



CITY OF CAPE TOWN
ISIXEKO SASEKAPA
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Census 2022

Police Precinct: Camps Bay

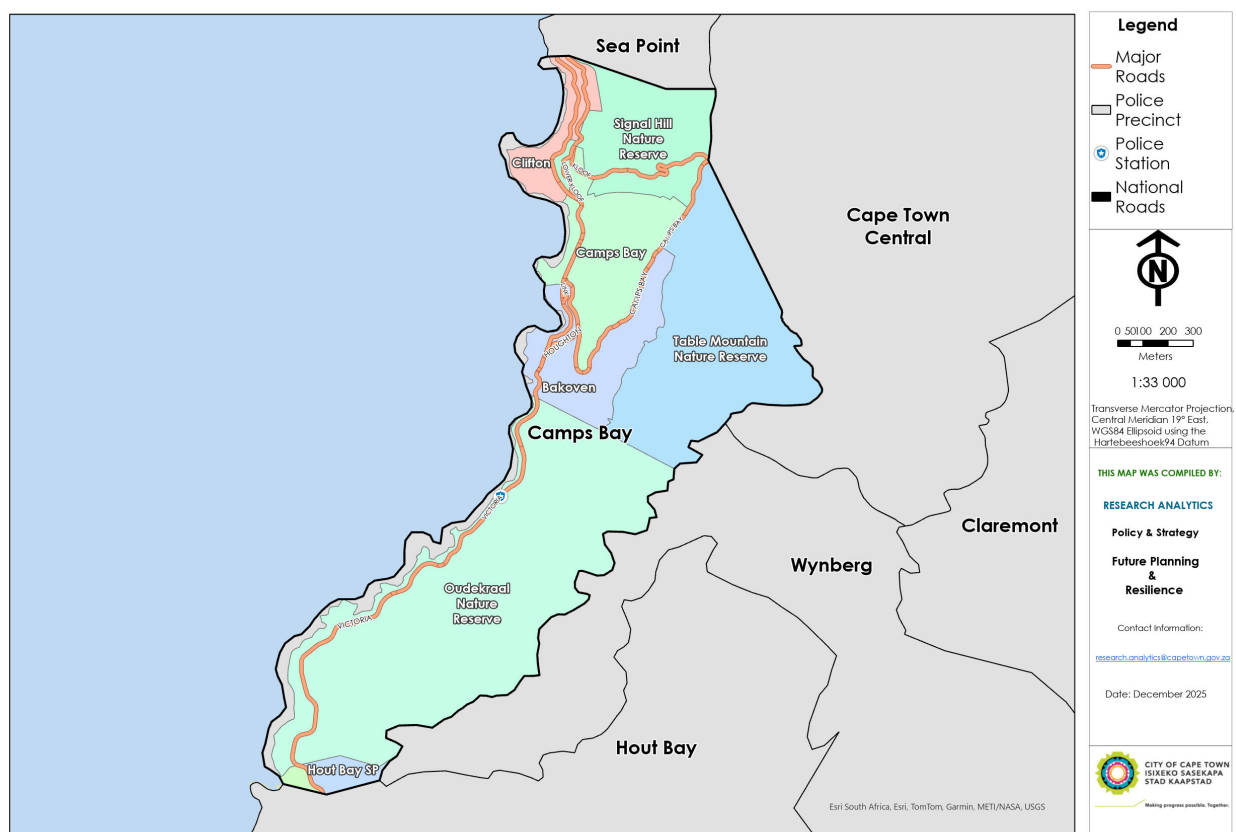
Policy and Strategy Department

Research Analytics
City Of Cape Town

1. Introduction

This Police Precinct profile is compiled by Research Analytics, Policy and Strategy Department, City of Cape Town using 2022 Census data supplied by Statistics South Africa (based on information available at the time of compilation as released by Statistics South Africa). The dataset was extracted from SuperCROSS, the analytical software platform used by Statistics South Africa. The platform provides data in a tabular format, aggregated for each of the geographic boundaries released by Statistics South Africa.

