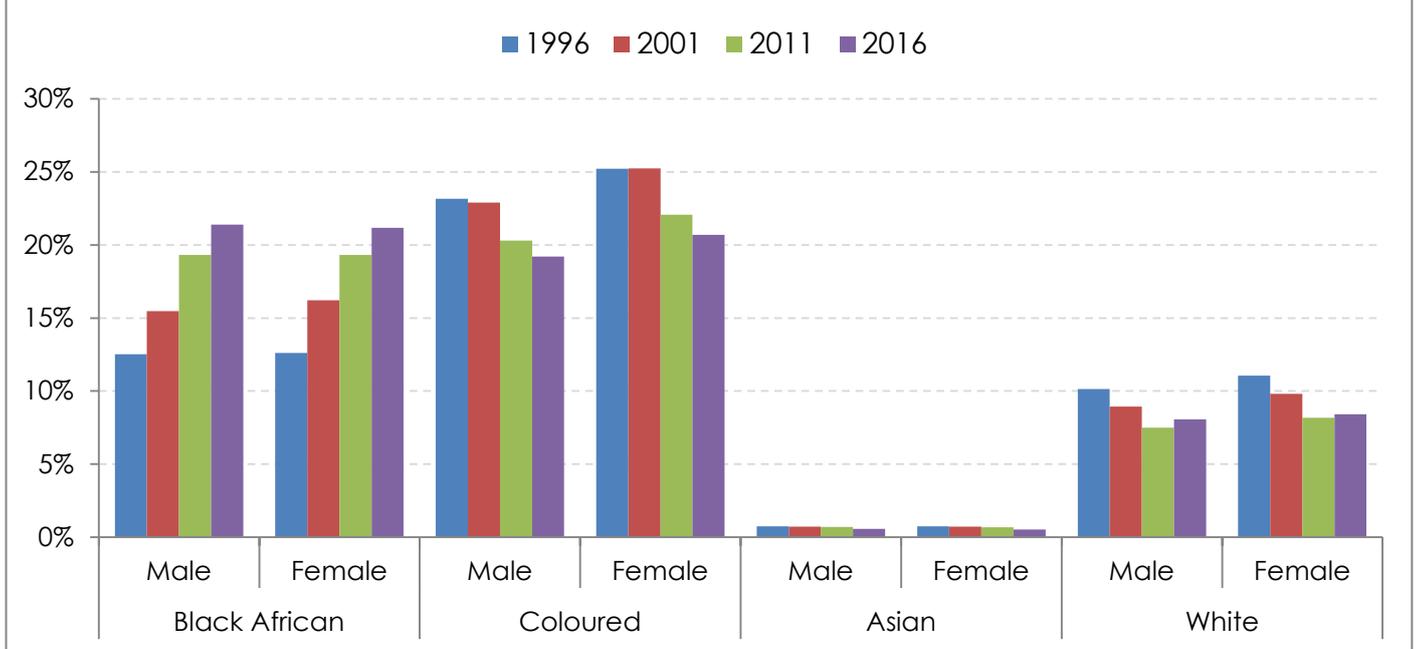
In 1996, Coloured females had the highest percentage of the total population of Cape Town, at 25.2%, and have declined to the third highest percentage of 20.7% in 2016. Coloured males have consistently had percentages lower than that of the Coloured females. In 2016 Black African males were the highest percentage of the population of Cape Town at 21.4% and for the first time was higher than that of the Black African females who were at 21.2%.

The percentage of White females in Cape Town has been consistently higher than that for White males, with a decrease from 11.1% in 1996 to 8.4% in 2016. The percentage of Asian males and females in Cape Town were both at 0.7% from 1996 to 2011, with the Asian males decreasing to 0.6% and the Asian females to 0.5% in 2016

¹ "Other" population group was not included in 1996, 2001 and 2016.

² Total includes Unknown and Other population group for 1996 and 2011 respectively

% Population by Population Group and Gender in Cape Town 1996 to 2016



Cape Town Males by Population Group	1996 Census		2001 Census		2011 Census		2016 Community Survey	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Black African	320 779	12.5%	447 742	15.5%	722 755	19.3%	856 483	21.4%
Coloured	593 640	23.2%	662 315	22.9%	759 559	20.3%	768 927	19.2%
Asian	18 972	0.7%	20 489	0.7%	26 155	0.7%	22 770	0.6%
White	259 818	10.1%	258 656	8.9%	280 133	7.5%	322 573	8.1%
Other ³					42 097	1.1%		
Unknown	48 255	1.9%						
Total	1 241 464	48.4%	1 389 201	48.0%	1 830 699	48.9%	1 970 753	49.2%

Cape Town Females by Population Group	1996 Census		2001 Census		2011 Census		2016 Community Survey	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Black African	323 402	12.6%	468 893	16.2%	722 184	19.3%	847 749	21.2%
Coloured	646 303	25.2%	730 279	25.2%	825 727	22.1%	828 914	20.7%
Asian	18 910	0.7%	20 989	0.7%	25 631	0.7%	20 824	0.5%
White	283 607	11.1%	283 884	9.8%	305 698	8.2%	336 554	8.4%
Other ³					30 087	0.8%		
Unknown	49 409	1.9%						
Total	1 321 631	51.6%	1 504 045	52.0%	1 909 327	51.1%	2 034 040	50.8%

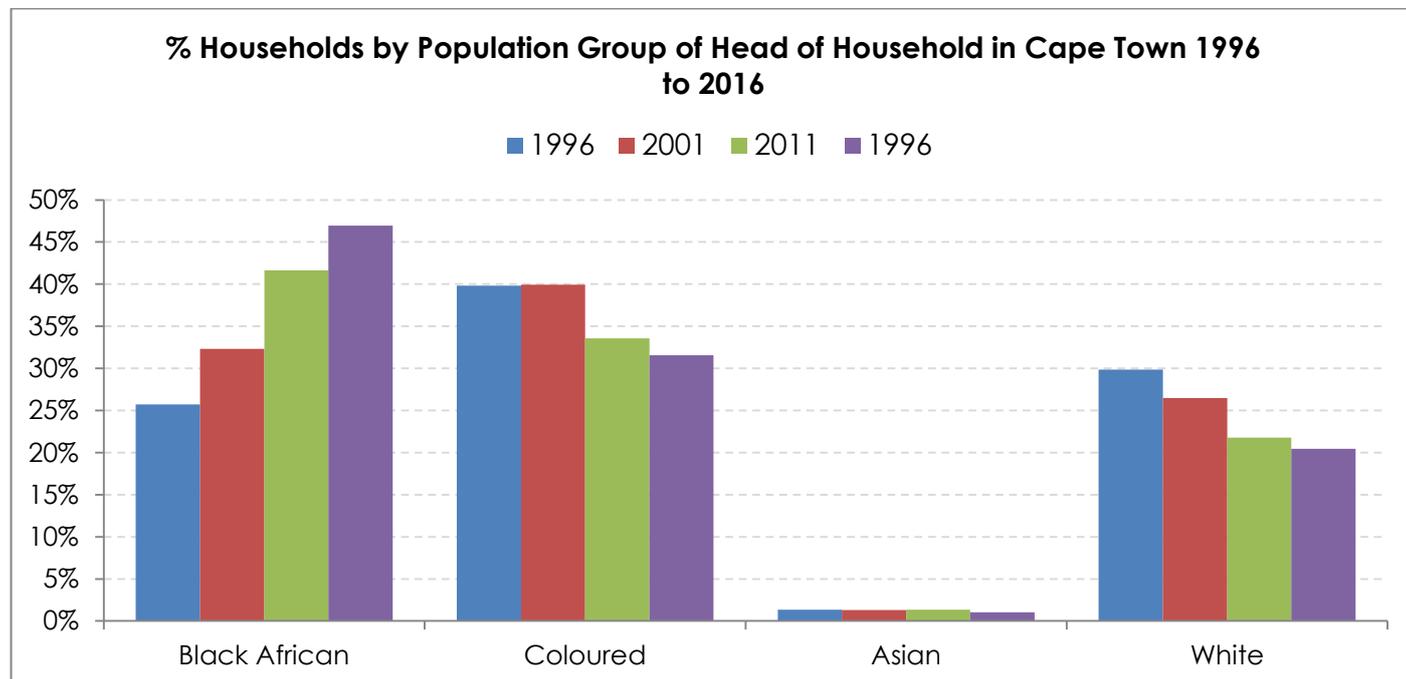
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1.5. Households by Population Group of Head of Household – Cape Town

In 1996 the largest percentage of households in Cape Town were Coloured headed households at 39.8%, followed by White headed households at 29.9% and then Black African headed households at 25.7%. By 2016 the composition of the households in Cape Town had changed with Black African headed households now having the largest percentage at 46.9%, followed by Coloured headed households at 31.6% and then White headed households at 20.5%. Between 1996 and 2016 Asian headed households in Cape Town decreased from 1.3% to 1.0%.

³ “Other” population group was not included in 1996, 2001 and 2016.

Over the 20 years, 1996 to 2016, the number of Black African headed households in Cape Town increased by 425 787, an increase of 253.4%, while Coloured headed households increased by 139 333 (53.6%) and White headed households by 63 680 (32.7%). Between 1996 and 2016 the number of Asian headed households in Cape Town increased by 4 314 (49.3%) but between 2011 and 2016 decreased by 1 211 (8.5%) households.



Cape Town Households by Population Group of Head of Household	1996 Census		2001 Census		2011 Census		2016 Community Survey	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Black African	168 000	25.7%	251 125	32.3%	444 781	41.6%	593 787	46.9%
Coloured	259 982	39.8%	310 465	39.9%	358 629	33.6%	399 315	31.6%
Asian	8 742	1.3%	10 065	1.3%	14 267	1.3%	13 056	1.0%
White	195 011	29.9%	205 734	26.5%	232 826	21.8%	258 691	20.5%
Other ⁴					18 069	1.7%		
Unknown	21 350	3.3%						
Total	653 085	100.0%	777 389	100.0%	1 068 572	100.0%	1 264 849	100.0%

Cape Town Households by Population Group of Head of Household	Change 1996 to 2016 20 years		Change 2001 to 2016 15 years		Change 2011 to 2016 5 years	
	Number	% increase	Number	% increase	Number	% increase /decrease (-)
Black African	425 787	253.4%	342 662	136.5%	149 006	33.5%
Coloured	139 333	53.6%	88 850	28.6%	40 686	11.3%
Asian	4 314	49.3%	2 991	29.7%	-1 211	-8.5%
White	63 680	32.7%	52 957	25.7%	25 865	11.1%
Total ⁵	611 764	93.7%	487 460	62.7%	196 277	18.4%

1.6. Population and Household 20 Year, 15 Year and 5 Year Changes – Cape Town

The population and number of households in Cape Town have changed at different rates since 1996, with the overall trend being that the number of households has increased faster than the population. For the 20 years, 1996 to 2016, the number of households in Cape Town increased by

⁴ “Other” population group was not included in 1996, 2001 and 2016.

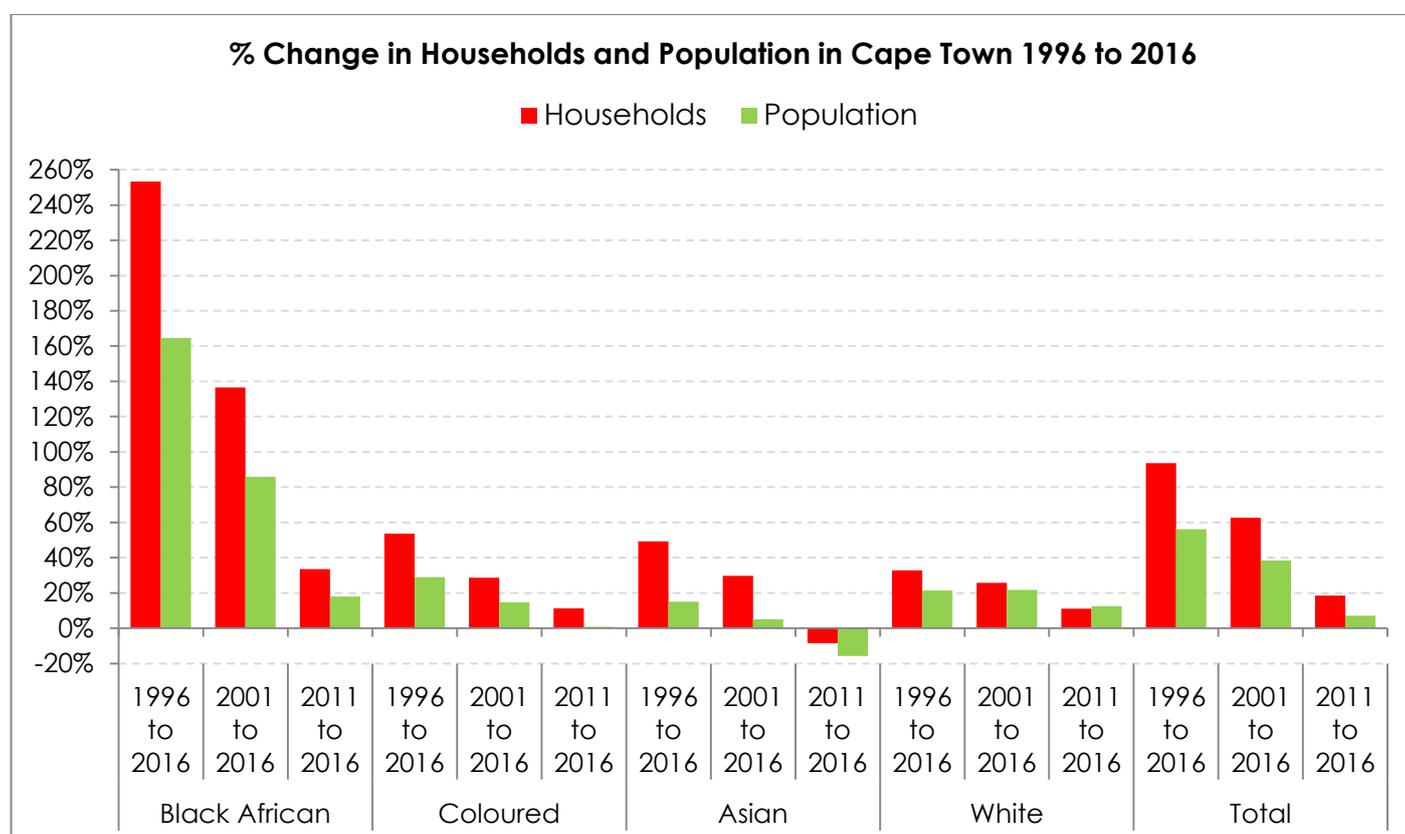
⁵ Total includes Unknown and Other population group for 1996 and 2011 respectively

93.7% while the total population increased by 56.2% and for the most recent five years, 2011 to 2016, the number of households increased by 18.4% and the total population increased by 7.1%.

The Black African population group in Cape Town had the biggest increases with the number of Black African headed households increasing by 253.4% between 1996 and 2016 while the Black African population increased by 164.6% and between 2011 and 2016 the households increased by 33.5% and the population by 17.9%.

Between 1996 and 2016 Coloured headed households in Cape Town increased by 53.6% and the Coloured population by 28.9%. In the latest five years, 2011 to 2016, the Coloured population in Cape Town only increased by 0.8% while the Coloured headed households increased by 11.3%.

For the White population in Cape Town the differences in the increase in the households and the population were a lot smaller with the White headed households increasing by 32.7% and the White population by 21.3% between 1996 and 2016. In the latest five years, 2011 to 2016, the White population in Cape Town increased by 12.5% while White headed households has a smaller increase of 11.1%.



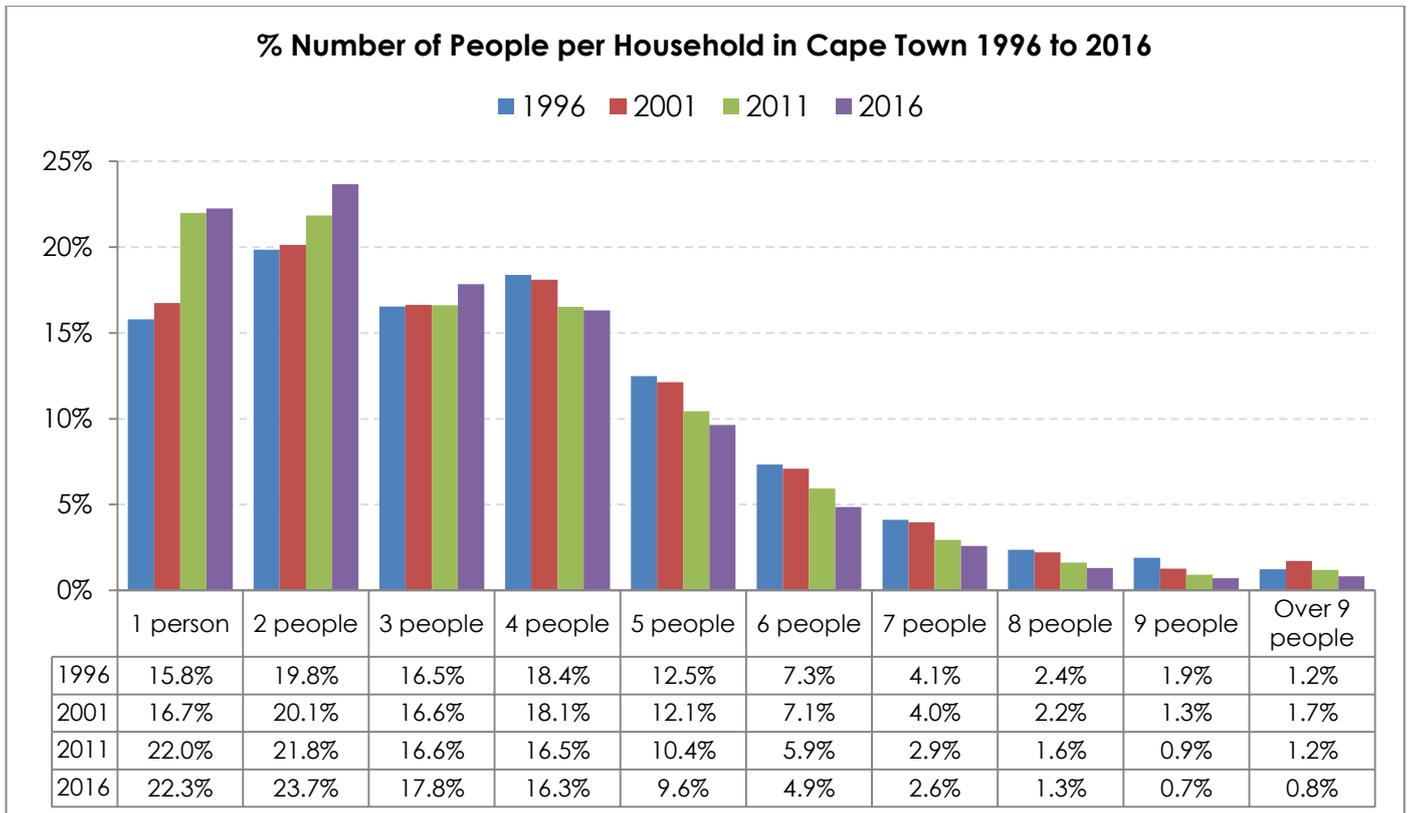
Cape Town Population Group	Households			Population		
	% change 1996 to 2016 20 years	% change 2001 to 2016 15 years	% change 2011 to 2016 5 years	% change 1996 to 2016 20 years	% change 2001 to 2016 15 years	% change 2011 to 2016 5 years
Black African	253.4%	136.5%	33.5%	164.6%	85.9%	17.9%
Coloured	53.6%	28.6%	11.3%	28.9%	14.7%	0.8%
Asian	49.3%	29.7%	-8.5%	15.1%	5.1%	-15.8%
White	32.7%	25.7%	11.1%	21.3%	21.8%	12.5%
Total ⁶	93.7%	62.7%	18.4%	56.2%	38.4%	7.1%

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⁶ Total includes Unknown and Other population group for 1996 and 2011 respectively

1.7. Household Size – Cape Town

Between 1996 and 2016 the number of people per household in Cape Town has decreased. The percentage of one person, two people and three people households have all increased between 1996 and 2016 and the percentages of households with four people or more have all decreased. The number of households having one or two people have increased from 35.6% of all households in 1996 to 46.0% in 2016 while households having five people or more have decreased from 29.4% to 19.9% over the same period. The percentage of household having three people was constant at about 16.6% from 1996 to 2011 and increased to 17.8% in 2016. Between 1996 and 2016 the percentage of households having four people has decreased from 18.4% to 16.3%.

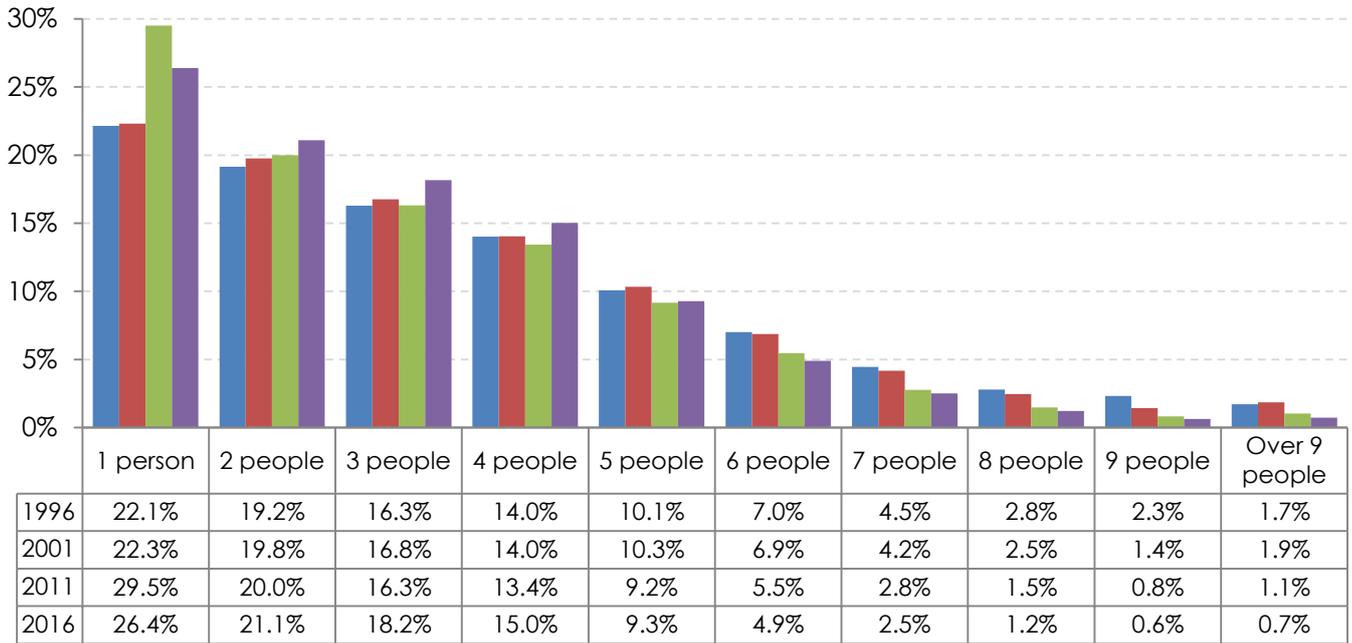


Cape Town Household Size	1996		2001		2011		2016	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1 person	103 100	15.8%	130 131	16.7%	235 006	22.0%	281 435	22.3%
2 people	129 574	19.8%	156 500	20.1%	233 397	21.8%	299 366	23.7%
3 people	108 003	16.5%	129 364	16.6%	177 505	16.6%	225 625	17.8%
4 people	120 150	18.4%	140 741	18.1%	176 551	16.5%	206 449	16.3%
5 people	81 609	12.5%	94 346	12.1%	111 481	10.4%	122 018	9.6%
6 people	47 900	7.3%	55 110	7.1%	63 402	5.9%	61 387	4.9%
7 people	26 883	4.1%	30 795	4.0%	31 346	2.9%	32 667	2.6%
8 people	15 390	2.4%	17 185	2.2%	17 382	1.6%	16 506	1.3%
9 people	12 457	1.9%	9 854	1.3%	9 715	0.9%	8 944	0.7%
Over 9 people	8 033	1.2%	13 370	1.7%	12 788	1.2%	10 451	0.8%
Total	653 099	100.0%	777 395	100.0%	1 068 573	100.0%	1 264 849	100.0%

In Cape Town the numbers of people per household vary by the population group of the head of the household. For Black African headed households in Cape Town, one person households had the highest percentage for all the years, increasing from about 22% in 1996 and 2001 to 29.5% in 2011 and then decreasing to 26.4% in 1996. Between 1996 and 2016 the percentage of Black African headed households having two, three or four people have all increased while the percentage of households with five people or more have all decreased.

% Number of People per Household for Black African Headed Households in Cape Town 1996 to 2016

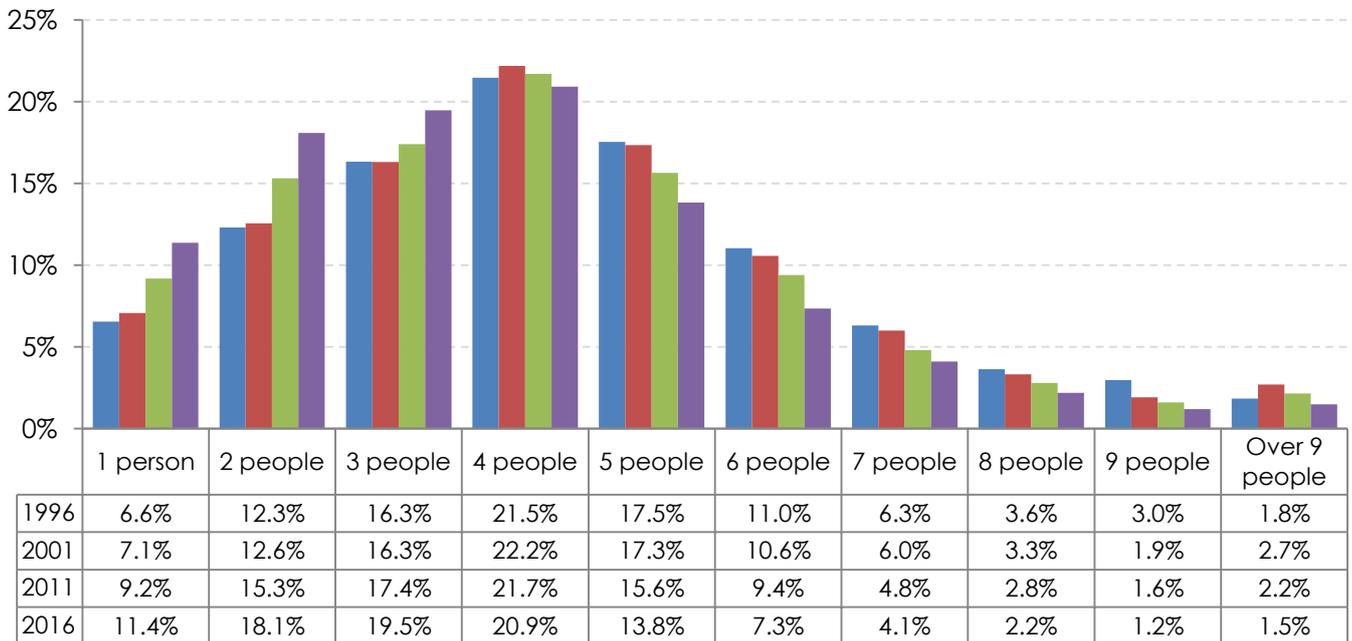
■ 1996 ■ 2001 ■ 2011 ■ 2016



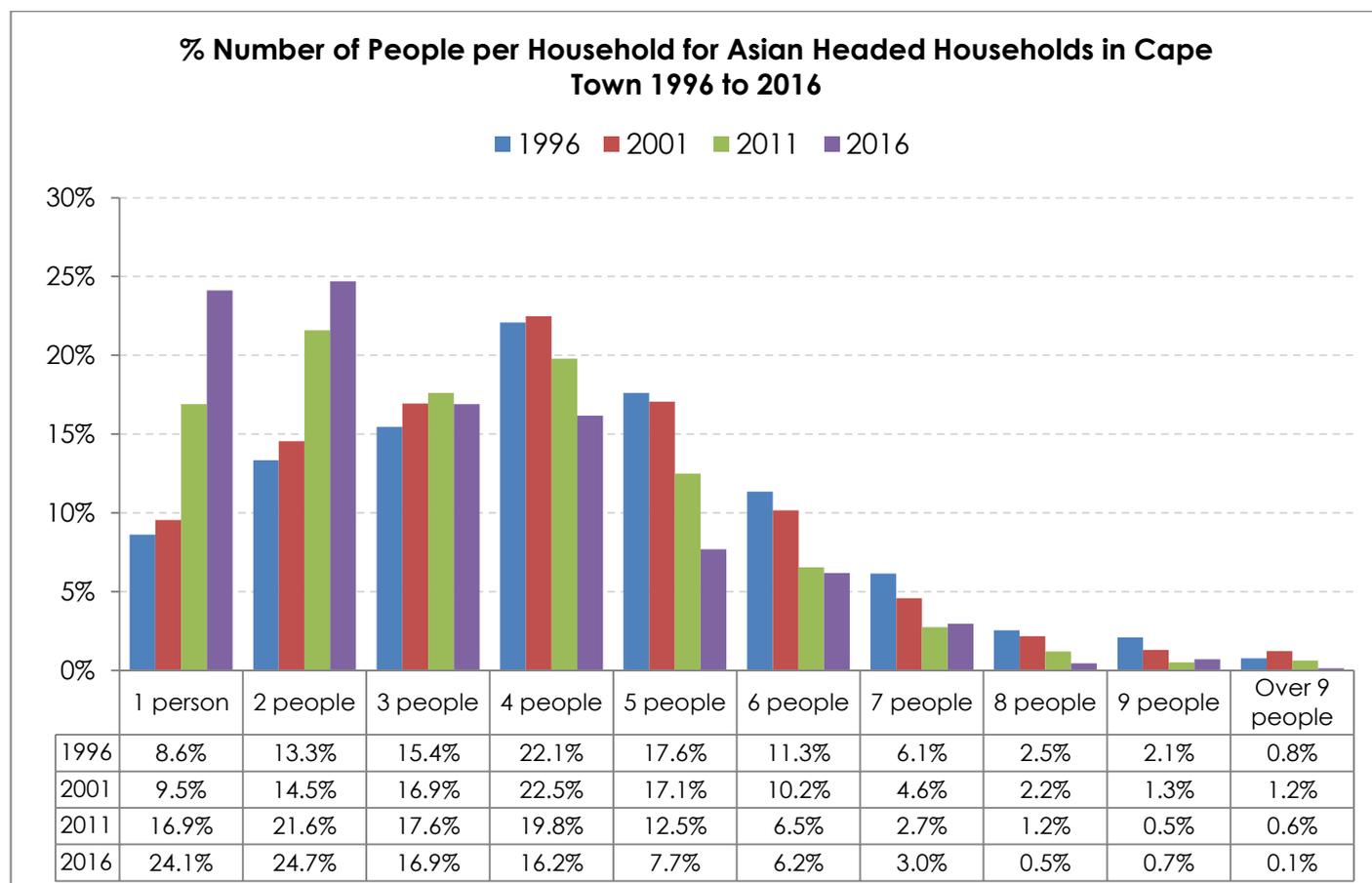
Coloured headed households in Cape Town have larger households than any of the other population groups. A household size of four has the highest percentage of just over 20% for Coloured headed households with little change between 1996 and 2016. Although the percentage of Coloured headed households with one or two people have increased, they only increased from 18.9% in 1996 to 19.5% in 2016. The percentage of Coloured headed households with five people or more have declined between 1996 and 2016 but are still significantly higher than any of the other population groups.

