Provincial profile: Mpumalanga

Statistics South Africa

The South Africa I know, the home I understand

Provincial profile: Mpumalanga

Census 2011

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Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Overview

Censuses are a principal means of collecting basic population and housing statistics required for social and economic development, policy interventions, their implementation and evaluation. South Africa has conducted three censuses (1996, 2001 and 2011). Census 2011 was the third census to be conducted since the post-democratic elections in 1994, and a number of population and household attributes were measured and a variety of indicators generated. This chapter provides information on how the count was done.

1.2 How the count was done

Census 2011 was conducted from 9 to 31 October 2011. This section focuses on the various activities that were carried out prior to the finalisation of the results. They can be summarised as follows: Planning, pre-enumeration, enumeration, processing and editing.

1.2.1 Planning

This process involved the development of the overall strategy, the structure for the project, component plans and budget. These processes were started in 2003 and were subsequently reviewed in 2008, after the completion of the Community Survey (CS) in 2007. Methodologies and procedures were then developed and tested in a form of mini-tests and a pilot in 2008 and 2009 respectively. The findings from these tests helped to refine the plans and methods for the final test in 2010 called the "Dress Rehearsal". The latter was expected to be a replica of how the actual count was to be conducted in 2011, and therefore the timing had to be the same month as the main census, i.e. October month.

1.2.2 Pre-enumeration

The pre-enumeration phase mainly involved the final preparatory work before the actual count. It started with mass production of census instruments like questionnaires, manuals, field gear, etc. The phase also involved acquisition of satellite offices required in the districts, recruitment of the first level of field management staff (District Census Coordinators – 130 DCCs; and Fieldwork Coordinators – 6 000 FWCs). These groups of people were then given intense training based on their key performance areas. At the same time, the country was sub-divided into small pockets called enumeration areas (EAs). The underlying principle for this sub-division is that an EA should be within reach of a Fieldworker and all households in that EA can be covered within the allocated number of days. This process yielded 103 576 EAs. The other benefit for this sub-division is the finalisation of the distribution plan of all materials required in the provinces and districts. It also gives a better estimate of the number of field staff to recruit for the count. The pre-enumeration phase involved over 7 000 staff.

1.2.3 Enumeration

The enumeration phase started with the training of supervisors as listers. Each person had to list all dwellings within an EA and had a minimum of four EAs to cover. These areas were called supervisory units. As they were listing, they were also expected to publicise the activities of the Census 2011 within their supervisory units. Upon completion of listing, final adjustments of workload and number of enumerators required were finalised. Training of enumerators started in earnest, and it mainly covered how to complete the questionnaire and to read a map. The latter was to aid them to identify the boundaries of their assigned areas. Enumerators were also given a few days before the start of the count to update their orientation book with any developments that might have happened since listing, as well as to introduce themselves to the communities they were to work with, through posters bearing their photos and special identification cards. On the night of 9 October, the actual count started with the homeless and special institutions given special attention. The enumeration phase was undertaken by an army of field staff in excess of 160 000, including management.

1.2.4 Data processing

The processing of over 15 million questionnaires commenced in January 2012, immediately after the completion of the reverse logistics in December 2011. Each box and its contents were assigned a store location in the processing centre via a store management system. Each time a box was required for any process it was called through this system. The processing phase was sub-divided into the following processes: *primary preparation* – where all completed questionnaires were grouped into clusters of 25 and the spine of the questionnaire cut off; *Secondary preparation* – where questionnaires were finally prepared for scanning, by removing foreign materials in between pages and ensuring that all pages are loose; *Scanning* – questionnaires were put through a scanner to create an electronic image; and finally, *Tiling and completion* – where any unrecognised reading/badly-read image by the scanner had to be verified by a data capturer. This process took eight months. Over 2 000 data processors working three shifts per day were employed for this phase to ensure that 225 million single pages were accounted for.

1.2.5 Data editing and validation system

The execution of each phase of the census operations introduces some form of errors in census data. Despite quality assurance methodologies embedded in all the phases, i.e. data collection, data capturing (both manual and automated), coding, and editing, a number of errors creep in and distort the collected information. To promote consistency and improve data quality, editing is a paramount phase in identifying and minimising errors such as invalid values, inconsistent entries or unknown/missing values. The editing process for Census 2011 was based on defined rules (specifications).

The editing of Census 2011 data involved a number of sequential processes: selection of members of the editing team, review of Census 2001 and 2007 Community Survey editing specifications, development of editing specifications for the Census 2011 pre-tests (2009 pilot and 2010 Dress Rehearsal), development of firewall editing specifications, and finalisation of specifications for the main census.

1.2.5.1 Editing team

The Census 2011 editing team was drawn from various divisions of the organisation based on skills and experience in data editing. The team thus comprised subject matter specialists (demographers and programmers), managers and data processors.

1.2.5.2 Role of the team

Among other census activities, editing team roles and responsibilities included:

- Establishment of editing plan/schedule
- Formulation and application of clear and concise editing specifications
- Validation of census data using other data sources
- Ensuring of consistency of editing rules between censuses (2001 and 2011) where applicable
- Provision of imputation flags and rates
- Identification of errors and providing corrections where possible
- Review and refinement of the edit specifications based on edit trial evaluations, cross tabulations, and comparison of census data with other datasets
- Testing the specifications before confirming and applying them

The editing specification process commenced with activities relating to the review of existing editing specifications guidelines. Census 2001 specifications as well as Community Survey 2007 survey specifications and the UN handbook on Census editing were reviewed to form the basis of the specifications.

1.2.5.3 Editing strategy for Census 2011

The Census 2011 questionnaire was very complex, characterised by many sections, interlinked questions and skipping instructions. Editing of such complex, interlinked data items required application of a combination of editing techniques. Errors relating to structure were resolved using structural query language (SQL) in Oracle dataset. CSPro software was used to resolve content related errors. The strategy used for Census 2011 data editing was the implementation of automated error detection and correction with minimal changes. Combinations of logical and dynamic imputation were used. Logical imputations were preferred, and in many cases, substantial effort was undertaken to deduce a consistent value based on the rest of the household's information. To profile the extent of changes in the dataset and assess the effects of imputation, a set of imputation flags are included in the edited dataset. Imputation flags values include the following:

0	no imputation was performed; raw data were preserved
1	logical editing was performed; raw data were blank
2	logical editing was performed; raw data were not blank
3	hot-deck imputation was performed; raw data were blank
4	hot-deck imputation was performed; raw data were not blank

1.2.6 Independent monitoring and evaluation of census field activities

Independent monitoring of the Census 2011 field activities was carried out by a team of 31 professionals and 381 monitoring and evaluation monitors from the Monitoring and Evaluation division. These included field training, publicity, listing and enumeration. This was to make sure that the activities were implemented according to the plans and had independent reports on the same. They also conducted Census 2011 and the post-enumeration survey (PES) verification studies to identify the out-of-scope cases within census (a sample of 7 220 EAs) and the PES sample (600 EAs) as reported in the Census 2011 PES EA Summary Books.

1.2.7 Post-enumeration survey (PES)

A post-enumeration survey (PES) is an independent sample survey that is conducted immediately after the completion of census enumeration in order to evaluate the coverage and content errors of the census. The PES for Census 2011 was undertaken shortly after the completion of census enumeration, from November to December 2011, in approximately 600 enumeration areas (EAs), which later increased to 608 due to subdivision of large EAs. The main goal of the PES was to collect high quality data that would be compared with census data in order to determine how many people were missed in the census and how many were counted more than once.

A population census is a massive exercise, and while every effort is made to collect information on all individuals in the country, including the implementation of quality assurance measures, it is inevitable that some people will be missed and some will be counted more than once. A PES assists in identifying the following types of errors:

- Coverage error: this includes both erroneous omissions (e.g. a household that was not enumerated) and erroneous inclusions (e.g. a household that moved into the enumeration area (EA) after census but was still enumerated, or a household that was enumerated more than once).
- Content error: this refers to the errors on the reported characteristics of the people or households enumerated during census.

The errors may emanate from the following reasons:

- Failure to account for all inhabited areas in the EA frame;
- EA boundary problems;
- Incomplete listing of structures and failure to identify all dwellings within an EA;
- Failure to enumerate/visit all listed dwellings within an EA;
- Failure to identify all households within a dwelling unit in instances whereby a dwelling unit has more than one household;
- Failure to enumerate households (complete questionnaires) for all households due to refusals, unreturned questionnaires for self-enumeration, inability to contact households, etc.);
- Failure to include all individuals within households;
- Failure to observe the inclusion rule based on a person's presence on Census night (i.e. failure to apply the de facto rule accurately); and
- Lost questionnaires or damaged questionnaires that could not be processed.

Usually more people are missed during a census, so the census count of the population is lower than the true population. This difference is called net undercount. Rates of net undercount can vary significantly for different population groups depending on factors such as sex, age and geographic location. Stats SA obtains estimates of the net undercount, including the type and extent of content errors (reported characteristics of persons and households enumerated in the census) using information collected through the PES.

