

# **Demographic and Socio-economic Trends for Cape Town: 1996 to 2007**

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Citation: City of Cape Town (2008), Strategic Development Information and GIS Department, Demographic and Socio-economic Trends for Cape Town: 1996 to 2007, Karen Small, 7 pages.

1996 Census, 2001 Census and 2007 Community Survey data supplied by Statistics South Africa.

## 1 Introduction

The 2007 Community Survey was a large-scale national household survey conducted by Statistics South Africa in February 2007. The Community Survey was designed to fill the gap in information between the 2001 Census and the next Census in 2011. This report highlights some of some of the key findings for Cape Town using the 2007 Community Survey as well as the 1996 and 2001 Census information.

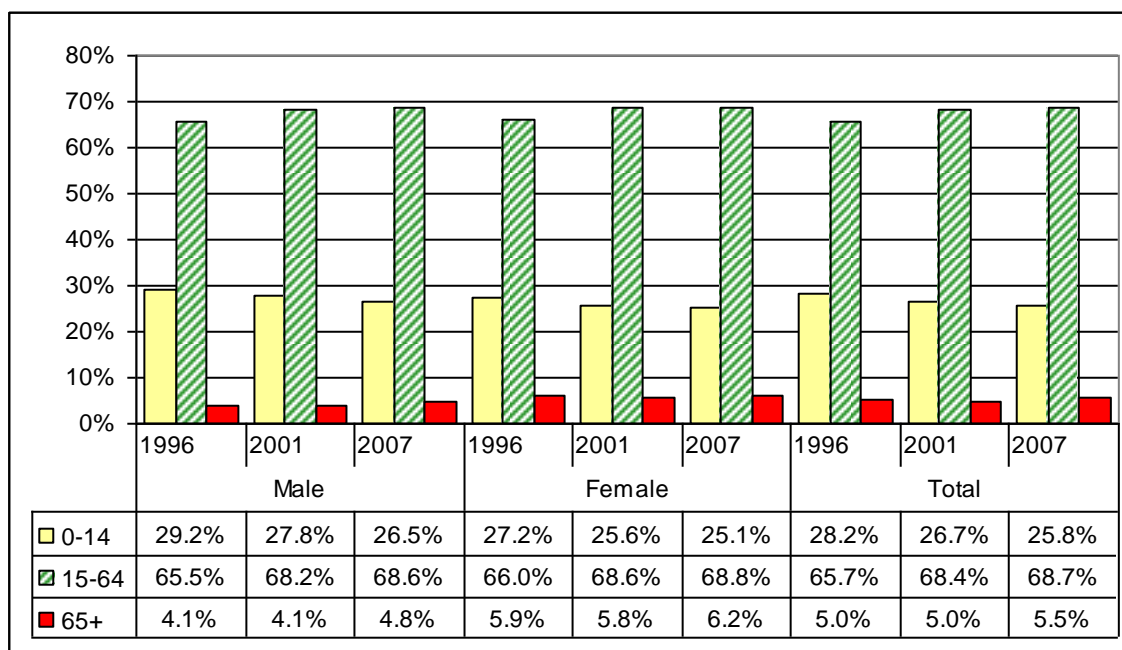
## 2 Demographic Profile

The population of Cape Town has grown by 20.9% since 2001 and 36.4% since 1996. The number of Black Africans has shown the largest increase (89.4%) since 1996 followed by 64.6% for Asians. The number of Whites has increased by 24.3% and Coloureds by 24.1%.

Race	1996		2001		2007	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Black African	644,181	25.1%	916,584	31.7%	1,219,981	34.9%
Coloured	1,239,943	48.4%	1,392,594	48.1%	1,538,315	44.0%
Asian	37,882	1.5%	41,516	1.4%	62,354	1.8%
White	543,425	21.2%	542,555	18.8%	676,447	19.3%
Unspecified	97,664	3.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	2,563,095	100.0%	2,893,249	100.0%	3,497,097	100.0%

