PEOPLE AND HOUSEHOLDS

Size of city

1 975 km²

Population density in 2011

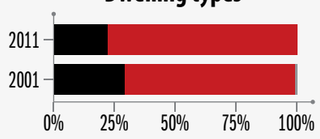
1 609 people per km²

The number of households grew faster than the population between 1996 and 2011. After Joburg, Ekurhuleni has the lowest average number of people per household.

Growth

	Population	No. households	Average number of people per household
2011	3 178 470	1 015 465	3.13
2001	2 481 762	745 576	3.33
1996	2 026 978	542 719	3.73

Dwelling types



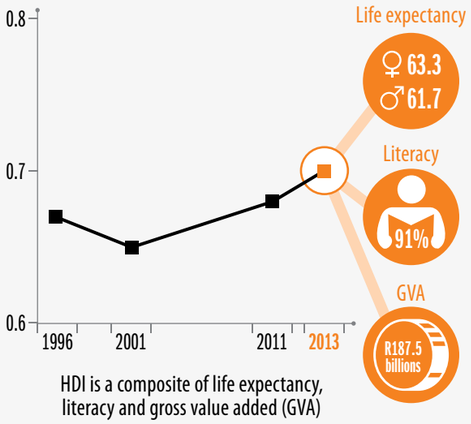
Informal
Formal
Traditional

Go to StepSA.org to see maps on how population density changes across the city.

SOCIAL FABRIC

Ekurhuleni has made progress towards reducing poverty and improving livelihoods; but inequality remains a challenge.

Human development index (HDI)



HDI is a composite of life expectancy, literacy and gross value added (GVA)

Highest education level 2011

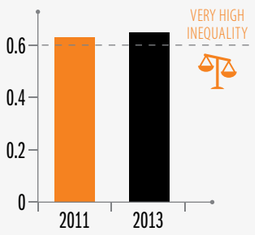
Matric level 24.3%

Higher education 8.6%

Urban safety is important for a city's social fabric; go to SCODA to access urban safety data for Ekurhuleni.

Levels of poverty

Gini coefficient (inequality measure)

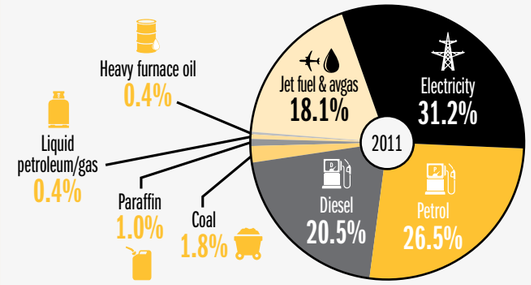


Number of people living below the poverty line

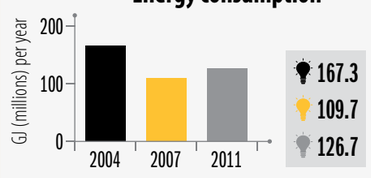
of total population

SUSTAINABILITY

Sources of fuel 2011

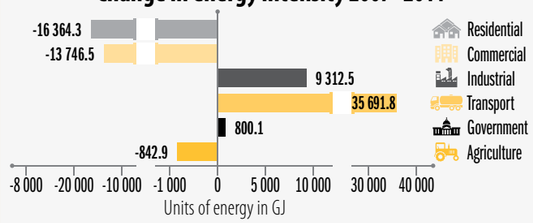


Energy consumption



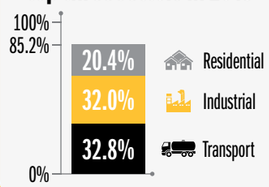
Petrol and diesel account for almost half of the energy used. The presence of OR Tambo International Airport explains the high jet fuel usage and the transport sector's large share of emissions.