1.2.7.1 Preparations for the PES

Planning involved the development of documents outlining the goal and objectives of the PES, timelines of the project, identification of resources (financial, human and otherwise) required for implementing the project, and the development of methodology documents. Timelines for the PES were synchronised with those of Census 2011 to ensure the relevance of the project, and adhered to international best practice for maintaining a closed population between census and PES data collection, i.e. it should be carried out within a few months, preferably within six months, after the completion of census fieldwork to ensure that the impact of natural population changes, such as births, deaths and migration, as well as lapses in respondent recall do not complicate the exercise. Activities of the PES included the following:

- Sampling: sample design and selection;
- Development of data collection methodologies: methods and procedures for data collection (publicity, listing and enumeration), including quality control measures applied during data collection;
- Development of matching and reconciliation procedures and systems: guidelines for matching, including rules for determining the match status of households and individuals, as well as computer-based system for capturing household and person records for matching purposes;

- Questionnaire development: selection of data items which allowed measurement of coverage and content, including layout design and printing of questionnaire;
- Data collection: publicity, listing and enumeration of households in selected enumeration areas (EAs);
- Matching and reconciliation: office matching (comparison) of census and PES household and person records, and revisits to households in order to confirm or get more information that might assist in matching unresolved cases; and
- Analysis and reporting: compilation of tables and report on PES results.

1.2.7.2 Methodology

The PES is an independent survey that replicates the census in sampled enumeration areas (EAs). The major assumption used in the PES is that the census and the PES are independent, the estimate of the percentage missed by the PES but found by the census, and the percentage missed by the census but found by the PES, can be used to construct estimates of the percentage missed by both PES and census. The PES sought to estimate the total number of persons and households in housing units on the night of 09–10 October 2011 (Census night). The units of observation were the persons who spent the Census night and/or the PES night in these living quarters.

1.2.7.3 Sampling

The sampling frame for the PES was the complete list of Census 2011 EAs, amounting to 103 576 EAs. The primary sampling units (PSUs) were the Census EAs. The principle for selecting the PES sample is that the EA boundaries for sampled EAs should have well-defined boundaries, and these boundaries should correspond with those of Census EAs to allow for item-by-item comparison between the Census and PES records. The stratification and sampling process followed will allow for the provision of estimates at national, provincial, urban (geography type = urban) and non-urban (geography type = farm and traditional) levels, but estimates will only be reliable at national and provincial levels. The sample of 600 EAs was selected and allocated to the provinces based on expected standard errors which were based on those obtained in PES 2001. Populations in institutions (other than workers' hostels), floating and homeless individuals were excluded from the PES sample.

1.2.7.4 Questionnaire development

The approach to questionnaire design focused on capturing the main elements for measuring coverage and content errors. Only a few elements from the Census 2011 questionnaire which were not likely to change within a short period (that is between the census and the PES reference nights) were retained. The questionnaire allowed for the classification of each listed person as 'non-mover', 'in-mover', 'out-mover', or 'out-of-scope', with regard to their household presence status on Census night (09–10 October 2011). The data items for the PES questionnaire included first name and surname, date of birth, age, sex, population group and presence of person in dwelling unit on Census and/or PES night.

1.2.7.5 Fieldwork methodology

The PES replicated the census in the sampled EAs, which meant that all methodologies and procedures for data collection were based on census methodologies and procedures. PES fieldwork was split into the following three phases; publicity and listing, enumeration and mop-up operations.

- Publicity and listing were conducted at the same time. Publicity focused on informing and educating respondents and relevant stakeholders about the purpose of the PES to ensure successful coverage of all dwelling units (DUs) in selected EAs. Listing involved the recording of all structures (including all DUs, number of households in DUs and number of persons in households) in the sampled EAs in the EA Summary Books.
- Enumeration involved interviewing respondents and recording responses in the fields provided in the PES questionnaire. Self-enumeration for the PES was discouraged, but was used in instances where the respondent insisted on self-enumeration.
- Mop-up operations were conducted in the form of follow-up visits by senior field staff to households that could not be contacted during the enumeration period.

1.2.7.6 Matching and reconciliation methodology

The matching exercise involved the comparison of household and person records in census data and PES data. A two-way case-by-case matching was conducted using the two sources: PES questionnaires and census questionnaires. Reconciliation visits were conducted in order to confirm or get more information that would assist in matching unresolved cases, i.e. households or individuals enumerated in the census that did not correspond with households or individuals enumerated in the PES. Guidelines for matching, including rules for determining the match status of households and individuals, were developed. A computer-assisted manual matching system was developed for the capturing of data for matching purposes.

1.2.7.7 PES data collection

PES data collection commenced immediately after the completion of census fieldwork. The PES is a much smaller scale operation (and hence easier to control) than the census. These features enable the PES to deliver a more accurate estimate of the percentage of people and dwellings missed by the census. PES data collection (field operations) was independent from census operations and the following measures were taken to maintain the operational independence of the PES:

- independent listing of enumeration areas (EAs) in the PES sample;
- using separate/independent office staff in the PES and census where possible;
- ensuring the PES interviewers were not employed as census field staff in the same area, and vice versa; and
- maintaining the confidentiality of the PES sample so that census field and office staff were not aware which areas are included in the PES.

Temporary personnel (Fieldworkers and Fieldwork Supervisors) were recruited from the EAs/districts in which they would be working and underwent rigorous training on fieldwork procedures to ensure that they deliver work of high quality at the end of the fieldwork phase. Experienced permanent staff from Household Surveys (based in provincial offices) was seconded to the project for the duration of data collection in supervisory positions to ensure high quality data and minimise costs. The PES followed the integrated approach towards fieldwork; whereby one Fieldworker conducted publicity, listing and enumeration in one EA. A total of 768 Fieldworkers and Fieldwork Supervisors were appointed for the collection of data in the 608 EAs (initially 600, but increased to 608 due to split EAs). A ratio of one Fieldwork Supervisor for four Fieldworkers was applied, but due to the spread of the sample in various districts, this ratio could not always be applied.

1.2.7.8 Matching and reconciliation

The matching process involved the comparison of household and person records in Census data and PES data. The main phases in the matching process were:

- Initial matching involved searching through the census records in order to find the corresponding cases from the PES enumeration records, and vice-versa (a two-way match);
- Capturing involved the capturing of PES and census information on a capturing tool which formed part of the computer-assisted manual matching system. Information for non-matched households and persons was also captured;
- Computer-assisted matching which was the automated assigning of an initial match status for the household and persons, and persons moving status. This process was done concurrently with the capturing process. Classifications from initial matching are as follows:
  1. Matched
  2. Possible match

  In PES not in census:

  3. In PES not in census – definite non-match
  4. In PES not in census – insufficient or unclear information
  5. In-mover
  6. Born after census
  7. In census not in PES

- Reconciliation visits are follow-up visits to households in the PES sampled EAs. The purpose of reconciliation visits was to collect relevant information in order to determine the final match status of unresolved cases identified during initial matching. Cases of 'possible match', 'in PES not in census – insufficient or unclear information', and 'in census not in PES' were considered unresolved and were sent to the field for reconciliation; and

- Final matching involved the use of the results obtained from the reconciliation visits and initial matching phases to assign a definite match status to each case. The table below illustrates the outcomes from final matching.

1. Matched

In PES not in census:
2. Missed in census
3. PES erroneous inclusion – cases in PES not in census that were outside the EA boundaries or otherwise erroneously included in PES
4. PES insufficient information – cases in PES not in census for which a final match status cannot be assigned due to insufficient information
5. In-mover
6. Born after Census

In census not in PES:
7. Correctly enumerated in census, missed in PES
8. Census erroneous inclusion
9. Census insufficient information – cases in census not in PES for which a final match status cannot be assigned due to insufficient information

1.2.7.9 Estimation and tabulation

Coverage measures were calculated only for cases belonging to the PES universe.

The initial estimates – weighted estimates of total from the sample include the following:

a) Estimated number of non-movers;
b) Estimated number of out-movers;
c) Estimated number of matched non-movers;
d) Estimated number of matched out-movers;
e) Estimated number of in-movers;
f) Estimated number of erroneous inclusions in the census; and
g) Estimated number of correctly enumerated persons missed in the PES

Dual system estimation was used to arrive at the true population of the country. This means that two independent sources or 'systems' are used to arrive at the estimate of the true population: the census and the PES. Both estimates contribute to the dual-system estimate, which is more complete than either the census or the PES estimate alone. In the end, this true population is compared with the census-enumerated population and the difference is the net undercount (or overcount). The following table indicates the undercount rates as estimated by the PES.

Table 1.1: Net census coverage error – Total and rate by province

Province	Omission rate for persons	Omission rate for households
Western Cape	18,6	17,8
Eastern Cape	12,9	10,3
Northern Cape	13,4	14,8
Free State	10,1	9,4
KwaZulu-Natal	16,7	16,5
North West	14,9	17,0
Gauteng	14,7	15,2
Mpumalanga	**15,5**	**14,4**
Limpopo	10,0	9,6
All provinces	**14,6**	**14,3**

The adjustment procedure consisted of creating homogeneous adjustment classes with similar coverage rates and calculating a common undercount rate, adjustment factor and adjustment figure for each class separately. The adjusted figure for the total population was obtained by summing across the adjustment classes. In addition, only the population of households received adjustment classes. The totals for the balance of the population, namely people living in collective quarters and the homeless on the streets, were not adjusted.

