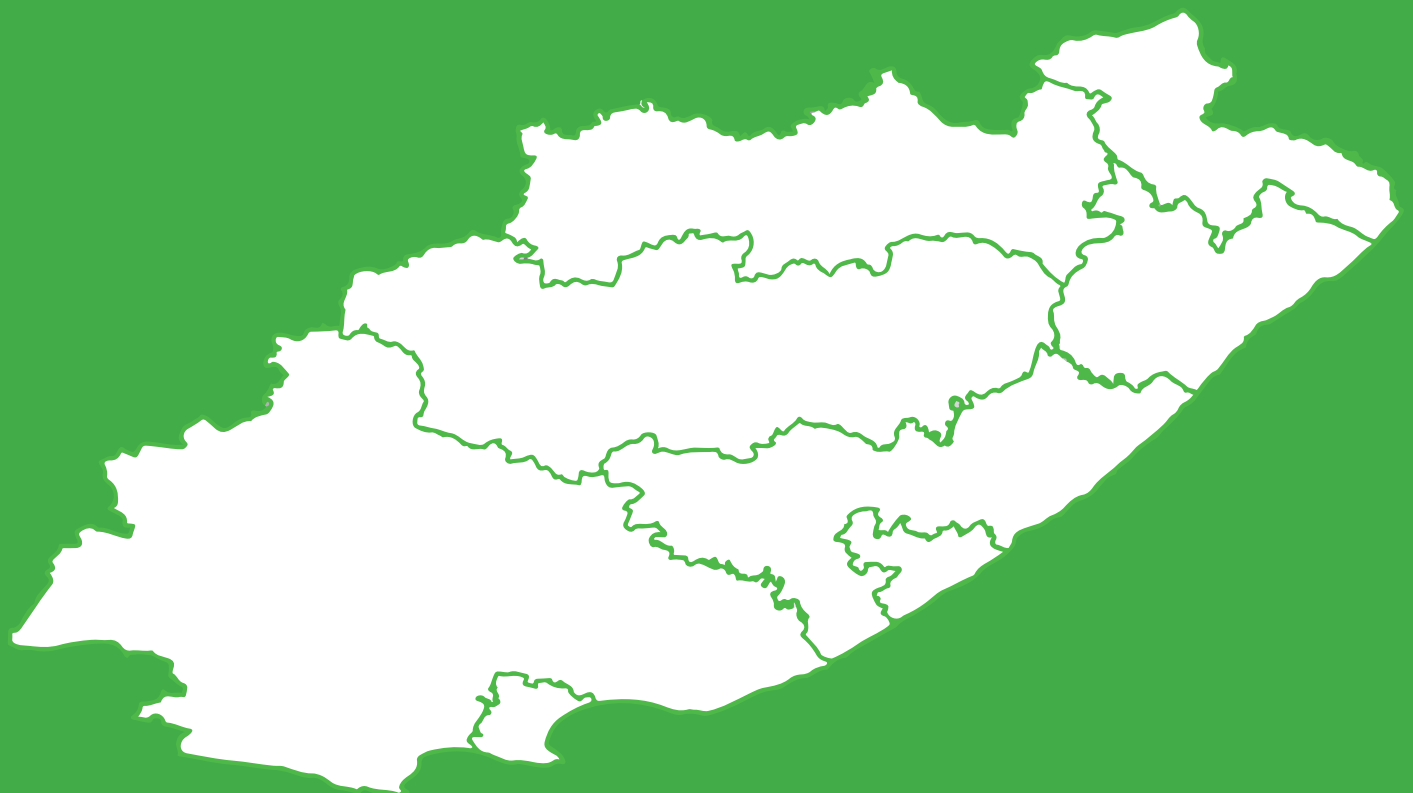




CENSUS 2022

Provincial Profile: Eastern Cape



IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS



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PROVINCIAL PROFILE: EASTERN CAPE
CENSUS 2022

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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 the 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 in the provinces. This report profiles Eastern Cape.

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 characteristics, demographics, education, migration, disability prevalence and access to basic services.



Risenga Maluleka
Statistician-General

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Abbreviations and acronyms

CAPI	Computer-assisted personal interview
CATI	Computer-assisted telephone interview
CAWI	Computer-assisted web interview
CEESD	Census End-to-End Systems Development
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease
DCC	District Census Coordinator
EAs	Enumeration Areas
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EXCO	Executive Council
FLOS	Field logistics management tool
FOO	Field Operations Officer
FTSM	Facilities, Transport and Security Management
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HO	Head Office
ICT	Information, Communication and Technology
IT	Information Technology
MRC	Medical Research Council
MYPE	Mid-year Population Estimates
NAC	National Advisory Committee
NATJOC	National Joint Operations Committee
NGOs	Non-governmental organisations
NPR	National Population Register
PCMA	Publicity, Community Mobilisation and Advocacy
PIQA	Provincial Integration and Quality Assurance
PMO	Project Management Office
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PROVJOCS	Provincial Joint Operations Committees
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Programme
SA	South Africa
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SCM	Supply Chain Management
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WG	Washington Group

Chapter 1: Background

1.1 Introduction

The Eastern Cape is known for its rugged coastline, scenic mountains and wildlife reserves including the Addo Elephant Park, which is located in Gqeberha (formerly Port Elizabeth), the most populous city in the province. The economy of the Eastern Cape is largely based on agricultural activities, manufacturing, and tourism. The province is the birthplace of some of the most recognisable South Africans, including Nelson Mandela, Thabo Mbeki, Steve Biko and Desmond Tutu.

Dynamics of the South African economy measured by Gross Domestic Product (GDP) indicate that the Eastern Cape province has the third largest growth rate (2,1%), which is also above the national average (1,9%). The province's GDP is largely driven by personal services (27%) finance (18%) and trade (17%) industries (Statistics South Africa, 2022).¹

Fundamental linkages exist between a province's economic development, population and service delivery. This report highlights Eastern Cape's population size and its distribution, demographic and socio-economic characteristics. Trends and patterns in these indicators give insights on progress of development and service delivery gaps.

1.2 How the count was done

In South Africa, once in 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 a number 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 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. The 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 strategic direction of conducting a digital census defined and ensuring that all dependencies 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

¹ Provincial gross domestic product: experimental estimates, 2013–2022
<https://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/D04411/D044112022.pdf>

by ensuring that each phase was properly managed through 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 which provided detailed lists of activities that 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 terms of the number of households and average household sizes and 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 communities.

Central to answering the three questions is how the information was collected in Census 2022 and 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 ten years to facilitate the implementation of censuses across countries. Other international standards include:

- Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics²
- 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

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>

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 the effect of COVID-19 pandemic on census 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); and the necessity of adopting new approaches not previously envisaged, including for example 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 2021 October to February 2022. The pandemic partly presented the organization with 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 the changing pace of multi-mode data collection approach. Despite COVID-19 interruptions 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 in various tests including Census Pilot, before implementation during the main census. Three methods of data collection were used in this census, namely:

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

Use of 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:

³ Handbook on Census management.

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 is 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 monitor progress towards a complete and successful population count. Census 2022's management structure comprised of twelve 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 main census. The twelve work streams included: 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) work stream was responsible for the development and application of best project management practices to ensure a successful planned and executed Census 2022 project. Work stream specific objectives included:

- 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.
- To ensure overall project management, coordination and monitoring of work stream activities and all strategic, policy and governing issues pertaining to the project.

Field Logistics and Specifications Development

The deliverables of the work stream 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 the purpose of distribution, tracking and monitoring of the Census 2022 materials. Further, the work stream coordinated forward and reverse logistics between HO and the provincial/district offices providing efficient asset/inventory management.

Census Geography Frame Update

Frame Update work stream (Frame Update) was responsible for Census 2022 digital geographical frame that included Enumeration Areas (EAs), identification and assessing of the appropriateness of external data sources towards constructing frame. The work stream 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 work stream also provided resources to customise the online registration and unpacking of structures.

Facilities, Transport and Security Management

The Facilities, Transport and Security Management (FTSM) work stream was responsible for screening of contract staff applicants in order 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 ICT environment that was agile and adaptive to cater for an increased network load. Information Communication and Technology (ICT) work stream was responsible for the development, implementation and maintenance of an efficient and effective integrated ICT infrastructure and architecture to enable the organisation to conduct a successful digital Census. The work stream was also responsible for the configuration of tablets for the Census project and procurement of servers. The ICT team also 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) work stream was responsible for developing, implementing and maintaining efficient and effective integrated application architecture to enable the organisation to conduct a successful digital. The applications developed included among others data collection tools of CAPI, CATI and CAWI. Other work stream objectives included:

- Development, implementation and maintenance of quality approved systems to enable Stats SA to conduct a successful digital Census 2022;
- Testing the efficacy of the deployed end-to-end census systems, integration of census systems and automation of all identified census processes;
- Delivering real time reporting to enable project stakeholders to make informed decisions; and
- Providing continuous technical support during all levels of training and during data collection.

Census Inputs and Outputs

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

- Coordinating the activity of developing data editing and imputation specifications/rules;
- Conduct data editing in collaboration with Census Inputs & Outputs work stream and subject matter specialists and;
- Coordination of census data assessment and evaluation in collaboration with subject matter specialists.

Data Operations

The work stream was responsible for:

- Planning and implementation of training and enumeration approaches;
- Prepare for and implement data integration from the three data collection modes of CAPI, CAWI, and CATI;
- Development of data editing programmes; and
- Conduct data editing in collaboration with Census Inputs & Outputs work stream and subject matter specialists.

Project Governance

The Governance work stream was responsible for ensuring that the Census 2022 was managed with care and integrity and 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; and coordination of efforts on compliance activities and provide advice on governance related matters. The work stream 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 and state of health system readiness required such 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 work stream 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-work stream recruited, appointed, paid and terminated contract staff. This work stream also managed permanent staff deployment to provinces and districts during Census field operations.

Publicity, Community Mobilisation and Advocacy

The Census 2022, being the first ever digital census to be conducted in the country, required a more elaborate communication strategy entailing the extensive use of technology to reach out to various audiences and adopting new media, such as social media, online and mobile communication. The Publicity, Community Mobilisation and Advocacy (PCMA) work stream was responsible for:

- 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;
- Creation of effective media relations and use relevant advertising that reach and call targeted audiences to action;
- Conduct publicity and advocacy campaigns supporting recruitment drive, stakeholder partnerships, educating the public about their participation and issue of data privacy; and
- Promoting greater buy-in at community level.

Secretariat

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

Provincial Integration and Quality Assurance

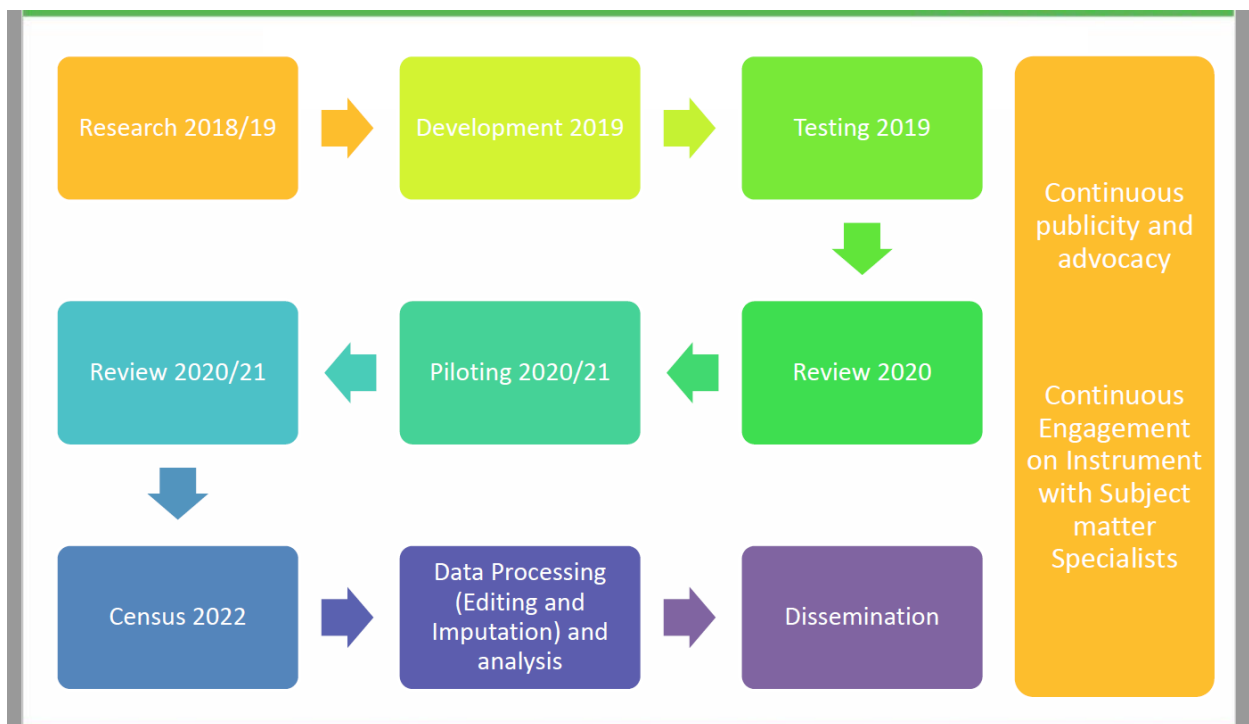
Provincial Integration and Quality Assurance (PIQA) work stream was created to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of Census 2022 operations by coordinating and integrating Census 2022 project operational plans and activities across provinces, and ensure quality outputs, particularly at the field level. Among others, the work stream 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 the head office. It ensured that resources needed for Census 2022 were distributed in accordance with the workload for each province and district offices. PIQA 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: 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 Census phases were planned and fully tested, with revisions made to ensure successful implementation during the main Census.

For 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

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 incomes (41%) and about 8% of the population did not have response on this question (unspecified income).

Labour

Following extensive analysis of labour data, it has been decided that the labour module data from the 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 Mid-year Population Estimates (MYPE) and Medical Research Council (MRC) over the same period. The deaths were also lower than deaths reported in National Population Register (NPR) in 2021. In addition to these, there was significant proportion of unspecified cases for age and sex of the deceased, indicative of content errors.

Fertility

Variables on fertility section 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. Further, the magnitude of underreporting of both births reported in the year preceding the census and the total children ever born yielded low estimate that is not comparable to estimates produced by other sources over the same period.

Migration

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

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

1.3.2 Households

- The number and proportions profiled in this report excludes 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 separate reports.

1.3.3 Homeless and institution-based populations

Homeless persons as well as persons who were in institutions on 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

The focal point of this chapter is to provide a descriptive analysis of the population-related characteristics of the Eastern Cape, using all censuses from Census 1996 to Census 2022. The indicators highlighted in this chapter are demographic and include, amongst others, population size, age-sex structure, population group dynamics, growth rate, etc. The section also outlines the patterns and trends in the indicators highlighted. Where possible, inter-provincial comparisons are made in order to highlight how this province fares in relation to other provinces in the country. Such information can serve as a base for decision-making and resource allocation at different spheres of government.

2.2 Population distribution

Population characteristics include demographic variables such as age, sex, population group, language, etc. All these are important in determining the structure of the population. The population distribution informs us about the diversity existing in society such as understanding whether the society is youthful or aging including the language spoken by majority of individuals. All these aspects are important, particularly when resources are being allocated.

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

	Population				Growth rates		
	Census 1996	Census 2001	Census 2011	Census 2022	1996–2001	2001–2011	2011–2022
Western Cape	3 956 875	4 524 335	5 822 734	7 433 020	2,7	2,5	2,4
Eastern Cape	6 147 244	6 278 651	6 562 053	7 230 204	0,4	0,4	0,9
Northern Cape	1 011 864	991 876	1 145 861	1 355 945	-0,4	1,4	1,6
Free State	2 633 504	2 706 775	2 745 590	2 964 412	0,5	0,1	0,7
KwaZulu-Natal	8 572 302	9 584 129	10 267 300	12 423 907	2,2	0,7	1,9
North West	2 726 828	2 982 064	3 509 953	3 804 547	1,8	1,6	0,8
Gauteng	7 834 620	9 390 528	12 272 263	15 099 423	3,6	2,7	2,0
Mpumalanga	3 124 203	3 365 957	4 039 939	5 143 324	1,5	1,8	2,3
Limpopo	4 576 133	4 995 462	5 404 868	6 572 721	1,8	0,8	1,9
South Africa	40 583 573	44 819 778	51 770 560	62 027 503	2,0	1,4	1,8

Source: Census 1996, 2001, 2011 and 2022

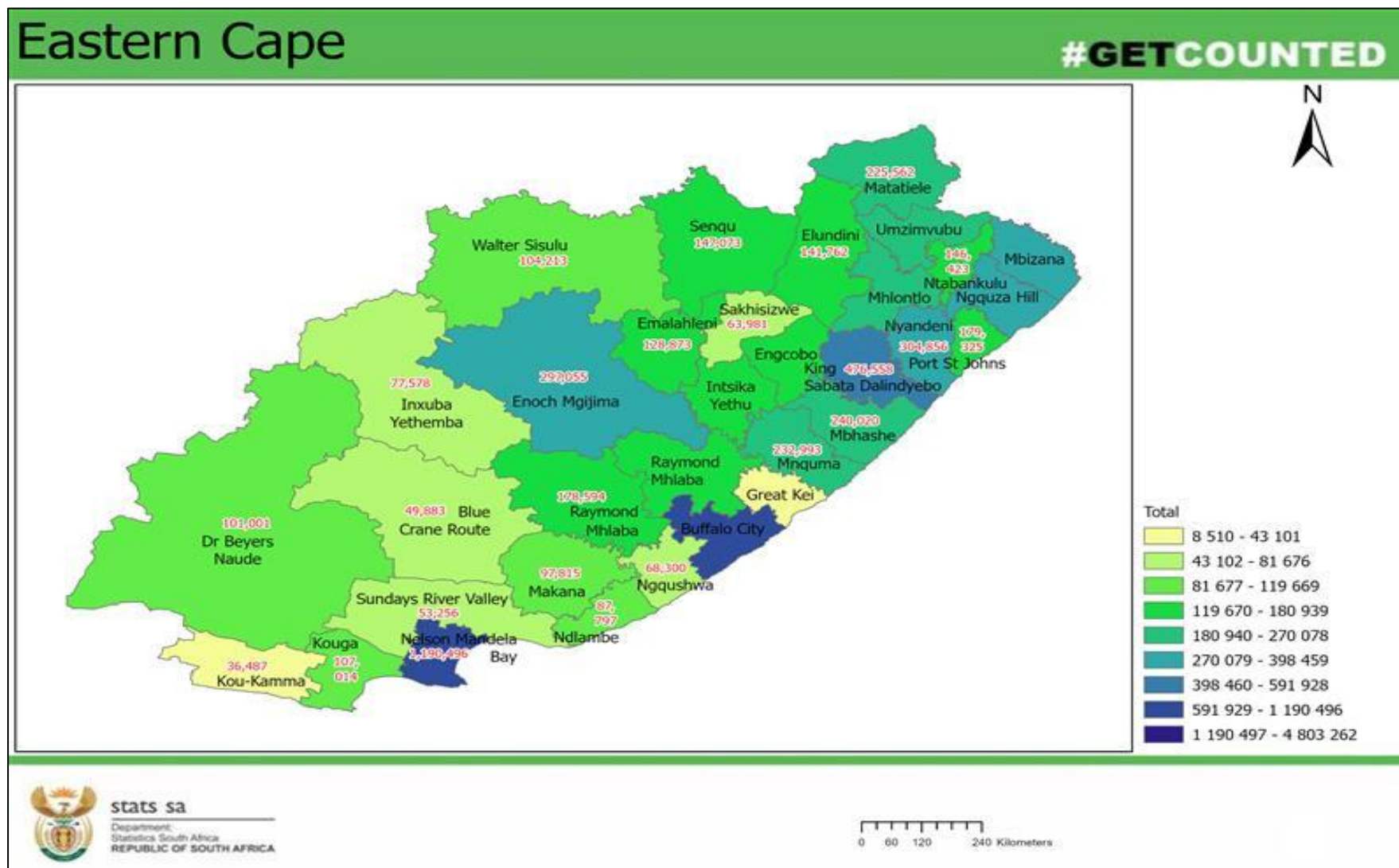
Table 2.1 shows the distribution of population by province over four census periods (1996–2022) in South Africa. A national increase in population of roughly 20 million was observed between 1996 and 2022. The population grew by 2% between 1996 and 2001 and by 1,8% between 2011 and 2022. A slower population growth of 1,4% was observed for the period 2001 to 2011. Eastern Cape province recorded an upward trend in population size (from 6,1 million in 1996 to 7,2 million in 2022) The provincial growth rate was constant (0,4%) in the first two census periods (1996–2001 and 2001–2011) A higher growth rate of 0,9% was observed between 2011 and 2022. However, the provincial growth rate was lower than the national average across all censuses.

Table 2.2: Distribution of population by district and local municipality, Census 2011–2022

Province, district and municipality	Population		Growth rate (2011–2022)
	Census 2011	Census 2022	
Eastern Cape	6 562 053	7 230 204	0,9
BUF Buffalo City	781 853	975 255	2,1
DC10 Sarah Baartman	450 584	533 253	1,6
EC101 Dr Beyers Naude	79 292	101 001	2,3
EC102 Blue Crane Route	36 002	49 883	3,2
EC104 Makana	80 390	97 815	1,9
EC105 Ndlambe	61 176	87 797	3,5
EC106 Sundays River Valley	54 504	53 256	-0,2
EC108 Kouga	98 558	107 014	0,8
EC109 Kou-Kamma	40 663	36 487	-1,1
DC12 Amathole	854 967	871 601	0,2
EC121 Mbhashe	261 670	240 020	-0,8
EC122 Mquma	245 629	232 993	-0,5
EC123 Great Kei	30 832	35 990	1,5
EC124 Amahlathi	101 035	115 703	1,3
EC126 Ngqushwa	64 422	68 300	0,6
EC129 Raymond Mhlaba	151 379	178 594	1,6
DC13 Chris Hani	806 478	828 387	0,3
EC131 Inxuba Yethemba	65 560	77 578	1,6
EC135 Intsika Yethu L	150 718	128 101	-1,6
EC136 Emalahleni	120 758	128 873	0,6
EC137 Engcobo	155 513	132 799	-1,5
EC138 Sakhisizwe	63 154	63 981	0,1
EC139 Enoch Mgijima	250 776	297 055	1,6
DC14 Joe Gqabi	348 673	393 048	1,2
EC141 Elundini	137 045	141 762	0,3
EC142 Senqu	134 150	147 073	0,9
EC145 Walter Sisulu	77 477	104 213	2,9
DC15 O.R. Tambo	1 366 039	1 501 702	0,9
EC153 Ingquza Hill	278 481	354 573	2,3
EC154 Port St Johns	156 136	179 325	1,3
EC155 Nyandeni	290 390	304 856	0,5
EC156 Mhlontlo	190 745	186 391	-0,2
EC157 King Sabata Dalindyebo	450 287	476 558	0,6
DC44 Alfred Nzo	801 344	936 462	1,5
EC441 Matatiele	203 843	225 562	1,0
EC442 Umzimvubu	191 775	214 477	1,1
EC443 Mbizana	281 905	350 000	2,1
EC444 Ntabankulu	123 821	146 423	1,6
NMA Nelson Mandela Bay	1 152 115	1 190 496	0,3

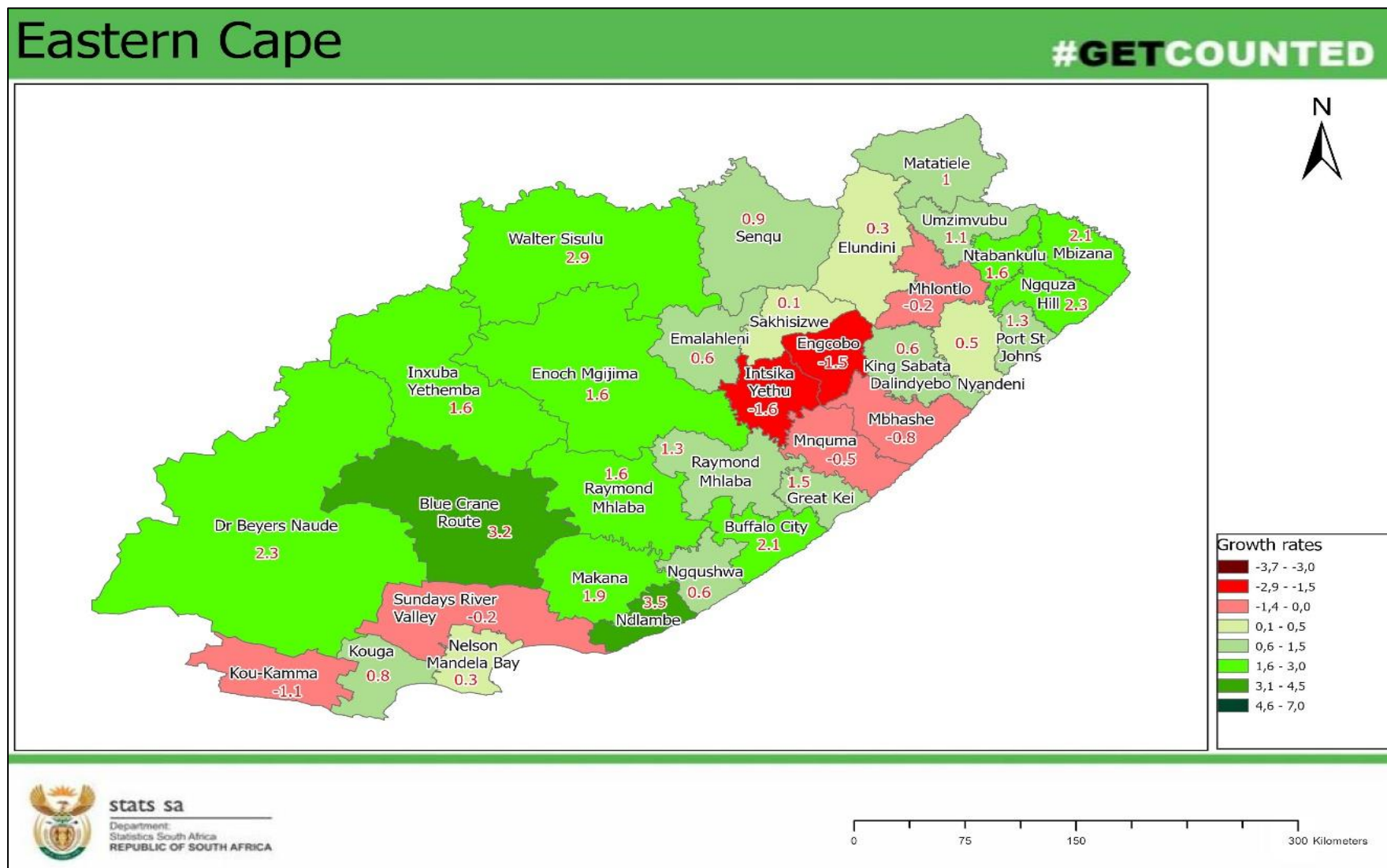
Source: Census 2011 - 2022

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



Source: Census 2022

Map 2.2: Growth rates by local municipality, Census 2011- 2022



Source: Census 2011 - 2022

Table 2.2, Map 2.1 and Map 2.2 profile the population size of Eastern Cape province by district and local municipality. Over the period 2011–2022, the population size of Eastern Cape increased by 668 151 persons (from 6 562 052 in 2011 to 7 230 203 in 2022). District dynamics show that OR Tambo district (1 501 702) and Nelson Mandela Bay metropolitan municipality (1 190 496) had the biggest share of the population in the province in Census 2022, the same pattern was observed for Census 2011. Joe Gqabi district recorded the lowest population size for both census years. The population growth rate indicator further shows that four out of the seven districts grew at a rate higher than the provincial average (Buffalo city metro, Sarah Baartman, Alfred Nzo and Joe Gqabi respectively). Amathole district, on the other hand, showed the least growth.

The local municipality profile shows variations across municipalities in population size. All municipalities under Alfred Nzo and Joe Gqabi districts reflect positive growth while in the remaining districts, at least one local municipality show a negative growth. As a result, 7 local municipalities in the province reflect a negative growth.

2.3 Population density

Population density is measured as the number of persons per land area. As population increases in a particular area, there are both development and environment-related positive and negative implications including land degradation, disease breakouts, strained infrastructure and inadequate basic services provision in situations where too many people are concentrated in a very small land area. Therefore, the information on population density is paramount in informing planning and decision-making.

Table 2.3: Population density by local municipality, Census 2011 - 2022

Local municipality	Area km ²	Population		Population density	
		2011	2022	2011	2022
Eastern Cape	168 966	6 562 053	7 230 204	39	43
Buffalo City	2 753	781 853	975 255	284	354
Dr Beyers Naudé	28 653	79 292	101 001	3	4
Blue Crane Route	11 069	36 002	49 883	3	5
Makana	4 376	80 390	97 815	18	22
Ndlambe	1 840	61 176	87 797	33	48
Sundays River Valley	5 995	54 504	53 256	9	9
Kouga	2 671	98 558	107 014	37	40
Kou-Kamma	3 642	40 663	36 487	11	10
Mbhashe	3 303	261 670	240 020	79	73
Mnquma	3 137	245 629	232 993	78	74
Great Kei	1 700	30 832	35 990	18	21
Amahlathi	4 506	101 035	115 703	22	26
Ngqushwa	2 113	64 422	68 300	30	32
Raymond Mhlaba	6 357	151 379	178 594	24	28
Inxuba Yethemba	11 664	65 560	77 578	6	7

Local municipality	Area km ²	Population		Population density	
		2011	2022	2011	2022
Intsika Yethu	2 846	150 718	128 101	53	45
Emalahleni	3 484	120 758	128 873	35	37
Engcobo	2 484	155 513	132 799	63	53
Sakhisizwe	2 345	63 154	63 981	27	27
Enoch Mgijima	13 584	250 776	297 055	18	22
Elundini	5 019	137 045	141 762	27	28
Senqu	7 329	134 150	147 073	18	20
Walter Sisulu	13 269	77 477	104 213	6	8
Ngquza Hill	2 477	278 481	354 573	112	143
Port St Johns	1 291	156 136	179 325	121	139
Nyandeni	2 474	290 390	304 856	117	123
Mhlonlo	2 880	190 745	186 391	66	65
King Sabata Dalindyebo	3 019	450 287	476 558	149	158
Matatiele	4 352	203 843	225 562	47	52
Umzimvubu	2 579	191 775	214 477	74	83
Winnie Madikizela-Mandela	2 416	281 905	350 000	117	145
Ntabankulu	1 385	123 821	146 423	89	106
Nelson Mandela Bay	1 957	1 152 115	1 190 496	589	608

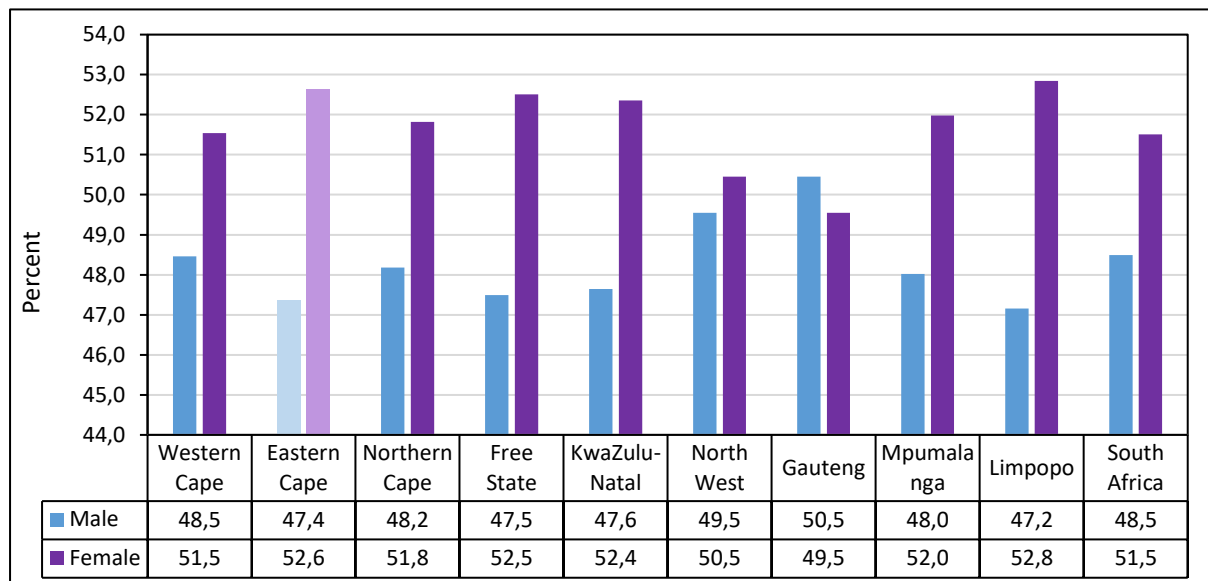
Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011 and 2022

Table 2.3 shows the Eastern Cape province by land area and population density per square kilometre. The land area for the province is 168 966 square kilometres. Results show that the province is sparsely populated with approximately 39 and 43 persons per square kilometres in 2011 and 2022 respectively. The results show that Nelson Mandela Bay metro has the highest population density of about 608 persons per square kilometre in Census 2022 a slight increase from 589 persons per square kilometre in Census 2011. Buffalo city metro has the second highest population density (354) while Dr Beyers Naude municipality recorded the lowest population density with approximately four persons per square kilometre in 2022.

2.4 Age and sex structure

The age and sex structure of the population is better represented in terms of population pyramid. It shows the number of females and males in different age groups and this is important as it enlighten us about the population composition of the province. The age structure is subdivided into three categories of functional age groups which include children (0–14), working-age group (15–64) and those aged 65 and older. These functional groups help, especially when computing dependency ratio indicator in the province.