2. 2022 Census Camps Bay police precinct overview¹



¹Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of information in this map at the time of publication. The spatial data portrayed in this map is as current, accurate and complete as provided by the various line departments responsible for the maintenance of these datasets. The City of Cape Town accepts no responsibility for, and will not be liable for, any errors or omissions contained herein.

3. 2022 Census Camps Bay police precinct overview²

- Population: 6 520
- Households³: 3 442
- Average Household size⁴: 1.9
- Number of sub-places⁵: Approximately 4 sub-places.

4. Summary of key Camps Bay police precinct statistics



Population

- The population is predominantly White (83.2%).
- The median age is 42 years old.



Education

- 73.8% of those aged 20 years and older have completed Grade 12 or higher.



Housing

- 98.8% of households live in formal dwellings.



Basic services

- 99.6% of households have access to piped water, either on the property or within 200m.
- 98.3% of households use electricity from the mains supply for lighting.
- 99.9% of households have access to a flush toilet, chemical toilet or a pit toilet with ventilation.
- 98.7% of households have refuse removed at least once a week.

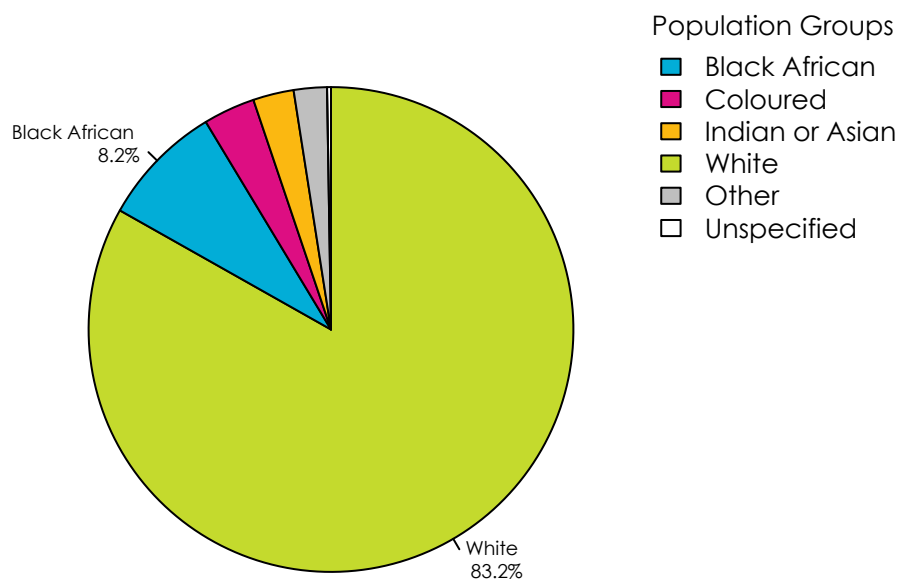
²There are small variations in the total population and the number of households in the tables which follow. These occur as Statistics South Africa had to calculate the true population to correct omissions and double counts in the enumeration process. In addition when the data is extracted using the Statistics South Africa software, it randomly rounds off all cells to a base number 3, including the totals. These variations are not significant.

³A household is defined as a group of persons who live together, and provide themselves jointly with food or other essentials for living, or a single person who lives alone (Statistics South Africa).

⁴The Census districts where the population is categorised as living mainly in collective living quarters or is an industrial or commercial area, the average household size has been excluded as it is not applicable. There are some Census districts with an average household size that have a small percentage of the population living in collective living quarters within that Census districts, and this could artificially inflate the average household size.

⁵Sub-places are the second, lowest-level geographical units, representing suburbs, townships, wards, or villages used by Statistics South Africa for data collection. Some sub-places do not align perfectly with police precinct boundaries. This figure is based on the sub-places's centroid falling within a precinct.

