CENSUS 2022

Provincial Profile: Gauteng

IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS

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Census 2022 Provincial Profile: Gauteng

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PREFACE

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

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

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Acronym	Term
CAPI	Computer-assisted Personal Interviews
CATI	Computer-assisted Telephone Interviews
CAWI	Computer-assisted Web Interviews
CEESD	Census End-to-End Systems Development
COGTA	Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
DCC	District Census Coordinator
EA	Enumeration Area
EXCO	Executive Council
FTSM	Facilities, Transport and Security Management
FOO	Field Operations Officer
FLOS	Field Logistics Management Tool
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HO	Head Office
IDP	Integrated Development Planning
IT	Information Technology
NATJOC	National Joint Operations Committee
NAC	National Advisory Committee
NATJOC	National Joint Operations Committee
NGOs	Non-governmental Organisations
PES	Post-enumeration Survey
PIQA	Provincial Integration and Quality Assurance
PMO	Project Management Office
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PROVJOCS	Provincial Joint Operations Committees
SCM	Supply Chain Management
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
PROVJOC	Provincial Joint Operations Committee

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Gauteng is the smallest province in the country by land area size, yet the largest by population size. The province has three metropolitan areas and two district municipalities, namely the City of Johannesburg, City of Tshwane, City of City of Ekurhuleni, Sedibeng and West Rand. The City of Johannesburg is among the largest cities in the world and is an economic hub for the country and the entire continent. Dynamics of the South African economy measured by Gross Domestic Product (GDP) indicate that Gauteng is and has remained the largest contributor since 2013 (from 1,3 trillion to 2,2 trillion rand in 2022),[1] with an economic growth rate above the national average (2,8% and 1,9% respectively). The province's GDP is largely driven by financial services (31%), manufacturing (17%) and trade (13%) industries. Pretoria, the administrative capital city of the country, is located in this province and is home to many embassies representing foreign missions in the country.

Fundamental linkages exist between the province's economic development, population and service delivery. This report highlights Gauteng's population size and its distribution, demographic and socio-economic characteristics. Trends and patterns of these indicators give insights on progress of development and service delivery gaps using census data.

1.2 How the count was done

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

In the Census 2022 planning phase, project goals and objectives were outlined and the strategic direction of conducting a digital census was defined to ensure all dependencies

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[1] Stats SA: Provincial gross domestic product: experimental estimates, 2013–2022.

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

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

- **How many are we?** Determining population size per locality/area, a critical indicator used for resource allocation, measurement of the extent of service delivery, decision making and budgeting, among others.

- **Who are we?** Census 2022 data provide the current picture in terms of population dynamics of the South African population including demographics and some socio-economic characteristics. The information on population characteristics such as age and sex composition, educational attainment and employment status is pertinent to planning and resource allocation.

- **Where do we live?** Census 2022 data provide insights on living conditions of South Africans in regarding the number of households and average household sizes, the type of dwelling structures (housing), access to water, availability of essential services and facilities, and access to Internet etc. This information is critical in understanding and addressing development challenges at all levels of geography and in all communities.

Central to answering the three questions is how the information was collected in Census 2022. This include how regional and international standards and guidelines in census undertaking including compliance with the United Nations *Principles and Recommendations of the Population Census* (a set of guidelines issued every 10 years to facilitate the implementation of censuses across countries) were implemented and adhered to. Other international standards include:

- Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics;[2]
- Handbook on Census management; and
- Handbook on Population and Housing Census Editing, among others.

Adhering to international standards allows not only for international and regional comparisons, it is also a measure of national capabilities to implement them. If particular circumstances within a country require a departure from international standards, every effort should be made to explain these departures in the census publications and to indicate how the national presentation can be adapted to the international standards.[3]

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

1. Face-to-face interviews – Computer-assisted Personal Interview (CAPI);
2. Telephonic interviews – Computer-assisted Telephone Interview (CATI); and

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[2] Adopted by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in its resolution 2013/21 of 24 July 2013 and endorsed by the General Assembly of the United Nations in its resolution 68/261 of 29 January 2014, available at: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/dnss/gp/fundprinciples.aspx
[3] United Nations Handbook on the Management of Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 2

3. Online – Computer-assisted Web Interview (CAWI).

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

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

1.2.1 Census 2022 project planning and implementation committees

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

Technical Committee

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

National Advisory Committee

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

Project steering Committee

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

Rapid Response Committee

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

1.2.2 Census management and operational structures

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

Project Management Office

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

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

Field Logistics and Specifications Development

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

Census Geography Frame Update

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

Facilities, Transport and Security Management

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

Information and Communication Technology

Census 2022 was digital and central to this was applications and systems that required an Information and Communication Technology (ICT) environment that was agile and adaptive to cater for an increased network load. The ICT workstream was responsible for the development, implementation and maintenance of an efficiently and effectively integrated ICT infrastructure and architecture to enable the organisation to conduct a successful digital Census 2022. The workstream was also responsible for the configuration of tablets for the project and procurement of servers. In addition, the ICT team provided ICT infrastructure for virtual training and support during the national, provincial and district training, as well as during data collection.

Census End to End Systems development

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

- o Development, implementation and maintenance of quality approved systems to enable Stats SA to conduct a successful digital Census 2022;

o Testing the efficacy of the deployed end-to-end census systems, integration of census systems and automation of all identified census processes;

o Delivering real time reporting to enable project stakeholders to make informed decisions; and

o Providing continuous technical support during all levels of training and during data collection.

Census Inputs & Outputs

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

o Coordinating the development of data editing and imputation specifications/rules;

o Conducting data editing in collaboration with the Census Inputs & Outputs workstream and subject matter specialists; and

o Coordination of census data assessment and evaluation in collaboration with subject matter specialists.

Data Operations

The workstream was responsible for:

o Planning and implementation of training and enumeration approaches;

o Preparation for and the implementation of data integration from the three data collection modes of CAPI, CAWI, and CATI;

o Development of data editing programmes; and

o Conducting of data editing in collaboration with the Census Inputs & Outputs workstream and subject matter specialists.

Project Governance

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

organisation to think differently about the plans, timelines and methodologies and above all, project governance.

Corporate Services

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

Publicity, Community Mobilisation and Advocacy (PCMA)

With Census 2022 being the first digital census to be conducted in the country a more elaborate communication strategy was required. This entailed the extensive use of technology to reach out to various audiences and adopting new media, such as social media, online and mobile communication. The workstream was responsible for:

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

Secretariat

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

Provincial Integration and Quality Assurance

This workstream was created to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of Census 2022 operations by coordinating and integrating Census 2022 project operational plans and activities across provinces, to ensure quality outputs, particularly at the field level. Among others, the workstream sought to facilitate the finalisation and approval of the Census 2022

project structures at provincial and district levels in support of integration of operational activities across provinces, districts and head office. It ensured that resources needed for Census 2022 were distributed in accordance with the workload for each province and district offices. The workstream also managed monitoring, quality assurance and oversight of Census 2022 activities in the provinces and facilitated a coherent and consistent approach for timeous communication and implementation of project decisions across provinces.

1.2.3 High-level Census 2022 process flow

The Census 2022 high level-process flow describes the different project stages and linked timeframes from the beginning to the end of the project.

Figure 1.1: The census 2022 high-level process flow
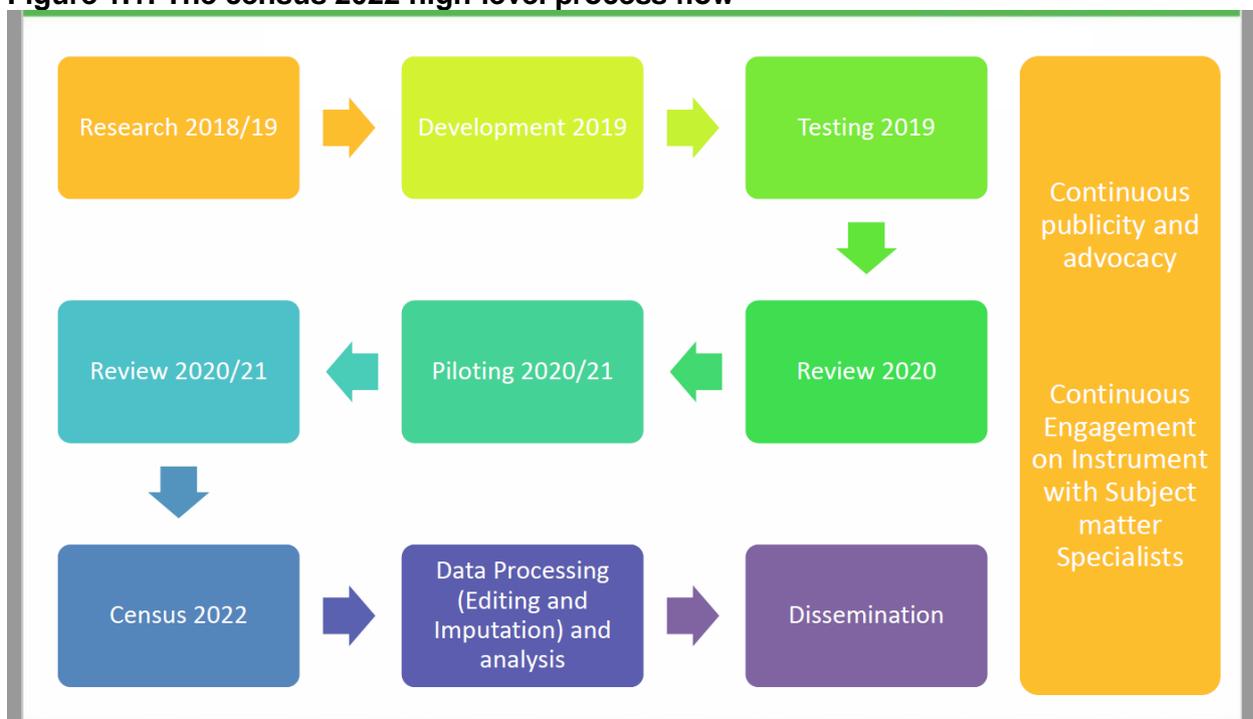
Planning for Census 2022 commenced with research on the use of multi-mode data collection approaches, followed by development of census content, methods and systems, all which were subjected to testing their practicality, relevancy and user friendliness. All key phases were planned and fully tested, with revisions made to ensure successful implementation during the main census.

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

1.3 Exclusions

1.3.1 Variables and themes not in public domain

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

Income

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

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

Labour

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

Demography themes

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

Mortality

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

Fertility

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

Migration

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

- The province of previous residence variable is a derived variable and has not been part of the analysis in this report.

1.3.2 Households

- The number and proportions profiled in this report exclude unconventional households (i.e. households in dwelling units that are attached to collective living quarters).

- Agricultural households have been excluded in this report and they are to be profiled in separate reports.

1.3.3 Homeless and institution-based populations

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

CHAPTER 2: POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

2.1   Introduction

This section of the report provides findings on the demographic profile of the population using Census 1996–2022. These characteristics are distributed at provincial, district municipality and local municipality levels. The demographics reported in this section include population size and population density, age and sex structure of the population and nuptiality patterns and trends in the province.

2.2   Population distribution

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

Province	Census 1996	Census 2001	Annual growth rate (1996–2001)	Census 2011	Annual growth rate (2001–2011)	Census 2022	Annual growth rate (2011–2022)
Western Cape	3 956 875	4 524 335	2,7	5 822 734	2,5	7 433 020	2,4
Eastern Cape	6 147 244	6 278 651	0,4	6 562 053	0,4	7 230 204	0,9
Northern Cape	1 011 864	991 919	-0,4	1 145 861	1,4	1 355 945	1,6
Free State	2 633 504	2 706 775	0,5	2 745 590	0,1	2 964 412	0,7
KwaZulu-Natal	8 572 302	9 584 129	2,2	10 267 300	0,7	12 423 907	1,9
North West	2 726 828	2 984 098	1,8	3 509 953	1,6	3 804 548	0,8
Gauteng	**7 834 620**	**9 388 854**	**3,6**	**12 272 263**	**2,7**	**15 099 422**	**2,0**
Mpumalanga	3 124 203	3 365 554	1,5	4 039 939	1,8	5 143 324	2,3
Limpopo	4 576 133	4 995 462	1,8	5 404 868	0,8	6 572 721	1,9
South Africa	**40 583 573**	**44 819 778**	**2,0**	**51 770 560**	**1,4**	**62 027 503**	**1,8**

Source: Census 1996—2022

Table 2.1 shows the population distribution by province across four censuses conducted in South Africa since 1996. The results indicate that the South African population grew from around 40 million in 1996 to over 62 million in 2022. Gauteng was the most populous province in South Africa in 2011 and in 2022 after surpassing KwaZulu-Natal in 2011. The population size of Gauteng almost doubled in the period between 1996 and 2022, from 7,7 million to 15,1 million persons. Although Gauteng's population grew in all three consecutive intercensal periods, average annual growth rate has slowed (from 3,6% to 2,0%). Despite this, it is noted that the province's population has been growing at a rate above the national average.

Gauteng is sub-divided into three metropolitan areas (Ekhurhuleni, City of Johannesburg and City of Tshwane), and two district municipalities (Sedibeng and West Rand), each with three local municipalities, as profiled in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2: Distribution of population by district/metro and local municipality, Census 1996–2022

District/metro/local municipality	Census 1996	Census 2001	1996–2001 annual growth rate	Census 2011	2001–2011 annual growth rate	Census 2022	2011–2022 annual growth rate
Gauteng	**7 834 620**	**9 390 528**	**3,6**	**12 272 263**	**2,7**	**15 099 423**	**2,0**
Sedibeng	**717 055**	**794 559**	**2,1**	**916 484**	**1,4**	**1 190 688**	**2,5**
Emfuleni	597 496	658 420	1,9	721 663	0,9	945 650	2,6
Midvaal	53 353	64 271	3,7	95 301	3,9	112 254	1,6
Lesedi	66 206	71 868	1,6	99 520	3,3	132 783	2,8
West Rand	**659 505**	**744 346**	**2,4**	**821 191**	**1,0**	**998 466**	**1,9**
Mogale City	226 687	295 695	5,3	362 618	2,0	438 217	1,8
Merafong City	209 727	210 481	0,1	197 520	-0,6	225 476	1,3
Rand West City	223 092	238 170	1,3	261 053	0,9	334 773	2,4
City of Ekurhuleni	**2 026 525**	**2 482 635**	**4,1**	**3 178 470**	**2,5**	**4 066 691**	**2,4**
City of Johannesburg	**2 638 683**	**3 225 119**	**4,0**	**4 434 631**	**3,2**	**4 803 262**	**0,8**
City of Tshwane	**1 792 851**	**2 143 869**	**3,6**	**2 921 488**	**3,1**	**4 040 315**	**3,1**

Source: Census 1996—2022

Table 2.2 show Gauteng's population distribution by district and local municipality. It is noticeable that across all four census periods, the three metropolitan areas had the biggest share of Gauteng's population. The City of Johannesburg metro remained the most populous in the province with over 4,8 million people in 2022. The West Rand district, on the other hand, had the smallest population at just under a million people, in the province. Furthermore, when looking at the districts/metros, the results show that for the period 2011–2022, the City of Tshwane recorded the highest average annual growth rate (3,1%) followed by Sedibeng at 2,5% and Ekhurhuleni (2,4%) while City of Johannesburg grew least over the same period, at 0,8%. Local municipality dynamics showed that Lesedi and Emfuleni local municipalities grew at a rate higher than the national average (2,8 and 2,6% respectively).

Map 2.1 presents the distribution of the population by the different metros/districts and local municipalities in the province. The different shade of the colours represents the different concentrations of the population in the different areas, the darker the shade, the larger the population. As mentioned above, the three metros in the province had the largest share of the population in the province in 2022, while fewer people stayed in the six local municipalities under the two districts.

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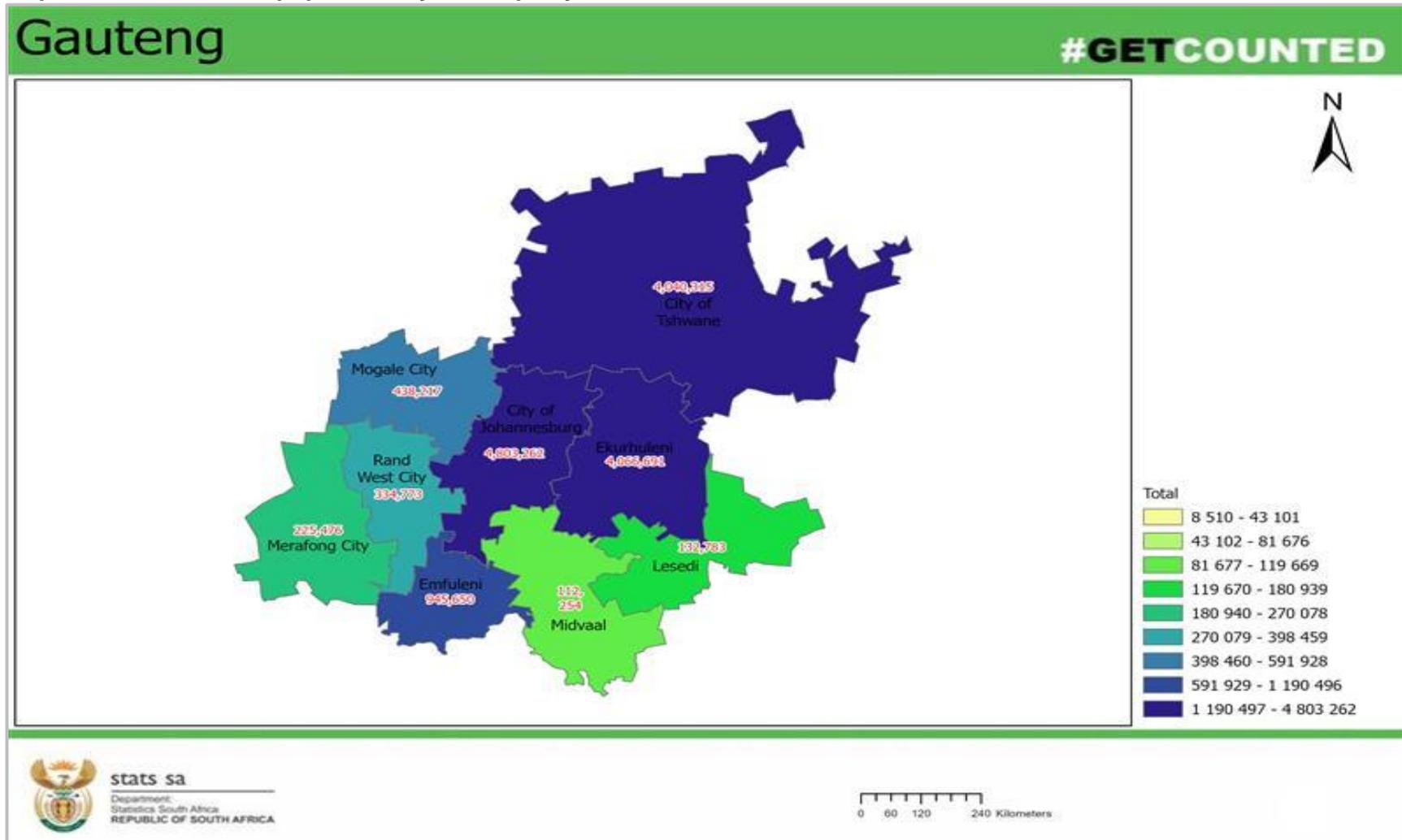
Source: Census 2022

Furthermore, also discussed above, Map 2.2 depicts the annual growth rates in the different municipalities in the province. City of Tshwane metro, as shown by the darker shade of green, recorded the largest annual growth rate in the province between 2011 and 2022. On the other hand, City of Johannesburg metro and Merafong Local Municipality recorded the lowest growth rate in the same period as depicted by the lighter shade of green

Map 2.2: Population growth rates by municipality, Census 2011—2022
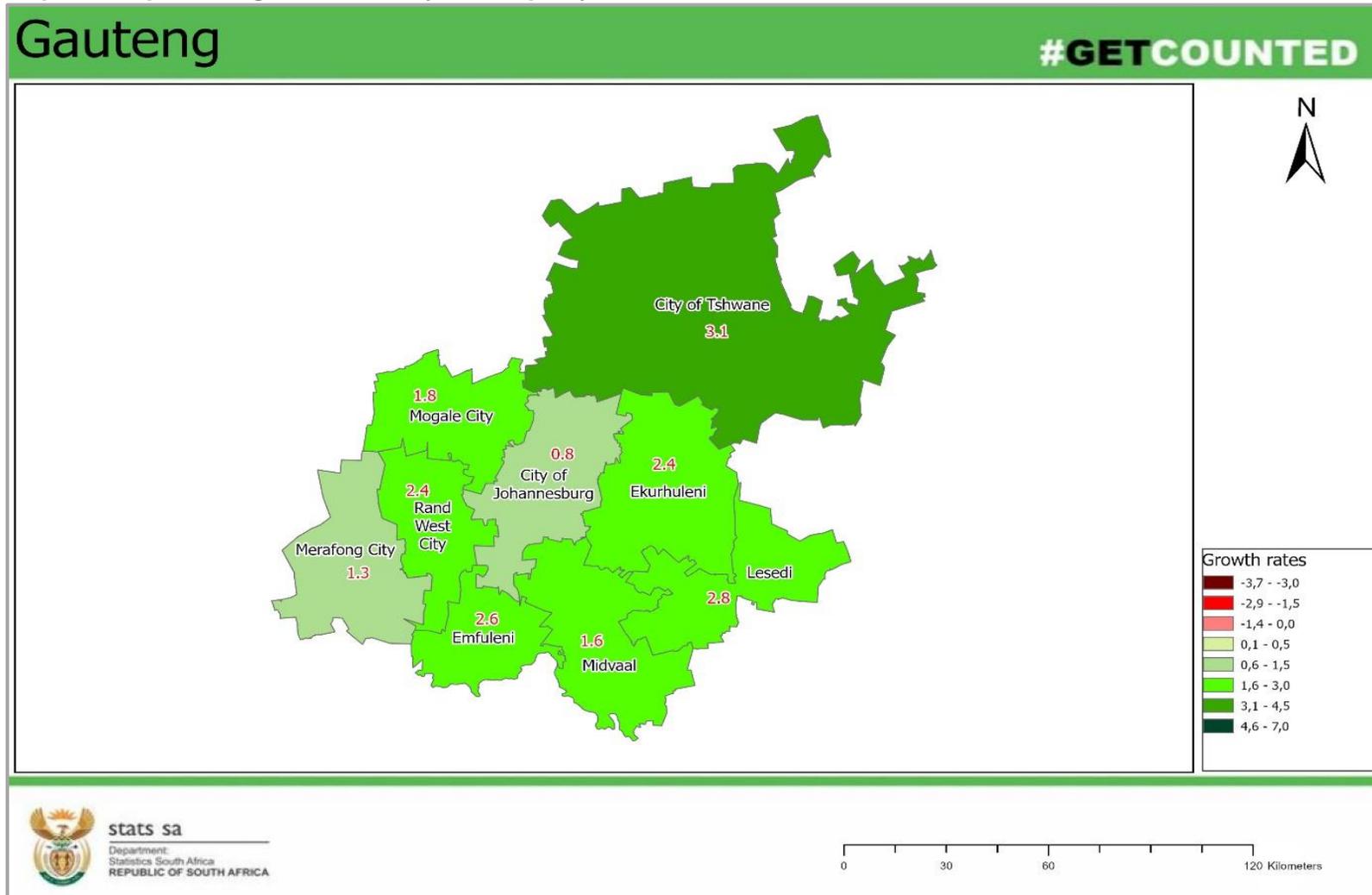
Source: Census 2022

2.3   Population density

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

Table 2.3: Population density by metro and local municipality, Census 2011—2022

Metro/local municipality	Area km²	Population		Population density	
		2011	2022	2011	2022
Gauteng	**18 178**	**12 272 263**	**15 099 423**	**675**	**831**
Emfuleni	966	721 663	945 650	747	979
Midvaal	1 723	95 301	112 254	55	65
Lesedi	1 484	99 520	132 783	67	89
Mogale City	1 345	362 618	438 217	270	326
Merafong City	1 630	197 520	225 476	121	138
Rand West City	1 115	261 053	334 773	234	300
City of Ekurhuleni	**1 976**	**3 178 470**	**4 066 691**	**1 609**	**2 058**
City of Johannesburg	**1 643**	**4 434 631**	**4 803 262**	**2 700**	**2 924**
City of Tshwane	**6 298**	**2 921 488**	**4 040 315**	**464**	**642**

Source: Census 2011—2022

The results presented in Table 2.3 show that Gauteng is generally densely populated and there has been upward trend in the population density, from 675 persons in Census 2011 to 831 persons per square kilometre in 2022. The profile of districts and local municipalities showed that the City of Johannesburg was the most densely populated in the province at almost 3 000 persons per square kilometre, followed by City of Ekurhuleni with more than 2 000 persons per square kilometre in 2022. Midvaal Local Municipality and Lesedi Local Municipality were the least densely populated municipalities in the province at 65 and 89 persons per square kilometre in 2022, respectively.