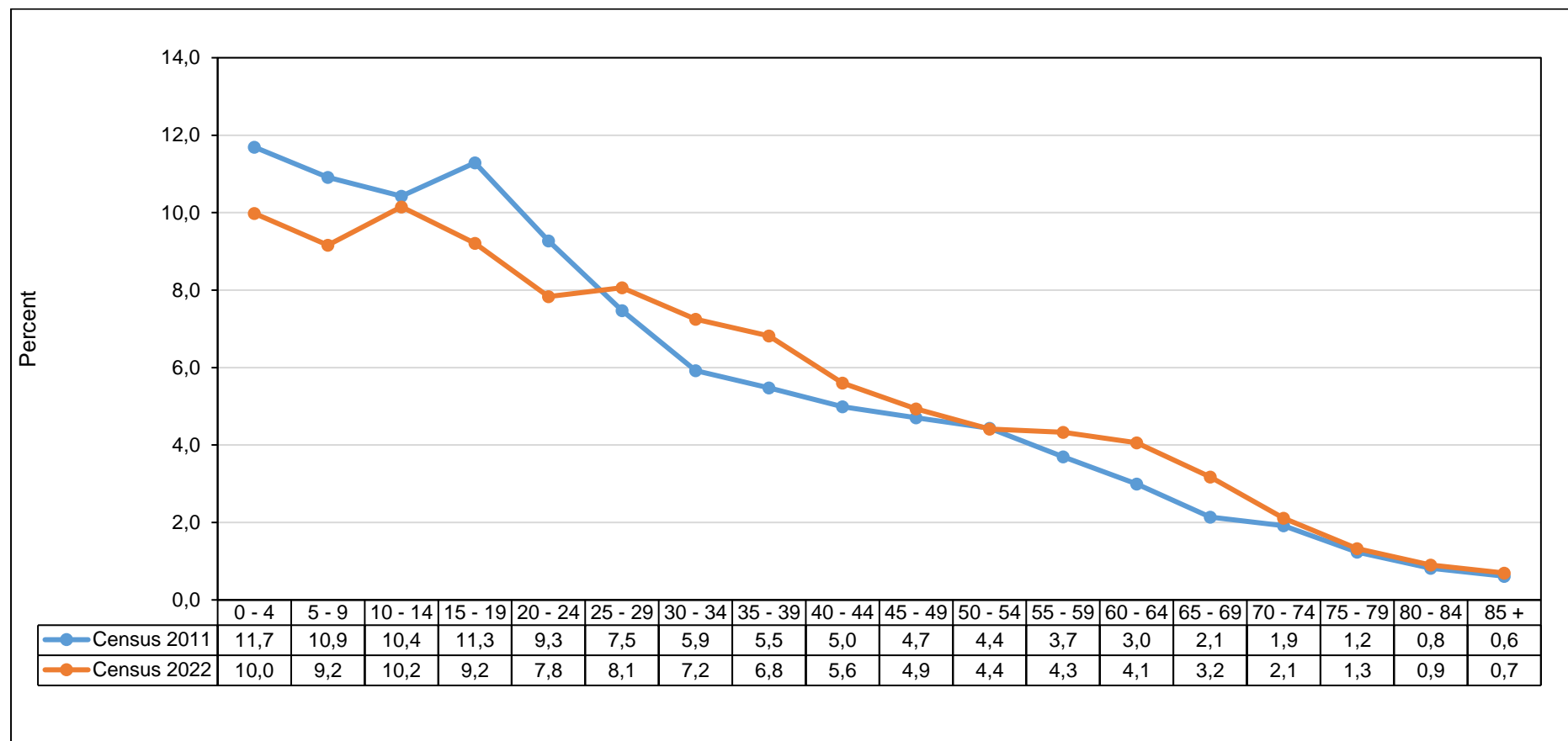
Figure 2.1: Percentage distribution of population by province and sex, Census 2022



Source: Census 2022

Figure 2.1 reflects the distribution of population by sex and province. Nationally, the results indicate that the female population (51,5%) is slightly higher than the male population (48,5%). Eastern Cape province shows a similar pattern as displayed in the national profile (males fewer compared with females). However, the proportions of males in the province (47,4%) is lower compared with the national average (48,5%), while that of females (52,6%) is slightly higher than the national average (51,5%).

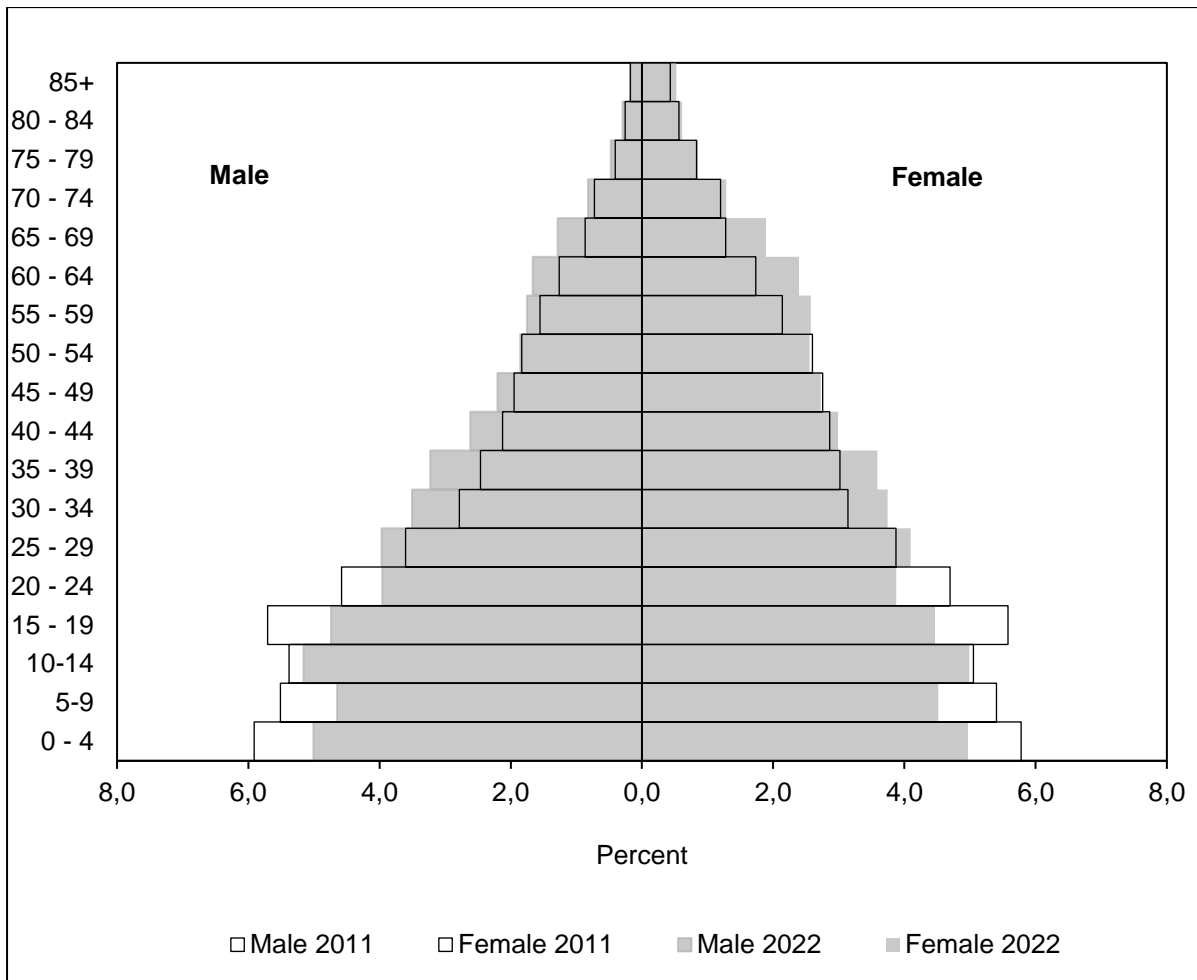
Figure 2.2: Percentage distribution of population by five-year age groups, Census 2011 – 2022



Source: Census 2011 - 2022

Figure 2.2 shows the distribution of the Eastern Cape population by 5-year age groups for both Census 2011 and 2022. The results indicate a decrease in proportions in the age groups from 5 to 24 years in Census 2022. Similarly, in the same period, there has been an increase in population among persons aged 25–49 as well as those aged 55 and older.

Figure 2.3: Eastern Cape population pyramid, Census 2011 (transparent) and 2022 (grey shaded)



Source: Census 2011 - 2022

Figure 2.3 shows a comparison of the age-sex structure between the 2011 and 2022 censuses. The results indicate a decrease in the proportions for both males and females for the age groups 0 to 24 in 2022. Contrarily, an increase in proportions is displayed for both males and female from age 25 to 49 in the same period. The proportions of males and females are almost similar for age group 50–54 in both census years.

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

Province, district and local municipality	Functional age groups							
	0–14		15–64		65 +		Total	
Eastern Cape	2 117 826	29,3	4 518 484	62,5	593 722	8,2	7 230 031	100,0
BUF Buffalo City	241 874	24,8	657 397	67,4	75 977	7,8	975 248	100,0
DC10 Sarah Baartman	126 649	23,8	351 530	65,9	55 034	10,3	533 213	100,0
EC101 Dr Beyers Naude	28 603	28,3	64 198	63,6	8 170	8,1	100 971	100,0
EC102 Blue Crane Route	12 473	25,0	32 822	65,8	4 588	9,2	49 883	100,0
EC104 Makana	21 432	21,9	68 309	69,8	8 066	8,2	97 807	100,0
EC105 Ndlambe	18 686	21,3	55 893	63,7	13 217	15,1	87 796	100,0
EC106 Sundays River Valley	12 840	24,1	37 445	70,3	2 970	5,6	53 255	100,0
EC108 Kouga	22 764	21,3	68 382	63,9	15 868	14,8	107 014	100,0
EC109 Kou-Kamma	9 851	27,0	24 481	67,1	2 155	5,9	36 487	100,0
DC12 Amathole	255 091	29,3	526 018	60,4	90 479	10,4	871 588	100,0
EC121 Mbhashe	80 130	33,4	136 933	57,1	22 958	9,6	240 020	100,0
EC122 Mquma	69 721	29,9	138 142	59,3	25 123	10,8	232 986	100,0
EC123 Great Kei	8 973	24,9	22 577	62,7	4 439	12,3	35 989	100,0
EC124 Amahlathi	32 155	27,8	72 568	62,7	10 980	9,5	115 703	100,0
EC126 Ngqushwa	17 824	26,1	41 188	60,3	9 285	13,6	68 297	100,0
EC129 Raymond Mhlaba	46 288	25,9	114 610	64,2	17 695	9,9	178 592	100,0
DC13 Chris Hani	247 273	29,9	501 062	60,5	80 036	9,7	828 370	100,0
EC131 Inxuba Yethemba	20 995	27,1	50 596	65,2	5 983	7,7	77 574	100,0
EC135 Intsika Yethu L	40 493	31,6	71 611	55,9	15 993	12,5	128 098	100,0
EC136 Emalahleni	39 450	30,6	74 258	57,6	15 164	11,8	128 872	100,0
EC137 Engcobo	44 828	33,8	75 770	57,1	12 193	9,2	132 792	100,0
EC138 Sakhisizwe	19 443	30,4	38 995	60,9	5 543	8,7	63 981	100,0
EC139 Enoch Mjijima	82 064	27,6	189 831	63,9	25 159	8,5	297 053	100,0
DC14 Joe Gqabi	119 128	30,3	239 943	61,0	33 967	8,6	393 038	100,0
EC141 Elundini	43 848	30,9	84 861	59,9	13 048	9,2	141 756	100,0
EC142 Senqu	45 809	31,1	87 753	59,7	13 509	9,2	147 071	100,0
EC145 Walter Sisulu	29 471	28,3	67 329	64,6	7 411	7,1	104 211	100,0
DC15 O.R. Tambo	527 136	35,1	883 234	58,8	91 278	6,1	1 501 648	100,0
EC153 Ingquza Hill	135 770	38,3	199 780	56,3	19 022	5,4	354 572	100,0
EC154 Port St Johns	65 967	36,8	102 941	57,4	10 414	5,8	179 322	100,0
EC155 Nyandeni	112 023	36,7	174 450	57,2	18 383	6,0	304 856	100,0
EC156 Mhlontlo	61 982	33,3	109 184	58,6	15 223	8,2	186 389	100,0
EC157 King Sabata Dalindyebo	151 394	31,8	296 879	62,3	28 237	5,9	476 510	100,0
DC44 Alfred Nzo	335 389	35,8	539 154	57,6	61 906	6,6	936 450	100,0
EC441 Matatiele	75 889	33,6	131 715	58,4	17 956	8,0	225 560	100,0
EC442 Umzimvubu	71 185	33,2	127 125	59,3	16 162	7,5	214 473	100,0
EC443 Mbizana	133 607	38,2	198 164	56,6	18 223	5,2	349 994	100,0
EC444 Ntabankulu	54 709	37,4	82 150	56,1	9 564	6,5	146 423	100,0
NMA Nelson Mandela Bay	265 285	22,3	820 146	68,9	105 046	8,8	1 190 476	100,0

Source: Census 2022

Table 2.4 shows the distribution of the population by district and local municipality and functional age groups. Approximately 6 out of 10 persons (62,5%) in the Eastern Cape are of working age; 29,3% are children below working age while older persons constitute 8,2%. At district level, higher proportions of persons of working age are observed at Nelson Mandela Bay metro (68,9%), Buffalo city (67,4%) and Sarah Baartman (65,9%). Noticeably, all local municipalities under Sarah Baartman district reflect working age proportions that are above provincial average. On the other hand; all local municipalities

under Alfred Nzo and OR Tambo show proportions that are above provincial average in the category of children below working age. Higher proportions of older persons were noted at Ndlambe (15,1%), Kouga (14,8%) and Ngquswa (13,6%) local municipalities.

Table 2.5: Dependency ratio by district and local municipality, Censuses 2011 - 2022

Province, district and local municipality	Dependency ratio per 100 (15–64)	
	2011	2022
Eastern Cape	66,0	60,0
Buffalo City	48,4	48,3
Sarah Baartman	52,0	51,7
EC101 : Dr Beyers Naude	58,9	57,3
EC102 : Blue Crane Route	56,8	52,0
EC104 : Makana	44,1	43,2
EC105 : Ndlambe	54,3	57,1
EC106 : Sundays River Valley	47,0	42,2
EC108 : Kouga	53,2	56,5
EC109 : Kou-Kamma	52,1	49,0
Amathole	73,6	65,7
EC121 : Mbhashe	85,8	75,3
EC122 : Mnquma	75,8	68,7
EC123 : Great Kei	61,3	59,4
EC124 : Amahlathi	64,2	59,4
EC126 : Ngqushwa	71,4	65,8
EC129 : Raymond Mhlaba	61,5	55,8
Chris Hani	74,0	65,3
EC131 : Inxuba Yethemba	54,7	53,3
EC135 : Intsika Yethu	86,0	78,9
EC136 : Emalaheni	81,9	73,5
EC137 : Engcobo	89,2	75,3
EC138 : Sakhisizwe	73,7	64,1
EC139 : Enoch Mgijima	61,7	56,5
Joe Gqabi	71,3	63,8
EC141 : Elundini	77,2	67,0
EC142 : Senqu	71,4	67,6
EC145 : Walter Sisulu	61,4	54,8
O.R. Tambo	80,5	70,0
EC153 : Ngquza Hill	91,6	77,5
EC154 : Port St Johns	92,9	74,2
EC155 : Nyandeni	85,2	74,8
EC156 : Mhlontlo	83,7	70,7
EC157 : King Sabata Dalindyebo	66,8	60,5
Alfred Nzo	88,9	73,7
EC441 : Matatiele	83,0	71,2
EC442 : Umzimvubu	81,9	68,7
EC443 : Winnie Madikizela-Mandela	97,5	76,6
EC444 : Ntabankulu	91,8	78,2
Nelson Mandela Bay	46,0	45,2

Source: Census 2011 - 2022

Table 2.5 Shows the dependency ratios in Eastern Cape by district and local municipalities. The dependency ratio is expressed as the number of children aged 0–14 and those aged 65 and older to the working-age population (aged 15–64). The dependency ratio of Eastern Cape decreased from 66,0% in 2011 to 60,0% in 2022.

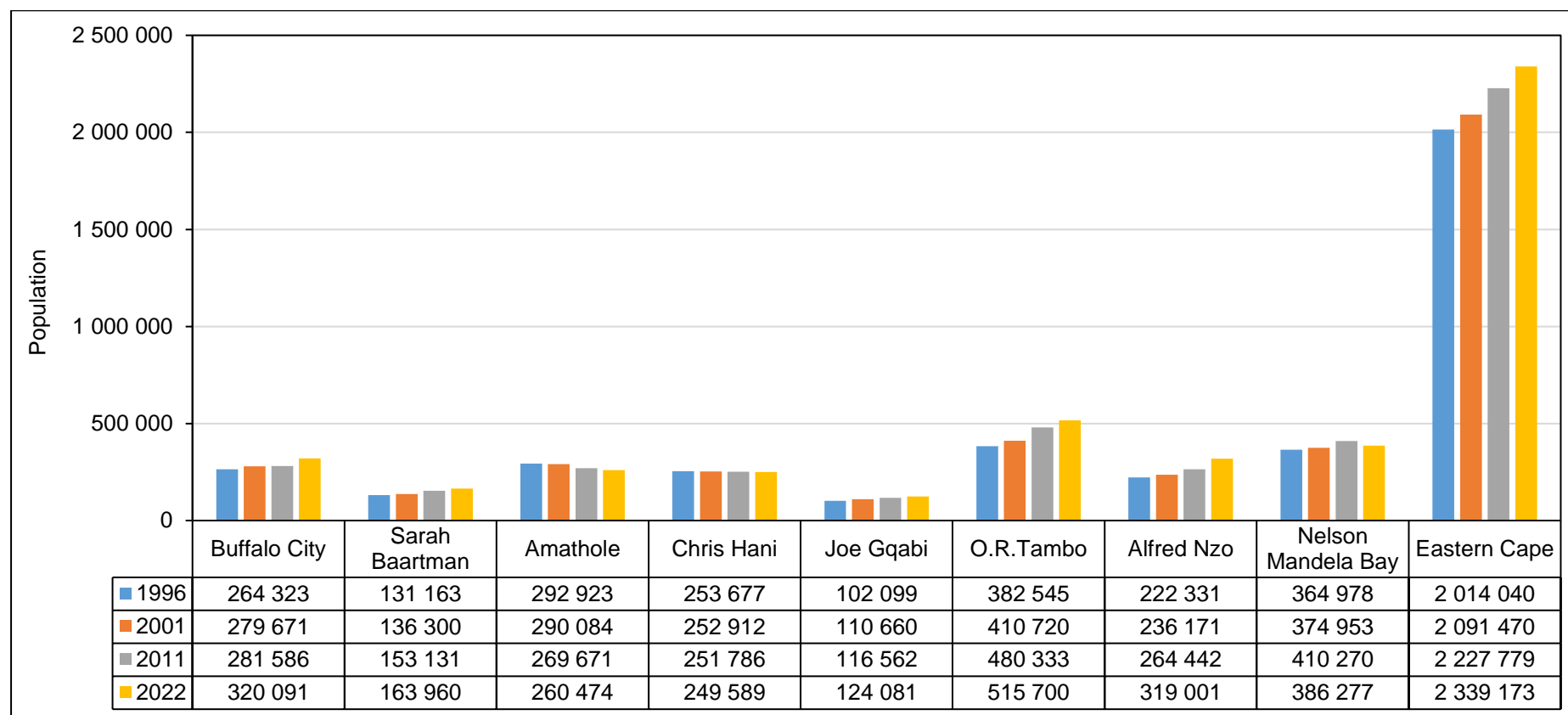
In both censuses, the dependency ratios of Buffalo city metropolitan municipality, Sara Baartman district and Nelson Mandela Bay metropolitan municipality were the lowest and also below the provincial average. This is an indication that the economically active population in these districts is capable of supporting children and older persons. Alfred Nzo district on the other hand reflect the highest dependency ratio in both years even though it has decreased by about 15% in 2022. This implies that the economically active persons in this district have more children and older persons to support compared with other districts.

All local municipalities under O.R. Tambo and Alfred Nzo districts show dependency ratios that are above the provincial average for both years. Except for King Sabata Dalinyebo local municipality, the dependency ratios in these municipalities were over 80% each in Census 2011 compared with 66% provincial average. Similar patterns were reflected for census 2022 although a noticeable decrease is evident. The above-mentioned municipalities thus have more children and older persons to support compared with other municipalities.

The highest decrease was observed in Winnie Madikizela Mandela from 97,5% in 2011 to 76,6% in Census 2022 which implies that the burden of support for children and older persons who are not economically active was reduced by over 30%. Similarly, this burden of support was reduced by over 20% for Port St Johns, Ntabankulu and Ngquza hill local municipalities.

All local municipalities under Sara Baartman district reflects dependency ratios that are lower than the provincial average for both years (2011 and 2022). The lowest dependency ratios were evident at Makana and Kouga local municipalities both under the same district. This implies that the local municipalities under this district are better off in supporting children and older persons who are not economically active within them.

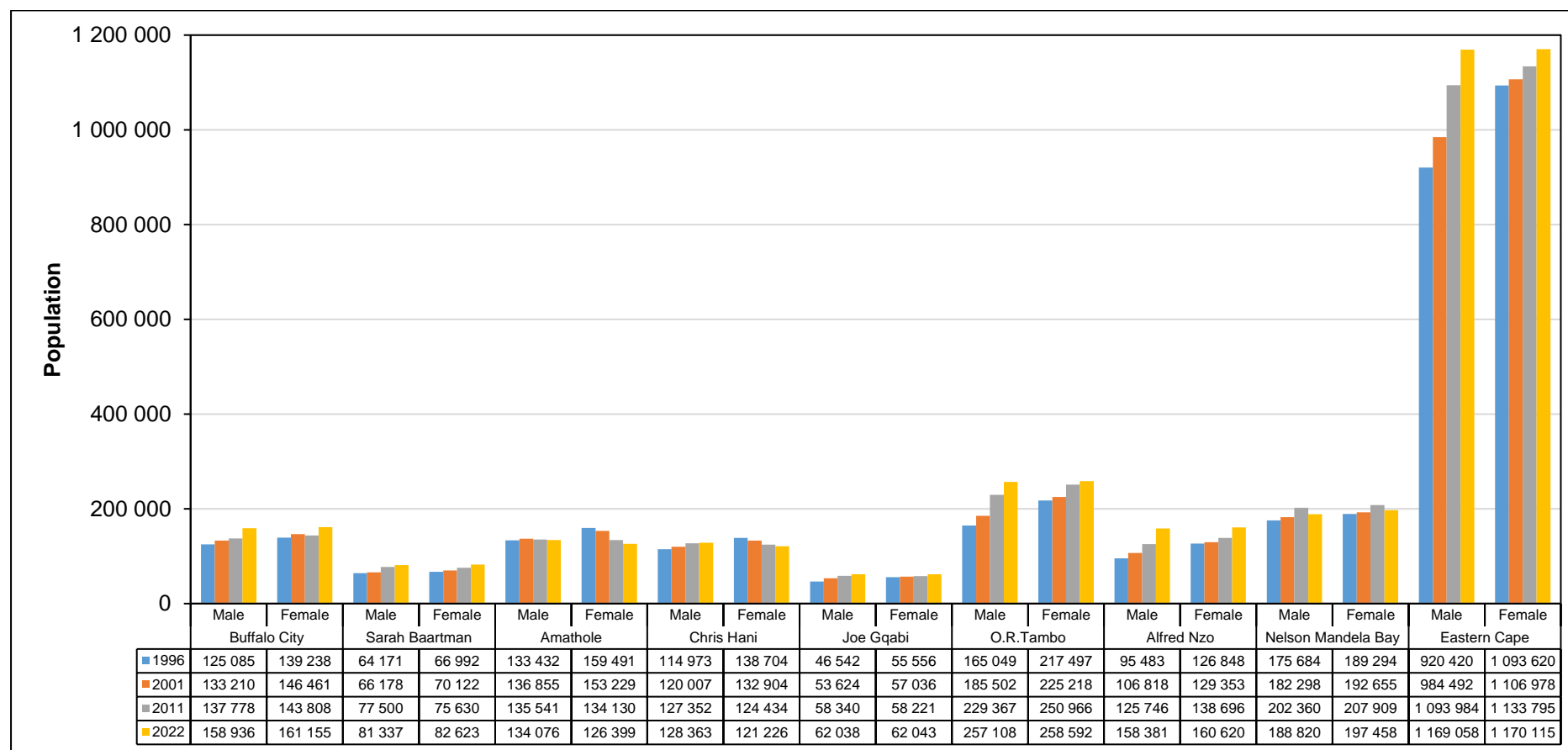
Figure 2.4: Distribution of youth (aged 15–34) by district, Census 1996–2022



Source: Census 1996 - 2022

Figure 2.4 shows the distribution of youth aged 15–34 in Eastern Cape by district municipalities across the four census years. The youth in the province increased from 2,0 million in 1996 to 2,3 million in 2022. OR Tambo district had the highest share of youth in all four censuses followed by Nelson Mandela Bay metro whilst Joe Gqabi had the lowest. Chris Hani and Amathole districts reflect decrease in the youth population from Census 1996 to Census 2022. Nelson Mandela Bay metropolitan area showed a decrease in youth population for Census 2022.

Figure 2.5: Distribution of youth (aged 15–34) by district and sex, Census 1996–2022



Source: Census 1996 - 2022

Figure 2.5 shows the distribution of youth aged 15–34 in Eastern Cape by district municipalities and sex across all censuses. Results show that over the period 1996–2022, Eastern Cape province recorded higher number of youth females compared with their male counterparts. Four out of eight district municipalities showed more female youth in all four censuses (Nelson Mandela Bay metro, Buffalo city, O.R. Tambo, and Alfred Nzo districts) years.

2.5 Sex ratio

Sex ratio is key measure of sex composition in a given population. This indicator gives the number of males for every 100 females in the population. A sex ratio above 100 indicates 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, 2001, 2011 and 2022

Table 2.6 show the sex ratio by province comparing censuses 1996, 2001, 2011 and 2022. The sex ratio of South Africa has been fluctuating since 1996. These results indicate that there have been more females in the country than males since 1996. The provincial profile showed a similar pattern in sex ratio over the same period. However, the province recorded upward trend in sex ratios for the period 2011–2022.

Table 2.7: Sex ratios by district and local municipality, Censuses 2011- 2022

Province, district and municipality	Sex ratio	
	Census 2011	Census 2022
Eastern Cape	89	90
BUF Buffalo City	90	90
DC10 Sarah Baartman	96	91
EC101 EC101 : Dr Beyers Naude	95	90
EC102 EC102 : Blue Crane Route	96	94
EC104 EC104 : Makana	90	88
EC105 EC105 : Ndlambe	90	89
EC106 EC106 : Sundays River Valley	104	97
EC108 EC108 : Kouga	97	90
EC109 EC109 : Kou-Kamma	101	94
DC12 Amathole	88	91
EC121 EC121 : Mbhashe	85	86
EC122 EC122 : Mquma	88	92
EC123 EC123 : Great Kei	92	95
EC124 EC124 : Amahlathi	92	95
EC126 EC126 : Ngqushwa	89	91
EC129 EC129 : Raymond Mhlaba	93	93
DC13 Chris Hani	90	92
EC131 EC131 : Inxuba Yethemba	93	88

Province, district and municipality	Sex ratio	
	Census 2011	Census 2022
EC135 EC135 : Intsika Yethu	90	94
EC136 EC136 : Emalahleni	90	95
EC137 EC137 : Engcobo	86	91
EC138 EC138 : Sakhisizwe	93	95
EC139 EC139 : Enoch Mgijima	91	90
DC14 Joe Gqabi	90	90
EC141 EC141 : Elundini	90	94
EC142 EC142 : Senqu	88	87
EC145 EC145 : Walter Sisulu	92	90
DC15 O.R. Tambo	86	89
EC153 EC153 : Ngquza Hill	86	90
EC154 EC154 : Port St Johns	84	89
EC155 EC155 : Nyandeni	86	89
EC156 EC156 : Mhlontlo	87	91
EC157 EC157 : King Sabata Dalindyebo	85	88
DC44 Alfred Nzo	84	88
EC441 EC441 : Matatiele	85	89
EC442 EC442 : Umzimvubu	85	88
EC443 EC443 : Winnie Madikizela-Mandela	84	88
EC444 EC444 : Ntabankulu	84	89
NMA Nelson Mandela Bay	92	90

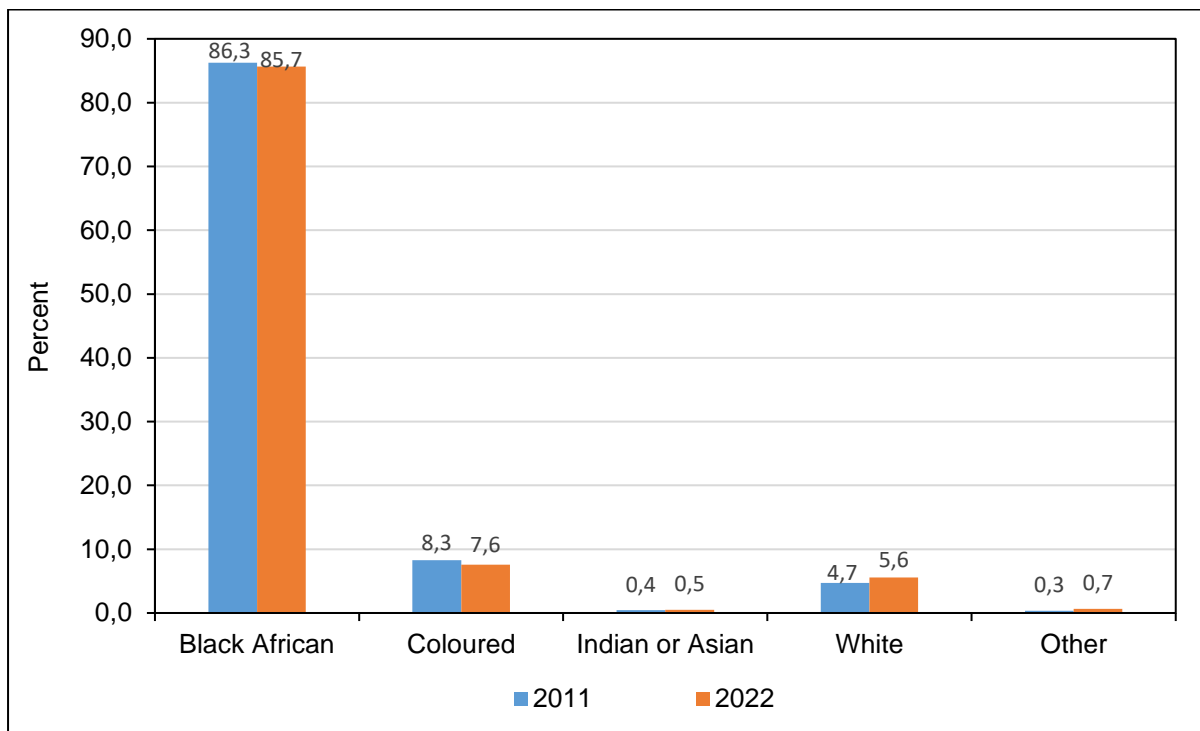
Source: Census 2011 - 2022

Table 2.7 profiles sex ratios by district and local municipalities over the period 2011–2022. While the district profile showed that all districts had excess of females in both census years, the local municipality profile depict some slight variations between the two Censuses. In Census 2011, two local municipalities [Sundays River Valley (104) and Kou-Kamma (101)] recorded sex ratios above 100, indicative of more males than females. In Census 2022, two local municipalities showed a different sex pattern, with more females. Such a pattern may be indicative of shifts in availability socio-economic activities in these municipalities that formerly attracted males in the area. Alternatively, such changes may be attributed to changes in census enumeration period from October to February.

2.6 Population group

The information on population group will help to shed some light on how diversified the population of the province is. This kind of information will be crucial during allocation of resources and will further eliminate disparities in resource allocation and hence ensure that resources are allocated proportionally.

Figure 2.6: Percentage distribution of population by population group, Census 2011 – 2022



Source: Census 2011 - 2022

Figure 2.6 displays population dynamics in the Eastern Cape for two census periods (2011 and 2022). The results show that the largest population group in the province for Census 2022 is black Africans (85,7%), followed by coloureds (7,6%) and whites (5,6%). Similar patterns were reflected for Census 2011. Indians/Asians and other population groups constitute less than 1% of the population for both periods.

