Issue 36 – December 2023 Group Strategy, Policy Coordination and Relations

Population Structure and Basic Services in the City of Johannesburg as per Census data

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INTRODUCTION

- Data used in this brief is from Stats.SA Census data.
- Census data is published every 10 years
- The periods of Census data under review in this brief are 1996, 2001, 2011 and 2022.
- The aim of this brief is to analyze how access to basic services has performed relative to population and number of households according to the Census data.

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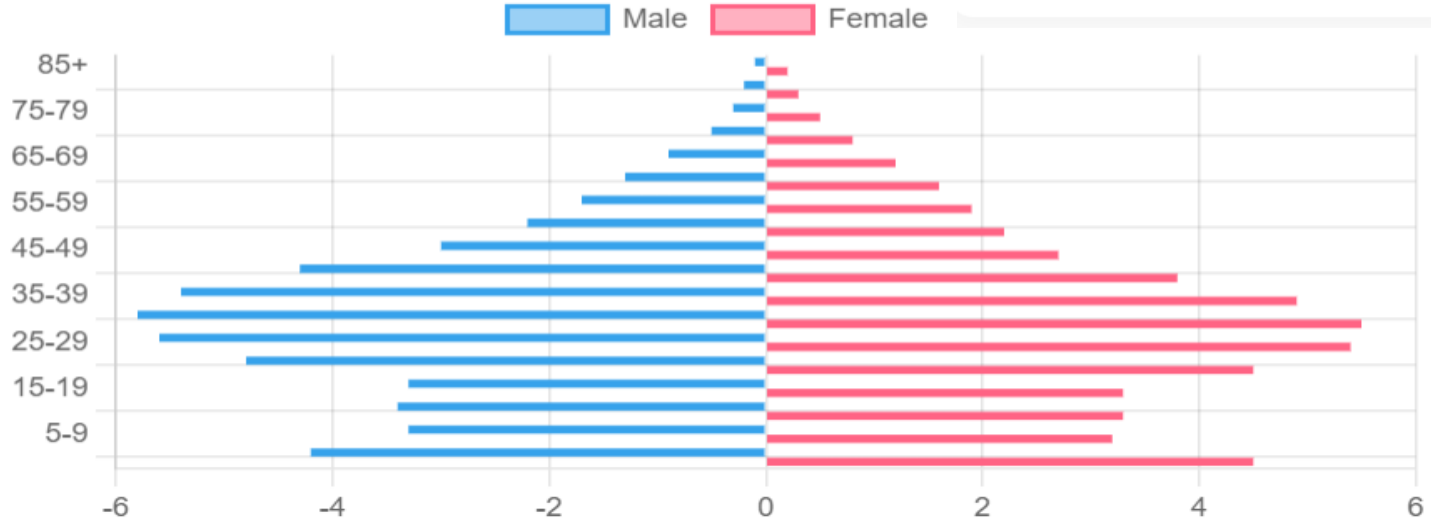
TOTAL POPULATION
4 803 262

Sex and Age Distribution (%)

MALE **50,4%** **FEMALE** **49,6%**



Name	2022	2011
Total population	4 803 262	4 434 631
Young children (0-14 years)	21,9%	23,2%
Working age population (15-64 years)	73,1%	72,7%
Elderly (65+ years)	5,0%	4,1%
Dependency ratio	36,8	37,6

According to Census 2022, population in the City of Johannesburg is currently at **4,803,262** showing an increase from 2011 Census

Bulk of the population is working age at **73.1%**

50.4% of the population are males and **49.6%** are females

21.9% of the population are young children from 0-14 years and **5%** are elderly 65 years and above