2.4 Age and sex structure

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

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Male	48,5	47,4	48,2	47,5	47,6	49,5	50,5	48,0	47,2	48,5
Female	51,5	52,6	51,8	52,5	52,4	50,5	49,5	52,0	52,8	51,5
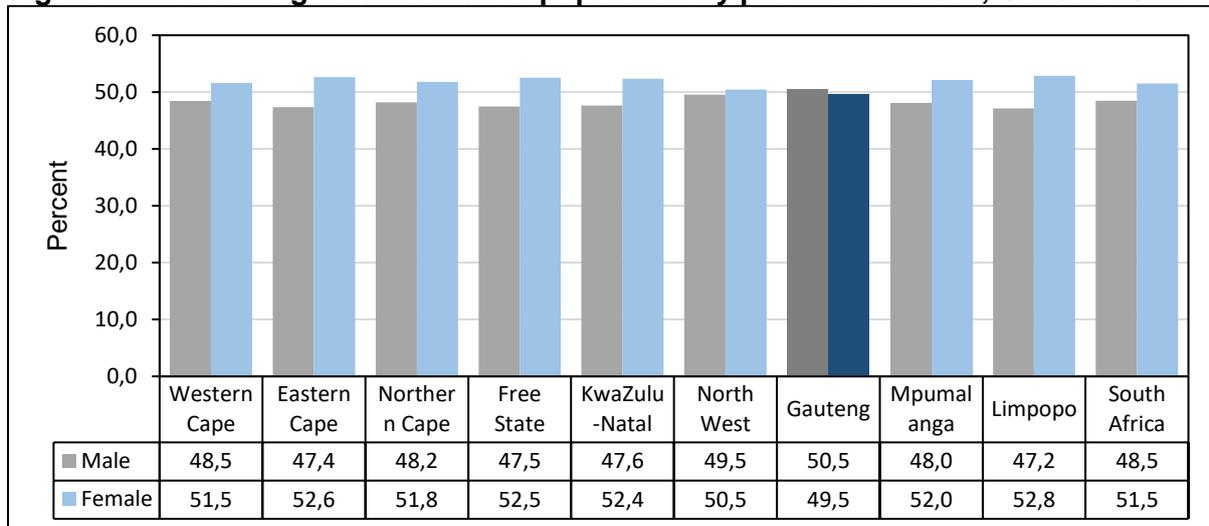
Source: Census 2022

Figure 2.1 shows sex composition in all nine provinces. The South African population has a higher share of females than males, with proportions of 51,5% and 48,5%, respectively. Results show that Gauteng was the only province in the country with more males than females. The next subsection on sex ratios will expand on this topic.

Figure 2.2: Percentage distribution of population by 5-year age groups, Census 2011—2022

	0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85+
2011	9,7	7,4	6,6	7,5	11,2	12,1	10,0	8,2	6,7	5,6	4,6	3,6	2,5	1,6	1,2	0,7	0,5	0,4
2022	8,6	6,9	7,1	6,8	9,1	10,5	10,7	9,9	7,9	5,7	4,6	3,8	3,1	2,3	1,4	0,9	0,5	0,4
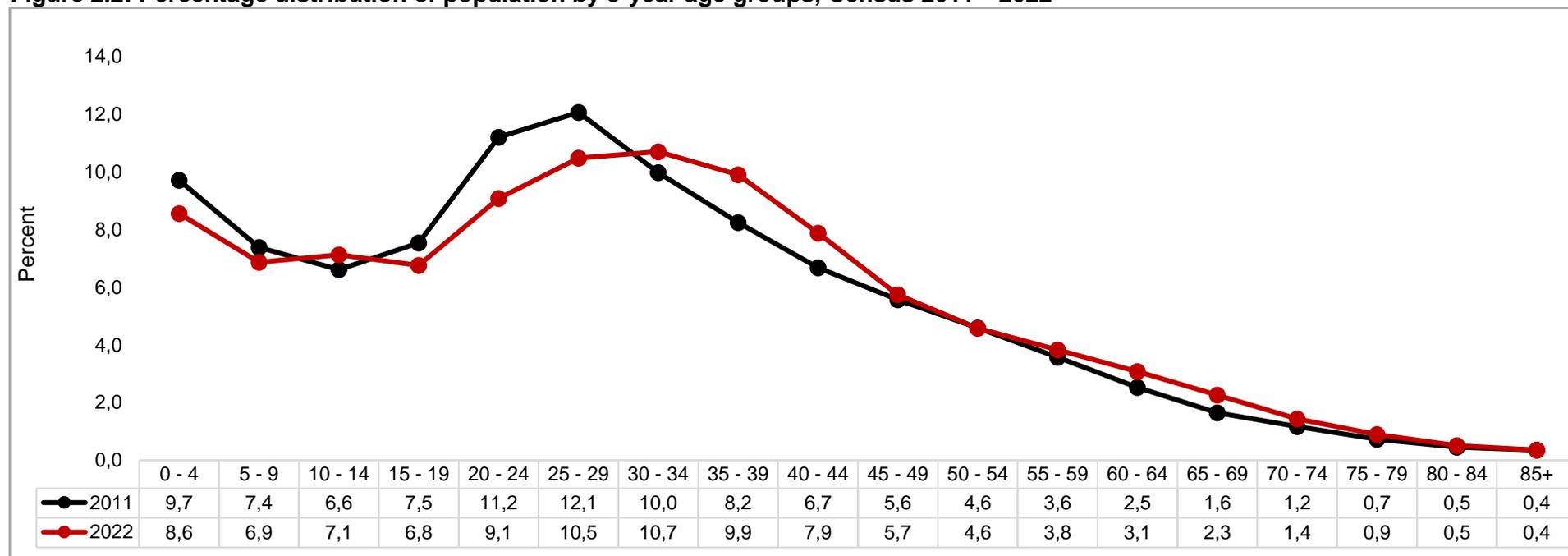
Source: Census 2011—2022

Gauteng's age structure is depicted in Figure 2.2, it shows population in 5-year age groups for Census 2011 and 2022. Results show a slight decline in population between the ages of 15–34 years over the period 2011–2022, while an increase is observed in the ages between 35 and 44 years. Furthermore, the data show a slight decrease in the proportion of children aged 0–9 years between 2011 and 2022, see next discussion (pyramid) for more details on this. Proportions for persons aged 45 years and older remained almost unchanged in both census years.

Figure 2.3: Gauteng population pyramid), Census 2011 (transparent) and 2022 (grey shaded)
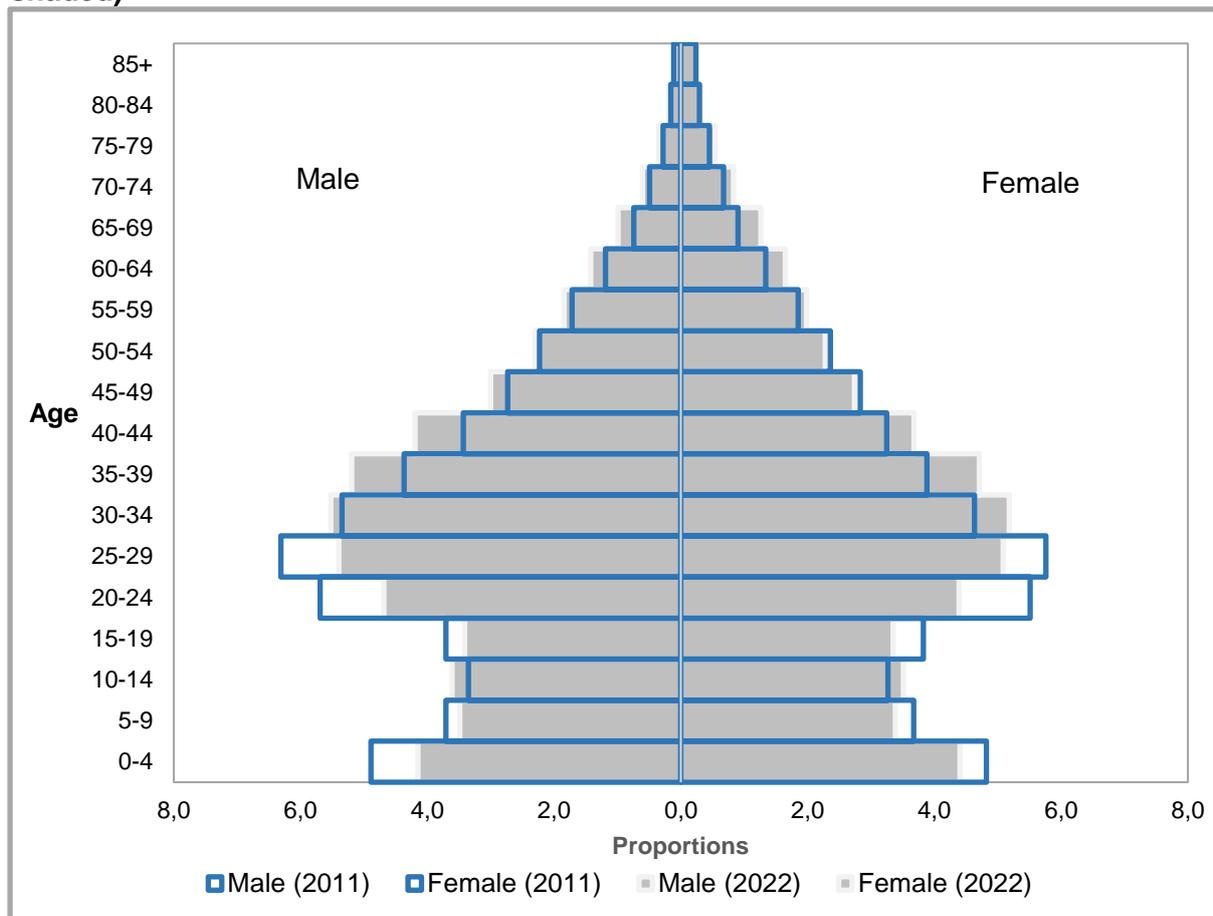
Source: Census 2011—2022

A population pyramid is an effective and widely used method of depicting the age-sex composition of a population. If the bars for the youngest ages are shorter than those for the next higher ages, a recent decline in the number of births is suggested and shortages may be due to relatively greater under-enumeration of the youngest age groups.[4]

The population pyramid in Figure 2.3 shows that Gauteng is generally a youthful province, reflective of persons in such ages being attracted to socio-economic opportunities in this economic hub of the country. Trends show that the pyramid base narrowed over the period 2011–2022, depicting lower proportions of children aged 0–4 years, and more pronounced for male children. The proportions of persons aged 20–29 years significantly decreased in the same period. This pattern may be attributed to tertiary going persons having been counted elsewhere (outside the province) given that Census 2022 enumeration took place when schools and higher institutions of learning were closed for holidays.

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[4] Methods and materials of Demography.

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

District/metro/local municipality	0–14		15–64		65–130		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gauteng	**3 404 045**	**22,5**	**10 874 075**	**72,0**	**820 579**	**5,4**	**15 098 700**	**100,0**
Sedibeng	**285 956**	**24,0**	**827 884**	**69,5**	**76 813**	**6,5**	**1 190 654**	**100,0**
Emfuleni	229 342	24,3	656 034	69,4	60 247	6,4	945 622	100,0
Midvaal	25 003	22,3	79 029	70,4	8 219	7,3	112 250	100,0
Lesedi	31 612	23,8	92 822	69,9	8 348	6,3	132 781	100,0
West Rand	**236 256**	**23,7**	**708 890**	**71,0**	**53 218**	**5,3**	**998 364**	**100,0**
Mogale City	100 403	22,9	311 925	71,2	25 803	5,9	438 131	100,0
Merafong City	54 588	24,2	159 959	70,9	10 919	4,8	225 466	100,0
Rand West City	81 265	24,3	237 006	70,8	16 496	4,9	334 767	100,0
City of Ekurhuleni	**899 763**	**22,1**	**2 961 792**	**72,8**	**205 058**	**5,0**	**4 066 612**	**100,0**
City of Johannesburg	**1 053 366**	**21,9**	**3 510 597**	**73,1**	**239 146**	**5,0**	**4 803 109**	**100,0**
City of Tshwane	**928 704**	**23,0**	**2 864 912**	**70,9**	**246 344**	**6,1**	**4 039 960**	**100,**

Source: Census 2022

The results presented in Table 2.4 shows that seven in ten persons (72,0%) in Gauteng were of working age while older persons aged 65+ constituted about 5,4% and children aged 0–14 constituted about 22,5% of the population. District dynamics showed that Sedibeng and City of Tshwane districts recorded the highest proportion of older persons (6,5% and 6,1%, respectively) and these proportions were above the provincial average. On the other hand, the profile of children in the province showed that Sedibeng, West Rand and City of Tshwane districts recorded the highest proportions (24,0%, 23,7% and 23,0%, respectively) and proportions were above the provincial average.

Looking at the local municipality profile, Midvaal recorded the highest proportion of persons aged 65 and older (7,3%) while Merafong City recorded the lowest (4,8%). The results reflect slight variations in the proportions of children aged 0–14 both at district and local municipality.

2.5   Dependency ratio

Age dependency ratio denotes the ratio of the combined child population and older persons to the population of intermediate age, commonly referred to as "working age". Thus, the variations in the proportions of children, older persons, and persons of "working age" are taken account of together in the computation of age dependency ratio. This indicator is a crude measure of dependency; given that it does not take into account of how many people of working age were in employment at the time of the census. High dependency ratios have implications on the social welfare system of the affected region or locality.

Table 2.5: Dependency ratio by district/metro and local municipality, Census 2011–2022

District/metro/local municipality	Dependency ratio	
	Census 2011	Census 2022
Gauteng	**39,0**	**38,9**
Sedibeng	**43,8**	**43,8**
Emfuleni	43,8	44,1
Midvaal	41,9	42,0
Lesedi	45,8	43,0
West Rand	**39,2**	**40,8**
Mogale City	39,4	40,5
Merafong City	37,9	41,0
Rand West City	39,8	41,2
City of Ekurhuleni	**39,4**	**37,3**
City of Johannesburg	**37,6**	**36,8**
City of Tshwane	**39,0**	**41,0**

Source: Census 2011—2022

The results presented in Table 2.5 show that at a provincial level, the dependency ratio almost remained unchanged at 39 dependants per 100 working persons over the period 2011–2022. Of the five districts, Sedibeng, City of Tshwane and West Rand recorded dependency ratios higher than the provincial average (43,8, 41,0 and 40,8, respectively). City of Johannesburg metropolitan area recorded the lowest dependency ratios in both censuses.

These figures generally reflect slight variations in the burden of dependency that the working-age population must bear at district and local municipality level.

2.6 Distribution of the youth population

In South Africa, the youth is defined as persons aged between 15 and 34 years. Figures 2.4 and 2.5 present the number of persons in this age group by metro/district and by sex in the province in 2022. The results indicate that there were over five and a half million youths in the province in 2022, a figure that has consistently increased since 1996, when there was just over three million. The City of Johannesburg metro had the largest share of the youth in the province over the years, however, there was an over 30 000 decrease in the number of youths between 2011 and 2022 in the metro; the only decrease recorded in the province since 1996. Furthermore, the two district municipalities (Sedibeng and West Rand) in the province recorded the fewest number of youths, at less than half a million each.

Figure 2.4: Distribution of the youth (15–34 years) by district/metro, Census 1996–2022

	Sedibeng	West Rand	Ekurhuleni	City of Johannesburg	City of Tshwane	Gauteng
1996	274 436	264 744	808 822	1 072 353	703 474	3 123 829
2001	310 173	291 894	1 022 221	1 369 930	869 632	3 863 850
2011	345 678	317 539	1 293 711	1 862 299	1 185 603	5 004 830
2022	412 352	363 429	1 532 927	1 829 535	1 451 533	5 589 776
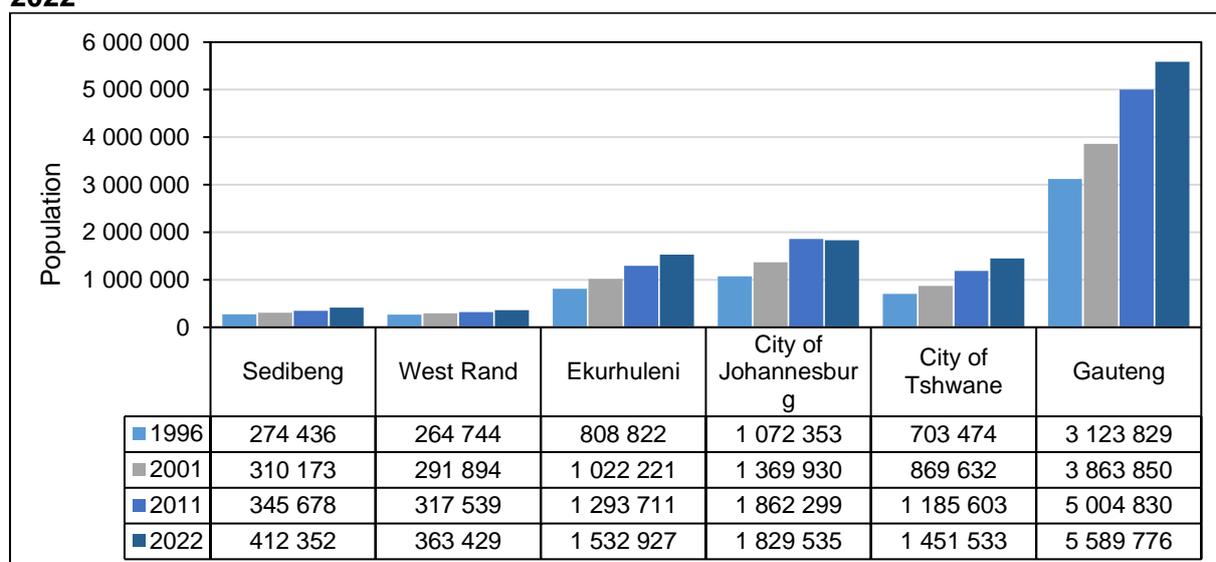
Source: Census 1996—2022

Youth population in Gauteng increased from 3,1 million in 1996 to 5,6million in Census 2022.

Figure 2.5: Distribution of the youth (15–34 years) by sex and district/metro, Census 1996–2022

	Sedibeng Male	Sedibeng Female	West Rand Male	West Rand Female	Ekurhuleni Male	Ekurhuleni Female	City of Johannesburg Male	City of Johannesburg Female	City of Tshwane Male	City of Tshwane Female	Gauteng Male	Gauteng Female
1996	137 355	137 081	154 481	110 263	420 194	388 628	553 148	519 205	357 039	346 435	1 622 218	1 501 611
2001	156 586	153 587	155 267	136 627	533 087	489 134	708 839	661 091	440 904	428 728	1 994 683	1 869 167
2011	176 999	168 679	168 460	149 079	679 687	614 023	955 478	906 821	603 024	582 580	2 583 648	2 421 182
2022	211 010	201 342	187 574	175 855	797 106	735 821	934 109	895 426	741 848	709 685	2 871 648	2 718 128

Source: Census 1996—2022

The sex profile of the youth in the province, as shown in Figure 2.4, confirms what was discussed earlier under the sex ratio subsection. Overall, there were more male youths compared with females since 1996. This has mostly been consistent in all districts and metros.