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

	Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Eastern Cape	6 189 075	85,7	547 741	7,6	37 568	0,5	403 061	5,6	48 339	0,7	7 225 784	100,0
BUF Buffalo City	824 483	84,7	51 074	5,2	9 711	1,0	82 099	8,4	6 247	0,6	973 613	100,0
DC10 Sarah Baartman	259 926	48,8	177 976	33,4	2 631	0,5	82 545	15,5	9 862	1,9	532 941	100,0
EC101 Dr Beyers Naude	19 310	19,1	69 689	69,1	586	0,6	9 633	9,5	1 701	1,7	100 920	100,0
EC102 Blue Crane Route	25 889	51,9	17 217	34,5	342	0,7	5 542	11,1	891	1,8	49 882	100,0
EC104 Makana	72 213	73,9	12 223	12,5	844	0,9	11 095	11,3	1 402	1,4	97 777	100,0
EC105 Ndlambe	59 740	68,2	6 624	7,6	328	0,4	20 115	23,0	825	0,9	87 632	100,0
EC106 Sundays River Valley	38 549	72,4	10 736	20,2	121	0,2	2 258	4,2	1 571	3,0	53 236	100,0
EC108 Kouga	34 892	32,6	37 649	35,2	294	0,3	31 969	29,9	2 203	2,1	107 007	100,0
EC109 Kou-Kamma	9 334	25,6	23 836	65,3	116	0,3	1 933	5,3	1 268	3,5	36 487	100,0
DC12 Amathole	831 568	95,4	19 455	2,2	1 939	0,2	14 652	1,7	3 783	0,4	871 396	100,0
EC121 Mbhashe	238 096	99,2	414	0,2	414	0,2	524	0,2	567	0,2	240 014	100,0
EC122 Mquma	230 566	99,0	638	0,3	498	0,2	380	0,2	802	0,3	232 883	100,0
EC123 Great Kei	29 594	82,2	660	1,8	80	0,2	5 508	15,3	148	0,4	35 989	100,0
EC124 Amahlathi	109 333	94,5	2 094	1,8	252	0,2	3 452	3,0	571	0,5	115 702	100,0
EC126 Ngqushwa	67 095	98,2	211	0,3	103	0,2	554	0,8	336	0,5	68 299	100,0
EC129 Raymond Mhlaba	156 884	87,9	15 437	8,6	592	0,3	4 234	2,4	1 360	0,8	178 508	100,0
DC13 Chris Hani	758 042	91,5	43 165	5,2	2 820	0,3	19 417	2,3	4 644	0,6	828 088	100,0
EC131 Inxuba Yethemba	41 612	53,7	27 926	36,0	364	0,5	6 719	8,7	933	1,2	77 553	100,0
EC135 Intsika Yethu L	126 734	98,9	255	0,2	224	0,2	164	0,1	705	0,6	128 083	100,0
EC136 Emalahleni	125 929	97,7	1 144	0,9	333	0,3	831	0,6	619	0,5	128 855	100,0
EC137 Engcobo	131 770	99,4	230	0,2	114	0,1	123	0,1	380	0,3	132 617	100,0
EC138 Sakhisizwe	62 046	97,0	608	1,0	164	0,3	894	1,4	263	0,4	63 975	100,0
EC139 Enoch Mgijima	269 952	90,9	13 003	4,4	1 622	0,5	10 685	3,6	1 744	0,6	297 005	100,0
DC14 Joe Gqabi	360 895	91,8	16 641	4,2	1 424	0,4	12 302	3,1	1 745	0,4	393 007	100,0
EC141 Elundini	138 436	97,7	1 005	0,7	349	0,2	1 561	1,1	401	0,3	141 752	100,0
EC142 Senqu	141 486	96,2	2 080	1,4	620	0,4	2 254	1,5	619	0,4	147 058	100,0
EC145 Walter Sisulu	80 974	77,7	13 555	13,0	455	0,4	8 488	8,1	724	0,7	104 197	100,0
DC15 O.R.Tambo	1 480 399	98,6	7 547	0,5	3 553	0,2	3 556	0,2	6 372	0,4	1 501 426	100,0
EC153 Ingquza Hill	351 612	99,2	1 414	0,4	543	0,2	425	0,1	574	0,2	354 568	100,0
EC154 Port St Johns	177 560	99,0	772	0,4	270	0,2	542	0,3	175	0,1	179 320	100,0
EC155 Nyandeni	302 644	99,3	949	0,3	414	0,1	452	0,1	387	0,1	304 846	100,0
EC156 Mhlontlo	181 755	97,6	496	0,3	342	0,2	215	0,1	3 509	1,9	186 317	100,0
EC157 King Sabata Dalindyebo	466 828	98,0	3 916	0,8	1 983	0,4	1 922	0,4	1 726	0,4	476 376	100,0
DC44 Alfred Nzo	927 772	99,1	3 404	0,4	1 733	0,2	2 135	0,2	1 163	0,1	936 206	100,0
EC441 Matatiele	221 539	98,3	1 485	0,7	513	0,2	1 474	0,7	429	0,2	225 440	100,0
EC442 Umzimvubu	212 699	99,2	684	0,3	487	0,2	169	0,1	398	0,2	214 438	100,0
EC443 Mbizana	347 869	99,4	932	0,3	507	0,1	372	0,1	225	0,1	349 905	100,0
EC444 Ntabankulu	145 664	99,5	303	0,2	226	0,2	120	0,1	110	0,1	146 423	100,0
NMA Nelson Mandela Bay	745 989	62,7	228 481	19,2	13 758	1,2	186 357	15,7	14 522	1,2	1 189 107	100,0

Source: Census 2022

Table 2.8 shows the distribution of population in Eastern Cape by district, local municipality and population group. The province is dominated by the black African (85,7%), coloured (7,6%) and white (5,6%) population groups. Indians/Asians and other population groups constitute less than 1% of the population.

The district profile showed that with exception the two metropolitan areas (Nelson Mandela Bay and Buffalo city) and Sarah Baartman district, the rest of the districts recorded over 90% of black African population. Looking at coloured population group, more than a third (33,4%) resided in Sarah Baartman district and Nelson Mandela Bay metropolitan area recorded almost a fifth (19,2%). On the other hand, Nelson Mandela Bay metropolitan area (15,7%), Sarah Baartman (15,5%) and Buffalo city (8,4%) districts recorded higher proportion of white population, and the figures were above the provincial average of 5,6%.

At local municipality level, Dr Beyers Naude (69,1%), and Kou-Kamma (65,3%) recorded the highest proportions of coloured population whilst Kouga (29,9%) and Ndlambe (23,0%) local municipalities recorded higher proportions of white population way above the provincial average.

2.7 Marital status

The question on marital status is a common one in population censuses. Demographers and social scientists use indicators from this question to understand changing patterns in marriage, cohabitation, divorce and separation, key factors in household composition and their influence on a number of key demographic indicators such as fertility. Marital status data are also required for measuring the effects of policies and programs that focus on the well-being of families. In South African Censuses, question on marital status is posed to persons aged 12 and older.

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

Province, district and municipality	Legally married (including customary, traditional, 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	%
Eastern Cape	1 315 226	24,0	217 153	4,0	83 914	1,5	30 380	0,6	320 587	5,8	3 520 930	64,2	5 488 190	100,0
BUF Buffalo City	185 921	23,9	41 911	5,4	16 693	2,1	4 522	0,6	37 599	4,8	491 503	63,2	778 150	100,0
DC10 Sarah Baartman	118 356	27,8	31 168	7,3	9 397	2,2	2 252	0,5	24 691	5,8	240 349	56,4	426 214	100,0
EC101 Dr Beyers Naude	17 951	23,3	6 658	8,6	1 660	2,2	287	0,4	4 585	5,9	45 939	59,6	77 080	100,0
EC102 Blue Crane Route	9 593	24,1	3 634	9,1	584	1,5	211	0,5	2 308	5,8	23 520	59,0	39 851	100,0
EC104 Makana	18 877	23,9	4 075	5,2	1 857	2,4	531	0,7	3 873	4,9	49 793	63,0	79 006	100,0
EC105 Ndlambe	21 841	30,3	3 980	5,5	1 972	2,7	542	0,8	4 535	6,3	39 185	54,4	72 055	100,0
EC106 Sundays River Valley	9 869	23,6	3 904	9,3	430	1,0	160	0,4	1 608	3,8	25 845	61,8	41 816	100,0
EC108 Kouga	32 508	37,0	6 261	7,1	2 393	2,7	343	0,4	6 050	6,9	40 354	45,9	87 909	100,0
EC109 Kou-Kamma	7 717	27,1	2 657	9,3	500	1,8	177	0,6	1 731	6,1	15 713	55,1	28 496	100,0
DC12 Amathole	156 861	23,7	17 433	2,6	8 214	1,2	4 426	0,7	47 211	7,1	428 264	64,7	662 409	100,0
EC121 Mbashe	46 417	26,6	3 053	1,8	1 435	0,8	975	0,6	11 362	6,5	111 150	63,7	174 393	100,0
EC122 Mquma	42 153	24,0	3 404	1,9	2 032	1,2	1 205	0,7	14 425	8,2	112 076	63,9	175 296	100,0
EC123 Great Kei	8 531	29,7	1 446	5,0	533	1,9	179	0,6	1 898	6,6	16 134	56,2	28 722	100,0
EC124 Amahlathi	19 600	21,8	2 895	3,2	1 320	1,5	632	0,7	5 647	6,3	59 703	66,5	89 797	100,0
EC126 Ngqushwa	12 317	22,7	1 040	1,9	814	1,5	448	0,8	4 980	9,2	34 755	63,9	54 354	100,0
EC129 Raymond Mhlaba	27 842	19,9	5 594	4,0	2 080	1,5	987	0,7	8 900	6,4	94 446	67,5	139 848	100,0
DC13 Chris Hani	146 401	23,4	22 272	3,6	7 881	1,3	4 027	0,6	41 565	6,6	403 807	64,5	625 952	100,0
EC131 Inxuba Yethemba	14 268	23,6	4 649	7,7	992	1,6	304	0,5	3 571	5,9	36 695	60,7	60 480	100,0
EC135 Intsika Yethu	23 915	25,2	1 788	1,9	1 130	1,2	792	0,8	9 241	9,7	58 137	61,2	95 002	100,0
EC136 Emalahleni	22 339	23,3	2 342	2,4	1 175	1,2	516	0,6	7 726	8,0	61 959	64,5	96 058	100,0
EC137 Engcobo	25 564	26,7	2 217	2,3	621	0,6	481	0,5	5 379	5,6	61 490	64,2	95 753	100,0
EC138 Sakhisizwe	10 477	21,8	1 524	3,2	534	1,1	348	0,7	3 011	6,3	32 056	66,9	47 951	100,0
EC139 Enoch Mgijima	49 837	21,6	9 752	4,2	3 427	1,5	1 586	0,7	12 636	5,5	153 470	66,5	230 708	100,0
DC14 Joe Gqabi	71 342	24,2	13 055	4,4	3 775	1,3	1 916	0,6	17 989	6,1	187 266	63,4	295 343	100,0
EC141 Elundini	26 813	25,4	4 057	3,8	1 144	1,1	869	0,8	7 057	6,7	65 757	62,2	105 697	100,0
EC142 Senqu	26 998	24,6	3 649	3,3	1 320	1,2	660	0,6	7 145	6,5	69 931	63,7	109 703	100,0
EC145 Walter Sisulu	17 531	21,9	5 349	6,7	1 311	1,6	387	0,5	3 787	4,7	51 578	64,5	79 943	100,0
DC15 O.R. Tambo	224 501	21,1	22 728	2,1	6 788	0,6	4 694	0,4	56 870	5,3	749 250	70,4	1 064 831	100,0
EC153 Ingquza Hill	45 462	18,7	3 485	1,4	1 126	0,5	815	0,3	12 052	5,0	180 482	74,1	243 422	100,0
EC154 Port St Johns	21 852	17,7	1 785	1,4	693	0,6	480	0,4	6 408	5,2	92 288	74,7	123 504	100,0
EC155 Nyandeni	47 765	22,4	4 217	2,0	1 238	0,6	1 010	0,5	11 875	5,6	147 400	69,0	213 504	100,0
EC156 Mhlontlo	30 943	22,8	2 917	2,2	904	0,7	739	0,5	9 988	7,4	89 946	66,4	135 437	100,0
EC157 King Sabata Dalindyebo	78 480	22,5	10 325	3,0	2 827	0,8	1 650	0,5	16 547	4,7	239 135	68,5	348 963	100,0
DC44 Alfred Nzo	142 260	21,5	17 981	2,7	4 495	0,7	2 432	0,4	39 427	6,0	454 759	68,8	661 353	100,0
EC441 Matatiele	36 253	22,3	8 269	5,1	1 301	0,8	789	0,5	10 659	6,6	105 018	64,7	162 288	100,0
EC442 Umzimvubu	33 709	21,6	3 862	2,5	1 505	1,0	815	0,5	11 873	7,6	104 594	66,9	156 359	100,0
EC443 Mbizana	50 017	20,8	3 578	1,5	1 052	0,4	515	0,2	10 400	4,3	175 481	72,8	241 043	100,0
EC444 Ntabankulu	22 281	21,9	2 272	2,2	637	0,6	313	0,3	6 495	6,4	69 665	68,5	101 664	100,0
NMA Nelson Mandela Bay	269 584	27,7	50 606	5,2	26 671	2,7	6 110	0,6	55 235	5,7	565 732	58,1	973 938	100,0

Source: Census 2022

The results presented in Table 2.9 reveal that six in ten (64,2%) persons aged 12 and older in the Eastern Cape province were never married, 24,0% legally married, 5,8% widowed, 4% lived together as husband and wife and about 2% of the population was divorced.

The district profile showed that in O.R. Tambo, 70,4% persons aged 12 and older were never married, six percentage points above the provincial average. Alfred Nzo (68,8%) and Amathole (64,7%) district municipalities also recorded percentages above the provincial averages. Looking at married category, Nelson Mandela Bay metropolitan area recorded higher percentage of married persons with more than a fifth (27,7%). Among persons that were divorced, Nelson Mandela Bay recorded about 3%, Sara Baartman 2,2% and Buffalo city metropolitan 2,1% whilst the remaining districts recorded proportions below 2%. On the other hand, Amathole (7,1%), Chris Hani (6,6%) and Joe Gqabi (6,1%) districts recorded higher proportions of widowed persons whilst buffalo city metropolitan area recorded the lowest proportions in the same category.

At local level, Kouga local municipality leads in terms of percentage of legally married persons (37%) followed by Ndlambe (30,3%) and Great Kei (29,7%) local municipalities. Statistics on cohabitation showed that Kou-Kamma (9,3%), Sundays River Valley (9,3%) Blue crane route (9,1%) and Dr Beyers Naude (8,6%) recorded percentages above the provincial average of 4%. It is also notable that these proportions were more than double the provincial average. The results also showed that Ndlambe local municipality recorded about 3% of divorced persons, Kouga and Makana local municipalities recorded about 2,1% while Mbizana local municipality showed lowest proportions at 0,4%. Among widowed persons, Intsika Yethu (9,7%), Ngquswa (9,2%) and Mnquma (8,2%) local municipalities recorded higher proportions whilst Sundays River Valley showed the lowest proportions (3,8%) in the same category.

Analysis on marriage and divorce rates in Eastern Cape in 2022 showed that there were approximately 239 marriages per 1000 persons, an increase from 212 marriages in 2011. Similarly, in 2022, the province recorded upward trend in divorce rate (from 8 to 15 divorces per 1000 persons over the period 2011–2022 (see additional information on Crude Marriages and divorce rates in appendices section).

2.8 Language

South Africa is a multilingual society with 12 official languages. In all four South African censuses, questions on languages spoken in households have been included. In Census 2022, one question on language spoken at home was asked. The question asked which language was spoken most often by each member of the household with the other household members. Other languages included in the census questionnaire were Shona, Chichewa/Chewa and Nyanja/Chinyanja, which are mostly spoken in neighbouring Zimbabwe, and Portuguese, which is predominantly spoken in Mozambique. Their inclusion was informed by the findings from tests and the pilot census, which indicated that there were a significant number of people who speak these languages in South Africa.

The importance of this question in a census is to provide information that informs planners, policy-makers and researchers on language dynamics. Information is required for planning purposes, including development of educational curriculum in various languages as well as determining the extent of growth and preservation of particular languages in a locality.

Table 2.10: Distribution of population aged one year and older by language most often spoken in the household, Census 2011 - 2022

Language most often spoken	Census 2011		Census 2022	
	N	%	N	%
Afrikaans	670 673	10,6	672 204	9,6
English	356 274	5,6	334 727	4,8
IsiNdebele	14 393	0,2	3 876	0,1
IsiXhosa	4 976 095	78,8	5 740 354	81,8
IsiZulu	30 751	0,5	22 574	0,3
Sepedi	13 830	0,2	1 882	0,0
Sesotho	155 267	2,5	165 652	2,4
Setswana	12 327	0,2	2 376	0,0
Sign language	41 098	0,7	794	0,0
Siswati	1 934	0,0	1 093	0,0
Tshivenda	3 559	0,1	1 563	0,0
Xitsonga	3 012	0,0	4 010	0,1
Khoi, Nama and San languages		0,0	553	0,0
Shona		0,0	35 264	0,5
Chichewa/Chewa/Nyanja/Chinyanja		0,0	4 112	0,1
Portuguese		0,0	1 507	0,0
Other	35173	0,6	26 236	0,4
Total	6 314 387	100,0	7 018 777	100,0

Source: Census 2001 - 2022

Note: "Unspecified" and "not applicable" are not included.

Table 2.10 shows the distribution of the population aged one year and older by language most often spoken in the household in the Eastern Cape province. The results showed that isiXhosa is the most spoken language in the province in Census 2011 and 2022 (78,8% and 81,8% respectively). Afrikaans was the second most prevalent language, although the percentage decreased slightly over the period 2011–2022 (from 10,6% to 9,6%). With the exception of English and Sesotho languages, which are spoken by about 5% and 2% respectively, the remaining other languages constitute less than 1% each.

2.9 Religion

Although the question on religion is regarded as non-core in the United Nations Principles and Recommendations on Population and Housing Censuses, during consultations on census 2022 data items, data users recommended its inclusion.

Table 2.11: Distribution of population by religious affiliation, Census 2022

Religious affiliation	N	%
Christianity	6 143 463	86,1
Islam	42 222	0,6
Traditional African religion (e.g. ancestral, tribal, animist, etc.)	787 838	11,0
Hinduism	8 816	0,1
Buddhism	1 638	0,0
Bahatism	622	0,0
Judaism	1 396	0,0
Atheism	6 697	0,1
Agnosticism	6 239	0,1
No religious affiliation/belief	95 106	1,3
Other	42 112	0,6
Total	7 136 148	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2022

Note: "Unspecified" and "not applicable" are not included.

Table 2.11 shows population by religious affiliation. The results show that 86,1% of the population in the province were affiliated to Christianity and 11% were affiliated to traditional African religion. Approximately 1,3% of the population has no religious affiliation, and persons affiliated to Islam were less than 1%.

2.10 Conclusion

The Eastern Cape province recorded an upward trend in population size (from 6,1 million in 1996 to 7,2 million in 2022), growing at an annual growth rate of 0,9% between 2011 and 2022. The results show that the province is generally sparsely populated, with approximately 43 persons per square kilometres.

District dynamics showed that the O.R. Tambo district (1,5 million) and Nelson Mandela Bay metropolitan area (1,2 million) had the biggest share of the population in the province, while the Joe Gqabi district recorded the lowest population size. The population growth rate indicator showed that four out of the seven districts grew at a rate higher than the provincial average.

The Nelson Mandela Bay metropolitan area recorded the highest population density of about 608 persons per square kilometre, a slight increase from 589 persons per square kilometre in Census 2011. Buffalo City metropolitan area was the second highest in population density (354) while Dr Beyers Naudé recorded the lowest population density with approximately 4 persons per square kilometre in 2022.

Gender dynamics show that the province has more females than males. In Census 2011, two local municipalities [Sundays River Valley (104) and Kou-Kamma (101)] recorded sex ratios above 100, meaning the municipalities had more males than females. This pattern in the two municipalities changed in Census 2022, reflecting more females than males.

The age structure of the Eastern Cape population showed that the percentage share of children was 29,3% while the working-age population constituted about 63% and older persons at about 8%. Higher proportions of working-age persons were recorded in Nelson Mandela Bay and Buffalo City metropolitan areas (68,9% and 67,4%). Looking at the youth population, the province recorded an increase from 2,0 million in 1996 to 2,3 million in 2022. The O.R. Tambo district had the highest share of youth in all four censuses, followed by the Nelson Mandela Bay metropolitan area; Joe Gqabi had the lowest. Both Chris Hani and Amathole districts recorded a decrease in the youth population over the period 1996–2022. It was also noticed that Nelson Mandela Bay metropolitan area recorded a decrease in its youth population in Census 2022.

The dependency ratio, indicative of the socio-economic burden that the working-age population must bear in a particular society, showed that in the Eastern Cape it recorded 60,0%. District variations in the dependency ratio show that Alfred Nzo district recorded the highest dependency ratio, even though it has decreased by about 15% in 2022. Local municipalities under O.R. Tambo and Alfred Nzo districts recorded dependency ratios above the provincial average in both census years. Although a noticeable decrease is evident in some local municipalities, there were local municipalities with high dependency ratios above the provincial average of 66%. These included Winnie Madikizela Mandela (from 97,5% in 2011 to 76,6% in Census 2022), which depicts a reduced support burden by over 30%. Similarly, this burden of support was reduced by over 20% for Port St Johns, Ntabankulu and Ngquza Hill local municipalities. All local municipalities under the Sara Baartman district recorded dependency ratios below the provincial average in both years (2011 and 2022). The lowest dependency ratios were evident in Makana and Kouga local municipalities, both under the same district.

Population dynamics show that the majority of the population in the province were black Africans (85,7%), while the coloured and white population groups constituted about 8% and 6% respectively. It has been noted that over 80% of the population in the province speak isiXhosa, while 9,6% speak Afrikaans. Results on religion show that 86,1% of the population in the province were affiliated to Christianity and 11% were affiliated to traditional African religion, while 1,3% of the population were not affiliated to any religion.

Chapter 3: Migration

3.1 Introduction

Migration entails the movement of persons from one region to another. These movements which may be national or international, have occurred for some millennia, shaped by evolving economic, political changes and opportunities. It is an important factor influencing population change and thus crucial for planning effective service delivery in the affected areas.

This chapter presents a descriptive analysis of the migratory patterns of persons in the Eastern Cape province based on information from Census 2011 and 2022. The focus is on persons born in the province and their migratory patterns and the movement of persons from other provinces into the Eastern Cape province. The chapter also provides an insight into persons who were born outside South Africa as well as their region of birth.

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 2022

Note: Unspecified, not applicable and do not know are not included. Information only obtained from the household questionnaire.

Table 3.1 shows the population of Eastern Cape by province of birth and province of usual residence. The results indicate that the majority of persons born in the Eastern Cape (over 6,6 million) still resides in the province while 110 811 persons whose usual residence is Eastern Cape were born outside South Africa. The highest share of those who were born in the province but resides in other provinces is observed in Western Cape (1 134 674) followed by Gauteng (495 494) and KZN (194 489). On the other hand, the highest share of persons whose usual residence is Eastern Cape but were born in other provinces show similar pattern where, higher numbers were observed in Western Cape (115 102) followed by Gauteng (86 385) and KZN (56 258).

Table 3.2: Percentage distribution of population by place of birth, district and local municipality, Censuses 2011 - 2022

Province district and municipality	Born in SA		Born outside SA	
	Census 2011	Census 2022	Census 2011	Census 2022
Eastern Cape	98,8	98,4	1,2	1,6
Buffalo City	98,4	97,7	1,6	2,3
Sarah Baartman	98,0	96,9	2,0	3,1
EC101 : Dr Beyers Naude	99,3	98,7	0,7	1,3
EC102 : Blue Crane Route	99,2	98,3	0,8	1,7
EC104 : Makana	97,7	97,1	2,3	2,9
EC105 : Ndlambe	96,9	96,4	3,1	3,6
EC106 : Sundays River Valley	97,5	94,2	2,5	5,8
EC108 : Kouga	97,7	95,8	2,3	4,2
EC109 : Kou-Kamma	98,2	97,6	1,8	2,4
Amathole	99,5	99,0	0,5	1,0
EC121 : Mbhashe	99,7	99,3	0,3	0,7
EC122 : Mnquma	99,6	98,9	0,4	1,1
EC123 : Great Kei	98,9	98,4	1,1	1,6
EC124 : Amahlathi	99,5	99,1	0,5	0,9
EC126 : Ngqushwa	99,7	99,1	0,3	0,9
EC129 : Raymond Mhlaba	99,0	98,6	1,0	1,4
Chris Hani	99,1	98,7	0,9	1,3
EC131 : Inxuba Yethemba	99,1	98,6	0,9	1,4
EC135 : Intsika Yethu	99,4	98,9	0,6	1,1
EC136 : Emalahleni	99,3	99,0	0,7	1,0
EC137 : Engcobo	99,6	99,3	0,4	0,7
EC138 : Sakhisizwe	99,1	98,8	0,9	1,2
EC139 : Enoch Mgijima	98,6	98,4	1,4	1,6
Joe Gqabi	98,1	97,6	1,9	2,4
EC141 : Elundini	99,1	98,5	0,9	1,5
EC142 : Senqu	96,6	96,2	3,4	3,8
EC145 : Walter Sisulu	98,7	98,6	1,3	1,4
O.R. Tambo	99,5	99,3	0,5	0,7
EC153 : Ngquza Hill	99,7	99,7	0,3	0,3
EC154 : Port St Johns	99,9	99,8	0,1	0,2
EC155 : Nyandeni	99,8	99,6	0,2	0,4
EC156 : Mhlontlo	99,7	99,4	0,3	0,6
EC157 : King Sabata Dalindyebo	99,1	98,7	0,9	1,3
Alfred Nzo	99,3	99,2	0,7	0,8
EC441 : Matatiele	97,9	97,9	2,1	2,1
EC442 : Umzimvubu	99,6	99,2	0,4	0,8
EC443 : Winnie Madikizela-Mandela	99,8	99,8	0,2	0,2
EC444 : Ntabankulu	99,8	99,7	0,2	0,3
Nelson Mandela Bay	97,8	97,5	2,2	2,5

Source: Census 2011 - 2022

Table 3.2 shows the distribution of population in Eastern Cape by place of birth. Results for both censuses show that nine in ten persons residing in Eastern Cape were born in South Africa. Persons

born outside South Africa in the province increased from 1,2% in 2011 to 1,6% in 2022. All districts reflect a slight increase of more or less 1% in proportions of persons born outside South Africa residing in the province. At local municipality level, the proportions of persons born outside South Africa have more than doubled for Sundays River Valley local municipality, from 2,5% in 2011 to 5,8% in 2022. Kouga municipality also show a higher increase in the proportions of persons born outside the country from 2,3% to 4,2% in the same period.

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

Region of birth	Census 2011		Census 2022	
	N	%	N	%
SADC	35 144	20,5	72 737	63,5
Rest of Africa	13 796	8,0	18 651	16,3
United Kingdom and Europe	8 189	4,8	7 766	6,8
Asia	6 855	4,0	10 002	8,7
North America	309	0,2	610	0,5
Latin America and Caribbean	290	0,2	365	0,3
Oceania	211	0,1	630	0,6
Unspecified	106 893	62,3	3 759	3,3
Total	171 686	100,0	114 520	100,0

Source: Census 2011 - 2022

Table 3.3 shows the distribution of population in Eastern Cape born outside of South Africa by region of birth. Census 2022 results reveals that 63,5% of this population were born in the SADAC region. This is an increase of over 40% when compared with the 2011 proportions for the same region. The proportions of persons born in the rest of Africa have doubled from 8,0% to 16,3% Asian born residents have also doubled from 4,0% in 2011 to 8,7% in 2022. The proportions of residents born in the United Kingdom and Europe also show a considerable increase from 4,8% to 6,8%. Approximately 3,3% of residents born outside the country did not specify their region of birth. Minimal proportions (less than 1%) are reflected for persons born in North America, Latin America and Caribbean and Oceania.

3.2 Conclusion

The results indicate that the majority of persons born in the Eastern Cape (over 6,6 million) still reside in the province, while 110 811 persons whose usual residence is Eastern Cape were born outside South Africa. Results also indicate that the majority of those born in the Eastern Cape but who had moved to other provinces were located in three provinces: Western Cape, Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal.

The majority of persons born outside South Africa residing in the Eastern Cape in 2022 were born in the SADC region (63,5%), followed by those born in the rest of Africa (16,3%) and Asian-born residents (8,7%).

Chapter 4: Education

4.1 Introduction

The single most important investment any country can make is in its people. Education is widely recognized as one of the key contributors to the socio-economic development of a country. The National Development Plan (NDP) emphasises the link between education and employment, as well as the significant contribution it makes to the development of the capabilities and wellbeing of the population.⁴

This chapter focuses on attendance at educational institutions for persons aged 5–24, tracking the progress made since 2011 and the number of children aged 0–5 enrolled at early childhood development institutions across the province. It also provides information pertaining to the level of education attained among persons aged 20 and older.

4.2 Educational attendance

Educational attendance plays a fundamental role in shaping the future of the next generation of adults in the community. Young persons who are idling may be prone to criminal activities compared with those who are attending some sort of educational institution. Attendance at an educational institution can assist in overcoming poverty and crime in the province.

Table 4.1: Distribution of population aged 5–24 years attending an educational institution by district and local municipality, Census 2011 - 2022

Province, district and municipality	Census 2011		Census 2022	
	N	%	N	%
Eastern Cape	2 040 311	77,6	1 957 613	77,3
Buffalo City	195 367	74,9	233 425	76,3
Sarah Baartman	96 669	66,1	110 549	68,7
EC101 : Dr Beyers Naude	18 657	68,0	22 689	65,1
EC102 : Blue Crane Route	8 036	66,8	10 653	68,5
EC104 : Makana	18 517	73,0	22 021	75,3
EC105 : Ndlambe	12 731	68,1	17 031	73,3
EC106 : Sundays River Valley	10 896	60,7	10 148	62,5
EC108 : Kouga	19 575	63,2	19 821	67,5
EC109 : Kou-Kamma	8 257	59,7	8 186	66,0
Amathole	275 531	79,9	237 809	79,4
EC121 : Mbhashe	98 542	81,7	74 458	81,7
EC122 : Mnquma	84 329	82,1	63 221	79,6
EC123 : Great Kei	7 517	72,7	7 933	76,8
EC124 : Amahlathi	28 276	76,1	30 076	77,4
EC126 : Ngqushwa	17 576	78,6	17 299	79,7
EC129 : Raymond Mhlaba	39 291	76,4	44 823	77,5
Chris Hani	259 857	79,4	224 623	78,3
EC131 : Inxuba Yethemba	15 906	70,0	18 411	71,8
EC135 : Intsika Yethu	51 735	81,7	34 744	79,4

⁴ NPC. 2012. National Development Plan 2030: Our Future - Make It Work. Pretoria: *National Planning Commission*, Presidency

Province, district and municipality	Census 2011		Census 2022	
	N	%	N	%
EC136 : Emalahleni	40 766	81,6	35 069	79,8
EC137 : Engcobo	56 315	81,4	40 794	82,7
EC138 : Sakhisizwe	20 694	79,3	16 808	76,3
EC139 : Enoch Mgijima	74 441	77,4	78 797	77,1
Joe Gqabi	114 481	78,6	108 636	77,3
EC141 : Elundini	48 065	80,7	39 753	78,5
EC142 : Senqu	45 166	79,4	42 377	78,7
EC145 : Walter Sisulu	21 250	72,6	26 505	73,4
O.R. Tambo	520 329	81,0	478 346	80,0
EC153 : Ngquza Hill	107 449	79,6	122 737	80,8
EC154 : Port St Johns	63 788	82,3	59 748	80,6
EC155 : Nyandeni	117 442	82,5	99 190	78,6
EC156 : Mhlontlo	71 622	81,6	55 642	79,6
EC157 : King Sabata Dalindyebo	160 029	80,0	141 030	80,1
Alfred Nzo	308 115	81,1	308 763	80,3
EC441 : Matatiele	74 310	80,4	69 647	79,8
EC442 : Umzimvubu	69 889	80,8	65 484	78,3
EC443 : Winnie Madikizela-Mandela	115 157	81,8	124 900	82,0
EC444 : Ntabankulu	48 759	81,3	48 732	79,4
Nelson Mandela Bay	269 961	70,7	255 462	71,8

Source: Census 2011 - 2022

Table 4.1 profiles persons aged 5–24 in Eastern Cape attending educational institution by district and local municipality. The attendance among persons aged 5–24 remained unchanged at about 77% in the Eastern Cape in both census years (2011 and 2022). At district level, the highest increase in attendance was observed at Sara Baartman at about 2,6% (from 66,1% to 68,7%) between the two censuses, followed by Buffalo city (1,4%) and Nelson Mandela Bay metro (1,2%) whilst the remaining districts showed slight decrease of 1% or less.

The local municipality level reveals that Kou-Kamma (6,3%) and Ndlambe (5,2%) showed noticeable increase in attendance over the period 2011–2022. whilst Nyandeni (3,9) and Sakhisizwe (3,0) local municipalities showed higher decrease in attendance compared with other local municipalities.

4.3 Early childhood development

Early childhood education sets the basis for a child's future learning and development. It prepares the mind-sets of children for formal education. It is important to invest in children at very younger ages through improving their basic learning and socialisation skills. Therefore, the education system in the province has to ensure that children are equipped with necessary training at very early stages of development through attending ECD institutions.