% Number of People per Household for Coloured Headed Households in Cape Town 1996 to 2016

■ 1996 ■ 2001 ■ 2011 ■ 2016



The percentage of Asian headed households in Cape Town having one or two people has increased from 21.9% in 1996 to 48.8% in 2016. Asian headed households of three people increased from 15.4% in 1996 to 17.6% in 2011 and then decreased to 19.6% in 2016. For all Asian headed households having four people or more, the percentage has decreased between 1996 and 2016, with the decrease the largest for households having five people.

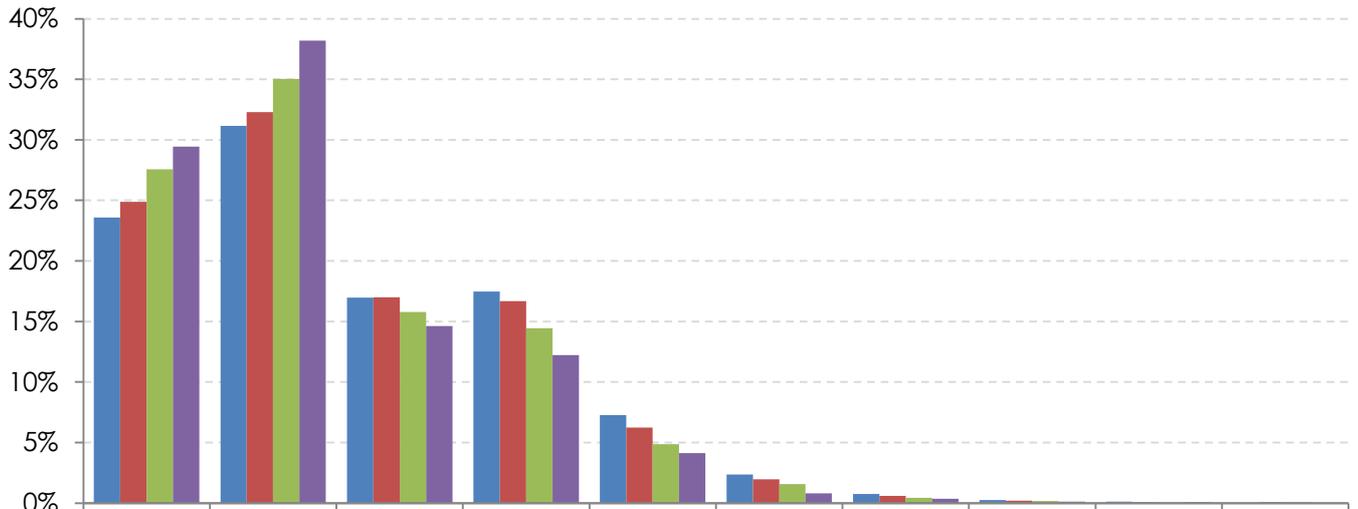


Between 1996 and 2016 the percentage of White headed households having one or two people have increased from 54.8% to 67.6%. For White headed households with three people or more the percentages have all decreased over the 20 years.

See Appendix A for details on the number and percentage of the number of people per household by population group of the head of household.

% Number of People per Household for White Headed Households in Cape Town 1996 to 2016

■ 1996 ■ 2001 ■ 2011 ■ 2016



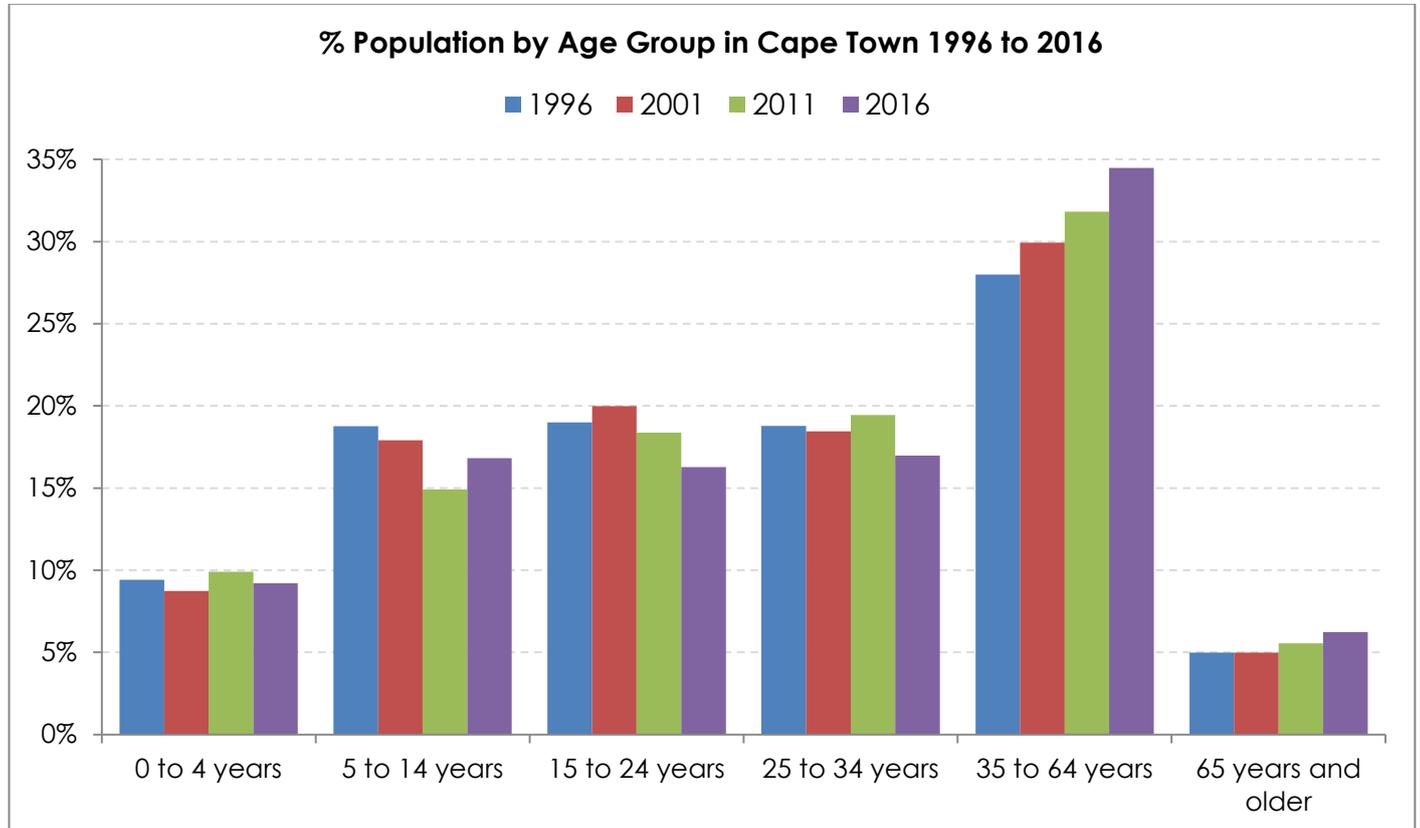
	1 person	2 people	3 people	4 people	5 people	6 people	7 people	8 people	9 people	Over 9 people
1996	23.6%	31.2%	17.0%	17.5%	7.3%	2.4%	0.8%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%
2001	24.9%	32.3%	17.0%	16.7%	6.2%	2.0%	0.6%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
2011	27.6%	35.0%	15.8%	14.4%	4.9%	1.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
2016	29.4%	38.2%	14.6%	12.2%	4.1%	0.8%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%

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2. Demographic Profile

2.1. Age Distribution – Cape Town

There have been changes in the age distribution of the population of Cape Town between 1996 and 2016. Over the 20 years there has been a decrease in the percentage of the population in the age groups 5 to 14 years, 15 to 24 years and 25 to 34 years and an increase in the percentage in the age groups 35 to 64 years and 65 years and older.

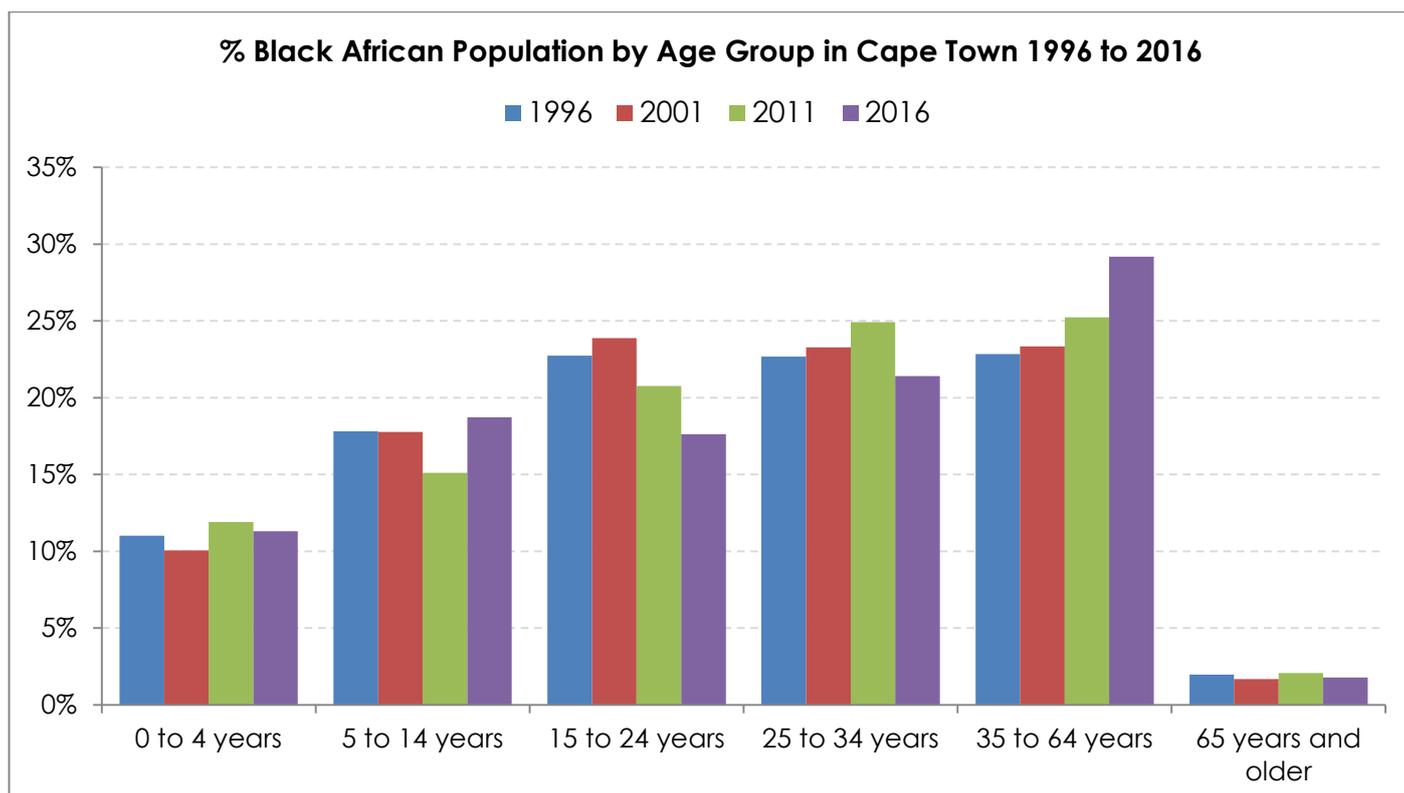


The number of people in Cape Town in each age group has increased over the 20 years from 1996 to 2016, however in the latest five years (2011 to 2016) the number of people in the age groups 15 to 24 years and 25 to 34 years has decreased by 35 001 and 47 258 respectively. There has also been a small decrease (1 878) in those age 0 to 4 years between 2011 and 2016. For those in Cape Town aged 65 years and older there has been an increase of 42 263 between 2011 and 2016.

Cape Town Age Groups	1996 Census		2001 Census		2011 Census		2016 Community Survey	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0 to 4 years	241 256	9.4%	252 826	8.7%	370 297	9.9%	368 419	9.2%
5 to 14 years	481 016	18.8%	518 200	17.9%	558 033	14.9%	673 840	16.8%
15 to 24 years	486 637	19.0%	578 020	20.0%	686 857	18.4%	651 856	16.3%
25 to 34 years	481 575	18.8%	533 785	18.4%	727 362	19.4%	680 104	17.0%
35 to 64 years	717 332	28.0%	866 257	29.9%	1 189 990	31.8%	1 380 824	34.5%
65 years and older	128 068	5.0%	144 156	5.0%	207 486	5.5%	249 749	6.2%
Unknown	27 212	1.1%						
Total	2 563 096	100.0%	2 893 244	100.0%	3 740 025	100.0%	4 004 793	100.0%

2.2. Age Distribution by Population Group – Cape Town

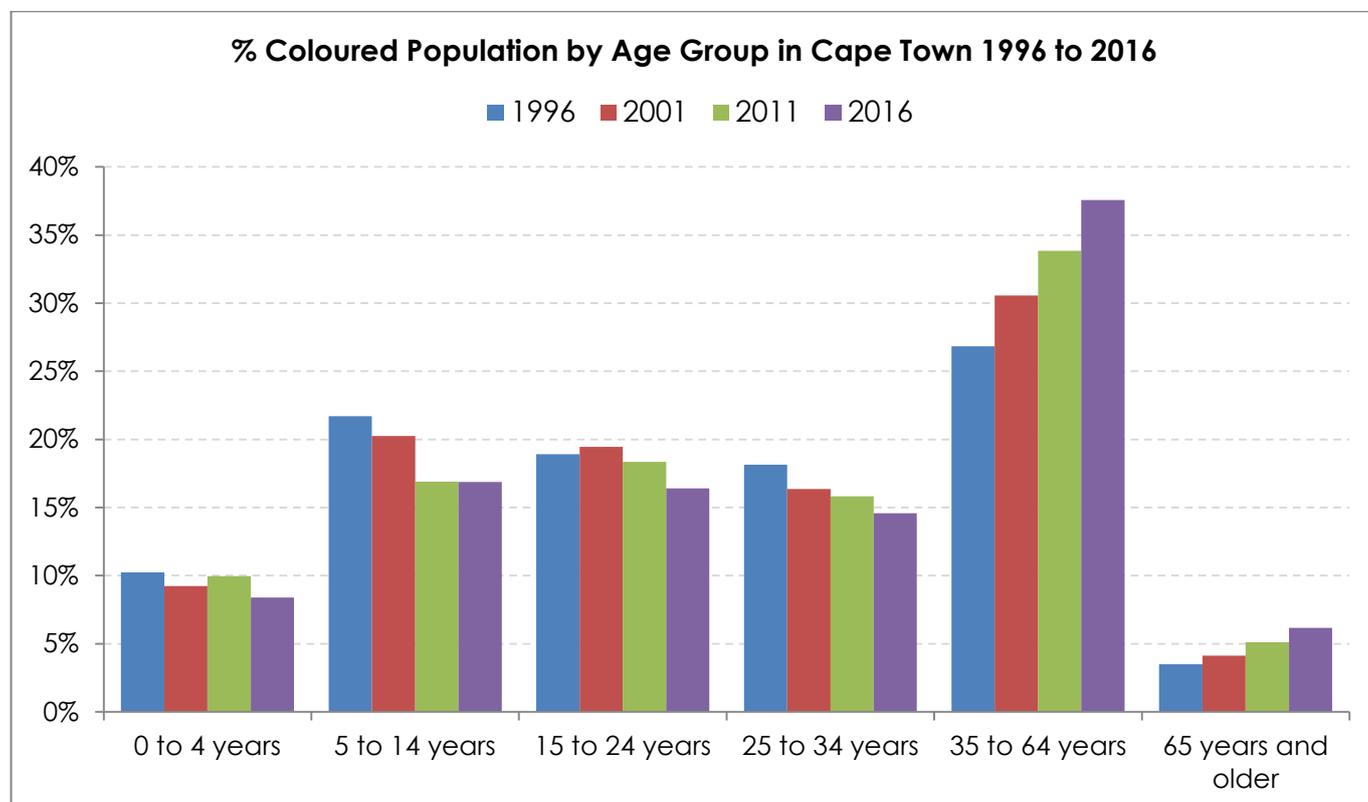
For the Black African population group in Cape Town, the only age group that has an increased percentage in each of the years was for those age 35 to 64 years reaching 29.2% of the total Black African population in 2016. Prior to 2016, the percentage of the Black African population in the age groups 15 to 24 years, 25 to 34 years and 35 to 64 years was very similar, particularly in 1996 and 2001 when they were almost identical. There have been marked changes in the percentages of the Black African population in some of the age groups between 2011 and 2016 with that for the age groups 15 to 24 years and 25 to 34 years decreasing while the percentages for the age groups 5 to 14 years and 35 to 64 years increased. Between 1996 and 2016 there has been little change in the percentages of the Black African population aged 0 to 4 years at around 11% and for those aged 65 years and older at around 2%.



The number of Black Africans in Cape Town in all of the age groups has increased over the 20 years particularly between 1996 and 2001 and between 2001 and 2011. However, between 2011 and 2016 there was almost no increase in the number aged 15 to 24 years and a very small increase for those aged 24 to 34 years, while large increases occurred for those aged 5 to 14 years and 35 to 64 years.

Cape Town Black African Age Groups	1996 Census		2001 Census		2011 Census		2016 Community Survey	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0 to 4 years	70 881	11.0%	92 110	10.0%	171 917	11.9%	192 460	11.3%
5 to 14 years	114 665	17.8%	162 856	17.8%	218 344	15.1%	319 204	18.7%
15 to 24 years	146 425	22.7%	218 808	23.9%	300 130	20.8%	300 167	17.6%
25 to 34 years	146 026	22.7%	213 367	23.3%	360 206	24.9%	364 963	21.4%
35 to 64 years	147 172	22.8%	213 961	23.3%	364 535	25.2%	497 172	29.2%
65 years and older	12 671	2.0%	15 416	1.7%	29 807	2.1%	30 266	1.8%
Unknown	6 340	1.0%						
Total	644 180	100.0%	916 518	100.0%	1 444 939	100.0%	1 704 232	100.0%

The Coloured population in Cape Town had an increased percentage, in each of the years from 1996 to 2016, for those aged 35 to 64 years and for those aged 65 years and older, while in all other age groups the percentage was higher in 1996 than in 2016. In 1996, 30.3% of the Coloured population in Cape Town was aged 35 years and older and this had increased to 43.8% by 2016. For those aged 5 to 14 years the percentage of the Coloured population decreased from 21.7% in 1996 to 16.9% in 2016. Between 2011 and 2016, the percentage of the Coloured population under 5 years declined by 1.6%

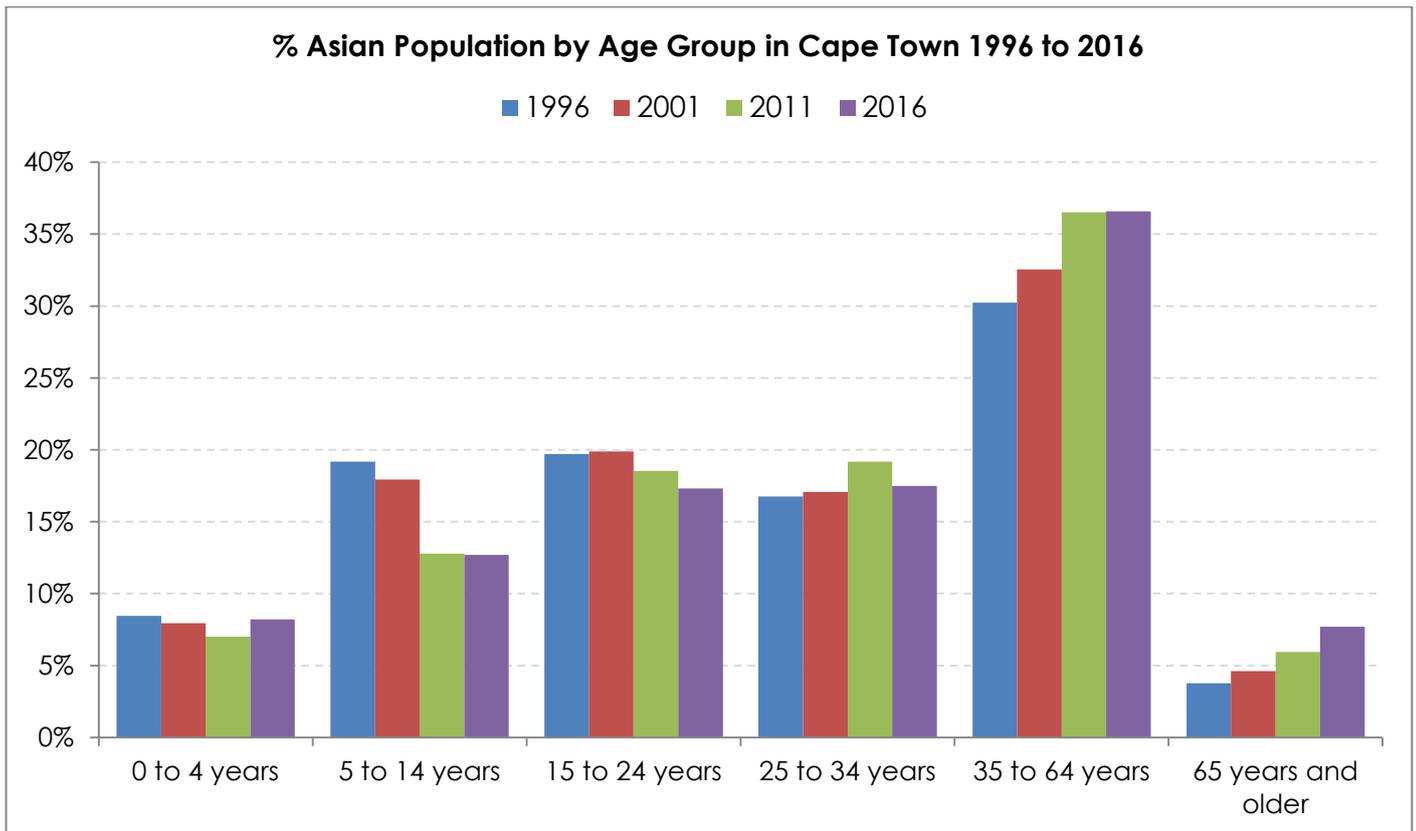


For the Coloured population in Cape Town, it is only for those aged 35 to 64 years and those 65 years and older where there has been an increase in numbers in each of the years. For those aged 0 to 4 years, 15 to 24 years and 25 to 34 years the number of Coloureds increased between 1996 and 2001 and between 2001 and 2011, but decreased between 2001 and 2016, while for those aged 5 to 14 there was an increase between 1996 and 2001, followed by a decrease between 2001 and 2011 and then a small increase between 2011 and 2016.

Cape Town Coloured Age Groups	1996 Census		2001 Census		2011 Census		2016 Community Survey	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0 to 4 years	127 129	10.3%	128 573	9.2%	157 882	10.0%	133 985	8.4%
5 to 14 years	269 026	21.7%	282 084	20.3%	268 035	16.9%	269 568	16.9%
15 to 24 years	234 624	18.9%	270 920	19.5%	291 062	18.4%	262 271	16.4%
25 to 34 years	224 931	18.1%	227 870	16.4%	250 788	15.8%	233 136	14.6%
35 to 64 years	332 647	26.8%	425 694	30.6%	536 604	33.8%	600 199	37.6%
65 years and older	43 491	3.5%	57 413	4.1%	80 913	5.1%	98 681	6.2%
Unknown	8 092	0.7%						
Total	1 239 940	100.0%	1 392 554	100.0%	1 585 284	100.0%	1 597 841	100.0%

The only age group where the Asian population in Cape Town had an increasing trend over the 20 years was those aged 65 years and older, increasing from 3.8% in 1996 to 7.7% in 2016, while those aged 35 to 64 years did increase from 30.2% in 2011 to 36.5% in 2011 but was only marginally higher at 36.6% in 2016. For those Asians aged 25 to 34 years, there was an increase from 16.8% in

1996 to 19.2% in 2011 followed by a decrease to 17.5% in 2016, while those aged 5 to 14 years and 15 to 24 years had a decreasing trend between 1996 and 2016. For the Asian aged 0 to 4 years the percentage decreased from 8.5% in 1996 to 7.0% in 2011 and then increased to 8.2% in 2016.

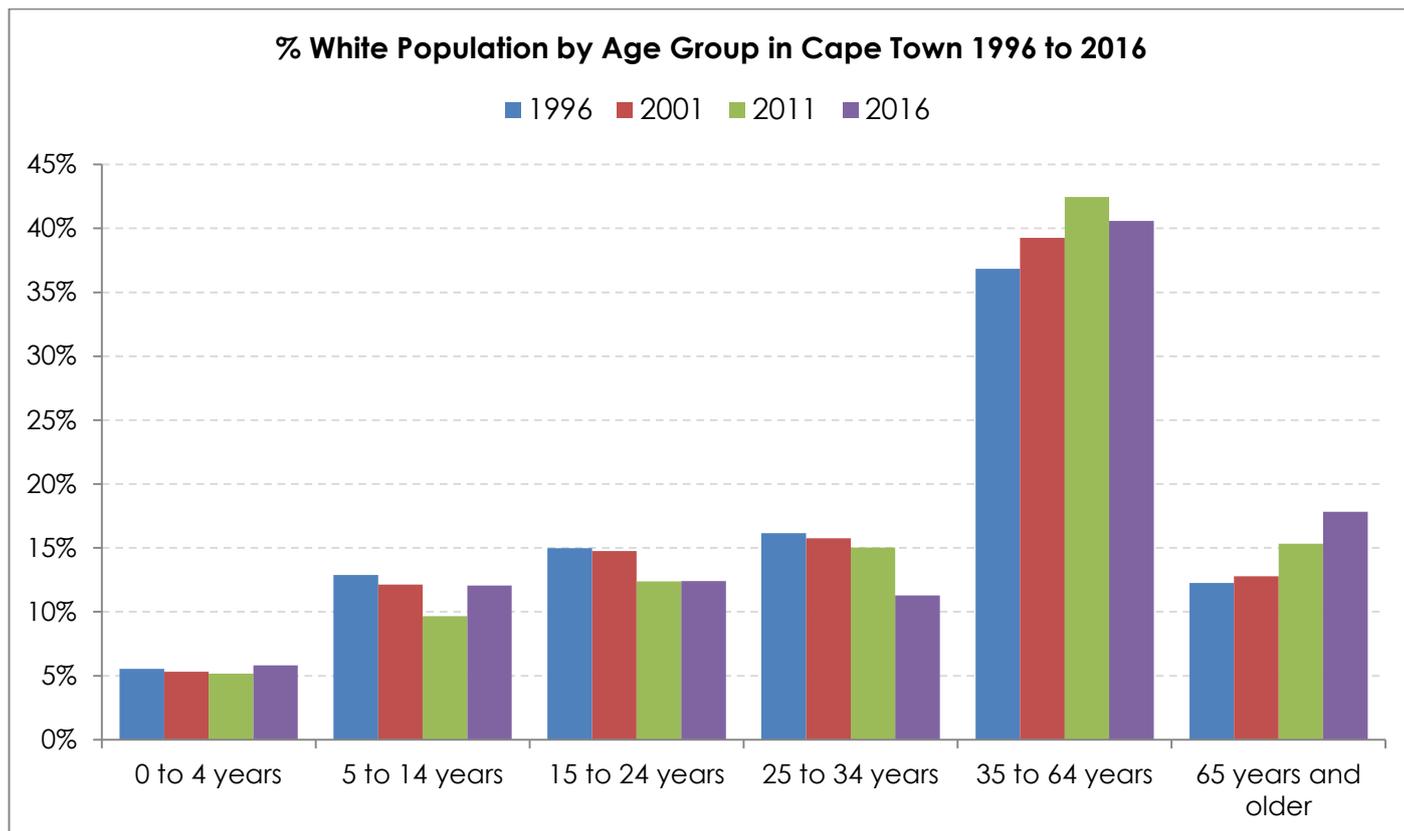


With the exception of those age 5 to 14 years where the number decreased between 2001 and 2011, the number of Asians in Cape Town in each age group increased between 1996 and 2001 and between 2001 and 2011. Following the trend of a decreasing Asian population in Cape Town between 2011 and 2016, the number in each of the age groups decreased other than for those aged 65 year and older where there was an increase of 272.

Cape Town Asian Age Groups	1996 Census		2001 Census		2011 Census		2016 Community Survey	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0 to 4 years	3 203	8.5%	3 294	7.9%	3 634	7.0%	3 584	8.2%
5 to 14 years	7 265	19.2%	7 435	17.9%	6 624	12.8%	5 537	12.7%
15 to 24 years	7 468	19.7%	8 250	19.9%	9 599	18.5%	7 543	17.3%
25 to 34 years	6 346	16.8%	7 080	17.1%	9 936	19.2%	7 628	17.5%
35 to 64 years	11 451	30.2%	13 495	32.5%	18 907	36.5%	15 946	36.6%
65 years and older	1 425	3.8%	1 917	4.6%	3 084	6.0%	3 356	7.7%
Unknown	718	1.9%						
Total	37 876	100.0%	41 471	100.0%	51 784	100.0%	43 593	100.0%

For the White population in Cape Town all age groups between 0 and 34 years had a decrease in percentage between 1996 and 2011, while the percentage aged 35 to 64 years and those 65 years and older increased. Between 2011 and 2016 the percentage of those aged 25 to 34 continued to decrease and in 2016 were 11.3% of the White population in Cape Town, having been at 16.1% in 1996. Those aged 35 to 64 years decreased from 42.5% in 2011 to 40.6% in 2016. The percentage of the White population in Cape Town increased between 2011 and 2016 for those aged 0 to 4 years and for those aged 5 to 14 years while the percentage for those aged 15 to 24 years was unchanged. The only age groups where the White population had an increasing

trend over the 20 years, was for those aged 65 years and older, increasing from 12.3% in 1996 to 17.8% in 2016.

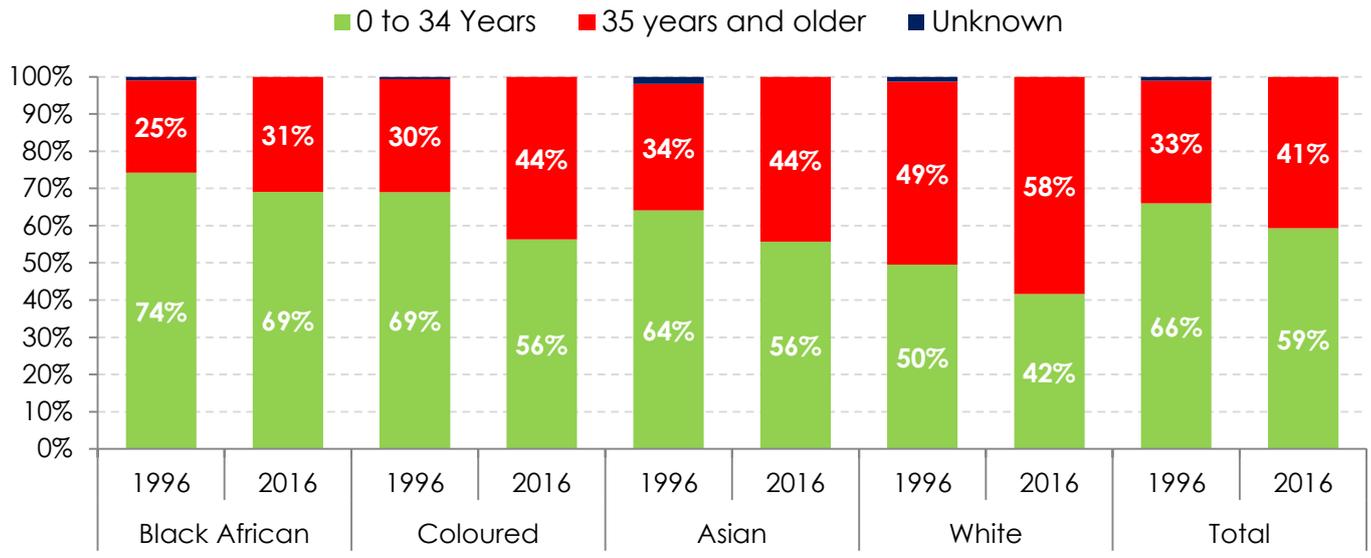


When looking at the number of Whites in Cape Town in each of the age groups between 1996 and 2016 there was an increase in all the age groups with the exception of those aged 24 to 34 years, which decreased from 87 747 in 1996 to 74 378 in 2016. For those aged 5 to 14 years and aged 15 to 24 years, the number of Whites did decrease between 1996 and 2011 but have increased between 2011 and 2016. Between 1996 and 2016 the number of Whites in Cape Town aged 35 to 64 increased by 67 296, and increase of 33.6%, while those aged 65 years and older increased by 50 867 (76.4%).