2.5   Sex ratio

Sex ratio is key measure of sex composition in a given population. It gives the number of males for every 100 females in a population. A sex ratio above 100 indicates that there are more males than females in the population, and a sex ratio below 100 indicates the opposite. Generally, the sex ratio at birth is high and declines with increasing age.

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

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

Source: Census 1996—2022

Table 2.6 presents sex ratios by province for Census 1996–2022. The national profile shows that there was an excess of females in the country for all census years. Gauteng consistently showed sex ratios above 100 across the four censuses, indicative of more males than females in the province. Such a profile may be associated with migration factors.

Table 2.7: Sex ratio by district/metro and local municipality, Census 2011–2022

District/metro/local municipalities	Sex ratio	
	Census 2011	Census 2022
Gauteng	**102**	**102**
Sedibeng	**99**	**99**
Emfuleni	97	98
Midvaal	107	101
Lesedi	106	100
West Rand	**109**	**102**
Mogale City	104	102
Merafong City	119	104
Rand West City	109	102
City of Ekurhuleni	**105**	**104**
City of Johannesburg	**101**	**101**
City of Tshwane	**99**	**101**

Source: Census 2011—2022

The results as shown in Table 2.7 imply that there were more males than females across all metros and district municipalities, with the exception of Sedibeng district in 2022. Emfuleni Local Municipality was the only local municipality with a sex ratio below 100 in the province in 2022.

2.8   Population group

Population group classifications is of interest to national policy makers, businesses, marketers, and researchers. Racial and ethnic groups frequently have different geographic distributions, demographic characteristics, socio-economic attributes, and political views and affiliations. In countries that institute social and economic programmes designed to assist and improve the socio-economic standing of specific racial and ethnic groups, more complete and detailed statistics are likely to be developed.[5]

Figure 2.6: Percentage distribution of population by population group, Censuses 2011—2022

	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Other
Census 2011	77,4	3,5	2,9	15,6	0,7
Census 2022	84,6	2,9	2,2	10,0	0,2
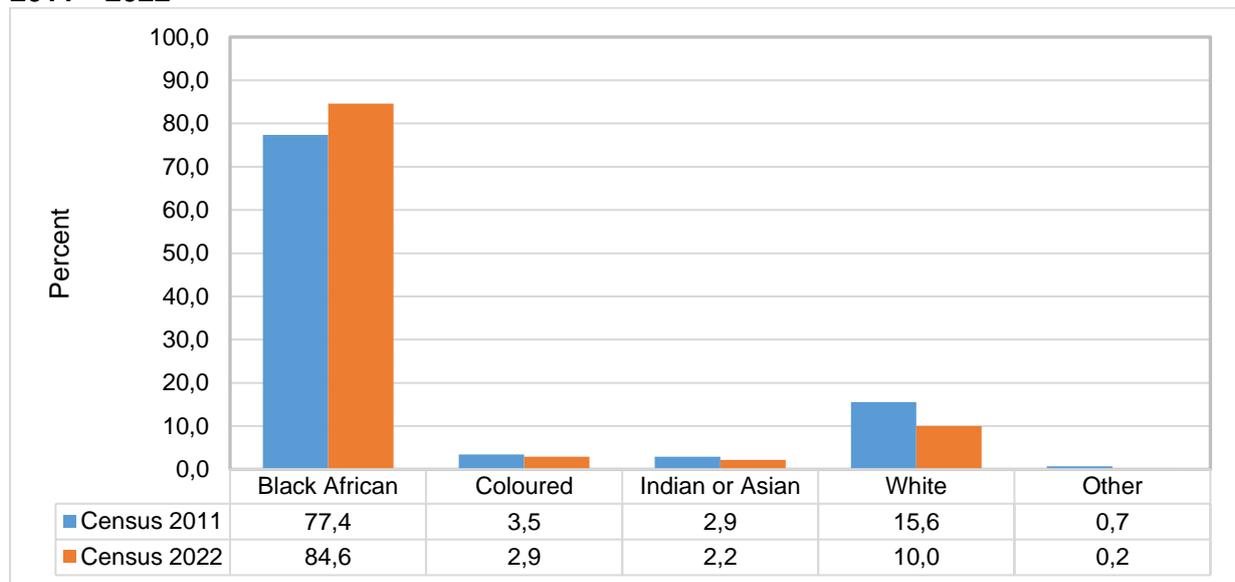
Source: Census 2011—2022

Population group dynamics depicted in Figure 2.6 showed that black Africans were the majority in both census years and their percentage share increased by almost eight percentage points between 2011 and 2022. On the other hand, the rest of the population groups recorded a decline, especially the white population group which decreased from 15,6% in 2011 to 10% in 2022.

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[5] Methods and materials of Demography.

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

District/metro/local municipality	Black African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gauteng	**12 765 312**	**84,6**	**443 857**	**2,9**	**329 736**	**2,2**	**1 509 800**	**10,0**	**35 890**	**0,2**	**15 084 595**	**100,0**
Sedibeng	**1 051 996**	**88,4**	**12 258**	**1,0**	**8 834**	**0,7**	**115 238**	**9,7**	**2 161**	**0,2**	**1 190 487**	**100,0**
Emfuleni	859 578	90,9	9 451	1,0	6 485	0,7	68 277	7,2	1 688	0,2	945 479	100,0
Midvaal	78 249	69,7	1 697	1,5	1 424	1,3	30 589	27,3	271	0,2	112 230	100,0
Lesedi	114 168	86,0	1 111	0,8	925	0,7	16 372	12,3	202	0,2	132 778	100,0
West Rand	**853 244**	**85,5**	**28 061**	**2,8**	**12 019**	**1,2**	**102 910**	**10,3**	**1 923**	**0,2**	**998 157**	**100,0**
Mogale City	369 233	84,3	3 483	0,8	10 013	2,3	54 654	12,5	768	0,2	438 151	100,0
Merafong City	201 553	89,4	2 931	1,3	722	0,3	19 886	8,8	321	0,1	225 413	100,0
Rand West City	282 457	84,4	21 647	6,5	1 285	0,4	28 370	8,5	834	0,2	334 593	100,0
City of Ekurhuleni	**3 463 070**	**85,3**	**102 003**	**2,5**	**72 422**	**1,8**	**416 886**	**10,3**	**7 509**	**0,2**	**4 061 890**	**100,0**
City of Johannesburg	**4 053 803**	**84,5**	**229 528**	**4,8**	**167 363**	**3,5**	**333 651**	**7,0**	**11 810**	**0,2**	**4 796 155**	**100,0**
City of Tshwane	**3 343 199**	**82,8**	**72 007**	**1,8**	**69 097**	**1,7**	**541 114**	**13,4**	**12 487**	**0,3**	**4 037 904**	**100,0**

Source: Census 2022

Population group dynamics at district/metro level showed that City of Tshwane and City of Ekurhuleni and West Rand recorded the highest proportion of white population (13,4% and 10,3%, respectively). City of Johannesburg, with proportions above the provincial average, looking at the profile of Indians/Asians in the province, recorded the highest proportions at 3,5%.

The local municipality profile showed that Rand West City recorded the highest proportion of coloured persons (6,5%), a proportion that was more than double the provincial average (2,9%).

2.9 Marital status

Conceptually, marital status, also termed nuptiality, refers to the incidence of both marriage formation and dissolution through divorce, separation or widowhood in a population. Historically, censuses and surveys measuring population characteristics often include a question on marital status. The significance of this question is the influence marital status has on a number of population dynamics, including fertility behaviour, a key demographic process contributing to population structure and growth of any nation. The marital status question enables demographers and

sociologists to generate and analyse indicators relating to family formation and dissolution and implications of such outcomes on the socio-economic, physical and mental wellbeing of affected persons.

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

District/metro/local municipality	Legally married (including customary, traditional, religious, etc.)		Living together like husband and wife/partners		Divorced		Separated, but still legally married		Widowed		Never married		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gauteng	**3 001 878**	**25,0**	**1 283 566**	**10,7**	**247 443**	**2,1**	**55 993**	**0,5**	**402 160**	**3,3**	**7 020 765**	**58,4**	**12 011 806**	**100,0**
Sedibeng	**237 066**	**24,9**	**101 925**	**10,7**	**20 890**	**2,2**	**5 893**	**0,6**	**47 864**	**5,0**	**536 661**	**56,5**	**950 298**	**100,0**
Emfuleni	181 010	24,0	79 526	10,6	16 870	2,2	4 966	0,7	39 813	5,3	430 963	57,2	753 147	100,0
Midvaal	30 351	33,5	11 365	12,5	2 318	2,6	488	0,5	3 954	4,4	42 134	46,5	90 609	100,0
Lesedi	25 704	24,1	11 035	10,4	1 703	1,6	439	0,4	4 097	3,8	63 564	59,7	106 542	100,0
West Rand	**189 033**	**23,8**	**89 145**	**11,2**	**14 695**	**1,8**	**3 678**	**0,5**	**28 862**	**3,6**	**469 160**	**59,0**	**794 572**	**100,0**
Mogale City	83 735	23,8	42 781	12,2	6 850	1,9	1 461	0,4	12 497	3,6	204 205	58,1	351 529	100,0
Merafong City	45 547	25,6	17 516	9,9	2 692	1,5	871	0,5	6 979	3,9	104 196	58,6	177 801	100,0
Rand West City	59 751	22,5	28 847	10,9	5 152	1,9	1 346	0,5	9 386	3,5	160 759	60,6	265 242	100,0
City of Ekurhuleni	**777 455**	**23,8**	**346 276**	**10,6**	**59 031**	**1,8**	**14 424**	**0,4**	**104 625**	**3,2**	**1 958 760**	**60,1**	**3 260 571**	**100,0**
City of Johannesburg	**876 466**	**23,0**	**446 703**	**11,7**	**74 190**	**1,9**	**17 165**	**0,5**	**109 280**	**2,9**	**2 281 757**	**60,0**	**3 805 560**	**100,0**
City of Tshwane	**921 859**	**28,8**	**299 517**	**9,4**	**78 636**	**2,5**	**14 834**	**0,5**	**111 530**	**3,5**	**1 774 427**	**55,4**	**3 200 804**	**100,0**

Source: Census 2022

The results presented in Table 2.9 show that more than half of persons in Gauteng aged 12 years and older were never married (58,4%) while those married constituted about a quarter (25,0%). About 11% reported they were living together like husband and wife/partners. The practice of living together without a legal marriage is widespread and is on the increase worldwide.

Slight variations exist at district and local municipality level among persons who reported they were married. The City of Tshwane recorded the highest proportion of persons married (28,8%), the only district with proportions above the provincial average. The profile of widowed persons showed that they were more prevalent in Sedibeng district followed by City of Tshwane (5,0% and 3,5%, respectively). Local municipality dynamics showed that Midvaal recorded the highest proportion of divorced persons (2,6%) followed by Emfuleni at 2,2%.

Further analysis on marriage patterns in the province indicate that there was a decrease in the number of people who were married in 2022 compared to 2011. The crude marriage rate (CMR), which is expressed as the number of marriages in a given year per 1 000 people (see Appendix 6). The CMR in the province decreased from 265 in 2011 to 247 in 2022. City of Tshwane recorded the highest CMR at 285 marriages per 1 000 persons in 2022 among the districts/metros. On the other hand, the crude divorce rate (CDR), which is calculated similar to the CMR remained almost unchanged, from 18 in 2011 to 20 divorces per 1 000 persons in 2022. The CDR ranged between 15 and 25 when looking at the district/metro and local municipality distribution in the province in 2022 (see Appendix 7).

2.10   Language

South Africa is a multilingual society with 12 official languages, Sign language was promulgated as the country's 12th official language in July 2023. Questions on spoken language included in a population and housing census provide information that informs planners, policy-makers and researchers on language dynamics.

Figure 2.7: Distribution of the population aged one year and older by language most often spoken in the household, Census 2011–2022
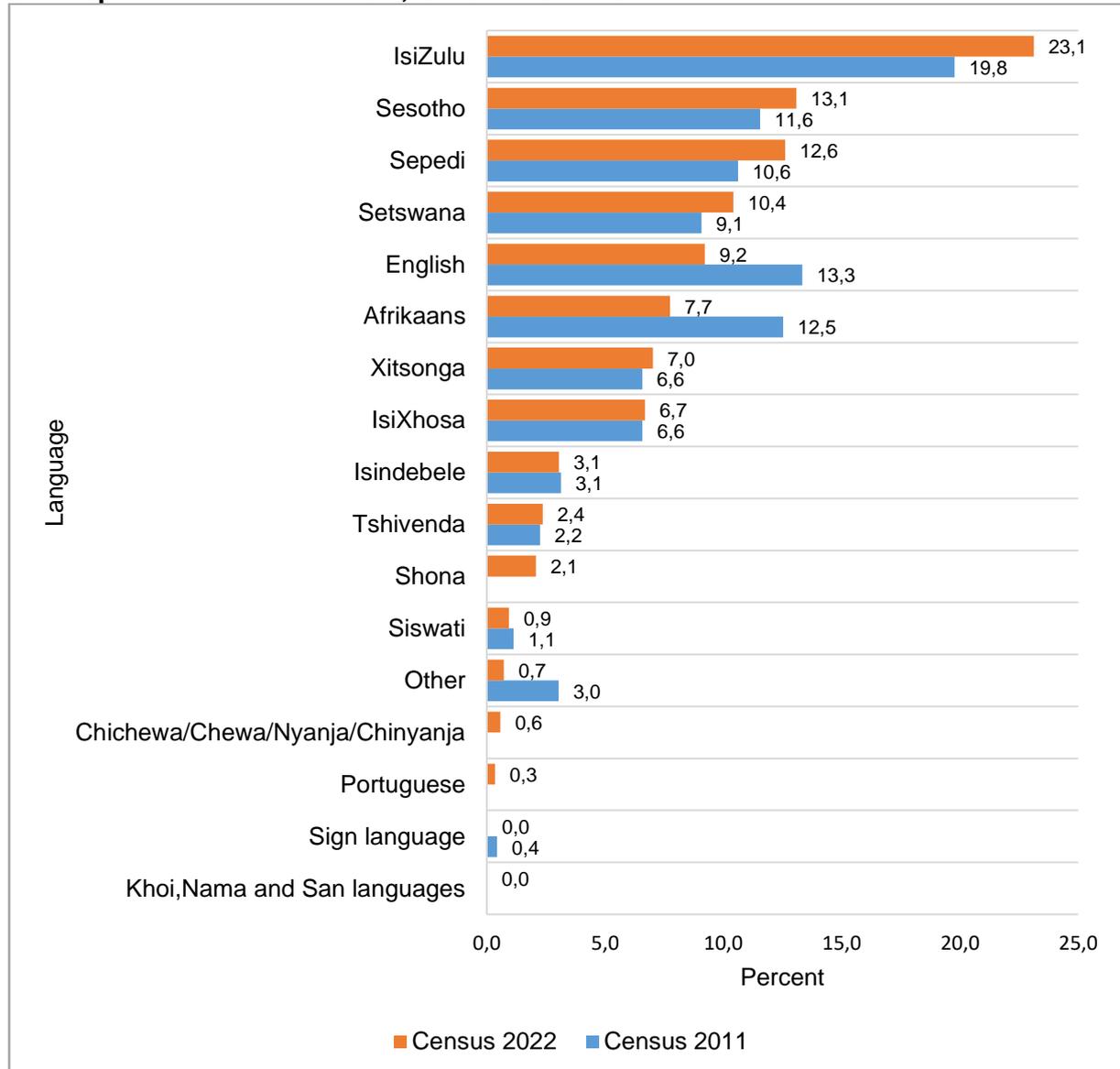
Source: Census 2011—2022

The results in Figure 2.7 show that in Census 2011 and 2022, the most spoken language in Gauteng is isiZulu, which also depict an upward trend in the proportion of persons speaking isiZulu (from 19,8% to 23,1%). Other languages commonly spoken in the province that recorded an increase were Sepedi, Sesotho, Setswana and Xitsonga.

Of the new languages introduced in Census 2022, Shona recorded the highest proportion with about 2%. On the other hand, the proportion of persons speaking Afrikaans and English in Gauteng decreased. The proportion of persons speaking Afrikaans decreased from 12,5% in 2011 to 7,7% in 2022, showing an almost five percentage points decrease over ten years, while English speakers decreased by four percentage points, from 13,3% to 9,2% in the same period. Khoi, Nama and San languages recorded less than one per cent.

2.11 Religion

Religion is an integral part of South Africa's culture and is a crucial part of everyday life.

Table 2.10: Distribution of population by religious affiliation/belief, Census 2022

Religious affiliation/belief	N	%
Christianity	12 654 472	86,1
Islam	231 562	1,6
Traditional African religion (e.g. ancestral, tribal, animist, etc.)	884 659	6,0
Hinduism	97 318	0,7
Buddhism	6 412	0,0
Bahaism	1 762	0,0
Judaism	15 725	0,1
Atheism	23 402	0,2
Agnosticism	17 718	0,1
No religious affiliation/belief	599 361	4,1
Other	163 450	1,1
Total	**14 695 841**	**100,0**

Source: Census 2022

The results in Table 2.10 show that eight in ten persons (86,1%) in Gauteng were affiliated to Christianity while those affiliated to Islam constitute about 2%. It is noted that persons affiliated to Traditional African religion constituted about 6% while persons who had no religious affiliation constituted about 4% of the population in the province.

2.12 Conclusion

Although the smallest province by land area, Gauteng remained the largest by population size in the country. The population increased by more than 2.8 million persons between 2011 and 2022. However, population average annual growth rate had slowed in the province, from 3.6 in 1996–2001 to 2.0 in the period 2011–2022. The City of Johannesburg was the most densely populated municipality in the province with almost 3 000 persons per square kilometre in 2022. This was the only province in the country with more males than females and a sex ratio of over 100. Lastly, Isizulu was the most often spoken language in the province, while a significant decrease in the proportion of persons who speak English and Afrikaans was recorded between 2011 and 2022.

CHAPTER 3: MIGRATION

3.1   Introduction

The population size of the provinces is influenced by natural increase and migration. The section focuses on both international and internal migration to and from Gauteng. The migration module in Census 2022 included questions on place of birth including country of birth, year moved to South Africa, province of usual and previous residence and citizenship among others. Table 3.1 profiles patterns of migration for the period between 2011 and 2022.

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

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

Source: Census 1996, 2001, 2011—2022
Note: This table excludes cases where the province was unspecified, not applicable and do not know. Information only obtained from the household questionnaire.

Analysis focused on persons born elsewhere but residing in Gauteng, those born in Gauteng but residing elsewhere, and those born in Gauteng and still living there, at the time of enumeration. Results show that the majority (about 9,5 million) persons were born in, and resided in Gauteng. It is also noticed that Gauteng is a major migrant destination province. Interprovincial migration flows show that about 1,4 million persons born in Limpopo were residing in Gauteng while those born outside the country but residing in this province constituted about 1,2 million persons. Other provinces with high volumes persons born there but resident in Gauteng at the time of Census 2022 were KwaZulu-Natal (0,7 million),

Mpumalanga (0.5 million) and Eastern Cape (0.4 million). It is also observed that North West (187 502) and KwaZulu-Natal (129 530) on the other hand were the two provinces with higher number of persons born in Gauteng but were residing in these provinces at the time of the census. Such a profile may be attributed to mainly two factors: provincial boundary changes and migration.

Table 3.2: Distribution of population by place of birth, district/metro and local municipality, Census 2022

District/metro/local municipality	Born in SA		Born outside SA		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gauteng	**13 890 001**	**92,0**	**1 209 422**	**8,0**	**15 099 423**	**100,0**
Sedibeng	**1 138 708**	**95,6**	**51 980**	**4,4**	**1 190 688**	**100,0**
Emfuleni	907 670	96,0	37 980	4,0	945 650	100,0
Midvaal	103 841	92,5	8 413	7,5	112 254	100,0
Lesedi	127 197	95,8	5 586	4,2	132 783	100,0
West Rand	**919 205**	**92,1**	**79 261**	**7,9**	**998 466**	**100,0**
Mogale City	400 451	91,4	37 766	8,6	438 217	100,0
Merafong City	209 372	92,9	16 104	7,1	225 476	100,0
Rand West City	309 382	92,4	25 391	7,6	334 773	100,0
City of Ekurhuleni	**3 787 662**	**93,1**	**279 029**	**6,9**	**4 066 691**	**100,0**
City of Johannesburg	**4 284 292**	**89,2**	**518 970**	**10,8**	**4 803 262**	**100,0**
City of Tshwane	**3 760 133**	**93,1**	**280 182**	**6,9**	**4 040 315**	**100,0**

Source: Census 2022

The provincial profile on migration presented in Table 3.2 shows that the share of persons born outside the country residing in Gauteng was about 8%. District dynamics show that City of Johannesburg recorded the highest proportion of persons born outside South Africa (10,8%) lived in Gauteng, a figure that is above the provincial average while Sedibeng district recorded the least (4,4%).

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

Region of birth	Census 2011		Census 2022	
	N	%	N	%
SADC	800 032	62,0	1 042 172	86,2
Rest of Africa	68 239	5,3	62 865	5,2
United Kingdom and Europe	87 563	6,8	41 528	3,4
Asia	46 688	3,6	29 214	2,4
North America	3 188	0,2	2 544	0,2
Latin America and Caribbean	3 372	0,3	2 346	0,2
Oceania	2 345	0,2	2 467	0,2
Unspecified	279 757	21,7	26 286	2,2
Total	**1 291 184**	**100,0**	**1 209 422**	**100,0**

Source: Census 2011—2022

Southern Africa has a long history of intra-regional migration, dating back to the mid-nineteenth century. Migration was probably the single most important factor tying together all of the various regional labour markets during the twentieth century. In the post-apartheid era, these entrenched patterns of migration have undergone major restructuring, bringing a new migration stream into South Africa.[6]

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[6] Crush et al, 2005.