Table 4.2: Distribution of population aged 0–5 years by ECD institution attendance status, district and local municipality, Census 2022

Province, district and municipality	Attending		Not attending		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Eastern Cape	398 486	56,1	312 246	43,9	710 732	100,0
BUF Buffalo City	51 235	66,5	25 793	33,5	77 028	100,0
DC10 Sarah Baartman	22 127	55,5	17 750	44,5	39 877	100,0
EC101 Dr Beyers Naude	3 610	41,1	5 166	58,9	8 776	100,0
EC102 Blue Crane Route	2 058	56,9	1 557	43,1	3 615	100,0
EC104 Makana	4 132	62,2	2 510	37,8	6 642	100,0
EC105 Ndlambe	4 070	67,5	1 955	32,4	6 026	100,0
EC106 Sundays River Valley	2 620	56,3	2 037	43,7	4 657	100,0
EC108 Kouga	4 366	61,1	2 781	38,9	7 148	100,0
EC109 Kou-Kamma	1 270	42,1	1 744	57,9	3 014	100,0
DC12 Amathole	50 089	60,8	32 247	39,2	82 336	100,0
EC121 Mbhashe	15 643	57,4	11 594	42,6	27 237	100,0
EC122 Mnquma	13 027	56,8	9 916	43,2	22 943	100,0
EC123 Great Kei	1 768	60,3	1 164	39,7	2 932	100,0
EC124 Amahlathi	6 610	66,1	3 389	33,9	9 999	100,0
EC126 Ngqushwa	3 803	74,5	1 301	25,5	5 104	100,0
EC129 Raymond Mhlaba	9 239	65,4	4 883	34,6	14 122	100,0
DC13 Chris Hani	48 082	59,5	32 754	40,5	80 836	100,0
EC131 Inxuba Yethemba	3 789	55,2	3 079	44,8	6 868	100,0
EC135 Intsika Yethu L	7 601	58,1	5 473	41,9	13 074	100,0
EC136 Emalahleni	8 224	63,7	4 679	36,3	12 904	100,0
EC137 Engcobo	7 200	48,4	7 680	51,6	14 880	100,0
EC138 Sakhisizwe	4 214	63,3	2 440	36,7	6 655	100,0
EC139 Enoch Mgijima	17 053	64,5	9 402	35,5	26 455	100,0
DC14 Joe Gqabi	22 537	54,6	18 762	45,4	41 299	100,0
EC141 Elundini	7 881	50,9	7 597	49,1	15 478	100,0
EC142 Senqu	9 009	57,7	6 597	42,3	15 607	100,0
EC145 Walter Sisulu	5 647	55,3	4 568	44,7	10 215	100,0
DC15 O.R. Tambo	87 462	46,9	99 021	53,1	186 483	100,0
EC153 Ingquza Hill	20 664	42,6	27 864	57,4	48 528	100,0
EC154 Port St Johns	9 122	38,6	14 535	61,4	23 657	100,0
EC155 Nyandeni	19 153	47,9	20 801	52,1	39 954	100,0
EC156 Mhlontlo	11 535	56,3	8 942	43,7	20 477	100,0
EC157 King Sabata Dalindyebo	26 988	50,1	26 879	49,9	53 868	100,0
DC44 Alfred Nzo	62 758	53,0	55 689	47,0	118 447	100,0
EC441 Matatiele	14 918	55,6	11 892	44,4	26 810	100,0
EC442 Umzimvubu	13 644	55,2	11 076	44,8	24 720	100,0
EC443 Mbizana	24 572	52,2	22 506	47,8	47 077	100,0
EC444 Ntabankulu	9 625	48,5	10 215	51,5	19 840	100,0
NMA Nelson Mandela Bay	54 196	64,2	30 231	35,8	84 427	100,0

Source: Census 2022

Table 4.2 presents children aged 0–5 attending ECD institution by district and local municipality. Overall, 56,1% of children aged 0–5 in the Eastern Cape were attending an ECD institution whilst 43,9% were

not attending. Dynamics at district level showed that access to ECD education was highest in metropolitan areas, with more than two thirds of children in Buffalo (66,5%) and Nelson Mandela Bay (64,2%) were attending an ECD. OR Tambo district recorded the lowest proportion (46,9%) of children attending ECD.

The local municipality variations in access to ECD education showed that Ngquswa (74,5%), Ndlambe (67,5%), Amahlathi (66,1%), Raymond Mhlaba (65,4%), Enoch Mgijima (64,5%), Emalahleni (63,7%), Sakhisizwe (63,3%) and Makana (62,2%) recorded the highest percentages of children attending ECD, whilst Port St Johns local municipality recorded the lowest percentage of children attending ECD (38,6%).

4.4 Level of education

Education is key to success in many aspects of life. It is one of the first steps towards the reduction of poverty. In most instances, the social well-being of educated persons is much better than that of persons with no education. The highest level of education in this regard provides a valuable information in relation to progress made in the province in the education sphere, particularly regarding completion rate of higher grades of learning and tertiary/higher education.

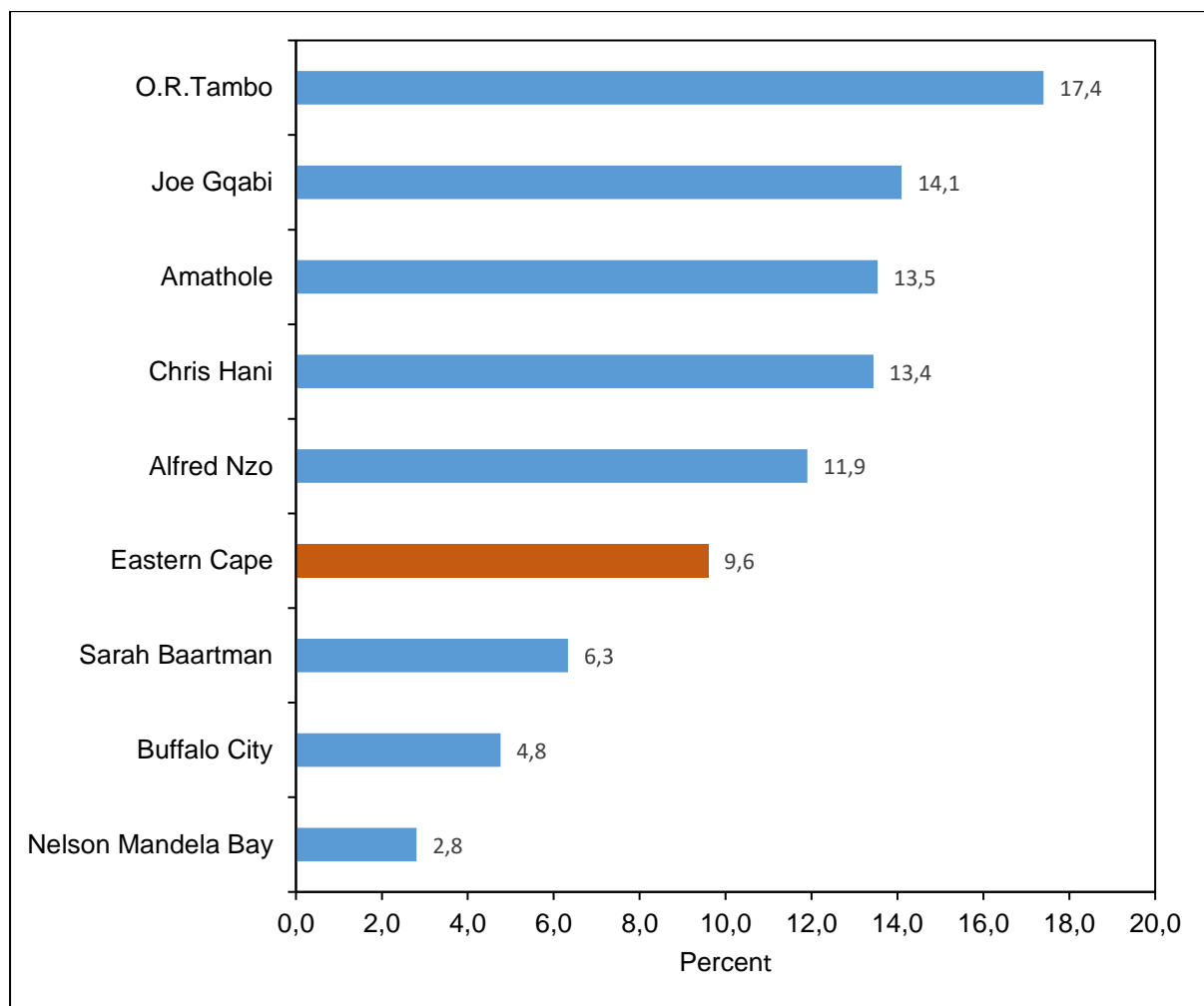
Table 4.3: Distribution of population aged 20 years and older by highest level of education completed, district and local municipality, Census 2022

Province, district and municipality	No schooling		Some primary		Completed primary		Some secondary		Grade 12/Matric		Higher		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Eastern Cape	300 183	7,2	506 426	12,2	217 693	5,2	1 555 949	37,5	1 129 647	27,2	416 402	10,0	25 559	0,6	4 151 858	100
BUF Buffalo City	24 744	4,1	43 437	7,1	23 202	3,8	217 288	35,6	205 468	33,6	91 891	15,0	4 831	0,8	610 861	100
DC10 Sarah Baartman	16 795	4,9	37 978	11,2	20 202	5,9	125 198	36,8	97 525	28,7	39 960	11,7	2 514	0,7	340 171	100
EC101 Dr Beyers Naude	2 521	4,2	7 575	12,6	4 555	7,6	23 825	39,7	16 422	27,3	4 813	8,0	333	0,6	60 044	100
EC102 Blue Crane Route	2 475	7,8	4 373	13,8	2 255	7,1	11 197	35,5	8 603	27,2	2 434	7,7	241	0,8	31 578	100
EC104 Makana	2 366	3,8	5 750	9,1	2 731	4,3	22 598	35,9	18 605	29,6	10 451	16,6	379	0,6	62 880	100
EC105 Ndlambe	3 700	6,3	6 700	11,5	3 004	5,1	19 565	33,5	16 488	28,2	8 511	14,6	504	0,9	58 472	100
EC106 Sundays River Valley	1 781	5,4	5 027	15,1	2 663	8,0	15 765	47,4	6 809	20,5	1 103	3,3	119	0,4	33 267	100
EC108 Kouga	3 232	4,5	5 380	7,5	3 149	4,4	22 960	31,9	24 801	34,5	11 594	16,1	853	1,2	71 970	100
EC109 Kou-Kamma	719	3,3	3 173	14,4	1 844	8,4	9 289	42,3	5 796	26,4	1 054	4,8	86	0,4	21 961	100
DC12 Amathole	46 473	9,2	79 894	15,8	34 543	6,9	197 231	39,1	107 600	21,3	36 473	7,2	1 960	0,4	504 174	100
EC121 Mbhashe	20 275	16,0	23 024	18,2	8 117	6,4	46 924	37,0	20 882	16,5	7 103	5,6	510	0,4	126 836	100
EC122 Mquma	10 112	7,6	21 496	16,2	9 281	7,0	52 421	39,5	27 280	20,6	11 452	8,6	598	0,5	132 640	100
EC123 Great Kei	2 486	10,6	2 858	12,2	1 316	5,6	8 723	37,2	5 909	25,2	2 005	8,6	138	0,6	23 434	100
EC124 Amahlathi	4 975	7,1	10 647	15,3	5 318	7,6	28 344	40,7	15 998	22,9	4 248	6,1	188	0,3	69 717	100
EC126 Ngqushwa	3 631	8,4	7 117	16,5	3 195	7,4	16 854	39,2	9 796	22,8	2 237	5,2	183	0,4	43 012	100
EC129 Raymond Mhlaba	4 994	4,6	14 753	13,6	7 316	6,7	43 965	40,5	27 734	25,6	9 429	8,7	344	0,3	108 535	100
DC13 Chris Hani	43 277	9,1	78 818	16,6	29 303	6,2	174 289	36,8	109 912	23,2	35 485	7,5	2 301	0,5	473 385	100
EC131 Inxuba Yethemba	3 237	6,9	5 989	12,7	3 034	6,4	17 407	36,9	13 645	28,9	3 603	7,6	263	0,6	47 179	100
EC135 Intsika Yethu L	7 478	10,4	15 393	21,4	5 388	7,5	28 219	39,2	11 627	16,1	3 683	5,1	245	0,3	72 034	100
EC136 Emalahleni	8 776	12,0	17 271	23,7	4 956	6,8	25 568	35,0	12 995	17,8	3 097	4,2	290	0,4	72 954	100
EC137 Engcobo	9 086	13,2	13 487	19,5	4 629	6,7	26 035	37,7	11 940	17,3	3 528	5,1	284	0,4	68 989	100
EC138 Sakhisizwe	2 801	7,8	5 916	16,5	2 225	6,2	14 394	40,1	7 933	22,1	2 474	6,9	141	0,4	35 884	100
EC139 Enoch Mqijima	11 900	6,7	20 761	11,8	9 070	5,1	62 666	35,5	51 772	29,4	19 099	10,8	1 078	0,6	176 345	100
DC14 Joe Gqabi	21 001	9,4	38 405	17,3	14 062	6,3	81 696	36,7	51 013	22,9	15 098	6,8	1 123	0,5	222 397	100
EC141 Elundini	7 106	8,9	15 729	19,8	5 687	7,2	30 539	38,4	15 701	19,7	4 481	5,6	286	0,4	79 529	100
EC142 Senqu	8 723	10,7	14 668	18,0	5 233	6,4	29 245	35,9	18 252	22,4	5 024	6,2	429	0,5	81 575	100
EC145 Walter Sisulu	5 172	8,4	8 007	13,1	3 142	5,1	21 911	35,7	17 059	27,8	5 593	9,1	408	0,7	61 293	100
DC15 O.R. Tambo	90 139	12,0	106 122	14,1	39 986	5,3	284 045	37,7	166 778	22,1	63 144	8,4	3 989	0,5	754 203	100
EC153 Ingquza Hill	21 520	12,9	26 007	15,6	9 040	5,4	63 480	38,1	33 727	20,2	12 001	7,2	872	0,5	166 647	100
EC154 Port St Johns	12 618	14,8	14 865	17,4	4 832	5,7	30 828	36,2	17 220	20,2	4 457	5,2	397	0,5	85 217	100
EC155 Nyandeni	18 784	12,7	22 116	14,9	8 221	5,5	58 064	39,1	31 421	21,2	9 173	6,2	603	0,4	148 381	100
EC156 Mhlontlo	10 960	11,4	15 805	16,4	6 177	6,4	39 318	40,7	18 580	19,2	5 234	5,4	458	0,5	96 531	100
EC157 King Sabata Dalindyebo	26 256	10,2	27 330	10,6	11 716	4,6	92 355	35,9	65 831	25,6	32 280	12,5	1 659	0,6	257 427	100
DC44 Alfred Nzo	38 438	8,2	76 597	16,4	29 810	6,4	183 284	39,2	102 976	22,0	34 528	7,4	2 136	0,5	467 769	100
EC441 Matatiele	5 470	4,6	19 527	16,6	9 141	7,8	48 530	41,2	25 849	22,0	8 584	7,3	598	0,5	117 699	100
EC442 Umzimvubu	4 803	4,2	17 508	15,4	7 567	6,6	47 464	41,7	26 656	23,4	9 377	8,2	585	0,5	113 959	100
EC443 Mbizana	19 227	11,6	26 110	15,8	8 547	5,2	60 400	36,5	37 892	22,9	12 841	7,8	650	0,4	165 667	100
EC444 Ntabankulu	8 938	12,7	13 451	19,1	4 555	6,5	26 891	38,2	12 579	17,9	3 726	5,3	303	0,4	70 444	100
NMA Nelson Mandela Bay	19 316	2,5	45 174	5,8	26 585	3,4	292 918	37,6	288 376	37,0	99 823	12,8	6 705	0,9	778 897	100

Source: Census 2022

Table 4.3 presents the highest level of education attained among persons aged 20 and older in the province. The province is dominated by those who have some secondary education below grade 12(37,5%) followed by those with grade 12 (27,2%) while only 10% of these population have acquired a qualification above grade 12. The results also show that 7,2% of these population do not have any schooling and about 12,2% have not completed primary education. Among the districts, O.R. Tambo has the highest proportions of those with no schooling (12,0%) followed by Amathole (9,2%) and Chris Hani (9,1%) respectively, while Nelson Mandela Bay metropolitan municipality (2,5%) reflect the lowest proportions of those with no schooling in the whole province.

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



Source: Census 2022

Figure 4.1 shows the proportions of persons aged 20 years and older with no schooling in Eastern Cape province. On average, the province had about 9,6% of persons who have no schooling in 2022. 5 Districts reflect higher than average proportions of person with no schooling. The highest proportions are displayed in O.R. Tambo (17,4%) followed by Joe Gqabi (14,1%) Amathole (13,5%) and Chris Hani (13,4%) districts. Only 3 districts reflect fewer persons with no schooling, the lowest of which is Nelson Mandela Bay metropolitan municipality at 2,8%.

4.5 Field of education

Field of education question was included in the census to purposely to determine the human resource skills available at a particular level of geography including district and local municipality. Only persons in households aged 20 and older with post school qualification were asked question on field of education. For comparison purposes the response categories has been grouped into broader fields of education (see appendix 4).

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	48 191	25,1	77 417	28,2	125 608	26,9
Natural and mathematical sciences	10 948	5,7	7 961	2,9	18 908	4,1
Engineering and other applied sciences	41 260	21,5	12 882	4,7	54 142	11,6
Humanities, social sciences and applied humanities	42 153	22,0	101 663	37,1	143 817	30,8
Health sciences	9 188	4,8	29 180	10,6	38 367	8,2
Law	6 848	3,6	5 084	1,9	11 932	2,6
Other	33 316	17,4	40 092	14,6	73 408	15,7
Total	191 903	100,0	274 279	100,0	466 182	100,0

Source: Census 2022

Table 4.4 shows educational attainment for persons aged 20 years and older in the Eastern Cape by field of education and sex. Provincially, the results showed that a third (30,8%) qualified in humanities and social sciences related fields, more than a fifth (26,9%) studied business management, 4,1% studied natural and mathematical sciences and those who studied law were about at 3%. Looking at sex variations in education attainment, about a quarter of males qualified in business management and followed by those who studied humanities, social sciences and applied humanities and engineering and other applied sciences (25,1% and 22% respectively). Females equally, qualified in humanities, social sciences and applied humanities (37,1%) and business management (28,2%). In the health science field, about 11% of females qualified in health sciences, while their counterparts constituted about 5%.

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/Asian		White		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Business management	90 145	28,6	5 385	24,0	2 197	29,5	26 888	23,2	993	21,1	125 608	26,9
Natural and mathematical sciences	10 391	3,3	328	1,5	365	4,9	7 554	6,5	270	5,7	18 908	4,1
Engineering and other applied sciences	32 913	10,4	2 237	10,0	847	11,4	17 471	15,0	674	14,3	54 142	11,6
Humanities, social sciences and applied humanities	100 533	31,9	7 693	34,3	1 592	21,4	32 653	28,1	1 345	28,5	143 817	30,8
Health sciences	22 573	7,2	2 520	11,2	1 140	15,3	11 741	10,1	393	8,3	38 367	8,2
Law	7 121	2,3	694	3,1	254	3,4	3 718	3,2	145	3,1	11 932	2,6
Other	51 825	16,4	3 571	15,9	1 048	14,1	16 068	13,8	895	19,0	73 408	15,7
Total	315 502	100,0	22 429	100,0	7 443	100,0	116 093	100,0	4 714	100,0	466 182	100,0

Source: Census 2022

Table 4.5 shows the distribution of persons aged 20 years and older in Eastern Cape by field of study and population group. Except for the Indian/Asian population, the results show that all population groups in the Eastern Cape show higher proportions of studies in the field of humanities, social sciences and applied humanities followed by business management. The coloureds and black Africans show highest proportions in the field of humanities, social sciences and applied humanities (34,3% and 31,9% respectively) which are also higher than the provincial average. The white population tops all population groups in the field of Engineering and other applied sciences (15,0%) followed by other population group at 14,3% while the Indian/Asian population leads in the health sciences field (15,3%) followed by the coloured population (11,2%). About 6,5% of the white population studied natural and mathematical sciences which is highest compared with provincial average (4,1%) followed by 5,7% of persons from other population group in the same field of study. Lastly, approximately 3,0% of all population groups in the province except the black population (2,3%) studied law.

4.6 Conclusion

The findings on education showed that approximately 77% of persons aged 5–24 in the Eastern Cape attended an educational institution. This remained unchanged between Census 2011 and 2022.

Overall, 56,1% of children aged 0–5 in the Eastern Cape were attending an early childhood development (ECD) institution while 43,9% were not attending. Dynamics at district level showed that access to ECD education was highest in metropolitan areas, where more than two-thirds of children in Buffalo City (66,5%) and Nelson Mandela Bay (64,2%) were attending an ECD.

The O.R. Tambo district recorded the lowest proportion (46,9%) of children attending an ECD institution. The local municipal variations in access to ECD education show that seven local municipalities recorded attendance ranging from 62% to 75%. Port St Johns Local Municipality recorded the lowest percentage of children attending an ECD institution (38,6%).

Considering higher level of education for persons aged 20 and older, the results revealed that the province is dominated by those who attained some secondary education (37,5%), followed by those who completed Grade 12 (27,2%). Persons that attained higher education constituted about 10%. Persons with no formal education constituted 7,2%. Among the districts, O.R. Tambo has the highest proportion of those with no schooling (12,0%), followed by Amatole (9,2%) and Chris Hani (9,1%). Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality (2,5%) reflects the lowest proportion of those with no schooling. Three districts recorded low percentages of persons with no schooling; the lowest was Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality at 2,8%.

The results on field of education revealed that a third of persons aged 20 and older (30,8%) qualified in humanities and social sciences-related fields, followed by those who studied business management (26,9%) and those who qualified in natural and mathematical sciences (4,1%).

Sex variations in field of study/qualification showed that about 37% of females studied humanities or social sciences and related fields, a figure above the provincial average. On the other hand, about a quarter (25,1%) of males qualified in business management and 22,0% qualified in humanities or social sciences and related fields. Among those who studied engineering and other applied sciences, males constituted 21,5% while their female counterparts constituted 4,7%.

Population dynamics in the field of education show that 15,0% of the white population group qualified in the field of engineering and applied sciences-related fields.

Chapter 5: General health and functioning

5.1 Introduction

During our lifetime, almost every person will encounter some temporary or permanent impairment in their bodies and among those who survive to older ages, they will experience an increasing difficulty in functioning.⁵ The first part in this chapter will profile the disability in terms of the degree of difficulty in functioning among persons aged 5 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 and older whereby 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”⁶ Therefore, a person is considered to be having a disability (UN measurement) as and when the following criteria is 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;
- 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 both government and non-government organisations (NGOs) including

⁵ World Report on Disability, 2011.

⁶ Using the Washington Group questions on disability data in development programmes.

academics in developing programmes and interventions which seek to eliminate any sort of discrimination facing by persons with disabilities.

5.2 Type of domain and degree of difficulty in functioning

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

Type and degree of difficulty		Census 2011		Census 2022	
		N	%	N	%
Seeing	No difficulty	4 867 718	84,0	5 658 374	86,9
	Some difficulty	558 247	9,6	622 870	9,6
	A lot of difficulty	94 099	1,6	128 327	2,0
	Cannot do at all	11 551	0,2	7 683	0,1
	Do not know	2 895	0,0	5 072	0,1
	Total	5 794 837	100,0	6 508 436	100,0
Hearing	No difficulty	5 272 194	91,0	6 126 373	94,1
	Some difficulty	200 666	3,5	233 518	3,6
	A lot of difficulty	40 719	0,7	52 067	0,8
	Cannot do at all	9 853	0,2	5 247	0,1
	Do not know	2 638	0,0	5 085	0,1
	Total	5 794 837	100,0	6 508 436	100,0
Communication	No difficulty	5 405 747	93,3	6 286 980	96,6
	Some difficulty	73 127	1,3	103 075	1,6
	A lot of difficulty	17 868	0,3	19 685	0,3
	Cannot do at all	12 435	0,2	8 727	0,1
	Do not know	3 371	0,1	3 812	0,1
	Total	5 794 837	100,0	6 508 436	100,0
Walking	No difficulty	5 287 486	91,2	6 101 949	93,8
	Some difficulty	171 443	3,0	219 846	3,4
	A lot of difficulty	51 507	0,9	79 117	1,2
	Cannot do at all	16 171	0,3	17 451	0,3
	Do not know	2 279	0,0	3 884	0,1
	Total	5 794 837	100,0	6 508 436	100,0
Remembering	No difficulty	5 155 770	89,0	6 085 783	93,5
	Some difficulty	265 171	4,6	255 706	3,9
	A lot of difficulty	75 537	1,3	69 013	1,1
	Cannot do at all	14 895	0,3	6 468	0,1
	Do not know	6 223	0,1	5 262	0,1
	Total	5 794 837	100,0	6 508 436	100,0
Self-care	No difficulty	5 122 633	88,4	6 255 100	96,1
	Some difficulty	141 279	2,4	108 923	1,7
	A lot of difficulty	41 262	0,7	33 396	0,5
	Cannot do at all	45 682	0,8	20 726	0,3
	Do not know	8 438	0,1	4 065	0,1
	Total	5 794 837	100,0	6 508 436	100,0

Source: Census 2011 - 2022

Table 5.1 profiles the population aged 5 years and older by type and degree of difficulty in functioning. The results show that with exception of seeing functional domain, over 90% of persons had no difficulty in functioning in Census 2011 and 2022. All six functional domains recorded upward trend in proportion of persons with no difficulty in functioning. Results further showed that about 10% persons had some difficulty in seeing.

5.3 Disability prevalence

Table 5.2: Disability prevalence for persons aged five years and older by age group and district municipality, Census 2022

Age group	Buffalo City	Sarah Baartman	Amathole	Chris Hani	Joe Gqabi	O.R. Tambo	Alfred Nzo	Nelson Mandela Bay	Eastern Cape
5–9	1,8	2,1	2,7	2,9	3,9	2,8	2,8	1,7	2,6
10–14	2,2	2,1	2,7	2,8	3,7	2,6	2,7	2,3	2,6
15–19	2,3	2,0	2,9	2,8	3,4	2,5	2,7	2,4	2,6
20–24	2,3	2,2	3,1	3,0	3,4	2,9	3,0	2,6	2,8
25–29	2,3	2,3	3,8	3,7	4,2	3,5	3,7	2,5	3,2
30–34	2,7	2,7	4,7	4,4	4,7	4,2	4,6	2,7	3,7
35–39	3,2	3,2	5,8	5,3	6,7	5,2	6,1	3,3	4,6
40–44	4,3	4,1	7,4	6,8	8,2	6,7	8,2	4,2	5,9
45–49	5,8	7,2	10,6	9,8	11,8	10,0	12,4	6,2	8,7
50–54	8,6	10,4	14,8	13,6	17,0	13,7	16,6	9,2	12,2
55–59	11,8	13,6	19,3	17,4	23,0	17,0	21,2	12,5	16,2
60–64	15,3	17,1	23,4	22,6	27,3	21,5	26,6	16,0	20,5
65–69	20,1	21,1	30,3	28,3	34,5	27,9	33,5	20,3	26,2
70–74	27,9	26,1	39,9	38,5	44,0	36,8	44,6	26,6	34,7
75–79	35,0	33,9	48,2	48,1	53,9	46,0	53,2	33,3	42,8
80–84	44,9	41,9	58,1	59,1	64,1	52,3	60,3	43,5	52,4
85+	58,5	58,4	68,3	68,5	72,6	61,7	67,9	57,4	64,2
Total	6,5	7,7	11,1	10,2	11,5	7,8	9,3	7,0	8,5

Source: Census 2022

Table 5.2 profiles disability prevalence by district municipalities and metropolitan areas among persons aged 5 and older. The results showed that Eastern Cape province recorded disability prevalence of 8,5%. District variations showed that persons with disability were more prevalent in Joe Gqabi district (11,5%), Amathole (11,1%) and Chris Hani districts (10,2%) respectively. Conversely, disability prevalence was lowest in Buffalo City (6,5%) and Nelson Mandela Bay (7%) metropolitan areas, and these figures were below the provincial average of 8,5%. The results also depict an association between disability prevalence and age. It is noted that disability was more prevalent at older ages. At province level, more than half (52%) of persons aged 80–84 had a disability. The disability prevalence by age pattern is expected pattern given the nature of questions currently recommended to measure disability. It is widely known that functioning in a number of areas becomes difficult due to frailty in old age.

5.4 Conclusion

The results on disability prevalence show that the majority of persons (over 90%) in the Eastern Cape had no difficulty in hearing, communication, walking, remembering or self-care. It was noted that there has been an upward trend in persons with no difficulty in functioning in all six domains in both Census 2011 and 2022.

The disability prevalence in the province was 8,5%. The results also depict an association between disability prevalence and age. Disability was more prevalent at older ages as it was observed that among persons aged 80 and older, more than half had a disability.

District variations show that persons with disability were more prevalent in Joe Gqabi (11,5%), Amathole (11,1%) and Chris Hani districts (10,2%). Disability prevalence was lowest in the two metropolitan areas; Buffalo City with 6,5% and Nelson Mandela Bay at 7%.

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. Household size, composition, housing and access to basic services are important determinants of the wellbeing of households. The delivery of housing and access to services should be in line with social justice and human rights as pronounced in the constitution of South Africa.⁷ This chapter will focus on households and their characteristics including household size, living conditions such as type of dwelling, access to basic services, household assets and type of communication tools and access to internet services in the Eastern Cape province.

6.2 Households and average 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 researchers, policy makers and programme monitoring and implementers.

Table 6.1: Distribution of population, households and average household size by district and local municipality, Census 2011 - 2022

District and municipality	Census 2011			Census 2022		
	Population	Household	Average household size	Population	Household	Average household size
Eastern Cape	6 562 053	1 687 343	3,9	7 230 204	1 838 960	3,9
BUF Buffalo City	781 853	230 764	3,4	975 255	268 438	3,6
DC10 Sarah Baartman	450 584	125 628	3,6	533 253	158 404	3,4
EC101 Dr Beyers Naude	79 292	19 922	4,0	101 001	23 318	4,3
EC102 Blue Crane Route	36 002	9 761	3,7	49 883	16 117	3,1
EC104 Makana	80 390	21 388	3,8	97 815	29 239	3,3
EC105 Ndlambe	61 176	19 330	3,2	87 797	32 440	2,7
EC106 Sundays River Valley	54 504	14 749	3,7	53 256	19 017	2,8
EC108 Kouga	98 558	29 447	3,3	107 014	28 681	3,7
EC109 Kou-Kamma	40 663	11 032	3,7	36 487	9 593	3,8
DC12 Amathole	854 967	227 572	3,8	871 601	241 612	3,6
EC121 Mbashe	261 670	61 893	4,2	240 020	52 715	4,6
EC122 Mquma	245 629	67 962	3,6	232 993	65 221	3,6
EC123 Great Kei	30 832	8 073	3,8	35 990	12 095	3,0
EC124 Amahlathi	101 035	28 357	3,6	115 703	33 621	3,4
EC126 Ngqushwa	64 422	19 222	3,4	68 300	24 913	2,7
EC129 Raymond Mhlaba	151 379	42 065	3,6	178 594	53 047	3,4
DC13 Chris Hani	806 478	213 842	3,8	828 387	226 446	3,7
EC131 Inxuba Yethemba	65 560	18 463	3,6	77 578	22 994	3,4
EC135 Intsika Yethu L	150 718	41 790	3,6	128 101	32 227	4,0
EC136 Emalahleni	120 758	32 005	3,8	128 873	32 771	3,9
EC137 Engcobo	155 513	37 214	4,2	132 799	24 307	5,5

⁷ Constitution of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996). Refer to: <https://housingfinanceafrica.org/app/uploads/Constitution-of-the-Republic-of-South-Africa-Act-108-of-1996.pdf>

District and municipality	Census 2011			Census 2022		
	Population	Household	Average household size	Population	Household	Average household size
EC138 Sakhisizwe	63 154	16 016	3,9	63 981	17 355	3,7
EC139 Enoch Mgijima	250 776	68 354	3,7	297 055	96 791	3,1
DC14 Joe Gqabi	348 673	97 471	3,6	393 048	124 294	3,2
EC141 Elundini	137 045	37 551	3,6	141 762	41 210	3,4
EC142 Senqu	134 150	38 046	3,5	147 073	48 914	3,0
EC145 Walter Sisulu	77 477	21 874	3,5	104 213	34 171	3,0
DC15 O.R. Tambo	1 366 039	298 530	4,6	1 501 702	313 536	4,8
EC153 Ingquza Hill	278 481	56 212	5,0	354 573	64 051	5,5
EC154 Port St Johns	156 136	31 713	4,9	179 325	30 643	5,9
EC155 Nyandeni	290 390	61 647	4,7	304 856	60 281	5,1
EC156 Mhlontlo	190 745	44 079	4,3	186 391	43 980	4,2
EC157 King Sabata Dalindyebo	450 287	104 878	4,3	476 558	114 580	4,2
DC44 Alfred Nzo	801 344	169 258	4,7	936 462	198 300	4,7
EC441 Matatiele	203 843	49 527	4,1	225 562	55 757	4,0
EC442 Umzimvubu	191 775	46 931	4,1	214 477	51 698	4,1
EC443 Mbizana	281 905	48 446	5,8	350 000	62 479	5,6
EC444 Ntabankulu	123 821	24 355	5,1	146 423	28 365	5,2
NMA Nelson Mandela Bay	1 152 115	324 279	3,6	1 190 496	307 931	3,9

Source: Census 2011 - 2022

Table 6.1 profiles number of persons and households in Eastern Cape for the purposes of computing average household size for the two censuses 2011 and 2022. Results showed increase in the number of households from around 1,7 million in 2011 to 1,8 million in 2022. Over the same period, the average household size remained unchanged at 3,9 persons.

Notable variations were observed within and across districts with regards to households and average household size. The household profile showed that with the exception of Nelson Mandela Bay metropolitan area, the remaining districts recorded increases in the number of households in both Census 2011 and 2022. In Census 2022, O.R. Tambo district (313 536), Nelson Mandela Bay (307 931) and Buffalo city (268 438) metropolitan areas recorded the highest share of households in the province. Joe Gqabi district recorded the lowest number of households (124 294).

The district household size profile showed that three districts (OR Tambo district, Nelson Mandela Bay and Buffalo city metropolitan areas) recorded upward trend in household size over the period 2011–2022, whilst four districts recorded downward trend and one recorded unchanged household size.