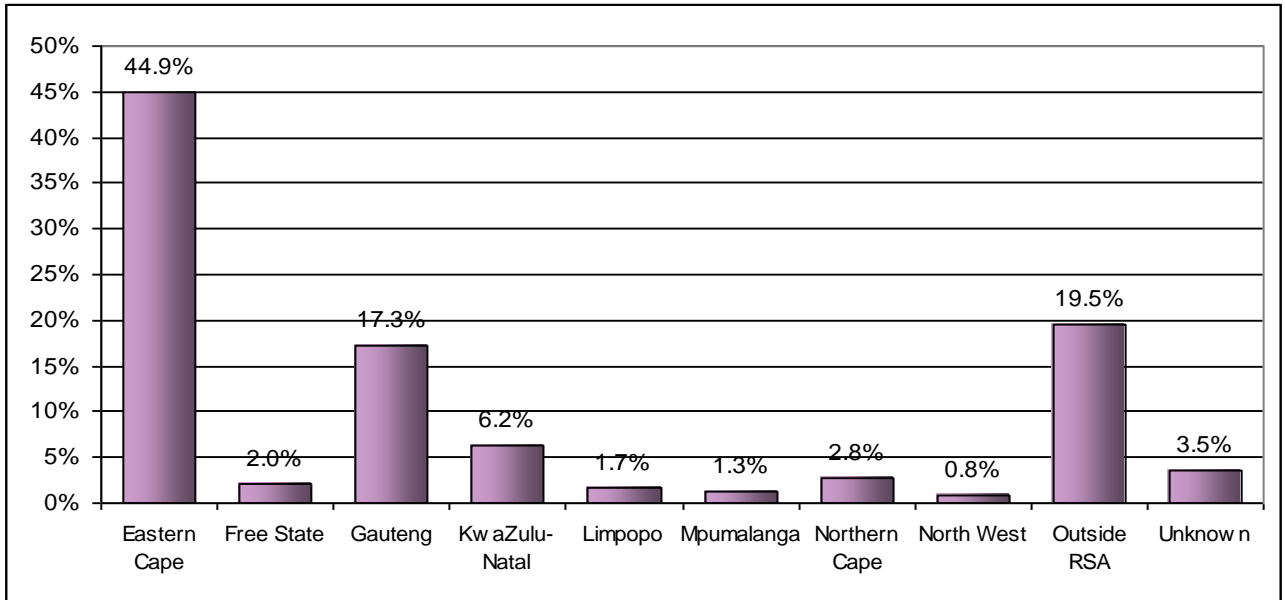
## 3 Age Distribution

The percentage of the population in the potentially economically active group (aged 15 to 64 years) has increased since 1996 while that of the youth (aged 0 to 14 years) has decreased. The percentage of aged (65 years and older) remained constant from 1996 to 2001 and then increased in 2007.