Results presented in Table 3.3 shows that almost nine in ten persons (86,2%) born outside South Africa residing in Gauteng were from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region and 5,2% were from the rest of the African continent, while 3,4% and 2,4% were from the United Kingdom and Europe, and Asia, respectively.

3.2 Conclusion

As a major economic hub in the country and the continent at large, Gauteng remained a major destination for migrants seeking economic opportunities. Consequently, 8,0% of the population in the province was born outside of the country; with the majority originating from the SADC region.

CHAPTER 4: EDUCATION

4.1   Introduction

It is acknowledged globally that education is not a privilege; it is a basic human right. This section provides an overview of aspects of the education profile in Gauteng. The report highlights important patterns and trends in access to education for both children aged 0–4 years and other school going age, as well as educational attainment and field of higher education among persons aged 20 years and older.

4.2   Early childhood development (ECD) institution attendance

In South Africa, through the early childhood care and education sector laws, policies and programmes, government made a commitment to the universalisation of the Reception Year (Grade R) and made it part of the foundation phase of primary education. Government also moved the responsibility of the provision of the ECD programme from the Department of Social Development to the Department of Basic Education in 2022.

Table 4.1: Distribution of population aged 0–5 years by ECD institution attendance status, district and local municipality, Census 2022

District/metro/local municipality	Attending		Not attending		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gauteng	**823 033**	**66,4**	**417 320**	**33,6**	**1 240 353**	**100,0**
Sedibeng	**70 940**	**72,4**	**27 103**	**27,6**	**98 042**	**100,0**
Emfuleni	57 141	72,0	22 167	28,0	79 308	100,0
Midvaal	5 977	71,8	2 349	28,2	8 328	100,0
Lesedi	7 820	75,1	2 587	24,9	10 407	100,0
West Rand	**51 867**	**61,1**	**32 971**	**38,9**	**84 840**	**100,0**
Mogale City	23 175	64,6	12 682	35,4	35 857	100,0
Merafong City	10 765	55,4	8 658	44,6	19 423	100,0
Rand West City	17 930	60,7	11 631	39,3	29 560	100,0
City of Ekurhuleni	**224 851**	**67,6**	**107 790**	**32,4**	**332 642**	**100,0**
City of Johannesburg	**255 771**	**65,9**	**132 361**	**34,1**	**388 131**	**100,0**
City of Tshwane	**219 604**	**65,2**	**117 094**	**34,8**	**336 698**	**100,0**

Source: Census 2022

The results presented in Table 4.1 show that two in three children (66,4%) in Gauteng had access to ECD. Looking at the district profile, Sedibeng recorded the highest percentage of children attending ECD (72,4%), and this figure was six percentage points higher than the provincial average. With the exception of City of City of Ekurhuleni metro, the rest of the districts recorded proportions lower than the provincial average.

4.3   Educational institution attendance

Table 4.2: Distribution of population aged 5–24 years by educational institution attendance status, district/metro and local municipality, Census 2011—2022

| District/metro/ | 2011 | | | | | | 2022 | | | | | |
| | Attending | | Not attending | | Total | | Attending | | Not attending | | Total | |
local municipality	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gauteng	**2 616 530**	**69,1**	**1 170 802**	**30,9**	**3 787 332**	**100,0**	**2 951 591**	**69,3**	**1 306 744**	**30,7**	**4 258 335**	**100,0**
Sedibeng	**221 411**	**71,8**	**87 083**	**28,2**	**308 494**	**100,0**	**264 039**	**72,5**	**100 237**	**27,5**	**364 276**	**100,0**
Emfuleni	180 233	72,7	67 634	27,3	247 867	100,0	211 970	72,8	79 078	27,2	291 048	100,0
Midvaal	19 012	67,7	9 056	32,3	28 067	100,0	21 990	70,6	9 167	29,4	31 157	100,0
Lesedi	22 166	68,1	10 394	31,9	32 559	100,0	30 079	71,5	11 992	28,5	42 071	100,0
West Rand	**170 945**	**66,8**	**85 060**	**33,2**	**256 005**	**100,0**	**208 066**	**69,0**	**93 647**	**31,0**	**301 713**	**100,0**
Mogale City	75 932	68,0	35 663	32,0	111 595	100,0	88 812	68,8	40 182	31,2	128 994	100,0
Merafong City	40 116	66,3	20 385	33,7	60 501	100,0	47 618	70,1	20 355	29,9	67 973	100,0
Rand West City	54 898	65,4	29 011	34,6	83 910	100,0	71 636	68,4	33 110	31,6	104 746	100,0
City of Ekurhuleni	**672 503**	**67,3**	**326 363**	**32,7**	**998 866**	**100,0**	**778 437**	**68,2**	**363 475**	**31,8**	**1 141 912**	**100,0**
City of Johannesburg	**893 838**	**68,0**	**421 049**	**32,0**	**1 314 886**	**100,0**	**871 485**	**66,7**	**434 226**	**33,3**	**1 305 711**	**100,0**
City of Tshwane	**657 833**	**72,4**	**251 248**	**27,6**	**909 080**	**100,0**	**829 564**	**72,5**	**315 159**	**27,5**	**1 144 723**	**100,0**

Source: Census 2011—2022

The results presented in Table 4.2 show trends in access to education among persons of school-going age over the period 2011–2022. Although the number of persons aged 5–24 attending school increased from 2,6 million to almost 3 million, the proportions of persons attending at provincial level remained unchanged at 69%. District dynamics show that City of Tshwane and Sedibeng districts recorded the highest proportion of persons attending in both census years, at 72,5%.

4.4　Educational attainment

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

District/metro/	No schooling		Some primary		Completed primary		Some secondary		Completed secondary		Higher		
local municipality	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	Total
Gauteng	**384 749**	**3,9**	**430 659**	**4,4**	**246 542**	**2,5**	**2 900 316**	**29,5**	**4 251 222**	**43,3**	**1 606 500**	**16,4**	**9 819 987**
Sedibeng	**30 074**	**3,9**	**44 399**	**5,8**	**20 639**	**2,7**	**251 750**	**33,0**	**315 224**	**41,3**	**100 911**	**13,2**	**762 996**
Emfuleni	23 420	3,9	33 925	5,6	15 989	2,6	199 813	33,1	253 174	41,9	78 195	12,9	604 516
Midvaal	2 628	3,6	4 045	5,5	2 056	2,8	22 431	30,3	30 048	40,6	12 781	17,3	73 990
Lesedi	4 025	4,8	6 429	7,6	2 594	3,1	29 505	34,9	32 001	37,9	9 935	11,8	84 490
West Rand	**26 342**	**4,1**	**43 118**	**6,7**	**23 190**	**3,6**	**218 562**	**34,0**	**259 588**	**40,4**	**72 002**	**11,2**	**642 802**
Mogale City	11 342	4,0	16 977	6,0	9 448	3,3	90 670	31,9	116 660	41,1	38 978	13,7	284 074
Merafong City	7 285	5,0	12 132	8,4	5 935	4,1	53 148	36,7	56 591	39,1	9 826	6,8	144 917
Rand West City	7 715	3,6	14 009	6,6	7 807	3,7	74 744	35,0	86 337	40,4	23 198	10,8	213 811
City of Ekurhuleni	**112 874**	**4,2**	**115 803**	**4,3**	**63 028**	**2,4**	**798 768**	**29,9**	**1 209 905**	**45,2**	**374 535**	**14,0**	**2 674 912**
City of Johannesburg	**111 781**	**3,6**	**126 085**	**4,0**	**83 166**	**2,7**	**953 437**	**30,5**	**1 377 754**	**44,1**	**474 139**	**15,2**	**3 126 363**
City of Tshwane	**103 677**	**4,0**	**101 254**	**3,9**	**56 518**	**2,2**	**677 800**	**25,9**	**1 088 751**	**41,7**	**584 914**	**22,4**	**2 612 914**

Source: Census 2022

Two in five persons aged 20 years and older in the province had completed secondary school education while persons with higher education constituted about 16,4%. Results further showed that 3,9% had no formal education and 2,5% completed primary. The district profile showed that City of Tshwane recorded the highest proportion of persons with higher education (22,4%) followed by City of Johannesburg (15,2%).

Looking at the local municipality profile, Midvaal recorded the proportion of persons with higher education above the provincial average (17,3%), while Merafong City recorded the lowest proportion in the same education category (6,8%).

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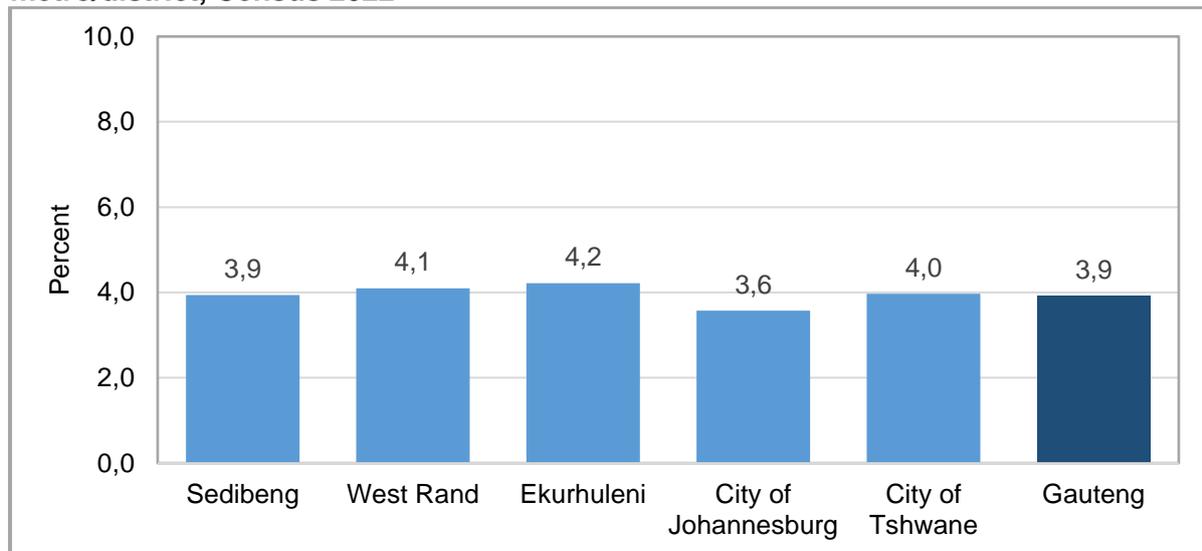
Source: Census 2022

In Census 2022, Gauteng recorded the second lowest proportions of persons with no formal education at 3,9%. This is likely, as the province is a major migrant destination province, attracting skilled people seeking economic opportunities. City of City of Ekurhuleni had the largest proportion of those with no formal education at 4,2%, while City of Johannesburg recorded the lowest (3,6%).

4.5   Field of education

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

Field of education	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Business management	283 750	33,2	321 166	34,0	604 917	33,6
Natural and mathematical sciences	27 684	3,2	25 256	2,7	52 940	2,9
Engineering and other applied sciences	217 580	25,5	58 396	6,2	275 976	15,3
Humanities, social sciences and applied humanities	114 117	13,4	257 531	27,2	371 648	20,6
Health sciences	32 400	3,8	102 648	10,9	135 049	7,5
Law	34 842	4,1	34 555	3,7	69 397	3,9
Other	143 578	16,8	146 360	15,5	289 938	16,1
Total	**853 953**	**100,0**	**945 912**	**100,0**	**1 799 866**	**100,0**

Source: Census 2022

Results in Table 4.4 show persons aged 20 years and older by field of higher education study disaggregated by sex. Over a third of persons in the province had their qualification in the field of business management, followed by those in the humanities, social sciences and applied humanities (20,6%). On the other hand, only 2,9% were in the natural and mathematical sciences field. The sex dynamics indicate that over a quarter of males (25,5%) were in the

engineering field, compared with 6,2% females. Contrary, about 11% females were in the health sciences sector compared with 3,8% males.

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

Field of education	Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Business management	399 021	34,4	15 603	37,8	35 414	42,6	152 702	30,0	2 177	31,2	604 917	33,6
Natural and mathematical sciences	27 137	2,3	773	1,9	2 672	3,2	22 002	4,3	357	5,1	52 940	2,9
Engineering and other applied sciences	178 592	15,4	4 452	10,8	9 269	11,1	82 681	16,3	982	14,1	275 976	15,3
Humanities, social sciences and applied humanities	224 004	19,3	9 241	22,4	14 441	17,4	122 330	24,1	1 633	23,4	371 648	20,6
Health sciences	82 628	7,1	2 590	6,3	7 214	8,7	42 108	8,3	509	7,3	135 049	7,5
Law	41 888	3,6	1 758	4,3	3 906	4,7	21 561	4,2	284	4,1	69 397	3,9
Other	206 560	17,8	6 876	16,7	10 261	12,3	65 196	12,8	1 046	15,0	289 938	16,1
Total	**1 159 830**	**100,0**	**41 293**	**100,0**	**83 176**	**100,0**	**508 580**	**100,0**	**6 988**	**100,0**	**1 799 866**	**100,0**

Source: Census 2022

The population group profile that over 42% of Indians/Asians were in the business management sector, this was over 10 percentage points higher than the provincial average. Furthermore, whites constituted the largest proportion of those in the field of engineering at 16,3%, followed by black Africans (15,4%).

4.6   Conclusion

Two in three children aged 0–5 years in the province were attending an ECD institution in 2022, while almost 70% of the school-going age persons in the province were attending an education institution. Furthermore, 3,9% of the population age 20 years and older in the province had no formal education. On the other hand, 16,4% had achieved higher education.

CHAPTER 5: GENERAL HEALTH AND FUNCTIONING

5.1   Introduction

A census is a source of valuable information in areas such as disability. Data from censuses can be utilised for general planning programmes and services on prevention and rehabilitation, as well as monitoring selected aspects of disability trends and patterns in a country and at other levels of planning including provinces.

During our lifetime, almost every person will encounter some temporary or permanent impairment in their bodies and among those who survive to older ages, many will experience an increasing difficulty in functioning.[7] The first part in this chapter will profile the disability in terms of the degree of difficulty in functioning among persons aged 5 years and older using the six recommended Washington Group (WG) short set of questions or domains, which are seeing, hearing, communication, walking, remembering and self-care. Persons were asked if whether they had difficulty in performing certain tasks of functioning in any of the aforementioned domains with anticipated responses being "No difficulty", "Some difficulty", "A lot of difficulty" and "Cannot do at all" including those with response category "Do not know", in cases of proxy responses.

The second part examines the disability prevalence among persons aged 5 years and older and disability status is derived using the WG short set of questions. The method of computing disability status using the questions already mentioned is widely believed to provide good disability estimates. This is because the questions are designed to collect data that are comparable across various areas as well as avoiding issues of not reporting due to asking direct question such as "Do you have a disability or not?"[8] Therefore, a person is considered to have a disability (UN measurement) as and when the following criteria are met:

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

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[7] World Report on Disability, 2011.
[8] Using the Washington Group questions on disability data in development programmes.

- A person who reported "some difficulty" in only one of the six domains of functioning was categorised as having no disability.

All persons who did not meet the above criteria were considered not having disabilities while those who did not provide response to any of the domains including those with response category 'do not know' were excluded from computation of the disability status variable. Therefore, any person that reported some difficulty in more than one domain of functioning was counted once to avoid double counting. It is crucially important to provide disability statistics as it helps in planning and allocation of resources. Disability statistics are used by government, non-government organisations (NGOs) and academics in developing programmes and interventions that seek to eliminate any sort of discrimination faced by persons with disabilities.

5.2 Health and functional domains

In both Census 2011 and 2022, six functional domains were covered and as a result, the country can derive disability status indicators and profile persons with and without disability.

Table 5.1: Distribution of the population aged five years and older by type of functional domain and degree of difficulty, Census 2011—2022

Functional domain	Degree of difficulty	2011		2022	
		N	%	N	%
Seeing (even with glasses/contact lenses)	No difficulty	9 427 974	89,6	12 119 457	90,1
	Some difficulty	949 211	9,0	1 106 271	8,2
	A lot of difficulty	126 027	1,2	196 466	1,5
	Cannot do at all	12 760	0,1	10 045	0,1
	Do not know	6 029	0,1	12 905	0,1
	Total	10 522 001	100,0	13 445 144	100,0
Hearing (even with a hearing aid device)	No difficulty	10 195 083	97,2	13 076 698	97,3
	Some difficulty	239 075	2,3	299 569	2,2
	A lot of difficulty	36 534	0,3	49 531	0,4
	Cannot do at all	9 337	0,1	6 427	0,0
	Do not know	5 131	0,0	12 805	0,1
	Total	10 485 160	100,0	13 445 029	100,0
Communication in his/her usual language	No difficulty	10 341 298	98,9	13 246 999	98,5
	Some difficulty	85 428	0,8	154 128	1,1
	A lot of difficulty	17 753	0,2	24 193	0,2
	Cannot do at all	11 483	0,1	9 427	0,1
	Do not know	4 028	0,0	10 209	0,1
	Total	10 459 991	100,0	13 444 956	100,0
Walking or climbing stairs	No difficulty	10 221 074	97,3	13 050 325	97,1
	Some difficulty	211 381	2,0	284 827	2,1
	A lot of difficulty	53 910	0,5	80 509	0,6
	Cannot do at all	17 600	0,2	19 098	0,1
	Do not know	3 510	0,0	10 137	0,1

Functional domain	Degree of difficulty	2011		2022	
		N	%	N	%
	Total	10 507 475	100,0	13 444 897	100,0
Remembering or concentrating	No difficulty	10 204 085	97,3	13 130 032	97,7
	Some difficulty	217 288	2,1	251 019	1,9
	A lot of difficulty	45 103	0,4	45 793	0,3
	Cannot do at all	13 214	0,1	6 491	0,0
	Do not know	5 757	0,1	11 460	0,1
	Total	10 485 448	100,0	13 444 795	100,0
Self-care	No difficulty	10 062 958	98,0	13 270 659	98,7
	Some difficulty	120 419	1,2	119 573	0,9
	A lot of difficulty	31 772	0,3	27 156	0,2
	Cannot do at all	41 097	0,4	16 695	0,1
	Do not know	10 071	0,1	10 647	0,1
	Total	10 266 317	100,0	13 444 729	100,0

Source: Census 2011—2022

Results presented in Table 5.1 show that nine in ten persons in Gauteng aged 5 years and older had no difficulty in functioning in any of the six functional domains. This observed pattern was the same in both Census 2011 and 2022. It is also noted that "seeing" as the functional domain recorded the highest percentage of persons with some difficult in functioning.

5.3   Disability prevalence

Table 5.2: Disability prevalence for persons aged five years and older district/metro municipality, Census 2022

Age group	District/metro municipality					Gauteng
	Sedibeng	West Rand	City of Ekurhuleni	City of Johannesburg	City of Tshwane	
5–9	2,2	1,8	1,9	1,7	1,8	1,8
10–14	2,7	2,4	2,2	2,1	2,2	2,3
15–19	2,7	2,6	2,5	2,2	2,3	2,4
20–24	2,6	2,3	2,1	2,0	2,1	2,1
25–29	2,6	2,3	2,1	2,0	2,1	2,1
30–34	2,9	2,6	2,3	2,0	2,1	2,2
35–39	3,4	2,9	2,5	2,2	2,4	2,5
40–44	4,4	3,9	3,2	2,9	3,1	3,2
45–49	7,2	5,9	5,0	4,3	4,8	5,0
50–54	10,0	9,2	7,8	6,7	7,0	7,5
55–59	13,5	13,3	11,0	9,4	9,5	10,5
60–64	16,9	16,3	14,0	12,2	12,2	13,4
65–69	22,3	21,8	19,0	16,7	16,4	18,1
70–74	30,3	28,3	26,3	22,5	23,3	24,9
75–79	37,7	34,4	33,1	30,4	31,0	32,2
80–84	47,9	45,6	43,5	41,5	41,7	42,9
85+	58,5	55,1	55,2	53,1	55,7	55,0
Total	**6,6**	**5,7**	**4,9**	**4,3**	**4,9**	**4,9**

Source: Census 2022

The results in Table 5.2 depict disability prevalence in Gauteng and districts recorded in Census 2022. Overall, disability prevalence in Gauteng was about 5%. Secondly, it is noted that disability becomes more prevalent at older ages. More than half of persons aged 85 years and older in the province (55.0%) had a disability and this pattern was similar across all five districts. Sedibeng and West Rand districts recorded the highest disability prevalence, which was above the provincial average (6,6% and 5,7% respectively).

CHAPTER 6: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS AND ACCESS TO SERVICES

6.1   Introduction

A household is a group of persons who live together and provide themselves jointly with food, shelter and other essentials for living or a single person who lives alone. The delivery of housing and access to services should be based on social justice and human rights as pronounced in the Constitution of South Africa.[9]

Shelter satisfies a basic human need for physical security and comfort and the characteristics of the dwellings in which households live provide an important indication of the well-being of household members. The following section presents selected findings from 2002 on the type of dwellings in which South African households live in as well as the perceived quality thereof.

6.2   Household size

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

Table 6.1: Distribution of the population, households and average household size by district/metro and local municipality, Census 2011—2022

District/metro/local municipality	2011			2022		
	Persons	Households	Average household size	Persons	Households	Average household size
Gauteng	**12 272 263**	**3 908 826**	**3,1**	**15 099 423**	**5 318 672**	**2,8**
Sedibeng	**916 484**	**279 756**	**3,3**	**1 190 688**	**376 971**	**3,2**
Emfuleni	721 663	220 131	3,3	945 650	297 910	3,2
Midvaal	95 301	29 961	3,2	112 254	36 464	3,1
Lesedi	99 520	29 664	3,4	132 783	42 597	3,1
West Rand	**821 191**	**267 460**	**3,1**	**998 466**	**356 530**	**2,8**
Mogale City	362 618	117 439	3,1	438 217	150 787	2,9
Merafong City	197 520	66 624	3,0	225 476	77 599	2,9
Rand West City	261 053	83 397	3,1	334 773	128 144	2,6
City of Ekurhuleni	**3 178 470**	**1 015 398**	**3,1**	**4 066 691**	**1 421 003**	**2,9**
City of Johannesburg	**4 434 631**	**1 434 715**	**3,1**	**4 803 262**	**1 841 917**	**2,6**
City of Tshwane	**2 921 488**	**911 498**	**3,2**	**4 040 315**	**1 322 252**	**3,1**

Source: Census 2011—2022

The number of households in Gauteng increased from 3,9 million in Census 2011 to 5.3 million in Census 2022. Results further showed that in 2022, the three metros in the province contributed more than a million households each. The indicator on average household size

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[9] Constitution of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996).

shows a downward trend, from 3,1 in 2011 to 2,8 in 2022. At district level, City of Johannesburg recorded the highest decrease from 3,1 in 2011 to 2,6 in 2022. All other districts and local municipalities recorded slight variations in the average household size.