Cape Town White Age Groups	1996 Census		2001 Census		2011 Census		2016 Community Survey	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0 to 4 years	30 054	5.5%	28 849	5.3%	30 241	5.2%	38 390	5.8%
5 to 14 years	70 046	12.9%	65 825	12.1%	56 548	9.7%	79 531	12.1%
15 to 24 years	81 410	15.0%	80 042	14.7%	72 585	12.4%	81 875	12.4%
25 to 34 years	87 747	16.1%	85 468	15.7%	87 990	15.0%	74 378	11.3%
35 to 64 years	200 211	36.8%	213 107	39.3%	248 689	42.5%	267 507	40.6%
65 years and older	66 579	12.3%	69 410	12.8%	89 779	15.3%	117 446	17.8%
Unknown	7 386	1.4%						
Total	543 433	100.0%	542 701	100.0%	585 832	100.0%	659 127	100.0%

In Cape Town in 1996, 33% of the total population was aged 35 years and older and this increased to 41% in 2016. The different population groups in Cape Town had very different trends between 1996 and 2016 with the Black African population aged 35 years and older increasing from 25% in 1996 to 31% in 2016, while that for the White population increased from 49% in 1996 to 58% in 2016. The Coloured population in Cape Town, aged 35 years and older, increased from 30% in 1996 to 44% in 2016 and that for the Asian population increased from 34% in 1996 to 44% in 2016.

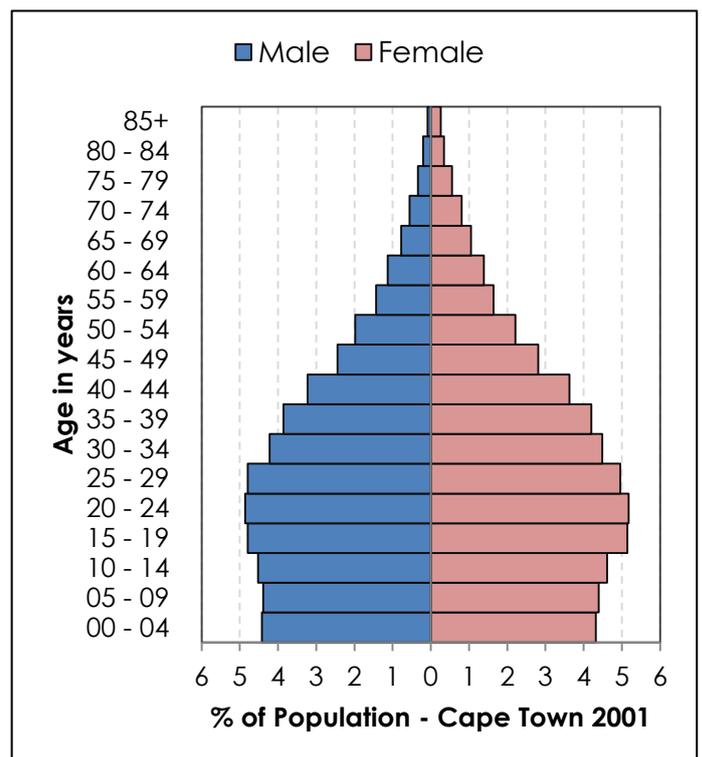
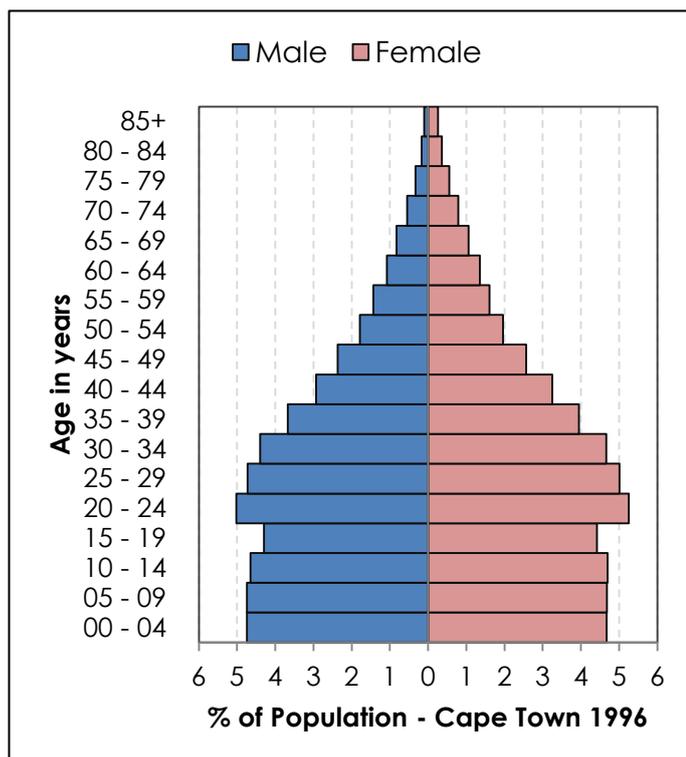
% Population under 35 years and 35 years and older in Cape Town 1996 and 2016

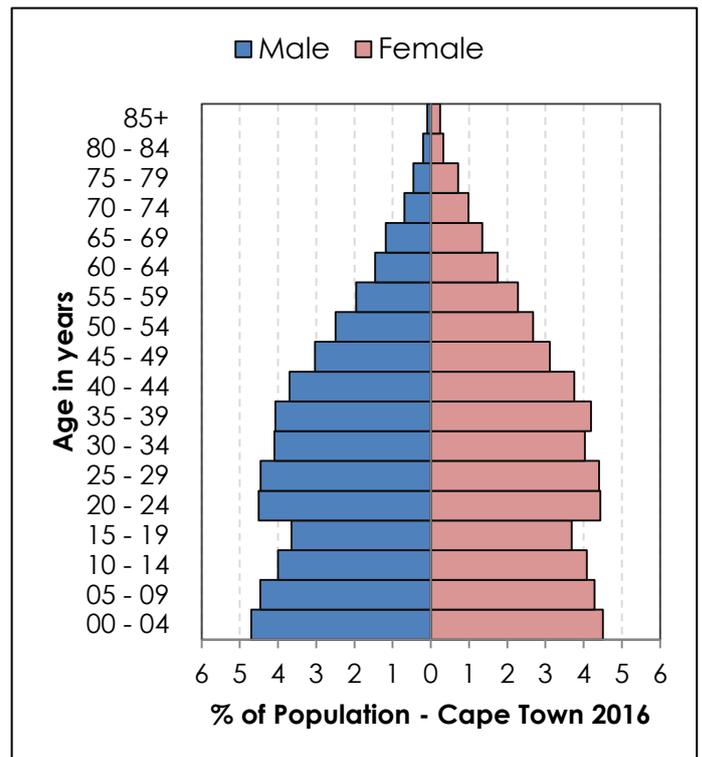
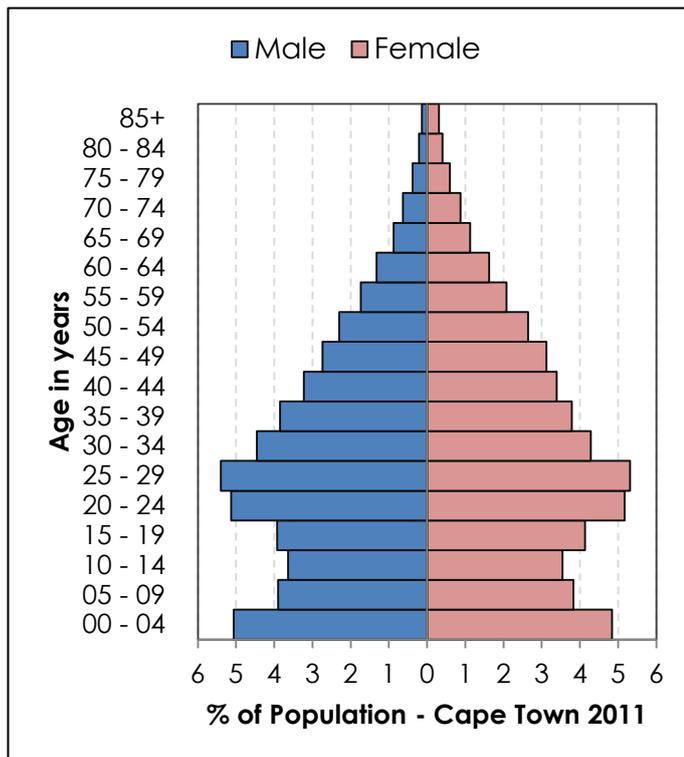


2.3. Age Pyramids – Cape Town

The age distribution of the population of Cape Town has changed between 1996 and 2016 as shown in the age pyramids below. The general trends are that the percentage of the population in the age groups below 35 years is decreasing, while those from 35 years are increasing resulting in an ageing population. This trend is occurring for both males and females with more females than males in most of the age groups other than those under 10 years.

In 2016, the increase in the percentage of the population between the 15 to 19 age group and the 20 to 24 age group is smaller than it was in 2011, and the decrease in the percentage of the population aged 25 to 29 and those aged 30 to 34 indicate that Cape Town is losing people in these aged groups. The increase in those aged 20 to 24 years could be as a result of people coming to Cape Town to attend universities and colleges.





2.4. Median Age – Cape Town

The median age⁷ of the population of Cape Town was unchanged at 26 years in both 1996 and 2001 and then increased to 28 years in 2011 and 29 years in 2016. The median age for the population groups in Cape Town are very different with that for the Black African population increasing from 24 years in 1996 to 26 years in 2016 while that for the White population increased from 34 years to 41 years over the same period. The Asian and Coloured populations had similar increases between 1996 and 2016, with that of the Coloured population increasing from 24 years to 30 years and that of the Asian population increasing from 25 to 31 years.

Median Age	1996 Census	2001 Census	2011 Census	2016 Community Survey	Increase in Median Age 1996 to 2016 20 years
Black African	24	24	25	26	2 years
Coloured	24	25	27	30	6 years
Asian	25	27	30	31	6 years
White	34	36	40	41	7 years
Other ⁸			28		
Unknown	24				
Total ⁹	26	26	28	29	3 years

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2.5. Adult (20 years and older) Highest Level of Education – Cape Town

Between 1996 and 2016 there has been an improvement in the highest level of education completed by adults (those aged 20 years and older) in Cape Town. In particular there has been an improvement in the percentage of the population that had Grade 12 as their highest level of education from 19.6% in 1996 to 34.0% in 2016. The percentage of Adults with a level of education

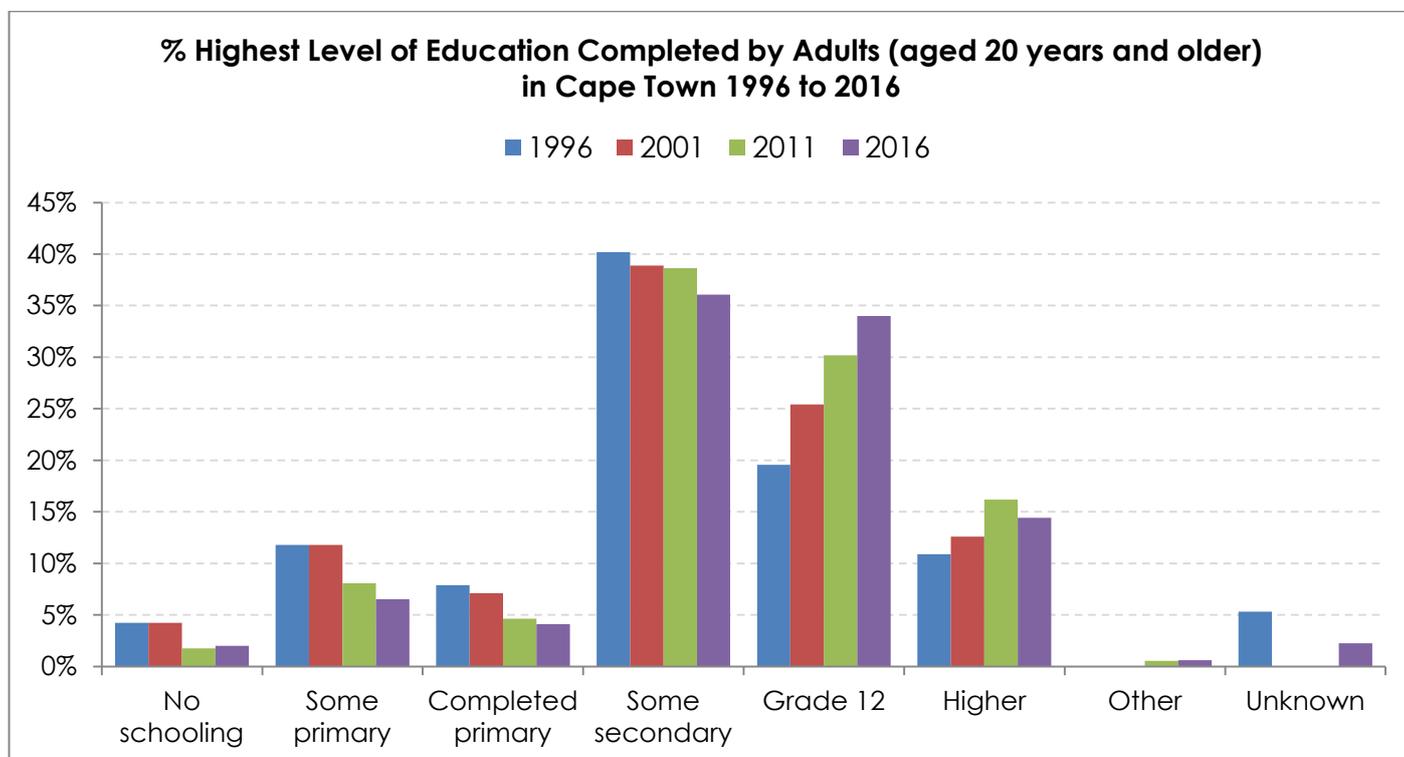
⁷ The median age is the age of the person at the midpoint of the population.

⁸ "Other" population group was not included in 1996, 2001 and 2016.

⁹ Total includes Unknown and Other population group for 1996 and 2011 respectively

higher than Grade 12 has also increased from 10.9% in 1996 to 16.2% in 2011 followed by a decrease to 14.4% in 2016. The total percentage of the Cape Town adult population with less than Grade 12 has decreased from 64.1% in 1996 to 48.7% in 2016.

When looking at the literacy rates, the percentage of the population in Cape Town that were totally illiterate¹⁰ decreased from 4.2% in 1996 to 2.0% in 2016. The percentage of the Cape Town population that were functionally illiterate¹¹ nearly halved, having decreased by 7.5% between 1996 and 2016, from 16.0% in 1996.



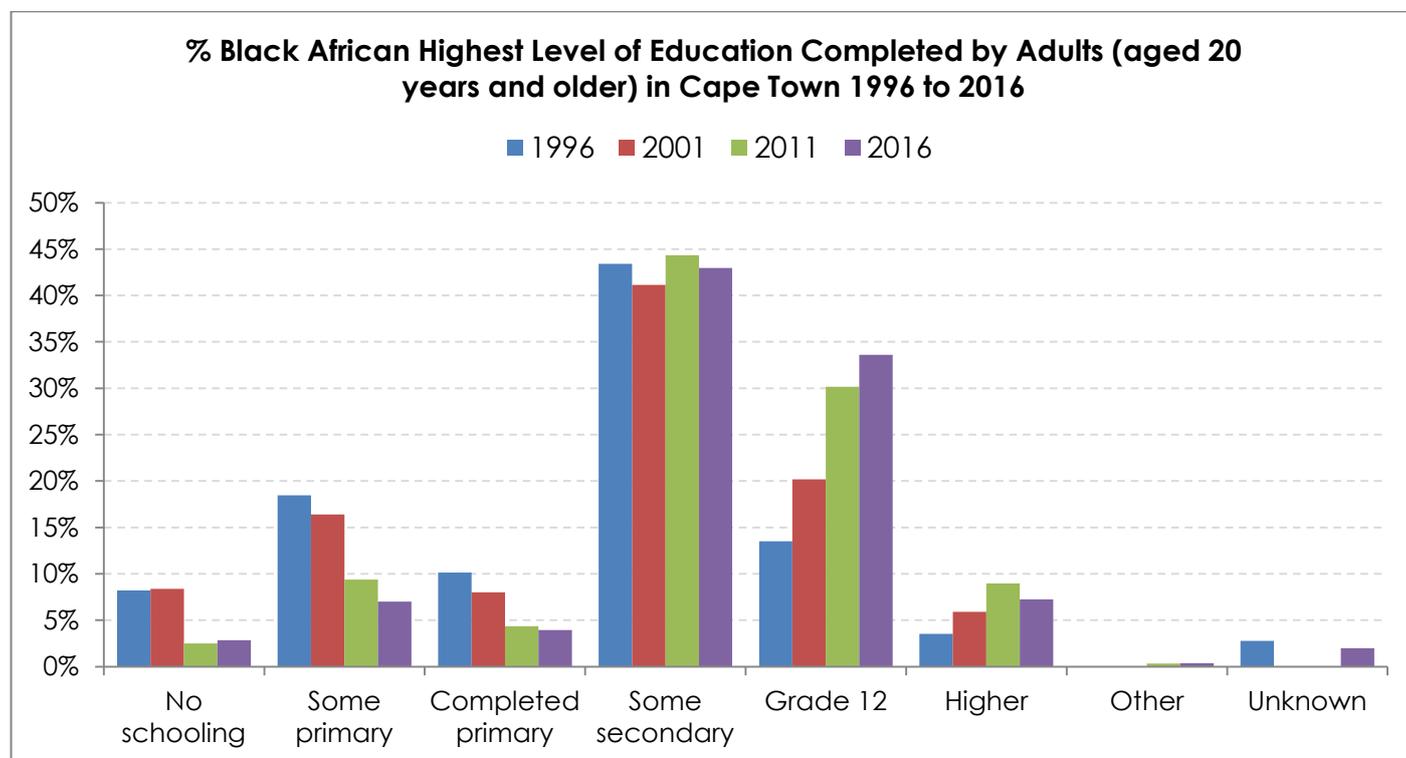
Cape Town Adult Highest Level of Education Completed	1996 Census		2001 Census		2011 Census		2016 Community Survey	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
No schooling	32 404	4.2%	77 144	4.2%	42 954	1.8%	53 705	2.0%
Some primary	72 854	11.8%	216 445	11.8%	197 634	8.1%	174 405	6.5%
Completed primary	39 980	7.9%	130 356	7.1%	113 000	4.6%	109 719	4.1%
Some secondary	171 295	40.2%	713 345	38.9%	944 799	38.6%	962 722	36.1%
Grade 12	53 355	19.6%	466 555	25.4%	737 663	30.2%	907 031	34.0%
Higher	13 895	10.9%	231 004	12.6%	395 442	16.2%	384 697	14.4%
Other					13 433	0.5%	16 107	0.6%
Unknown	10 939	5.3%					60 253	2.3%
Total	394 722	100.0%	1 834 849	100.0%	2 444 925	100.0%	2 668 641	100.0%

The Black African adult population in Cape Town have had a good increase in the percentage completing Grade 12, from 13.5% in 1996 to 33.6% in 2016 and those with a level of education higher than Grade 12 have increased from 3.5% in 1996 to 7.3% in 2016. There has been very little change in the percentage of Black African adults with some secondary between 1996 and 2016 with the percentage remaining around 43%.

¹⁰ Totally illiterate adults are those that have had no formal schooling.

¹¹ Functionally illiterate adults are those whose highest level of education completed is less than Grade 7, i.e. they have not completed primary school.

There has been a decrease in illiteracy for adult Black Africans between 1996 and 2016 with the percentage that were functionally¹² literate decreasing from 26.7% in 1996 to 9.8% in 2016, with those that had no schooling decreasing from 8.2% in 1996 to 2.8% in 2016. Those that only had a primary education as their highest level has also decreased, decreasing from 10.1% in 1996 to 3.9% in 2016 for those that had completed their primary education and from 18.5% to 7.0% for those that had only completed some primary education.

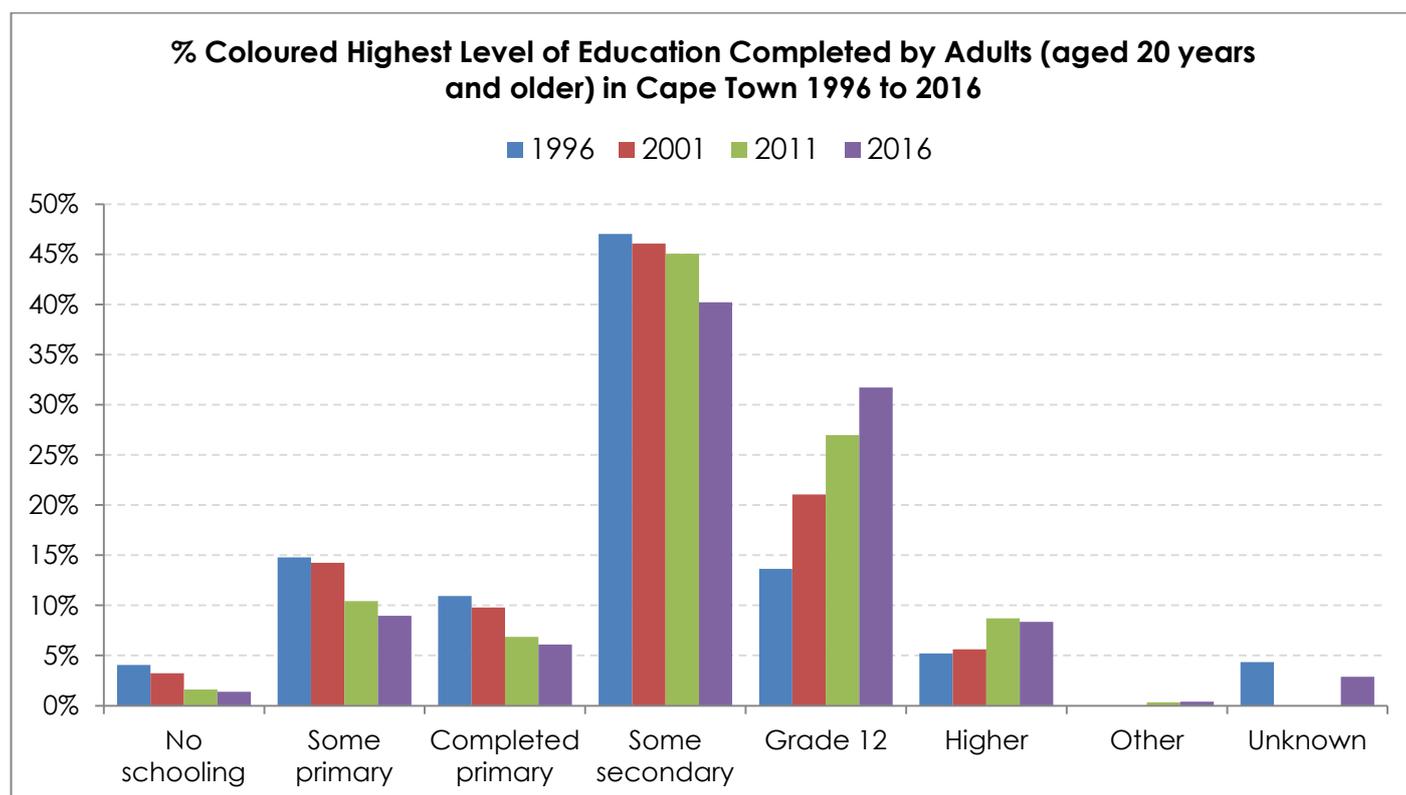


Cape Town Black African Highest Level of Education Completed	1996 Census		2001 Census		2011 Census		2016 Community Survey	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
No schooling	32 404	8.2%	47 392	8.4%	22 468	2.5%	30 371	2.8%
Some primary	72 854	18.5%	92 756	16.4%	84 616	9.4%	74 629	7.0%
Completed primary	39 980	10.1%	45 323	8.0%	39 258	4.3%	42 130	3.9%
Some secondary	171 295	43.4%	232 762	41.1%	400 223	44.3%	458 469	43.0%
Grade 12	53 355	13.5%	114 226	20.2%	272 443	30.2%	358 581	33.6%
Higher	13 895	3.5%	33 481	5.9%	80 864	9.0%	77 441	7.3%
Other					2 892	0.3%	4 068	0.4%
Unknown	10 939	2.8%					21 316	2.0%
Total	394 722	100.0%	565 940	100.0%	902 764	100.0%	1 067 003	100.0%

The changes in the highest level of education achieved by the Coloured adult population Cape Town between 1996 and 2016 show very similar trends to that of the Black African adult population but with generally small changes in the percentages. For the Coloured adult population in Cape Town, the percentage that had completed Grade 12 as their highest level of education increased from 13.6% in 1996 to 31.7% in 2016 and those with a higher level of education increased from 5.2% in 1996 to 8.3% in 2016. The percentage of Coloured adults in Cape Town that only had some secondary has their highest level of education has decreased from 47.0% in 1996 to 40.2% in 2016.

There has also been a decrease in illiteracy for the Coloured adult population of Cape Town between 1996 and 2016, but with a smaller percentage than for the Black African adult population, with Coloured adults that were not literate decreasing from 18.9% in 1996 to 10.4% in

2016. The percentage of Coloured adults that were totally illiterate¹² decreased from 4.1% in 1996 to 1.4% in 2016 and those that only had some primary as their highest level of education decreased from 14.8% in 1996 to 9.0% in 2016.



Cape Town Coloured Highest Level of Education Completed	1996 Census		2001 Census		2011 Census		2016 Community Survey	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
No schooling	29 181	4.1%	26 993	3.2%	16 261	1.6%	14 853	1.4%
Some primary	106 217	14.8%	118 821	14.2%	104 615	10.4%	95 628	9.0%
Completed primary	78 721	10.9%	81 601	9.8%	68 946	6.9%	64 918	6.1%
Some secondary	338 199	47.0%	384 224	46.1%	451 892	45.1%	429 154	40.2%
Grade 12	98 129	13.6%	175 742	21.1%	270 470	27.0%	338 560	31.7%
Higher	37 435	5.2%	46 862	5.6%	87 390	8.7%	89 057	8.3%
Other					3 357	0.3%	4 342	0.4%
Unknown	31 181	4.3%					30 771	2.9%
Total	719 063	100.0%	834 243	100.0%	1 002 931	100.0%	1 067 283	100.0%

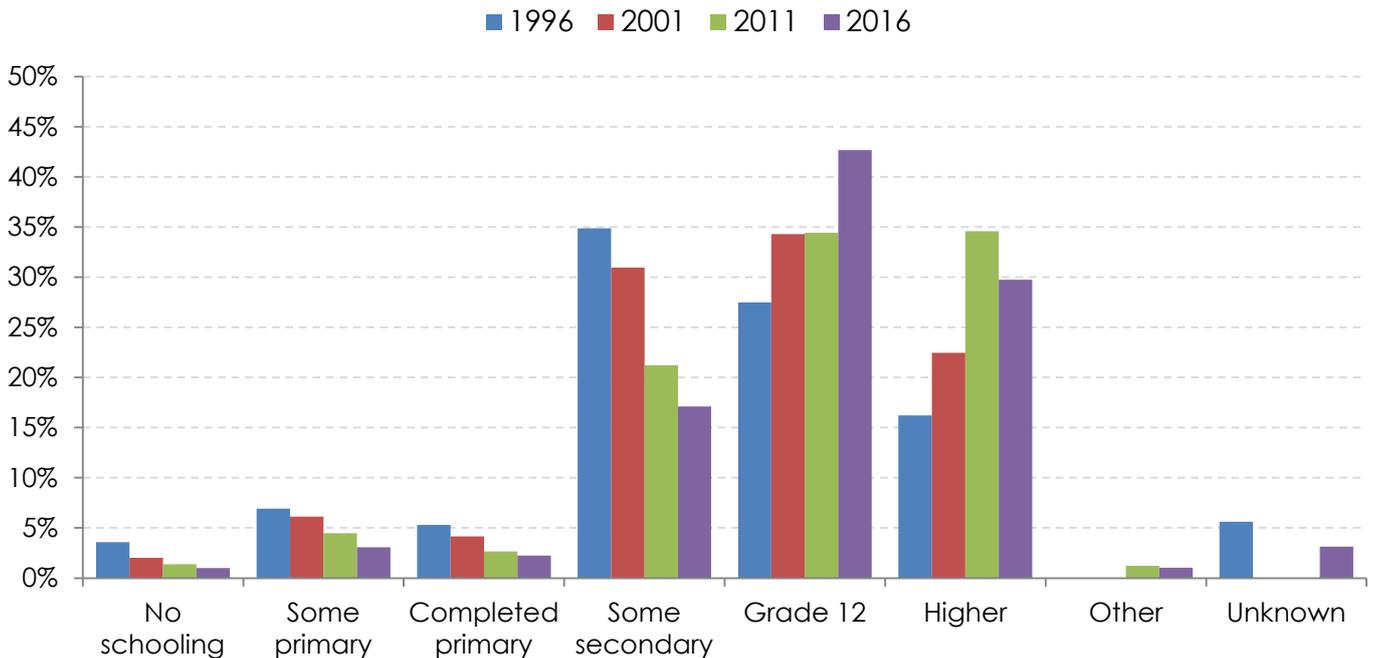
For the Asian adult population in Cape Town there have been good improvements, between 1996 and 2016, in the highest level of education completed. In particular the percentage of adult Asians that have Grade 12 as their highest level of education has increased from 27.5% in 1996 to 42.7% in 2016 and those that have some secondary as their highest level has decreased from 34.9% in 1996 to 17.1% in 2016. Adult Asians that have a higher education have increased from 16.2% in 1996 to 34.6% in 2011, but then decreased to 29.7% in 2016. This decrease could be due to the decrease in the number of adult Asians in Cape Town between 2011 and 2016 (see previous section on the Asian population by age group in Cape Town 1996 to 2016), a possible indication that those with suitable qualifications are moving out of Cape Town or even leaving South Africa.

Illiteracy rates for Asian adults in Cape Town have decreased from 10.5% in 1996 to 4.1% in 2016 with those that are totally illiterate¹³ decreasing from 3.6% in 1996 to 1.0% in 2016.

¹² Totally illiterate adults are those that have had no formal schooling.

¹³ Totally illiterate adults are those that have had no formal schooling.