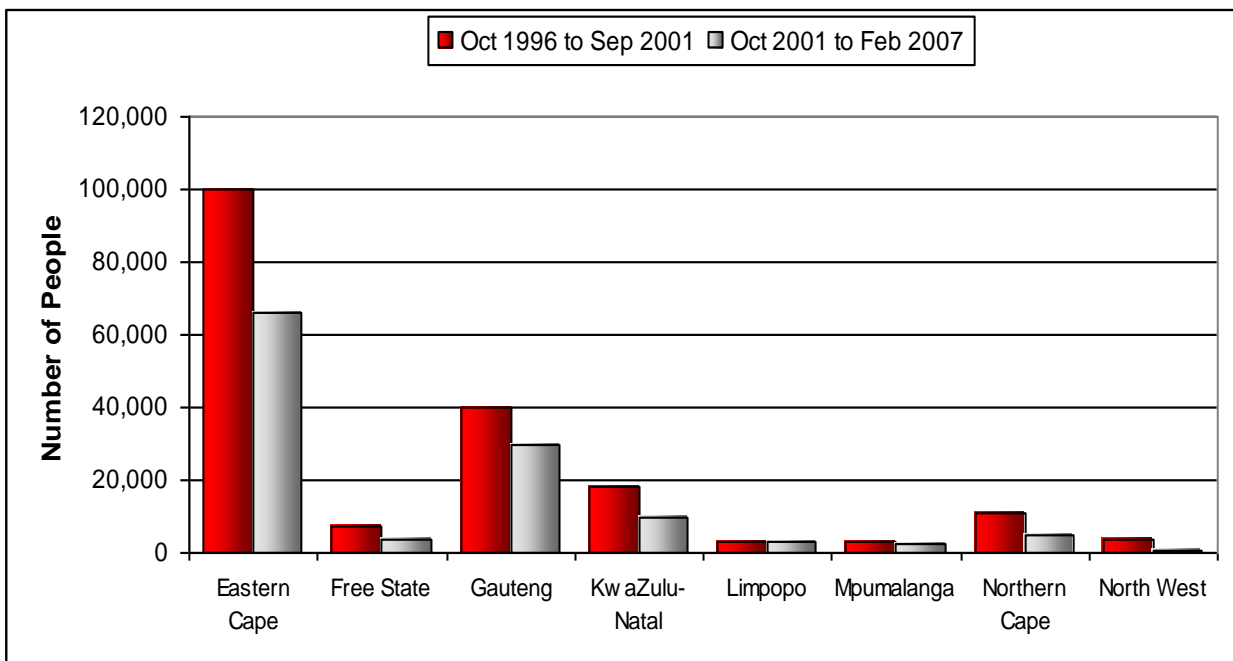


## 4 Migration

A total of 190,256 people moved into Cape Town after October 2001 from all provinces other than the Western Cape as well as from outside of South Africa. This includes 30,964 who were born after October 2001 and whose place of birth was not the Western Cape. From the data available it is not possible to determine the number of people who moved into Cape Town from other areas of the Western Cape. The largest percentage came from the Eastern Cape (44.9%), followed by those who came from outside of South Africa (19.5%) and from Gauteng (17.3%).

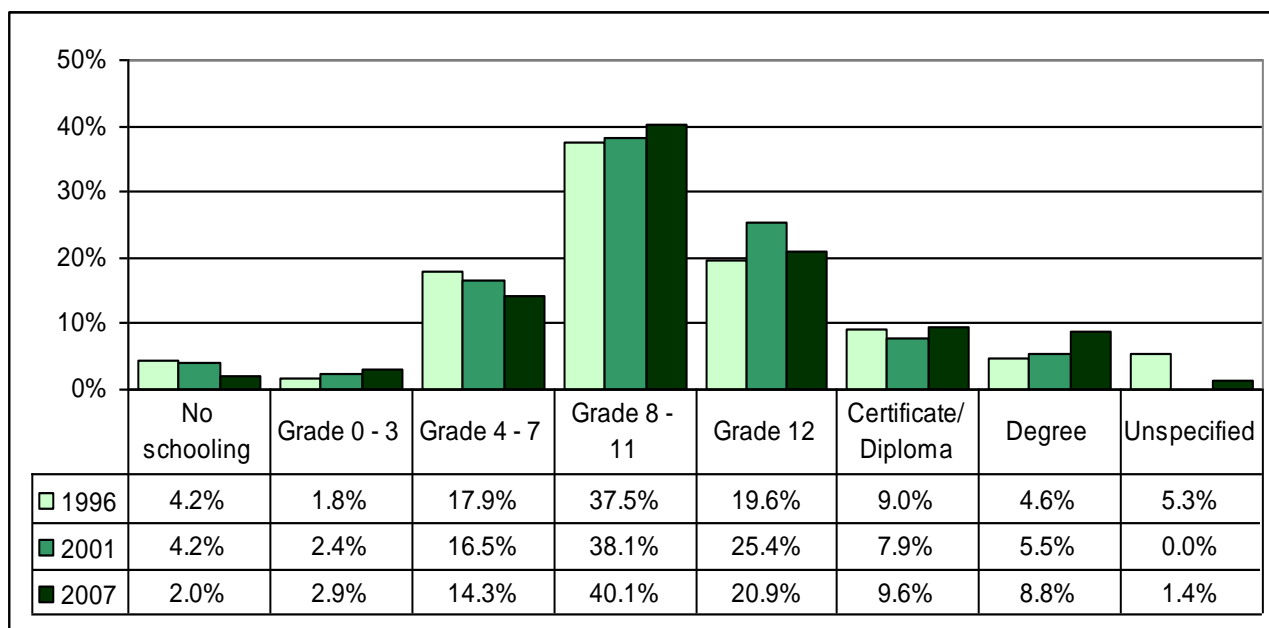


The number of people moving into Cape Town from other provinces in South Africa declined from the period October 1996/September 2001 to October 2001/February 2007. During both periods the largest number came from the Eastern Cape followed by Gauteng. The number of people in the period October 2001/February 2007 excludes those born after October 2001.