Table 6.2: Distribution of households by metro and local municipality, Census 2022

District/metro/local municipality	N	%
Emfuleni	297 910	5,6
Midvaal	36 464	0,7
Lesedi	42 597	0,8
Mogale City	150 787	2,8
Merafong City	77 599	1,5
Rand West City	128 144	2,4
City of Ekurhuleni	1 421 003	26,7
City of Johannesburg	1 841 917	34,6
City of Tshwane	1 322 252	24,9
Gauteng	**5 318 673**	**100,0**

Source: Census 2022

As indicated previously, more than 80% of households in Gauteng were located in the three metros while Midvaal and Lesedi local municipalities recorded the lowest proportion of households, at less than a percentage each.

6.3   Household headship and composition

Table 6.3: Distribution of households by sex of household head and district/metro municipality, Census 2022

District/metro municipality	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gauteng	**2 769 039**	**52,1**	**2 549 634**	**47,9**	**5 318 672**	**100,0**
Sedibeng	199 740	53,0	177 231	47,0	376 971	100,0
West Rand	189 933	53,3	166 597	46,7	356 530	100,0
City of Ekurhuleni	744 350	52,4	676 653	47,6	1 421 003	100,0
City of Johannesburg	920 655	50,0	921 261	50,0	1 841 917	100,0
City of Tshwane	714 361	54,0	607 891	46,0	1 322 252	100,0

Source: Census 2022

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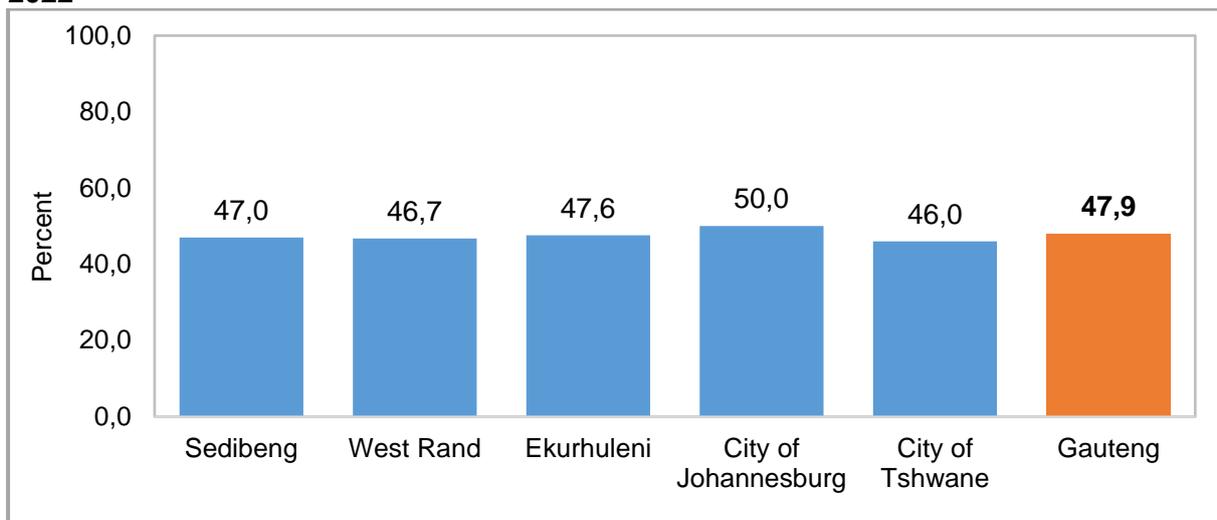
Source: Census 2022

Results presented in Table 6.3 and Figure 6.1 show that generally, there were more households headed by males in Gauteng compared to those headed by females. Looking at metros/districts, no sex variations in household headship were recorded in the City of Johannesburg.

Table 6.4: Distribution of households by age of household head, district and local municipality, Census 2011—2022

District/metro/local municipality	Census 2011								Census 2022							
	10–14		15–17		18+		Total		12–14		15–17		18+		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gauteng	**3 696**	**0,1**	**6 848**	**0,2**	**3 898 279**	**99,7**	**3 908 824**	**100,0**	**2 941**	**0,1**	**12 079**	**0,2**	**5 303 653**	**99,7**	**5 318 672**	**100,0**
Sedibeng	**197**	**0,1**	**524**	**0,2**	**279 033**	**99,7**	**279 754**	**100,0**	**149**	**0,0**	**734**	**0,2**	**376 088**	**99,8**	**376 971**	**100,0**
Emfuleni	148	0,1	408	0,2	219 573	99,7	220 130	100,0	125	0,0	621	0,2	297 164	99,7	297 910	100,0
Midvaal	23	0,1	56	0,2	29 882	99,7	29 961	100,0	11	0,0	53	0,1	36 399	99,8	36 464	100,0
Lesedi	27	0,1	60	0,2	29 578	99,7	29 664	100,0	13	0,0	59	0,1	42 525	99,8	42 597	100,0
West Rand	**225**	**0,1**	**531**	**0,2**	**266 703**	**99,7**	**267 460**	**100,0**	**160**	**0,0**	**700**	**0,2**	**355 670**	**99,8**	**356 530**	**100,0**
Mogale City	96	0,1	143	0,1	117 200	99,8	117 439	100,0	82	0,1	278	0,2	150 426	99,8	150 787	100,0
Merafong City	63	0,1	176	0,3	66 385	99,6	66 624	100,0	35	0,0	189	0,2	77 375	99,7	77 599	100,0
Rand West City	66	0,1	213	0,3	83 117	99,7	83 397	100,0	43	0,0	232	0,2	127 869	99,8	128 144	100,0
City of Ekurhuleni	**881**	**0,1**	**1 655**	**0,2**	**1 012 862**	**99,8**	**1 015 398**	**100,0**	**912**	**0,1**	**3 233**	**0,2**	**1 416 858**	**99,7**	**1 421 003**	**100,0**
City of Johannesburg	**1 464**	**0,1**	**2 708**	**0,2**	**1 430 543**	**99,7**	**1 434 714**	**100,0**	**1 061**	**0,1**	**4 463**	**0,2**	**1 836 393**	**99,7**	**1 841 917**	**100,0**
City of Tshwane	**929**	**0,1**	**1 430**	**0,2**	**909 138**	**99,7**	**911 498**	**100,0**	**660**	**0,0**	**2 950**	**0,2**	**1 318 642**	**99,7**	**1 322 252**	**100,0**

Source: Census 2011—2022

Child-headed households are defined as those households headed by children aged below 17 years. Results presented in Table 6.4 show the distribution of households by age of the household head. Less than half a per cent of households in the province were child-headed households, both in 2011 and 2022. This trend was similar across all districts/metros and local municipalities.

6.4   Housing

Core questions such as those on type housing units living quarters in censuses play a critical role in understanding living conditions and welfare of household members. Thus, information on housing conditions is fundamental in the development of housing programmes, policies and in the monitoring and evaluation of implemented programmes. According to section 26 of the South African Constitution, everyone has the right to access adequate housing. Therefore, the Census 2022 questionnaire consisted of three questions on the type of housing occupied by households: type of dwelling, the tenure status, and whether the dwelling was an RDP or government-subsidised dwelling. The questions were aimed at profiling the living conditions of South African households. Information profiled in the following sub-section pertain to access to housing for household-based population; population housed in collective living quarters such as hospitals, military defence force and others were excluded. See Appendix 2 for broader groupings used for type main dwelling analysis.

The profile on households and housing circumstances as presented in Table 6.5 showed that households in Gauteng predominantly resided in formal dwellings (88,5%) while those residing in informal dwellings constituted about 11%. The district dynamics showed that Sedibeng district and the City of Johannesburg recorded the highest percentage of households residing in formal dwellings (91,0% and 89,8%, respectively) and these figures were above the provincial average. On the other hand, City of Tshwane (13,1%), West Rand district (11,4%) and City of Ekurhuleni metro (11,2%) recorded the highest percentage of households residing in informal dwellings.

Looking at local municipality variations by type of main dwelling, Mogale City recorded the highest percentage of households residing in informal dwellings (14,3%) while Lesedi Local Municipality recorded the lowest (4,2%).

Table 6.5: Distribution of households by type of main dwelling, district/metro and local municipality, Census 2022

District/metro/ local municipality	Formal		Informal		Traditional		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gauteng	**4 705 995**	**88,5**	**584 316**	**11,0**	**14 061**	**0,3**	**14 301**	**0,3**	**5 318 672**	**100,0**
Sedibeng	**342 959**	**91,0**	**32 078**	**8,5**	**1 273**	**0,3**	**660**	**0,2**	**376 971**	**100,0**
Emfuleni	268 491	90,1	28 065	9,4	866	0,3	488	0,2	297 910	100,0
Midvaal	33 969	93,2	2 228	6,1	138	0,4	129	0,4	36 464	100,0
Lesedi	40 499	95,1	1 786	4,2	269	0,6	44	0,1	42 597	100,0
West Rand	**314 027**	**88,1**	**40 705**	**11,4**	**1 041**	**0,3**	**757**	**0,2**	**356 530**	**100,0**
Mogale City	128 202	85,0	21 495	14,3	598	0,4	492	0,3	150 787	100,0
Merafong City	71 086	91,6	6 281	8,1	119	0,2	113	0,1	77 599	100,0
Rand West City	114 739	89,5	12 929	10,1	324	0,3	153	0,1	128 144	100,0
City of Ekurhuleni	**1 253 299**	**88,2**	**158 756**	**11,2**	**4 340**	**0,3**	**4 608**	**0,3**	**1 421 003**	**100,0**
City of Johannesburg	**1 654 417**	**89,8**	**179 028**	**9,7**	**3 890**	**0,2**	**4 583**	**0,2**	**1 841 917**	**100,0**
City of Tshwane	**1 141 292**	**86,3**	**173 749**	**13,1**	**3 517**	**0,3**	**3 693**	**0,3**	**1 322 252**	**100,0**

Source: Census 2022

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

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Census 2011	18,2	7,7	13,1	15,7	8,3	21,2	18,9	10,9	5,2	13,6
Census 2022	11,1	4,4	12,1	9,7	5,0	10,8	11,0	5,8	2,7	8,1
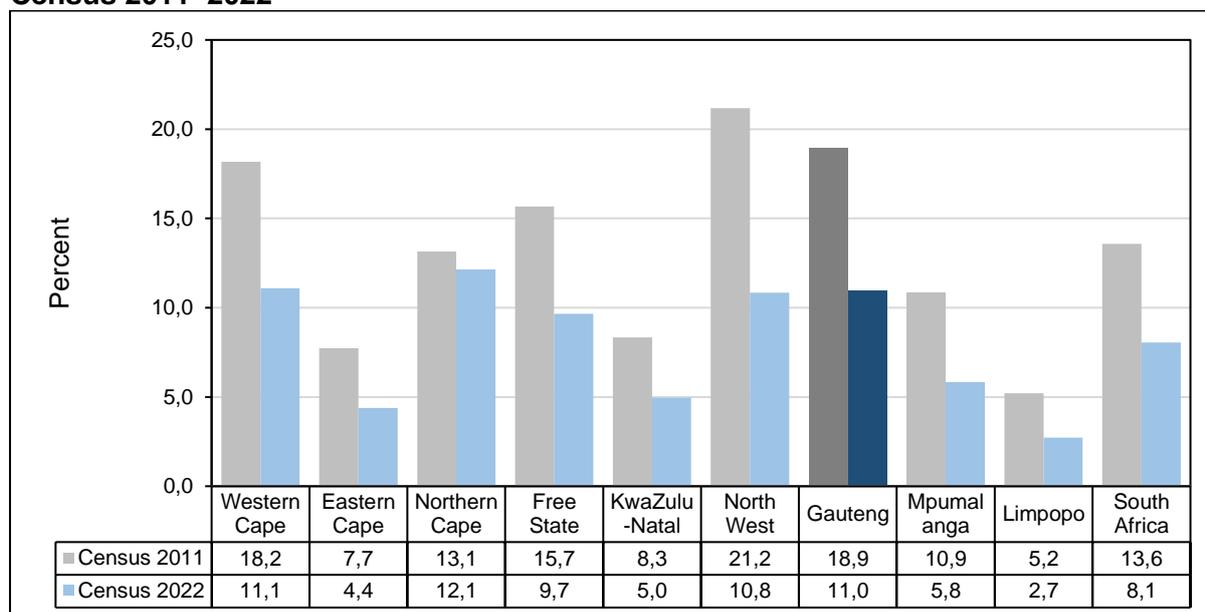
Source: Census 2011—2022

Figure 6.2 shows that nationally, the percentage of households that lived in informal dwellings decreased from 13,6% in 2011 to 8,1% in 2022. Gauteng showed a similar trend, (decrease from 18,9% in 2011 to 11,0% in Census 2022).

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

District/metro/ local municipality	RDP/government-subsidised dwelling							
	Yes		No		Do not know		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gauteng	**1 269 056**	**33,5**	**2 480 237**	**65,5**	**34 635**	**0,9**	**3 783 928**	**100,0**
Sedibeng	**139 627**	**48,3**	**146 920**	**50,9**	**2 305**	**0,8**	**288 851**	**100,0**
Emfuleni	110 278	47,7	118 945	51,5	1 933	0,8	231 156	100,0
Midvaal	8 226	33,6	16 052	65,6	199	0,8	24 477	100,0
Lesedi	21 123	63,6	11 923	35,9	173	0,5	33 219	100,0
West Rand	**87 157**	**36,0**	**153 666**	**63,4**	**1 414**	**0,6**	**242 237**	**100,0**
Mogale City	35 145	33,9	67 986	65,6	469	0,5	103 599	100,0
Merafong City	27 732	47,7	29 964	51,5	469	0,8	58 165	100,0
Rand West City	24 281	30,2	55 717	69,2	476	0,6	80 473	100,0
City of Ekurhuleni	**400 999**	**38,4**	**633 916**	**60,6**	**10 403**	**1,0**	**1 045 319**	**100,0**
City of Johannesburg	**379 373**	**31,3**	**821 360**	**67,7**	**12 919**	**1,1**	**1 213 651**	**100,0**
City of Tshwane	**261 900**	**26,4**	**724 375**	**72,9**	**7 595**	**0,8**	**993 869**	**100,0**

Source: Census 2022

In Gauteng, as shown in Table 6.6, more than a third (33,5%) of households indicated that they were residing in RDP/government-subsidised housing. The district profile showed that Sedibeng (48,3%), City of Ekurhuleni (38,4%) and West Rand (36,0%) districts had the highest percentage of households residing in RDP/government-subsidised housing. Local municipality

variations showed that Lesedi municipality had the highest proportion of households residing in RDP/government-subsidised housing (63,9%).

Table 6.7: Distribution of households by tenure status, district/metro and local municipality, Census 2022

District/metro/local municipality	Owned and fully paid off		Owned but not yet paid off		Rented		Occupied rent-free		Other		Do not know		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gauteng	**1 185 389**	**31,3**	**345 435**	**9,1**	**1 384 712**	**36,6**	**760 176**	**20,1**	**76 129**	**2,0**	**32 211**	**0,9**	**3 784 051**	**100,0**
Sedibeng	**121 504**	**42,1**	**20 091**	**7,0**	**70 882**	**24,5**	**65 384**	**22,6**	**7 566**	**2,6**	**3 424**	**1,2**	**288 850**	**100,0**
Emfuleni	101 718	44,0	14 229	6,2	54 433	23,5	52 601	22,8	5 256	2,3	2 911	1,3	231 148	100,0
Midvaal	7 853	32,1	4 174	17,0	5 079	20,7	5 330	21,8	1 802	7,4	245	1,0	24 483	100,0
Lesedi	11 934	35,9	1 687	5,1	11 370	34,2	7 454	22,4	507	1,5	267	0,8	33 219	100,0
West Rand	**70 606**	**29,1**	**16 404**	**6,8**	**85 753**	**35,4**	**61 630**	**25,4**	**5 984**	**2,5**	**1 844**	**0,8**	**242 220**	**100,0**
Mogale City	28 491	27,5	8 166	7,9	35 258	34,0	28 630	27,6	2 256	2,2	782	0,8	103 582	100,0
Merafong City	18 693	32,1	1 858	3,2	20 168	34,7	15 468	26,6	1 475	2,5	507	0,9	58 168	100,0
Rand West City	23 421	29,1	6 380	7,9	30 327	37,7	17 533	21,8	2 253	2,8	555	0,7	80 470	100,0
City of Ekurhuleni	**305 356**	**29,2**	**94 577**	**9,0**	**423 853**	**40,5**	**192 878**	**18,5**	**19 436**	**1,9**	**9 199**	**0,9**	**1 045 299**	**100,0**
City of Johannesburg	**307 746**	**25,4**	**100 625**	**8,3**	**517 406**	**42,6**	**255 280**	**21,0**	**22 294**	**1,8**	**10 400**	**0,9**	**1 213 751**	**100,0**
City of Tshwane	**380 177**	**38,2**	**113 739**	**11,4**	**286 818**	**28,9**	**185 004**	**18,6**	**20 850**	**2,1**	**7 343**	**0,7**	**993 931**	**100,0**

Source: Census 2022

Table 6.7 presents the distribution of households by tenure status in 2022. The results show that three out of ten households resided in dwellings that were owned and fully paid off, while 9,1% were owned but not yet paid off. Furthermore, a third of households indicated that they stayed in dwellings that were rented, also, one in five households occupied dwellings rent-free. The metro/district profile shows that Sedibeng district and the City of Tshwane metro had the highest proportion of owned and fully paid off housing, at 42,1% and 38,2%, respectively. Two out of five households in the City of Johannesburg and City of Ekurhuleni metros stayed in rented dwellings.

6.5 Access to piped water

The provision of safe and readily available water is important for public health and poverty reduction in the country. This section presents indicators on households with access to piped or tap water in their dwellings or onsite (inside their yard) as highlighted in Figure 6.3.

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

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Census 2011	88,4	49,4	78,0	89,1	63,6	69,3	89,4	71,7	52,3	73,4
Census 2022	93,2	67,1	81,9	92,2	77,0	74,5	94,1	79,1	61,1	82,4
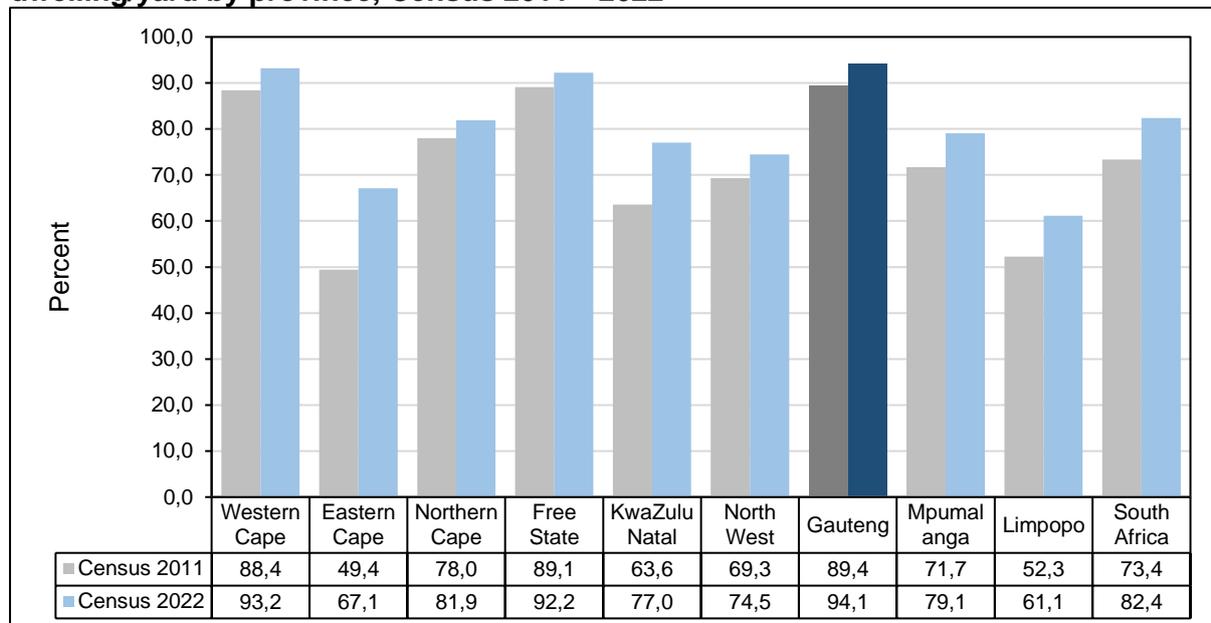
Source: Census 2011—2022

Results show that nationally, there has been an upward trend in households with access to piped water inside their dwellings or onsite, it increased from 73,4% in 2011 to 82,4% in 2022. Gauteng depicts a similar upward trend, with 94,1% in Census 2022 up from 89,4% in 2011, which was the highest in the country and above the national average by over ten percentage points.