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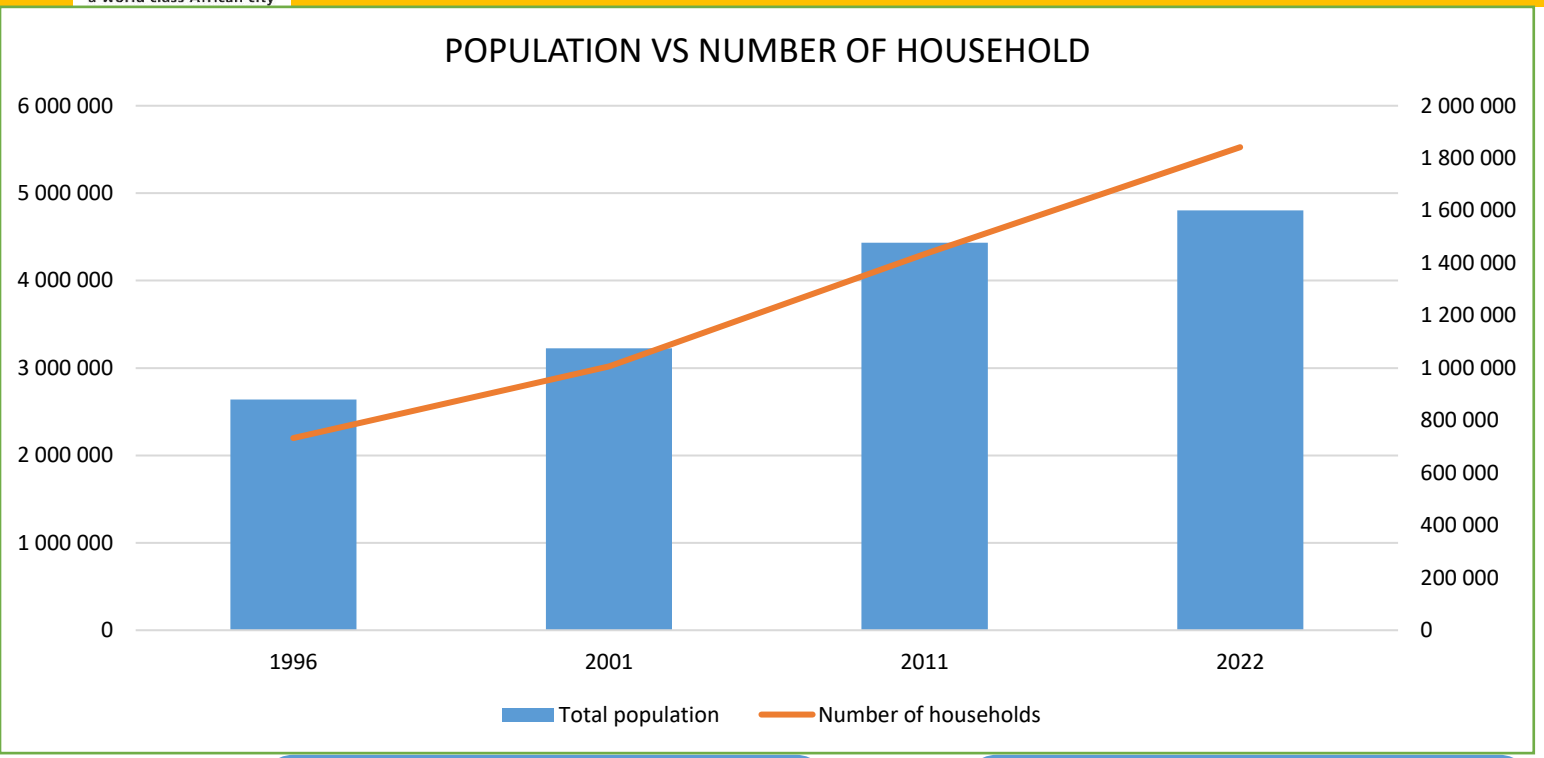