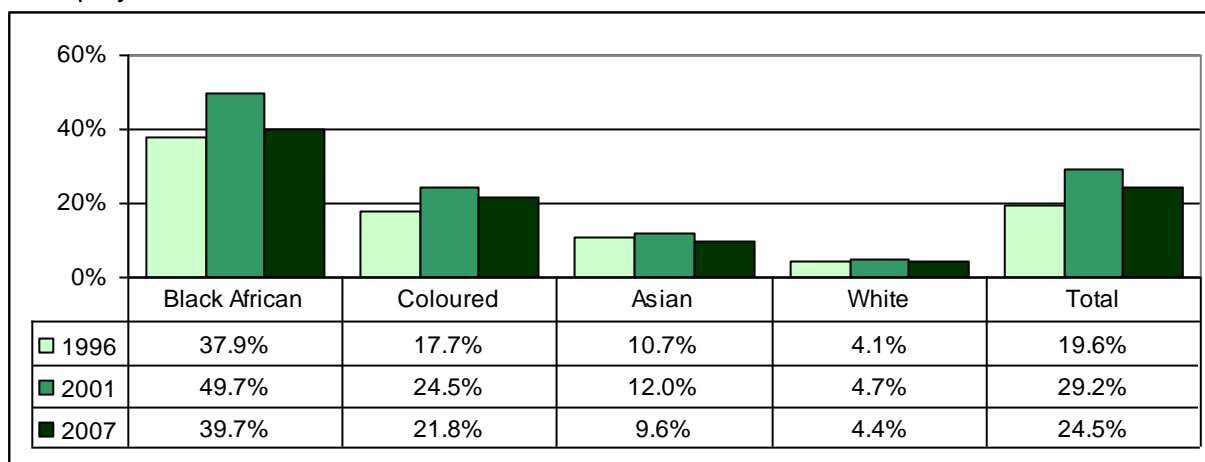
## 5 Adult Level of Education

The percentage of those 20 years and older with no education has decreased from 4.2% in 1996 to 2.0% in 2007 and the percentage with a degree has increased from 4.6% to 8.8% in the same period.



## 6 Unemployment

Unemployment in Cape Town was highest in 2001 having increased by almost 10% since 1996. Unemployment was at 24.5% in 2007.

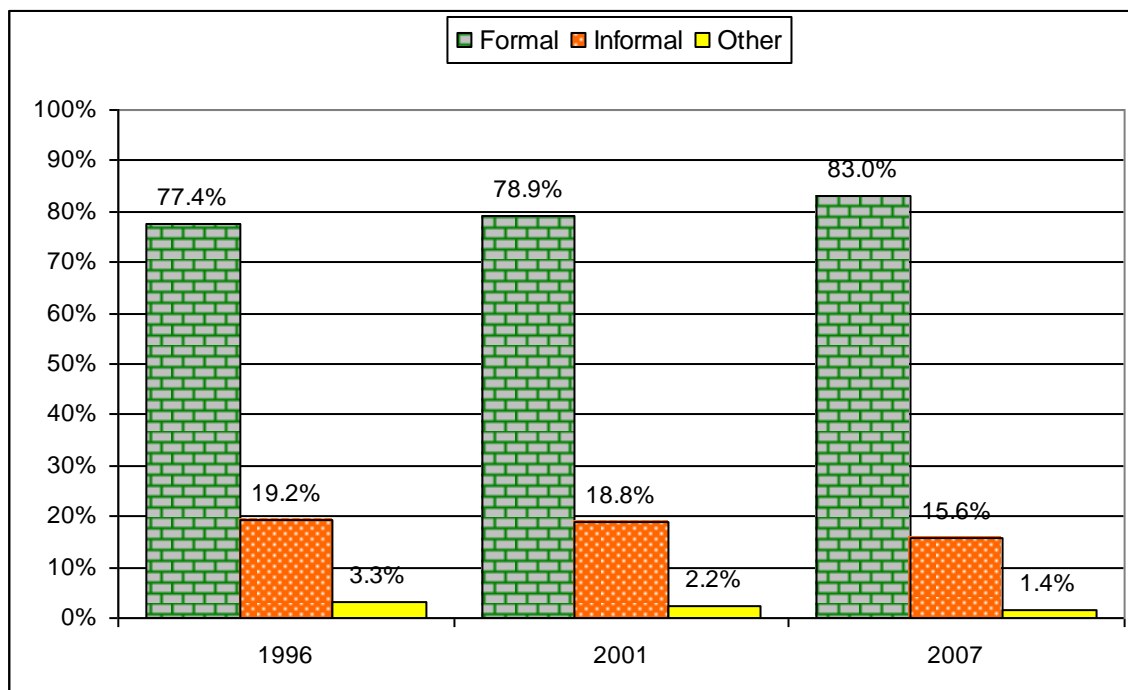


## 7 Households

In 2007 the number of households in Cape Town was 902,279. This is an increase of 18.8% since 2001 when there were 759,485 households and 38.2% since 1996 when there were 653,085 households. The average household size has shown little change being 3.9 in 1996, 3.7 in 2001 and 3.9 in 2007.