Table 6.8: Distribution of households with access to piped water inside the dwelling/yard by district and local municipality, Census 2011—2022

District/metro/local municipality	Census 2011		Census 2022	
	N	%	N	%
Gauteng	**3 494 066**	**89,4**	**5 006 168**	**94,1**
Sedibeng	**259 510**	**92,8**	**365 275**	**96,9**
Emfuleni	207 337	94,2	289 261	97,1
Midvaal	24 833	82,9	34 554	94,8
Lesedi	27 341	92,2	41 460	97,3
West Rand	**222 652**	**83,2**	**336 605**	**94,4**
Mogale City	102 461	87,2	138 056	91,6
Merafong City	55 513	83,3	74 405	95,9
Rand West City	64 678	77,6	124 144	96,9
City of Ekurhuleni	**884 869**	**87,1**	**1 336 506**	**94,1**
City of Johannesburg	**1 314 340**	**91,6**	**1 757 630**	**95,4**

District/metro/local municipality	Census 2011		Census 2022	
	N	%	N	%
City of Tshwane	812 695	89,2	1 210 152	91,5

Source: Census 2011—2022

The results presented in Table 6.8 revealed that, as highlighted above, there was an almost universal access to piped water in Gauteng (94,1%). Trends show that generally there has been tremendous improvement in households accessing piped water over the period 2011–2022. The district and local municipality profiles showed that Sedibeng (96,9%), City of Johannesburg (95,4%) and West Rand districts (94,4%) recorded the highest percentage of households with access to piped water inside their dwellings or onsite and these figures were above the provincial average, while Mogale City local municipality recorded the lowest at 91,6%.

6.5.1   Water supply reliability

Reliability of municipal water supply services measures the extent to which households that received water from a municipality had reported any piped water interruptions in the 12 months preceding the census. Such interruptions must be attributed to other factors including burst pipes in the area and not because the household did not pay municipal rates. Table 6.9 presents findings on this indicator.

Table 6.9: Distribution of households by reliability of water supply in the last 12 months by district/metro and local municipality, Census 2022

Province/district/metro/ local municipality	Experienced water interruptions in the last 12 months							
	Yes		No		Do not know		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gauteng	**1 413 775**	**40,5**	**2 045 642**	**58,6**	**29 427**	**0,8**	**3 488 844**	**100,0**
Sedibeng	**134 800**	**49,4**	**136 260**	**49,9**	**2 014**	**0,7**	**273 074**	**100,0**
Emfuleni	113 438	51,0	107 409	48,3	1 617	0,7	222 464	100,0
Midvaal	4 983	26,0	13 916	72,5	289	1,5	19 188	100,0
Lesedi	16 379	52,1	14 935	47,5	108	0,3	31 422	100,0
West Rand	**62 123**	**27,9**	**159 207**	**71,5**	**1 354**	**0,6**	**222 684**	**100,0**
Mogale	28 199	30,5	63 577	68,9	533	0,6	92 309	100,0
Merafong	14 446	26,5	39 838	73,1	234	0,4	54 518	100,0
Rand West	19 479	25,7	55 792	73,5	587	0,8	75 858	100,0
City of Ekurhuleni	**381 475**	**38,3**	**606 939**	**60,9**	**8 688**	**0,9**	**997 102**	**100,0**
City of Johannesburg	**429 674**	**37,7**	**697 862**	**61,3**	**10 773**	**0,9**	**1 138 309**	**100,0**
City of Tshwane	**405 703**	**47,3**	**445 374**	**51,9**	**6 598**	**0,8**	**857 675**	**100,0**

Source: Census 2022

According to results presented in Table 6,9, two in five households (40,5%) in Gauteng reported they had experienced water interruptions in the 12 months preceding Census 2022.

District dynamics showed that Sedibeng (49,4%) and City of Tshwane (47,3%) recorded the highest percentage of households that experienced water interruptions; these figures were above the provincial average. The local municipality profile showed that more than half of

households in Lesedi (52,1%) and Emfuleni (51,0%) experienced water interruptions in the 12 months preceding Census 2022.

Although in the previous section it was reported that there was almost universal access to piped water in Gauteng, findings on how reliable the water supply was are indicative of water supply services that are becoming unreliable, forcing households to resort to alternative water sources that may be costly.

6.6 Sanitation facilities

Environmental hygiene plays an essential role in the prevention of many diseases. It also impacts on the natural environment and the preservation of important natural assets, such as water resources. Proper sanitation is one of the key elements in improving environmental hygiene.

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

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Census 2011	89,6	43,0	66,0	67,1	45,0	45,4	85,4	43,8	21,9	60,1
Census 2022	93,9	58,7	73,0	76,3	58,9	58,5	89,7	54,9	35,2	70,8
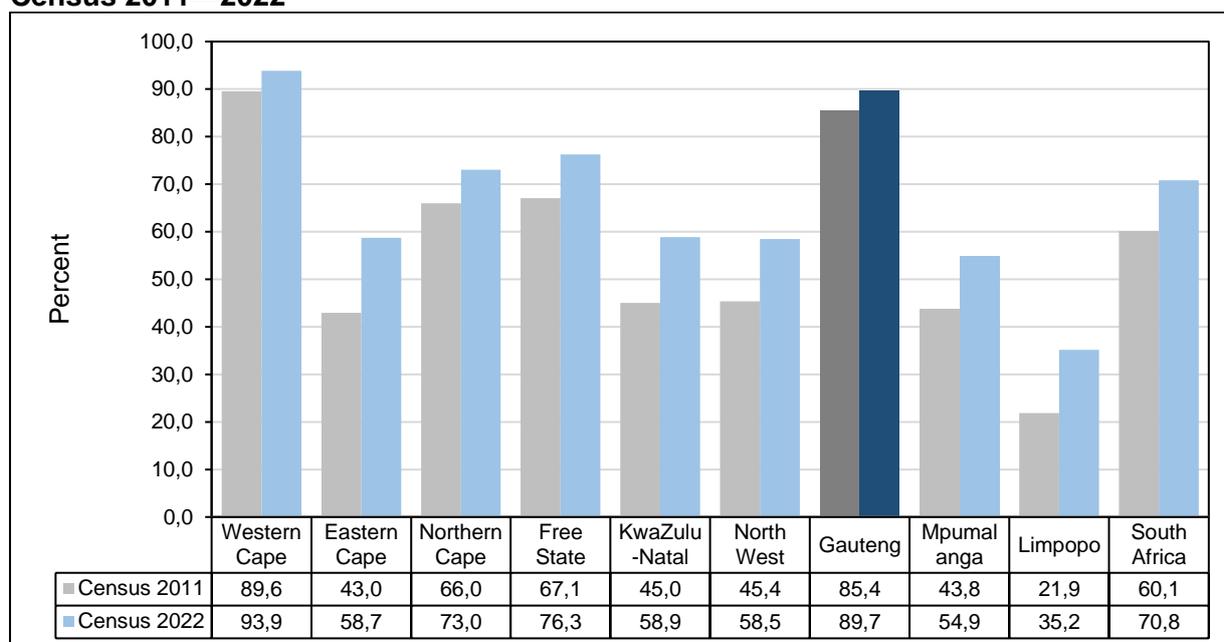
Source: Census 2011—2022

According to Figure 6.4, Gauteng depicted an upward trend in access to flush toilet facilities, an indication of improved sanitation in the province between 2011 and 2022. The results also showed that in both census years, the province recorded percentages higher than the national average. In 2022 nine out of ten households in the province had access to a flush toilet, showing an increase of over four per cent since 2011.

Table 6.10: Distribution of households by main type of toilet facility by district/metro and local municipality, Census 2022

Metro/district/local municipality	Flush toilet		Chemical toilet		Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe (VIP)		Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe		Bucket toilet		None		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gauteng	**4 769 433**	**89,7**	**81 373**	**1,5**	**74 919**	**1,4**	**224 316**	**4,2**	**135 124**	**2,5**	**23 031**	**0,4**	**10 476**	**0,2**	**5 318 672**	**100,0**
Sedibeng	**359 389**	**95,3**	**2 356**	**0,6**	**1 405**	**0,4**	**7 419**	**2**	**4 329**	**1,1**	**1 594**	**0,4**	**480**	**0,1**	**376 971**	**100,0**
Emfuleni	283 749	95,2	1 809	0,6	1 032	0,3	5 967	2	3 566	1,2	1 424	0,5	363	0,1	**297 910**	**100,0**
Midvaal	34 330	94,1	484	1,3	187	0,5	580	1,6	667	1,8	124	0,3	91	0,2	**36 464**	**100,0**
Lesedi	41 310	97	62	0,1	185	0,4	871	2	96	0,2	46	0,1	26	0,1	**42 597**	**100,0**
West Rand	**323 502**	**90,7**	**6 637**	**1,9**	**5 143**	**1,4**	**11 355**	**3,2**	**6 913**	**1,9**	**1 736**	**0,5**	**1 243**	**0,3**	**356 530**	**100,0**
Mogale City	134 761	89,4	5 220	3,5	1 372	0,9	4 615	3,1	3 702	2,5	512	0,3	605	0,4	**150 787**	**100,0**
Merafong City	73 045	94,1	48	0,1	578	0,7	2 356	3	993	1,3	249	0,3	329	0,4	**77 599**	**100,0**
Rand West City	115 696	90,3	1 369	1,1	3 194	2,5	4 384	3,4	2 219	1,7	974	0,8	309	0,2	**128 144**	**100,0**
City of Ekurhuleni	**1 296 077**	**91,2**	**36 823**	**2,6**	**3 644**	**0,3**	**19 828**	**1,4**	**57 656**	**4,1**	**5 463**	**0,4**	**1 512**	**0,1**	**1 421 003**	**100,0**
City of Johannesburg	**1 712 838**	**93**	**22 009**	**1,2**	**34 302**	**1,9**	**27 783**	**1,5**	**37 090**	**2**	**5 059**	**0,3**	**2 835**	**0,2**	**1 841 917**	**100,0**
City of Tshwane	**1 077 627**	**81,5**	**13 548**	**1,0**	**30 424**	**2,3**	**157 932**	**11,9**	**29 137**	**2,2**	**9 179**	**0,7**	**4 405**	**0,3**	**1 322 252**	**100,0**

Source: Census 2022

The metro/district profile indicate that Sedibeng (95,3%), City of Johannesburg (93%) and City of Ekurhuleni (91,2%) recorded the highest levels of access to flush toilets, with figures above the provincial average. Conversely, among the five districts, City of Tshwane recorded the lowest percentage of households using flush toilets (81,5%).

About 12% of households in the City of Tshwane were using pit latrines without ventilation, a percentage three times higher than the provincial average. City of Ekurhuleni metro recorded the highest proportion of households using bucket toilets (4,1%), also above the provincial average.

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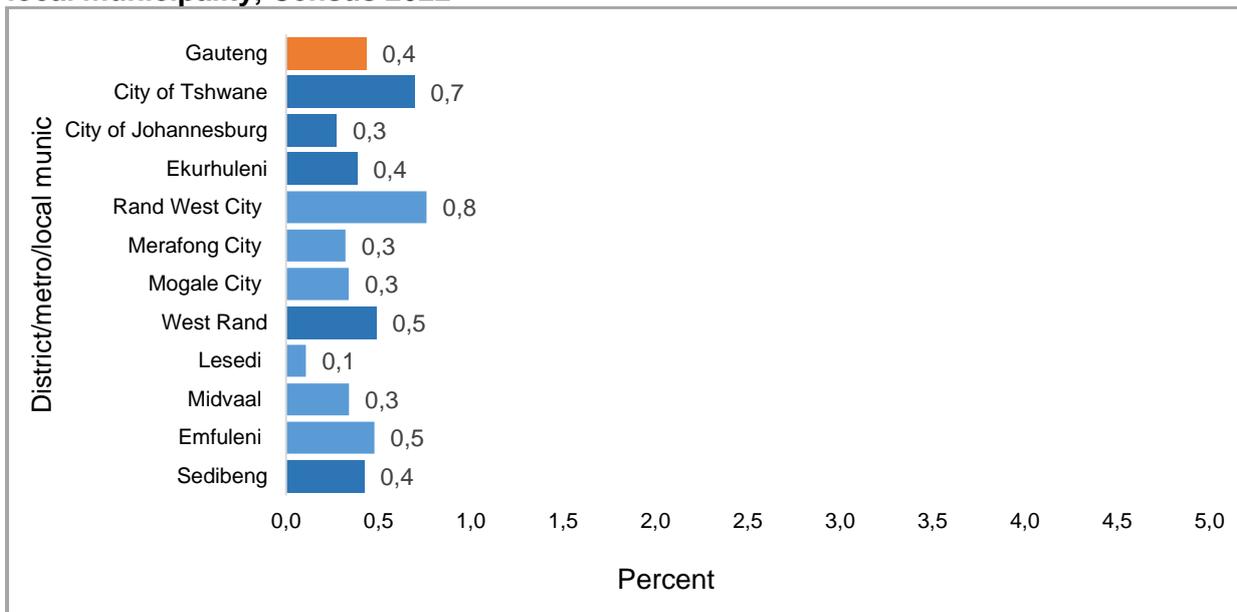
Source: Census 2022

The results in Figure 6.5 show that less than one per cent of households in Gauteng had no form of toilet facility. Lesedi Local Municipality recorded the lowest percentage of households with no toilet facility (0,3%) while Rand West City Local Municipality and City of Tshwane recorded the highest at 0,8% and 0,7%, respectively.

6.7 Sources of energy

South Africa's national agenda and the global agenda emphasise the importance of access to affordable, reliable and modern energy for all by 2030. Adequate and affordable access to energy sources is vital to address household health and welfare. Information collected on energy sources informs planning and resource allocation towards future electrification programmes. This section highlights the type of energy used for lighting and cooking.

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

District/metro/local municipality	Electricity		Gas		Paraffin		Candles		Solar		Other		None		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gauteng	**4 958 499**	**93,2**	**11 625**	**0,2**	**56 989**	**1,1**	**222 156**	**4,2**	**57 426**	**1,1**	**7 177**	**0,1**	**4 800**	**0,1**	**5 318 672**	**100,0**
Sedibeng	**349 868**	**92,8**	**1 178**	**0,3**	**3 216**	**0,9**	**16 089**	**4,3**	**5 832**	**1,5**	**542**	**0,1**	**246**	**0,1**	**376 971**	**100,0**
Emfuleni	274 992	92,3	989	0,3	2 649	0,9	13 605	4,6	5 033	1,7	453	0,2	190	0,1	297 910	100,0
Midvaal	34 067	93,4	123	0,3	458	1,3	1 369	3,8	378	1,0	50	0,1	18	0,0	36 464	100,0
Lesedi	40 810	95,8	66	0,2	110	0,3	1 115	2,6	421	1,0	39	0,1	37	0,1	42 597	100,0
West Rand	**339 080**	**95,1**	**960**	**0,3**	**3 283**	**0,9**	**10 633**	**3,0**	**2 017**	**0,6**	**289**	**0,1**	**267**	**0,1**	**356 530**	**100,0**
Mogale City	141 237	93,7	436	0,3	1 259	0,8	6 158	4,1	1 462	1,0	120	0,1	115	0,1	150 787	100,0
Merafong City	76 096	98,1	54	0,1	356	0,5	873	1,1	72	0,1	94	0,1	54	0,1	77 599	100,0
Rand West City	121 748	95,0	470	0,4	1 669	1,3	3 602	2,8	483	0,4	74	0,1	99	0,1	128 144	100,0
City of Ekurhuleni	**1 322 691**	**93,1**	**2 453**	**0,2**	**20 207**	**1,4**	**59 287**	**4,2**	**14 802**	**1,0**	**896**	**0,1**	**668**	**0,0**	**1 421 003**	**100,0**
City of Johannesburg	**1 733 345**	**94,1**	**3 539**	**0,2**	**15 040**	**0,8**	**70 203**	**3,8**	**16 481**	**0,9**	**2 275**	**0,1**	**1 035**	**0,1**	**1 841 917**	**100,0**
City of Tshwane	**1 213 517**	**91,8**	**3 496**	**0,3**	**15 242**	**1,2**	**65 945**	**5,0**	**18 294**	**1,4**	**3 175**	**0,2**	**2 583**	**0,2**	**1 322 252**	**100,0**

Source: Census 2022

According to the results presented in Table 6.11, nine out of ten households (93,2%) in Gauteng were using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting. More than 90% of households had access to electricity for lighting, a significant increase from the 58% recorded in 1996. It is worth noting that at district level, West Rand (95,1%) and the City of Johannesburg (94,1%) had the highest percentage of households using electricity for lighting and the figures were higher than the provincial average (93,2%).

Figure 6.6 shows detailed information of Gauteng's households that reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting.

Figure 6.6: Percentage of households using electricity for lighting by district/metro and local municipality, Census 2022

	Sedibeng	Emfuleni	Midvaal	Lesedi	West Rand	Mogale City	Merafong City	Rand West City	Ekurhuleni	City of Johannesburg	City of Tshwane	Gauteng
Census 2022	92,8	92,3	93,4	95,8	95,1	93,7	98,1	95,0	93,1	94,1	91,8	93,2
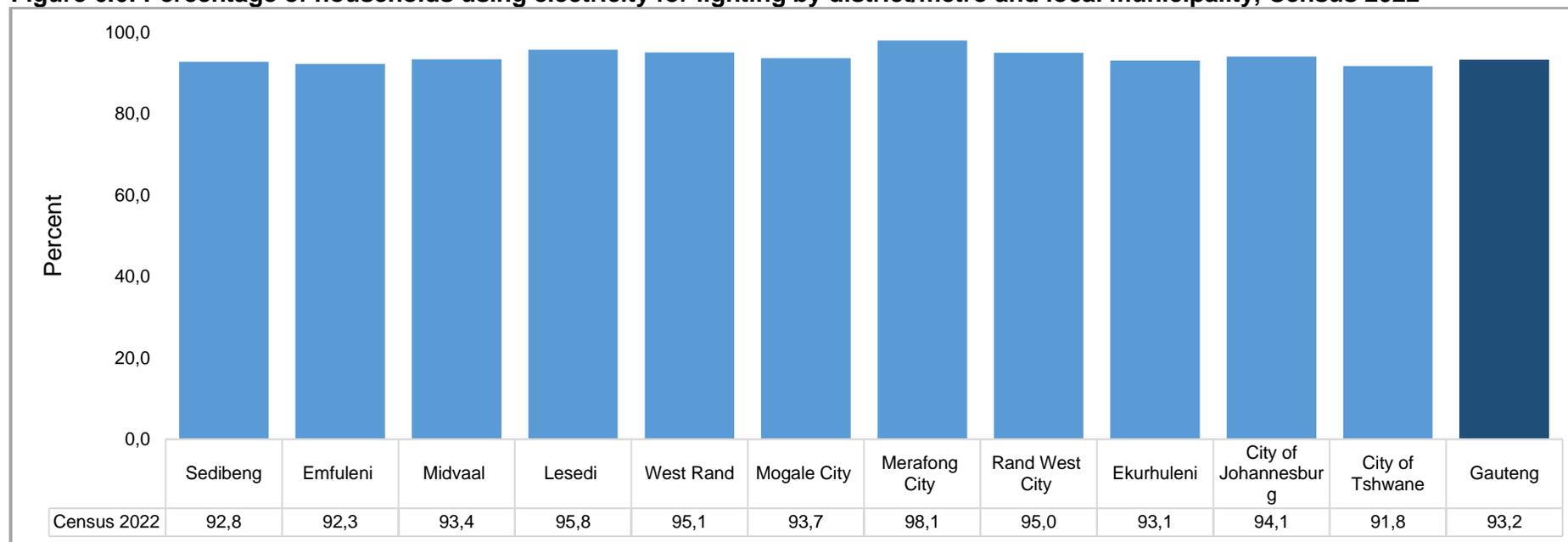
Source: Census 2022

The results in Figure 6.6 show Gauteng's households that reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting at metro/local municipality level. It is noted that there were slight variations across local municipalities. Merafong City recorded the highest proportion at 98,1%, which is above the provincial average of 93,2% followed by Lesedi Local Municipality at 95,8% and West Rand district at 95,1%.

Table 6.12: Distribution of households by energy source used for cooking by district and local municipality, Census 2022

District/metro/local municipality	Electricity		Gas		Paraffin		Wood		Coal		Animal dung		Solar		Other		None		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gauteng	**3 336 232**	**62,7**	**1 699 376**	**32,0**	**246 882**	**4,6**	**18 508**	**0,3**	**4 017**	**0,1**	**191**	**0,0**	**3 653**	**0,1**	**4 202**	**0,1**	**5 611**	**0,1**	**5 318 672**	**100,0**
Sedibeng	**254 873**	**67,6**	**106 162**	**28,2**	**11 558**	**3,1**	**2 281**	**0,6**	**1 016**	**0,3**	**14**	**0,0**	**519**	**0,1**	**159**	**0,0**	**388**	**0,1**	**376 971**	**100,0**
Emfuleni	204 417	68,6	81 023	27,2	9 775	3,3	1 209	0,4	639	0,2	11	0,0	414	0,1	120	0,0	302	0,1	297 910	100,0
Midvaal	20 601	56,5	14 217	39,0	1 133	3,1	393	1,1	27	0,1	2	0,0	57	0,2	13	0,0	20	0,1	36 464	100,0
Lesedi	29 855	70,1	10 922	25,6	651	1,5	679	1,6	349	0,8	2	0,0	48	0,1	26	0,1	66	0,2	42 597	100,0
West Rand	**220 097**	**61,7**	**122 892**	**34,5**	**11 261**	**3,2**	**1 490**	**0,4**	**132**	**0,0**	**5**	**0,0**	**140**	**0,0**	**150**	**0,0**	**363**	**0,1**	**356 530**	**100,0**
Mogale City	91 034	60,4	52 851	35,1	5 643	3,7	854	0,6	85	0,1	3	0,0	76	0,1	63	0,0	178	0,1	150 787	100,0
Merafong City	55 862	72,0	20 095	25,9	1 325	1,7	138	0,2	9	0,0	2	0,0	25	0,0	70	0,1	74	0,1	77 599	100,0
Rand West City	73 201	57,1	49 947	39,0	4 293	3,4	498	0,4	37	0,0	0	0,0	39	0,0	18	0,0	111	0,1	128 144	100,0
City of Ekurhuleni	**930 277**	**65,5**	**402 400**	**28,3**	**81 391**	**5,7**	**3 267**	**0,2**	**1 507**	**0,1**	**69**	**0,0**	**553**	**0,0**	**552**	**0,0**	**988**	**0,1**	**1 421 003**	**100,0**
City of Johannesburg	**1 086 837**	**59,0**	**678 471**	**36,8**	**68 726**	**3,7**	**3 377**	**0,2**	**840**	**0,0**	**48**	**0,0**	**984**	**0,1**	**1 227**	**0,1**	**1 405**	**0,1**	**1 841 917**	**100,0**
City of Tshwane	**844 148**	**63,8**	**389 451**	**29,5**	**73 945**	**5,6**	**8 092**	**0,6**	**522**	**0,0**	**57**	**0,0**	**1 457**	**0,1**	**2 114**	**0,2**	**2 466**	**0,2**	**1 322 252**	**100,0**

Source: Census 2022

According to the results presented in Table 6.12, three in five households (62,7%) in Gauteng used electricity for cooking and almost a third of households (32%) reported using gas for cooking. Three out of the five districts (Sedibeng, City of Ekurhuleni and City of Tshwane) recorded percentages of households using electricity for cooking higher than the provincial average (67,6%, 65,5% and 63,8% respectively). Among households using gas at district level, City of Johannesburg (36,8%) and West Rand (34,5%) recorded percentages above the provincial average.