1.3 Conclusion

The 2011 Census project had its own challenges and successes, like any other massive project. Be that as it may, the following are worth mentioning: the Census fieldworkers who traversed the country to collect information from households and those that we lost in the process. The respondents who opened their doors and locked their dogs to aid the field staff to do their work, the processors who worked 24hrs/7days a week to ensure that the data can be released within a year of enumeration. The Census management team who met daily for two years to steer the project forward, the Stats SA EXCO for the leadership they provided, the Statistics Council and in particular the sub-committee on population and social statistics for their continued guidance and support and finally the Minister in the Presidency: responsible for planning for the robust interrogation of the plans and guidance on this project. It is through such concerted efforts that as a country we can and will continuously improve on our endeavours.

Chapter 2: Geography of South Africa

2.1 Provincial boundary changes: 2001 to 2011

A number of changes occurred in terms of provincial and municipal boundaries during the period between the censuses of 2001 and 2011. Of the nine provinces, only two provinces (Western Cape and Free State) were not affected by changes. The provincial boundary changes were mostly as a result of eight cross-boundary municipalities which were absorbed in full into respective provinces.

Table 2.1: Geographical land area changes since 2001

Province name	Provincial code	Land area in square kilometres 2011	Land area in square kilometres 2001
Western Cape	1	129 462	129 449
Eastern Cape	2	168 966	169 954
Northern Cape	3	372 889	362 599
Free State	4	129 825	129 824
KwaZulu-Natal	5	94 361	92 305
North West	6	104 882	116 231
Gauteng	7	18 178	16 936
Mpumalanga	**8**	**76 495**	**79 487**
Limpopo	9	125 754	122 816
Total		**1 220 813**	**1 219 602**

The shift of the national boundary over the Indian Ocean in the North East corner of KwaZulu-Natal to cater for the iSimangaliso Wetland Park led to the increase in South Africa's land area.

Map 2.1: Provincial boundary changes since 2001
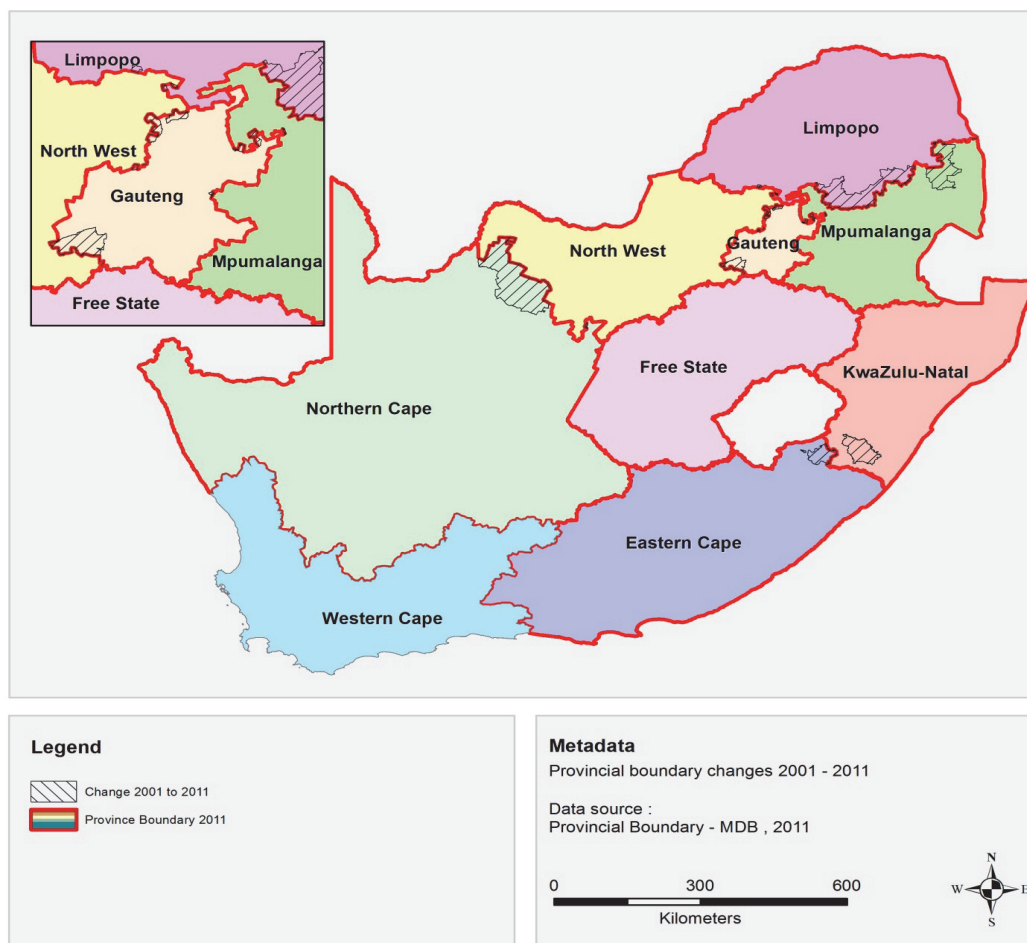
Provincial boundary changes mostly affected North West (land size decreased to 11 348,9 square kilometres). Most of this was absorbed by Northern Cape. The second largest decrease in land size was for Mpumalanga which decreased by 2 991,9 square kilometres with Limpopo being the main recipient of this land area.

It should be noted that the increased extent of KwaZulu-Natal is not mainly based on the exchange of Umzimkulu (formerly in the Eastern Cape province) and Matatiele (formerly in KwaZulu-Natal), but due to the shift of the national boundary over the Indian Ocean in the north east corner of the province to cater for the iSimangaliso Wetland Park. In terms of which areas moved to which province, a detailed outline is provided below.

Northern Cape and North West
- GaSegonyana and Phokwane municipalities were cross-boundary municipalities between Northern Cape and North West in 2001 and were allocated to Northern Cape in full based on the current provincial boundaries.
- Kagisano municipality (2001) was split into Kagisano/ Molopo municipality and Joe Morolong municipality, with the former portion now in North West and the latter now part of the Northern Cape province.
- Moshaweng municipality (now part of Joe Morolong municipality) was incorporated in full in Northern Cape based on the current provincial boundaries.

North West and Gauteng

- Merafong City municipality (2001) was a cross-boundary local municipality between North West and Gauteng and was allocated to the Gauteng province based on the current provincial boundaries.

- West Rand (DMA) municipality (2001) was not aligned to the then provincial boundary and was absorbed into Mogale City municipality in full, based on the current provincial boundaries.

- City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality was a cross-boundary municipality between Gauteng and North West provinces. The portions adjacent to Moretele and Madibeng municipalities were allocated to Gauteng in full, based on the current provincial boundaries.

North West and Limpopo

- Limpopo lost a portion of the Bela-Bela municipality to North West's Moretele municipality. In turn, North West lost a portion of the Moretele municipality to Limpopo's Bela-Bela municipality, based on the current provincial boundaries.

Gauteng and Mpumalanga

- A portion of Delmas municipality (2001) (now called Victor Khanye) was allocated to the City of Tshwane in Gauteng, based on the current provincial boundaries.

- Kungwini municipality, now incorporated into the City of Tshwane, was a cross-boundary municipality and is now fully allocated to Gauteng, based on the current provincial boundaries.

Mpumalanga and Limpopo

- Greater Groblersdal, (now called Elias Motsoaledi), Greater Marble Hall (now called Ephraim Mogale), and Greater Tubatse were cross-boundary municipalities between Mpumalanga and Limpopo and have now been allocated in full to the Limpopo province. Ephraim Mogale municipality absorbed the Schuinsdraai Nature Reserve.

- Bushbuck Ridge municipality was a cross-boundary municipality between Limpopo and Mpumalanga and has now been allocated in full to the Mpumalanga province. (Bushbuck Ridge also absorbed a portion of the Kruger Park cross-boundary District Management Area.)

KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape

- Umzimkulu, formerly in Eastern Cape, and Matatiele, formerly in KwaZulu-Natal, were in effect exchanged, with Umzimkulu now being in KwaZulu-Natal and Matatiele now being in Eastern Cape, based on the current provincial boundaries.

2.2 Local municipal boundary changes, 2001–2011

In 2001, the geographical frame consisted of 262 local municipalities. This total has been reduced to 234 local municipalities in the 2011 geographical frame. The difference of 28 municipalities is explained as follows:

In total, 25 District Management Areas (DMAs) were absorbed into the existing provinces.

- The City of Tshwane absorbed a further two municipalities (Nokeng Tsa Taemane and Kungwini).
- A new municipality (Kagisano Molopo – NW379) was established by merging NW391 (Kagisano) and NW395 (Molopo).

For municipalities, 107 municipalities decreased in geographical area while 155 municipalities had an increase in geographical area.