5. Population



Population groups which constitute less than 5% excluded from labels

Figure 1: Population group composition (%)

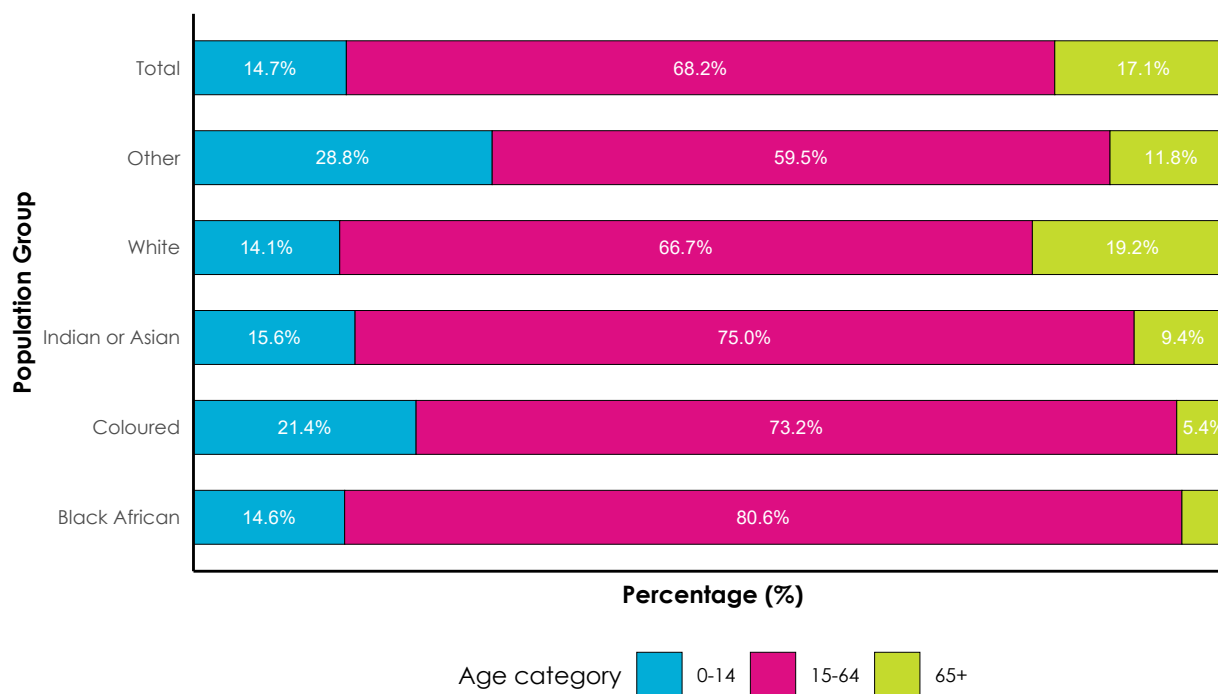


Figure 2: Age and population group (%)