Change in energy intensity 2007–2011

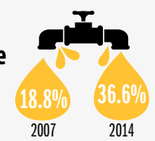


Energy intensity: measures the amount of energy used to produce goods and services

Emissions: top three sectors in 2015



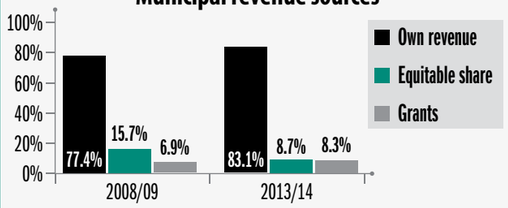
Non revenue water



Non revenue water is water that is "lost" before it reaches the customer, either physically (leaks) or apparently (e.g. theft, not billed).

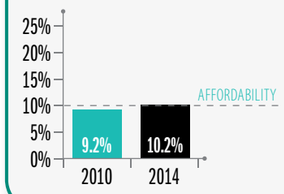
CITY FINANCE

Municipal revenue sources



Affordability of municipal bills for type A households

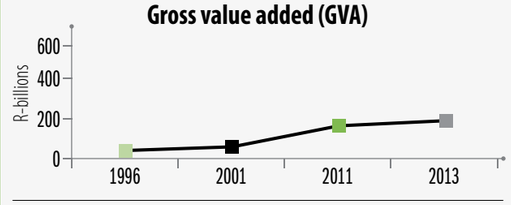
(municipal bill as % of benchmark income)



Type A is a household that lives in a property with an assessed value of R100,000, consumes 400 kWh of electricity and 20 kl of water per month, and has a 240 litre bin removed weekly. Its monthly income is R6 742.

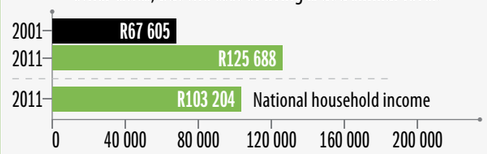
ECONOMY

Gross value added (GVA)



Average household income

Average household income grew more slowly in Ekurhuleni than in other cities, but the cost of living is at a similar level.

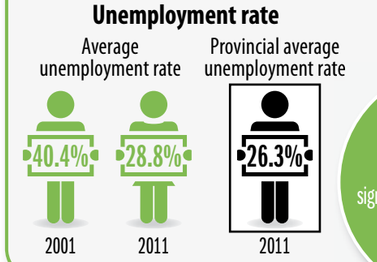


Cost of living

(based on a bundle of goods)

2008	2011	2014
R78.20	R92.20	R109.30

Unemployment rate



Although unemployment levels have improved significantly, they remain above the provincial average.

SERVICE DELIVERY

2010 86.9% — 2013 86.3%

of households have access to piped water inside dwelling/yard

2010 97.1% — 2013 98.2%

of households have access to sanitation services*

* includes access to flush toilets, VIPs and pit toilets

2010 89.2% — 2013 89.5%

of households have refuse removed by municipality (weekly or less frequently)

After Joburg, Ekurhuleni has the highest access to sanitation. Of concern is the doubling of non revenue water levels between 2007 and 2014.

INFRASTRUCTURE

ICT infrastructure 2011

Percentage of population with connections

- 15.3% Fixed-landline telephone
- 93.3% Mobile telephone
- 42.6% Internet connections

Repairs and maintenance

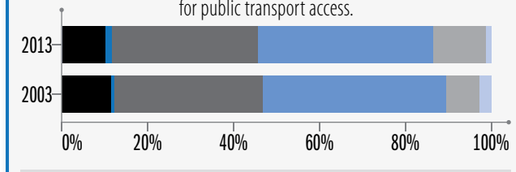
% of operating expenditure

9.1% 2009 — 6.7% 2014

National Treasury recommends 8–10% of operating expenditure

Mode of transport to work

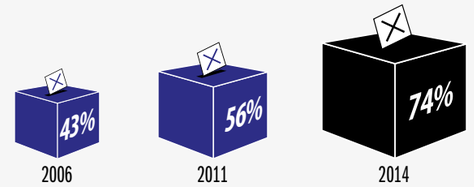
The majority of people in Ekurhuleni use taxis or private cars to move around the city. The city's dispersed urban nodes creates challenges for public transport access.



CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT

Voter registration/turnout

Local election — National election



Voter turnout at local elections is similar to that of the other Gauteng metros and is lower than for national elections.