Map 2.2: Municipal boundary changes since 2001
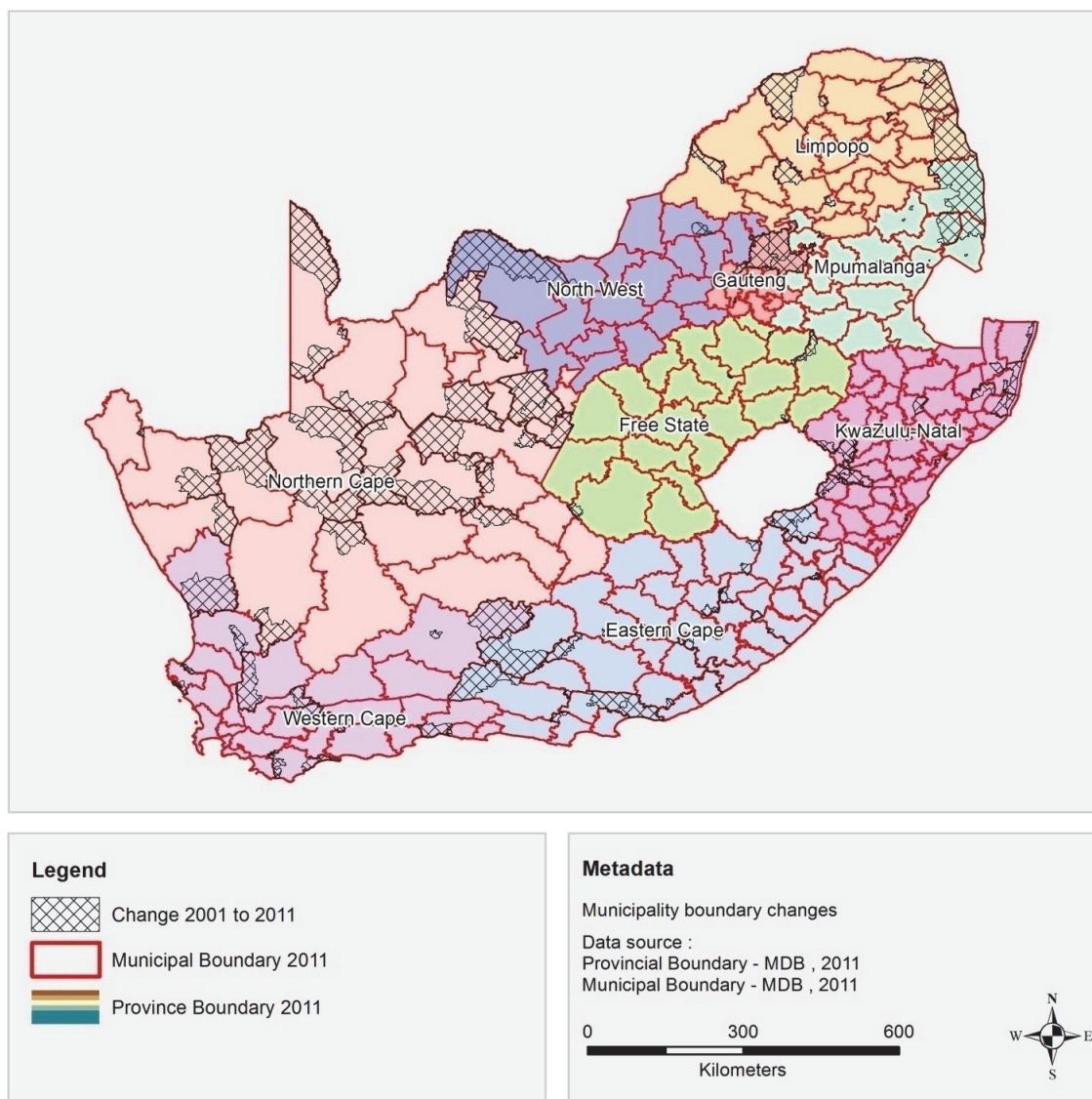
Figure 2.1: Percentage distribution of land area by province, 2011
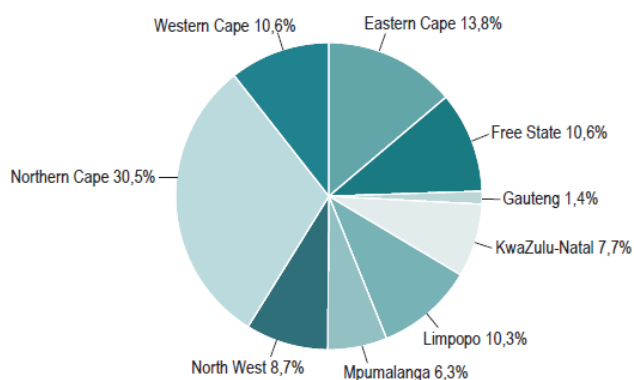
2.3 Comparing Census 2011 with previous censuses

Comparison of Census 2011 with previous censuses (1996 and 2001) required alignment of data for the two censuses to 2011 municipal boundaries. This is because the country's provincial demarcations underwent changes through a number of changes at provincial and municipal boundaries.

Chapter 3: Results pertaining to persons

3.1 Introduction

A census is the basic source of demographic information at all levels of geography in a given area at a defined time. This chapter provides information on size, composition and structure of the population of Mpumalanga by district and local municipality, and highlights national figures. The chapter also includes data pertaining to migration, general health and functioning, education and employment. Data from the population censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011 have been used.

3.2 Population size and distribution

Table 3.1: Population of South Africa by province and percentage changes, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011

Province	Population			Percentage change	
	Census 1996	Census 2001	Census 2011	1996 & 2001	2001 & 2011
Western Cape	3 956 875	4 524 335	5 822 734	14,3	28,7
Eastern Cape	6 147 244	6 278 651	6 562 053	2,1	4,5
Northern Cape	1 011 864	991 919	1 145 861	-2,0	15,5
Free State	2 633 504	2 706 775	2 745 590	2,8	1,4
KwaZulu-Natal	8 572 302	9 584 129	10 267 300	11,8	7,1
North West	2 727 223	2 984 098	3 509 953	9,4	17,6
Gauteng	7 834 125	9 388 854	12 272 263	19,9	30,7
Mpumalanga	**3 123 869**	**3 365 554**	**4 039 939**	**7,7**	**20,0**
Limpopo	4 576 566	4 995 462	5 404 868	9,2	8,2
South Africa	**40 583 573**	**44 819 778**	**51 770 560**	**10,4**	**15,5**

The above table shows the population of South Africa from 1996 to 2011 by province. The population of South Africa increased from 44 819 778 in 2001 to 51 770 560 in 2011, yielding a percentage change of 15,5%. The province with the highest population size was Gauteng with 12 272 263, while Northern Cape recorded the lowest with 1 145 861. Mpumalanga recorded a population size of 4 039 939, ranking it sixth as far as population size is concerned.

Table 3.2: Population of South Africa by province and percentage distribution, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011

Province	1996		2001		2011	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Western Cape	3 956 875	9,8	4 524 335	10,1	5 822 734	11,3
Eastern Cape	6 147 244	15,2	6 278 651	14,0	6 562 053	12,7
Northern Cape	1 011 864	2,5	991 919	2,2	1 145 861	2,2
Free State	2 633 504	6,5	2 706 775	6,0	2 745 590	5,3
KwaZulu-Natal	8 572 302	21,1	9 584 129	21,4	10 267 300	19,8
North West	2 727 223	6,7	2 984 098	6,7	3 509 953	6,8
Gauteng	7 834 125	19,3	9 388 854	21,0	12 272 263	23,7
Mpumalanga	**3 123 869**	**7,7**	**3 365 554**	**7,5**	**4 039 939**	**7,8**
Limpopo	4 576 566	11,3	4 995 462	11,2	5 404 868	10,4
South Africa	**40 583 573**	**100,0**	**44 819 778**	**100,0**	**51 770 560**	**100,0**

The above table shows the population distribution of the nine provinces of South Africa from 1996 to 2011. The percentage distribution shows that the highest increase was recorded in Gauteng, and the highest decrease was recorded in KwaZulu-Natal from 2001 to 2011. In 2011, Gauteng recorded the highest proportion of the population (23,7%), while Northern Cape recorded the lowest with 2,2%. Mpumalanga recorded a population of 7,8%.

Table 3.3: Percentage distribution of the South African population by population group and province, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011

Province	Black African			Coloured			Indian or Asian			White		
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
Western Cape	21,6	26,7	33,4	56,0	53,9	49,6	1,1	1,0	1,1	21,4	18,4	16,0
Eastern Cape	86,6	87,2	86,5	7,7	7,7	8,3	0,3	0,3	0,4	5,4	4,9	4,8
Northern Cape	44,9	46,5	51,2	43,7	42,9	41,0	0,2	0,2	0,7	11,2	10,3	7,2
Free State	84,8	88,0	87,8	3,0	3,1	3,1	0,1	0,1	0,4	12,1	8,8	8,7
KwaZulu-Natal	82,8	85,2	87,0	1,4	1,5	1,4	9,3	8,3	7,4	6,6	5,0	4,2
North West	90,1	90,0	90,1	1,6	1,8	2,0	0,4	0,3	0,6	7,9	7,8	7,3
Gauteng	72,3	75,2	77,9	3,6	3,6	3,5	2,1	2,3	2,9	22,0	18,8	15,7
Mpumalanga	**91,0**	**93,2**	**90,9**	**0,7**	**0,7**	**0,9**	**0,4**	**0,3**	**0,7**	**7,9**	**5,9**	**7,5**
Limpopo	96,9	97,0	96,8	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,1	0,2	0,3	2,8	2,7	2,6
South Africa	**77,4**	**79,0**	**79,6**	**9,0**	**8,9**	**9,0**	**2,6**	**2,5**	**2,5**	**11,0**	**9,6**	**8,9**

This table excludes other and unspecified population groups

Table 3.3 shows the percentage distribution of the South African population by population group and province from 1996 to 2011. The black African population has increased, whilst the white population has decreased. The coloured population remained almost the same from 2001 to 2011. The proportion of black Africans has also increased in all provinces except for North West province. The proportion of coloured people has increased in most provinces, except for Western Cape, Northern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng. The proportion of Indians remained more or less the same in most provinces, except in KwaZulu-Natal, which recorded a decrease from 9,3% in 1996 to 7,4% in 2011. The proportion of the white population has decreased in all the provinces, except in Mpumalanga where it has increased from 5,9% in 2001 to 7,5% in 2011.