On the other hand, the local municipality variations in energy used for cooking show that Rand West City and Midvaal local municipalities recorded the highest percentage of households using gas for cooking (39%) followed by Mogale City at 35,1%.

The results are an indication that households in the province no longer rely solely on electricity, perhaps due to associated costs and recent interruptions in electricity supply affecting the country at large.

6.8 Refuse removal

Table 6.13: Distribution of households by type of refuse removal and district/metro and local municipality, Census 2022

District/metro/local municipality	Removed by local authority at least once a week		Removed by local authority less often		Communal refuse dump		Communal container/ central collection point		Own refuse dump		No refuse removal		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gauteng	**4 565 153**	**85,8**	**74 381**	**1,4**	**90 787**	**1,7**	**132 080**	**2,5**	**245 776**	**4,6**	**200 379**	**3,8**	**10 117**	**0,2**	**5 318 672**	**100,0**
Sedibeng	**223 366**	**59,3**	**14 577**	**3,9**	**19 567**	**5,2**	**4 974**	**1,3**	**62 136**	**16,5**	**50 686**	**13,4**	**1 664**	**0,4**	**376 971**	**100,0**
Emfuleni	152 334	51,1	13 542	4,5	18 963	6,4	1 700	0,6	59 906	20,1	49 887	16,7	1 578	0,5	297 910	100,0
Midvaal	31 570	86,6	520	1,4	458	1,3	2 986	8,2	616	1,7	255	0,7	59	0,2	36 464	100,0
Lesedi	39 462	92,6	514	1,2	147	0,3	288	0,7	1 614	3,8	545	1,3	27	0,1	42 597	100,0
West Rand	**305 671**	**85,7**	**3 648**	**1,0**	**6 097**	**1,7**	**6 358**	**1,8**	**20 352**	**5,7**	**13 692**	**3,8**	**711**	**0,2**	**356 530**	**100,0**
Mogale City	131 397	87,1	1 473	1,0	1 921	1,3	3 090	2,0	8 678	5,8	3 806	2,5	421	0,3	150 787	100,0
Merafong City	63 848	82,3	590	0,8	1 243	1,6	753	1,0	4 185	5,4	6 867	8,8	113	0,1	77 599	100,0
Rand West City	110 427	86,2	1 585	1,2	2 933	2,3	2 515	2,0	7 489	5,8	3 019	2,4	176	0,1	128 144	100,0
City of Ekurhuleni	**1 271 063**	**89,4**	**17 087**	**1,2**	**21 617**	**1,5**	**35 872**	**2,5**	**30 481**	**2,1**	**42 786**	**3,0**	**2 097**	**0,1**	**1 421 003**	**100,0**
City of Johannesburg	**1 683 671**	**91,4**	**22 850**	**1,2**	**23 325**	**1,3**	**51 254**	**2,8**	**29 723**	**1,6**	**29 259**	**1,6**	**1 836**	**0,1**	**1 841 917**	**100,0**
City of Tshwane	**1 081 382**	**81,8**	**16 218**	**1,2**	**20 180**	**1,5**	**33 623**	**2,5**	**103 084**	**7,8**	**63 956**	**4,8**	**3 809**	**0,3**	**1 322 252**	**100,0**

Source: Census 2022

The results on refuse removal according to Table 6.13 showed that 85,8% of households in Gauteng were more likely to have their refuse removed regularly (at least once a week). District dynamics showed that two of the three metropolitan areas recorded percentage of households whose was refuse removed regularly above the provincial average (City of Johannesburg at 91,4% and City of Ekurhuleni at 89,4%). On the contrary, Sedibeng district recorded the lowest percentage (59,3%) of households with regular refuse removal services. Local municipality variations in refuse removal showed that Lesedi Local Municipality recorded the highest percentage of households (92,6%) with regular refuse removal services while Emfuleni local municipality recorded the lowest (51,1%).

The profile of households using own refuse dump shows that this was more prevalent in Sedibeng district (16,5%) a figure driven by Emfuleni local municipality where 20,1% of households were using this method of refuse disposal in 2022.

**Figure 6.7: Percentage of households with no refuse removal by district/metro municipality, Census 2022**
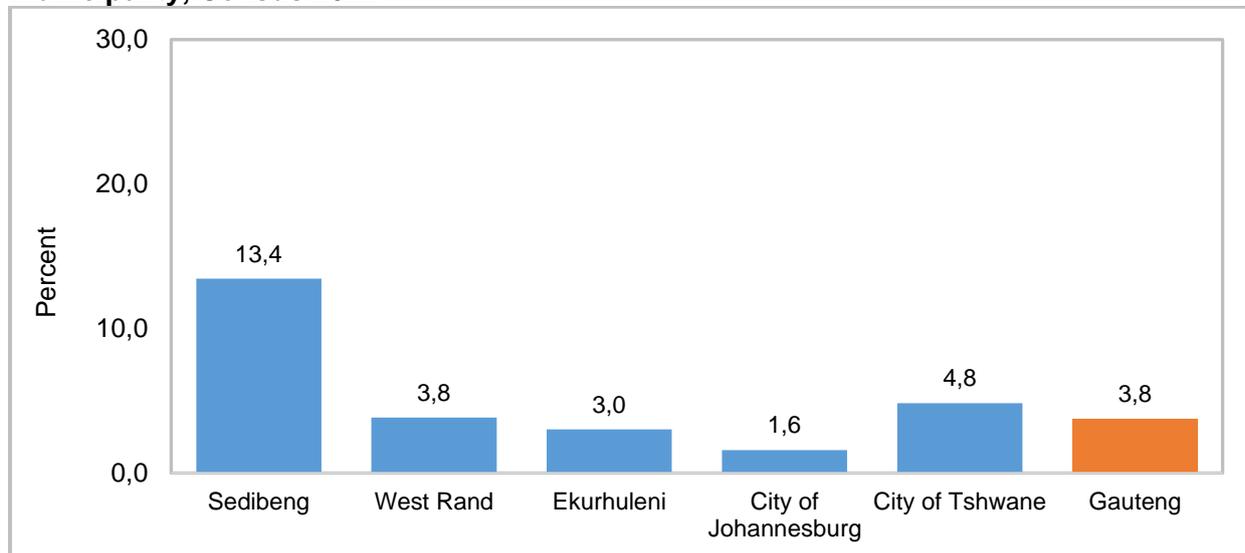
Source: Census 2022

The results presented in Figure 6.7 show that in Gauteng, about 4% of households had no refuse removal services, Sedibeng district being the biggest contributor to this figure (13,4%). City of Johannesburg recorded the lowest percentage of households with no refuse removal services at 1,6%.

6.9   Ownership of household goods

Figure 6.8: Percentage of households by ownership of selected household goods in Mpumalanga and South Africa Census 2011—2022

	Cellphone 2011	Cellphone 2022	Television 2011	Television 2022	Refrigerator 2011	Refrigerator 2022	Motor car 2011	Motor car 2022
Gauteng	93,8	93,9	80,8	81,1	72,8	83,4	38,0	35,8
South Africa	88,9	92,1	74,5	79,0	68,4	83,2	29,5	31,1
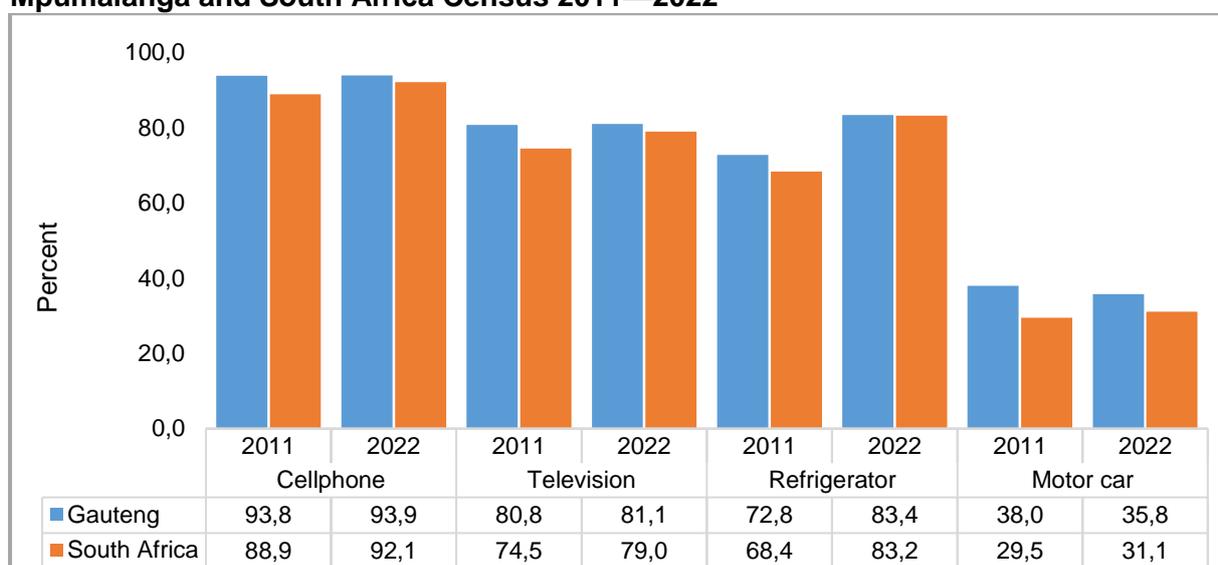
Source: Census 2011—2022

Figure 6.8 shows that Gauteng recorded a higher percentage than national average for all four types of household goods. Analysis on patterns of goods owned showed that a higher proportion of households owned cellphones and refrigerators while fewer households owned a motor car. This was the case in both Census 2011 and Census 2022.

Figure 6.9: Percentage of households by ownership of selected household goods and population group of household head, Census 2022

	Cellphone	Television	Refrigerator	Motor car
Black African	93,6	79,6	81,6	29,3
Coloured	93,6	90,2	92,2	52,5
Indian or Asian	96,5	90,6	97,5	83,2
White	97,4	92,9	98,4	93,1
Other	94,7	74,2	87,9	54,0
Total	93,9	81,1	83,4	35,8

Source: Census 2022

63
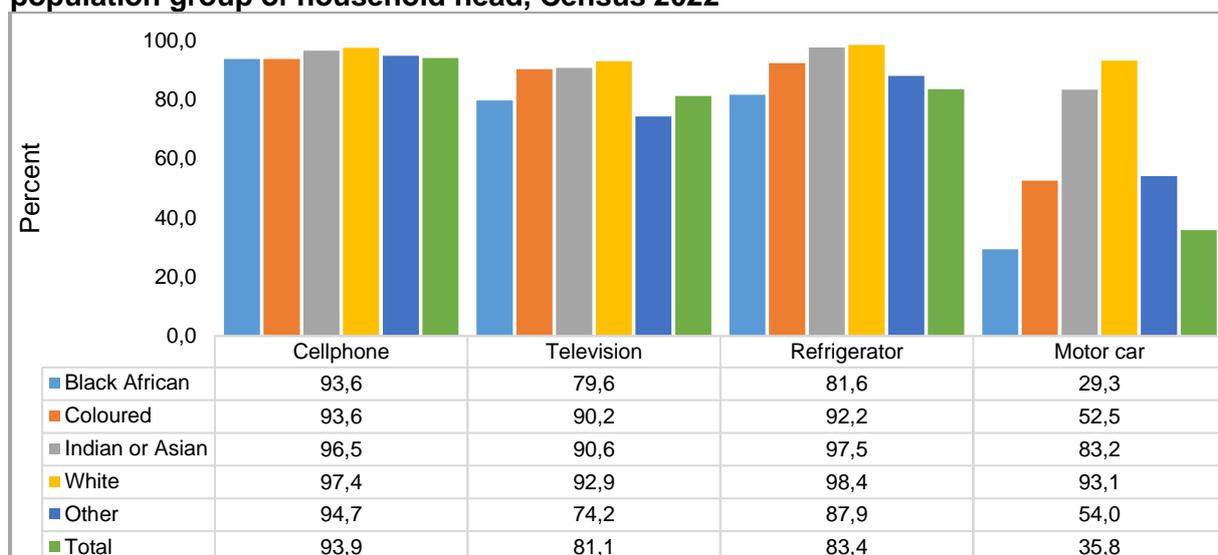
According to the results in Figure 6.9, there were variations in ownership of household goods across population groups, particularly with regard to car ownership. Generally, ownership of cellphones is universal across population groups. It is noted that more than 90% of households headed by persons from the white, Indian/Asian and coloured population groups owned a television or refrigerator; whileamong black African-headed households, about 80% own a television and 82% own a refrigerator.

6.10   Access to internet

Gauteng has made strides in ensuring its citizens have readily available means to access information. This is reflected in the upward trend in internet penetration at household level over the past decade, from 46,4% in 2022 to 86,4% in 2022. Households' access to internet over the past decade increased across all platforms, notably with mobile device access increasing from 16,3% in 2011 to 60,5% 2022. The second-highest access point for internet was through a home-based connection (ADSL and/or a fibre connection). Figure 6.10 depicts provincial variations regarding access to the internet.

Figure 6.10: Percentage of households with access to internet by province, Census 2011—2022

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
2011	43,7	24,1	25,9	31,2	33,6	26,3	46,4	31,4	24,3	35,2
2022	83,9	65,7	71,2	79,2	82,0	72,4	86,4	78,0	68,1	78,9
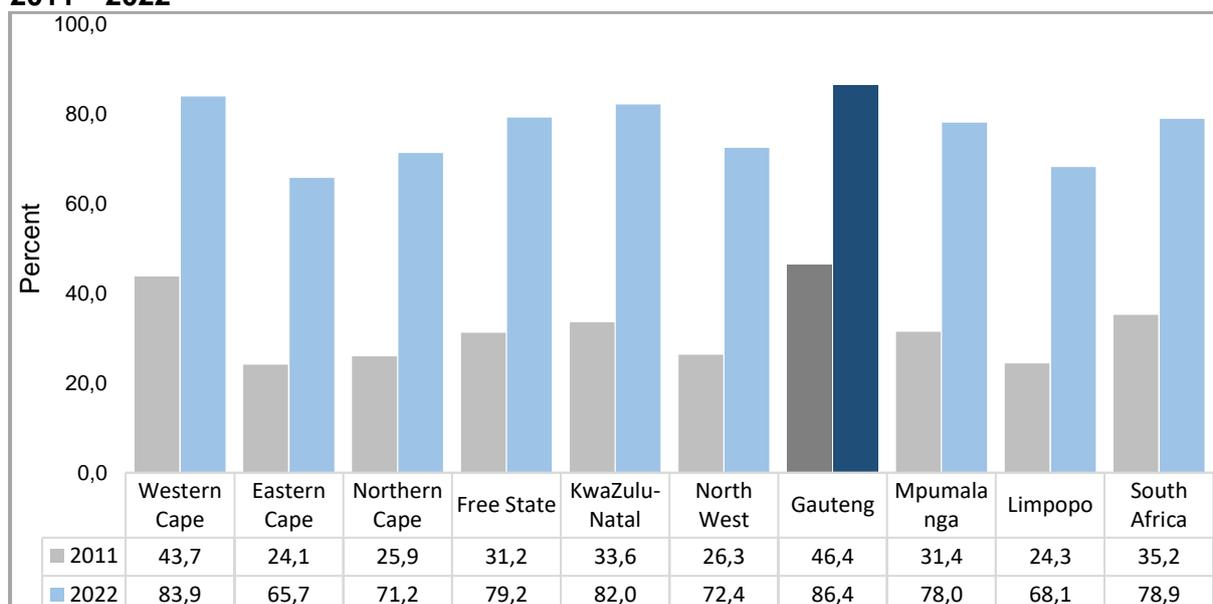
Source: Census 2011—2022

Figure 6.11: Percentage of households with access to internet by district/metro and local municipality, Census 2022
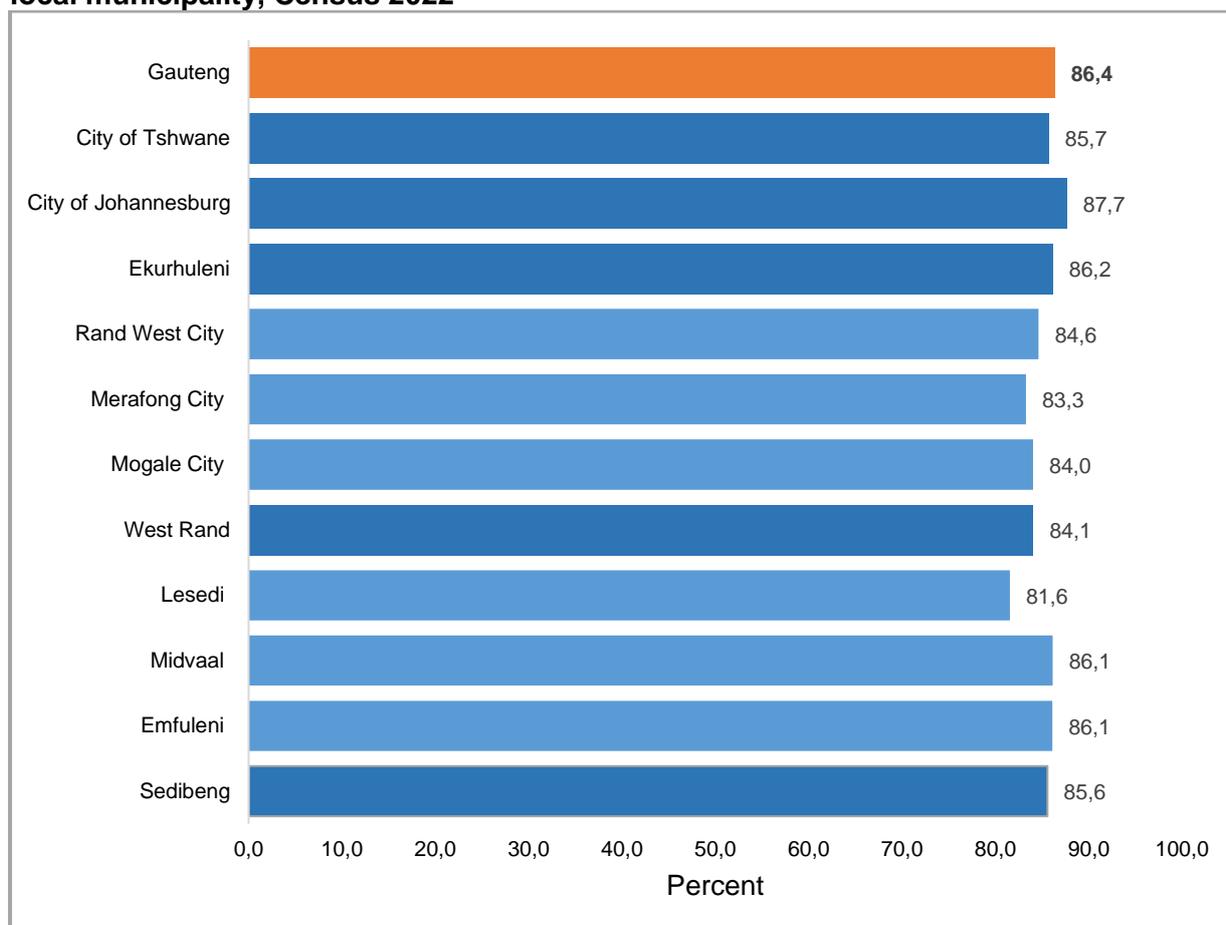
Source: Census 2022

The results in Figure 6.11 show that generally, there were slight variations in access to internet both at district and local municipality level. City of Johannesburg recorded the highest percentage of households with access to internet (87,7%), a figure above the provincial average (86,4%), while Lesedi Local Municipality recorded the lowest percentage of households with access to internet (81,6%).

6.11   Conclusion

In the past decade, the number of households in the province increased by more than 1.4 million; over two-thirds were located in the City of Johannesburg. On the other hand, the average household size decreased to less than three persons per household in the same period. The province remained the only one in the country with more males than females, reflective of migratory trends perpetuated by economic opportunities. Significant strides were made in providing and improving basic services the province in the last decade; in 2022 nine out of ten households resided in formal dwellings, had access to piped water and a flush toilet,

used electricity for lighting, had their refuse removed at least once a week, owned a cellphone and had access to the internet.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: BOUNDARY CHANGES

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

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

Provincial boundary changes: 2011 to 2018

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

Table 1.1: Geographical land area per province (2011–2018)

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

1. District municipal changes (2011–2018)

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

Table 2.1: District municipality boundary and name change per province, 2011–2018

Province	District boundary	District name
Gauteng	In 2018, there was a minor boundary adjustment in City of Johannesburg and West Rand district.	At the 2018 re-determination there was no district name change in Gauteng.