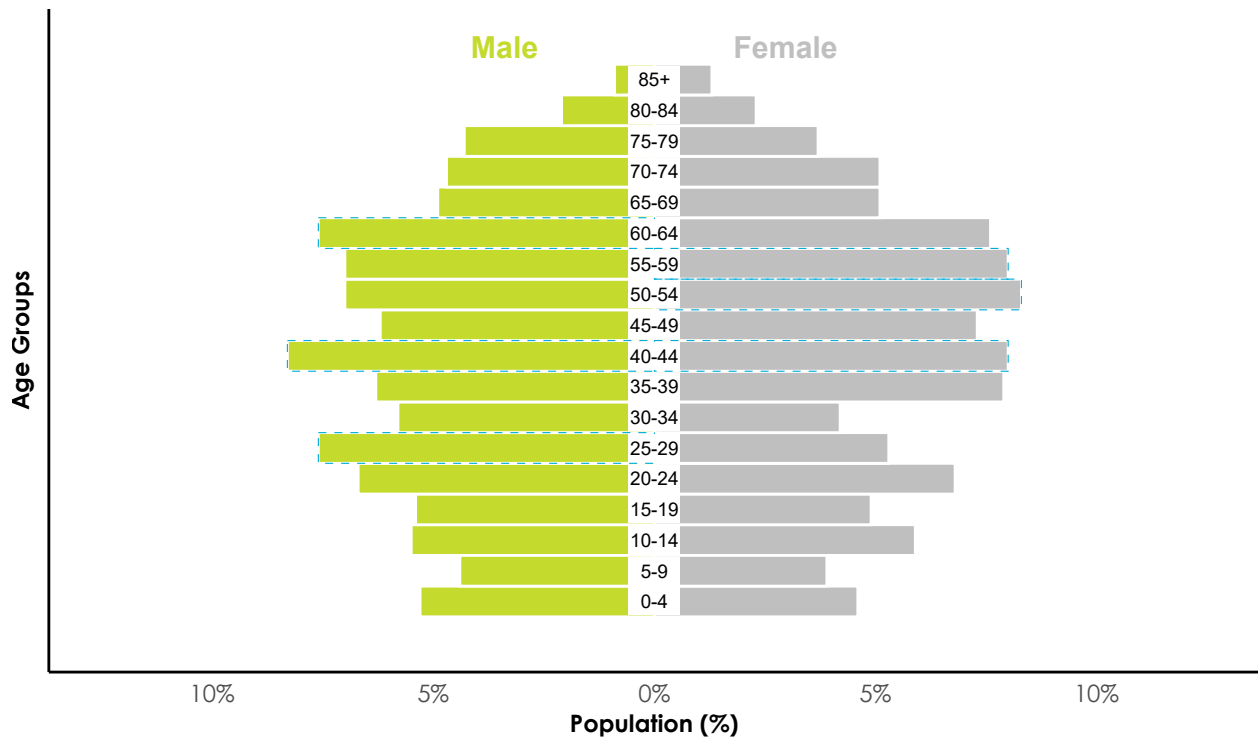


Figure 3: Population pyramid (%)