Looking at local municipality profile, the results showed that in 2022, Kou-Kamma (9 593) and Great Kei (12 095) local municipalities recorded the lowest number of households in the province. There were diverse variations in household size at local municipality level. While most local municipalities recorded decline in household size, it was surprising that eleven local municipalities recorded upward trend in household size. In Census 2022, the highest average household size were observed in Port St Johns (5,9), Mbizana (5,6), Ingqusa Hill and Encqobo (5,5) local municipalities.

6.3 Household headship and composition

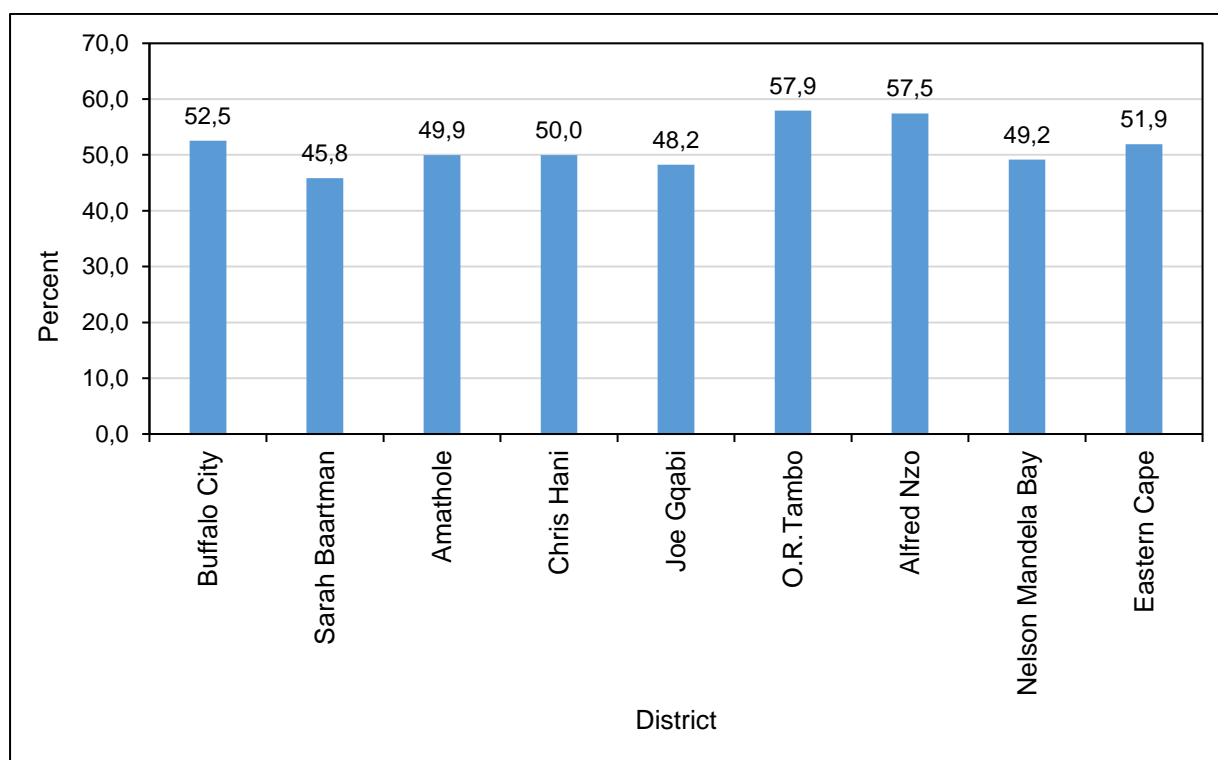
This section focuses on household headship in the province. A head of a household is the person responsible for making most of the decisions that affect the welfare of household members. Below we look at sex variations in household headship within districts and province using Census 2022 data.

Table 6.2: Distribution of households by sex of household head and district municipality, Census 2022

Province and district	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Eastern Cape	884 483	48,1	954 477	51,9	1 838 960	100,0
Buffalo City	127 377	47,5	141 061	52,5	268 438	100,0
Sarah Baartman	85 804	54,2	72 600	45,8	158 404	100,0
Amathole	120 938	50,1	120 674	49,9	241 612	100,0
Chris Hani	113 240	50,0	113 205	50,0	226 445	100,0
Joe Gqabi	64 356	51,8	59 939	48,2	124 295	100,0
O.R. Tambo	131 853	42,1	181 683	57,9	313 536	100,0
Alfred Nzo	84 368	42,5	113 931	57,5	198 299	100,0
Nelson Mandela Bay	156 547	50,8	151 384	49,2	307 931	100,0

Source: Census 2022

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



Source: Census 2022

The results in Table 6.2 and Figure 6.1 indicate that on average, more than half of households in the province (51,9%) were headed by females. This pattern was largely driven by three districts (O.R. Tambo (57,9%), Alfred Nzo (57,5%) and Buffalo City (52,5%). Chris Hani district recorded equal share in household headship.

Table 6.3: Distribution of households by age of household head, district and local municipality, Census 2011 - 2022

Province, district and local municipality	Census 2011								Census 2022							
	<15		15 – 17		18+		Total		<15		15 – 17		18+		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Eastern Cape	4 400	0,3	12 312	0,7	1 670 626	99,0	1 687 338	100,0	2 031	0,3	8 288	1,4	590 839	98,3	601 158	100,0
Buffalo City	306	0,1	730	0,3	229 728	99,6	230 764	100,0	190	0,2	699	0,8	91 369	99,0	92 257	100,0
Sarah Baartman	137	0,1	233	0,2	125 258	99,7	125 628	100,0	121	0,2	295	0,6	52 286	99,2	52 702	100,0
EC101 : Dr Beyers Naude	18	0,1	38	0,2	19 866	99,7	19 922	100,0	16	0,2	32	0,4	7 392	99,3	7 441	100,0
EC102 : Blue Crane Route	16	0,2	24	0,2	9 721	99,6	9 761	100,0	53	1,0	65	1,2	5 213	97,8	5 331	100,0
EC104 : Makana	30	0,1	41	0,2	21 317	99,7	21 388	100,0	13	0,1	60	0,7	9 004	99,2	9 078	100,0
EC105 : Ndlambe	9	0,0	38	0,2	19 283	99,8	19 330	100,0	4	0,0	37	0,3	10 774	99,6	10 815	100,0
EC106 : Sundays River Valley	12	0,1	29	0,2	14 708	99,7	14 749	100,0	21	0,3	53	0,8	6 881	98,9	6 955	100,0
EC108 : Kouga	37	0,1	51	0,2	29 359	99,7	29 447	100,0	10	0,1	41	0,4	9 652	99,5	9 703	100,0
EC109 : Kou-Kamma	15	0,1	12	0,1	11 004	99,7	11 032	100,0	3	0,1	7	0,2	3 369	99,7	3 379	100,0
Amathole	563	0,2	1 964	0,9	225 044	98,9	227 572	100,0	216	0,4	901	1,5	59 843	98,2	60 960	100,0
EC121 : Mbhashe	276	0,4	803	1,3	60 814	98,3	61 893	100,0	70	0,5	352	2,5	13 568	97,0	13 990	100,0
EC122 : Mnquma	178	0,3	750	1,1	67 034	98,6	67 962	100,0	57	0,3	222	1,3	16 266	98,3	16 545	100,0
EC123 : Great Kei	11	0,1	27	0,3	8 034	99,5	8 073	100,0	3	0,1	34	1,0	3 239	98,9	3 276	100,0
EC124 : Amahlathi	36	0,1	143	0,5	28 178	99,4	28 357	100,0	17	0,2	74	0,9	8 511	98,9	8 603	100,0
EC126 : Ngqushwa	25	0,1	87	0,5	19 111	99,4	19 222	100,0	30	0,6	88	1,8	4 731	97,6	4 849	100,0
EC129 : Raymond Mhlaba	38	0,1	153	0,4	41 874	99,5	42 065	100,0	38	0,3	131	1,0	13 527	98,8	13 697	100,0
Chris Hani	470	0,2	1 548	0,7	211 823	99,1	213 841	100,0	284	0,4	975	1,5	62 921	98,0	64 180	100,0
EC131 : Inxuba Yethemba	20	0,1	43	0,2	18 400	99,7	18 463	100,0	9	0,1	81	1,0	8 186	98,9	8 276	100,0
EC135 : Intsika Yethu	85	0,2	340	0,8	41 366	99,0	41 790	100,0	44	0,6	174	2,3	7 207	97,1	7 426	100,0
EC136 : Emalahleni	63	0,2	238	0,7	31 704	99,1	32 005	100,0	81	1,0	156	2,0	7 542	97,0	7 779	100,0
EC137 : Engcobo	140	0,4	467	1,3	36 607	98,4	37 214	100,0	50	0,8	155	2,3	6 407	96,9	6 612	100,0
EC138 : Sakhisizwe	44	0,3	105	0,7	15 865	99,1	16 015	100,0	18	0,3	90	1,7	5 194	98,0	5 302	100,0
EC139 : Enoch Mgijima	119	0,2	354	0,5	67 882	99,3	68 354	100,0	82	0,3	318	1,1	28 385	98,6	28 785	100,0
Joe Gqabi	217	0,2	954	1,0	96 299	98,8	97 471	100,0	132	0,3	635	1,5	41 824	98,2	42 592	100,0
EC141 : Elundini	115	0,3	420	1,1	37 016	98,6	37 551	100,0	57	0,4	219	1,7	12 678	97,9	12 955	100,0
EC142 : Senqu	71	0,2	432	1,1	37 543	98,7	38 046	100,0	35	0,2	276	1,7	16 131	98,1	16 443	100,0
EC145 : Walter Sisulu	31	0,1	102	0,5	21 741	99,4	21 874	100,0	40	0,3	140	1,1	13 015	98,6	13 195	100,0
O.R. Tambo	1 585	0,5	4 016	1,3	292 928	98,1	298 529	100,0	551	0,5	2 336	2,0	112 801	97,5	115 688	100,0
EC153 : Ngquza Hill	402	0,7	749	1,3	55 061	98,0	56 212	100,0	149	0,6	663	2,7	23 362	96,6	24 173	100,0
EC154 : Port St Johns	203	0,6	612	1,9	30 898	97,4	31 713	100,0	49	0,4	311	2,8	10 849	96,8	11 209	100,0
EC155 : Nyandeni	343	0,6	805	1,3	60 499	98,1	61 647	100,0	132	0,6	437	2,1	20 715	97,3	21 284	100,0
EC156 : Mhlontlo	218	0,5	452	1,0	43 409	98,5	44 079	100,0	79	0,6	239	1,8	13 234	97,7	13 552	100,0
EC157 : King Sabata Dalindyebo	419	0,4	1 397	1,3	103 061	98,3	104 877	100,0	143	0,3	686	1,5	44 640	98,2	45 469	100,0
Alfred Nzo	778	0,5	2 386	1,4	166 091	98,1	169 255	100,0	349	0,5	1 905	2,6	72 112	97,0	74 366	100,0
EC441 : Matatiele	219	0,4	691	1,4	48 615	98,2	49 525	100,0	84	0,4	470	2,4	19 050	97,2	19 604	100,0
EC442 : Umzimvubu	144	0,3	642	1,4	46 145	98,3	46 930	100,0	93	0,5	411	2,2	18 134	97,3	18 638	100,0
EC443 : Winnie Madikizela-Mandela	298	0,6	743	1,5	47 404	97,8	48 446	100,0	130	0,5	764	3,0	24 504	96,5	25 398	100,0
EC444 : Ntabankulu	116	0,5	311	1,3	23 927	98,2	24 354	100,0	42	0,4	260	2,4	10 425	97,2	10 727	100,0
Nelson Mandela Bay	343	0,1	481	0,1	323 454	99,7	324 279	100,0	189	0,2	541	0,5	97 684	99,3	98 414	100,0

Source: Census 2011 - 2022.

Note: Census 2011: <15 include ages 10 to 14; and Census 2022: <15 include ages 12 to 14.

Table 6.3 profiles households by age of head of the household for Census 2011 and 2022. The results showed that child-headed households declined from 16 712 in 2011 to 10 319 in 2022. The district profile showed that with exception of Sarah Baartman, the rest of districts recorded decrease in child-headed households. Variations at local municipality showed that six of them recorded slight increase in child-headed households (Walter Sisulu, Inxuba Yethemba, Ngqushwa Blue Crane Route and Makana Sundays River Valley).

6.4 Housing

At global level, housing units, a type of living quarters that have remade a core question in Censuses plays a critical role in understanding living conditions of households and implications on general welfare of household members. Information on housing conditions is therefore very fundamental in the development of housing programmes and policies and monitoring and evaluation of such 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: the 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 this report pertains to access to housing for household-based population. Indicators thus exclude population housed in collective living quarters such as hospitals, military defence force and others. Table below shows broader groupings used for type main dwelling analysis.

Column	Description	Category grouping of type of main dwelling
Type of main dwelling	Formal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials
	Informal dwelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal dwelling/shack in backyard • Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard (e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on a farm)
	Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caravan/tent • Other

Table 6.4: Distribution of households by type of main dwelling, district and local municipality, Census 2022

Province, district and municipality	Formal dwelling		Traditional dwelling		Informal dwelling		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Eastern Cape	1 536 520	83,6	215 428	11,7	80 669	4,4	6 343	0,3	1 838 960	100,0
BUF Buffalo City	229 710	85,6	7 942	3,0	30 160	11,2	627	0,2	268 438	100,0
DC10 Sarah Baartman	144 062	90,9	1 523	1,0	12 426	7,8	394	0,2	158 404	100,0
EC101 Dr Beyers Naude	22 668	97,2	65	0,3	563	2,4	22	0,1	23 318	100,0
EC102 Blue Crane Route	15 660	97,2	52	0,3	394	2,4	10	0,1	16 117	100,0
EC104 Makana	26 206	89,6	338	1,2	2 574	8,8	120	0,4	29 239	100,0
EC105 Ndlambe	29 493	90,9	273	0,8	2 593	8,0	80	0,2	32 440	100,0
EC106 Sundays River Valley	16 702	87,8	511	2,7	1 772	9,3	32	0,2	19 017	100,0
EC108 Kouga	24 301	84,7	236	0,8	4 070	14,2	74	0,3	28 681	100,0
EC109 Kou-Kamma	9 031	94,1	47	0,5	460	4,8	55	0,6	9 593	100,0
DC12 Amathole	195 938	81,1	39 419	16,3	4 892	2,0	1 362	0,6	241 612	100,0
EC121 Mbashe	36 476	69,2	15 734	29,8	268	0,5	237	0,4	52 715	100,0
EC122 Mquma	51 526	79,0	12 249	18,8	782	1,2	664	1,0	65 221	100,0
EC123 Great Kei	10 335	85,4	599	5,0	1 099	9,1	62	0,5	12 095	100,0
EC124 Amahlathi	28 344	84,3	4 145	12,3	986	2,9	147	0,4	33 621	100,0
EC126 Ngqushwa	22 268	89,4	2 143	8,6	420	1,7	83	0,3	24 913	100,0
EC129 Raymond Mhlaba	46 990	88,6	4 549	8,6	1 339	2,5	170	0,3	53 047	100,0
DC13 Chris Hani	194 145	85,7	29 190	12,9	2 589	1,1	522	0,2	226 446	100,0
EC131 Inxuba Yethemba	22 712	98,8	92	0,4	165	0,7	25	0,1	22 994	100,0
EC135 Intsika Yethu L	20 420	63,4	11 633	36,1	98	0,3	77	0,2	32 227	100,0
EC136 Emalahleni	27 344	83,4	5 224	15,9	146	0,4	58	0,2	32 771	100,0
EC137 Engcobo	16 300	67,1	7 784	32,0	157	0,6	66	0,3	24 307	100,0
EC138 Sakhisizwe	14 441	83,2	2 513	14,5	361	2,1	40	0,2	17 355	100,0
EC139 Enoch Mgijima	92 928	96,0	1 945	2,0	1 662	1,7	256	0,3	96 791	100,0
DC14 Joe Gqabi	107 072	86,1	13 236	10,6	3 594	2,9	393	0,3	124 294	100,0
EC141 Elundini	31 529	76,5	8 850	21,5	733	1,8	97	0,2	41 210	100,0
EC142 Senqu	43 301	88,5	3 946	8,1	1 415	2,9	252	0,5	48 914	100,0
EC145 Walter Sisulu	32 242	94,4	440	1,3	1 445	4,2	43	0,1	34 171	100,0
DC15 O.R. Tambo	241 960	77,2	67 434	21,5	2 676	0,9	1 466	0,5	313 536	100,0
EC153 Ingquza Hill	49 044	76,6	13 462	21,0	1 136	1,8	410	0,6	64 051	100,0
EC154 Port St Johns	20 225	66,0	9 876	32,2	422	1,4	120	0,4	30 643	100,0
EC155 Nyandeni	44 041	73,1	15 664	26,0	431	0,7	144	0,2	60 281	100,0
EC156 Mhlontlo	31 721	72,1	11 873	27,0	152	0,3	235	0,5	43 980	100,0
EC157 King Sabata Dalindyebo	96 929	84,6	16 559	14,5	535	0,5	557	0,5	114 580	100,0
DC44 Alfred Nzo	140 236	70,7	55 483	28,0	1 538	0,8	1 043	0,5	198 300	100,0
EC441 Matatiele	42 281	75,8	12 892	23,1	401	0,7	183	0,3	55 757	100,0
EC442 Umzimvubu	38 000	73,5	13 329	25,8	187	0,4	183	0,4	51 698	100,0
EC443 Mbizana	44 007	70,4	17 171	27,5	714	1,1	587	0,9	62 479	100,0
EC444 Ntabankulu	15 948	56,2	12 092	42,6	236	0,8	89	0,3	28 365	100,0
NMA Nelson Mandela Bay	283 398	92,0	1 202	0,4	22 793	7,4	538	0,2	307 931	100,0

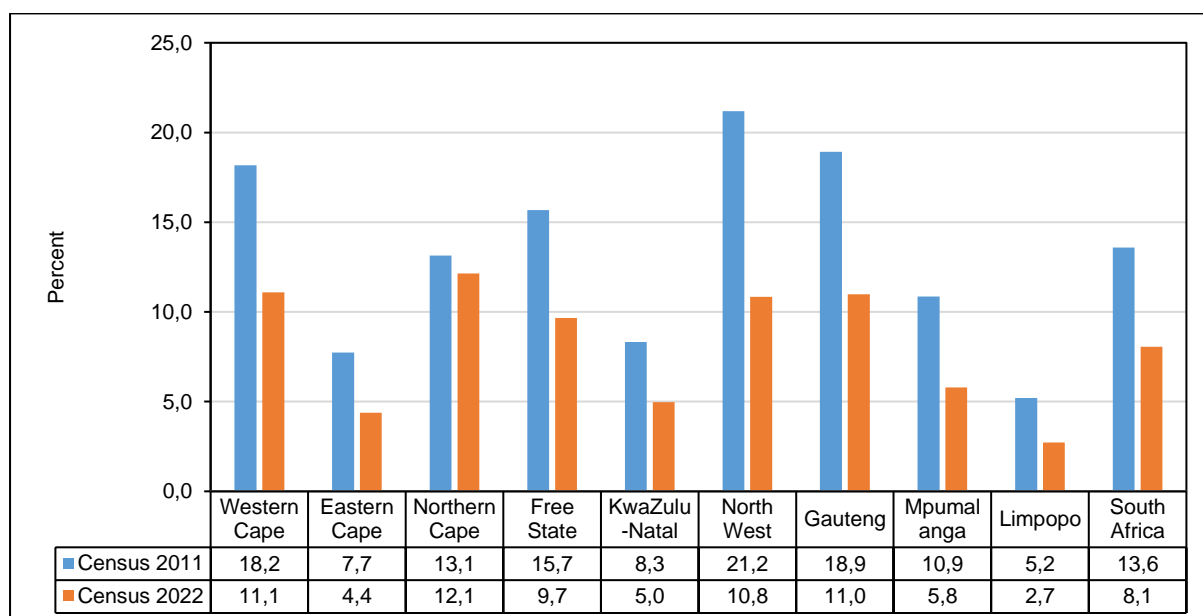
Source: Census 2022

Table 6.4 profiles households by type of main dwelling using broader categories of housing: formal, traditional and informal. The results showed that 83,6% of households reside in formal dwellings, 11,7% reside in traditional dwellings and those residing in informal dwellings constituted 4,4%. Variations at district level showed that Nelson Mandela Bay (92%), Sarah Baartman (90,9%), Buffalo City (85,6%), Chris Hani (85,7%) and Joe Gqabi (86%) districts recorded higher percentage of households residing in formal dwellings and these figures were above the provincial average of 83,6%. Conversely, the profile of households in traditional dwellings showed that Alfred Nzo (28%), O.R. Tambo (21,5%), Amathole (16,3%) and Chris Hani (12,9%) recorded higher proportions above the provincial average of 11,7%.

Looking at local municipalities that recorded highest percentage of households in traditional dwellings were Ntabankulu (42,6%), Intsika Yethu (36,6%), Nyandeni and Port St Johns (32%) local municipalities. These figures were higher than the provincial average of 11,7%.

On the other hand, Kouga (14,2%), Sundays River Valley (9,3%) and Great Kei (9,1%) local municipalities recorded higher proportions of households residing in informal dwellings and the proportions were higher than the provincial average in the same category.

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



Source: Census 2011 - 2022

Figure 6.2 shows the distribution of households living in informal dwellings by province for Census 2011 and 2022. At national level, the proportion of households residing in informal dwellings dropped by 6 percentage points from 13,6% in 2011 to 8,1% in 2022. Eastern Cape province as indicated in Table 6.4 recorded downward trend in proportion of households residing in informal dwellings (from 7,7% to 4,4% over the same period).

Table 6.5: Distribution of households by tenure status district and local municipality , Census 2022

	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	%
Eastern Cape	612 131	42,4	65 664	4,6	211 988	14,7	460 627	31,9	81 003	5,6	10 839	0,8	1 442 252	100,0
Buffalo City	90 289	43,3	10 605	5,1	52 572	25,2	49 288	23,6	4 893	2,3	1 051	0,5	208 699	100,0
Sarah Baartman	50 262	42,2	3 558	3,0	21 705	18,2	35 986	30,2	6 496	5,5	1 058	0,9	119 065	100,0
EC101 : Dr Beyers Naude	8 669	44,4	347	1,8	3 871	19,8	5 191	26,6	1 085	5,6	361	1,8	19 524	100,0
EC102 : Blue Crane Route	5 454	40,8	162	1,2	2 983	22,3	4 508	33,7	230	1,7	42	0,3	13 379	100,0
EC104 : Makana	9 251	41,4	1 094	4,9	4 666	20,9	6 665	29,9	522	2,3	130	0,6	22 327	100,0
EC105 : Ndlambe	8 864	42,9	750	3,6	3 078	14,9	6 842	33,1	981	4,8	127	0,6	20 643	100,0
EC106 : Sundays River Valley	4 959	34,5	139	1,0	1 942	13,5	5 270	36,7	2 024	14,1	29	0,2	14 364	100,0
EC108 : Kouga	8 457	40,6	880	4,2	3 794	18,2	6 132	29,4	1 397	6,7	169	0,8	20 828	100,0
EC109 : Kou-Kamma	4 609	57,6	185	2,3	1 372	17,2	1 378	17,2	256	3,2	200	2,5	8 000	100,0
Amathole	73 099	38,9	3 956	2,1	16 635	8,9	75 911	40,4	16 645	8,9	1 624	0,9	187 870	100,0
EC121 : Mbhashe	15 443	38,7	1 422	3,6	2 571	6,4	14 739	37,0	5 321	13,3	372	0,9	39 867	100,0
EC122 : Mnquma	19 325	38,1	485	1,0	4 686	9,2	21 989	43,4	3 788	7,5	439	0,9	50 713	100,0
EC123 : Great Kei	3 561	40,5	246	2,8	922	10,5	3 671	41,7	356	4,0	37	0,4	8 793	100,0
EC124 : Amahlathi	10 119	38,4	476	1,8	2 613	9,9	10 166	38,5	2 635	10,0	369	1,4	26 378	100,0
EC126 : Ngqushwa	8 199	42,9	352	1,8	616	3,2	8 563	44,8	1 302	6,8	71	0,4	19 102	100,0
EC129 : Raymond Mhlaba	16 452	38,2	974	2,3	5 227	12,2	16 784	39,0	3 244	7,5	335	0,8	43 017	100,0
Chris Hani	64 156	36,6	6 823	3,9	25 371	14,5	63 483	36,2	13 774	7,9	1 520	0,9	175 127	100,0
EC131 : Inxuba Yethemba	6 163	33,6	443	2,4	7 290	39,7	3 809	20,8	550	3,0	92	0,5	18 348	100,0
EC135 : Intsika Yethu	8 620	37,7	771	3,4	986	4,3	8 286	36,2	4 020	17,6	204	0,9	22 888	100,0
EC136 : Emalahleni	7 479	29,4	1 461	5,8	1 479	5,8	11 030	43,4	3 689	14,5	269	1,1	25 407	100,0
EC137 : Engcobo	4 527	25,2	1 338	7,5	877	4,9	9 413	52,5	1 323	7,4	464	2,6	17 942	100,0
EC138 : Sakhisizwe	6 550	50,0	294	2,2	1 071	8,2	3 857	29,4	1 227	9,4	96	0,7	13 097	100,0
EC139 : Enoch Mgijima	30 817	39,8	2 515	3,2	13 668	17,6	27 088	35,0	2 964	3,8	394	0,5	77 446	100,0
Joe Gqabi	33 485	37,7	3 184	3,6	8 466	9,5	37 476	42,2	5 385	6,1	879	1,0	88 875	100,0
EC141 : Elundini	9 868	33,7	1 401	4,8	2 354	8,0	13 140	44,8	2 154	7,3	405	1,4	29 323	100,0
EC142 : Senqu	14 277	40,2	1 275	3,6	1 838	5,2	15 376	43,3	2 461	6,9	272	0,8	35 498	100,0
EC145 : Walter Sisulu	9 340	38,8	509	2,1	4 274	17,8	8 960	37,2	770	3,2	201	0,8	24 054	100,0
O.R. Tambo	111 714	45,6	12 576	5,1	28 111	11,5	77 393	31,6	13 313	5,4	1 958	0,8	245 064	100,0
EC153 : Ngquza Hill	25 704	47,7	2 009	3,7	3 465	6,4	19 987	37,1	2 217	4,1	455	0,8	53 836	100,0
EC154 : Port St Johns	11 605	45,6	1 115	4,4	1 230	4,8	8 635	33,9	2 641	10,4	247	1,0	25 473	100,0
EC155 : Nyandeni	26 378	56,0	3 576	7,6	2 235	4,7	11 648	24,7	2 954	6,3	349	0,7	47 140	100,0
EC156 : Mhlontlo	12 160	36,4	2 213	6,6	2 072	6,2	14 360	43,0	2 393	7,2	215	0,6	33 413	100,0
EC157 : King Sabata Dalindyebo	35 866	42,1	3 664	4,3	19 109	22,4	22 762	26,7	3 108	3,6	692	0,8	85 202	100,0
Alfred Nzo	66 961	40,6	7 767	4,7	15 223	9,2	62 246	37,7	11 576	7,0	1 280	0,8	165 052	100,0
EC441 : Matatiele	19 463	42,7	1 929	4,2	3 620	7,9	17 380	38,1	3 049	6,7	190	0,4	45 631	100,0
EC442 : Umzimvubu	15 647	37,4	1 890	4,5	4 785	11,4	16 654	39,8	2 603	6,2	231	0,6	41 809	100,0
EC443 : Winnie Madikizela-Mandela	21 018	39,1	1 580	2,9	5 066	9,4	21 069	39,2	4 778	8,9	198	0,4	53 709	100,0
EC444 : Ntabankulu	10 833	45,3	2 368	9,9	1 751	7,3	7 143	29,9	1 146	4,8	662	2,8	23 903	100,0
Nelson Mandela Bay	122 166	48,4	17 195	6,8	43 904	17,4	58 844	23,3	8 920	3,5	1 469	0,6	252 499	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2022

Note: Unspecified cases not included.

Table 6.5 profiles households by tenure status. The results showed that 42,4% of households in the province owned and fully paid off their dwelling, 4,6% owned but not yet paid off their dwellings, 14,7% lived in rented dwellings whilst 31,9% occupied rent-free dwellings. District variations showed that Nelson Mandela Bay (48,4%), O.R. Tambo (45,6%) and Buffalo City (43,3%) recorded proportions higher than the provincial average. Households residing in rented dwellings were prevalent in Buffalo city metropolitan area (25,2%), Sara Baartman district (18,2%) and Nelson Mandela Bay metropolitan area (17,4%). Joe Gqabi (42,2%) and Amathole (40,2) districts on the other hand, reflected higher proportions of households residing in occupied rent-free dwellings.

The local level of municipalities showed that Kou-Kamma (57,6%), Nyandeni (56,0%) and Sakhisizwe (50,0%) local municipalities recorded the highest proportions of households residing in dwellings that were owned and fully paid off. These proportions were above provincial average. Inxuba Yethemba local municipality recorded the highest percentage of households (39,7%) residing in rented dwellings compared with the provincial average. The lowest proportions of households in rented dwellings were recorded by Ngqushwa local municipality. Lastly, Engcobo (52,5%), Elundini and Ngqushwa (44,8%) recorded highest proportion of households residing in occupied rent-free dwellings.

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

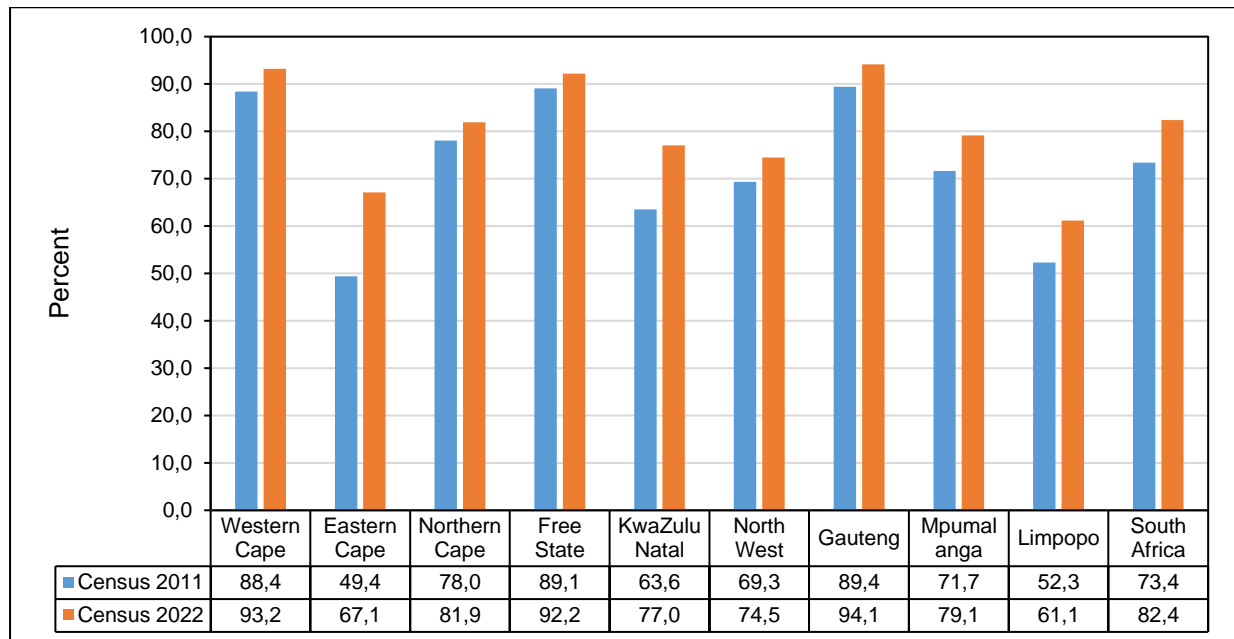
Province, district and municipality	RDP/government-subsidised dwelling							
	Yes		No		Do not know		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Eastern Cape	455 719	31,6	978 150	67,8	8 403	0,6	1 442 272	100,0
BUF Buffalo City	82 809	39,7	124 404	59,6	1 500	0,7	208 713	100,0
DC10 Sarah Baartman	67 299	56,5	50 755	42,6	992	0,8	119 046	100,0
EC101 Dr Beyers Naude	12 109	62,0	7 205	36,9	212	1,1	19 525	100,0
EC102 Blue Crane Route	7 246	54,2	6 112	45,7	21	0,2	13 379	100,0
EC104 Makana	9 776	43,8	12 310	55,1	237	1,1	22 323	100,0
EC105 Ndlambe	12 938	62,7	7 552	36,6	146	0,7	20 636	100,0
EC106 Sundays River Valley	9 072	63,1	5 252	36,6	43	0,3	14 367	100,0
EC108 Kouga	10 304	49,5	10 205	49,0	309	1,5	20 818	100,0
EC109 Kou-Kamma	5 854	73,2	2 119	26,5	25	0,3	7 998	100,0
DC12 Amathole	36 046	19,2	151 089	80,4	732	0,4	187 868	100,0
EC121 Mbashe	3 024	7,6	36 767	92,2	77	0,2	39 867	100,0
EC122 Mquma	6 911	13,6	43 610	86,0	194	0,4	50 715	100,0
EC123 Great Kei	2 360	26,8	6 361	72,3	77	0,9	8 797	100,0
EC124 Amahlathi	6 994	26,5	19 290	73,1	96	0,4	26 379	100,0
EC126 Ngqushwa	2 894	15,1	16 155	84,6	54	0,3	19 103	100,0
EC129 Raymond Mhlaba	13 863	32,2	28 907	67,2	236	0,5	43 006	100,0
DC13 Chris Hani	61 745	35,3	112 053	64,0	1 344	0,8	175 141	100,0
EC131 Inxuba Yethemba	11 116	60,6	7 027	38,3	202	1,1	18 345	100,0
EC135 Intsika Yethu L	1 478	6,5	21 346	93,2	71	0,3	22 896	100,0
EC136 Emalahleni	4 163	16,4	21 052	82,9	193	0,8	25 408	100,0
EC137 Engcobo	1 266	7,1	16 624	92,6	54	0,3	17 944	100,0

Province, district and municipality	RDP/government-subsidised dwelling							
	Yes		No		Do not know		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
EC138 Sakhisizwe	4 215	32,2	8 861	67,7	22	0,2	13 098	100,0
EC139 Enoch Mgijima	39 507	51,0	37 142	48,0	802	1,0	77 451	100,0
DC14 Joe Gqabi	24 407	27,5	64 027	72,0	447	0,5	88 880	100,0
EC141 Elundini	5 330	18,2	23 939	81,6	54	0,2	29 323	100,0
EC142 Senqu	5 998	16,9	29 372	82,7	133	0,4	35 503	100,0
EC145 Walter Sisulu	13 078	54,4	10 716	44,5	260	1,1	24 054	100,0
DC15 O.R. Tambo	25 311	10,3	218 724	89,2	1 036	0,4	245 072	100,0
EC153 Ingquza Hill	4 142	7,7	49 474	91,9	221	0,4	53 837	100,0
EC154 Port St Johns	2 210	8,7	23 157	90,9	108	0,4	25 474	100,0
EC155 Nyandeni	3 563	7,6	43 433	92,1	146	0,3	47 141	100,0
EC156 Mhlontlo	4 018	12,0	29 301	87,7	92	0,3	33 411	100,0
EC157 King Sabata Dalindyebo	11 380	13,4	73 358	86,1	470	0,6	85 208	100,0
DC44 Alfred Nzo	21 906	13,3	142 796	86,5	366	0,2	165 068	100,0
EC441 Matatiele	6 228	13,6	39 316	86,2	93	0,2	45 636	100,0
EC442 Umzimvubu	5 626	13,5	36 095	86,3	93	0,2	41 815	100,0
EC443 Mbizana	7 564	14,1	46 062	85,8	90	0,2	53 716	100,0
EC444 Ntabankulu	2 488	10,4	21 323	89,2	89	0,4	23 901	100,0
NMA Nelson Mandela Bay	136 197	53,9	114 301	45,3	1 985	0,8	252 483	100,0

Source: Census 2022

Table 6.6 profiles households residing in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings. The results show that 31,6% of households in the province reside in an RDP/government-subsidised dwelling. At district level, the highest proportions were observed at Sarah Baartman (56,5%), Nelson Mandela Bay (53,9%), Buffalo City (39,7%) and Chris Hani (35,3%) district municipalities. At local municipal level, the following recorded highest proportions of households residing in RDP/government-subsidised dwelling. Kou-Kamma (73,2%), Sundays River Valley (63,1%), Ndlambe (62,7%), Inxuba Yethemba (60,6%), Walter Sisulu (54,4%) and Enoch Mgijima (51,0%) Local Municipality.