Population grew by an annual average of **0.8%** between 2011 and 2022

Number of households grew at an annual average of **2.5%** between 2011 and 2022

Number of households grew three times faster than the population

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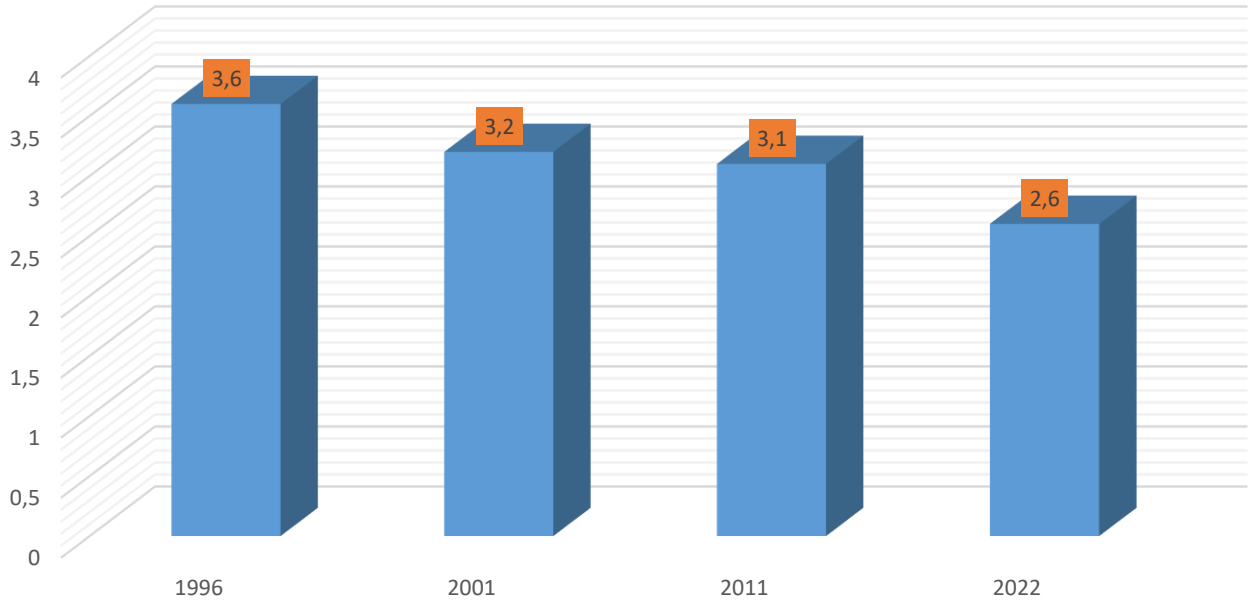
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE



Average household size declining in the past 4 Census from 3.6 in 1996 to 2.6 people per household in 2022

A declining household size means that more family members are moving out of their households to find their own place

This shrink in household size explains partly why number of households grew three times faster than the population

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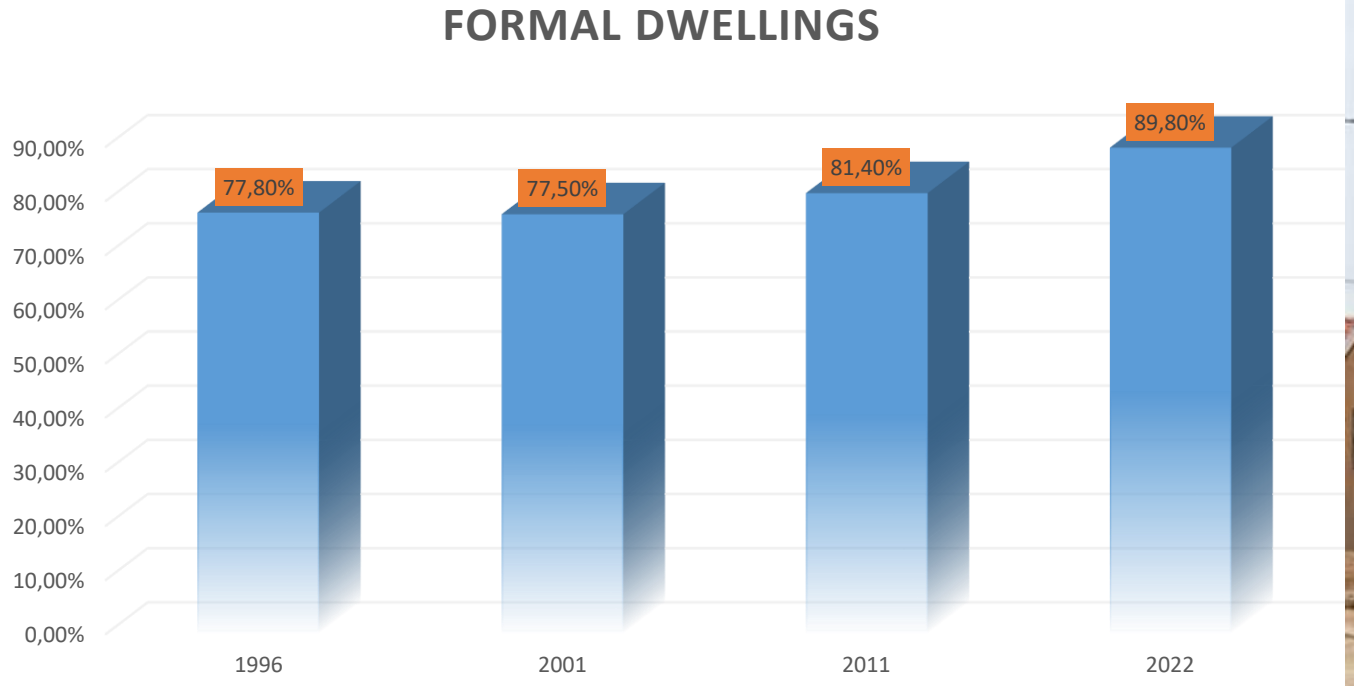