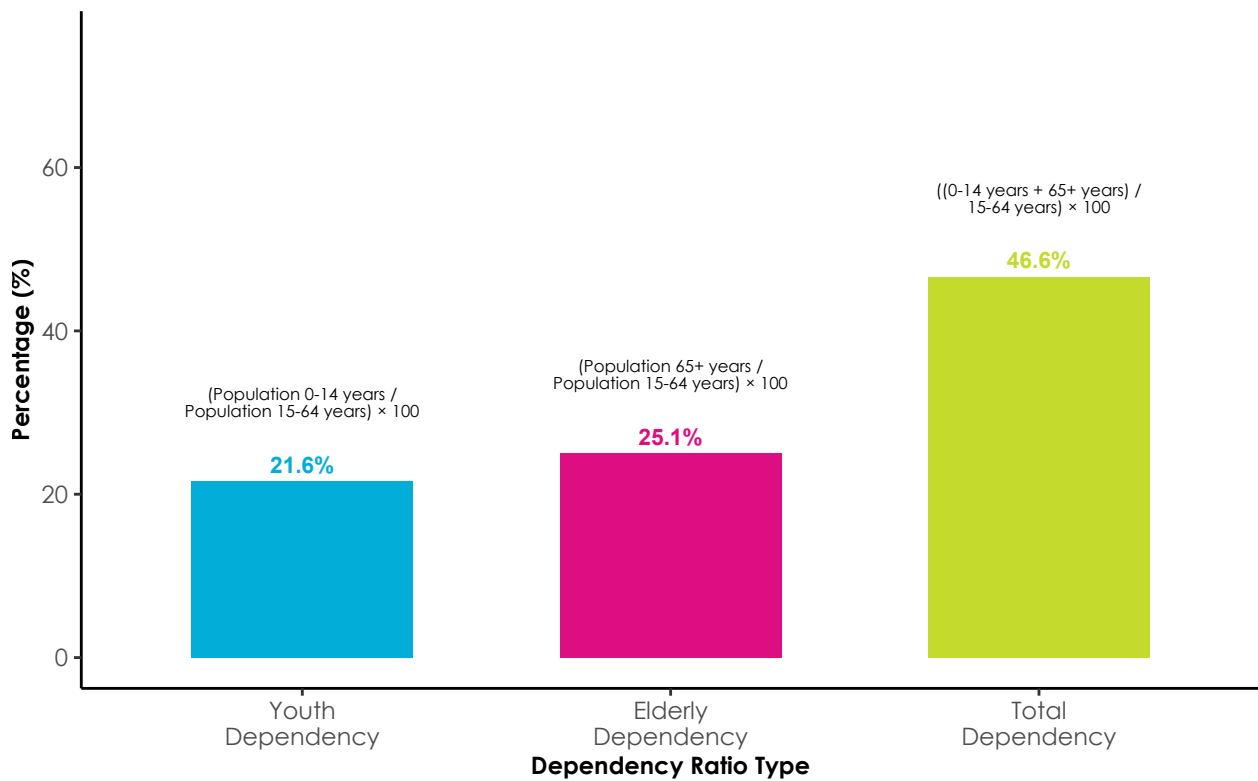


Figure 4: Dependency ratios (%)

6. Education

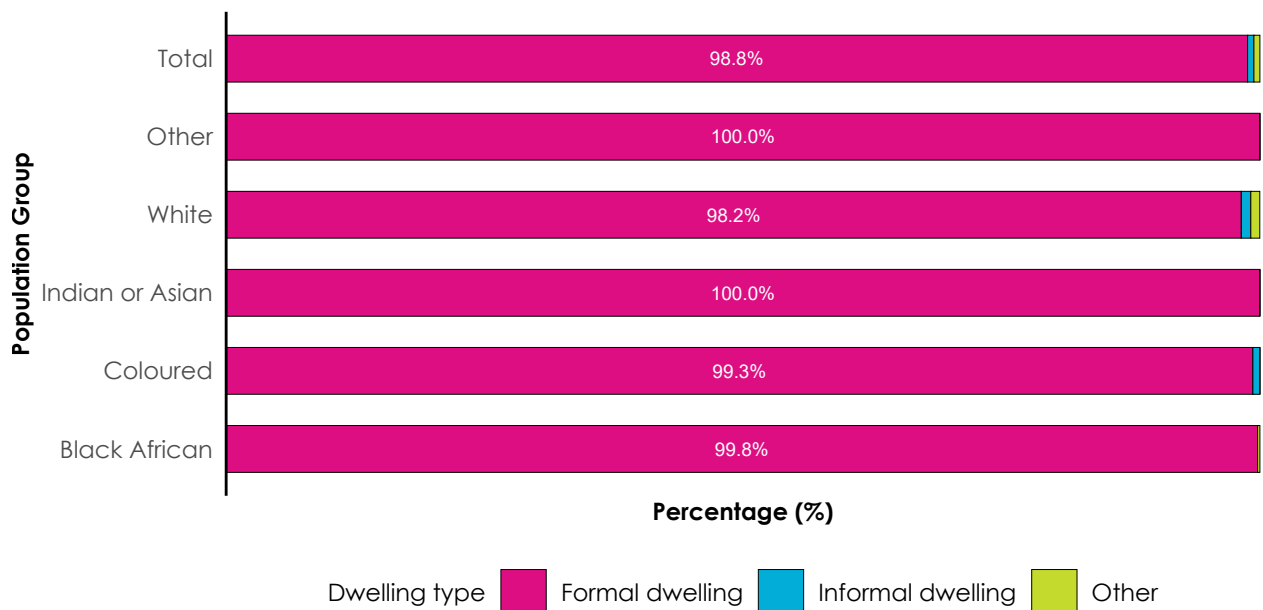
Table 1: Highest education level of the adult population aged 20 years and older