% Asian Highest Level of Education Completed by Adults (aged 20 years and older) in Cape Town 1996 to 2016

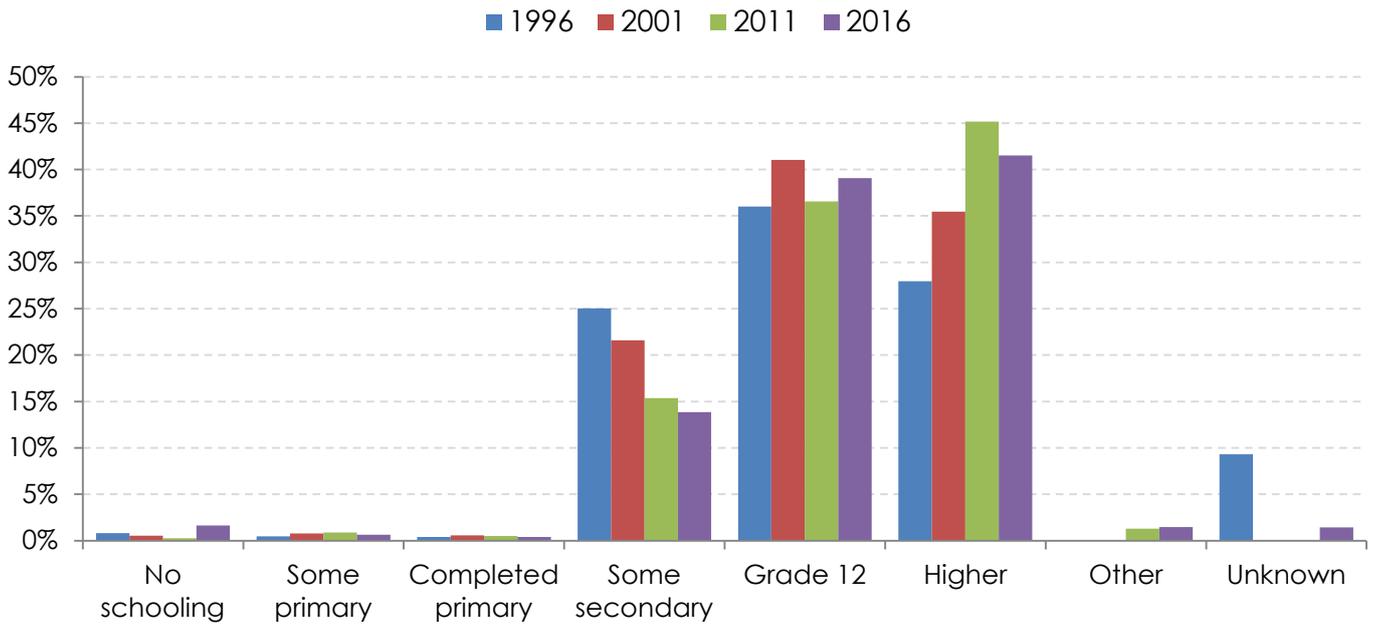


Cape Town Asian Highest Level of Education Completed	1996 Census		2001 Census		2011 Census		2016 Community Survey	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
No schooling	830	3.6%	538	2.0%	497	1.4%	311	1.0%
Some primary	1 599	6.9%	1 638	6.1%	1 608	4.5%	955	3.1%
Completed primary	1 224	5.3%	1 112	4.2%	954	2.7%	703	2.3%
Some secondary	8 067	34.9%	8 258	30.9%	7 637	21.2%	5 336	17.1%
Grade 12	6 357	27.5%	9 155	34.3%	12 388	34.4%	13 312	42.7%
Higher	3 750	16.2%	5 992	22.4%	12 445	34.6%	9 283	29.7%
Other					445	1.2%	323	1.0%
Unknown	1 302	5.6%					983	3.1%
Total	23 129	100.0%	26 693	100.0%	35 974	100.0%	31 206	100.0%

The percentage of the White adult population in Cape Town that does not have at least some secondary education as their highest level of education is very low and has shown very little change between 1996 and 2016. In 2016, White adults with no schooling was at 1.6%, those with some primary as their highest level of education was at 0.6% and those that had completed primary as their highest level of education was at 0.4%.

The percentage of White adults that had some secondary as their highest level of education has decreased from 25.0% in 1996 to 13.9% in 2016 while those with Grade 12 as their highest level of education increased from 36.0% in 1996 to 39.1% in 2016. White adults have the highest percentage with a higher education having increased from 28.0% in 1996 to 45.2% in 2011 and then decreasing to 41.5% in 2016. The White population in Cape Town aged 24 to 34 decreased between 2011 and 2016 (see previous section on the White population by age group in Cape Town 1996 to 2016) and could be a reason for the decrease in the percentage of the White adult population of Cape Town with a higher education between 2011 and 2016, with younger Whites with qualifications leaving Cape Town and possibly even South Africa.

% White Highest Level of Education Completed by Adults (aged 20 years and older) in Cape Town 1996 to 2016



Cape Town White Highest Level of Education Completed	1996 Census		2001 Census		2011 Census		2016 Community Survey	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
No schooling	3 182	0.8%	2 221	0.5%	1 175	0.3%	8 171	1.6%
Some primary	1 819	0.5%	3 230	0.8%	3 934	0.9%	3 193	0.6%
Completed primary	1 616	0.4%	2 320	0.6%	2 199	0.5%	1 968	0.4%
Some secondary	99 783	25.0%	88 101	21.6%	69 461	15.4%	69 763	13.9%
Grade 12	143 604	36.0%	167 432	41.0%	165 330	36.6%	196 578	39.1%
Higher	111 504	28.0%	144 669	35.5%	204 282	45.2%	208 916	41.5%
Other					5 827	1.3%	7 375	1.5%
Unknown	37 085	9.3%					7 183	1.4%
Total	398 593	100.0%	407 973	100.0%	452 208	100.0%	503 149	100.0%

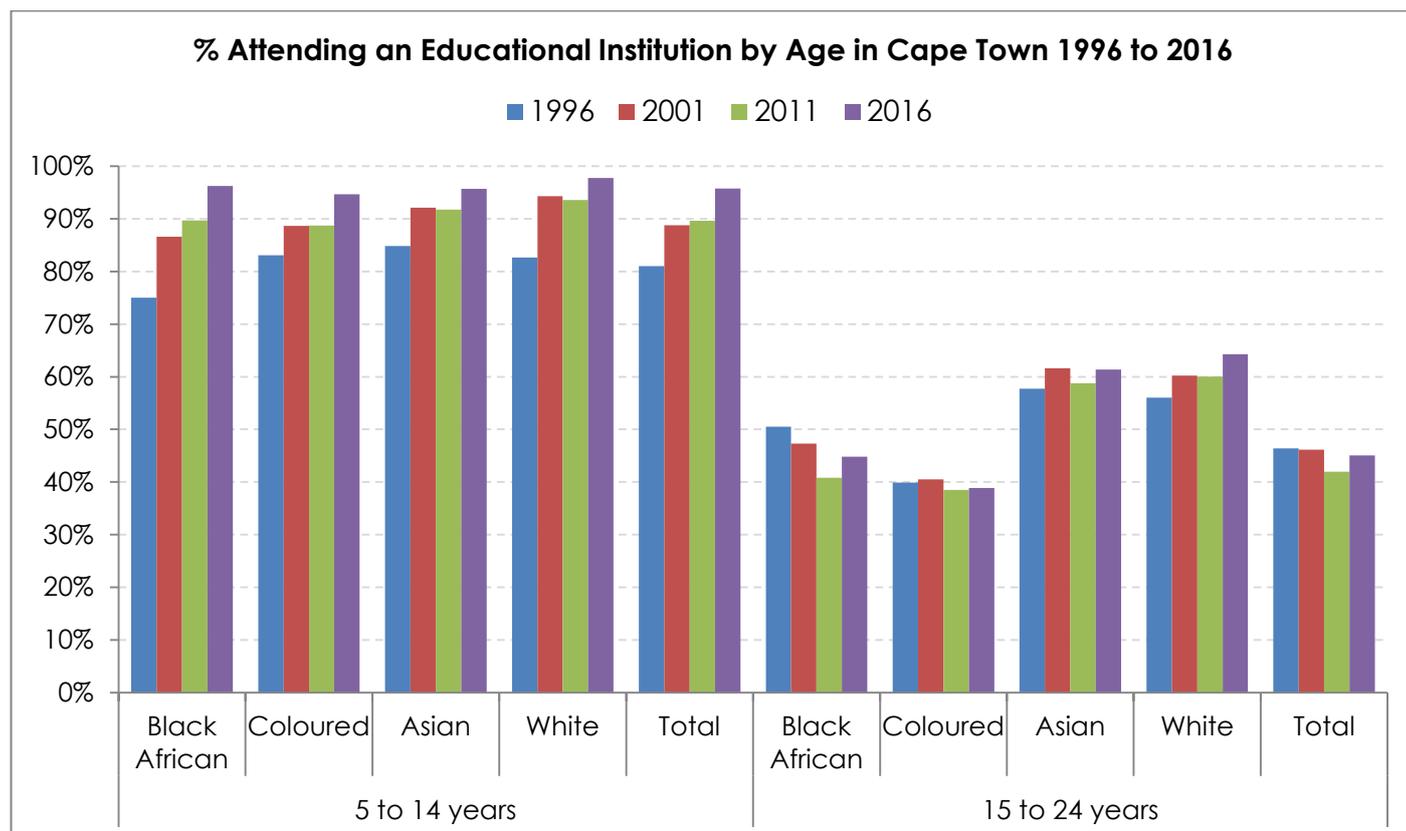
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2.6. Attendance at Education Institutions for those aged 5 to 24 years – Cape Town

Attendance at educational institutions is high for those in Cape Town aged 5 to 14 years and has increased from 81.0% in 1996 to 95.8% in 2016. The Black African population group has had the biggest increase from 75.0% in 1996 to 96.3% in 2016 and was only lower than that for the White population group in 2016 at 97.8%. The percentage of the Asian population group, aged 5 to 14 years, attending an educational institution increased from 84.8% in 1996 to 95.7% in 2016. For those aged 5 to 14 years, the Coloured population group had the lowest (94.6%) attendance at educational institutions in 2016. The total number in Cape Town, aged 5 to 14 years, attending an educational institution has increased from 389 741 in 1996 to 645 494 in 2016.

For those in Cape Town aged 15 to 24 years, there has been a small decrease in the percentage attending an educational institutions from 46.4% in 1996 to 45.1% in 2016, however, the number attending has increased from 225 703 to 293 720. For Black Africans aged 15 to 24 years the percentage attending an educational institution has decreased by 5.7% between 1996 and 2016, but the number attending has increased by 60 416. The percentage of Coloureds aged 15 to 24 decreased to 38.9% in 2016 from 39.9% in 1996 with the number attending increasing by 8 355. The percentage of the Asian population group, aged 15 to 24 years, attending an educational

institution increased from 57.8% in 1996 to 61.4% in 2016. For Whites aged 15 to 24 the percentage attending an educational institution increased from 56.0% to 64.3% between 1996 and 2016 and the number attending increased by 6 993.



Cape Town 5 to 14 years Attending Educational Institutions	1996		2001		2011		2016	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Black African	85 999	75.0%	141 063	86.6%	195 870	89.7%	307 283	96.3%
Coloured	223 633	83.1%	250 063	88.7%	237 832	88.7%	255 135	94.6%
Asian	6 139	84.8%	6 850	92.1%	6 079	91.8%	5 301	95.7%
White	57 938	82.7%	62 109	94.3%	52 920	93.6%	77 776	97.8%
Total ¹⁴	389 741	81.0%	460 086	88.8%	500 039	89.6%	645 494	95.8%

Cape Town 15 to 24 years Attending Educational Institutions	1996		2001		2011		2016	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Black African	74 045	50.5%	103 519	47.3%	122 518	40.8%	134 461	44.8%
Coloured	93 646	39.9%	109 702	40.5%	112 040	38.5%	102 001	38.9%
Asian	4 347	57.8%	5 066	61.6%	5 642	58.8%	4 631	61.4%
White	45 634	56.0%	48 208	60.2%	43 590	60.1%	52 627	64.3%
Total ¹⁵	225 703	46.4%	266 495	46.1%	288 314	42.0%	293 720	45.1%

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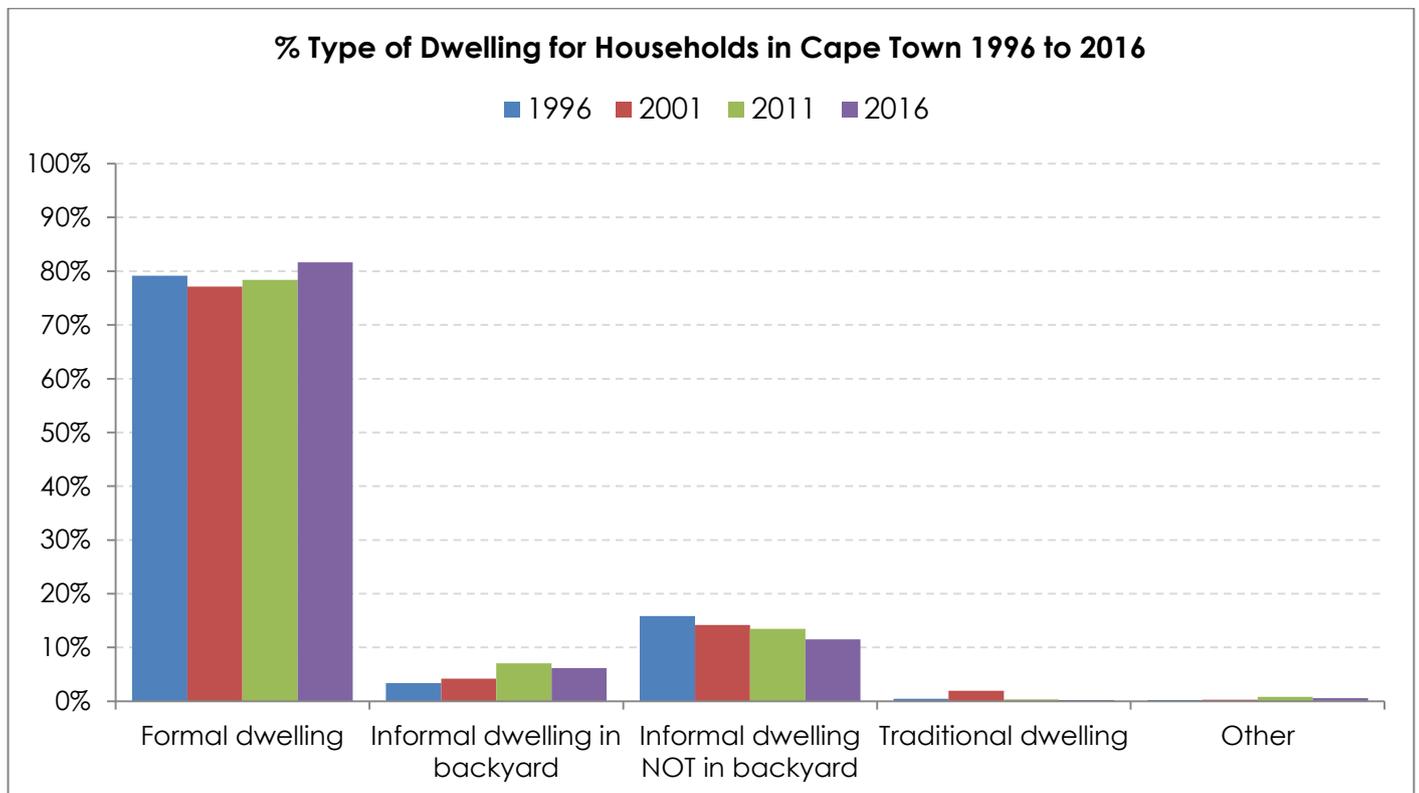
¹⁴ Total includes Unknown and Other population group for 1996 and 2011 respectively

3. Dwelling Profile

3.1. Type of Dwelling – Cape Town Households

The percentage of Cape Town households living in formal dwellings has shown little change between 1996 and 2016, increasing from 79.1% in 1996 to 81.6% in 2016, having fallen to 77.2% in 2001. However, the number of households living in formal dwellings in Cape Town has doubled over the 20 years, from 516 867 in 1996 to 1 032 497 in 2016. In the five years from 2011 to 2016 the percentage of Cape Town households living in formal dwellings increased by 194 960, an increase of 23.3%.

For households living in informal dwellings in backyards the percentage increased from 3.3% in 1996 to 6.1% in 2016 with the number of households increasing by 55 859, an increase of 256.5%. Households living in informal dwellings not in backyards decreased from 15.8% in 1996 to 11.5% in 2016. However, the number of households living in informal dwellings not in backyards increased from 103 458 to 145 286, an increase of 40.4% between 1996 and 2016. Increases in the number of households living in informal dwellings were relatively low between 2011 and 2016 with those living in backyards increasing by 3.6% and those not in backyards by 1.0%.

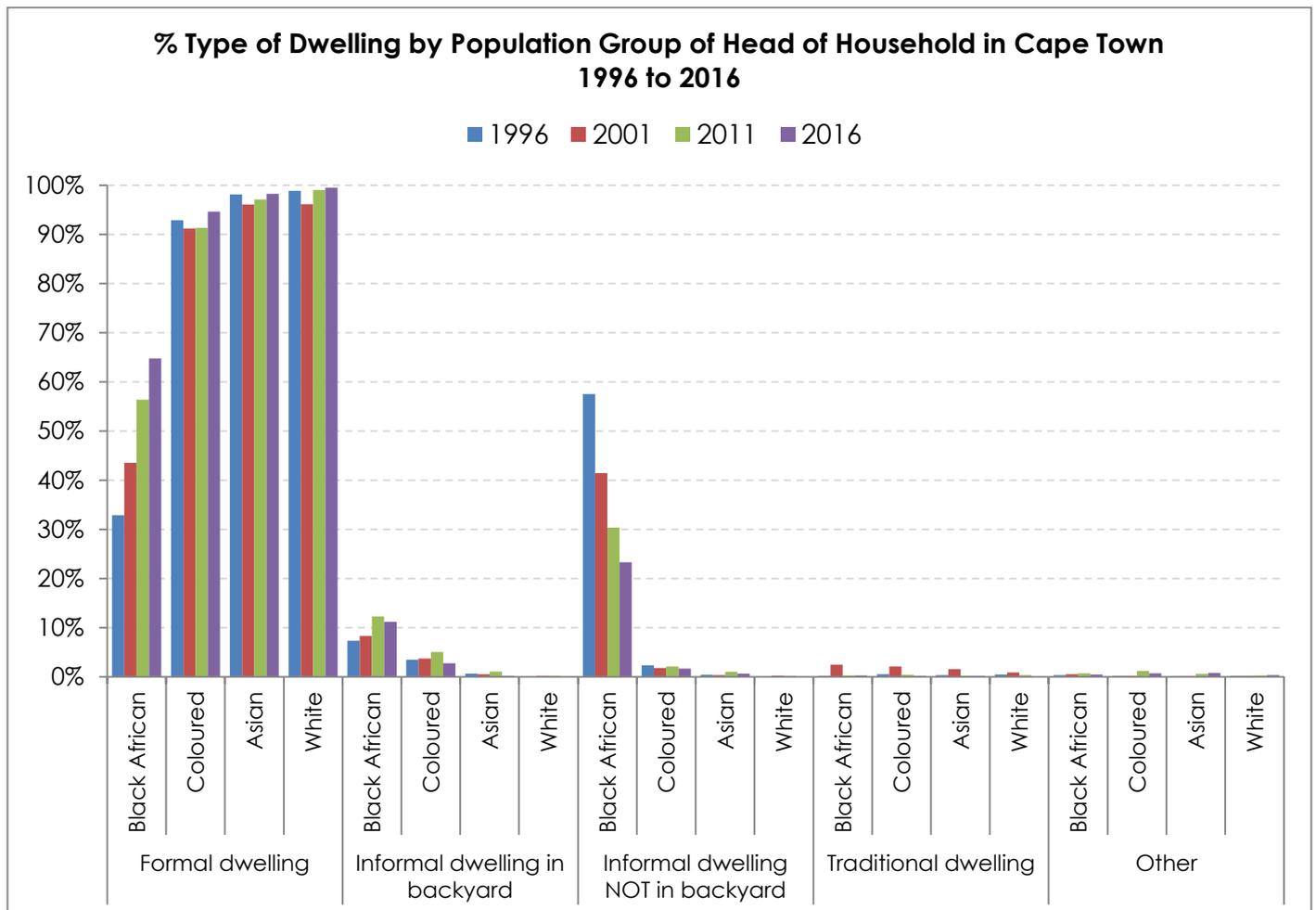


Cape Town Dwelling Type of Household	1996		2001		2011		2016	
	Number of Households	%						
Formal dwelling	516 867	79.1%	599 803	77.2%	837 536	78.4%	1 032 497	81.6%
Informal dwelling in backyard	21 775	3.3%	32 747	4.2%	74 958	7.0%	77 634	6.1%
Informal dwelling NOT in backyard	103 458	15.8%	110 157	14.2%	143 823	13.5%	145 286	11.5%
Traditional dwelling	2 859	0.4%	14 795	1.9%	3 768	0.4%	2 400	0.2%
Other	1 483	0.2%	2 250	0.3%	8 493	0.8%	6 828	0.5%
Unknown	6 643	1.0%	17 639	2.3%			203	0.0%
Total	653 085	100.0%	777 392	100.0%	1 068 579	100.0%	1 264 849	100.0%

Cape Town Dwelling Type of Household	Change 1996 to 2016 20 years		Change 2001 to 2016 15 years		Change 2011 to 2016 5 years	
	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%
Formal dwelling	515 630	99.8%	432 693	72.1%	194 960	23.3%
Informal dwelling in backyard	55 859	256.5%	44 887	137.1%	2 676	3.6%
Informal dwelling NOT in backyard	41 828	40.4%	35 129	31.9%	1 463	1.0%
Traditional dwelling	-459	-16.0%	-12 395	-83.8%	-1 368	-36.3%
Other	5 345	360.4%	4 578	203.5%	-1 665	-19.6%
Total ¹⁵	611 764	93.7%	487 457	62.7%	196 270	18.4%

Black African headed households living in formal dwellings in Cape Town increased from 32.9% in 1996 to 64.7% in 2016, while those living in informal dwellings decreased from 64.8% in 1996 to 34.5% in 2016. Although the percentage of Black African headed households living in informal dwellings decreased between 1996 and 2016, the number of households increased, with those living in backyards increasing from 12 299 to 66 492 and not living in backyards from 96 642 to 138 311.

Over 90% of Coloured headed households in Cape Town live in formal dwellings, reaching a high of 94.6% in 2016. Coloured headed households living in informal dwellings in backyards increased from 9 057 in 1996 to 18 082 on 2011 and this has fallen to 10 999 in 2016. For Coloured headed households living in informal dwellings not in backyards there was an increase from 6 114 in 1996 to 7 531 in 2011, followed by a decrease to 6 819 in 2016. In 2016 there were 4.5% of Coloured headed households living in informal dwellings in Cape Town.



¹⁵ Total includes Unknown dwelling type.

For both Asian and White headed household in Cape Town, the majority were living in formal dwellings. In 2016, 12 825 (98.2%) Asian headed households and 257 308 (99.5%) White headed households lived in formal dwellings. There were 111 Asian headed households and 189 White headed households living in informal dwellings in Cape Town in 2016.

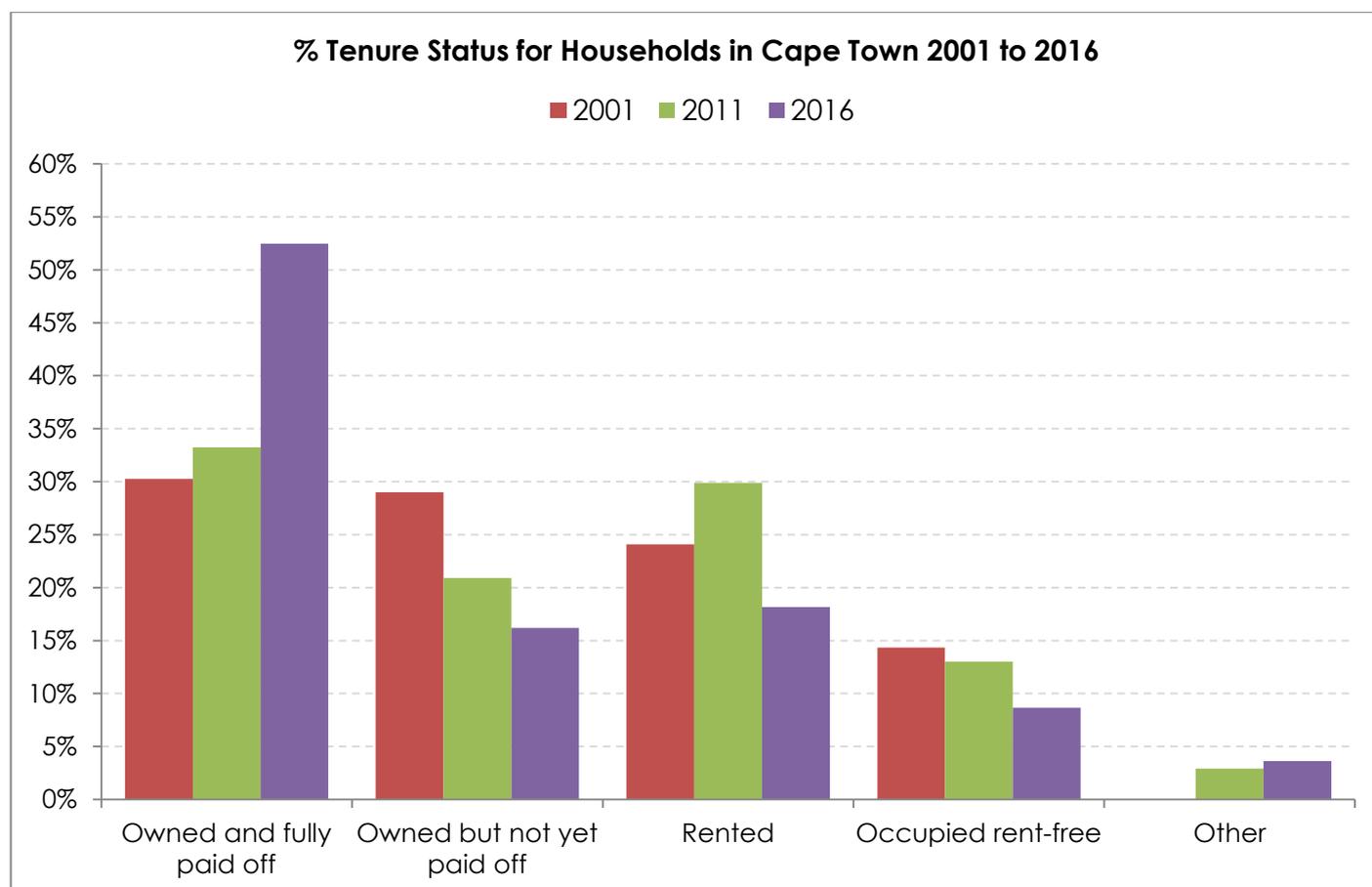
See Appendix B for details on the number and percentage of the type of dwelling by population group of the head of household.

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3.2. Tenure Status¹⁶ – Cape Town Households

The tenure status¹⁷ in Cape Town shows that the percentage of households that own the dwelling in which they live increased from 59.3% in 2001 to 68.7% in 2016. There has been a large increase in the percentage of dwellings that are owned and fully paid off, from 30.3% in 2001 to 52.5% in 2016. The percentage of dwellings that are owned but not yet fully paid off decreased by 12.8% between 2001 and 2016, with the number decreasing by 20 602.

The percentage of households in Cape Town that rented their dwellings was 18.2% in 2016, decrease from 29.9% in 2011 and from 24.1% in 2001. The number of households that rent their dwellings increased from 187 249 in 2001 to 229 743 in 2016. For households in Cape Town that occupied their dwellings rent-free, the percentage decreased from 14.4% in 2011 to 8.7% in 2016 while the number decreased from 111 570 to 109 558 over the same period. In 2016, 3.6% of Cape Town households indicated their tenure status as “other”.

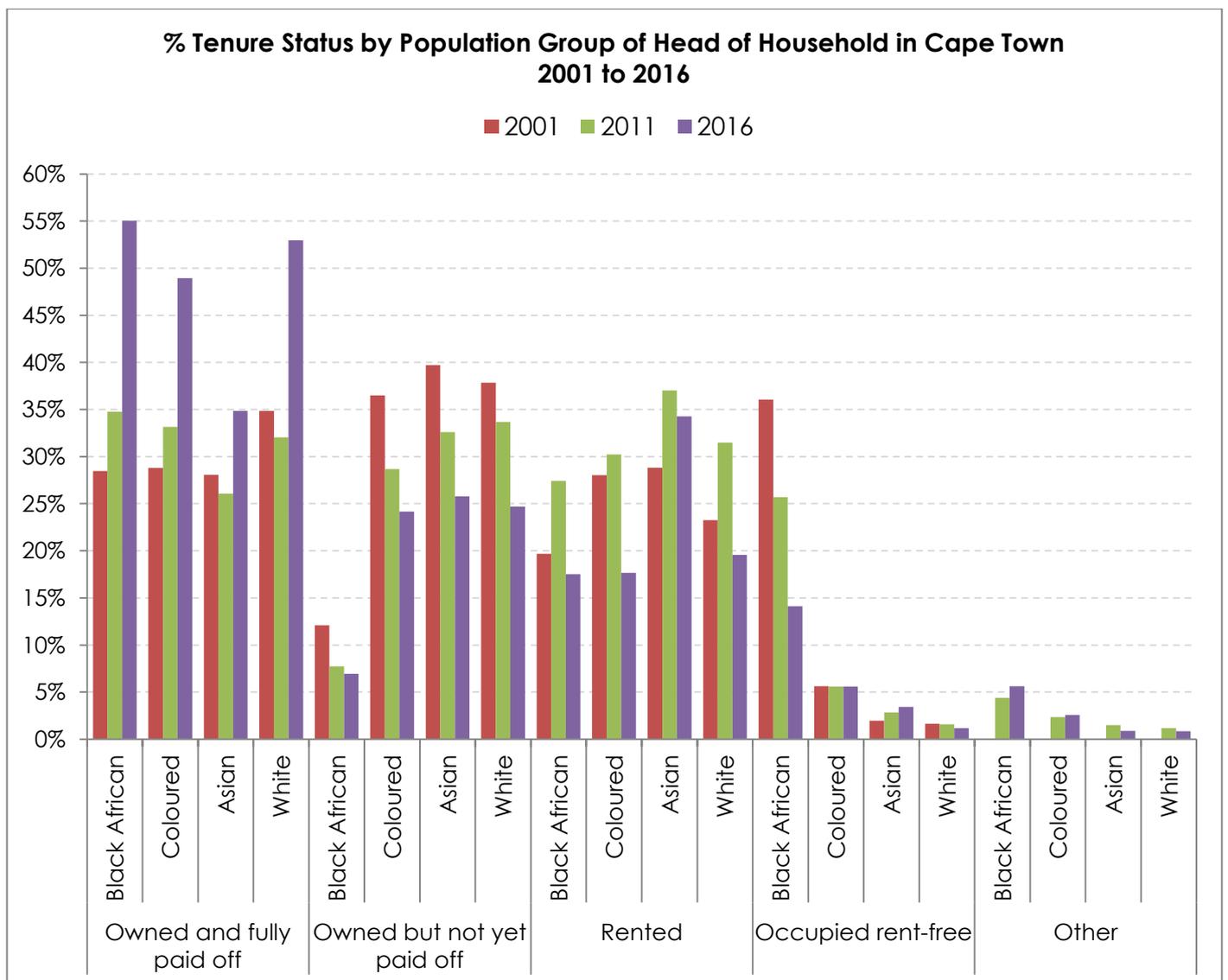


¹⁶ The tenure status is that as interpreted and indicated by the respondent.

¹⁷ Tenure Status information for 1996 is not available.

Cape Town Tenure Status of Household ¹⁸	2001		2011		2016	
	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%
Owned and fully paid off	235 374	30.3%	355 247	33.2%	663 728	52.5%
Owned but not yet paid off	225 558	29.0%	223 435	20.9%	204 956	16.2%
Rented	187 249	24.1%	319 344	29.9%	229 743	18.2%
Occupied rent-free	111 570	14.4%	139 224	13.0%	109 558	8.7%
Other			31 323	2.9%	45 939	3.6%
Unknown	17 639	2.3%			10 925	0.9%
Total	777 390	100.0%	1 068 574	100.0%	1 264 849	100.0%

Between 2001 and 2016 all the population groups in Cape Town had an increase in the percentage of households where the respondent indicated that their dwellings were owned and fully paid off, with Black African headed households having the largest increase at 26.6% and the Asian headed households the smallest at 6.8%. In 2016, Black African headed households had the highest percentage (55.0%) that owned fully paid off dwellings, followed by White headed households at 53.0%.



All population groups in Cape Town had a decrease in the percentage of dwellings that were owned but not yet paid off between 2001 and 2016, and the number of households also

¹⁸ Tenure status information for 1996 is not available.

decreased for all population groups except Black African headed households, where the number increased from 30 379 to 41 265. The percentage of households that owned but not yet paid off their dwelling was about 25% for all population groups in 2016, except for Black African headed households with a percentage of only 6.9%.