Proportion of population that lives in formal dwellings has improved to **89.8%** growing at an average annual rate of **0.99%** between 2011 and 2022

According to Census2022, housing backlog is at **10.2%**

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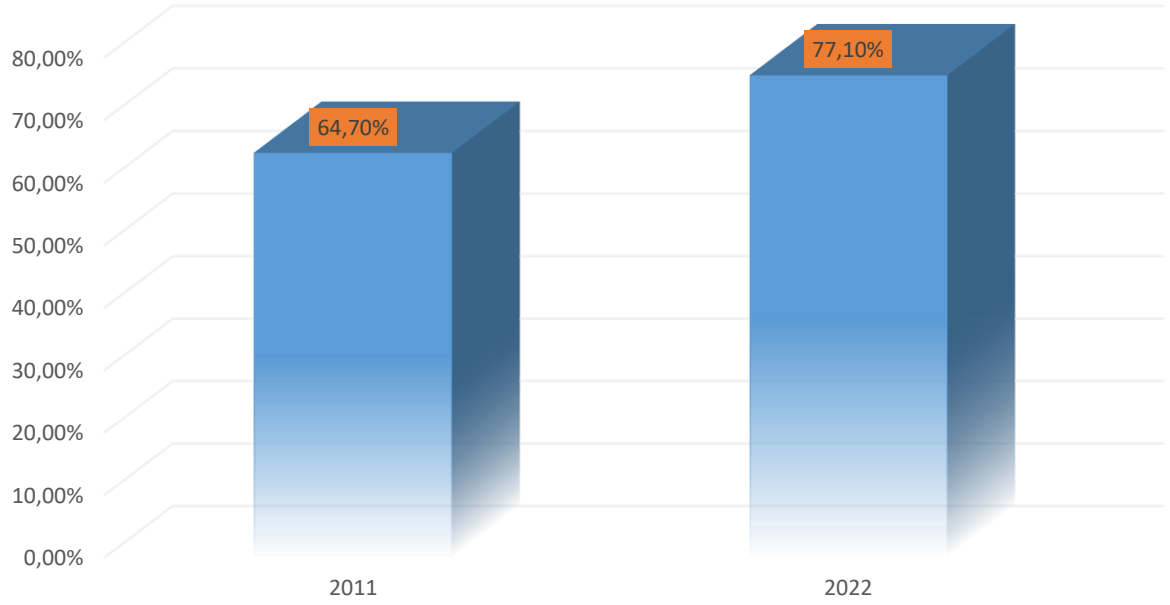
ACCESS TO PIPED WATER IN THE DWELLING



Proportion of population that has access to piped water in the dwelling has improved to **77.1%** growing at an average annual rate of **1.77%** between 2011 and 2022

According to Census2022, **18.3%** of the population use tap water in the yard, **2.9%** use tap water on the community stand and **1.7%** has no access to tap water

Access to water is at **98.3%** in total after combining the three categories of water access