Education Level	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Other	Total
No Schooling	6 (1.2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	39 (0.8%)	3 (2.5%)	48 (0.8%)
Some Primary	41 (8.5%)	32 (15.3%)	14 (8.9%)	321 (6.8%)	14 (11.8%)	422 (7.4%)
Completed Primary	19 (3.9%)	5 (2.4%)	3 (1.9%)	65 (1.4%)	5 (4.2%)	97 (1.7%)
Some Secondary	148 (30.7%)	68 (32.5%)	19 (12%)	421 (8.9%)	4 (3.4%)	660 (11.6%)
Grade 12	142 (29.5%)	37 (17.7%)	22 (13.9%)	975 (20.7%)	9 (7.6%)	1 185 (20.8%)
Higher	107 (22.2%)	52 (24.9%)	93 (58.9%)	2 698 (57.1%)	66 (55.5%)	3 016 (53%)
Other	2 (0.4%)	6 (2.9%)	7 (4.4%)	92 (1.9%)	7 (5.9%)	114 (2%)
Unspecified	7 (1.5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	25 (0.5%)	7 (5.9%)	39 (0.7%)
Unknown	10 (2.1%)	9 (4.3%)	0 (0%)	85 (1.8%)	4 (3.4%)	108 (1.9%)
Total	482 (100%)	209 (100%)	158 (100%)	4 721 (100%)	119 (100%)	5 689 (100%)

Table 2: Early childhood education facilities by population group for children aged 5 years old and younger

ECD Facility Type	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Other	Total
Creche/educare centre	5 (26.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	42 (19%)	11 (61.1%)	58 (21.5%)
Pre-school/nursery school	0 (0%)	4 (100%)	4 (50%)	83 (37.6%)	7 (38.9%)	98 (36.3%)
Day mother/Gogo/Child minder	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	13 (5.9%)	0 (0%)	13 (4.8%)
Home/community play group	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (0.9%)	0 (0%)	2 (0.7%)
None	14 (73.7%)	0 (0%)	4 (50%)	43 (19.5%)	0 (0%)	61 (22.6%)
Do not know	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (0.9%)	0 (0%)	2 (0.7%)
Unspecified	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	36 (16.3%)	0 (0%)	36 (13.3%)
Total	19 (100%)	4 (100%)	8 (100%)	221 (100%)	18 (100%)	270 (100%)

7. Housing



Data Note: Informal dwellings include informal additional dwellings (IAD)

Figure 5: Main dwelling type (%)

Table 3: Housing tenure by population group (%)

Tenure Type	Black African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White		Other		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Owned and fully paid off	45	4.9%	14	4.8%	16	10.6%	926	45.0%	12	46.2%	1013	29.4%
Owned but not yet paid off	11	1.2%	5	1.7%	5	3.3%	281	13.7%	0	0.0%	302	8.8%
Rented from private individual	34	3.7%	23	7.9%	13	8.6%	426	20.7%	6	23.1%	502	14.6%
Rented from other (including municipality and social housing)	3	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	14	0.7%	2	7.7%	19	0.6%
Occupied rent-free	30	3.3%	9	3.1%	2	1.3%	17	0.8%	2	7.7%	60	1.7%
Do not know	5	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	11	0.5%	2	7.7%	18	0.5%
Other	6	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	14	0.7%	0	0.0%	20	0.6%
Unspecified	783	85.4%	240	82.5%	115	76.2%	368	17.9%	2	7.7%	1508	43.8%
Total	917	100.0%	291	100.0%	151	100.0%	2057	100.0%	26	100.0%	3442	100.0%

If the unspecified category under tenure type exceeds 20%, the data in the table should be interpreted and used with caution.