Asian headed households had the highest percentage that rented their dwelling in Cape Town in 2016 at 34.3%, with Black African and Coloured headed households at just under 18% and White headed household at 19.6%. Asian headed households were the only population group that had an increase in the percentage that rented their dwelling between 2001 and 2016.

A relatively high percentage (14.1%) of Black African headed households in Cape Town, in 2016, indicated that they occupied their dwelling rent-free, as compared to Coloured headed households at 5.6%, Asian headed households at 3.4% and White headed households at 1.2%. Although the percentage of Black African headed households that occupied their dwelling rent-free decreased from 36.1% in 2001 to 14.1% in 2016, the number only decreased from 90 523 to 83 783. The percentage of Coloured headed households that occupied their dwelling rent-free was unchanged between 2001 and 2016, while the number increased from 17 473 to 22 294. For White headed households the number that occupied their dwelling rent-free decreased from 3 375 in 2001 to 3 035 in 2016.

See Appendix C for details on the number and percentage of the tenure status by population group of the head of household.

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4. Household Services Profile

Access to the service is that being used at the time of the Censuses and Community Survey, as reported by the household.

4.1. Access to Piped Water – Cape Town Households

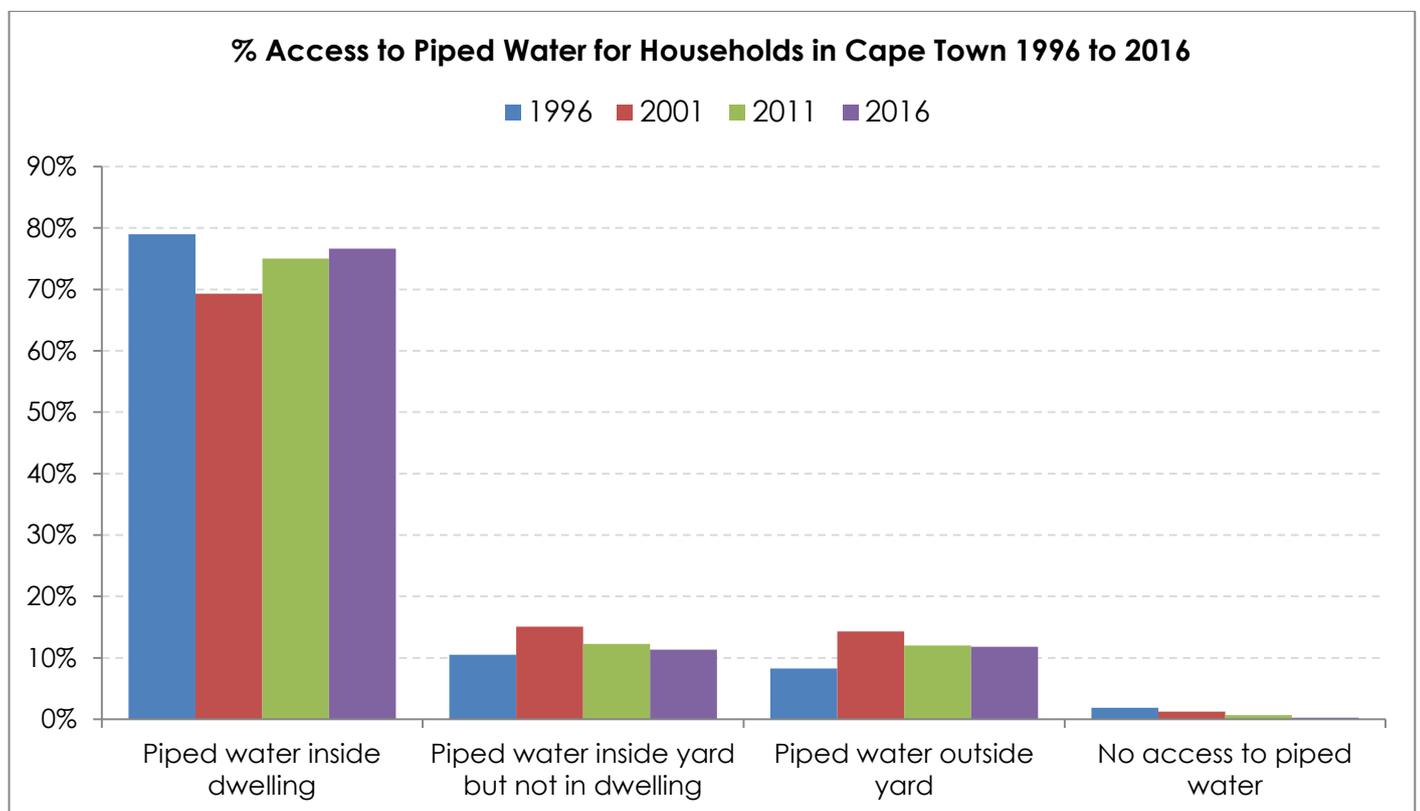
Piped water is water that is supplied through the municipal water reticulation system. The access to water is that for domestic purposes and excludes water used for non-domestic purposes.

Piped water outside yard includes the use of public taps, communal taps, a neighbour's tap and piped water on a community stand.

No access to piped water includes the use of boreholes, rainwater tanks, water-carrier/tanker, spring, dam, river, stagnant water and other.

The percentage of households in Cape Town that indicated that they have access to piped water in their dwelling decreased from 79.0% in 1996 to 69.3% in 2001 and then increased to 76.7% in 2016. The number of households with access to piped water in their dwelling increased from 515 860 in 1996 to 969 641 in 2016 (88.0%). Households in Cape Town with access to piped water in their yard increased from 10.5% in 1996 to 15.1% in 2001 and then decreased to 11.8% in 2016. Between 1996 and 2016 the number of households with access to piped water in their yard increased from 68 706 to 143 180 (108.4%).

Households in Cape Town with access to piped water outside their yard increased from 3.8% in 1996 to 14% in 2001 and then decreased to 11.8% in 2016, with the number of households increasing from 53 960 in 1996 to 149 053 in 2016. Cape Town households with no access to piped water decreased from 1.9% in 1996 to 0.2% in 2016 (176.2%). Only 2 973 households reporting that they had no access to piped water in 2016, a decrease from 12 173 in 1996 (75.6%).



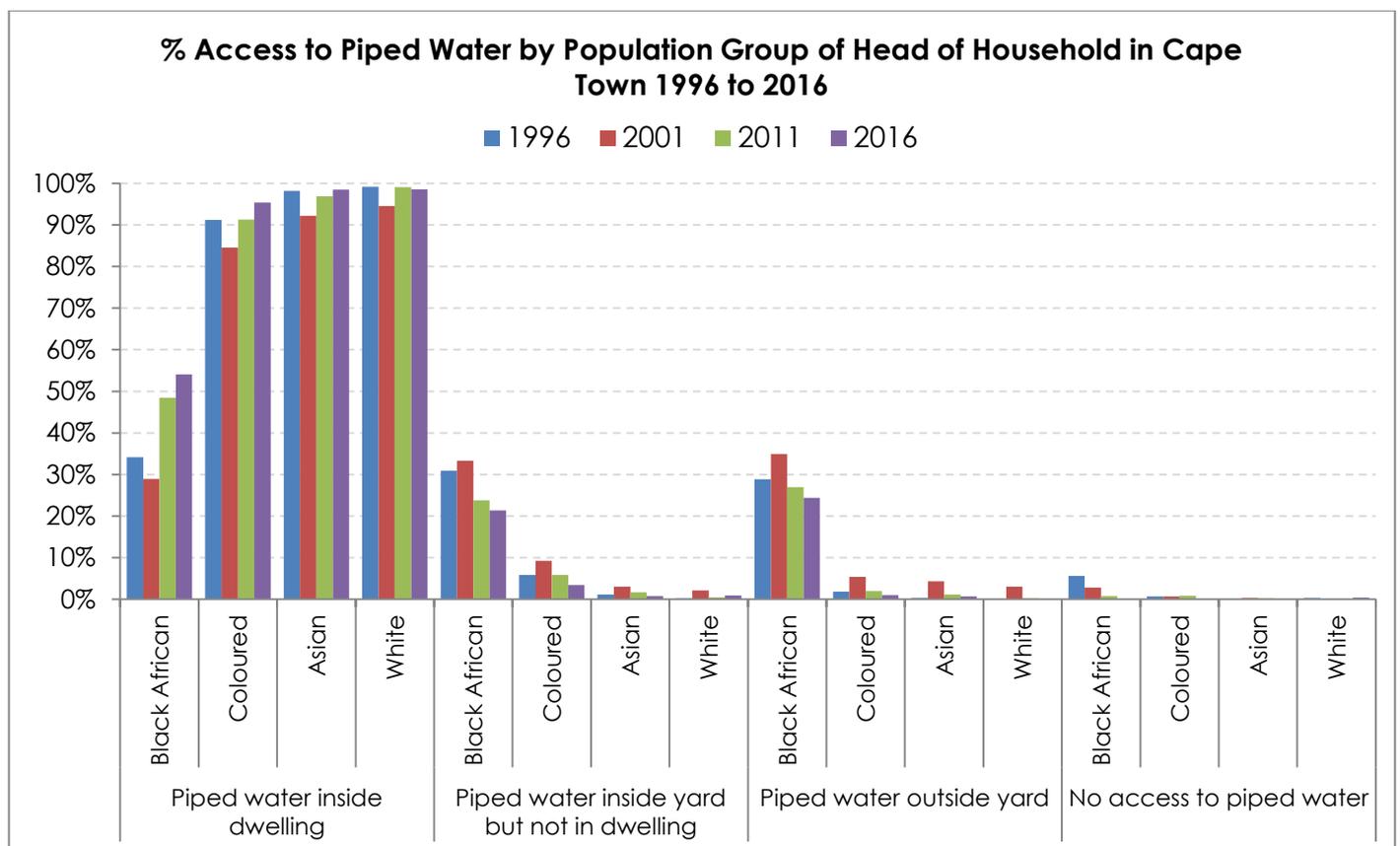
Cape Town Access to Piped Water	1996		2001		2011		2016	
	Number of Households	%						
Piped water inside dwelling	515 860	79.0%	538 860	69.3%	801 744	75.0%	969 641	76.7%
Piped water inside yard but not in dwelling	68 708	10.5%	117 320	15.1%	130 952	12.3%	143 180	11.3%
Piped water outside yard	53 960	8.3%	111 323	14.3%	128 660	12.0%	149 053	11.8%
No access to piped water	12 173	1.9%	9 892	1.3%	7 218	0.7%	2 973	0.2%
Unknown	2 398	0.4%						
Total	653 099	100.0%	777 395	100.0%	1 068 574	100.0%	1 264 847	100.0%

For Black African headed households in Cape Town, households with access to piped water in their dwelling increased from 34.2% in 1996 to 54.1% in 2016 and those with piped water in their yard decreased from 30.9% in 1996 to 21.4% in 2016. The percentage of Black African headed households with access to piped water outside their yard decreased from 28.9% in 1996 to 24.4% in 2016. Black African headed households with no access to piped water decreased from 5.6% in 1996 to 0.2% in 2016.

Access to piped water in their dwelling has increased from 91.2% in 1996 to 95.4% in 2016 for Coloured headed households in Cape Town while access to piped water in the yard has decreased from 54.9% in 1996 to 3.4% in 2016. Access to piped water outside the yard has decreased from 1.9% in 1996 to 1.0% in 2016 and those with no access to piped water has decreased from 0.7% to 0.2%

For both Asian and White headed households in Cape Town the percentage of households without access to piped water in their dwelling or in their yard was less than 1% in both 1996 and 2016.

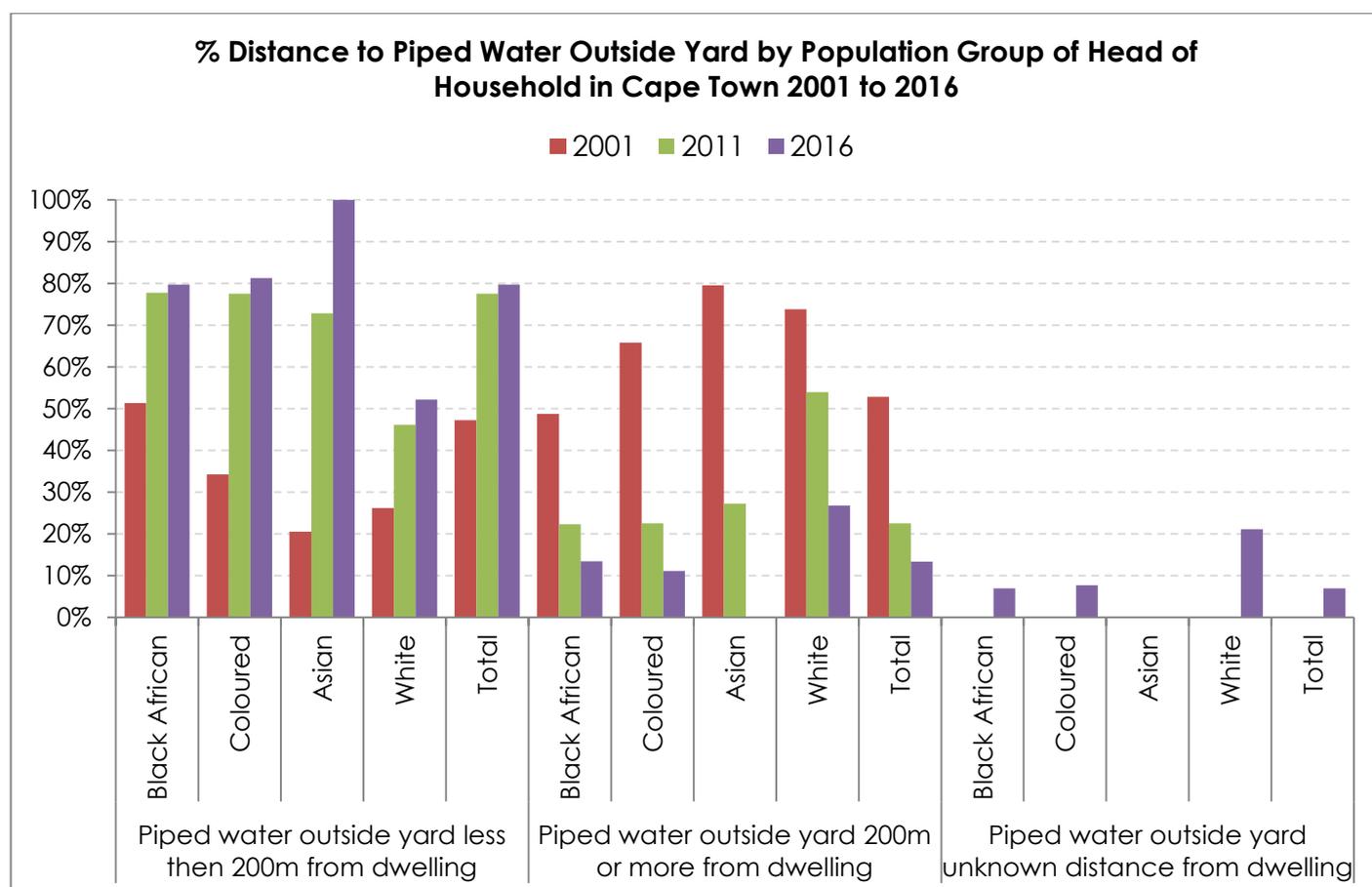
See Appendix D for details on the number and percentage of access to piped water status by population group of the head of household.



For households in Cape Town that access piped water outside their yard¹⁹, the percentage with piped water less than 200 metres from their dwelling increased from 47.2% in 2001 to 79.7% in 2016. For Black African headed households there was an increase from 51.3% in 2001 to 79.7% in 2016 in households that had piped water less than 200 metre from their dwellings and for Coloured headed households it increased from 34.2% in 2001 to 81.2% in 2016.

In 2016 all Asian headed households (97) that accessed piped water outside their yard, the distance was less than 200 metres. Although the percentage of White headed households that accessed piped water less than 200 metre from their dwelling has increased from 26.2% in 2001 and 52.1% in 2016, the total number using piped water outside their yard decreased from 6 307 in 2001 to 142 in 2016

See Appendix E for details on the number and percentage for the distance to piped water outside the yard by population group of the head of household.



Cape Town Distance to Piped Water ¹⁹ Outside Yard	2001		2011		2016	
	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%
Less than 200m from dwelling	52 507	47.2%	99 770	77.5%	118 860	79.7%
200m or more from dwelling	58 816	52.8%	28 889	22.5%	19 860	13.3%
Unknown distance					10 334	6.9%
Total	111 323	100.0%	128 659	100.0%	149 054	100.0%

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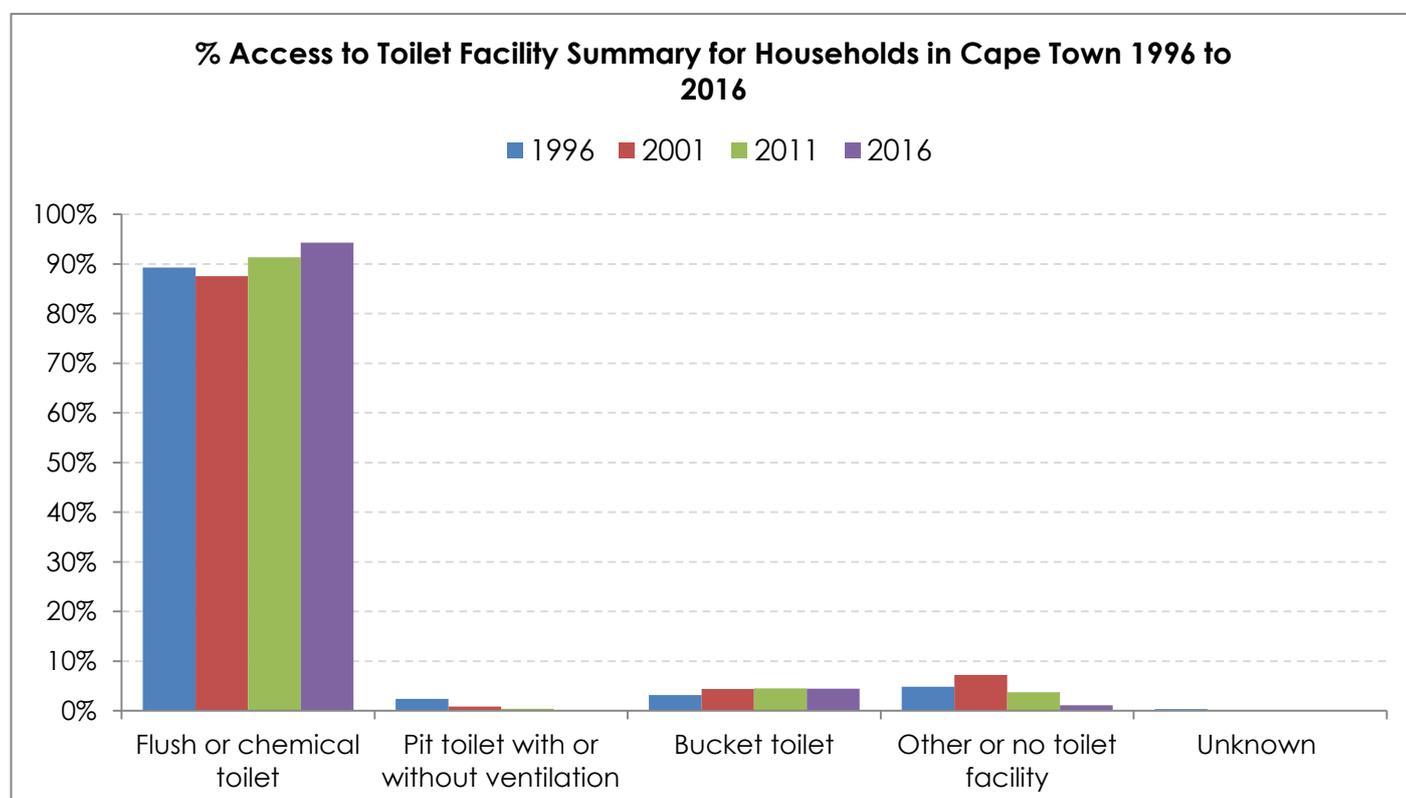
¹⁹ Distance to piped water outside yard for 1996 is not available.

4.2. Access to Toilet Facility – Cape Town Households

There have been changes to the options available for responses to questions on toilet facility in the different Censuses and the Community Survey. Options for toilet facilities have been grouped for the data presented from 1996 to 2016. In 1996 flush and chemical toilets were a single option, as were pit toilets.

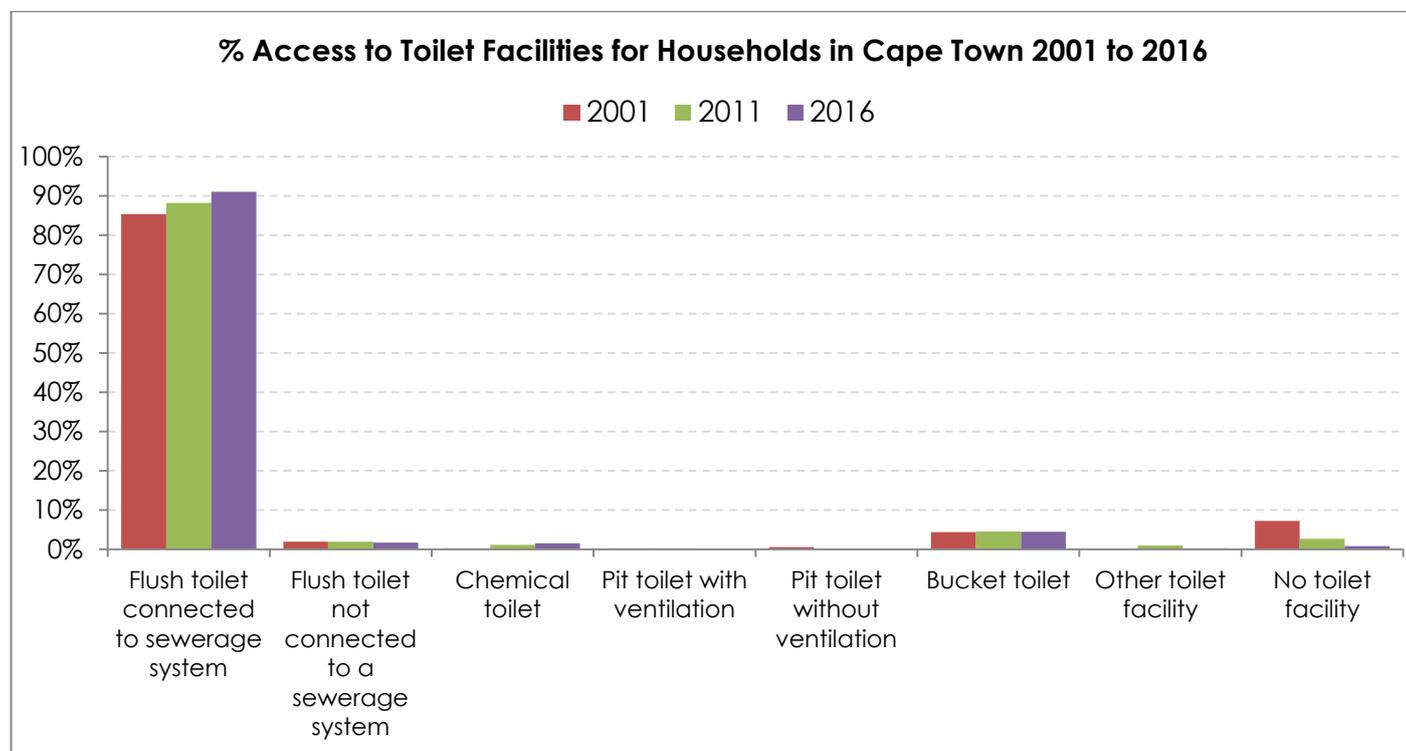
A bucket toilet is defined by Statistics South Africa (2010) as a toilet system with a pail or other removable receptacle placed directly under the toilet seat, and where no water or chemicals is used. When the City of Cape Town reports on the number of bucket toilets in Cape Town, these are the 25 litre black buckets serviced by the City. Reporting on the use of bucket toilets by households can be misleading as residents using the bucket toilets may not differentiate between a 25 litre black bucket serviced by the Municipality and other types of bucket toilets they may use.

Households that indicated that they use a flush or chemical toilet increased from 89.3% in 1996 to 94.3% in 2016, with the number of households increasing from 583 044 to 1 193 110 (104.6%). The use of a pit toilet decreased from 2.4% to 0.1% of households. The use of bucket toilets increased from 3.1% to 4.5% between 1996 and 2016, with the number of households increasing from 20 472 to 56 567 (176.3%).



Cape Town Access to Toilet Facility	1996		2001		2011		2016	
	Number of Households	%						
Flush or chemical toilet	583 044	89.3%	680 509	87.5%	976 176	91.4%	1 193 110	94.3%
Pit toilet with or without ventilation	15 621	2.4%	6 654	0.9%	4 122	0.4%	1 437	0.1%
Bucket toilet	20 472	3.1%	34 205	4.4%	48 510	4.5%	56 567	4.5%
Other or no toilet facility	31 692	4.9%	56 026	7.2%	39 766	3.7%	13 734	1.1%
Unknown	2 270	0.3%						
Total	653 099	100.0%	777 394	100.0%	1 068 574	100.0%	1 264 849	100.0%

Between 2001 and 2016, the percentage of households that used a flush toilet connected to the sewerage system increased from 85.3% to 91.0% and those using a flush toilet not on the sewerage system remained at about 2%. The use of pit toilets, with and without ventilation, has decreased over the 15 years. The use of bucket toilets has remained at about 4.5% from 2001 to 2016 with the number of households reporting that they use a bucket toilet increasing from 34 205 to 56 567 (65.4%). Households indicating that they have no toilet facility decreased from 7.2% in 2001 to 0.8% in 2016.



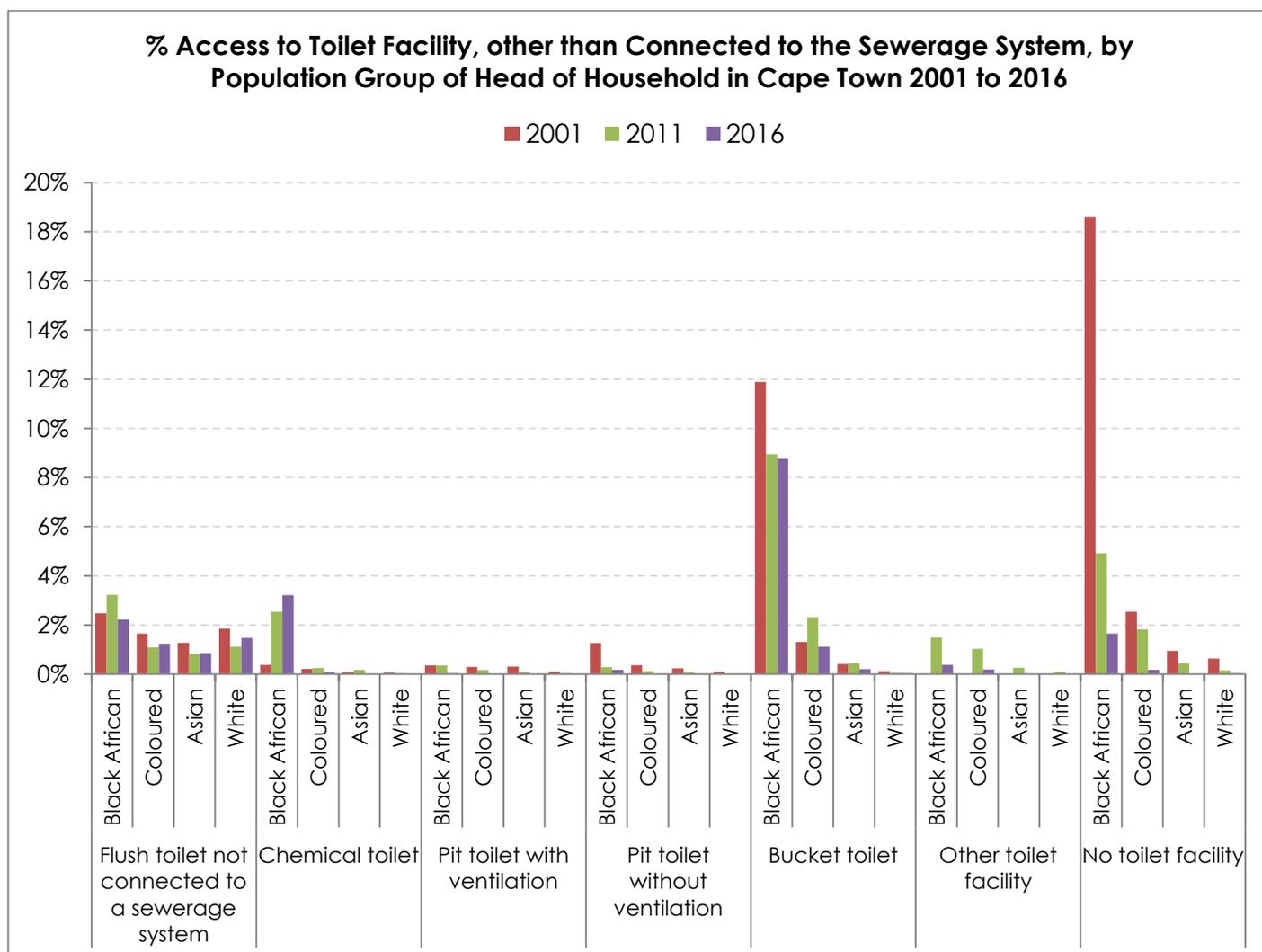
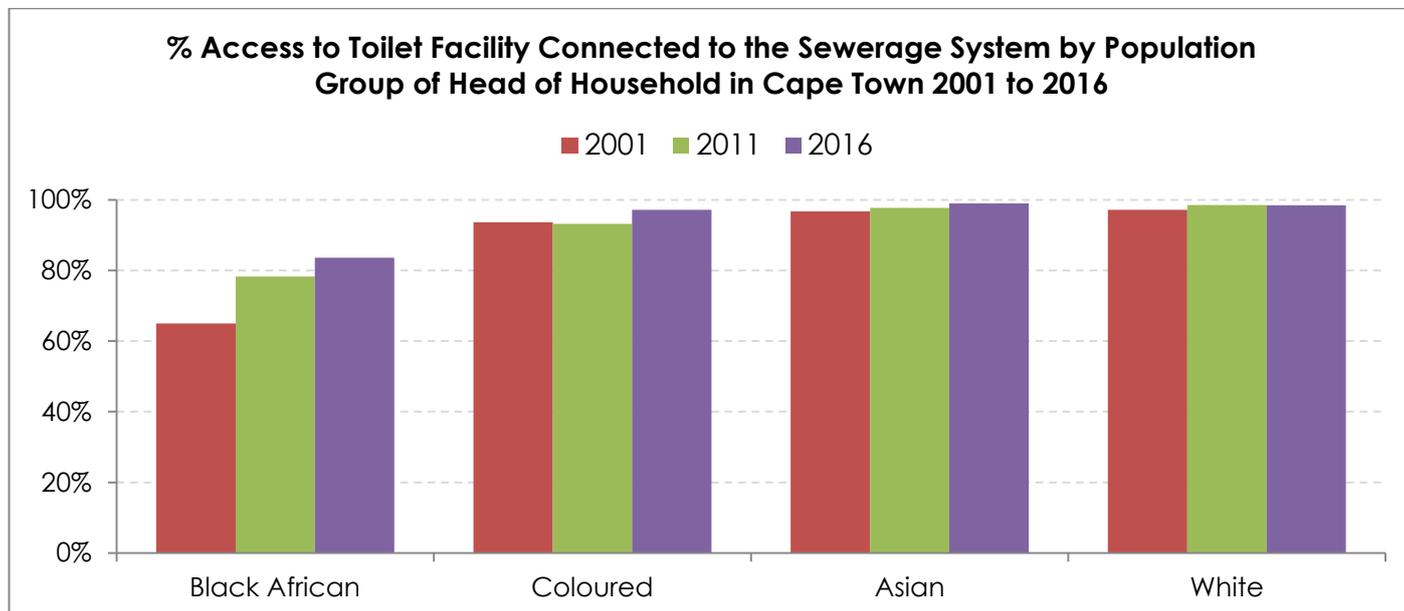
Cape Town Access to Toilet Facility	2001		2011		2016	
	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%
Flush toilet connected to sewerage system	663 500	85.3%	942 589	88.2%	1 151 626	91.0%
Flush toilet not connected to a sewerage system	15 267	2.0%	21 246	2.0%	22 047	1.7%
Chemical toilet	1 742	0.2%	12 341	1.2%	19 436	1.5%
Pit toilet with ventilation	2 083	0.3%	2 315	0.2%	323	0.0%
Pit toilet without ventilation	4 571	0.6%	1 807	0.2%	1 114	0.1%
Bucket toilet	34 205	4.4%	48 510	4.5%	56 567	4.5%
Other toilet facility			10 698	1.0%	3 105	0.2%
No toilet facility	56 026	7.2%	29 068	2.7%	10 629	0.8%
Total	777 394	100.0%	1 068 574	100.0%	1 264 849	100.0%

The percentage of Black African households that used a toilet connected to the sewerage system increased from 65.0% in 2001 to 83.6% in 2016 and the use of chemical toilets increased from 0.4% to 3.2%. The use of a bucket toilet decreased from 11.9% to 8.8% by Black African households between 2001 and 2016, with the number of households increasing from 29 867 to 52 003 (74.1%). Black African households having no toilet facility decreased from 18.6% in 2001 to 1.6% in 2016.