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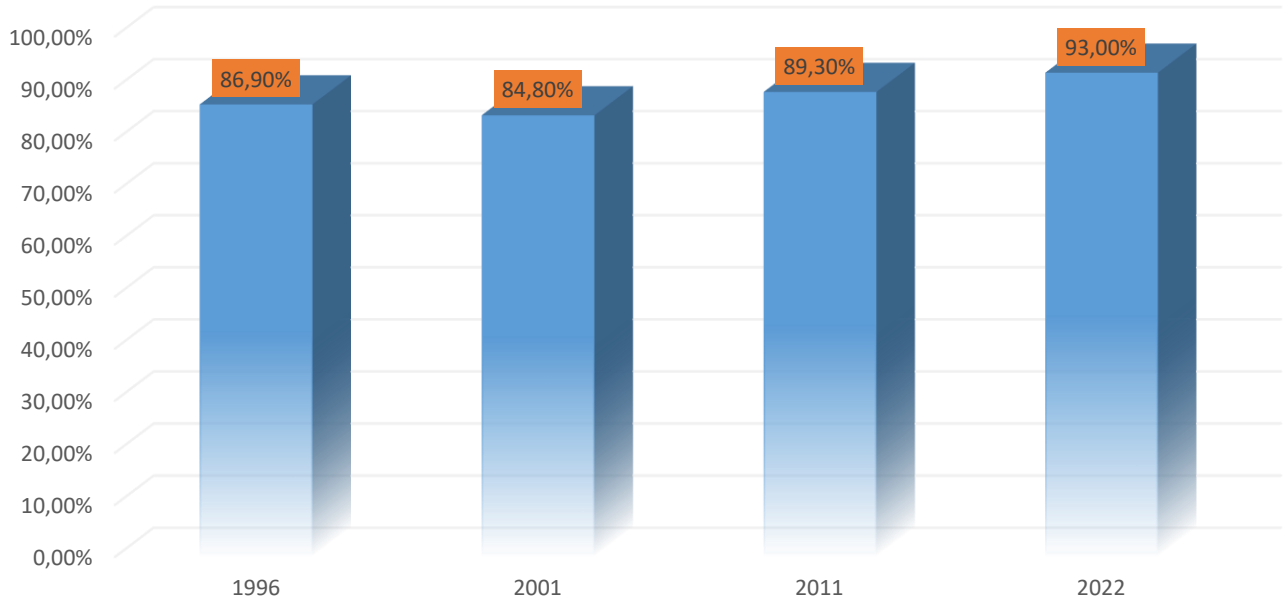
FLUSH TOILETS CONNECTED TO SEWERAGE



Proportion of population that uses flush toilets that are connected to sewerage has improved growing at an average annual rate of **0.41%** from **89.3%** in 2011 to **93%** in 2022

According to Census2022, **3.4%** of the population use pit toilets, **2%** use bucket toilets and **1.2%** use chemical toilets

0.3% of the population do not have toilets

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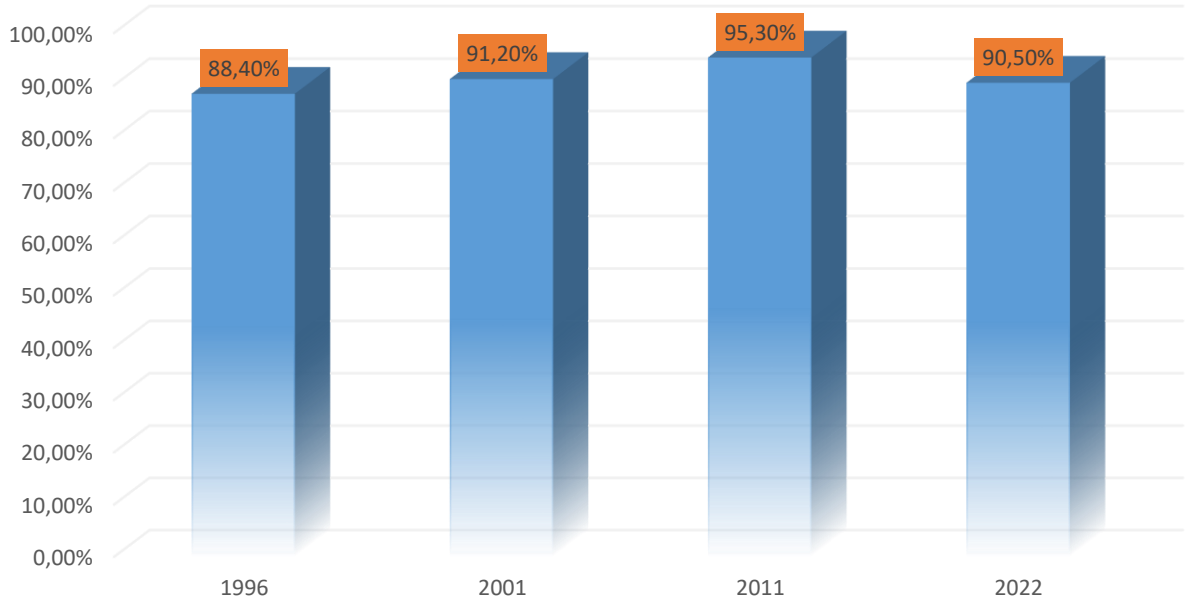
WEEKLY REFUSE DISPOSAL SERVICE