Table 3.4: Population size and percentage changes by district and local municipality, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011

Municipality	Population			Percentage change	
	Census 1996	Census 2001	Census 2011	1996 & 2001	2001 & 2011
Gert Sibande	**797 400**	**900 007**	**1 043 194**	**12,9**	**15,9**
Albert Luthuli	182 719	187 751	186 010	2,8	-0,9
Msukaligwa	105 368	124 812	149 377	18,5	19,7
Mkhondo	100 388	143 077	171 982	42,5	20,2
Pixley Ka Seme	70 178	80 737	83 235	15,0	3,1
Lekwa	90 080	103 265	115 662	14,6	12,0
Dipaleseng	39 042	38 618	42 390	-1,1	9,8
Govan Mbeki	209 626	221 747	294 538	5,8	32,8
Nkangala	**962 249**	**1 018 422**	**1 308 129**	**5,8**	**28,4**
Victor Khanye	53 208	56 335	75 452	5,9	33,9
Emalahleni	236 040	276 413	395 466	17,1	43,1
Steve Tshwete	135 335	142 772	229 831	5,5	61,0
Emakhazeni	37 004	43 007	47 216	16,2	9,8
Thembisile	241 360	256 583	310 458	6,3	21,0
Dr JS Moroka	259 302	243 313	249 705	-6,2	2,6
Ehlanzeni	**1 364 221**	**1 447 125**	**1 688 615**	**6,1**	**16,7**
Thaba Chweu	65 909	81 681	98 387	23,9	20,5
Mbombela	426 090	476 904	588 794	11,9	23,5
Umjindi	48 547	53 744	69 577	10,7	29,5
Nkomazi	277 864	334 669	390 610	20,4	16,7
Bushbuckridge	545 811	500 128	541 248	-8,4	8,2
Mpumalanga	**3 123 869**	**3 365 554**	**4 039 939**	**7,7**	**20,0**

Table 3.4 gives the population of Mpumalanga from 1996 to 2011 by district and local municipality within the district. The population of Mpumalanga increased from 3 365 554 in 2001 to 4 039 939 in 2011, yielding a percentage change of 20%. In 2011, the district municipality with the highest population size was Ehlanzeni (1 688 615), while Gert Sibande recorded the lowest population (1 043 194). Mbombela local municipality had the highest population (588 000), and Dipaleseng the lowest (42 390). Steve Tshwete had the highest percentage change of 61%, followed by Emalahleni at 43,1%

Table 3.5: Population size and percentage distribution by district and local municipality, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011

Municipality	Census 1996		Census 2001		Census 2011	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gert Sibande	**797 400**	**25,5**	**900 007**	**26,7**	**1 043 194**	**25,8**
Albert Luthuli	182 719	5,8	187 751	5,6	186 010	4,6
Msukaligwa	105 368	3,4	124 812	3,7	149 377	3,7
Mkhondo	100 388	3,2	143 077	4,3	171 982	4,3
Pixley Ka Seme	70 178	2,2	80 737	2,4	83 235	2,1
Lekwa	90 080	2,9	103 265	3,1	115 662	2,9
Dipaleseng	39 042	1,2	38 618	1,2	42 390	1,1
Govan Mbeki	209 626	6,7	221 747	6,6	294 538	7,3
Nkangala	**962 249**	**30,8**	**1 018 422**	**30,3**	**1 308 129**	**32,4**
Victor Khanye	53 208	1,7	56 335	1,7	75 452	1,9
Emalahleni	236 040	7,6	276 413	8,2	395 466	9,8
Steve Tshwete	135 335	4,3	142 772	4,2	229 831	5,7
Emakhazeni	37 004	1,2	43 007	1,3	47 216	1,2
Thembisile	241 360	7,7	256 583	7,6	310 458	7,7
Dr JS Moroka	259 302	8,3	243 313	7,2	249 705	6,2
Ehlanzeni	**1 364 221**	**43,7**	**1 447 125**	**43,0**	**1 688 615**	**41,8**
Thaba Chweu	65 909	2,1	81 681	2,4	98 387	2,4
Mbombela	426 090	13,6	476 904	14,2	588 794	14,6
Umjindi	48 547	1,6	53 744	1,6	69 577	1,7
Nkomazi	277 864	8,9	334 669	9,9	390 610	9,7
Bushbuckridge	545 811	17,5	500 128	14,9	541 248	13,4
Mpumalanga	**3 123 869**	**100,0**	**3 365 554**	**100,0**	**4 039 939**	**100,0**

The above table shows that, compared to 1996, the percentage share of the population decreased in Ehlanzeni and Gert Sibande in 2011, but shows growth in Nkangala. Despite the decrease in the percentage share, Ehlanzeni district recorded 41,8%, which was still the highest population percentage share of all the districts, while Gert Sibande recorded 25,8%, which was the lowest. Mbombela local municipality recorded the highest percentage share of 14,6%, whereas Dipaleseng local municipality recorded the lowest share (1,1%).

Table 3.6: Percentage distribution of the population groups by population group by district and local municipality, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011

Municipality	Black African			Coloured			Indian or Asian			White		
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
Gert Sibande	**87,0**	**90,7**	**88,8**	**0,8**	**0,7**	**1,0**	**0,8**	**0,6**	**1,1**	**11,5**	**8,0**	**9,1**
Albert Luthuli	97,9	98,2	97,8	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,4	1,8	1,5	1,6
Msukaligwa	82,4	89,3	88,4	0,4	0,3	0,6	0,9	0,7	1,1	16,3	9,8	9,9
Mkhondo	91,7	95,4	94,9	0,5	0,4	0,5	1,1	0,5	0,8	6,8	3,6	3,8
Pixley Ka Seme	88,6	92,1	90,8	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,6	1,2	10,5	6,8	7,4
Lekwa	81,4	86,2	84,5	2,3	1,9	2,9	1,2	0,9	1,2	15,1	11,0	11,5
Dipaleseng	87,8	90,8	90,0	0,1	0,2	0,5	0,9	0,7	0,9	11,2	8,3	8,6
Govan Mbeki	79,2	83,6	80,9	1,1	1,1	1,5	1,2	0,9	1,5	18,5	14,4	16,1
Nkangala	**87,9**	**91,2**	**88,2**	**0,9**	**0,9**	**1,1**	**0,4**	**0,3**	**0,7**	**10,9**	**7,7**	**9,9**
Victor Khanye	82,5	88,3	82,5	0,5	0,5	1,1	0,2	0,2	0,3	16,9	11,1	16,0
Emalahleni	75,0	82,2	81,7	1,7	1,4	1,7	0,6	0,4	0,9	22,8	15,9	15,7
Steve Tshwete	67,9	80,1	73,8	2,6	2,5	2,6	1,4	0,9	1,6	28,1	16,5	21,9
Emakhazeni	88,2	89,1	87,4	0,5	1,1	1,2	0,5	0,2	0,7	10,9	9,6	10,8
Thembisile	99,8	99,8	99,4	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,1
Dr JS Moroka	99,9	99,9	99,6	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,1	0,1
Ehlanzeni	**95,6**	**96,1**	**94,2**	**0,5**	**0,5**	**0,7**	**0,2**	**0,2**	**0,4**	**3,7**	**3,2**	**4,7**
Thaba Chweu	83,8	86,1	82,1	2,1	2,0	2,7	0,5	0,4	0,6	13,6	11,6	14,6
Mbombela	91,1	93,1	89,6	0,7	0,8	1,0	0,4	0,3	0,7	7,8	5,8	8,8
Umjindi	87,5	88,7	87,2	1,5	1,6	2,0	1,2	1,0	1,0	9,8	8,8	9,8
Nkomazi	98,7	98,6	97,8	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,3	1,1	1,2	1,6
Bushbuckridge	99,7	99,7	99,6	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2
Mpumalanga	**91,0**	**93,2**	**90,9**	**0,7**	**0,7**	**0,9**	**0,4**	**0,3**	**0,7**	**7,9**	**5,9**	**7,5**

The above table shows that, compared with 2001, the proportion of the black African population has decreased in most of the districts and local municipalities, while the proportion of the coloured population has slightly increased in all districts and in most of the local municipalities, except in Albert Luthuli, Dr JS Moroka, Nkomazi and Bushbuckridge local municipalities. The proportion of the Indian population has increased in all the districts and in 17 local municipalities, except in Umjindi local municipality. The proportion of the white population has also increased in all the districts and in 14 local municipalities, except in Emalahleni, Thembisile, Dr JS Moroka and Bushbuckridge local municipalities.