Map 2.1: District council boundary changes, 2011–2018
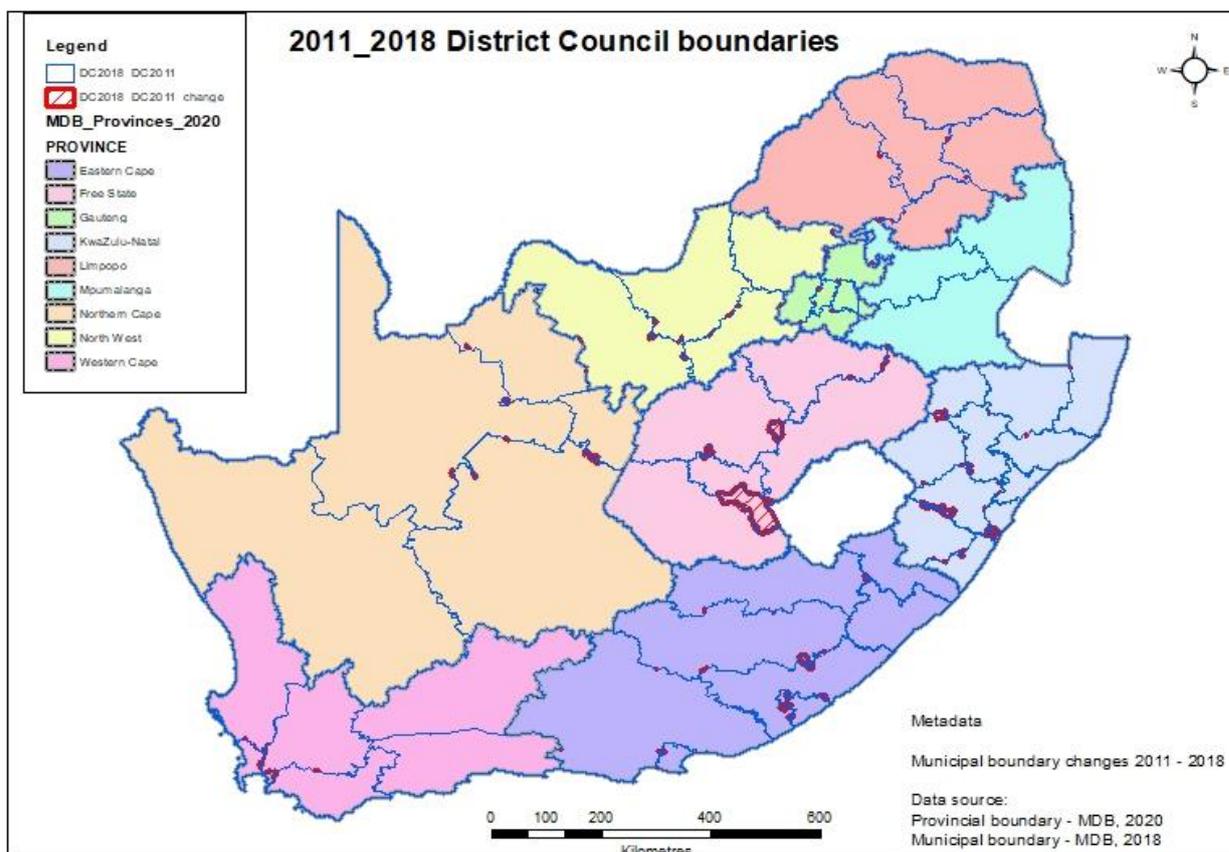
Local municipal boundary changes (2011–2018)

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

Class 1 – Technical and minor boundary re-determinations

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

Class 2 – Consolidation and annexations

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

Class 3 – Amalgamations

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

Map 2: Municipal boundary changes between 2011 and 2018
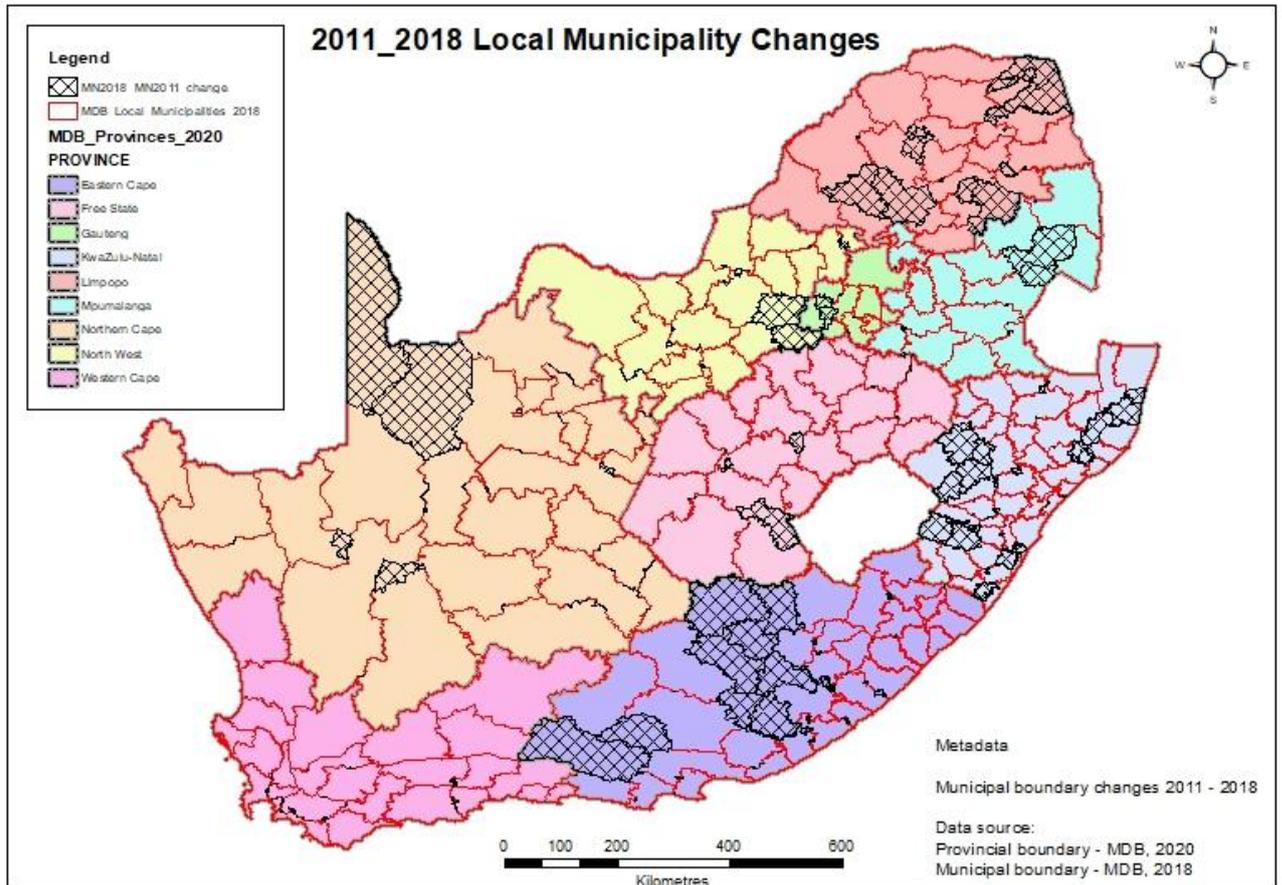
Local municipal boundary and name changes for Gauteng

In 2011, Gauteng had three metropolitan areas and seven local municipalities. In 2018 the metropolitan areas remained unchanged with local municipalities reducing to six. In 2018 the following changes occurred:

Randfontein and Westonaria municipalities were merged into one local municipality called Rand West City.

Municipal boundary changes in Gauteng
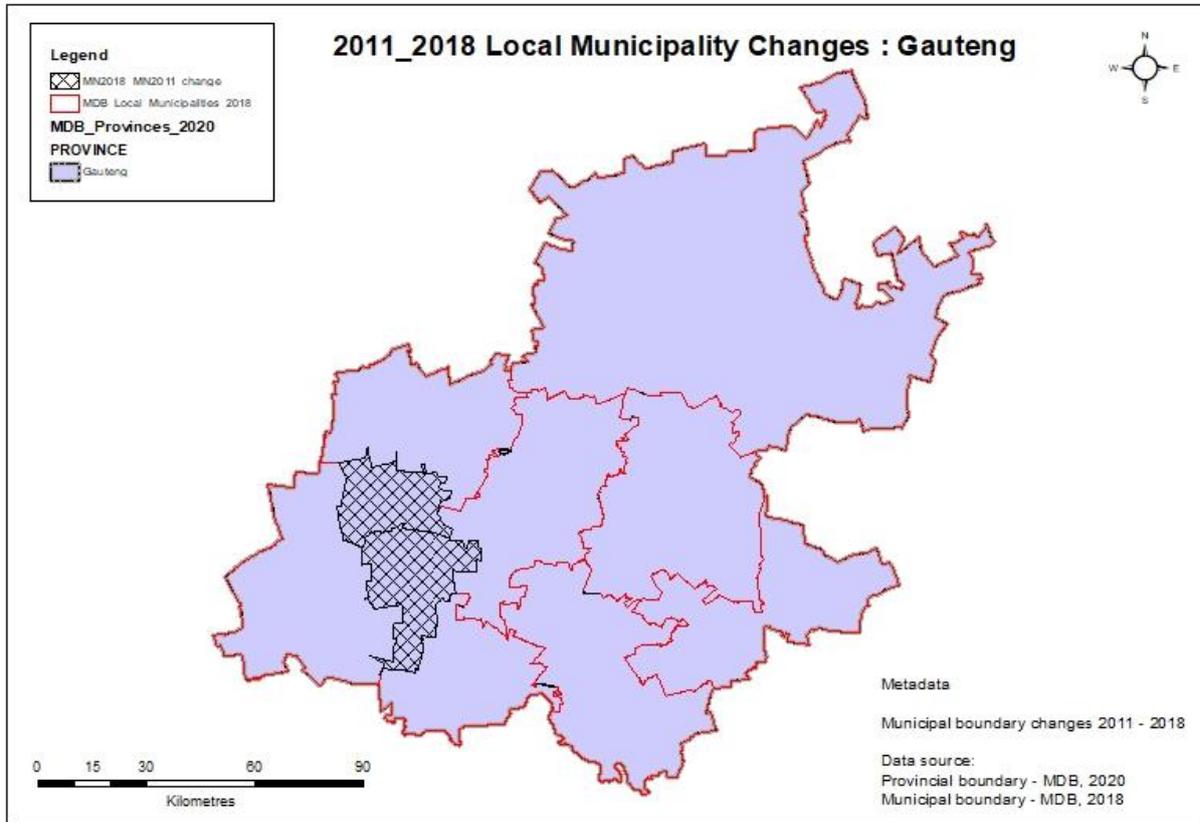
List of local municipalities

PROVINCE	CATEGORY	CAT_B	MUNICNAME	DISTRICT	DISTRICT_NAME	AREA KM²
GT	B	GT421	Emfuleni	DC42	Sedibeng	965,6
GT	B	GT422	Midvaal	DC42	Sedibeng	1 722,7
GT	B	GT423	Lesedi	DC42	Sedibeng	1 484,4
GT	B	GT481	Mogale City	DC48	West Rand	1 344,7
GT	B	GT484	Merafong City	DC48	West Rand	1 630
GT	B	GT485	Rand West City	DC48	West Rand	1 114,7
GT	A	EKU	City of Ekurhuleni	EKU	City of Ekurhuleni	1 975,7
GT	A	JHB	City of Johannesburg	JHB	City of Johannesburg	1 642,6
GT	A	TSH	City of Tshwane	TSH	City of Tshwane	6 297,8

Appendix 2: Grouping of type of main dwelling, Census 2022

Column	Description/category grouping of type of main dwelling	
Type of main dwelling	Formal	• House or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on a farm • Flat or apartment in a block of flats • Cluster house in complex • Townhouse (semi-detached house in a complex) • Semi-detached house • Formal dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard • Room/flatlet on a property or larger dwelling/servant quarters/granny flat/cottage
	Traditional dwelling	• Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials
	Informal dwelling	• Informal dwelling/shack in backyard • Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard (e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on a farm)
	Other	• Caravan/tent • Other

Appendix 3: Distribution of population by province and sex, Census 2022

Province	Male	Female	Total
Western Cape	3 602 159	3 830 860	7 433 020
Eastern Cape	3 424 042	3 806 162	7 230 204
Northern Cape	653 320	702 626	1 355 945
Free State	1 407 824	1 556 588	2 964 412
KwaZulu-Natal	5 919 217	6 504 690	12 423 907
North West	1 885 033	1 919 514	3 804 547
Gauteng	7 617 952	7 481 471	15 099 423
Mpumalanga	2 469 794	2 673 530	5 143 324
Limpopo	3 099 416	3 473 304	6 572 721
South Africa	**30 078 757**	**31 948 746**	**62 027 503**

Source: Census 2022

Appendix 4: Distribution of population by five-year age groups, Census 2011—2022

5-year Age groups	2011 Census		2022 Census	
	N	%	N	%
0 - 4	1 191 418	9,7	1 291 354	8,6
5 - 9	905 501	7,4	1 037 168	6,9
10 - 14	812 012	6,6	1 075 522	7,1
15 - 19	924 588	7,5	1 021 257	6,8
20 - 24	1 374 623	11,2	1 370 045	9,1
25 - 29	1 480 847	12,1	1 582 443	10,5
30 - 34	1 224 772	10,0	1 616 030	10,7
35 - 39	1 012 021	8,2	1 495 504	9,9
40 - 44	819 854	6,7	1 188 883	7,9
45 - 49	683 092	5,6	866 484	5,7
50 - 54	562 852	4,6	691 155	4,6
55 - 59	438 401	3,6	577 865	3,8
60 - 64	309 674	2,5	464 408	3,1
65 - 69	201 628	1,6	340 516	2,3
70 - 74	142 909	1,2	216 471	1,4
75 - 79	89 355	0,7	134 260	0,9
80 - 84	55 460	0,5	76 203	0,5
85+	43 255	0,4	53 128	0,4
Total	12 272 263	100,0	15 098 700	100,0

Source: Census 2011—2022

Appendix 5: Distribution of population by five-year age groups and sex, Census 2022

5 year age groups	Census 2011			Census 2022		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	Male	Female	Total
0-4	600 023	591 395	1 191 418	626 230	665 125	1 291 354
5-9	454 666	450 836	905 501	526 343	510 826	1 037 168
10-14	410 927	401 085	812 012	545 195	530 328	1 075 522
15-19	455 071	469 517	924 588	515 294	505 964	1 021 257
20-24	698 191	676 432	1 374 623	707 488	662 557	1 370 045
25-29	774 154	706 693	1 480 847	814 954	767 489	1 582 443
30-34	656 232	568 539	1 224 772	833 911	782 118	1 616 030
35-39	535 571	476 450	1 012 021	784 040	711 464	1 495 504
40-44	421 125	398 728	819 854	633 393	555 490	1 188 883
45-49	335 440	347 652	683 092	452 823	413 661	866 484
50-54	273 421	289 430	562 852	347 406	343 749	691 155
55-59	210 817	227 584	438 401	278 291	299 574	577 865
60-64	145 613	164 061	309 674	215 068	249 340	464 408
65-69	90 748	110 880	201 628	149 815	190 701	340 516
70-74	60 255	82 654	142 909	91 045	125 426	216 471
75-79	34 074	55 282	89 355	52 471	81 789	134 260
80-84	19 443	36 017	55 460	27 658	48 545	76 203
85+	14 104	29 151	43 255	16 020	37 108	53 128
Total	**6 189 875**	**6 082 388**	**12 272 263**	**7 617 445**	**7 481 255**	**15 098 700**

Source: Census 2011—2022

Appendix 6: Crude marriage rate by district and local municipality, Censuses 2011—2022

District/metro/local municipality	Marriage rate per 1000 population	
	Census 2011	**Census 2022**
Gauteng	**265**	**247**
Sedibeng	254	248
Emfuleni	245	239
Midvaal	334	331
Lesedi	239	240
West Rand	**274**	**236**
Mogale City	266	236
Merafong City	299	252
Rand West City	266	224
City of Ekurhuleni	**257**	**236**
City of Johannesburg	**261**	**228**
City of Tshwane	**283**	**285**

Appendix 7: Crude divorce rate by district and local municipality, Censuses 2011—2022

District/metro/local municipality	Divorce rate per 1000 population	
	Census 2011	**Census 2022**
Gauteng	**18**	**20**
Sedibeng	**16**	**22**
Emfuleni	16	22
Midvaal	21	25
Lesedi	13	16
West Rand	**15**	**18**
Mogale City	18	19
Merafong City	10	15
Rand West City	15	19
City of Ekurhuleni	**16**	**18**
City of Johannesburg	**18**	**19**
City of Tshwane	**20**	**24**

Appendix 8: Distribution of households by province and type of main dwelling, Census 2011 & 2022

Province	Formal dwelling		Traditional dwelling		Informal dwelling		Other		Total	
	Census 2011	Census 2022	Census 2011	Census 2022	Census 2011	Census 2022	Census 2011	Census 2022	Census 2011	Census 2022
Western Cape	1 313 569	1 991 644	7 773	15 430	296 950	251 176	15 633	5 783	1 633 925	2 264 032
Eastern Cape	1 065 740	1 536 520	476 281	215 428	130 388	80 669	14 935	6 343	1 687 343	1 838 960
Northern Cape	248 307	286 591	9 505	4 540	39 604	40 509	3 984	1 913	301 400	333 553
Free State	667 734	748 304	19 541	10 497	128 986	81 693	7 025	4 757	823 285	845 250
KwaZulu-Natal	1 818 246	2 477 155	483 288	226 879	211 540	141 674	26 263	8 033	2 539 337	2 853 741
North West	809 670	1 004 212	17 529	8 079	224 975	123 774	9 824	5 218	1 061 998	1 141 284
Gauteng	3 120 922	4 705 995	13 719	14 061	739 748	584 316	34 437	14 301	3 908 826	5 318 672
Mpumalanga	901 677	1 310 641	48 284	25 109	116 806	82 428	8 698	3 543	1 075 466	1 421 721
Limpopo	1 272 954	1 715 069	63 974	40 391	73 712	49 298	7 445	6 807	1 418 085	1 811 565
South Africa	**11 218 817**	**15 776 130**	**1 139 894**	**560 415**	**1 962 709**	**1 435 535**	**128 244**	**56 698**	**14 449 664**	**17 828 778**

Source: Census 2011—2022

Appendix 9: Distribution of households by province and access to piped water, Census 2011 & 2022

Province	Piped water inside dwelling/ in yard		Piped water on community stand		No access to piped water		Total	
	Census 2011	Census 2022	Census 2011	Census 2022	Census 2011	Census 2022	Census 2011	Census 2022
Western Cape	1 444 646	2 109 383	175 041	135 151	14 238	19 498	1 633 925	2 264 032
Eastern Cape	833 354	1 233 832	479 440	245 753	374 550	359 374	1 687 343	1 838 960
Northern Cape	235 190	273 201	58 260	46 368	7 950	13 984	301 400	333 553
Free State	733 279	779 430	71 916	40 582	18 091	25 238	823 285	845 250
KwaZulu-Natal	1 613 972	2 197 800	567 974	302 159	357 391	353 782	2 539 337	2 853 741
North West	736 024	850 017	236 852	174 363	89 123	116 904	1 061 998	1 141 284
Gauteng	3 494 066	5 006 168	344 407	199 427	70 353	113 077	3 908 826	5 318 672
Mpumalanga	770 749	1 124 692	169 519	111 488	135 198	185 540	1 075 466	1 421 721
Limpopo	741 377	1 107 503	477 708	331 902	199 000	372 160	1 418 085	1 811 565
South Africa	**10 602 655**	**14 682 026**	**2 581 115**	**1 587 194**	**1 265 893**	**1 559 558**	**14 449 664**	**17 828 778**

Source: Census 2011—2022

Appendix 10: Distribution of households by main type of toilet facilities and province, Census 2011—2022

Province	Flush toilet		Chemical toilet		Pit toilet with ventilation (VIP)		Pit toilet without ventilation		Bucket toilet		None		Other		Total	
	Census 2011	Census 2022	Census 2011	Census 2022	Census 2011	Census 2022	Census 2011	Census 2022	Census 2011	Census 2022	Census 2011	Census 2022	Census 2011	Census 2022	Census 2011	Census 2022
Western Cape	1 463 412	2 125 067	14 666	26 087	9 070	4 359	10 200	4 621	59 932	69 866	50 139	26 816	26 506	7 216	1 633 925	2 264 032
Eastern Cape	724 892	1 079 963	51 297	71 265	233 897	380 222	340 443	191 159	38 844	31 000	214 439	55 726	83 532	29 624	1 687 343	1 838 960
Northern Cape	198 821	243 586	1 748	2 566	27 561	23 705	32 376	29 597	11 950	15 093	24 218	15 119	4 726	3 888	301 400	333 553
Free State	552 264	644 697	5 147	9 340	71 701	49 378	111 429	89 455	44 918	29 990	25 727	14 485	12 099	7 905	823 285	845 250
KwaZulu-Natal	1 143 624	1 679 677	208 329	199 607	366 501	434 130	524 453	380 279	44 351	33 756	159 070	52 842	93 008	73 449	2 539 337	2 853 741
North West	482 091	667 287	9 021	10 600	120 335	172 594	363 411	249 125	10 647	9 776	62 034	23 205	14 459	8 699	1 061 998	1 141 284
Gauteng	3 338 851	4 769 433	43 623	81 373	93 046	74 919	289 787	224 316	69 080	135 124	42 978	23 031	31 461	10 476	3 908 826	5 318 672
Mpumalanga	471 104	780 522	14 672	33 448	129 656	152 037	364 204	396 379	9 365	17 006	67 948	24 026	18 517	18 302	1 075 466	1 421 721
Limpopo	309 905	637 164	12 197	26 108	214 325	382 796	749 734	666 319	8 759	29 656	102 033	43 257	21 131	26 265	1 418 085	1 811 565
South Africa	**8 684 965**	**12 627 396**	**360 700**	**460 395**	**1 266 091**	**1 674 140**	**2 786 038**	**2 231 251**	**297 844**	**371 266**	**748 588**	**278 507**	**305 439**	**185 823**	**14 449 664**	**17 828 778**

Source: Census 2011—2022

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