8. Basic Services

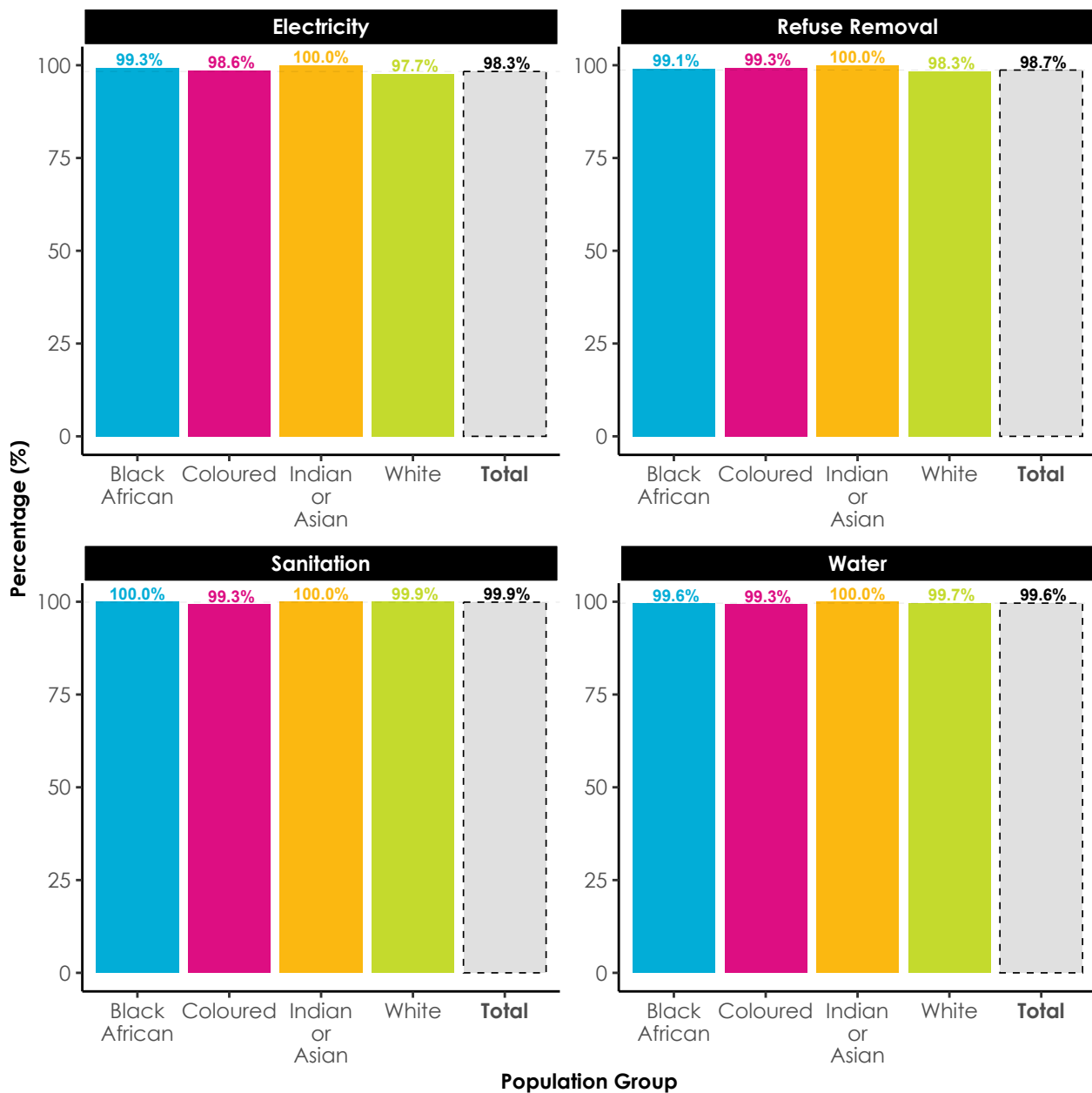


Figure 6: Summary of access to basic services by population group (%)

Definitions:

- **Access to energy** is the use of electricity from mains supply for lighting.
- **Access to water** is piped water, either on the property or within 200 m.
- **Access to sanitation** is a flush toilet, a chemical toilet or a pit toilet with ventilation.
- **Access to refuse removal** is a removal service at least once a week.