The use of flush toilets connected to the sewerage system increased from 93.6% in 2001 to 97.2% in 2016 for Coloured headed households in Cape Town. The use of bucket toilets by Coloured headed households in Cape Town increased from 1.3% in 2001 to 2.3% in 2011 and then decreased to 1.1% in 2016. Households with no toilet facility decreased from 2.5% in 2001 to 0.2% in 2016.

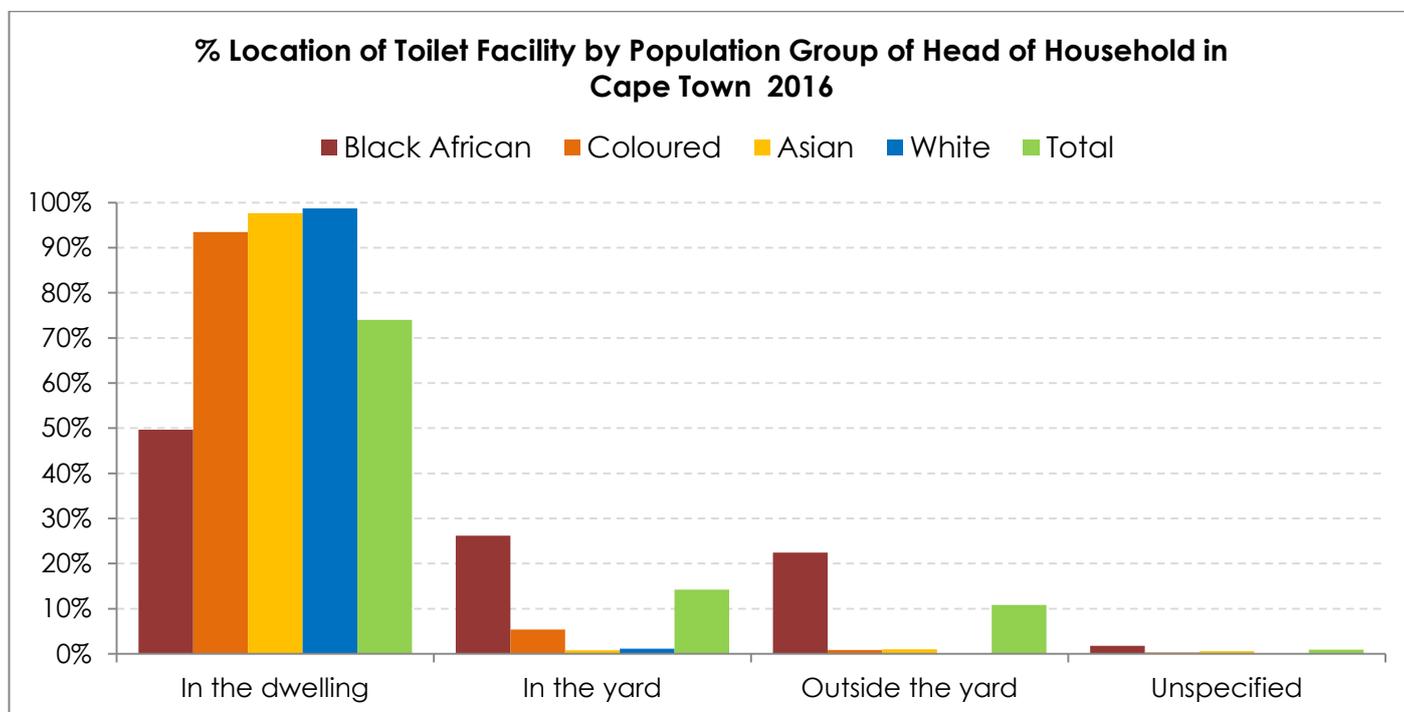
For Asian and White headed households, there has been an increase in the number of households that used a flush toilet connected to the sewerage system with over 96% connected since 2001. There has been little change in the households using a flush toilet not connected to the sewerage system.

See Appendix F for details on the number and percentage for the type of toilet facility by population group of the head of household.



2016 is the only year for which there is information available on the **location of the toilet facility** used by the household.

For all households in Cape Town in 2016, 74.0% had a toilet facility in the dwelling, 14.2% in their yard and 10.8% outside their yard. For Black African headed households, 49.7% had a toilet facility in their dwelling, 26.2% in their yard and for 22.4% the toilet facility was outside their yard. For at least 98.5% of Coloured, Asian and White headed households in Cape Town, their toilet facility was either in their dwelling or in their yard.



Cape Town - 2016 Location of Toilet Facility	Black African		Coloured		Asian		White		Total	
	Number of Households	%								
In the dwelling	294 949	49.7%	373 235	93.5%	12 751	97.7%	255 274	98.7%	936 208	74.0%
In the yard	155 376	26.2%	21 572	5.4%	105	0.8%	2 924	1.1%	179 977	14.2%
Outside the yard	133 133	22.4%	3 359	0.8%	126	1.0%	71	0.0%	136 689	10.8%
Unspecified	10 329	1.7%	1 149	0.3%	75	0.6%	422	0.2%	11 975	0.9%
Total	593 787	100.0%	399 315	100.0%	13 056	100.0%	258 691	100.0%	1 264 849	100.0%

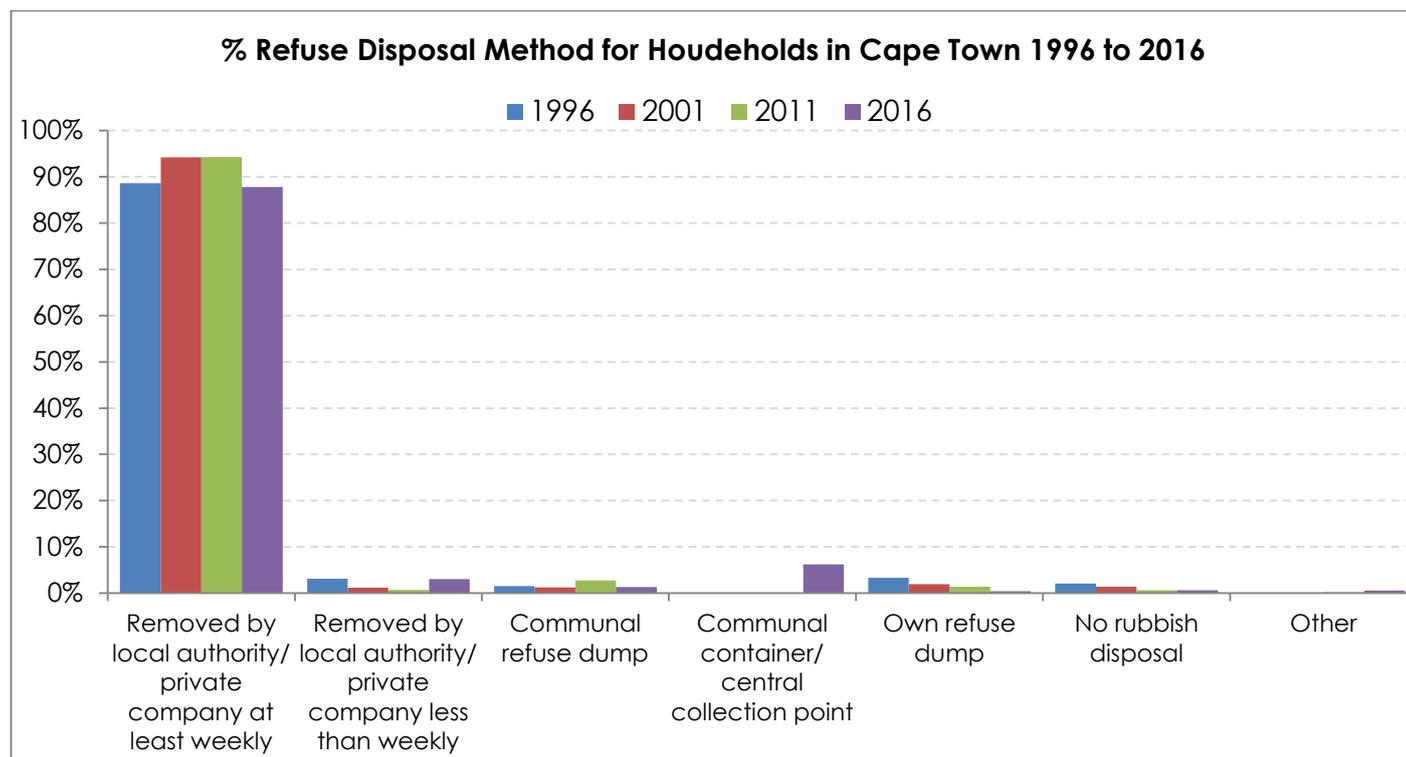
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4.3. Refuse Disposal – Cape Town Households

The response options for refuse disposal were unchanged over the four years with the exception of the addition of an extra option, “communal container/central collection point”, in 2016.

The percentage of households in Cape Town having their refuse removed at least once a week increased from 88.6% in 1996 to 94.3% in 2011 and then decreased to 87.8% in 2016. The number of households having their refused removed at least once a week increased from 578 860 in 1996 to 1 110 231 in 2016 (91.8%). About 3% of households indicated that their refuse was removed less than once a week in both 1996 and 2016. In 2016, 6.2% of households indicated that they used a communal container or a central collection point to dispose of their refuse.

The use of a communal refuse dump by households in Cape Town increased from 1.5% in 1996 to 2.8% in 2011 and then decreased to 1.3% in 2016. The use of their own refuse dump decreased from 3.3% in 1996 to 0.4% in 2016. Households in Cape Town indicating that they had no rubbish disposal method decreased from 2.1% in 1996 to 0.7% in both 2011 and 2016.



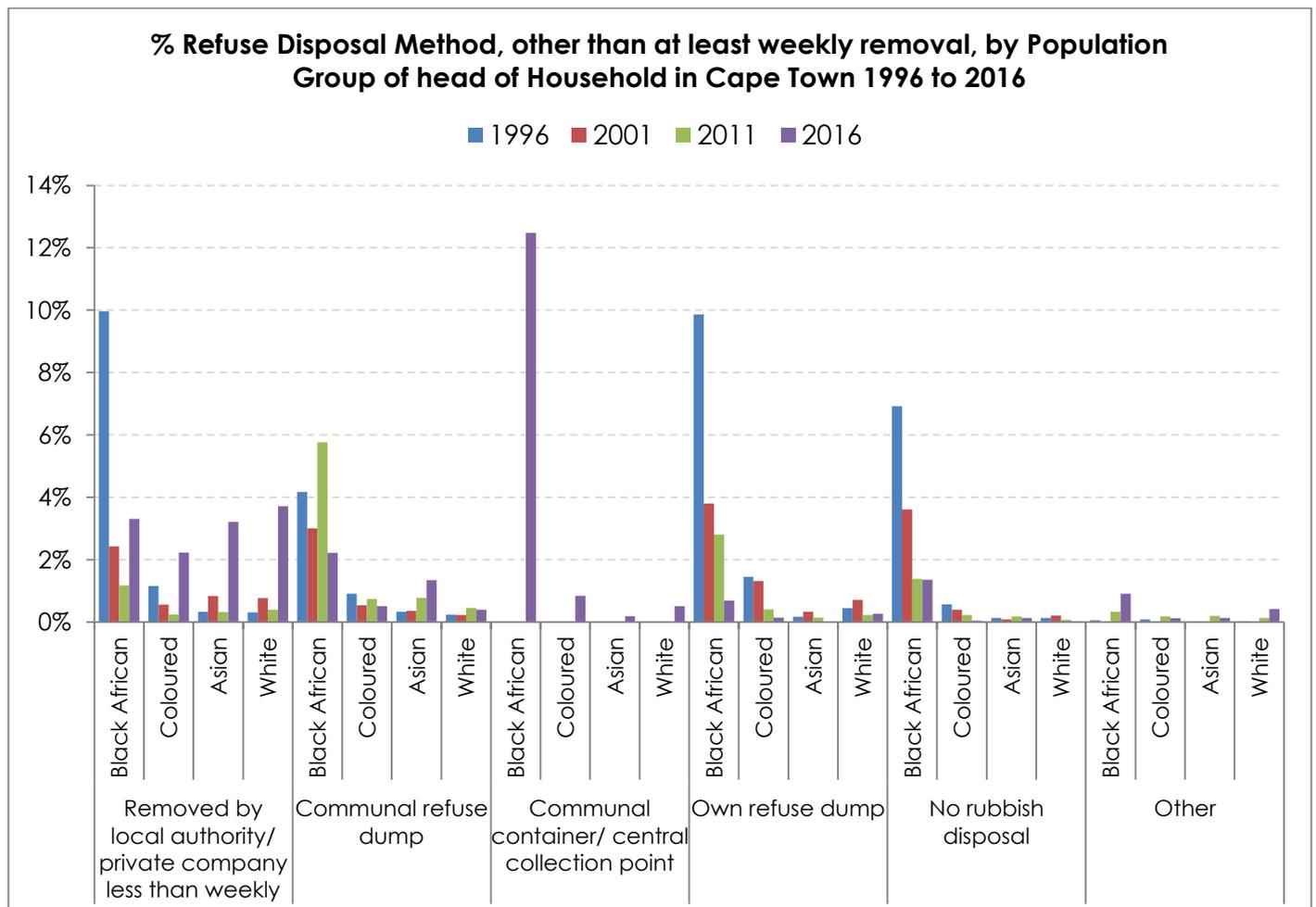
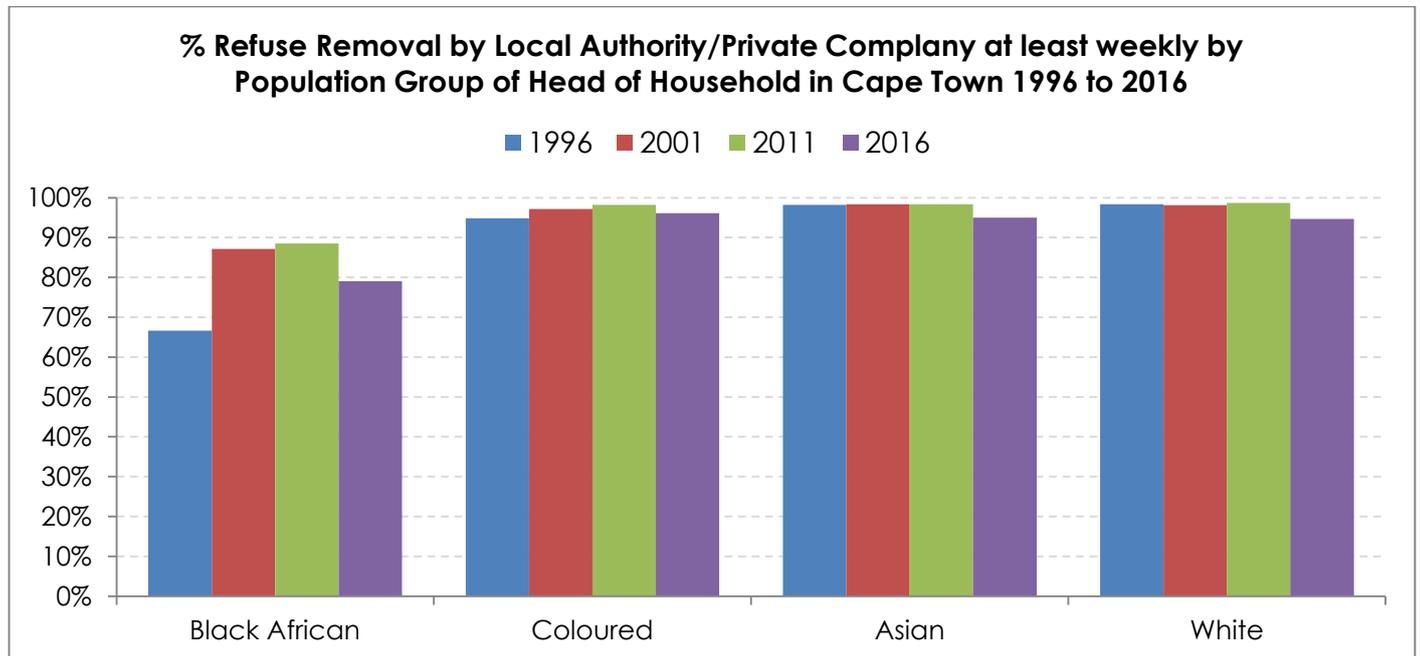
Cape Town Refuse Disposal Method	1996		2001		2011		2016	
	Number of Households	%						
Removed by local authority/private company at least weekly	578 862	88.6%	732 271	94.2%	1 007 288	94.3%	1 110 231	87.8%
Removed by local authority/private company less than weekly	20 496	3.1%	9 498	1.2%	7 260	0.7%	38 626	3.1%
Communal refuse dump	9 923	1.5%	9 728	1.3%	29 613	2.8%	16 435	1.3%
Communal container/ central collection point							78 826	6.2%
Own refuse dump	21 642	3.3%	15 147	1.9%	14 682	1.4%	5 390	0.4%
No rubbish disposal	13 463	2.1%	10 751	1.4%	7 210	0.7%	8 335	0.7%
Other	358	0.1%			2 518	0.2%	7 006	0.6%
Unknown	8 355	1.3%						
Total	653 099	100.0%	777 395	100.0%	1 068 571	100.0%	1 264 849	100.0%

For Black African headed households in Cape Town, 66.7% had their refuse removed at least once a week in 1996, increasing to 88.5% in 2011 and then decreasing to 79.0% in 2016. For Coloured, Asian and White headed households, removal of refuse at least once a week was over 94% for all years from 1996 to 2016. The removal of refuse less than once a week decreased from 10.0% in 1996 to 3.3% in 2016 for Black African headed households. For all other households the removal of refuse less than once a week increased between 1996 and 2016, increasing to 2.2% for Coloured headed households, 3.2% for Asian headed households and 3.7% for White headed households.

A communal container or central collection point for refuse disposal was used by 12.5% of Black African headed households and 0.8% of Coloured headed households in Cape Town in 2016. The

use of a communal refuse dump by Black African households decreased from 4.2% in 1996 to 2.2% in 2016 and the use of their own refuse dump decreased from 9.9% to 1.4%. Black African headed households had the largest decrease for no rubbish disposal from 6.9% in 1996 to 0.7% in 2016.

See Appendix G for details on the number and percentage for refuse disposal method by population group of the head of household.

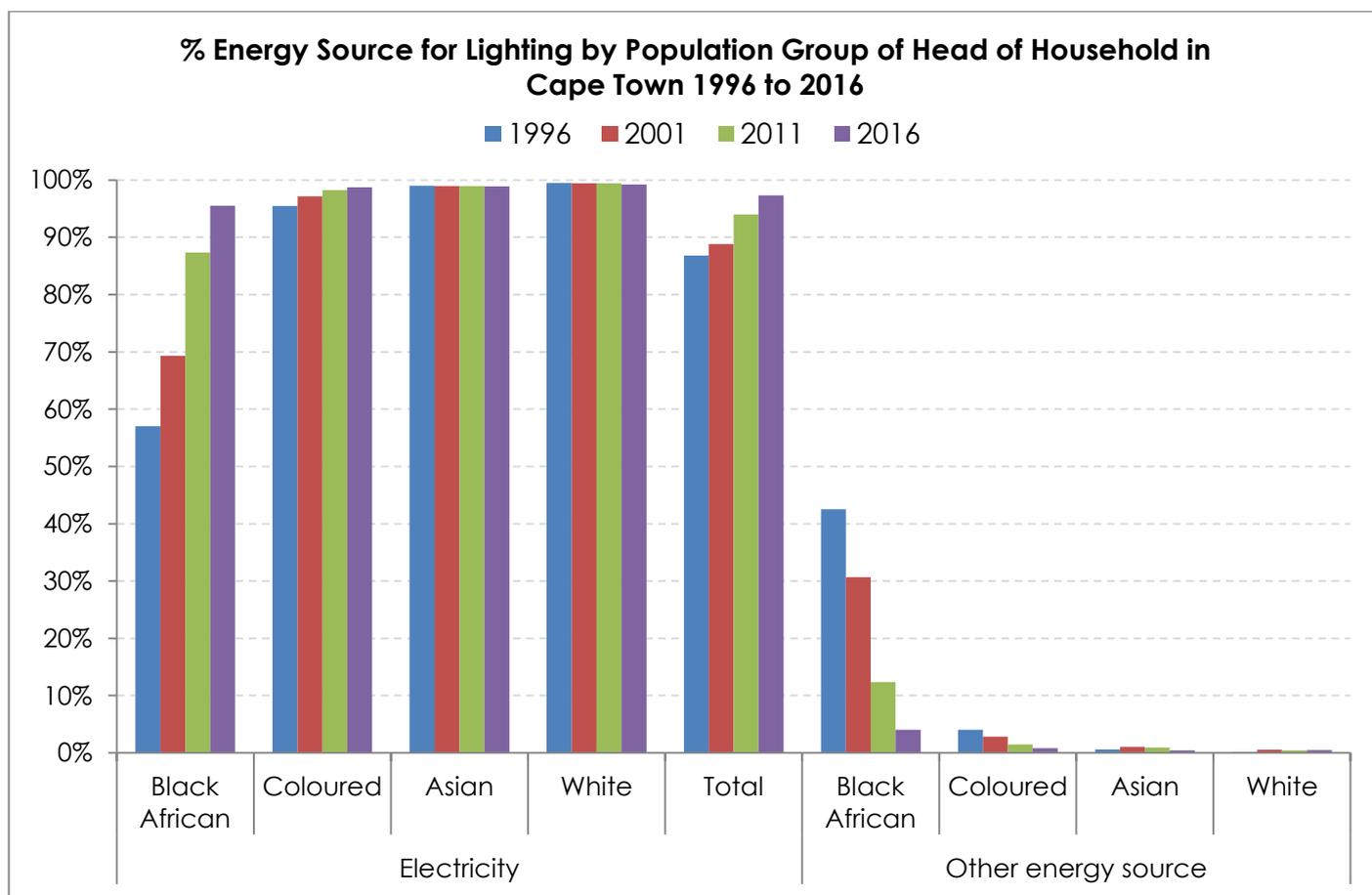


4.4. Source of Energy for Lighting – Cape Town Households

Electricity as a source of energy includes electricity from the mains as well as other sources of electricity, such as a generator. Solar energy was not included as an option in 1996.

The percentage of households in Cape Town that indicated that they used electricity for lighting has increased from 86.8% in 1996 to 97.3% in 2016 with the number of households increasing from 566 808 to 1 230 793 (117.1%). Households using other sources of energy for lighting decreased from 12.7% to 2.3% over the same period.

For Black African headed households, the use of electricity for lighting has increased from 57.0% in 1996 to 95.5% in 2016 and that for Coloured headed households has increased from 95.9% to 98.7%. For Asian and White headed households the use of electricity for lighting has remained at around 99% between 1996 and 2016.

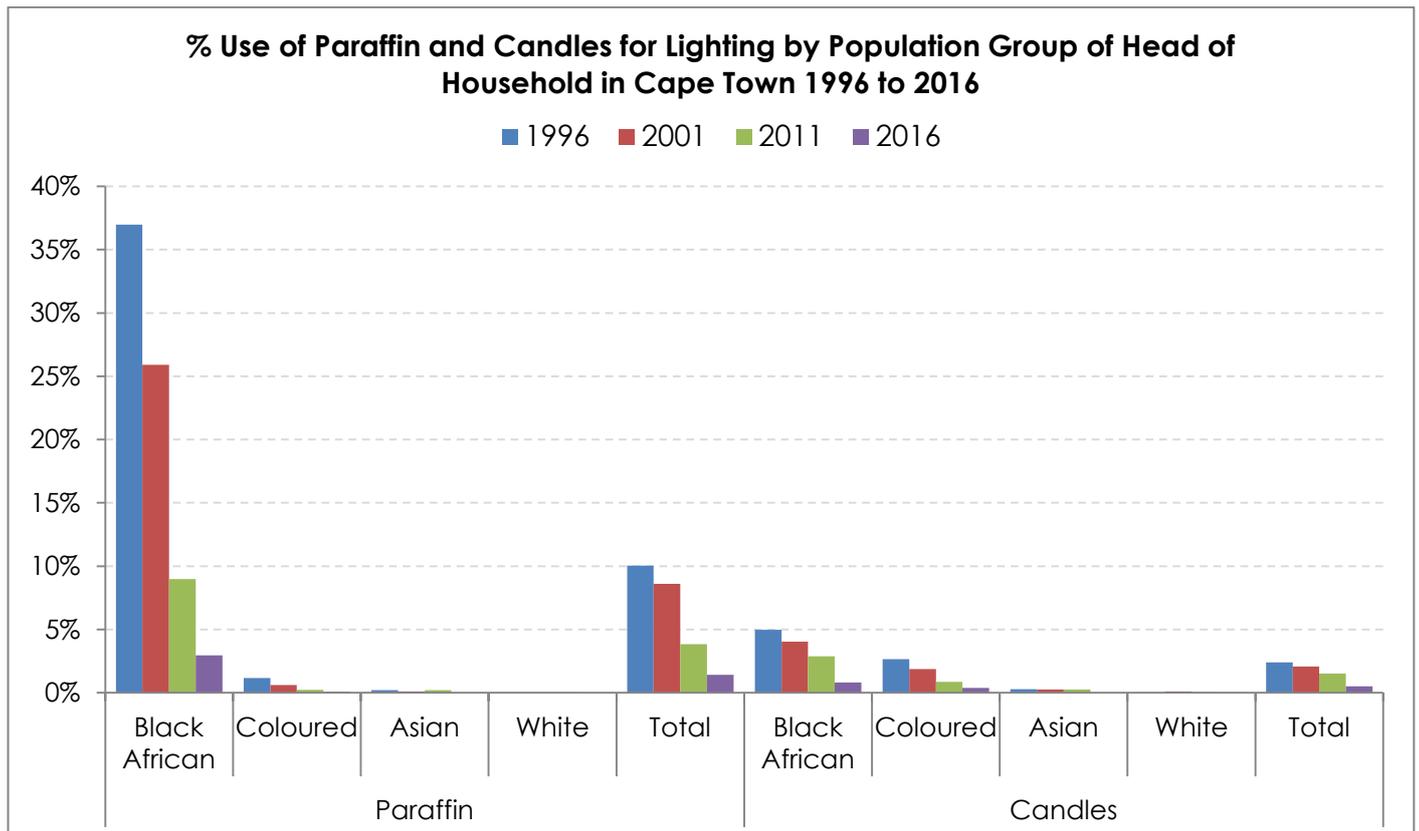


Other sources of energy used for lighting by households in Cape Town are mainly paraffin and candles with a very small percentage using gas (0.2%) and solar energy (0.1%) in 2016. The use of paraffin for lighting has decreased from 10.0% of households in 1996 to 1.4% in 2016 and those using candles has decreased from 2.4% to 0.5% over the same period.

For Black African headed households in Cape Town, the use of paraffin for lighting has decreased from 37.0% in 1996 to 3.0% in 2016 and the use of candles had decreased from 5.0% to 0.8% between 1996 and 2016. The use of paraffin for lighting by Coloured headed households has decreased from 1.2% in 1996 to 0.1% in 2016 and the use of candles decreased from 2.7% to 0.4% over the same period.

See Appendix H for details on the number and percentage of the energy use by households for lighting by population group of the head of household.

Cape Town Energy Source for Lighting	1996		2001		2011		2016	
	Number of Households	%						
Electricity	566 808	86.8%	690 278	88.8%	1 004 328	94.0%	1 230 793	97.3%
Gas	1 589	0.2%	2 751	0.4%	2 718	0.3%	2 146	0.2%
Paraffin	65 575	10.0%	67 015	8.6%	41 064	3.8%	17 941	1.4%
Candles	15 742	2.4%	16 222	2.1%	16 193	1.5%	6 523	0.5%
Solar			576	0.1%	1 877	0.2%	879	0.1%
Other	22	0.0%	554	0.1%			1 108	0.1%
None					2 391	0.2%	1 931	0.2%
Unknown	3 363	0.5%					3 528	0.3%
Total	653 099	100.0%	777 396	100.0%	1 068 571	100.0%	1 264 849	100.0%



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4.5. Source of Energy for Cooking – Cape Town Households

Electricity as a source of energy includes electricity from the mains as well as other sources of electricity, such as a generator. Solar energy was not included as an option in 1996.

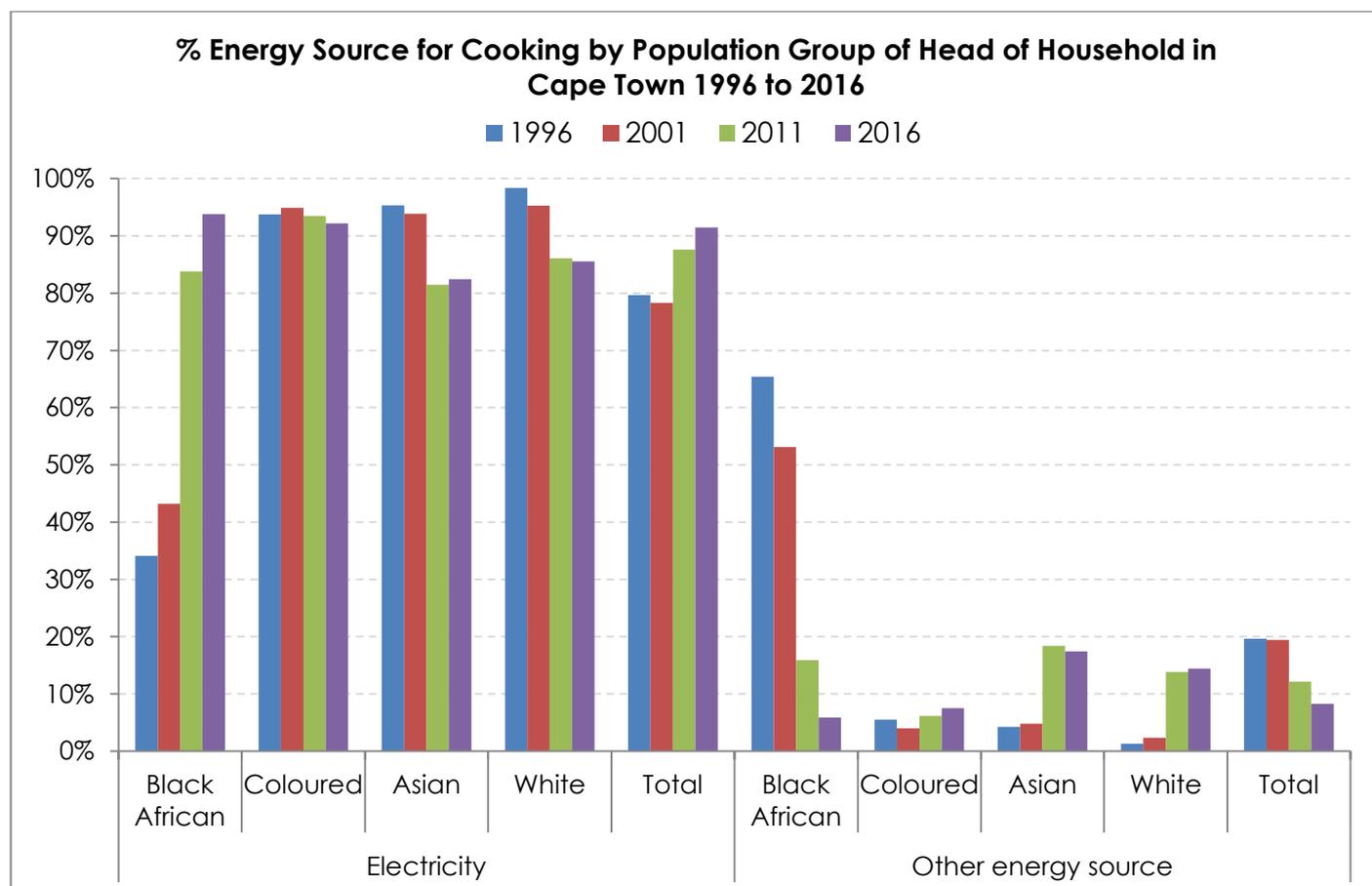
The use of electricity for cooking, as indicated by households in Cape Town, has increased from 79.6% in 1996 to 91.5% in 2016 with the use of other energy sources decreasing from 19.6% in 1996 to 8.3% in 2016.