Proportion of population that have their refuse collected weekly has declined to **90.5%** in 2022 from **95.3%** in 2011

Refuse collection declined at an average annual rate of **-0.52%** between 2011 and 2022

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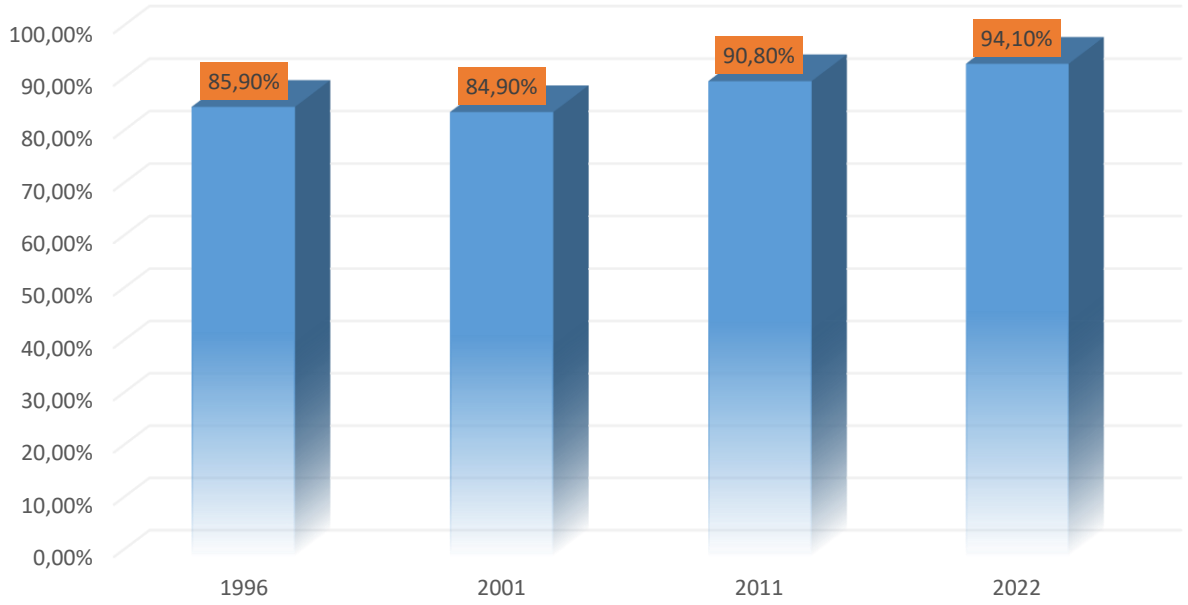
ELECTRICITY FOR LIGHTING



Proportion of population that use electricity for lighting has improved to **94.1%** in 2022 compared to **90.8%** in 2011

Usage of electricity for lighting has improved by an average annual rate of **0.36%** between 2011 and 2022

Only **59%** of the population use electricity for cooking

CONCLUSION

- There is a significant slow down in population growth in the City of Johannesburg between 2011 and 2022
- As population slowed down, number of households grew 3 times faster compared to population during the same period
- Average household size has declined to 2.6 people per household in 2022 which could be one of the reason to explain why number of households is growing at a rapid rate
- Overall access to basic services is quite high averaging above 88%
- Proportion of population that live in formal dwelling has increased to 89.8% between 2011 and 2022, but does this mean the gap in housing backlog is being addressed effectively?
- Proportion of population that have access to tap water in the dwelling has grown the fastest compared to other basic services and this shows that water service is trying to keep up with a rapid increase in number of households
- Access to flush toilets that are connected to sewerage has improved
- Refuse removal is the only basic service that has declined between 2011 and 2022, this service is struggling to keep up with the rapid increase in number of households
- 94% of the population use electricity for lighting only 59% use electricity for cooking meaning that 41% of the population can still cook during loadshedding.