Table 4: Main source of energy for lighting

Lighting Source	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Other	Total
Electricity from mains	913 (99.3%)	289 (98.6%)	149 (100%)	2 012 (97.7%)	25 (100%)	3 388 (98.3%)
Other source of electricity (e.g. generator etc.)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	8 (0.4%)	0 (0%)	8 (0.2%)
Gas	2 (0.2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (0.1%)
Candles	2 (0.2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	4 (0.1%)
Solar	2 (0.2%)	2 (0.7%)	0 (0%)	38 (1.8%)	0 (0%)	42 (1.2%)
None	0 (0%)	2 (0.7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (0.1%)
Total	919 (100%)	293 (100%)	149 (100%)	2 060 (100%)	25 (100%)	3 446 (100%)

Table 5: Main source of energy for cooking

Cooking Source	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Other	Total
Electricity from mains	122 (13.3%)	48 (16.4%)	24 (16%)	1 453 (70.5%)	16 (61.5%)	1 663 (48.2%)
Solar	2 (0.2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5 (0.2%)	0 (0%)	7 (0.2%)
Gas	793 (86.3%)	244 (83.6%)	124 (82.7%)	587 (28.5%)	8 (30.8%)	1 756 (50.9%)
Paraffin	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	10 (0.5%)	2 (7.7%)	12 (0.3%)
Wood	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	2 (0.1%)
Coal	2 (0.2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (0.1%)
Animal dung	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	2 (0.1%)
Other source of electricity (e.g. generator etc.)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (1.3%)	2 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	4 (0.1%)
Total	919 (100%)	292 (100%)	150 (100%)	2 061 (100%)	26 (100%)	3 448 (100%)

Table 6: Main method of refuse removal for households

Refuse Removal Method	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Other	Total
Removed weekly	912 (99.1%)	290 (99.3%)	149 (100%)	2 023 (98.3%)	25 (100%)	3 399 (98.7%)
Removed less often than once week	2 (0.2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	17 (0.8%)	0 (0%)	19 (0.6%)
Communal container/central collection point	2 (0.2%)	2 (0.7%)	0 (0%)	10 (0.5%)	0 (0%)	14 (0.4%)
Own refuse dump	2 (0.2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5 (0.2%)	0 (0%)	7 (0.2%)
Other	2 (0.2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	5 (0.1%)
Total	920 (100%)	292 (100%)	149 (100%)	2 058 (100%)	25 (100%)	3 444 (100%)

Table 7: Main source of water for households

Water Source	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Other	Total
Piped (tap) water inside the dwelling	915 (99.6%)	289 (98.6%)	149 (100%)	2 035 (98.8%)	25 (100%)	3 413 (99.1%)
Piped (tap) water inside the yard	0 (0%)	2 (0.7%)	0 (0%)	14 (0.7%)	0 (0%)	16 (0.5%)
Piped (tap) water on community stand: <200m from dwelling	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	3 (0.1%)
Piped (tap) water on community stand: 500-1000m from dwelling	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	2 (0.1%)
Piped (tap) water on community stand: >1000m from dwelling	2 (0.2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	4 (0.1%)
No access to piped (tap) water	2 (0.2%)	2 (0.7%)	0 (0%)	3 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	7 (0.2%)
Total	919 (100%)	293 (100%)	149 (100%)	2 059 (100%)	25 (100%)	3 445 (100%)

Table 8: Type of toilet facility used by households

Toilet Facility	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Other	Total
Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage	918 (100%)	289 (98.6%)	145 (96.7%)	2 051 (99.6%)	25 (100%)	3 428 (99.5%)
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank or conservancy tank	0 (0%)	2 (0.7%)	5 (3.3%)	6 (0.3%)	0 (0%)	13 (0.4%)
Bucket toilet (emptied by household)	0 (0%)	2 (0.7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (0.1%)
Other	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	2 (0.1%)
Total	918 (100%)	293 (100%)	150 (100%)	2 059 (100%)	25 (100%)	3 445 (100%)