For Black African headed households in Cape Town, the use of electricity for cooking has increased from 34.1% in 1996 to 93.8% in 2016. In 1996 the highest percentage (58.8%) of Black African headed households used paraffin for cooking, declining to 47.3% in 2001, 8.9% in 2011 and 2.5% in 2016. The use of gas for cooking has also decreased for Black African headed households, from 6.2% in 1996 to 3.3% in 2016, and although the percentage has decreased the number of households using gas for cooking increased from 10 406 to 19 499 between 1996 and 2016.

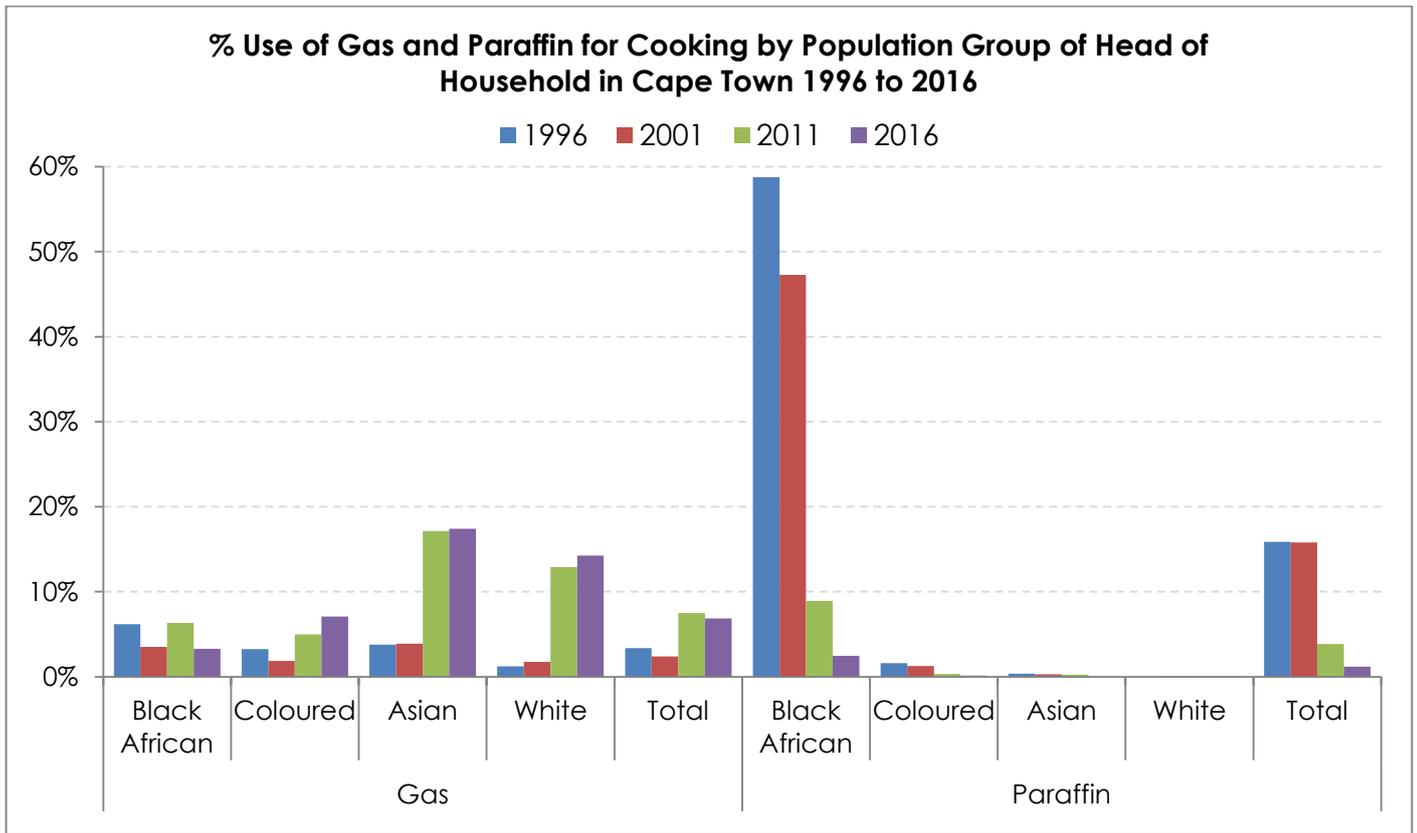
The use of electricity for cooking by Coloured headed households in Cape Town has shown little change between 1996 and 2016, decreasing from 93.8% to 92.9%. The use of paraffin for cooking also decreased from 1.6% in 1996 to 0.1% in 2016, while the use of gas increased from 3.3% to 7.1% over the same period.

For both Asian and White headed households in Cape Town the use of electricity for cooking has decreased with the largest decrease occurring between 2001 and 2011, with 82.4% of Asian headed households and 85.5% of White headed households using electricity for cooking in 2016. The use of gas for cooking by Asian headed households increased from 3.8% in 1996 to 17.4% in 2016 and that for White headed households from 1.2% to 14.3% between 1996 and 2016.

See Appendix I for details on the number and percentage of the energy use by households for cooking by population group of the head of household.



Cape Town Energy Source for Cooking	1996		2001		2011		2016	
	Number of Households	%						
Electricity	520 154	79.6%	608 568	78.3%	936 256	87.6%	1 157 027	91.5%
Gas	22 011	3.4%	18 592	2.4%	80 103	7.5%	86 946	6.9%
Paraffin	103 573	15.9%	122 767	15.8%	41 054	3.8%	15 111	1.2%
Wood	2 308	0.4%	2 729	0.4%	2 766	0.3%	946	0.1%
Coal	113	0.0%	1 702	0.2%	460	0.0%	87	0.0%
Animal Dung	22	0.0%	2 450	0.3%	441	0.0%	73	0.0%
Solar			1 440	0.2%	1 455	0.1%	432	0.0%
Other	96	0.0%	1 237	0.2%	3 113	0.3%	932	0.1%
None					2 927	0.3%	2 814	0.2%
Unknown	4 821	0.7%	17 911	2.3%			480	0.0%
Total	653 099	100.0%	777 396	100.0%	1 068 575	100.0%	1 264 849	100.0%



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4.6. Source of Energy for Heating – Cape Town Households

It is only possible to look at the trend in the energy used for heating from 1996 to 2011 as the energy for heating question was changed in 2016, asking about water heating and space heating as two separate questions.

Electricity as a source of energy for 1996, 2001 and 2011 includes electricity from the mains as well as other sources of electricity such as a generator. Solar energy was not included as an option in 1996.

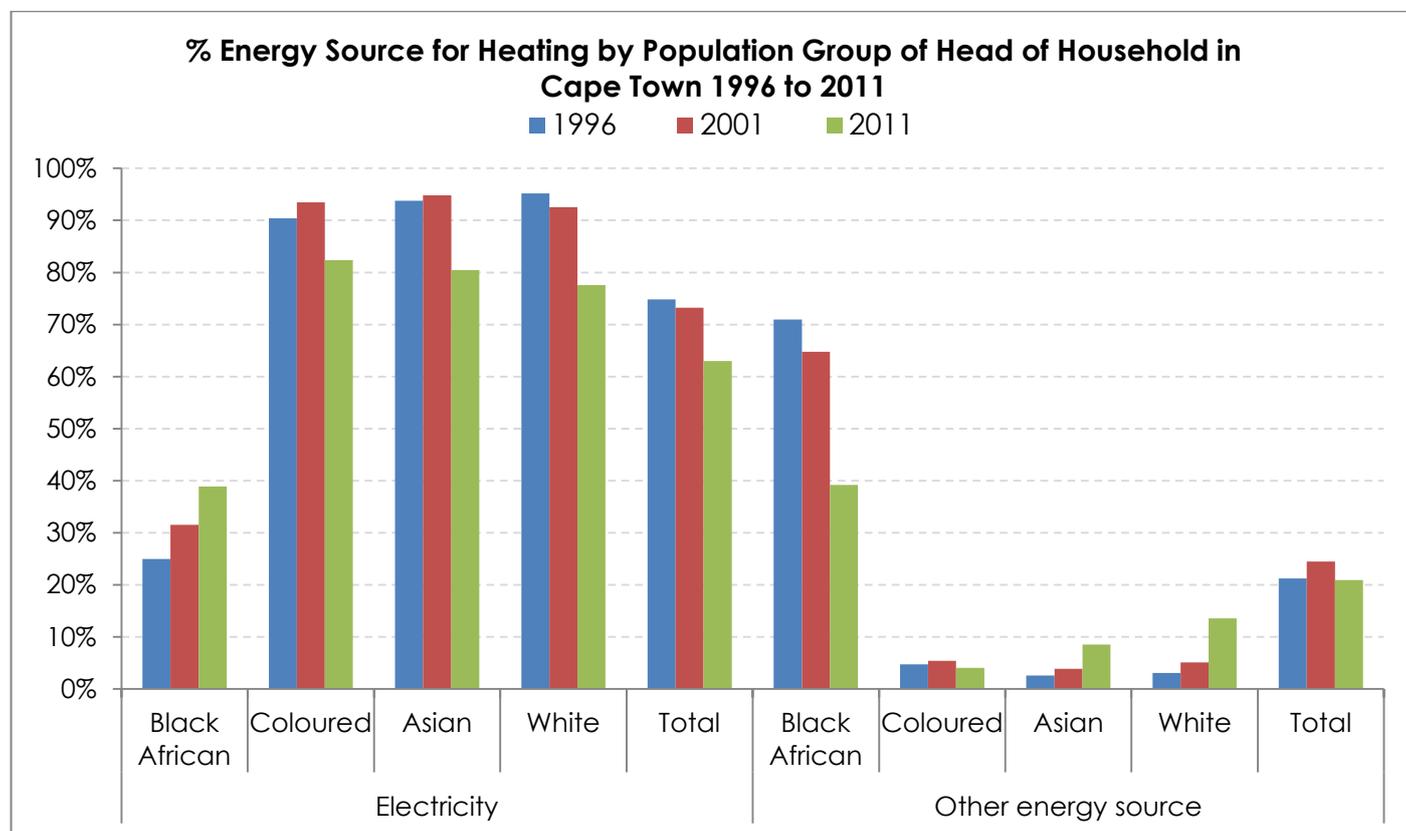
The use of electricity for heating by households in Cape Town decreased from 74.8% in 1996 to 63.0% in 2016 with the percentage decreasing for all the population groups other than the Black African headed households, which increased from 24.9% to 38.9%. The use of electricity for heating had the largest decrease for White headed households, decreasing by 17.6% between 1996 and 2011, while that for Asian headed households decreased by 13.3% and for Coloured headed households the decrease was 8.0%.

Paraffin decreased as a source of energy for heating for households in Cape Town from 17.2% in 1996 to 14.9% in 2011, with that for Black African headed households decreasing from 64.2% to 35.0% between 1996 and 2011 and that for Coloured headed households decreasing from 1.3% to 0.6%.

The use of gas as an energy source for heating by households in Cape Town increased from 1.5% in 1996 to 2.8% in 2011, with increases for all population groups. The largest increase in the use of gas for heating was for White headed households, increasing from 1.6% in 1996 to 7.8% in 2011. For Asian headed households the use of gas for heating increase from 1.2% to 5.2% between 1996 and 2011.

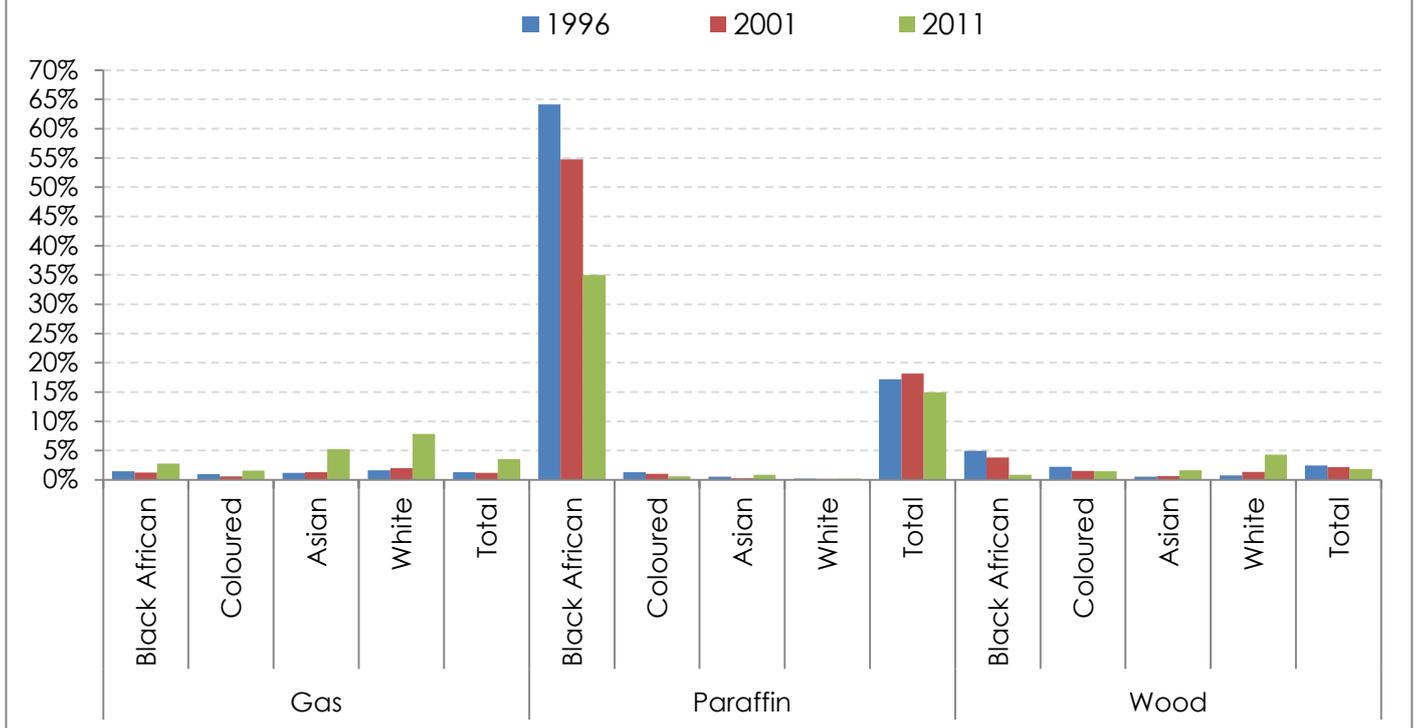
Overall the use of wood as an energy source for heating by households in Cape Town decreased from 2.5% in 1996 to 1.8% in 2011. However for White headed households the use of wood as an energy source for heating increased from 0.8% in 1996 to 4.3% in 2011 and that for Asian headed households increased from 0.5% to 1.6% over the same period.

See Appendix J for details on the number and percentage of the energy use by households for heating by population group of the head of household.



Cape Town Energy Source for Heating	1996		2001		2011	
	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%
Electricity	488 822	74.8%	569 335	73.2%	672 891	63.0%
Gas	8 460	1.3%	9 247	1.2%	37 661	3.5%
Paraffin	112 169	17.2%	141 137	18.2%	159 594	14.9%
Wood	16 088	2.5%	17 123	2.2%	19 611	1.8%
Coal	1 330	0.2%	1 921	0.2%	1 746	0.2%
Animal Dung	30	0.0%	1 057	0.1%	668	0.1%
Solar			850	0.1%	3 972	0.4%
Other	519	0.1%	18 815	2.4%	88	0.0%
None					172 343	16.1%
Unknown	25 681	3.9%	17 911	2.3%		
Total	653 099	100.0%	777 396	100.0%	1 068 574	100.0%

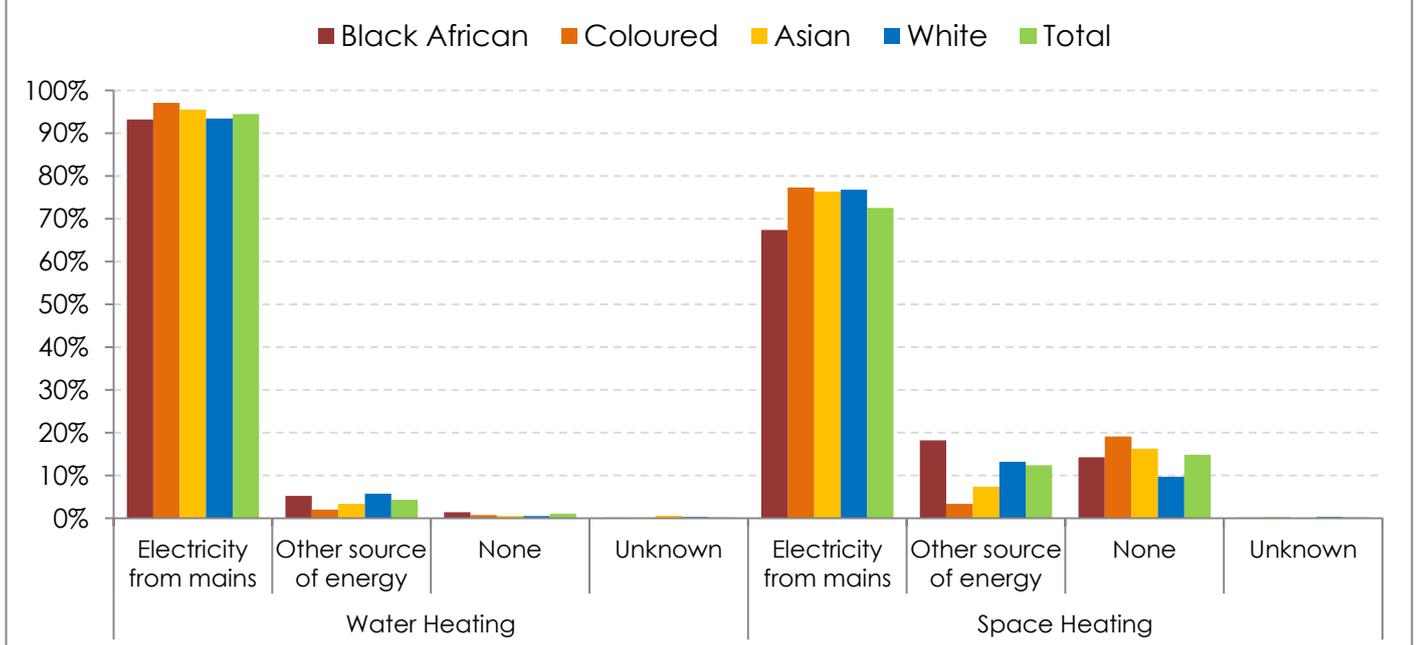
% Use of Gas, Paraffin and Wood for Heating by Population Group of Head of Household in Cape Town 1996 to 2011



In 2016, 94.4% of households in Cape Town used electricity from mains for water heating and 72.5% used electricity from mains for space heating. For all population groups in Cape Town, over 93% used electricity from mains for water heating, with Coloured headed households the highest at 97.0%.

The use of electricity from mains for space heating was the lowest (67.3%) for Black African headed households and the highest (77.3%) for Coloured headed households. 76.8% of White headed households and 76.3% of Asian headed households used electricity from mains for space heating.

% Energy Source for Heating by Population Group of Head of Household in Cape Town 2016

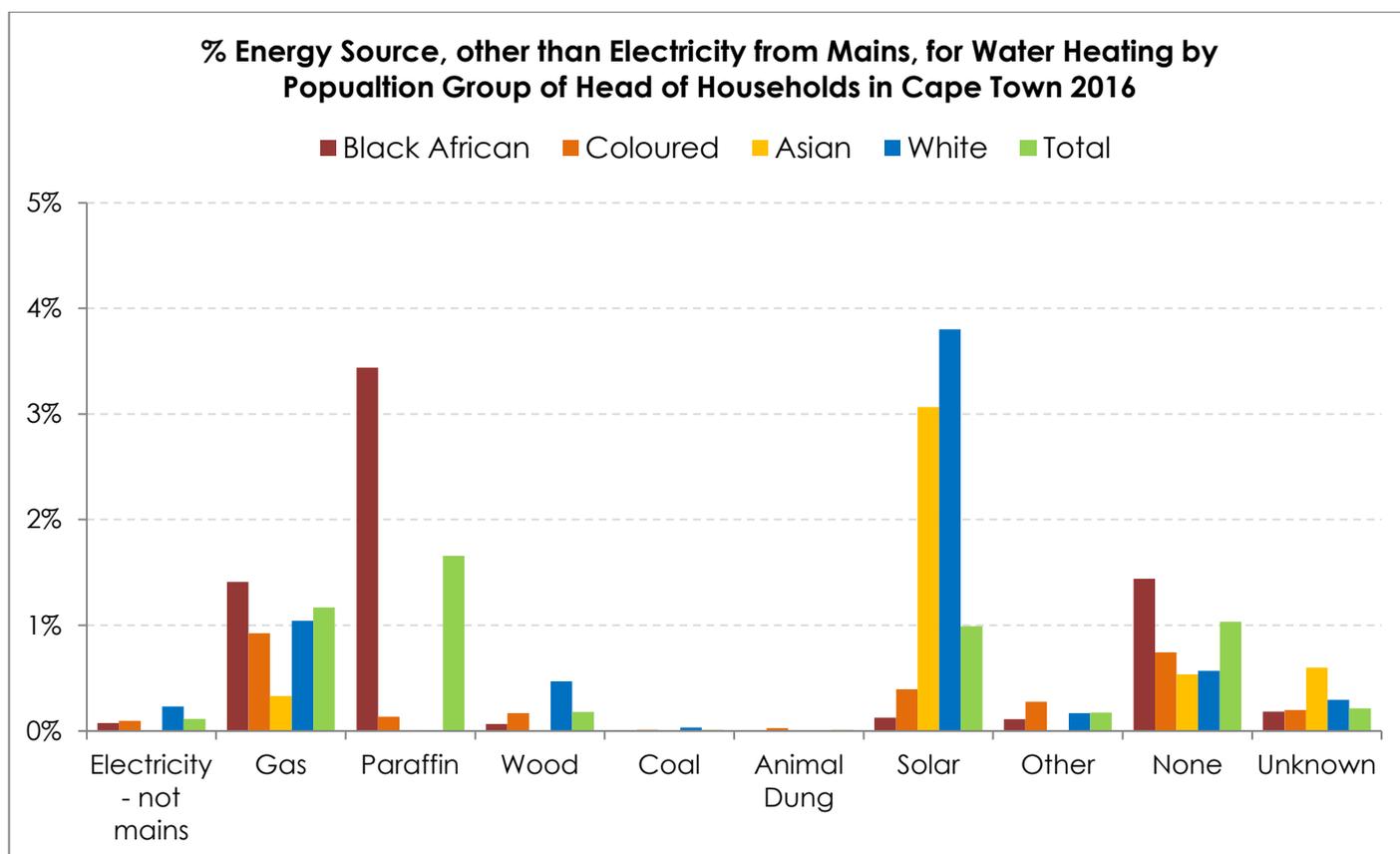


Other sources of energy used by households in Cape Town in 2016 to heat water were paraffin (1.7%), gas (1.2%) and solar (1.0%). For Black African headed households, 3.4% used paraffin and 1.4% used gas to heat water. Solar energy was used by 3.8% of White headed households and 3.1% of Asian headed households to heat water. 1% of households indicated that they did not heat water.

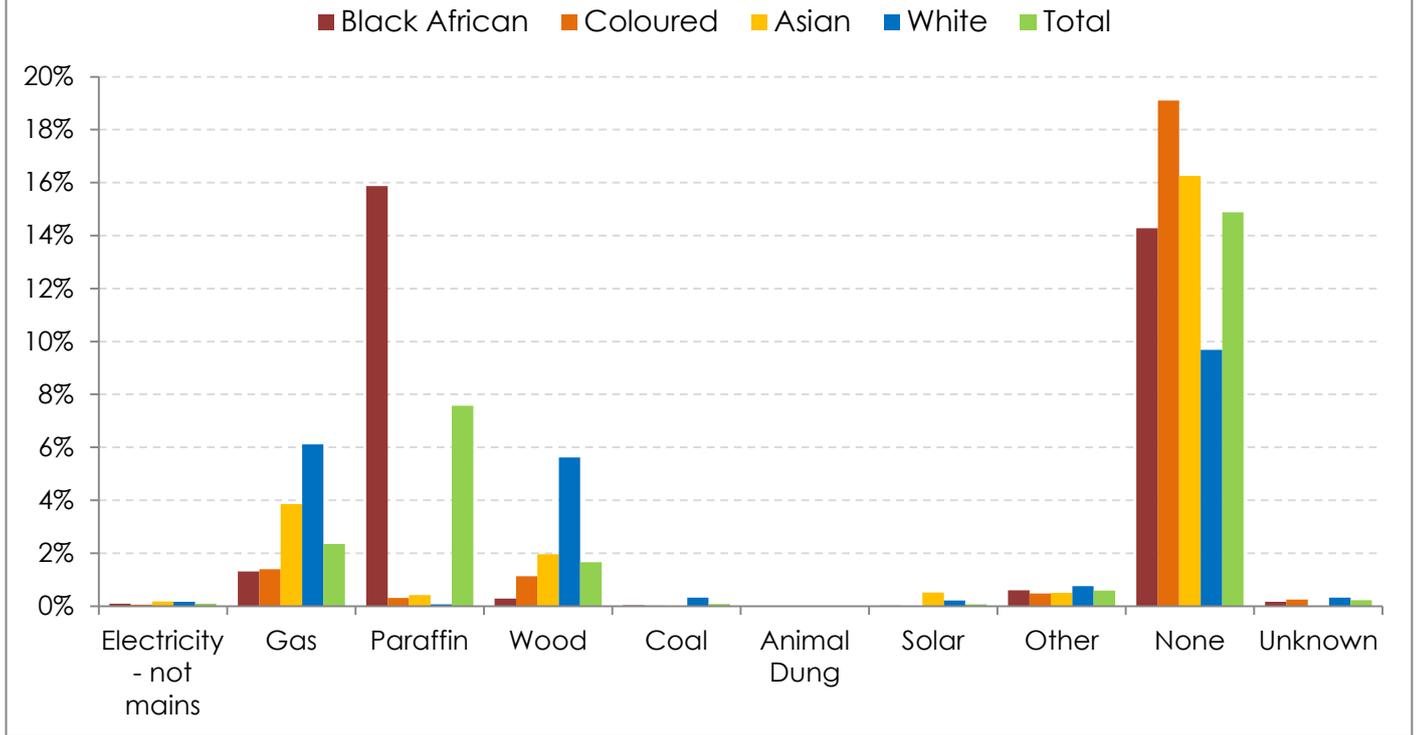
Paraffin (7.6%), gas (2.3%) and wood (1.7%) are other sources of energy used by households in Cape Town for space heating in 2016. For Black African headed households 15.9% used paraffin for space heating. Gas was used by 6.1% of White headed households, 3.9% of Asian headed households and 1.4% of Coloured headed households for space heating and wood was used by 5.6% of White headed households, 2.0% of Asian headed households and 1.1% of Coloured headed households in Cape Town in 2016.

In 2016, 14.9% of households in Cape Town indicated that they did not use any energy source for space heating, ranging from 19.1% for Coloured headed households to 9.7% for White headed households. 16.3% of Asian headed households and 14.3% of Black African headed households used no energy source for space heating.

See Appendix I for details on the number and percentage of the energy use by households for water heating and space heating by population group of the head of household.