## 8 Dwelling Type

The percentage of households living in formal dwellings has increased from 77.4% in 1996 to 83.0% in 2007 while those living in informal dwellings fell from 19.2% to 15.6% over the same period.



Note: Informal include shacks not in back yards as well as those in back yards.  
Other includes traditional dwellings, caravans, tents, private ships and workers' hostels.

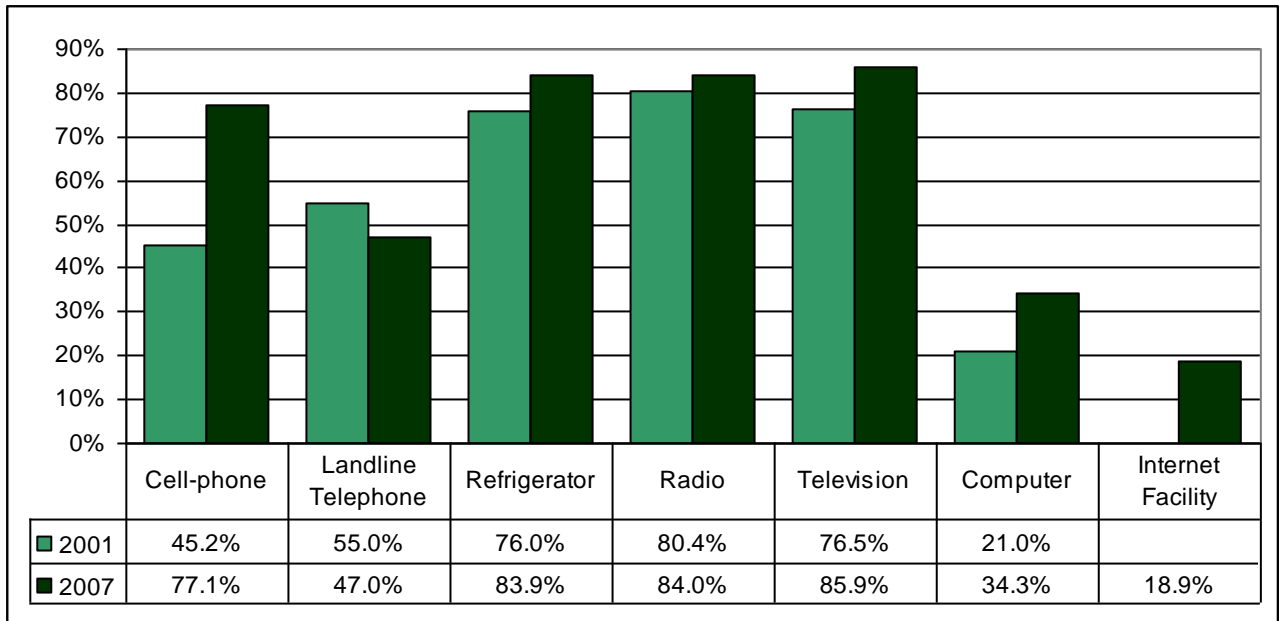
## 9 Access to Services

By 2007 over 93% of all households had access to electricity for lighting, had access to piped water, had access to adequate toilet facilities and had weekly refuse removal. In 2007 2.9% of households were still using bucket toilets and 3.5% of households had no access to toilet facilities.

Service	1996	2001	2007
Access to electricity for lighting	86.8%	88.8%	94.4%
Access to piped water	98.2%	98.7%	99.5%
Access to flush or chemical toilet	89.3%	87.5%	93.0%
Households using bucket toilets	3.1%	4.4%	2.9%
Households having no toilet facility	4.9%	7.2%	3.5%
Weekly removal of refuse	88.6%	94.2%	94.2%

## 10 Household Goods

With the exception of landline telephones the percentage of households with access to household goods increased between 2001 and 2007.



### 11 Further Information

For a more detailed analysis see the full report “2007 Community Survey Analysis for Cape Town”.