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



Source: Census 2011 - 2022

Figure 6.3 shows the percentage of households in South Africa with access to piped water inside dwelling and in yard disaggregated by province. Nationally, access to piped water inside dwelling and in yard increased by nine percentage points from 73,4% in 2011 to 82,4% in 2022. Profile of Eastern Cape showed upward trend in households with access to piped water inside the dwelling, an increase by 18 percentage points (from 49,4% in 2011 to 67,1%). However, although there was tremendous improvement in access to piped water, the proportions were below the national average in both censuses.

Table 6.7: Distribution of households with access to piped water inside the dwelling/ yard by district and local municipality, Census 2011 - 2022

Province, district and municipality	Census 2011		Census 2022	
	N	%	N	%
Eastern Cape	833 354	49,4	1 233 832	67,1
Buffalo City	159 468	69,1	224 749	83,7
Sarah Baartman	107 955	85,9	142 994	90,3
EC101 : Dr Beyers Naude	19 308	96,9	22 885	98,1
EC102 : Blue Crane Route	8 926	91,4	14 092	87,4
EC104 : Makana	18 230	85,2	26 237	89,7
EC105 : Ndlambe	16 625	86,0	29 321	90,4
EC106 : Sundays River Valley	10 713	72,6	16 014	84,2
EC108 : Kouga	24 267	82,4	25 310	88,2
EC109 : Kou-Kamma	9 887	89,6	9 135	95,2
Amathole	57 695	25,4	121 208	50,2
EC121 : Mbhashe	4 649	7,5	16 626	31,5
EC122 : Mquma	12 302	18,1	25 721	39,4
EC123 : Great Kei	4 119	51,0	6 091	50,4
EC124 : Amahlathi	11 742	41,4	23 445	69,7
EC126 : Ngqushwa	4 125	21,5	12 591	50,5
EC129 : Raymond Mhlaba	20 758	49,3	36 734	69,2
Chris Hani	89 743	42,0	154 011	68,0
EC131 : Inxuba Yethemba	17 680	95,8	22 226	96,7
EC135 : Intsika Yethu	3 852	9,2	11 620	36,1
EC136 : Emalahleni	9 333	29,2	19 578	59,7
EC137 : Engcobo	2 742	7,4	8 150	33,5
EC138 : Sakhisizwe	7 264	45,4	12 310	70,9
EC139 : Enoch Mgijima	48 872	71,5	80 127	82,8
Joe Gqabi	41 278	42,3	86 179	69,3
EC141 : Elundini	6 629	17,7	21 954	53,3
EC142 : Senqu	15 654	41,1	32 025	65,5
EC145 : Walter Sisulu	18 994	86,8	32 200	94,2
O.R. Tambo	57 112	19,1	134 751	43,0
EC153 : Ngquza Hill	4 723	8,4	13 474	21,0
EC154 : Port St Johns	2 380	7,5	7 445	24,3
EC155 : Nyandeni	3 962	6,4	19 187	31,8
EC156 : Mhlontlo	5 748	13,0	17 390	39,5
EC157 : King Sabata Dalindyebo	40 298	38,4	77 255	67,4
Alfred Nzo	27 039	16,0	81 201	40,9
EC441 : Matatiele	13 671	27,6	29 752	53,4
EC442 : Umzimvubu	8 063	17,2	23 632	45,7
EC443 : Winnie Madikizela-Mandela	3 365	6,9	19 638	31,4
EC444 : Ntabankulu	1 940	8,0	8 179	28,8
Nelson Mandela Bay	293 064	90,4	288 739	93,8

Source: Census 2011 - 2022

Table 6.7 shows the distribution of households in the Eastern Cape with access to piped water inside the dwelling and inside the yard in Census 2011 and 2022. Generally, the proportions of households with access to piped water inside the dwelling and in yard increased by 17,7% from 49,4 in 2001 to 67,1 in 2022. All districts display a substantial increase in access to piped water inside the dwelling even though there are some disparities in proportions. Buffalo city, Sara Baartman and Nelson Mandela Bay show proportions that are above average for both Census 2011 and 2022 while the remaining districts

show proportions that are below provincial averages. Although Amatole, O.R. Tambo and Alfred Nzo reflect the lowest proportions for both years (2011 and 2022), their 2022 proportions have increased by more or less double of what was observed in 2011. It is noticeable that nine in ten households in Sara Baartman district had access to piped water inside the dwelling and in yard.

Table 6.8: Distribution of households by reliability of water supply in the last 12 months by district and local municipality, Census 2022

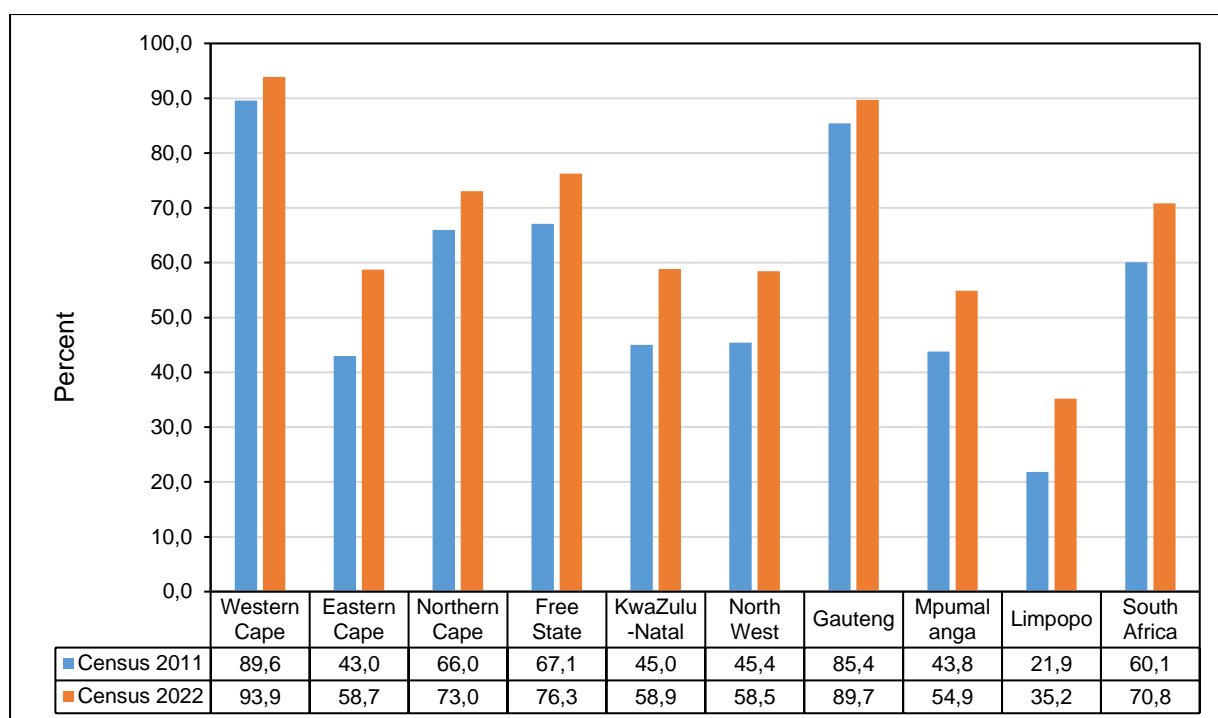
Province, district and municipality	Experienced water interruptions in the last 12 months							
	Yes		No		Do not know		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Eastern Cape	496 385	59,2	336 781	40,2	5 322	0,6	838 488	100,0
BUF Buffalo City	125 537	66,7	61 675	32,8	959	0,5	188 172	100,0
DC10 Sarah Baartman	67 816	68,7	30 057	30,4	852	0,9	98 724	100,0
EC101 Dr Beyers Naude	13 231	76,4	4 023	23,2	70	0,4	17 324	100,0
EC102 Blue Crane Route	6 362	63,5	3 646	36,4	15	0,1	10 023	100,0
EC104 Makana	16 433	82,1	3 348	16,7	237	1,2	20 018	100,0
EC105 Ndlambe	12 707	79,2	3 267	20,4	79	0,5	16 053	100,0
EC106 Sundays River Valley	6 545	62,6	3 899	37,3	16	0,2	10 460	100,0
EC108 Kouga	8 107	44,2	9 822	53,5	419	2,3	18 348	100,0
EC109 Kou-Kamma	4 432	68,2	2 051	31,6	15	0,2	6 497	100,0
DC12 Amathole	43 660	64,8	23 122	34,3	555	0,8	67 337	100,0
EC121 Mbashe	1 394	55,4	1 051	41,8	70	2,8	2 515	100,0
EC122 Mquma	5 930	63,2	3 413	36,4	33	0,4	9 376	100,0
EC123 Great Kei	2 129	64,0	1 072	32,2	124	3,7	3 325	100,0
EC124 Amahlathi	10 843	60,7	6 959	39,0	56	0,3	17 858	100,0
EC126 Ngqushwa	4 631	61,2	2 750	36,3	187	2,5	7 567	100,0
EC129 Raymond Mhlaba	18 734	70,2	7 877	29,5	85	0,3	26 696	100,0
DC13 Chris Hani	69 709	66,9	34 154	32,8	390	0,4	104 253	100,0
EC131 Inxuba Yethemba	10 710	66,7	5 314	33,1	32	0,2	16 056	100,0
EC135 Intsika Yethu L	3 208	74,3	1 102	25,5	8	0,2	4 319	100,0
EC136 Emalahleni	8 213	56,9	6 181	42,8	33	0,2	14 427	100,0
EC137 Engcobo	1 379	59,9	903	39,2	21	0,9	2 303	100,0
EC138 Sakhisizwe	6 636	76,5	2 022	23,3	11	0,1	8 670	100,0
EC139 Enoch Mgijima	39 563	67,7	18 632	31,9	284	0,5	58 479	100,0
DC14 Joe Gqabi	24 348	53,5	20 699	45,5	438	1,0	45 486	100,0
EC141 Elundini	6 078	57,2	4 444	41,8	104	1,0	10 626	100,0
EC142 Senqu	8 265	55,2	6 613	44,2	86	0,6	14 964	100,0
EC145 Walter Sisulu	10 006	50,3	9 642	48,5	248	1,2	19 896	100,0
DC15 O.R. Tambo	36 292	70,7	14 622	28,5	404	0,8	51 318	100,0
EC153 Ingquza Hill	2 001	77,6	565	21,9	14	0,5	2 580	100,0
EC154 Port St Johns	1 276	50,7	1 210	48,1	32	1,3	2 518	100,0
EC155 Nyandeni	2 431	68,5	1 108	31,2	10	0,3	3 549	100,0
EC156 Mhlontlo	2 231	60,5	1 438	39,0	18	0,5	3 687	100,0
EC157 King Sabata Dalindyebo	28 352	72,7	10 301	26,4	331	0,8	38 984	100,0
DC44 Alfred Nzo	22 722	55,7	17 826	43,7	225	0,6	40 773	100,0
EC441 Matatiele	9 641	61,7	5 913	37,9	65	0,4	15 619	100,0
EC442 Umzimvubu	6 592	55,5	5 195	43,7	100	0,8	11 887	100,0
EC443 Mbizana	4 369	49,1	4 494	50,5	34	0,4	8 898	100,0
EC444 Ntabankulu	2 120	48,5	2 224	50,9	26	0,6	4 370	100,0
NMA Nelson Mandela Bay	106 300	43,8	134 625	55,5	1 500	0,6	242 425	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2022

Not included: Unspecified and not applicable.

Table 6.8 profiles households by whether they had experienced water interruptions in the last 12 months. Approximately 59,2% of households indicated that they had water interruptions in the past 12 months prior to Census 2022. The results on district variations showed that three districts namely; Nelson Mandela Bay (43,8%), Joe Gqabi (53,5%) and Alfred Nzo (55,7%) recorded proportion of households that experienced water interruptions below the provincial average. Conversely, O.R. Tambo (70,7%), Sarah Baartman (68,7%), Chris Hani (66,9%), and Buffalo City (66,7%) district municipalities recorded the highest percentage of households that experienced water interruptions.

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



Source: Census 2011 - 2022

Figure 6.4 shows the distribution of households in South Africa with access to flush toilets disaggregated by province for both censuses 2011 and 2022. Nationally, there were about 10,7% increase in the proportions of households with access to flush toilets (from 60,1% in 2011 to 70,8% in 2022). Eastern Cape profile showed upward trend in households with access to flush toilets (from 43% in 2011 to 58,7% in 2022). The proportion of households with access to flush toilets increased by 16 percentage points. However, when compared with the national profile, the province recorded lower proportions in both censuses.

Table 6.9: Distribution of households by main type of toilet facility, district and local municipality, Census 2022

Province, district and 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	%
Eastern Cape	1079963	58,7	71265	3,9	380222	20,7	191159	10,4	31000	1,7	55726	3,0	29624	1,6	1838960	100,0
BUF Buffalo City	216678	80,7	3191	1,2	28200	10,5	14658	5,5	1953	0,7	2137	0,8	1621	0,6	268438	100,0
DC10 Sarah Baartman	138849	87,7	1188	0,7	2245	1,4	6602	4,2	5175	3,3	2837	1,8	1508	1,0	158404	100,0
EC101 Dr Beyers Naude	22398	96,1	114	0,5	79	0,3	143	0,6	203	0,9	324	1,4	56	0,2	23318	100,0
EC102 Blue Crane Route	14056	87,2	81	0,5	240	1,5	558	3,5	347	2,2	679	4,2	155	1,0	16117	100,0
EC104 Makana	26223	89,7	119	0,4	293	1,0	1562	5,3	460	1,6	467	1,6	115	0,4	29239	100,0
EC105 Ndlambe	27591	85,1	619	1,9	1131	3,5	1799	5,5	702	2,2	265	0,8	332	1,0	32440	100,0
EC106 Sundays River Valley	15503	81,5	114	0,6	277	1,5	1599	8,4	608	3,2	468	2,5	448	2,4	19017	100,0
EC108 Kouga	24302	84,7	106	0,4	141	0,5	761	2,7	2568	9,0	547	1,9	255	0,9	28681	100,0
EC109 Kou-Kamma	8776	91,5	35	0,4	83	0,9	180	1,9	286	3,0	87	0,9	147	1,5	9593	100,0
DC12 Amathole	96884	40,1	13815	5,7	96165	39,8	24116	10,0	2139	0,9	2851	1,2	5642	2,3	241612	100,0
EC121 Mbhashe	13944	26,5	5521	10,5	23876	45,3	6550	12,4	1234	2,3	657	1,2	933	1,8	52715	100,0
EC122 Mnquma	22244	34,1	3899	6,0	29406	45,1	6609	10,1	210	0,3	571	0,9	2281	3,5	65221	100,0
EC123 Great Kei	6091	50,4	854	7,1	3913	32,4	580	4,8	54	0,4	305	2,5	296	2,4	12095	100,0
EC124 Amahlathi	15592	46,4	643	1,9	13317	39,6	2919	8,7	150	0,4	514	1,5	487	1,4	33621	100,0
EC126 Ngqushwa	7137	28,6	1381	5,5	11679	46,9	3580	14,4	56	0,2	335	1,3	746	3,0	24913	100,0
EC129 Raymond Mhlaba	31877	60,1	1516	2,9	13973	26,3	3877	7,3	436	0,8	469	0,9	899	1,7	53047	100,0
DC13 Chris Hani	129462	57,2	9630	4,3	43222	19,1	25670	11,3	2026	0,9	12197	5,4	4237	1,9	226446	100,0
EC131 Inxuba Yethemba	21907	95,3	134	0,6	131	0,6	101	0,4	118	0,5	503	2,2	101	0,4	22994	100,0
EC135 Intsika Yethu L	10279	31,9	2969	9,2	10788	33,5	4733	14,7	215	0,7	2103	6,5	1139	3,5	32227	100,0
EC136 Emalahleni	12645	38,6	1630	5,0	7924	24,2	5074	15,5	380	1,2	4060	12,4	1058	3,2	32771	100,0
EC137 Engcobo	6964	28,7	1987	8,2	7795	32,1	3720	15,3	529	2,2	2461	10,1	852	3,5	24307	100,0
EC138 Sakhisizwe	7801	44,9	1307	7,5	2139	12,3	4837	27,9	52	0,3	1046	6,0	173	1,0	17355	100,0
EC139 Enoch Mgijima	69866	72,2	1603	1,7	14446	14,9	7205	7,4	733	0,8	2024	2,1	915	0,9	96791	100,0
DC14 Joe Gqabi	67124	54,0	3297	2,7	30508	24,5	15411	12,4	1614	1,3	4254	3,4	2086	1,7	124294	100,0
EC141 Elundini	16702	40,5	2011	4,9	14868	36,1	4772	11,6	637	1,5	1427	3,5	794	1,9	41210	100,0
EC142 Senqu	19761	40,4	1085	2,2	14504	29,7	10029	20,5	650	1,3	1713	3,5	1173	2,4	48914	100,0
EC145 Walter Sisulu	30662	89,7	202	0,6	1136	3,3	610	1,8	328	1,0	1114	3,3	119	0,3	34171	100,0
DC15 O.R. Tambo	97846	31,2	22418	7,2	107728	34,4	55102	17,6	4512	1,4	17448	5,6	8482	2,7	313536	100,0
EC153 Ingquza Hill	11458	17,9	8665	13,5	22838	35,7	13185	20,6	1740	2,7	3470	5,4	2695	4,2	64051	100,0

Province, district and 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	%
EC154 Port St Johns	5947	19,4	2892	9,4	13945	45,5	4038	13,2	597	1,9	1727	5,6	1497	4,9	30643	100,0
EC155 Nyandeni	14287	23,7	3550	5,9	25289	42,0	11117	18,4	832	1,4	3964	6,6	1241	2,1	60281	100,0
EC156 Mhlontlo	11620	26,4	3557	8,1	15512	35,3	9028	20,5	288	0,7	3198	7,3	778	1,8	43980	100,0
EC157 King Sabata Dalindyebo	54534	47,6	3753	3,3	30143	26,3	17734	15,5	1054	0,9	5091	4,4	2271	2,0	114580	100,0
DC44 Alfred Nzo	45073	22,7	15896	8,0	71575	36,1	46974	23,7	2317	1,2	10995	5,5	5469	2,8	198300	100,0
EC441 Matatiele	15656	28,1	3080	5,5	16703	30,0	15634	28,0	848	1,5	2356	4,2	1481	2,7	55757	100,0
EC442 Umzimvubu	13808	26,7	5840	11,3	18271	35,3	9873	19,1	565	1,1	2447	4,7	894	1,7	51698	100,0
EC443 Mbizana	10058	16,1	3373	5,4	27377	43,8	14602	23,4	547	0,9	3871	6,2	2651	4,2	62479	100,0
EC444 Ntabankulu	5552	19,6	3603	12,7	9224	32,5	6866	24,2	357	1,3	2321	8,2	442	1,6	28365	100,0
NMA Nelson Mandela Bay	288048	93,5	1830	0,6	578	0,2	2625	0,9	11264	3,7	3008	1,0	578	0,2	307931	100,0

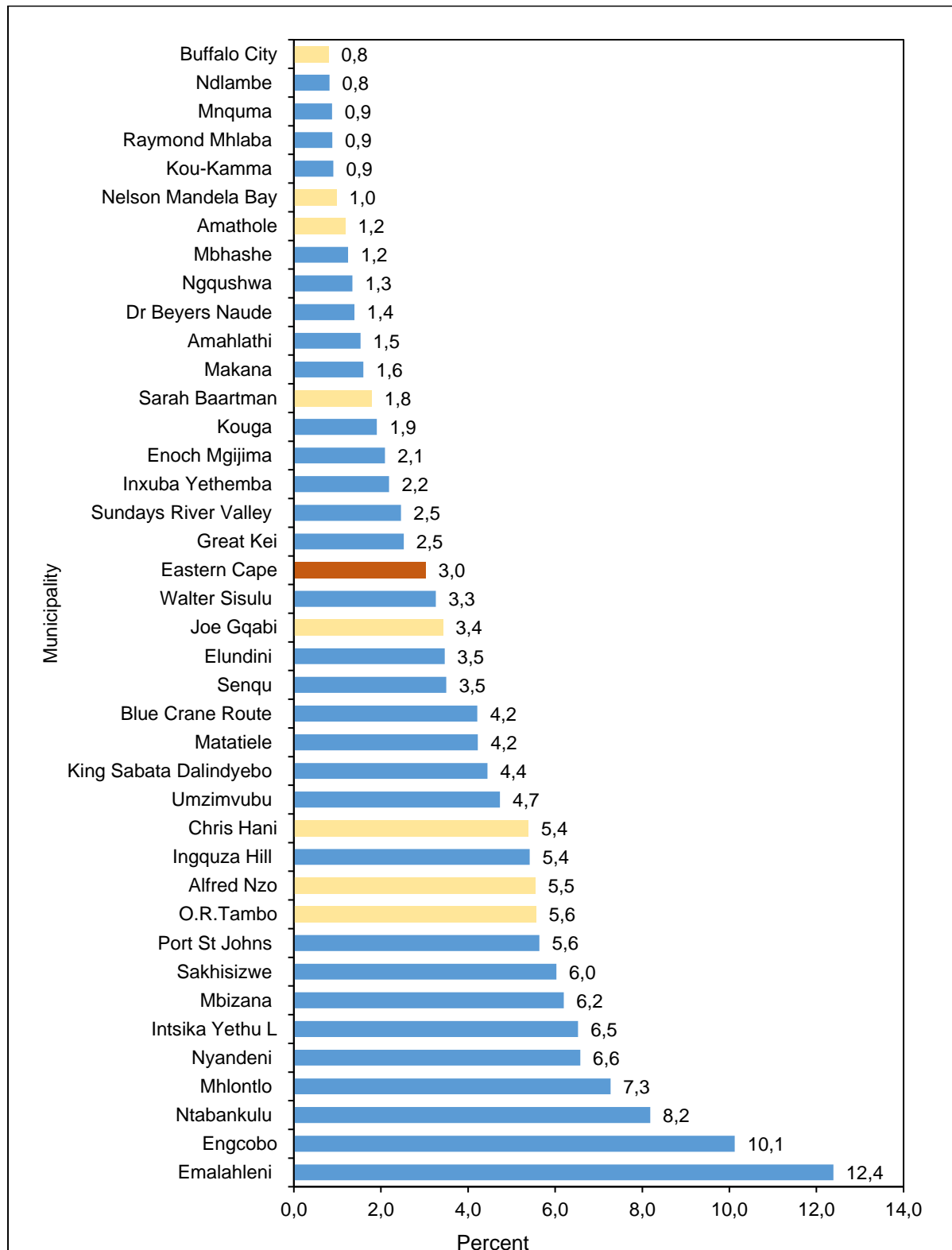
Source: Census 2022

Table 6.9 shows the distribution of households by main type of toilet facilities. The results show that 58,7% of households in the province have access to flush toilets. The next popular type of toilet facility in the province is pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe at 20,7% followed by pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe at 10,4%. The other forms of access to toilet facilities constitute less than 5% while 3% of the population do not have access to toilet facilities. The results also show that the province still have bucket system (1,7%).

District profile showed that three out of six districts recorded proportion of households using pit toilets above the provincial average of 41,1% [Alfred Nzo (59,8%), O.R. Tambo (52%), and Amathole (49,8%)]. On the other hand, it is noted that the two metropolitan areas recorded the lowest percentage of households using pit toilets (Buffalo City at 16% and Nelson Mandela Bay at 1,1%).

The local municipal profile depicts excessive disparities in type of toilet facility used by households. Whilst there is universal access to flush toilet in Dr Beyers Naude (96,1%), Inxuba Yethemba (95,3%) and Kou-Kamma (91,5%), local municipalities, other local municipalities recorded less than a quarter of households using flush toilets. These include; Mbizana (16,1%), Ingquza Hill (17,9%) Ntabankulu (19,6%), Port St Johns (19,4%) and Nyandeni (23,7%). Such disparities in access to proper sanitation remains critical for planners to address.

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



Source: Census 2022

Figure 6.5 shows the distribution of households in the Eastern Cape with no access to toilet facilities. The province recorded 3% of households without toilet facilities and districts that contributed most to such a profile included O.R. Tambo (5,6%), Alfred Nzo (5,5%), Chris Hani (5,4%) and Joe Gqabi (3,4%).

The local municipal profile showed that the highest proportions of households with no toilet facilities were Emalaheni (12,4%), Engcobo (10,1%), Ntabankulu (8,2%) and Mhlontlo (7,3%) local municipalities whilst Ndlambe recorded the lowest proportions (0,8%).\

Table 6.10: Distribution of households by main source of energy used for lighting, district and local municipality, Census 2022

District and municipality	Electricity		Gas		Paraffin		Candles		Solar		Other		None		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Eastern Cape	1 738 447	94,5	4 584	0,2	36 594	2,0	40 331	2,2	14 044	0,8	2 268	0,1	2 691	0,1	1 838 960	100,0
BUF Buffalo City	253 949	94,6	765	0,3	9 695	3,6	2 362	0,9	378	0,1	942	0,4	348	0,1	268 438	100,0
DC10 Sarah Baartman	150 798	95,2	316	0,2	3 318	2,1	2 575	1,6	836	0,5	215	0,1	346	0,2	158 404	100,0
EC101 Dr Beyers Naude	22 696	97,3	19	0,1	86	0,4	310	1,3	130	0,6	27	0,1	50	0,2	23 318	100,0
EC102 Blue Crane Route	14 857	92,2	35	0,2	289	1,8	667	4,1	224	1,4	21	0,1	22	0,1	16 117	100,0
EC104 Makana	27 828	95,2	89	0,3	871	3,0	236	0,8	101	0,3	74	0,3	40	0,1	29 239	100,0
EC105 Ndlambe	30 308	93,4	100	0,3	1 058	3,3	701	2,2	148	0,5	27	0,1	99	0,3	32 440	100,0
EC106 Sundays River Valley	17 951	94,4	30	0,2	512	2,7	287	1,5	140	0,7	25	0,1	71	0,4	19 017	100,0
EC108 Kouga	27 786	96,9	26	0,1	464	1,6	265	0,9	81	0,3	27	0,1	32	0,1	28 681	100,0
EC109 Kou-Kamma	9 372	97,7	16	0,2	37	0,4	109	1,1	12	0,1	15	0,2	32	0,3	9 593	100,0
DC12 Amathole	228 313	94,5	497	0,2	6 114	2,5	5 084	2,1	1 176	0,5	185	0,1	242	0,1	241 612	100,0
EC121 Mbhashe	47 706	90,5	136	0,3	1 884	3,6	2 360	4,5	564	1,1	28	0,1	38	0,1	52 715	100,0
EC122 Mquma	61 864	94,9	134	0,2	1 729	2,7	987	1,5	397	0,6	36	0,1	75	0,1	65 221	100,0
EC123 Great Kei	10 901	90,1	77	0,6	604	5,0	410	3,4	49	0,4	34	0,3	20	0,2	12 095	100,0
EC124 Amahlathi	31 878	94,8	64	0,2	944	2,8	631	1,9	52	0,2	25	0,1	28	0,1	33 621	100,0
EC126 Ngqushwa	24 273	97,4	25	0,1	359	1,4	201	0,8	9	0,0	21	0,1	25	0,1	24 913	100,0
EC129 Raymond Mhlaba	51 692	97,4	62	0,1	594	1,1	496	0,9	106	0,2	41	0,1	55	0,1	53 047	100,0
DC13 Chris Hani	217 524	96,1	294	0,1	3 180	1,4	4 454	2,0	378	0,2	189	0,1	426	0,2	226 446	100,0
EC131 Inxuba Yethemba	22 548	98,1	15	0,1	47	0,2	313	1,4	31	0,1	13	0,1	26	0,1	22 994	100,0
EC135 Intsika Yethu L	30 970	96,1	62	0,2	494	1,5	625	1,9	13	0,0	21	0,1	43	0,1	32 227	100,0
EC136 Emalaheni	31 296	95,5	43	0,1	466	1,4	767	2,3	11	0,0	59	0,2	129	0,4	32 771	100,0
EC137 Engcobo	22 541	92,7	39	0,2	503	2,1	1 030	4,2	100	0,4	16	0,1	79	0,3	24 307	100,0
EC138 Sakhisizwe	16 798	96,8	21	0,1	140	0,8	333	1,9	17	0,1	17	0,1	29	0,2	17 355	100,0
EC139 Enoch Mqijima	93 372	96,5	114	0,1	1 530	1,6	1 386	1,4	206	0,2	63	0,1	120	0,1	96 791	100,0

District and municipality	Electricity		Gas		Paraffin		Candles		Solar		Other		None		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
DC14 Joe Gqabi	116 706	93,9	314	0,3	2 070	1,7	3 760	3,0	1 185	1,0	100	0,1	160	0,1	124 294	100,0
EC141 Elundini	37 317	90,6	182	0,4	864	2,1	1 941	4,7	810	2,0	30	0,1	65	0,2	41 210	100,0
EC142 Senqu	47 016	96,1	89	0,2	683	1,4	902	1,8	128	0,3	39	0,1	56	0,1	48 914	100,0
EC145 Walter Sisulu	32 373	94,7	43	0,1	523	1,5	916	2,7	247	0,7	31	0,1	38	0,1	34 171	100,0
DC15 O.R. Tambo	294 999	94,1	996	0,3	3 694	1,2	11 748	3,7	1 371	0,4	208	0,1	521	0,2	313 536	100,0
EC153 Ingquza Hill	59 677	93,2	356	0,6	625	1,0	3 036	4,7	224	0,3	32	0,0	101	0,2	64 051	100,0
EC154 Port St Johns	28 172	91,9	97	0,3	272	0,9	1 855	6,1	101	0,3	38	0,1	109	0,4	30 643	100,0
EC155 Nyandeni	56 090	93,0	161	0,3	864	1,4	2 773	4,6	225	0,4	56	0,1	112	0,2	60 281	100,0
EC156 Mhlontlo	42 105	95,7	91	0,2	429	1,0	1 249	2,8	20	0,0	24	0,1	64	0,1	43 980	100,0
EC157 King Sabata Dalindyebo	108 956	95,1	291	0,3	1 504	1,3	2 835	2,5	801	0,7	59	0,1	134	0,1	114 580	100,0
DC44 Alfred Nzo	179 077	90,3	934	0,5	1 735	0,9	8 058	4,1	8 129	4,1	153	0,1	213	0,1	198 300	100,0
EC441 Matatiele	47 127	84,5	427	0,8	782	1,4	1 672	3,0	5 655	10,1	45	0,1	49	0,1	55 757	100,0
EC442 Umzimvubu	46 475	89,9	166	0,3	578	1,1	2 939	5,7	1 459	2,8	24	0,0	57	0,1	51 698	100,0
EC443 Mbizana	58 268	93,3	180	0,3	207	0,3	2 690	4,3	1 000	1,6	72	0,1	62	0,1	62 479	100,0
EC444 Ntabankulu	27 208	95,9	161	0,6	169	0,6	757	2,7	14	0,0	12	0,0	46	0,2	28 365	100,0
NMA Nelson Mandela Bay	297 082	96,5	468	0,2	6 788	2,2	2 290	0,7	591	0,2	276	0,1	435	0,1	307 931	100,0

Source: Census 2022

Table 6.10 profiles households by energy source used for lighting according to Census 2022 results. Results showed that majority (94,5%) of households in the province were using electricity for lighting, followed by those using candles (2,2%) and paraffin (2,0%). The percentage of households using solar and other forms of lighting was less than 1%. The district profile emulates the provincial pattern, given that over 90% of households in all district municipalities were using electricity for lighting. Although solar usage reflects proportions that are under 2% in over 90% of municipalities, higher proportions were observed at Alfred Nzo district (4,1%). At local level, Matatiele municipality under Alfred Nzo recorded 10,1% of households using solar.