3.3 Population structure: Age and sex

Figure 3.1: Population structure by age and sex – South Africa, 2011

Figure 3.1: South Africa: 2011

Figure 3.2: Population structure by age and sex – Mpumalanga, 2011
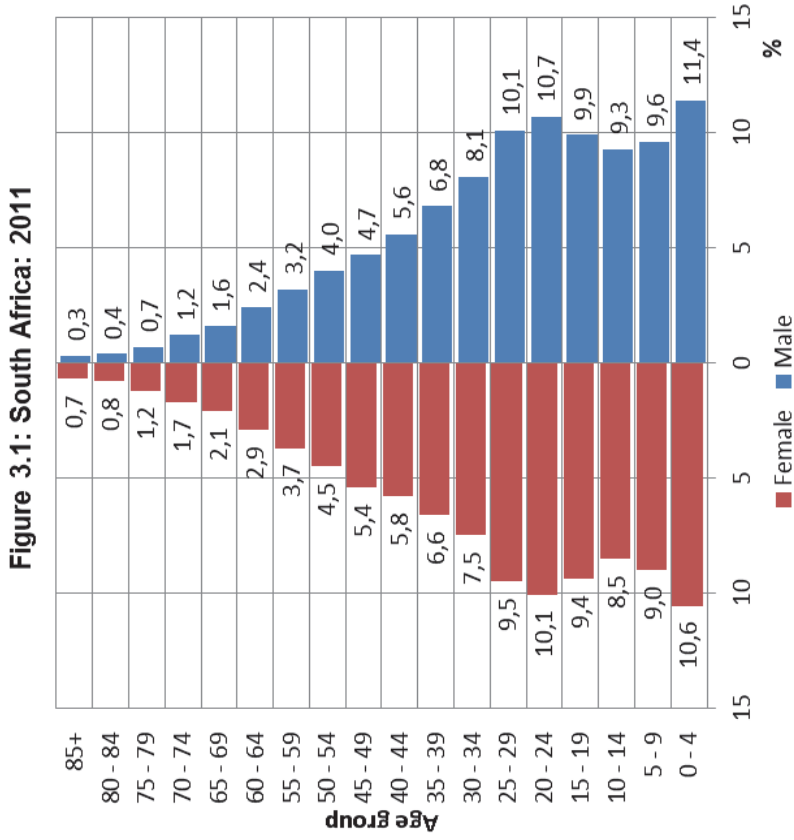
Figure 3.2: Mpumalanga: 2011
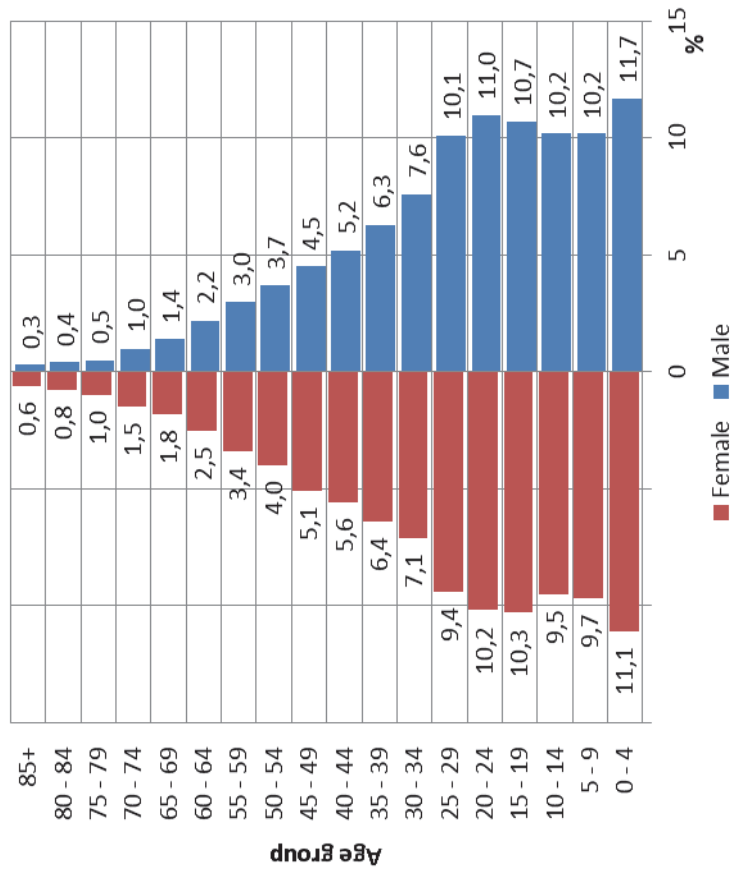
Figure 3.3: Population structure by age and sex – South Africa, 2001
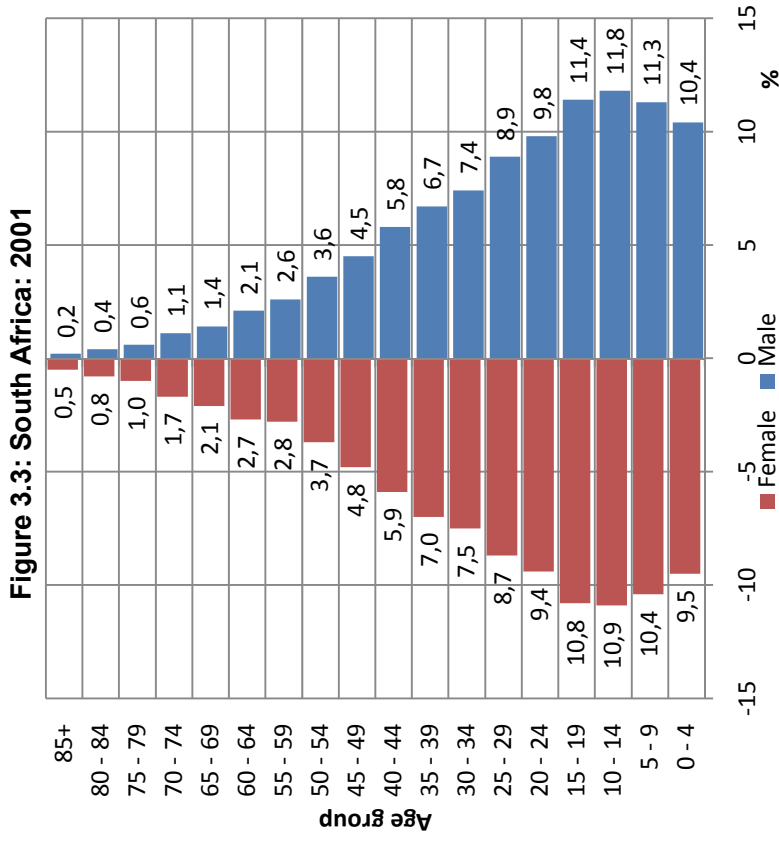
Figure 3.4: Population structure by age and sex – Mpumalanga, 2001

Figure 3.3: South Africa: 2001

Figure 3.4: Mpumalanga: 2001
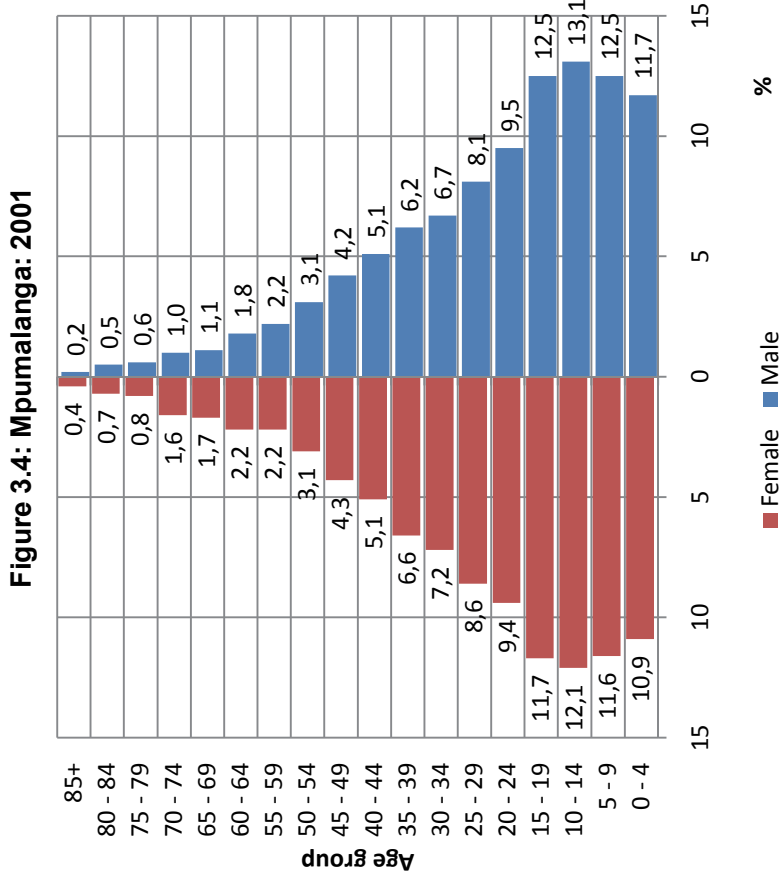
Figure 3.5: Population structure by age and sex – South Africa, 1996
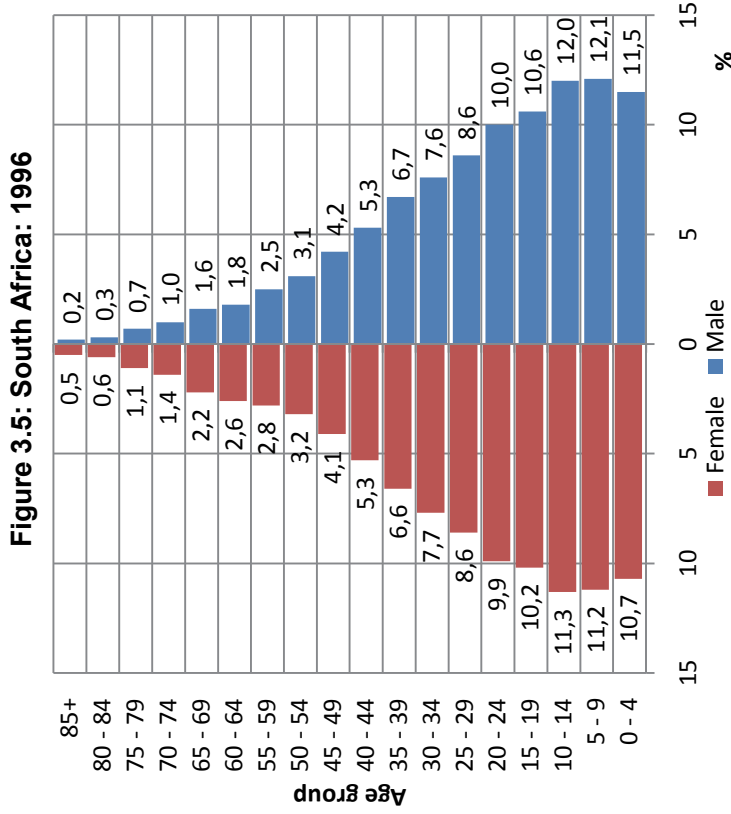
Figure 3.6: Population structure by age and sex – Mpumalanga, 1996