% Energy Source, other than Electricity from Mains, for Space Heating by Population Group of Head of Household in Cape Town 2016



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For more Census and Community Survey information visit DIRC (Development Information Resource Centre): Statistics and indicators: Statistics: Census information
<http://cityweb.capetown.gov.za/en/cdir/CensusInfoLand.aspx>

Appendices

Appendix A – Number of People per Household by Population Group of Head of Household

Cape Town Household Size for Black African Headed Households	1996		2001		2011		2016	
	Number of Households	%						
1 person	37 199	22.1%	56 001	22.3%	131 231	29.5%	156 691	26.4%
2 people	32 179	19.2%	49 627	19.8%	88 887	20.0%	125 170	21.1%
3 people	27 360	16.3%	42 067	16.8%	72 512	16.3%	107 868	18.2%
4 people	23 547	14.0%	35 243	14.0%	59 729	13.4%	89 195	15.0%
5 people	16 939	10.1%	25 954	10.3%	40 812	9.2%	55 114	9.3%
6 people	11 785	7.0%	17 238	6.9%	24 335	5.5%	29 186	4.9%
7 people	7 499	4.5%	10 471	4.2%	12 299	2.8%	15 003	2.5%
8 people	4 705	2.8%	6 215	2.5%	6 621	1.5%	7 300	1.2%
9 people	3 905	2.3%	3 584	1.4%	3 681	0.8%	3 829	0.6%
Over 9 people	2 882	1.7%	4 700	1.9%	4 674	1.1%	4 432	0.7%
Total	168 001	100.0%	251 101	100.0%	444 781	100.0%	593 787	100.0%

Cape Town Household Size for Coloured Headed Households	1996		2001		2011		2016	
	Number of Households	%						
1 person	17 045	6.6%	21 993	7.1%	32 943	9.2%	45 418	11.4%
2 people	31 970	12.3%	39 026	12.6%	54 874	15.3%	72 181	18.1%
3 people	42 431	16.3%	50 657	16.3%	62 409	17.4%	77 717	19.5%
4 people	55 814	21.5%	68 918	22.2%	77 796	21.7%	83 508	20.9%
5 people	45 605	17.5%	53 846	17.3%	56 103	15.6%	55 239	13.8%
6 people	28 694	11.0%	32 820	10.6%	33 722	9.4%	29 317	7.3%
7 people	16 431	6.3%	18 654	6.0%	17 256	4.8%	16 376	4.1%
8 people	9 463	3.6%	10 328	3.3%	10 034	2.8%	8 793	2.2%
9 people	7 725	3.0%	5 989	1.9%	5 737	1.6%	4 825	1.2%
Over 9 people	4 810	1.8%	8 400	2.7%	7 756	2.2%	5 941	1.5%
Total	259 988	100.0%	310 631	100.0%	358 630	100.0%	399 315	100.0%

Cape Town Household Size for Asian Headed Households	1996		2001		2011		2016	
	Number of Households	%						
1 person	754	8.6%	959	9.5%	2 412	16.9%	3 149	24.1%
2 people	1 167	13.3%	1 463	14.5%	3 081	21.6%	3 224	24.7%
3 people	1 351	15.4%	1 704	16.9%	2 514	17.6%	2 206	16.9%
4 people	1 931	22.1%	2 260	22.5%	2 824	19.8%	2 111	16.2%
5 people	1 540	17.6%	1 716	17.1%	1 782	12.5%	1 003	7.7%
6 people	992	11.3%	1 022	10.2%	932	6.5%	808	6.2%
7 people	537	6.1%	462	4.6%	391	2.7%	386	3.0%
8 people	222	2.5%	218	2.2%	170	1.2%	60	0.5%
9 people	182	2.1%	131	1.3%	72	0.5%	92	0.7%
Over 9 people	68	0.8%	123	1.2%	89	0.6%	17	0.1%
Total	8 743	100.0%	10 057	100.0%	14 267	100.0%	13 056	100.0%

Cape Town Household Size for White Headed Households	1996		2001		2011		2016	
	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%
1 person	45 978	23.6%	51 178	24.9%	64 196	27.6%	76 177	29.4%
2 people	60 776	31.2%	66 384	32.3%	81 549	35.0%	98 791	38.2%
3 people	33 117	17.0%	34 936	17.0%	36 759	15.8%	37 833	14.6%
4 people	34 059	17.5%	34 319	16.7%	33 605	14.4%	31 635	12.2%
5 people	14 186	7.3%	12 830	6.2%	11 351	4.9%	10 662	4.1%
6 people	4 610	2.4%	4 030	2.0%	3 653	1.6%	2 076	0.8%
7 people	1 470	0.8%	1 208	0.6%	1 038	0.4%	902	0.3%
8 people	507	0.3%	424	0.2%	382	0.2%	353	0.1%
9 people	255	0.1%	151	0.1%	133	0.1%	199	0.1%
Over 9 people	57	0.0%	147	0.1%	161	0.1%	62	0.0%
Total	195 014	100.0%	205 606	100.00%	232 827	100.0%	258 691	100.0%

Appendix B – Dwelling Type by Population Group of Head of Household

Cape Town Dwelling Type for Black African Headed Households	1996		2001		2011		2016	
	Number of Households	%						
Formal dwelling	55 228	32.9%	109 376	43.6%	250 762	56.4%	384 460	64.7%
Informal dwelling in backyard	12 299	7.3%	20 848	8.3%	54 500	12.3%	66 492	11.2%
Informal dwelling NOT in backyard	96 642	57.5%	104 057	41.4%	134 914	30.3%	138 311	23.3%
Traditional dwelling	328	0.2%	6 236	2.5%	1 365	0.3%	1 618	0.3%
Other	574	0.3%	1 282	0.5%	3 242	0.7%	2 758	0.5%
Unknown	2 933	1.7%	9 272	3.7%			149	0.0%
Total	168 004	100.0%	251 071	100.0%	444 783	100.0%	593 787	100.0%

Cape Town Dwelling Type for Coloured Headed Households	1996		2001		2011		2016	
	Number of Households	%						
Formal dwelling	241 401	92.9%	283 049	91.2%	327 383	91.3%	377 904	94.6%
Informal dwelling in backyard	9 057	3.5%	11 509	3.7%	18 082	5.0%	10 999	2.8%
Informal dwelling NOT in backyard	6 114	2.4%	5 574	1.8%	7 531	2.1%	6 819	1.7%
Traditional dwelling	1 457	0.6%	6 527	2.1%	1 424	0.4%	614	0.2%
Other	528	0.2%	596	0.2%	4 210	1.2%	2 979	0.7%
Unknown	1 427	0.5%	3 262	1.1%			0	0.0%
Total	259 984	100.0%	310 517	100.0%	358 630	100.0%	399 315	100.0%

Cape Town Dwelling Type for Asian Headed Households	1996		2001		2011		2016	
	Number of Households	%						
Formal dwelling	8 576	98.1%	9 691	96.1%	13 852	97.1%	12 825	98.2%
Informal dwelling in backyard	59	0.7%	51	0.5%	150	1.1%	23	0.2%
Informal dwelling NOT in backyard	38	0.4%	36	0.4%	141	1.0%	88	0.7%
Traditional dwelling	31	0.4%	156	1.5%	34	0.2%	23	0.2%
Other	9	0.1%	12	0.1%	89	0.6%	97	0.7%
Unknown	27	0.3%	143	1.4%			0	0.0%
Total	8 740	100.0%	10 089	100.0%	14 266	100.0%	13 056	100.0%

Cape Town Dwelling Type for White Headed Households	1996		2001		2011		2016	
	Number of Households	%						
Formal dwelling	192 726	98.8%	197 685	96.1%	230 575	99.0%	257 308	99.5%
Informal dwelling in backyard	76	0.0%	339	0.2%	337	0.1%	120	0.0%
Informal dwelling NOT in backyard	82	0.0%	490	0.2%	387	0.2%	69	0.0%
Traditional dwelling	963	0.5%	1 876	0.9%	889	0.4%	146	0.1%
Other	332	0.2%	360	0.2%	639	0.3%	994	0.4%
Unknown	826	0.4%	4 962	2.4%			54	0.0%
Total	195 005	100.0%	205 712	100.0%	232 827	100.0%	258 691	100.0%

Appendix C – Tenure Status by Population Group of Head of Household

Cape Town Tenure Status ²⁰ for Black African Headed Households	2001		2011		2016	
	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%
Owned and fully paid off	71 464	28.5%	154 665	34.8%	326 776	55.0%
Owned but not yet paid off	30 379	12.1%	34 344	7.7%	41 265	6.9%
Rented	49 434	19.7%	121 940	27.4%	104 057	17.5%
Occupied rent-free	90 523	36.1%	114 245	25.7%	83 783	14.1%
Other			19 586	4.4%	33 364	5.6%
Unknown	9 272	3.7%			4 543	0.8%
Total	251 072	100.0%	444 780	100.0%	593 787	100.0%

Cape Town Tenure Status ²⁰ for Coloured Headed Households	2001		2011		2016	
	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%
Owned and fully paid off	89 398	28.8%	118 932	33.2%	195 399	48.9%
Owned but not yet paid off	113 307	36.5%	102 890	28.7%	96 473	24.2%
Rented	87 078	28.0%	108 375	30.2%	70 561	17.7%
Occupied rent-free	17 473	5.6%	20 074	5.6%	22 294	5.6%
Other			8 358	2.3%	10 288	2.6%
Unknown	3 262	1.1%			4 299	1.1%
Total	310 518	100.0%	358 629	100.0%	399 315	100.0%

Cape Town Tenure Status ²⁰ for Asian Headed Households	2001		2011		2016	
	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%
Owned and fully paid off	2 831	28.1%	3 717	26.1%	4 550	34.9%
Owned but not yet paid off	4 006	39.7%	4 649	32.6%	3 365	25.8%
Rented	2 909	28.8%	5 280	37.0%	4 474	34.3%
Occupied rent-free	199	2.0%	407	2.9%	446	3.4%
Other			213	1.5%	116	0.9%
Unknown	143	1.4%			105	0.8%
Total	10 088	100.0%	14 266	100.0%	13 056	100.0%

²⁰ Tenure status information for 1996 is not available.

Cape Town Tenure Status ²¹ for White Headed Households	2001		2011		2016	
	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%
Owned and fully paid off	71 681	34.8%	74 636	32.1%	137 002	53.0%
Owned but not yet paid off	77 866	37.9%	78 435	33.7%	63 853	24.7%
Rented	47 828	23.2%	73 309	31.5%	50 651	19.6%
Occupied rent-free	3 375	1.6%	3 702	1.6%	3 035	1.2%
Other			2744	1.2%	2 171	0.8%
Unknown	4962	2.4%			1 978	0.8%
Total	205 712	100.0%	232 826	100.0%	258 691	100.0%

Appendix D – Access to Piped Water by Population Group of Head of Household

Cape Town Access to Piped Water for Black African Headed Households	1996		2001		2011		2016	
	Number of Households	%						
Piped water inside dwelling	57 388	34.2%	72 577	28.9%	215 385	48.4%	321 049	54.1%
Piped water inside yard but not in dwelling	51 985	30.9%	83 732	33.3%	105 816	23.8%	127 006	21.4%
Piped water outside yard	48 476	28.9%	87 684	34.9%	120 089	27.0%	144 714	24.4%
No access to piped water	9 463	5.6%	7 108	2.8%	3 492	0.8%	1 018	0.2%
Unknown	689	0.4%						
Total	168 001	100.0%	251 101	100.0%	444 782	100.0%	593 788	100.0%

Cape Town Access to Piped Water for Coloured Headed Households	1996		2001		2011		2016	
	Number of Households	%						
Piped water inside dwelling	237 194	91.2%	262 565	84.5%	327 488	91.3%	380 772	95.4%
Piped water inside yard but not in dwelling	15 267	5.9%	28 833	9.3%	20 984	5.9%	13 622	3.4%
Piped water outside yard	4 877	1.9%	16 894	5.4%	7 094	2.0%	4 103	1.0%
No access to piped water	1 891	0.7%	2 339	0.8%	3 064	0.9%	817	0.2%
Unknown	759	0.3%						
Total	259 988	100.0%	310 631	100.0%	358 630	100.0%	399 315	100.0%

Cape Town Access to Piped Water for Asian Headed Households	1996		2001		2011		2016	
	Number of Households	%						
Piped water inside dwelling	8 580	98.1%	9 273	92.2%	13 825	96.9%	12 859	98.5%
Piped water inside yard but not in dwelling	103	1.2%	310	3.1%	244	1.7%	100	0.8%
Piped water outside yard	28	0.3%	438	4.4%	162	1.1%	97	0.7%
No access to piped water	11	0.1%	36	0.4%	35	0.2%	0	0.0%
Unknown	21	0.2%						
Total	8 743	100.0%	10 057	100.0%	14 266	100.0%	13 057	100.0%

²¹ Tenure status information for 1996 is not available.

Cape Town Access to Piped Water for White Headed Households	1996		2001		2011		2016	
	Number of Households	%						
Piped water inside dwelling	193 317	99.1%	194 445	94.6%	230 677	99.1%	254 960	98.6%
Piped water inside yard but not in dwelling	565	0.3%	4 445	2.2%	1 086	0.5%	2 452	0.9%
Piped water outside yard	102	0.1%	6 307	3.1%	562	0.2%	142	0.1%
No access to piped water	647	0.3%	409	0.2%	501	0.2%	1 138	0.4%
Unknown	383	0.2%						
Total	195 014	100.0%	205 606	100.0%	232 826	100.0%	258 691	100.0%

Appendix E – Distance to Piped Water outside the Yard by Population Group of Head of Household

Cape Town Distance to Piped Water Outside Yard ²² for Black African Headed Households	2001		2011		2016	
	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%
Less than 200m from dwelling	44 979	51.3%	93 311	77.7%	115 359	79.7%
200m or more from dwelling	42 705	48.7%	26 777	22.3%	19 366	13.4%
Unknown distance					9 989	6.9%
Total	87 684	100.0%	120 088	100.0%	144 714	100.0%

Cape Town Distance to Piped Water Outside Yard ²² for Coloured Headed Households	2001		2011		2016	
	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%
Less than 200m from dwelling	5 786	34.2%	5 499	77.5%	3 330	81.2%
200m or more from dwelling	11 108	65.8%	1 595	22.5%	457	11.1%
Unknown distance					316	7.7%
Total	16 894	100.0%	7 094	100.0%	4 103	100.0%

Cape Town Distance to Piped Water Outside Yard ²² for Asian Headed Households	2001		2011		2016	
	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%
Less than 200m from dwelling	90	20.5%	118	72.8%	97	100.0%
200m or more from dwelling	348	79.5%	44	27.2%	0	0.0%
Unknown distance					0	0.0%
Total	438	100.0%	162	100.0%	97	100.0%

Cape Town Distance to Piped Water Outside Yard ²² for White Headed Households	2001		2011		2016	
	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%
Less than 200m from dwelling	1 652	26.2%	259	46.1%	74	52.1%
200m or more from dwelling	4 655	73.8%	303	53.9%	38	26.8%
Unknown distance					30	21.1%
Total	6 307	100.0%	562	100.0%	142	100.0%

²² Distance to piped water outside yard for 1996 is not available.

Appendix F – Access to Toilet Facility by Population Group of Head of Household

Cape Town Access to Toilet Facility for Black African Headed Households	2001		2011		2016	
	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%
Flush toilet connected to sewerage system	163 239	65.0%	347 953	78.2%	496 141	83.6%
Flush toilet not connected to a sewerage system	6 212	2.5%	14 325	3.2%	13 184	2.2%
Chemical toilet	946	0.4%	11 309	2.5%	19 073	3.2%
Pit toilet with ventilation	902	0.4%	1 581	0.4%	258	0.0%
Pit toilet without ventilation	3 186	1.3%	1 286	0.3%	1 064	0.2%
Bucket toilet	29 867	11.9%	39 800	8.9%	52 003	8.8%
Other toilet facility			6 626	1.5%	2 272	0.4%
No toilet facility	46 749	18.6%	21 900	4.9%	9 793	1.6%
Total	251 101	100.0%	444 780	100.0%	593 787	100.0%

Cape Town Access to Toilet Facility for Coloured Headed Households	2001		2011		2016	
	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%
Flush toilet connected to sewerage system	290 868	93.6%	334 273	93.2%	387 963	97.2%
Flush toilet not connected to a sewerage system	5 125	1.6%	3 924	1.1%	4 951	1.2%
Chemical toilet	657	0.2%	881	0.2%	363	0.1%
Pit toilet with ventilation	916	0.3%	600	0.2%	66	0.0%
Pit toilet without ventilation	1 131	0.4%	447	0.1%	26	0.0%
Bucket toilet	4 060	1.3%	8 297	2.3%	4 448	1.1%
Other toilet facility			3 680	1.0%	768	0.2%
No toilet facility	7 874	2.5%	6 528	1.8%	729	0.2%
Total	310 631	100.0%	358 630	100.0%	399 315	100.0%

Cape Town Access to Toilet Facility for Asian Headed Households	2001		2011		2016	
	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%
Flush toilet connected to sewerage system	9 727	96.7%	13 939	97.7%	12 919	98.9%
Flush toilet not connected to a sewerage system	128	1.3%	118	0.8%	112	0.9%
Chemical toilet	9	0.1%	26	0.2%	0	0.0%
Pit toilet with ventilation	31	0.3%	13	0.1%	0	0.0%
Pit toilet without ventilation	24	0.2%	9	0.1%	0	0.0%
Bucket toilet	42	0.4%	63	0.4%	26	0.2%
Other toilet facility			37	0.3%	0	0.0%
No toilet facility	95	0.9%	63	0.4%	0	0.0%
Total	10 056	100.0%	14 268	100.0%	13 056	100.0%

Cape Town Access to Toilet Facility for White Headed Households	2001		2011		2016	
	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%
Flush toilet connected to sewerage system	199 666	97.1%	229 302	98.5%	254 604	98.4%
Flush toilet not connected to a sewerage system	3 802	1.8%	2 595	1.1%	3 801	1.5%
Chemical toilet	130	0.1%	79	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pit toilet with ventilation	234	0.1%	96	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pit toilet without ventilation	230	0.1%	43	0.0%	24	0.0%
Bucket toilet	236	0.1%	119	0.1%	90	0.0%
Other toilet facility			221	0.1%	65	0.0%
No toilet facility	1 308	0.6%	370	0.2%	107	0.0%
Total	205 606	100.0%	232 825	100.0%	258 691	100.0%

Appendix G – Refuse Disposal Method by Population Group of Head of Household

Cape Town Refuse Disposal Method for Black African Headed Households	1996		2001		2011		2016	
	Number of Households	%						
Removed by local authority/ private company at least weekly	111 994	66.7%	218 824	87.1%	393 751	88.5%	469 237	79.0%
Removed by local authority/ private company less than weekly	16 745	10.0%	6 097	2.4%	5 248	1.2%	19 677	3.3%
Communal refuse dump	7 003	4.2%	7 559	3.0%	25 631	5.8%	13 169	2.2%
Communal container/ central collection point							74 084	12.5%
Own refuse dump	16 563	9.9%	9 548	3.8%	12 506	2.8%	4 125	0.7%
No rubbish disposal	11 628	6.9%	9 073	3.6%	6 145	1.4%	8 074	1.4%
Other	93	0.1%			1 499	0.3%	5 422	0.9%
Unknown	3 975	2.4%						
Total	168 001	100.0%	251 101	100.0%	444 780	100.0%	593 787	100.0%

Cape Town Refuse Disposal Method for Coloured Headed Households	1996		2001		2011		2016	
	Number of Households	%						
Removed by local authority/ private company at least weekly	246 460	94.8%	301 874	97.2%	352 156	98.2%	383 698	96.1%
Removed by local authority/ private company less than weekly	3 005	1.2%	1 743	0.6%	895	0.2%	8 902	2.2%
Communal refuse dump	2 356	0.9%	1 666	0.5%	2 656	0.7%	2 048	0.5%
Communal container/ central collection point							3 388	0.8%
Own refuse dump	3 767	1.4%	4 101	1.3%	1 455	0.4%	587	0.1%
No rubbish disposal	1 472	0.6%	1 248	0.4%	825	0.2%	204	0.1%
Other	222	0.1%			642	0.2%	488	0.1%
Unknown	2 706	1.0%						
Total	259 988	100.0%	310 632	100.0%	358 629	100.0%	399 315	100.0%

Cape Town Refuse Disposal Method for Asian Headed Households	1996		2001		2011		2016	
	Number of Households	%						
Removed by local authority/ private company at least weekly	8 583	98.2%	9 895	98.4%	14 034	98.4%	12 400	95.0%
Removed by local authority/ private company less than weekly	29	0.3%	84	0.8%	46	0.3%	419	3.2%
Communal refuse dump	29	0.3%	36	0.4%	111	0.8%	176	1.3%
Communal container/ central collection point							25	0.2%
Own refuse dump	15	0.2%	33	0.3%	21	0.1%	0	0.0%
No rubbish disposal	12	0.1%	9	0.1%	26	0.2%	18	0.1%
Other	1	0.0%			29	0.2%	18	0.1%
Unknown	74	0.8%						
Total	8 743	100.0%	10 057	100.0%	14 267	100.0%	13 056	100.0%

Cape Town Refuse Disposal Method for White Headed Households	1996		2001		2011		2016	
	Number of Households	%						
Removed by local authority/ private company at least weekly	191 845	98.4%	201 678	98.1%	229 829	98.7%	244 896	94.7%
Removed by local authority/ private company less than weekly	612	0.3%	1 574	0.8%	924	0.4%	9 628	3.7%
Communal refuse dump	456	0.2%	467	0.2%	1 053	0.5%	1 042	0.4%
Communal container/ central collection point							1 328	0.5%
Own refuse dump	872	0.4%	1 465	0.7%	531	0.2%	679	0.3%
No rubbish disposal	251	0.1%	421	0.2%	181	0.1%	39	0.0%
Other	38	0.0%			308	0.1%	1 078	0.4%
Unknown	940	0.5%						
Total	195 014	100.0%	205 605	100.0%	232 826	100.0%	258 691	100.0%

Appendix H – Energy Source for Lighting by Population Group of Head of Household

Cape Town Energy Source for Lighting for Black African Headed Households	1996		2001		2011		2016	
	Number of Households	%						
Electricity	95 771	57.0%	174 131	69.3%	388 533	87.4%	567 026	95.5%
Gas	968	0.6%	1 251	0.5%	1 461	0.3%	903	0.2%
Paraffin	62 093	37.0%	65 018	25.9%	40 004	9.0%	17 554	3.0%
Candles	8 374	5.0%	10 190	4.1%	12 854	2.9%	4 851	0.8%
Solar			232	0.1%	777	0.2%	166	0.0%
Other	7	0.0%	280	0.1%			435	0.1%
None					1 151	0.3%	1 143	0.2%
Unknown	788	0.5%					1 710	0.3%
Total	168 001	100.0%	251 102	100.0%	444 780	100.0%	593 787	100.0%

Cape Town Energy Source for Lighting for Coloured Headed Households	1996		2001		2011		2016	
	Number of Households	%						
Electricity	248 250	95.5%	301 735	97.1%	352 386	98.3%	394 220	98.7%
Gas	559	0.2%	770	0.2%	756	0.2%	690	0.2%
Paraffin	3 078	1.2%	1 929	0.6%	822	0.2%	387	0.1%
Candles	6 901	2.7%	5 797	1.9%	3 087	0.9%	1 592	0.4%
Solar			202	0.1%	670	0.2%	105	0.0%
Other	9	0.0%	197	0.1%			555	0.1%
None					908	0.3%	669	0.2%
Unknown	1 191	0.5%					1 096	0.3%
Total	259 988	100.0%	310 630	100.0%	358 629	100.0%	399 315	100.0%

Cape Town Energy Source for Lighting for Asian Headed Households	1996		2001		2011		2016	
	Number of Households	%						
Electricity	8 658	99.0%	9 953	99.0%	14 117	98.9%	12 915	98.9%
Gas	7	0.1%	56	0.6%	35	0.2%	56	0.4%
Paraffin	19	0.2%	12	0.1%	31	0.2%	0	0.0%
Candles	25	0.3%	27	0.3%	39	0.3%	0	0.0%
Solar			6	0.1%	27	0.2%	0	0.0%
Other	0	0.0%	3	0.0%			0	0.0%
None					18	0.1%	29	0.2%
Unknown	34	0.4%					57	0.4%
Total	8 743	100.0%	10 057	100.0%	14 267	100.0%	13 056	100.0%

Cape Town Energy Source for Lighting for White Headed Households	1996		2001		2011		2016	
	Number of Households	%						
Electricity	194 077	99.5%	204 459	99.4%	231 527	99.4%	256 633	99.2%
Gas	39	0.0%	674	0.3%	419	0.2%	497	0.2%
Paraffin	49	0.0%	56	0.0%	106	0.0%	0	0.0%
Candles	82	0.0%	208	0.1%	128	0.1%	79	0.0%
Solar			136	0.1%	374	0.2%	609	0.2%
Other	5	0.0%	74	0.0%			117	0.0%
None					273	0.1%	91	0.0%
Unknown	762	0.4%					665	0.3%
Total	195 014	100.0%	205 607	100.0%	232 827	100.0%	258 691	100.0%

Appendix I – Energy Source for Cooking by Population Group of Head of Household

Cape Town Energy Source for Cooking for Black African Headed Households	1996		2001		2011		2016	
	Number of Households	%						
Electricity	57 316	34.1%	108 477	43.2%	372 652	83.8%	556 911	93.8%
Gas	10 406	6.2%	8 827	3.5%	28 199	6.3%	19 499	3.3%
Paraffin	98 714	58.8%	118 654	47.3%	39 619	8.9%	14 591	2.5%
Wood	713	0.4%	1 106	0.4%	824	0.2%	276	0.0%
Coal	29	0.0%	1 305	0.5%	254	0.1%	46	0.0%
Animal Dung	15	0.0%	2 036	0.8%	259	0.1%	23	0.0%
Solar			636	0.3%	639	0.1%	92	0.0%
Other	8	0.0%	736	0.3%	908	0.2%	363	0.1%
None					1 429	0.3%	1 709	0.3%
Unknown	798	0.5%	9 326	3.7%			276	0.0%
Total	168 001	100.0%	251 102	100.0%	444 783	100.0%	593 787	100.0%

Cape Town Energy Source for Cooking for Coloured Headed Households	1996		2001		2011		2016	
	Number of Households	%						
Electricity	243 770	93.8%	294 735	94.9%	335 350	93.5%	368 091	92.2%
Gas	8 488	3.3%	5 765	1.9%	17 875	5.0%	28 272	7.1%
Paraffin	4 185	1.6%	3 945	1.3%	1 094	0.3%	501	0.1%
Wood	1 489	0.6%	1 351	0.4%	1 618	0.5%	598	0.1%
Coal	68	0.0%	244	0.1%	146	0.0%	40	0.0%
Animal Dung	4	0.0%	244	0.1%	103	0.0%	50	0.0%
Solar			450	0.1%	495	0.1%	18	0.0%
Other	45	0.0%	355	0.1%	787	0.2%	549	0.1%
None					1 160	0.3%	1 086	0.3%
Unknown	1 938	0.7%	3 541	1.1%			110	0.0%
Total	259 988	100.0%	310 630	100.0%	358 628	100.0%	399 315	100.0%

Cape Town Energy Source for Cooking for Asian Headed Households	1996		2001		2011		2016	
	Number of Households	%						
Electricity	8 335	95.3%	9 438	93.8%	11 621	81.4%	10 762	82.4%
Gas	330	3.8%	391	3.9%	2 446	17.1%	2 275	17.4%
Paraffin	32	0.4%	29	0.3%	36	0.3%	0	0.0%
Wood	10	0.1%	20	0.2%	32	0.2%	0	0.0%
Coal	0	0.0%	9	0.1%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
Animal Dung	0	0.0%	13	0.1%	6	0.0%	0	0.0%
Solar			17	0.2%	24	0.2%	0	0.0%
Other	0	0.0%	3	0.0%	81	0.6%	0	0.0%
None					21	0.1%	19	0.1%
Unknown	36	0.4%	136	1.4%			0	0.0%
Total	8 743	100.0%	10 057	100.0%	14 268	100.0%	13 056	100.0%

Cape Town Energy Source for Cooking for White Headed Households	1996		2001		2011		2016	
	Number of Households	%						
Electricity	191 900	98.4%	195 918	95.3%	200 418	86.1%	221 263	85.5%
Gas	2 362	1.2%	3 609	1.8%	30 085	12.9%	36 899	14.3%
Paraffin	61	0.0%	139	0.1%	169	0.1%	19	0.0%
Wood	39	0.0%	252	0.1%	268	0.1%	73	0.0%
Coal	15	0.0%	144	0.1%	50	0.0%	0	0.0%
Animal Dung	2	0.0%	157	0.1%	65	0.0%	0	0.0%
Solar			338	0.2%	265	0.1%	323	0.1%
Other	39	0.0%	142	0.1%	1 265	0.5%	19	0.0%
None					243	0.1%	0	0.0%
Unknown	597	0.3%	4 908	2.4%			94	0.0%
Total	195 014	100.0%	205 607	100.0%	232 828	100.0%	258 691	100.0%

Appendix J – Energy Source for Heating by Population Group of Head of Household

Cape Town Energy Source for Heating for Black African Headed Households	1996		2001		2011	
	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%
Electricity	41 873	24.9%	79 137	31.5%	172 979	38.9%
Gas	2 484	1.5%	3 130	1.2%	12 355	2.8%
Paraffin	107 775	64.2%	137 590	54.8%	155 871	35.0%
Wood	8 342	5.0%	9 571	3.8%	3 770	0.8%
Coal	422	0.3%	1 043	0.4%	898	0.2%
Animal Dung	14	0.0%	860	0.3%	286	0.1%
Solar			376	0.1%	927	0.2%
Other	119	0.1%	10 070	4.0%	26	0.0%
None					97 670	22.0%
Unknown	6 972	4.1%	9 326	3.7%		
Total	168 001	100.0%	251 102	100.0%	444 782	100.0%

Cape Town Energy Source for Heating for Coloured Headed Households	1996		2001		2011	
	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%
Electricity	235 095	90.4%	290 424	93.5%	295 389	82.4%
Gas	2 520	1.0%	1 867	0.6%	5 642	1.6%
Paraffin	3 410	1.3%	3 197	1.0%	2 189	0.6%
Wood	5 849	2.2%	4 670	1.5%	5 244	1.5%
Coal	163	0.1%	284	0.1%	306	0.1%
Animal Dung	9	0.0%	109	0.0%	218	0.1%
Solar			231	0.1%	830	0.2%
Other	222	0.1%	6 306	2.0%	20	0.0%
None					48 792	13.6%
Unknown	12 722	4.9%	3 541	1.1%		
Total	259 988	100.0%	310 630	100.0%	358 630	100.0%

Cape Town Energy Source for Heating for Asian Headed Households	1996		2001		2011	
	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%
Electricity	8 197	93.8%	9 535	94.8%	11 480	80.5%
Gas	106	1.2%	130	1.3%	747	5.2%
Paraffin	50	0.6%	27	0.3%	122	0.9%
Wood	46	0.5%	63	0.6%	233	1.6%
Coal	11	0.1%	14	0.1%	13	0.1%
Animal Dung	0	0.0%	9	0.1%	19	0.1%
Solar			9	0.1%	79	0.6%
Other	9	0.1%	133	1.3%	0	0.0%
None					1 573	11.0%
Unknown	323	3.7%	136	1.4%		
Total	8 743	100.0%	10 057	100.0%	14 266	100.0%

Cape Town Energy Source for Heating for White Headed Households	1996		2001		2011	
	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%
Electricity	185 670	95.2%	190 239	92.5%	180 607	77.6%
Gas	3 142	1.6%	4 119	2.0%	18 275	7.8%
Paraffin	450	0.2%	323	0.2%	515	0.2%
Wood	1 535	0.8%	2 819	1.4%	10 037	4.3%
Coal	695	0.4%	580	0.3%	497	0.2%
Animal Dung	5	0.0%	79	0.0%	133	0.1%
Solar			234	0.1%	2 051	0.9%
Other	163	0.1%	2 306	1.1%	39	0.0%
None					20 673	8.9%
Unknown	3 352	1.7%	4 908	2.4%		
Total	195 014	100.0%	205 607	100.0%	232 827	100.0%

Cape Town 2016 Energy Source for Water Heating	Black African Headed Households		Coloured Headed Households		Asian Headed Households		White headed Households		Total	
	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%
Electricity from mains	553 086	93.1%	387 467	97.0%	12 465	95.5%	241 595	93.4%	1 194 613	94.4%
Electricity - not mains	439	0.1%	383	0.1%	0	0.0%	597	0.2%	1 420	0.1%
Gas	8 366	1.4%	3 690	0.9%	43	0.3%	2 692	1.0%	14 791	1.2%
Paraffin	20 430	3.4%	531	0.1%	0	0.0%	19	0.0%	20 980	1.7%
Wood	391	0.1%	669	0.2%	0	0.0%	1 216	0.5%	2 275	0.2%
Coal	1	0.0%	38	0.0%	0	0.0%	81	0.0%	121	0.0%
Animal Dung	49	0.0%	103	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	152	0.0%
Solar	742	0.1%	1 570	0.4%	400	3.1%	9 832	3.8%	12 543	1.0%
Other	650	0.1%	1 101	0.3%	0	0.0%	431	0.2%	2 182	0.2%
None	8 557	1.4%	2 973	0.7%	70	0.5%	1 468	0.6%	13 068	1.0%
Unknown	1 076	0.2%	790	0.2%	78	0.6%	760	0.3%	2 704	0.2%
Total	593 787	100.0%	399 315	100.0%	13 056	100.0%	258 691	100.0%	1 264 849	100.0%

Cape Town 2016 Energy Source for Space Heating	Black African Headed Households		Coloured Headed Households		Asian Headed Households		White headed Households		Total	
	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%	Number of Households	%
Electricity from mains	399 875	67.3%	308 512	77.3%	9 964	76.3%	198 581	76.8%	916 932	72.5%
Electricity - not mains	550	0.1%	212	0.1%	23	0.2%	409	0.2%	1 194	0.1%
Gas	7 782	1.3%	5 543	1.4%	503	3.9%	15 794	6.1%	29 622	2.3%
Paraffin	94 261	15.9%	1 237	0.3%	54	0.4%	172	0.1%	95 724	7.6%
Wood	1 704	0.3%	4 522	1.1%	256	2.0%	14 533	5.6%	21 015	1.7%
Coal	156	0.0%	67	0.0%	0	0.0%	828	0.3%	1 051	0.1%
Animal Dung	0	0.0%	18	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	18	0.0%
Solar	124	0.0%	40	0.0%	68	0.5%	543	0.2%	775	0.1%
Other	3 563	0.6%	1 900	0.5%	66	0.5%	1 955	0.8%	7 484	0.6%
None	84 783	14.3%	76 256	19.1%	2 122	16.3%	25 042	9.7%	188 203	14.9%
Unknown	990	0.2%	1 007	0.3%	0	0.0%	834	0.3%	2 830	0.2%
Total	593 787	100.0%	399 315	100.0%	13 056	100.0%	258 691	100.0%	1 264 849	100.0%