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

District and local municipality	Electricity		Gas		Paraffin		Wood		Coal		Animal dung		Solar		Other		None		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Eastern Cape	1 195 805	65,0	464 874	25,3	54 605	3,0	114 676	6,2	742 0,0	1 157	0,1	1 517	0,1	2 096	0,1	3 488	0,2	1 838 960	100,0	
BUF Buffalo City	176 849	65,9	76 992	28,7	11 406	4,2	1 597	0,6	75 0,0	27	0,0	53	0,0	921	0,3	517	0,2	268 438	100,0	
DC10 Sarah Baartman	106 128	67,0	45 890	29,0	3 395	2,1	1 966	1,2	57 0,0	4	0,0	211	0,1	371	0,2	382	0,2	158 404	100,0	
EC101 Dr Beyers Naude	18 329	78,6	4 330	18,6	142	0,6	400	1,7	7 0,0	0	0,0	26	0,1	19	0,1	66	0,3	23 318	100,0	
EC102 Blue Crane Route	11 708	72,6	3 283	20,4	358	2,2	649	4,0	17 0,1	0	0,0	50	0,3	24	0,1	28	0,2	16 117	100,0	
EC104 Makana	19 459	66,6	8 793	30,1	733	2,5	120	0,4	10 0,0	1	0,0	21	0,1	63	0,2	38	0,1	29 239	100,0	
EC105 Ndlambe	17 103	52,7	13 757	42,4	903	2,8	312	1,0	15 0,0	0	0,0	66	0,2	197	0,6	87	0,3	32 440	100,0	
EC106 Sundays River Valley	13 164	69,2	4 844	25,5	683	3,6	216	1,1	3 0,0	1	0,0	28	0,1	18	0,1	60	0,3	19 017	100,0	
EC108 Kouga	18 837	65,7	9 040	31,5	525	1,8	155	0,5	3 0,0	1	0,0	19	0,1	30	0,1	71	0,2	28 681	100,0	
EC109 Kou-Kamma	7 528	78,5	1 844	19,2	52	0,5	114	1,2	1 0,0	0	0,0	1	0,0	21	0,2	32	0,3	9 593	100,0	
DC12 Amathole	161 798	67,0	60 270	24,9	7 582	3,1	11 055	4,6	146 0,1	114	0,0	185	0,1	114	0,0	348	0,1	241 612	100,0	
EC121 Mbhashe	31 467	59,7	14 141	26,8	2 651	5,0	4 259	8,1	49 0,1	41	0,1	16	0,0	17	0,0	73	0,1	52 715	100,0	
EC122 Mquma	43 375	66,5	16 355	25,1	2 428	3,7	2 790	4,3	13 0,0	51	0,1	73	0,1	35	0,1	101	0,2	65 221	100,0	
EC123 Great Kei	6 874	56,8	4 237	35,0	523	4,3	414	3,4	8 0,1	-	-	14	0,1	7	0,1	16	0,1	12 095	100,0	
EC124 Amahlathi	23 323	69,4	7 942	23,6	1 085	3,2	1 157	3,4	20 0,1	6	0,0	26	0,1	15	0,0	47	0,1	33 621	100,0	
EC126 Ngqushwa	17 171	68,9	6 461	25,9	365	1,5	850	3,4	15 0,1	5	0,0	7	0,0	10	0,0	28	0,1	24 913	100,0	
EC129 Raymond Mhlaba	39 586	74,6	11 133	21,0	529	1,0	1 585	3,0	41 0,1	12	0,0	48	0,1	29	0,1	83	0,2	53 047	100,0	
DC13 Chris Hani	158 650	70,1	56 032	24,7	5 589	2,5	5 153	2,3	76 0,0	216	0,1	68	0,0	129	0,1	532	0,2	226 446	100,0	
EC131 Inxuba Yethemba	17 672	76,9	4 901	21,3	158	0,7	193	0,8	10 0,0	-	-	16	0,1	10	0,0	32	0,1	22 994	100,0	
EC135 Intsika Yethu L	19 785	61,4	10 333	32,1	792	2,5	1 172	3,6	15 0,0	72	0,2	2	0,0	19	0,1	36	0,1	32 227	100,0	
EC136 Emalahleni	22 744	69,4	8 037	24,5	901	2,7	850	2,6	7 0,0	26	0,1	1	0,0	48	0,1	157	0,5	32 771	100,0	
EC137 Engcobo	14 614	60,1	7 006	28,8	803	3,3	1 641	6,8	15 0,1	83	0,3	17	0,1	5	0,0	122	0,5	24 307	100,0	
EC138 Sakhisizwe	11 810	68,0	4 585	26,4	307	1,8	584	3,4	9 0,1	17	0,1	-	-	7	0,0	36	0,2	17 355	100,0	
EC139 Enoch Mgijima	72 024	74,4	21 169	21,9	2 628	2,7	712	0,7	19 0,0	19	0,0	30	0,0	41	0,0	149	0,2	96 791	100,0	
DC14 Joe Gqabi	74 104	59,6	40 120	32,3	3 977	3,2	5 467	4,4	39 0,0	46	0,0	238	0,2	69	0,1	234	0,2	124 294	100,0	
EC141 Elundini	19 822	48,1	15 431	37,4	1 523	3,7	4 256	10,3	20 0,0	20	0,0	41	0,1	22	0,1	74	0,2	41 210	100,0	
EC142 Senqu	32 669	66,8	13 995	28,6	1 343	2,7	710	1,5	8 0,0	27	0,1	45	0,1	20	0,0	97	0,2	48 914	100,0	
EC145 Walter Sisulu	21 612	63,2	10 694	31,3	1 111	3,3	501	1,5	10 0,0	-	-	152	0,4	27	0,1	63	0,2	34 171	100,0	
DC15 O.R. Tambo	178 665	57,0	78 290	25,0	8 102	2,6	46 807	14,9	147 0,0	561	0,2	234	0,1	133	0,0	597	0,2	313 536	100,0	
EC153 Ingquza Hill	34 493	53,9	11 520	18,0	1 583	2,5	16 243	25,4	39 0,1	35	0,1	15	0,0	28	0,0	95	0,1	64 051	100,0	
EC154 Port St Johns	13 502	44,1	5 818	19,0	399	1,3	10 780	35,2	20 0,1	10	0,0	13	0,0	15	0,0	86	0,3	30 643	100,0	
EC155 Nyandeni	32 305	53,6	15 231	25,3	1 641	2,7	10 661	17,7	28 0,0	229	0,4	31	0,1	20	0,0	135	0,2	60 281	100,0	
EC156 Mhlontlo	26 481	60,2	12 034	27,4	880	2,0	4 371	9,9	17 0,0	96	0,2	1	0,0	22	0,1	77	0,2	43 980	100,0	
EC157 King Sabata Dalindyebo	71 884	62,7	33 687	29,4	3 600	3,1	4 752	4,1	43 0,0	190	0,2	174	0,2	49	0,0	203	0,2	114 580	100,0	
DC44 Alfred Nzo	102 759	51,8	46 410	23,4	6 087	3,1	41 811	21,1	166 0,1	181	0,1	417	0,2	102	0,1	366	0,2	198 300	100,0	
EC441 Matatiele	29 475	52,9	14 845	26,6	2 915	5,2	8 004	14,4	23 0,0	50	0,1	332	0,6	23	0,0	91	0,2	55 757	100,0	
EC442 Umzimvubu	29 047	56,2	13 915	26,9	1 944	3,8	6 538	12,6	33 0,1	48	0,1	49	0,1	22	0,0	103	0,2	51 698	100,0	
EC443 Mbizana	30 673	49,1	11 519	18,4	761	1,2	19 224	30,8	95 0,2	10	0,0	37	0,1	49	0,1	111	0,2	62 479	100,0	
EC444 Ntabankulu	13 564	47,8	6 131	21,6	468	1,6	8 044	28,4	15 0,1	73	0,3	-	-	9	0,0	61	0,2	28 365	100,0	
NMA Nelson Mandela Bay	236 853	76,9	60 871	19,8	8 466	2,7	819	0,3	37	0,0	7	0,0	111	0,0	256	0,1	512	0,2	307 931	100,0

Source: Census 2022

Table 6.11 shows the number and percentage of households by energy source used for cooking. The province recorded 65,0% of households using electricity for cooking followed by Gas (25,0%) wood (6,0%) and paraffin (3,0%). District dynamics in energy source used for cooking showed that the highest proportions of households using electricity for cooking were observed in Nelson Mandela Bay (76,9%), Chris Hani (70,1%), Sarah Baartman and Amatole (67%). The proportions for these districts were above the provincial average whilst the remaining districts showed proportions ranging between 50% and 60%. The use of gas for cooking was more popular in Joe Ngqabi (32,4%), Sarah Baartman (29,0%) and Buffalo city (28,7%) district municipalities. At local municipal level, gas usage was higher in Ndlambe (42,4%), Elundini (37,4%) and Great Kei (35,0%) I district municipalities. The results also reflect considerable proportions of households using wood for cooking; Alfred Nzo (21,1%) and OR Tambo (14,9%) district municipalities. The main contributors towards these higher proportions in the two districts were; Port St Johns (35,2%), Mbizana (30,8%) and Ntabankulu (28,4%) local municipalities.

Table 6.12: Distribution of households by type of refuse removal district and local municipality, Census 2022

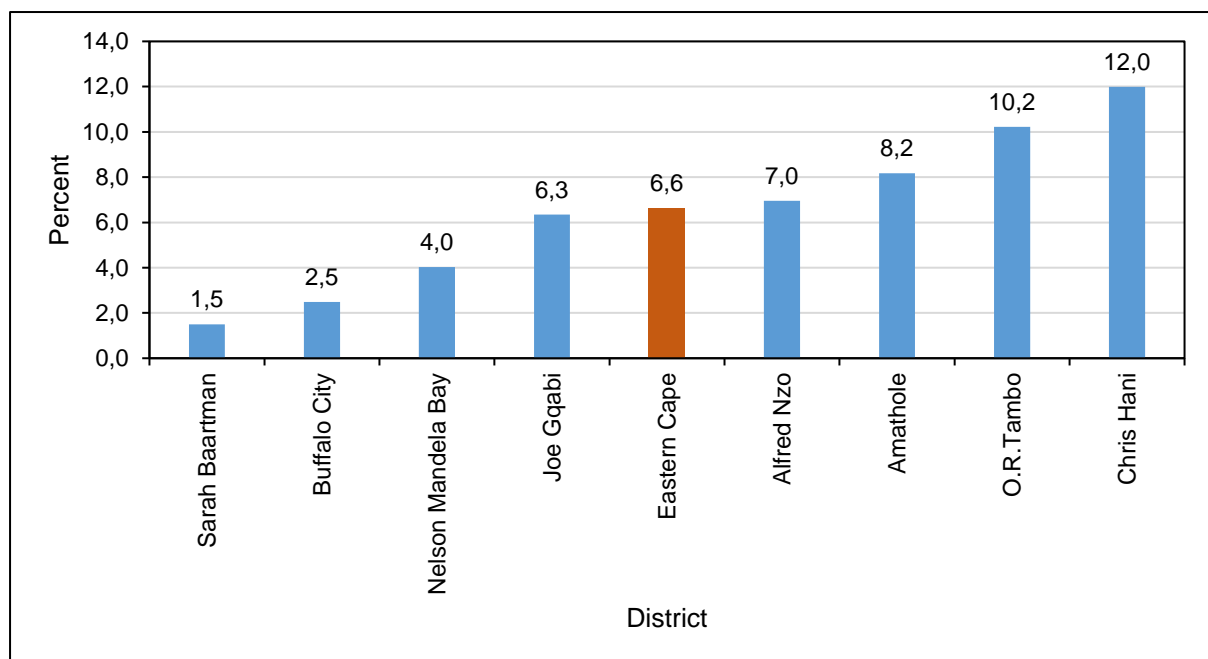
District and municipality	Removed by local authority at least once a week		Removed by local authority less often		Communal refuse dump		Communal container/ central collection point		Own refuse dump		No refuse removal		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Eastern Cape	990 365	53,9	16 335	0,9	20 067	1,1	27 376	1,5	635 683	34,6	122 077	6,6	27 056	1,5	1 838 960	100,0
BUF Buffalo City	194 720	72,5	3 376	1,3	2 219	0,8	7 327	2,7	51 830	19,3	6 692	2,5	2 274	0,8	268 438	100,0
DC10 Sarah Baartman	137 936	87,1	2 089	1,3	1 290	0,8	3 711	2,3	10 102	6,4	2 365	1,5	912	0,6	158 404	100,0
EC101 Dr Beyers Naude	20 978	90,0	463	2,0	42	0,2	550	2,4	967	4,1	216	0,9	102	0,4	23 318	100,0
EC102 Blue Crane Route	12 328	76,5	78	0,5	228	1,4	221	1,4	2 947	18,3	224	1,4	90	0,6	16 117	100,0
EC104 Makana	25 692	87,9	461	1,6	259	0,9	1 219	4,2	874	3,0	613	2,1	121	0,4	29 239	100,0
EC105 Ndlambe	29 853	92,0	172	0,5	346	1,1	195	0,6	1 368	4,2	376	1,2	129	0,4	32 440	100,0
EC106 Sundays River Valley	14 817	77,9	572	3,0	134	0,7	312	1,6	2 660	14,0	330	1,7	192	1,0	19 017	100,0
EC108 Kouga	26 050	90,8	234	0,8	198	0,7	1 124	3,9	332	1,2	561	2,0	182	0,6	28 681	100,0
EC109 Kou-Kamma	8 218	85,7	108	1,1	84	0,9	90	0,9	954	9,9	44	0,5	95	1,0	9 593	100,0
DC12 Amathole	86 039	35,6	773	0,3	3 013	1,2	3 682	1,5	122 396	50,7	19 733	8,2	5 976	2,5	241 612	100,0
EC121 Mbhashe	14 152	26,8	88	0,2	564	1,1	665	1,3	29 587	56,1	6 847	13,0	812	1,5	52 715	100,0
EC122 Mnquma	21 278	32,6	60	0,1	1 104	1,7	239	0,4	33 371	51,2	6 112	9,4	3 057	4,7	65 221	100,0
EC123 Great Kei	5 102	42,2	57	0,5	120	1,0	197	1,6	5 244	43,4	932	7,7	443	3,7	12 095	100,0
EC124 Amahlathi	13 439	40,0	227	0,7	410	1,2	1 220	3,6	16 067	47,8	1 471	4,4	788	2,3	33 621	100,0

District and 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	%
EC126 Ngqushwa	6 024	24,2	15	0,1	338	1,4	433	1,7	16 527	66,3	1 271	5,1	306	1,2	24 913	100,0
EC129 Raymond Mhlaba	26 044	49,1	327	0,6	478	0,9	927	1,7	21 600	40,7	3 099	5,8	572	1,1	53 047	100,0
DC13 Chris Hani	93 678	41,4	1 850	0,8	2 836	1,3	3 837	1,7	91 223	40,3	27 155	12,0	5 867	2,6	226 446	100,0
EC131 Inxuba Yethemba	19 370	84,2	256	1,1	262	1,1	1 580	6,9	859	3,7	573	2,5	94	0,4	22 994	100,0
EC135 Intsika Yethu	9 491	29,5	25	0,1	637	2,0	124	0,4	16 709	51,8	3 831	11,9	1 411	4,4	32 227	100,0
EC136 Emalahleni	12 865	39,3	245	0,7	456	1,4	101	0,3	13 473	41,1	4 960	15,1	671	2,0	32 771	100,0
EC137 Engcobo	6 581	27,1	10	0,0	361	1,5	39	0,2	12 634	52,0	3 868	15,9	814	3,3	24 307	100,0
EC138 Sakhisizwe	5 669	32,7	22	0,1	141	0,8	42	0,2	7 855	45,3	3 082	17,8	544	3,1	17 355	100,0
EC139 Enoch Mgijima	39 703	41,0	1 292	1,3	980	1,0	1 951	2,0	39 692	41,0	10 841	11,2	2 332	2,4	96 791	100,0
DC14 Joe Gqabi	66 809	53,8	1 139	0,9	1 018	0,8	1 546	1,2	44 684	36,0	7 886	6,3	1 213	1,0	124 294	100,0
EC141 Elundini	19 156	46,5	332	0,8	508	1,2	212	0,5	17 024	41,3	3 498	8,5	479	1,2	41 210	100,0
EC142 Senqu	18 491	37,8	126	0,3	305	0,6	898	1,8	24 755	50,6	3 754	7,7	585	1,2	48 914	100,0
EC145 Walter Sisulu	29 162	85,3	681	2,0	205	0,6	436	1,3	2 905	8,5	633	1,9	149	0,4	34 171	100,0
DC15 O.R. Tambo	92 375	29,5	1 152	0,4	3 917	1,2	1 686	0,5	177 258	56,5	32 067	10,2	5 081	1,6	313 536	100,0
EC153 Ingquza Hill	11 560	18,0	328	0,5	996	1,6	130	0,2	41 653	65,0	8 015	12,5	1 369	2,1	64 051	100,0
EC154 Port St Johns	5 737	18,7	13	0,0	373	1,2	193	0,6	19 238	62,8	4 606	15,0	483	1,6	30 643	100,0
EC155 Nyandeni	13 913	23,1	55	0,1	553	0,9	296	0,5	38 514	63,9	6 028	10,0	923	1,5	60 281	100,0
EC156 Mhlontlo	11 397	25,9	31	0,1	819	1,9	122	0,3	25 261	57,4	5 210	11,8	1 140	2,6	43 980	100,0
EC157 King Sabata Dalindyebo	49 768	43,4	725	0,6	1 177	1,0	945	0,8	52 593	45,9	8 208	7,2	1 166	1,0	114 580	100,0
DC44 Alfred Nzo	43 282	21,8	780	0,4	3 513	1,8	1 928	1,0	130 668	65,9	13 795	7,0	4 334	2,2	198 300	100,0
EC441 Matatielle	14 884	26,7	389	0,7	659	1,2	694	1,2	35 634	63,9	2 551	4,6	947	1,7	55 757	100,0
EC442 Umzimvubu	12 821	24,8	288	0,6	728	1,4	372	0,7	31 115	60,2	4 530	8,8	1 844	3,6	51 698	100,0
EC443 Mbizana	10 030	16,1	42	0,1	1 687	2,7	708	1,1	44 739	71,6	3 843	6,2	1 431	2,3	62 479	100,0
EC444 Ntabankulu	5 547	19,6	61	0,2	440	1,6	156	0,5	19 180	67,6	2 871	10,1	111	0,4	28 365	100,0
NMA Nelson Mandela Bay	275 526	89,5	5 177	1,7	2 261	0,7	3 659	1,2	7 523	2,4	12 384	4,0	1 401	0,5	307 931	100,0

Source: Census 2022

Table 6.12 presents number and percentage of households by type of refuse removal in the Eastern Cape province. The results showed that more than half (53,9%) of households in the province had their refuse removed by local authority at least once a week and about 35% had their own refuse dump whilst 6,6% did not have any refuse removal facilities. At district level the highest proportions for refuse removal removed by local authority at least once a week, were observed at Nelson Mandela Bay (89,5%) Sarah Baartman (87,1%) and Buffalo City (72,5%) districts. These districts reflected above average proportions while the remaining districts showed proportions less the 55% with the lowest at 21,8% (Alfred Nzo). The results showed that the main alternative method of refuse removal was use of own refuse dump. As a result, higher proportions of own refuse dump are prominent in districts where local authority do not remove refuse at least once a week. Alfred Nzo (65,9%), O.R. Tambo (56,5%) and Amatole (50,7%) districts reflect the highest proportions of households using own refuse dump. Local municipalities under these districts reflect the same patterns given that all municipalities under Alfred Nzo and 3 out of 5 local municipalities under O.R. Tambo reflect proportions recorded proportions above 60%.

Figure 6.6: Percentage of households with no refuse removal by district municipality, Census 2022



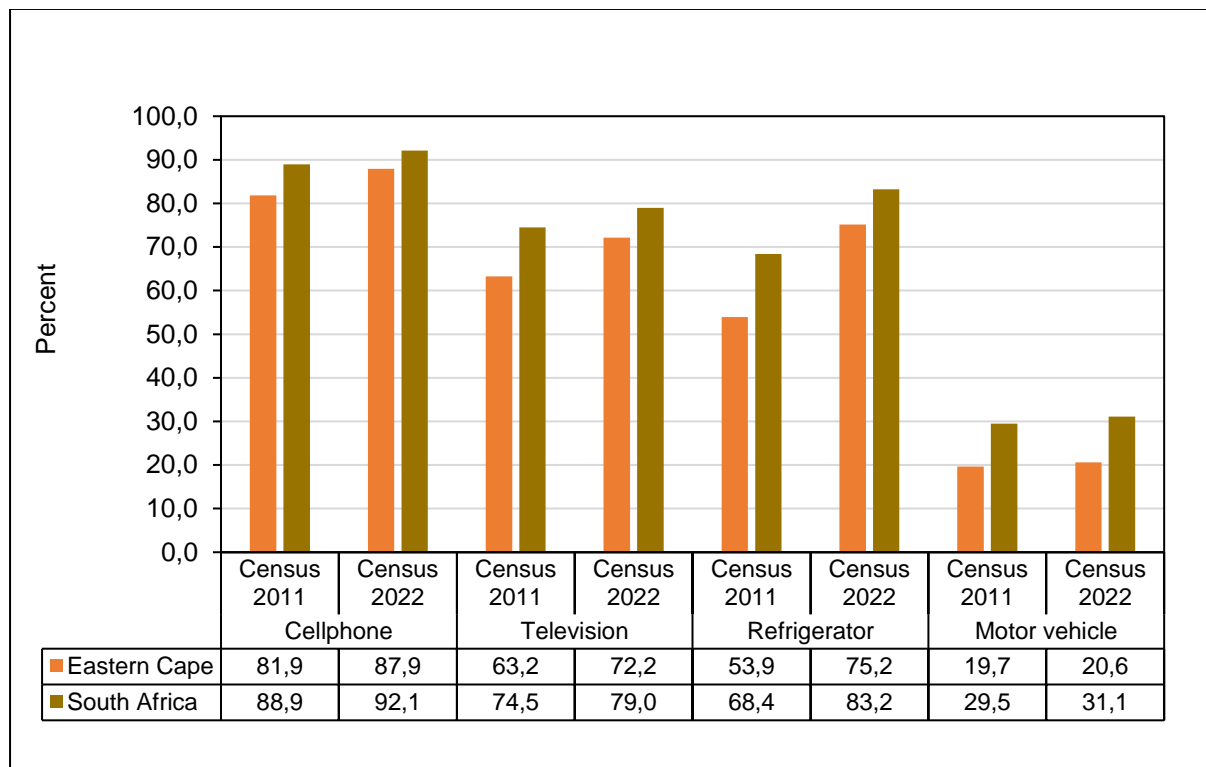
Source: Census 2022

Figure 6.6 shows percentage of households with no refuse removal in the province. Approximately 7% of households in the province do not have refuse removal, with Chris Hani (12,0%), O.R. Tambo (10,2%) and Amatole (8,2%) districts being the largest contributors to the provincial average. Conversely, Buffalo City (2,5%) metropolitan area and Sara Baartman (1,5%) district recorded the lowest proportions.

6.5 Ownership of household goods

Inclusion of household goods in population and housing censuses helps, particularly as these provide sufficient information when measuring the socio-economic status of the household in the absence of income variable.

Figure 6.7: Percentage of households by ownership of selected household goods, Census 2011 – 2022

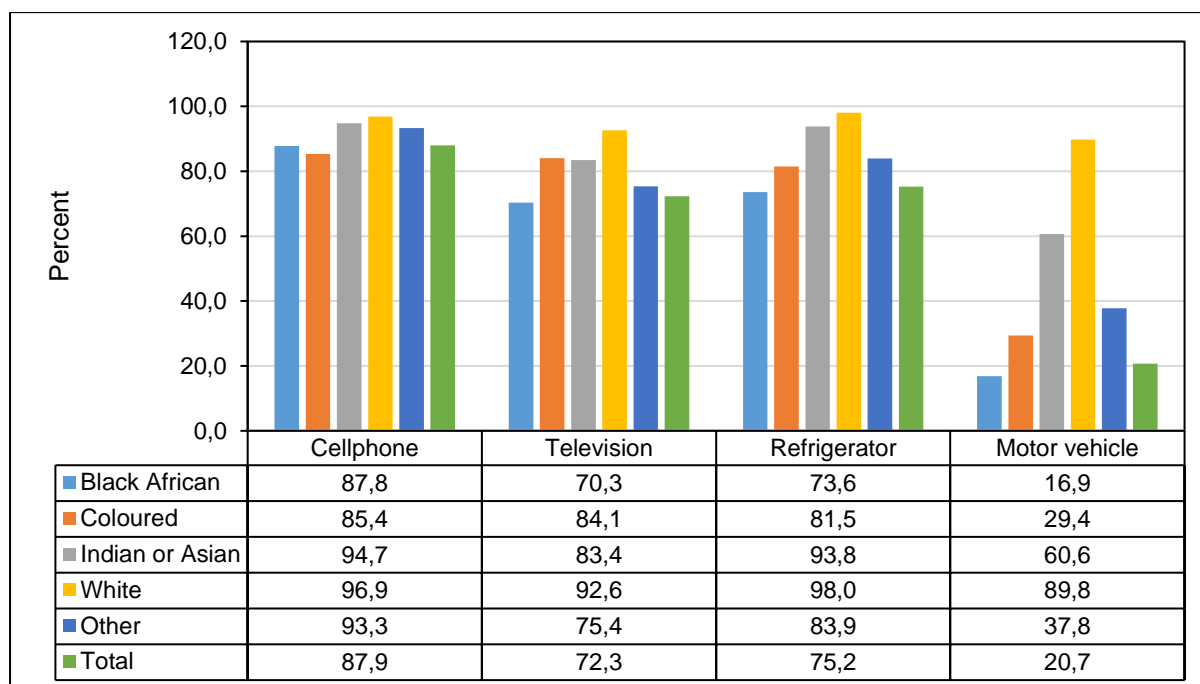


Source: Census 2011 - 2022

The results presented in Figure 6.7 show percentage of households owning selected household goods in South Africa and Eastern Cape province. Census 2022 results indicate majority of households own cell phones (92,1%) followed by those that own refrigerators (83,2%) and televisions (79%). Motor vehicle ownership reflected the lowest proportions (31,1%) compared with goods/assets. Eastern Cape province depicted similar pattern household goods ownership in both censuses.

Trends showed that ownership of refrigerators in the province increased by 21 percentage points (from 53,9% in 2011 to 75,2% in 2022) compared with 15 percentage points increase at national level. Among households owning televisions, the provincial ownership increased by 9 percentage points which was almost double the national percentage (4,5%) increase.

Figure 6.8: Percentage of households by ownership of selected household goods and population group of household head, Census 2022

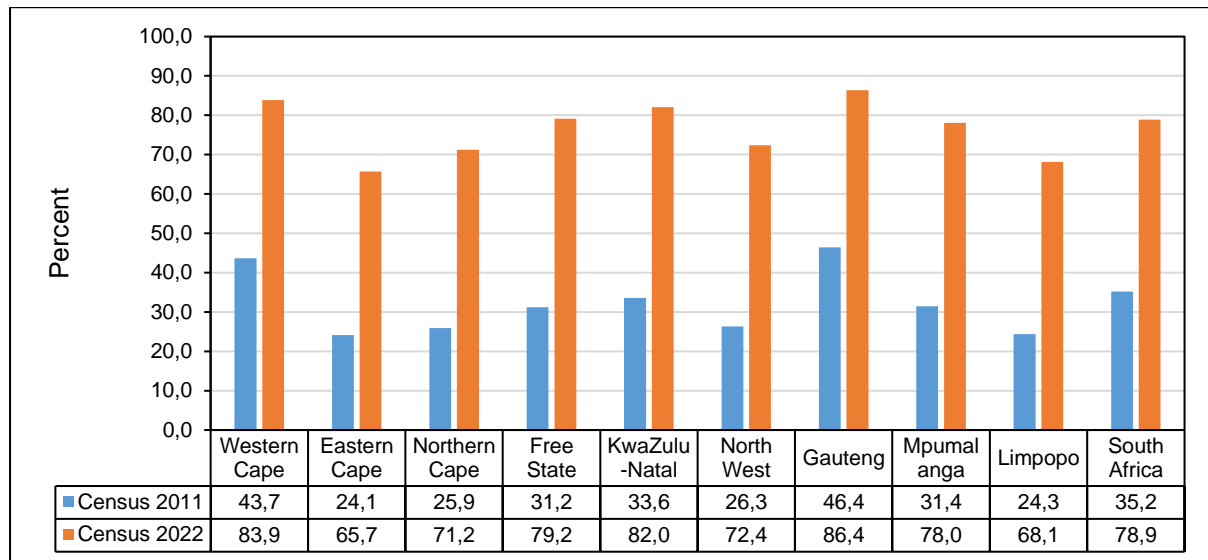


Source: Census 2022

Figure 6.8 shows the percentage of households that own selected household goods by population group of the head of the household in the Eastern Cape. Population dynamics in ownership of goods/assets show huge variations for some household goods. The highest proportion of ownership of a motor vehicle was observed among white-headed households (89,8%), a figure four times higher than that of black African-headed households (16,9%). Six in ten Indian/Asian-headed households (60,1%) owned a motor vehicle compared with about a third (29,4%) of coloured-headed households. Results also showed that ownership of a refrigerator (98%), cellphone (96,9%) and television (92,6%) was universal among white-headed households.

6.6 Access to internet

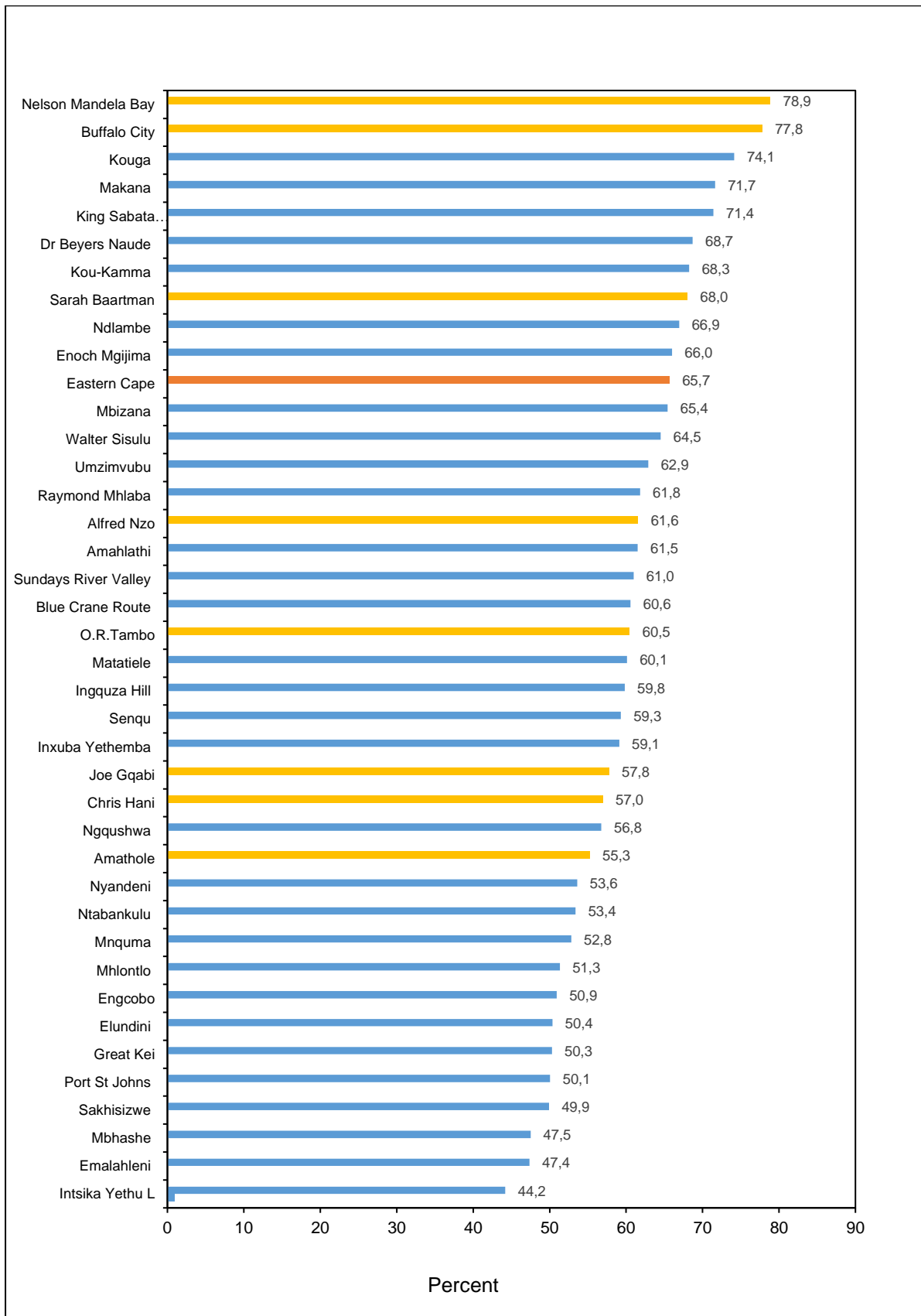
Figure 6.9: Percentage of households with access to internet by province, Census 2011 - 2022



Source: Census 2011 - 2022

Figure 6.9 profiles households with access to internet by province for Census 2011 and 2022. Nationally, access to internet increased by 44 percentage points (from 35,2% in 2011 to 78,9% in 2022). The Eastern Cape province showed a similar trend of increase (from 24,1% to 65,7%). However, in both censuses, the percentage of households with access to internet were lower than the national average.