Figure 3.5: South Africa: 1996

Figure 3.6: Mpumalanga: 1996
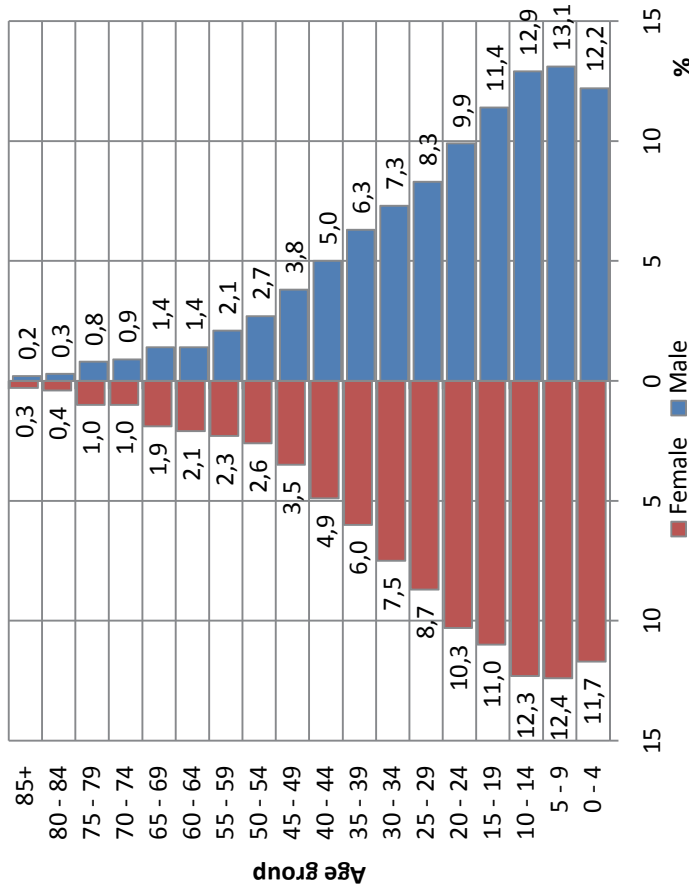
The above figures depict the percentage distribution the population by age and sex in Mpumalanga and South Africa in 1996, 2001 and 2011. Both nationally and provincially, the figures show that the proportion of males in the younger age groups was larger than that of the females, whilst in the older age groups the female proportions were higher than those of the males. The population in 1996 and 2001 began to increase from the 5–9 age groups and decreased as age increases. However, in 2011, both nationally and provincially, there was a marked decrease of males and females aged 5–9 and 10–14.

Figure 3.7: Dependency ratios by district municipality, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011

	Gert Sibande	Nkangala	Ehlanzeni	Mpumalanga
1996	64,3	64,2	79,9	70,7
2001	65,0	60,7	73,2	67,0
2011	56,5	50,4	60,4	56,0
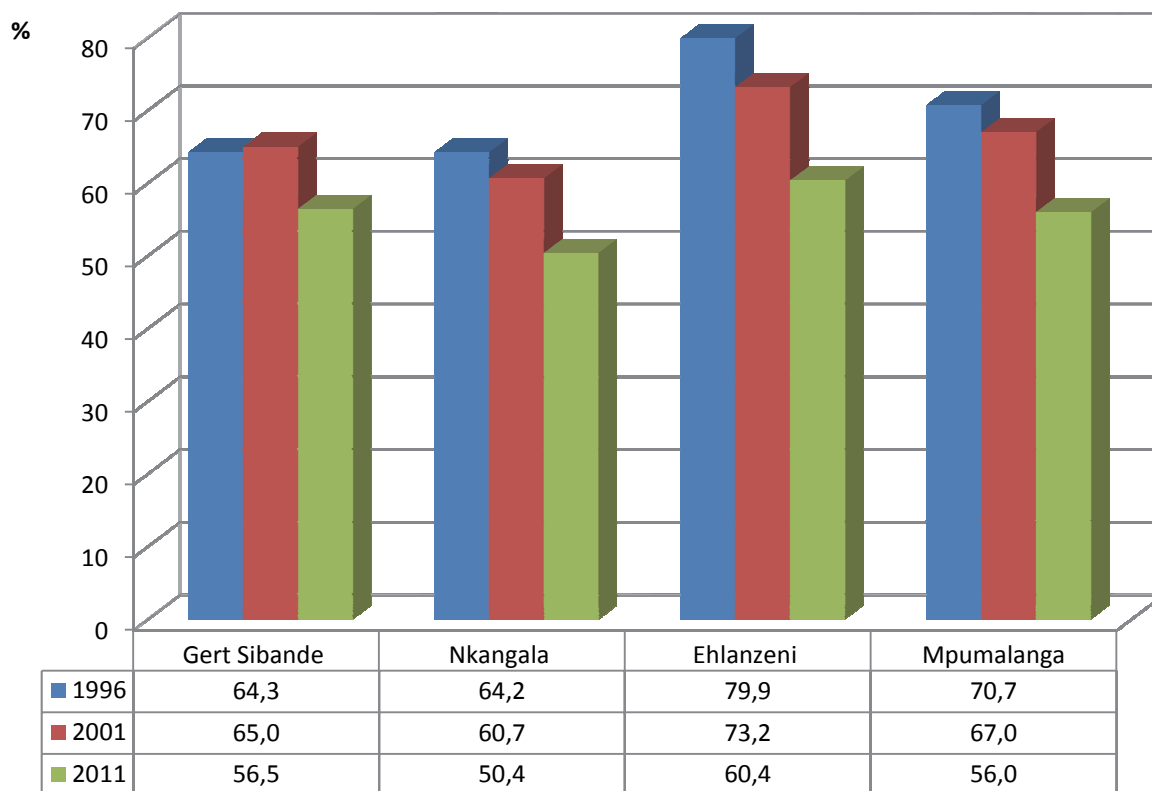
Figure 3.7 shows the dependency ratios for Mpumalanga from 1996 to 2011 by district municipality. It can be observed that the dependency ratio in Mpumalanga has decreased from 70,7 in 1996 to 56 in 2011. The figures for all three districts show the same trend. However, the dependency ratio in Ehlanzeni has remained higher than the provincial average for all three censuses, while Gert Sibande in 2011 recorded higher than the provincial average.