Figure 6.10: Percentage of households with access to internet by district and local municipality, Census 2022



Source: Census 2022

Figure 6.10 showed that 65,7% of Eastern Cape households have access to internet. The percentage of households with higher access to internet were recorded in the two metropolitan areas (Nelson Mandela Bay (78,9%) and Buffalo city (77,8%) followed by Sara Baartman district (68,0%). Access to internet in these district municipalities was above the provincial average.

Local municipal variations in access to internet showed that seven recorded percentages above the provincial average. As noted, majority of local municipalities had coverage below that of the province. Intsika Yethu (44,2%), Emalahleni (47,4%) and Mbashe (47,5%) recorded the lowest percentage of households with access to internet.

6.7 Conclusion

The Eastern Cape province recorded increase in the number of households from 1;7 million in 2011 to 1,8 million in 2022. Over the same period, the average household size remained unchanged at 3,9 persons. However, notable variations were observed within and across districts with regards to households and average household size. The household profile showed that with the exception of Nelson Mandela Bay metropolitan area, the remaining districts recorded increases in the number of households in Census 2011 and 2022. In Census 2022, O.R. Tambo district (313 536), Nelson Mandela Bay (307 931) and Buffalo city (268 438) metropolitan areas recorded the highest share of households in the province whilst Joe Gqabi district recorded the lowest number of households (124 294). The local municipal profile showed that in 2022, Kou-Kamma (9 593) and Great Kei (12 095) local municipalities recorded the lowest number of households in the province.

The district household size profile showed that three districts (OR Tambo district, Nelson Mandela Bay and Buffalo city metropolitan areas) recorded upward trend in household size over the period 2011–2022, whilst four districts recorded downward trend and one recorded unchanged household size. There were diverse variations in household size at local municipal level. While most local municipalities recorded decline in household size, it was surprising that eleven local municipalities recorded upward trend in household size. In Census 2022, the highest average household size were observed in Port St Johns (5,9), Mbizana (5,6), Ingqusa hill and Encqobo (5,5) local municipalities.

The results on household headship showed that on average, more than half of households in the province (51,9%) were headed by females, a sex pattern largely driven by three districts (OR Tambo (57,9%), Alfred Nzo (57,5%) and Buffalo City (52,5%). Chris Hani district recorded equal share in household headship.

The results on type of dwelling using broader categories of housing; formal, traditional and informal showed that 83,6% of households reside in formal dwellings, 11,7% in traditional dwellings whilst households residing in informal dwellings constituted 4,4%. Variations at district level showed that Nelson Mandela Bay (92%), Sarah Baartman (90,9%), Buffalo City (85,6%), Chris Hani (85,7%) and Joe Gqabi (86%) districts recorded higher percentage of households residing in formal dwellings and

these figures were above the provincial average of 83,6%. Conversely, households in traditional dwellings were more prevalent in Alfred Nzo (28%), O.R. Tambo (21,5%), Amathole (16,3%) and Chris Hani (12,9%) with proportions above the provincial average of 11,7%. Local municipalities that recorded highest percentage of households in traditional dwellings were Ntabankulu (42,6%), Intsika Yethu (36,6%), Nyandeni and Port St Johns (32%) local municipalities and their proportions were above the provincial average. Looking at profile of households residing in informal dwellings, Kouga (14,2%), Sundays River Valley (9,3%) and Great Kei (9,1%) local municipalities recorded higher proportions and proportions were above the provincial average.

Eastern Cape province recorded third of households (31,6%) residing in an RDP/government-subsidised dwelling. At district level, the highest proportions were observed at Sarah Baartman (56,5%), Nelson Mandela Bay (53,9%), Buffalo City (39,7%) and Chris Hani (35,3%) district municipalities. At local municipal level, the following recorded highest proportions of households residing in RDP/government-subsidised dwelling; Kou-Kamma (73,2%), Sundays River Valley (63,1%), Ndlambe (62,7%), Inxuba Yethemba (60,6%), Walter Sisulu (54,4%) and Enoch Mgijima (51,0%) local municipality.

Results on access to piped water inside dwelling and in yard at national level showed upward trend by nine percentage points from 73,4% in 2011 to 82,4% in 2022. Eastern Cape equally recorded upward trend in households with access to piped water inside the dwelling, an increase of 18 percentage points (from 49,4% in 2011 to 67,1%). However, although there was tremendous improvement in access to piped water, the proportions were below the national average in both censuses.

Analysis on type of toilet facilities used by households showed huge disparities across districts and local municipalities. Close to two thirds of households (58,7%) in the province had access to flush toilets whilst about a fifth (20,7%) were using pit latrine/toilet with ventilation and 10,4% were using pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe. The district profile showed that three out of six districts recorded proportion of households using pit toilets above the provincial average of 41,1% ((Alfred Nzo (59,8%), OR Tambo (52%), and Amathole (49,8%)). The two metropolitan areas recorded the lowest percentage of households using pit toilets (Buffalo City at 16% and Nelson Mandela Bay at 1,1%). The local municipal profile depicts excessive disparities in type of toilet facility used by households. While there is universal access to flush toilet in Dr Beyers Naude (96,1%), Inxuba Yethemba (95,3%) and Kou-Kamma (91,5%), local municipalities, other local municipalities recorded higher proportions of households with no toilet facilities. These included Emalahleni (12,4%), Engcobo (10,1%), Ntabankulu (8,2%) and Mhlontlo (7,3%) local municipalities.

Looking at households and type of refuse removal facilities in the province, results showed that more than half (53,9%) of households had their refuse removed by local authority at least once a week and about 35% had their own refuse dump and those with those with no refuse removal facilities constituted

about 7%. At district level the highest proportions of households refuse removal removed by local authority at least once a week, were observed at Nelson Mandela Bay (89,5%) Sarah Baartman (87,1%) and Buffalo city (72,5%) districts, and the proportions were above provincial average. The results showed. Alfred Nzo (65,9%), O.R. Tambo (56,5%) and Amatole (50,7%) districts recorded the highest proportions of households using own refuse dump. Local municipalities under these districts reflect similar patterns given that all municipalities under Alfred Nzo and 3 out of 5 local municipalities under OR Tambo reflect proportions above 60%.

Profile of households by access to internet showed upward trend (from 24,1% in Census 2011 to 65,7% in Census 2022). However, in both censuses, the percentage of households with access to internet was lower than the national average. The district profile showed higher access to internet in the two metropolitan areas (Nelson Mandela Bay (78,9%) and Buffalo city (77,8%) followed by Sara Baartman district (68,0%). Access to internet in these district municipalities was above the provincial average. Local municipal variations in access to internet showed that seven recorded percentages above the provincial average. As noted, majority of local municipalities had coverage below that of the province. Intsika Yethu (44,2%), Emalahleni (47,4%) and Mbashe (47,5%) recorded the lowest percentage of households with access to internet.

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Annexures

Annexure 1: Geography of South Africa

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.

7.1 Provincial boundary changes: 2011 to 2018

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

Table 7.1: 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

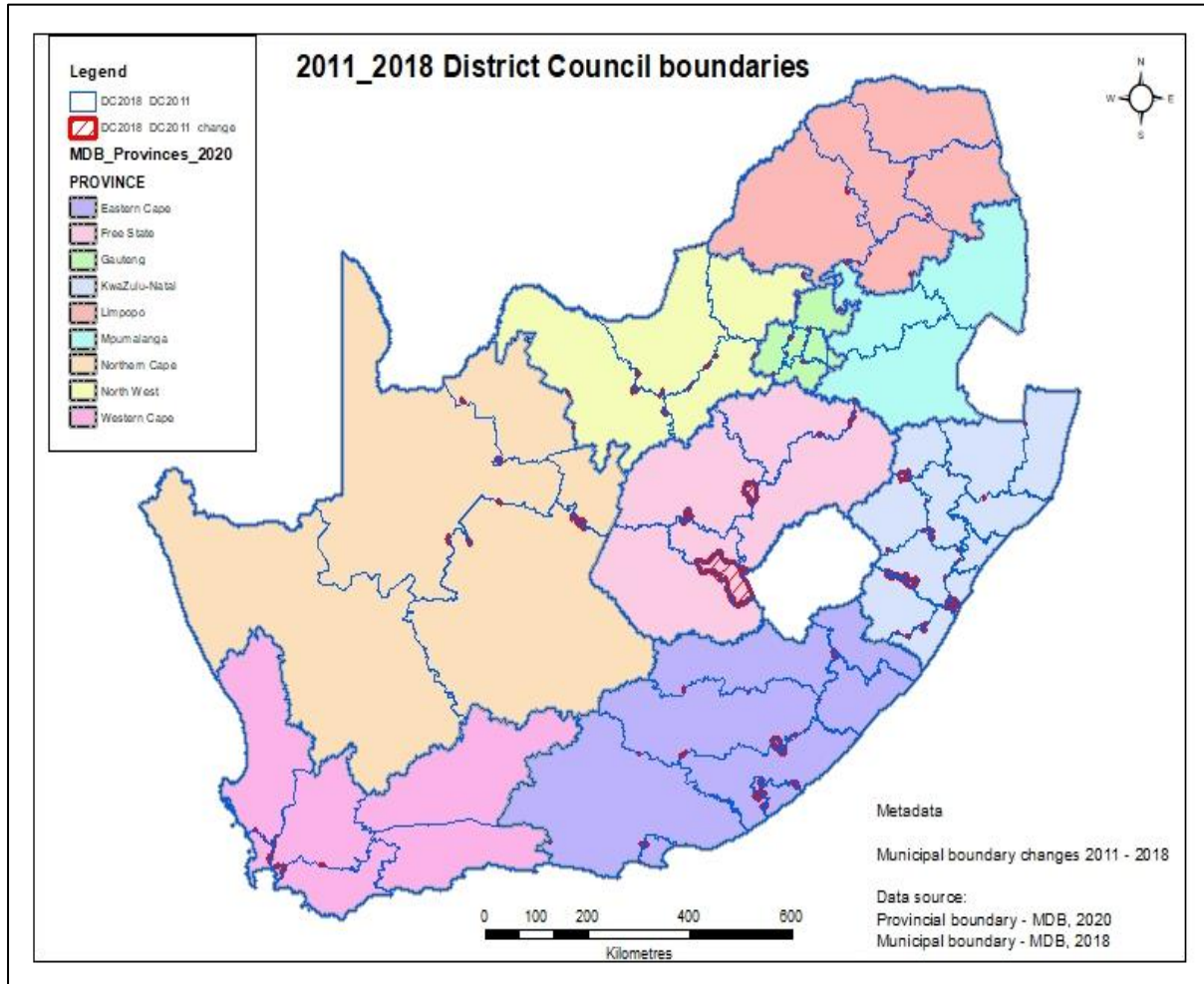
7.2 District municipal changes (2011–2018)

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 7.2: District municipal boundary and name change in Eastern Cape, 2011–2018

Province	District boundary	District name
Eastern Cape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the 2018 re-determination there were small-scale boundary adjustments in the following districts: Amathole, Buffalo City, Chris Hani, Joe Gqabi and O.R. Tambo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2018, the name Cacadu District Municipality was changed to Sarah Baartman District Municipality.

Map 7.1: 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.

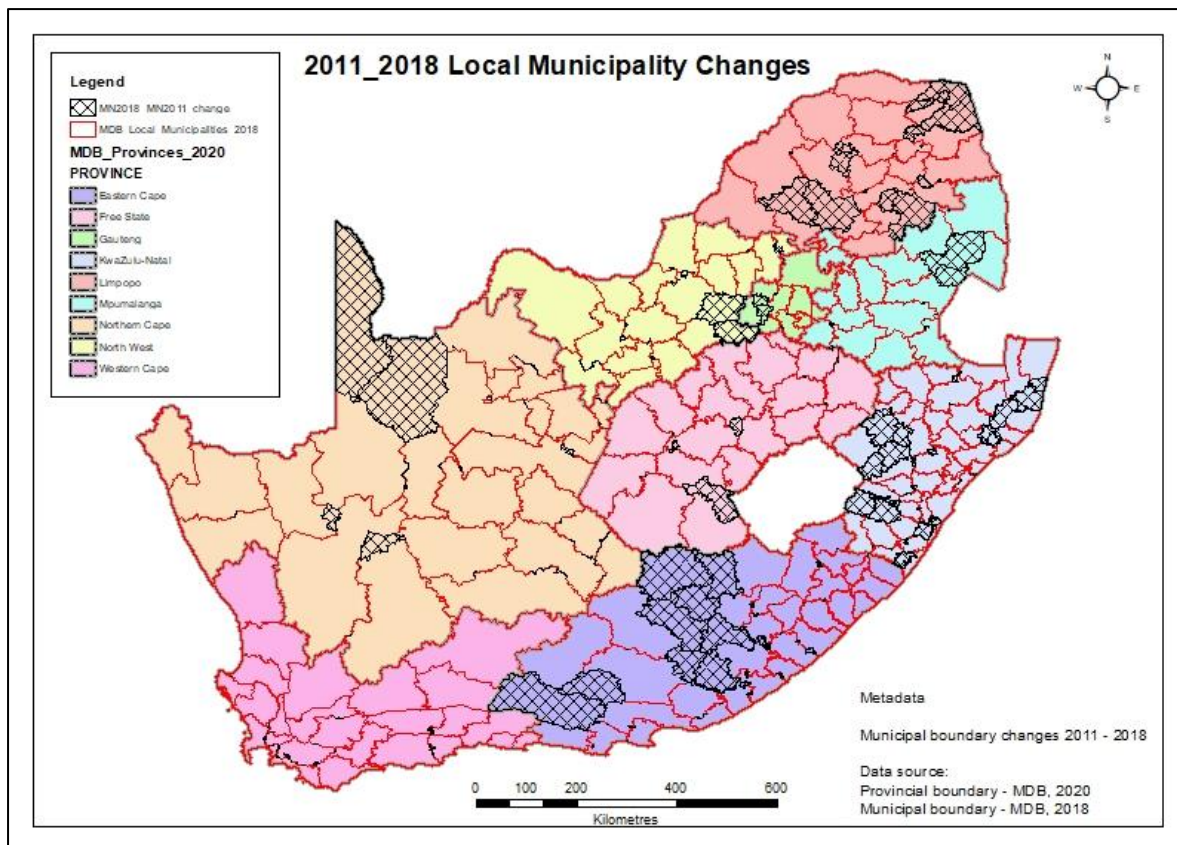
Class 2 – Consolidation and annexations

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 7.2: Municipal boundary changes between 2011 and 2018



7.3 Eastern Cape

In 2011, Eastern Cape had two Metropolitan areas and 37 local municipalities. In 2018, the province still maintained two Metropolitan areas and the local municipalities were reduced to 31. Changes to the municipalities in 2018 were as follows:

- Nkonkobe and Nxuba municipalities were merged into one local municipality, namely Raymond Mhlaba.

- Tsolwana, Inkwanca and Lukanji municipalities were merged into one local municipality, namely Enoch Mgijima.
- Maletswai and Gariep municipalities were merged into one local municipality, namely Walter Sisulu.
- Camdeboo, Ikwezi and Baviaans municipalities were merged into one local municipality, namely Dr Beyers Naudé.
- Buffalo City Metropolitan increased from 2 536 km² to 2 753 km², through the reduction of two adjacent municipalities, namely, Great Kei and Ngqushwa.
- There was a slight change in the boundaries of the following municipalities: Emalahleni, Sakhisizwe, Intsika Yethu, Elundini, Mhlontlo, Amahlathi, Mbashe and Mnquma. These changes did not have a significant geographical impact on these local municipalities.

Map 7.3: Municipal boundary changes in Eastern Cape

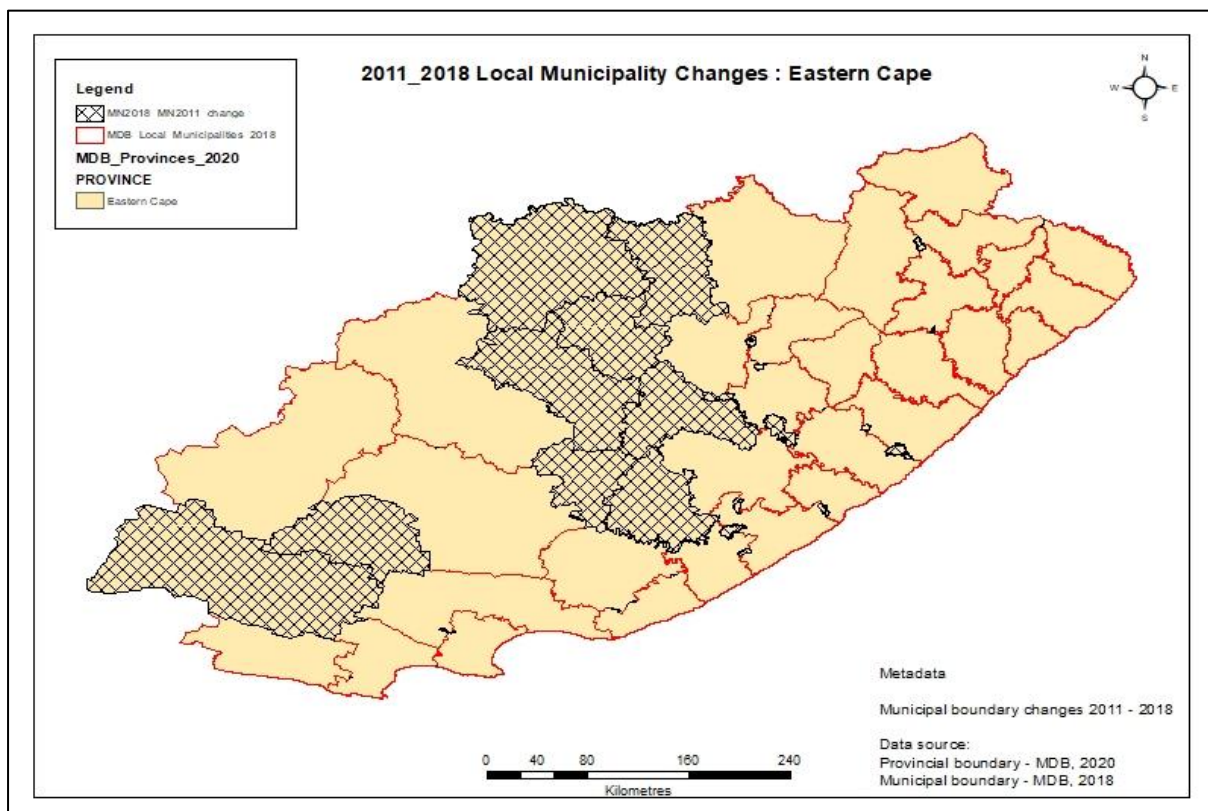


Table 7.3: List of local municipalities

PROVINC E	CATEGOR Y	CAT_ B	MUNICNAME	DISTRIC T	DISTRICT_NAME	AREA KM ²
EC	A	BUF	Buffalo City	BUF	Buffalo City	2 752,6
EC	B	EC101	Dr Beyers Naudé	DC10	Sarah Baartman	28 653
EC	B	EC102	Blue Crane Route	DC10	Sarah Baartman	11 068,5
EC	B	EC104	Makana	DC10	Sarah Baartman	4 376,4
EC	B	EC105	Ndlambe	DC10	Sarah Baartman	1 839,9
EC	B	EC106	Sundays River Valley	DC10	Sarah Baartman	5 995,2
EC	B	EC108	Kouga	DC10	Sarah Baartman	2 670,5
EC	B	EC109	Kou-Kamma	DC10	Sarah Baartman	3 641,8
EC	B	EC121	Mbhashe	DC12	Amathole	3 302,5
EC	B	EC122	Mnquma	DC12	Amathole	3 137,3
EC	B	EC123	Great Kei	DC12	Amathole	1 699,8
EC	B	EC124	Amahlathi	DC12	Amathole	4 505,5
EC	B	EC126	Ngqushwa	DC12	Amathole	2 112,5
EC	B	EC129	Raymond Mhlaba	DC12	Amathole	6 357,3
EC	B	EC131	Inxuba Yethemba	DC13	Chris Hani	11 663,5
EC	B	EC135	Intsika Yethu	DC13	Chris Hani	2 846
EC	B	EC136	Emalahleni	DC13	Chris Hani	3 484,2
EC	B	EC137	Engcobo	DC13	Chris Hani	2 483,9
EC	B	EC138	Sakhisizwe	DC13	Chris Hani	2 345,1
EC	B	EC139	Enoch Mgijima	DC13	Chris Hani	13 584,1
EC	B	EC141	Elundini	DC14	Joe Gqabi	5 018,8
EC	B	EC142	Senqu	DC14	Joe Gqabi	7 329,4
EC	B	EC145	Walter Sisulu	DC14	Joe Gqabi	13 268,9
EC	B	EC153	Ngquza Hill	DC15	O.R. Tambo	2 476,8
EC	B	EC154	Port St Johns	DC15	O.R. Tambo	1 291,2
EC	B	EC155	Nyandeni	DC15	O.R. Tambo	2 474
EC	B	EC156	Mhlontlo	DC15	O.R. Tambo	2 880,3
EC	B	EC157	King Sabata Dalindyebo	DC15	O.R. Tambo	3 018,9
EC	B	EC441	Matatiele	DC44	Alfred Nzo	4 352,3
EC	B	EC442	Umzimvubu	DC44	Alfred Nzo	2 578,9
EC	B	EC443	Winnie Madikizela- Mandela	DC44	Alfred Nzo	2 415,5
EC	B	EC444	Ntabankulu	DC44	Alfred Nzo	1 384,5
EC	A	NMA	Nelson Mandela Bay	NMA	Nelson Mandela Bay	1 957

Annexure 2A:

PART A: Distribution of persons by 5-year age groups, district and disability status, Eastern Cape, 2022

Age group	Buffalo City			Sarah Baartman			Amathole			Chris Hani			Joe Gqabi		
	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
5–9	73 833	1 351	75 185	38 392	815	39 207	78 344	2 180	80 524	74 705	2 205	76 910	35 451	1 441	36 892
10–14	84 435	1 865	86 300	44 479	949	45 427	86 926	2 424	89 349	83 526	2 438	85 964	38 375	1 461	39 836
15–19	78 441	1 880	80 320	38 694	780	39 474	74 132	2 176	76 308	71 662	2 077	73 739	35 775	1 264	37 039
20–24	68 840	1 647	70 487	38 464	860	39 325	58 244	1 838	60 082	55 303	1 737	57 041	29 177	1 028	30 205
25–29	81 443	1 876	83 319	39 992	930	40 922	60 728	2 385	63 113	57 484	2 181	59 665	27 581	1 199	28 780
30–34	79 818	2 251	82 070	39 147	1 101	40 248	52 805	2 597	55 402	53 182	2 425	55 607	25 685	1 281	26 966
35–39	76 370	2 508	78 878	38 339	1 264	39 603	49 810	3 081	52 891	49 868	2 780	52 648	23 972	1 708	25 680
40–44	63 313	2 818	66 131	31 046	1 321	32 367	40 872	3 271	44 143	39 704	2 891	42 595	19 729	1 767	21 496
45–49	50 392	3 113	53 505	28 351	2 186	30 536	37 012	4 390	41 402	35 890	3 904	39 794	16 037	2 144	18 181
50–54	43 726	4 100	47 826	26 253	3 031	29 284	33 430	5 786	39 216	31 214	4 893	36 107	13 414	2 742	16 156
55–59	39 400	5 289	44 689	23 912	3 759	27 671	33 966	8 145	42 111	31 700	6 692	38 393	12 613	3 777	16 390
60–64	33 503	6 067	39 570	20 537	4 244	24 781	32 117	9 806	41 924	29 444	8 605	38 049	11 746	4 419	16 165
65–69	24 038	6 034	30 072	15 967	4 264	20 232	23 585	10 241	33 826	22 302	8 797	31 099	8 478	4 467	12 945
70–74	13 246	5 135	18 381	10 747	3 795	14 542	13 571	9 013	22 584	12 547	7 867	20 414	5 021	3 947	8 968
75–79	8 162	4 398	12 560	6 448	3 313	9 761	7 504	6 992	14 496	6 484	6 017	12 501	2 401	2 806	5 207
80–84	4 670	3 802	8 472	3 500	2 524	6 024	4 461	6 184	10 646	3 723	5 370	9 093	1 256	2 239	3 495
85+	2 145	3 018	5 163	1 469	2 058	3 527	2 718	5 846	8 564	2 024	4 409	6 433	851	2 254	3 105
Total	825 777	57 150	882 927	445 738	37 194	482 931	690 225	86 356	776 582	660 763	75 288	736 051	307 561	39 943	347 504

Source: Census 2022

Annexure 2B:

PART 2: Distribution of persons by 5-year age groups, district and disability status, Eastern Cape, 2022

Age group	O.R. Tambo			Alfred Nzo			Nelson Mandela Bay			Eastern Cape		
	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
5–9	157 772	4 569	162 341	101 758	2 951	104 709	79 619	1 366	80 985	639 873	16 879	656 752
10–14	167 972	4 516	172 487	106 578	2 981	109 559	94 698	2 250	96 948	706 988	18 884	725 871
15–19	149 028	3 878	152 906	96 072	2 630	98 702	92 823	2 313	95 136	636 627	16 998	653 625
20–24	123 748	3 633	127 381	79 335	2 442	81 776	89 090	2 415	91 505	542 202	15 600	557 803
25–29	124 119	4 500	128 618	73 100	2 807	75 907	93 848	2 424	96 272	558 295	18 302	576 598
30–34	94 700	4 103	98 803	56 430	2 723	59 153	96 549	2 655	99 204	498 317	19 135	517 452
35–39	83 550	4 555	88 105	49 267	3 206	52 473	92 025	3 116	95 140	463 202	22 216	485 418
40–44	64 290	4 591	68 881	37 750	3 385	41 135	77 937	3 409	81 346	374 641	23 453	398 094
45–49	53 289	5 900	59 188	30 821	4 362	35 183	66 150	4 358	70 508	317 940	30 356	348 296
50–54	42 377	6 716	49 093	24 530	4 891	29 421	59 260	6 021	65 281	274 204	38 180	312 384
55–59	40 716	8 364	49 080	23 909	6 439	30 347	52 789	7 545	60 334	259 004	50 010	309 014
60–64	35 727	9 775	45 502	21 588	7 819	29 407	46 222	8 793	55 014	230 884	59 528	290 411
65–69	24 635	9 530	34 166	15 065	7 597	22 662	34 318	8 738	43 055	168 388	59 668	228 055
70–74	13 898	8 105	22 003	8 764	7 069	15 834	20 928	7 589	28 517	98 723	52 520	151 243
75–79	7 250	6 171	13 420	4 620	5 241	9 861	11 593	5 790	17 382	54 460	40 727	95 187
80–84	5 177	5 685	10 863	2 621	3 980	6 601	5 318	4 089	9 407	30 727	33 873	64 600
85+	3 949	6 366	10 315	2 178	4 616	6 794	2 380	3 207	5 587	17 714	31 774	49 489
Total	1 192 196	100 956	1 293 152	734 386	75 139	809 525	1 015 543	76 078	1 091 622	5 872 190	548 104	6 420 294

Source: Census 2022

Annexure 3

Marriage rate in Eastern Cape by district and local municipality, Census 2011 and 2022

Province, district and municipalities	Marriage rate	
	Census 2011	Census 2022
Eastern Cape	212	239
BUF Buffalo City	231	238
DC10 Sarah Baartman	244	276
EC101 EC101 : Dr Beyers Naude	228	230
EC102 EC102 : Blue Crane Route	227	240
EC104 EC104 : Makana	220	238
EC105 EC105 : Ndlambe	264	301
EC106 EC106 : Sundays River Valley	215	235
EC108 EC108 : Kouga	284	366
EC109 EC109 : Kou-Kamma	250	269
DC12 Amathole	203	236
EC121 EC121 : Mbhashe	204	265
EC122 EC122 : Mquma	201	240
EC123 EC123 : Great Kei	241	296
EC124 EC124 : Amahlathi	201	218
EC126 EC126 : Ngqushwa	212	226
EC129 EC129 : Raymond Mhlaba	191	198
DC13 Chris Hani	209	233
EC131 EC131 : Inxuba Yethemba	230	235
EC135 EC135 : Intsika Yethu	211	250
EC136 EC136 : Emalahleni	202	232
EC137 EC137 : Engcobo	215	266
EC138 EC138 : Sakhisizwe	199	217
EC139 EC139 : Enoch Mgijima	206	215
DC14 Joe Gqabi	199	240
EC141 EC141 : Elundini	209	252
EC142 EC142 : Senqu	185	245
EC145 EC145 : Walter Sisulu	206	218
DC15 O.R. Tambo	181	210
EC153 EC153 : Ngquza Hill	164	186
EC154 EC154 : Port St Johns	154	176
EC155 EC155 : Nyandeni	182	223
EC156 EC156 : Mhlontlo	197	228
EC157 EC157 : King Sabata Dalindyebo	195	224
DC44 Alfred Nzo	179	215
EC441 EC441 : Matatiele	171	223
EC442 EC442 : Umzimvubu	199	215
EC443 EC443 : Winnie Madikizela-Mandela	169	207
EC444 EC444 : Ntabankulu	183	219
NMA Nelson Mandela Bay	261	275

Source: Census 2011 - 2022

Annexure 4

Divorce rate in Eastern Cape by district and local municipality, Census 2011 and 2022

Province, district and municipality	Divorce rate	
	Census 2011	Census 2022
Eastern Cape	8	15
BUF Buffalo City	13	21
DC10 Sarah Baartman	11	22
EC101 EC101 : Dr Beyers Naude	12	21
EC102 EC102 : Blue Crane Route	8	15
EC104 EC104 : Makana	12	23
EC105 EC105 : Ndlambe	13	27
EC106 EC106 : Sundays River Valley	6	10
EC108 EC108 : Kouga	14	27
EC109 EC109 : Kou-Kamma	8	17
DC12 Amathole	5	12
EC121 EC121 : Mbashe	4	8
EC122 EC122 : Mquma	5	12
EC123 EC123 : Great Kei	10	19
EC124 EC124 : Amahlathi	6	15
EC126 EC126 : Ngqushwa	6	15
EC129 EC129 : Raymond Mhlaba	8	15
DC13 Chris Hani	6	13
EC131 EC131 : Inxuba Yethemba	10	16
EC135 EC135 : Intsika Yethu	4	12
EC136 EC136 : Emalahleni	6	12
EC137 EC137 : Engcobo	3	6
EC138 EC138 : Sakhisizwe	5	11
EC139 EC139 : Enoch Mgijima	8	15
DC14 Joe Gqabi	6	13
EC141 EC141 : Elundini	5	11
EC142 EC142 : Senqu	5	12
EC145 EC145 : Walter Sisulu	9	16
DC15 O.R. Tambo	3	6
EC153 EC153 : Ngquza Hill	2	5
EC154 EC154 : Port St Johns	2	6
EC155 EC155 : Nyandeni	3	6
EC156 EC156 : Mhlontlo	4	7
EC157 EC157 : King Sabata Dalindyebo	4	8
DC44 Alfred Nzo	3	7
EC441 EC441 : Matatiele	3	8
EC442 EC442 : Umzimvubu	4	10
EC443 EC443 : Winnie Madikizela-Mandela	2	4
EC444 EC444 : Ntabankulu	3	6
NMA Nelson Mandela Bay	19	27

Source: Census 2011 - 2022

Annexure 5

Groupings for field of education categories

Field of education	#	Category groupings
04 = Finance and Accounting	1	Business management
05 = Business, Economics and Management sciences	1	Business management
07 = Computer and Information sciences	1	Business management
20 = Public management and services	1	Business management
24 = Office administration	1	Business management
01 = Agriculture, Agricultural operations and related sciences	2	Natural and mathematical sciences
14 = Life sciences	2	Natural and mathematical sciences
15 = Physical sciences	2	Natural and mathematical sciences
16 = Mathematics and Statistics	2	Natural and mathematical sciences
02 = Architecture and the Built environment	3	Engineering and other applied sciences
09 = Engineering	3	Engineering and other applied sciences
25 = Electrical infrastructure	3	Engineering and other applied sciences
03 = Arts (visual and performing arts)	4	Humanities, social sciences and applied humanities
06 = Communication, Journalism and related studies	4	Humanities, social sciences and applied humanities
08 = Education	4	Humanities, social sciences and applied humanities
11 = Family ecology and Consumer sciences	4	Humanities, social sciences and applied humanities
12 = Languages, Linguistics or Literature	4	Humanities, social sciences and applied humanities
18 = Philosophy, Religion and Theology	4	Humanities, social sciences and applied humanities
19 = Psychology	4	Humanities, social sciences and applied humanities
21 = Social sciences	4	Humanities, social sciences and applied humanities
22 = Hospitality, including tourism	4	Humanities, social sciences and applied humanities
10 = Health professions and related clinical sciences	5	Health sciences
13 = Law	6	Law
17 = Military sciences	7	Other
23 = Security and Intelligence services	7	Other
26 = Other	7	Other

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