3.4 Language

Table 3.7: Population by language spoken, district, and local municipality, Census 2011

Municipality	Afrikaans	English	IsiNdebele	IsiXhosa	IsiZulu	Sepedi	Sesotho	Setswana	Sign language	SiSwati	Tshivenda	Xitsonga	Other
Gert Sibande	**9,1**	**3,4**	**3,1**	**2,1**	**60,9**	**1,0**	**4,2**	**0,8**	**0,3**	**13,0**	**0,2**	**1,0**	**0,9**
Albert Luthuli	1,6	2,0	1,4	0,2	34,8	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,2	57,0	0,2	0,6	0,7
Msukaligwa	9,8	3,5	1,4	0,6	72,6	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,3	8,5	0,2	0,5	0,7
Mkhondo	3,5	2,4	1,0	0,1	89,1	0,2	0,2	0,6	0,3	1,8	0,1	0,1	0,6
Pixley Ka Seme	6,8	2,3	1,0	0,4	82,8	0,4	2,2	0,7	0,4	2,0	0,1	0,2	0,7
Lekwa	13,2	3,6	1,2	1,5	66,2	0,6	10,3	0,8	0,3	1,1	0,2	0,4	0,7
Dipaleseng	9,0	3,0	1,1	2,4	56,1	1,0	24,2	1,0	0,5	0,5	0,2	0,4	0,6
Govan Mbeki	15,9	5,1	7,7	5,8	47,4	2,4	6,0	1,2	0,4	3,6	0,5	2,7	1,4
Nkangala	**10,0**	**3,6**	**28,4**	**1,9**	**23,2**	**14,7**	**3,8**	**4,6**	**0,3**	**4,7**	**0,4**	**3,2**	**1,3**
Victor Khanye	15,9	3,6	25,4	3,3	36,0	3,4	3,9	2,1	0,2	1,9	0,6	1,9	1,9
Emalahleni	15,2	5,7	9,0	3,2	39,2	11,4	3,2	1,3	0,3	5,9	0,5	3,5	1,7
Steve Tshwete	22,6	5,9	14,9	2,3	28,3	10,8	4,0	1,6	0,3	5,3	0,4	2,0	1,6
Emakhazeni	10,7	4,4	18,8	0,6	21,8	6,7	4,0	0,9	0,5	28,4	0,3	2,1	1,1
Thembisile	0,4	1,2	58,5	1,0	12,5	12,6	4,8	1,9	0,3	2,9	0,4	2,6	0,9
Dr JS Moroka	0,3	1,3	36,2	0,5	3,1	30,8	3,4	17,3	0,3	0,8	0,4	5,0	0,7
Ehlanzeni	**4,0**	**2,6**	**0,3**	**0,2**	**2,2**	**10,3**	**2,7**	**0,3**	**0,1**	**54,5**	**0,2**	**21,8**	**0,8**
Thaba Chweu	15,2	4,3	2,4	0,6	7,7	36,2	7,3	0,9	0,3	17,8	0,4	5,5	1,6
Mbombela	6,8	4,7	0,2	0,2	1,5	0,7	1,5	0,3	0,1	78,7	0,3	4,1	1,1
Umjindi	9,0	5,7	0,1	0,3	1,5	0,5	0,8	0,3	0,1	77,0	0,4	3,2	1,1
Nkomazi	1,4	1,1	0,1	0,1	0,6	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	88,5	0,2	6,8	0,9
Bushbuckridge	0,2	0,7	0,1	0,1	3,3	24,5	5,4	0,3	0,1	7,8	0,2	56,9	0,4
Mpumalanga	**7,2**	**3,1**	**10,1**	**1,2**	**24,1**	**9,3**	**3,5**	**1,8**	**0,2**	**27,7**	**0,3**	**10,4**	**10**

*Note: This table excludes cases where the language was unspecified

Table 3.7 gives the percentage distribution of the population of Mpumalanga in 2011 by district and local municipality within the districts by the language most spoken by respondents. SiSwati (27,7%) was the most spoken language in Mpumalanga, followed by IsiZulu (24,1%), whilst Sign language was the least spoken language with only 0,2%. SiSwati was the most spoken language in Ehlanzeni district (54,5%), while IsiZulu was the most spoken language in Gert Sibande district (60,9%), and IsiNdebele was the most spoken language in Nkangala district (28,4%).

3.5 Migration

Figure 3.8: Inter-provincial migration, between Census 2001 and Census 2011

%	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NC	GP	LP	Outside RSA
In-migration	2,0	4,9	1,7	4,5	11,8	3,5	25,1	16,2	30,3
Out-migration	3,7	1,7	1,0	2,6	6,5	6,8	63,2	13,1	1,4
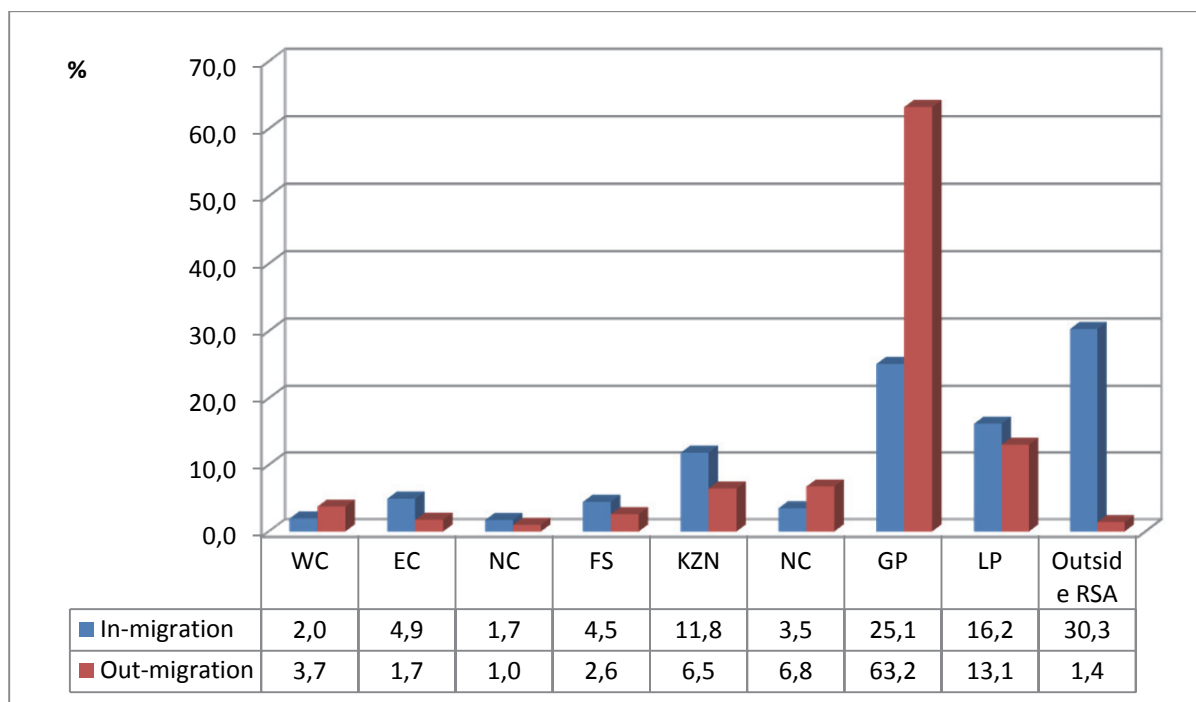
The above figure shows the migration patterns of the population of Mpumalanga province. More than 63% of Mpumalanga emigrants went to Gauteng province, whilst only 2% went to Western Cape, which recorded the lowest proportion.

More than 30% of Mpumalanga immigrants came from other countries, which recorded the highest proportion, since Mpumalanga share borders with Mozambique and Swaziland and more than a quarter of Mpumalanga immigrants came from Gauteng province, which recorded the second highest proportion, whilst only 1% went to Eastern Cape, which was the lowest and only 1,4% went to other countries.

Figure 3.9: Provincial in-migration by sex, between Census 2001 and Census 2011

%	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	LP	Outside RSA
Male	1,8	4,7	1,6	4,3	11,5	3,3	23,8	15,6	33,5
Female	2,2	5,2	1,9	4,7	12,4	3,7	27,0	17,0	26,0
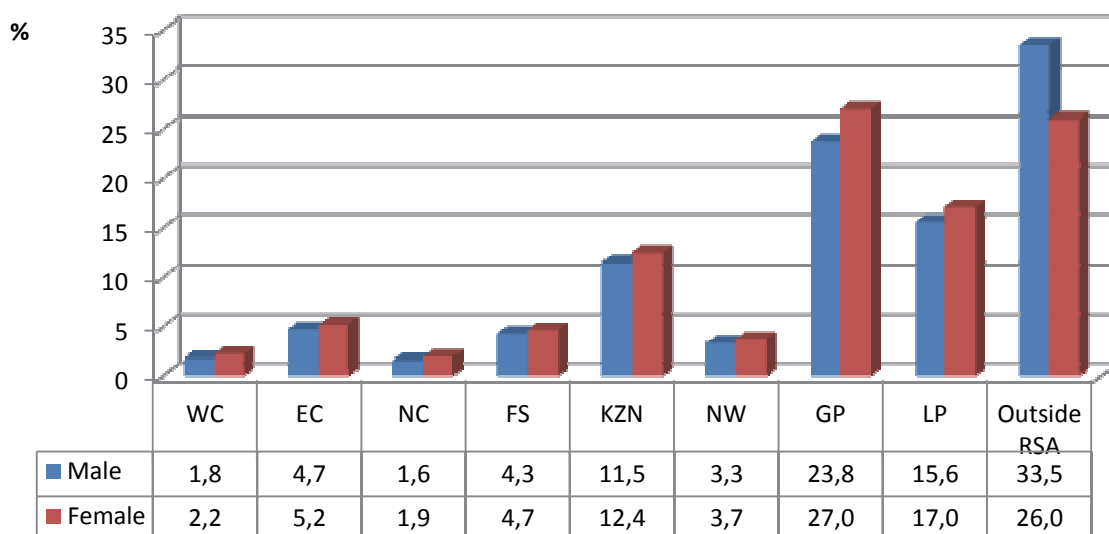
Figure 3.9 shows the in-migration patterns by sex of the population of Mpumalanga province. A high percentage of Mpumalanga immigrants, both male and female, came from outside South Africa (33,5% and 26% respectively). The second highest percentage of in-migrants came from Gauteng (23,8% males and 27% females). It is observed that, from the other eight provinces of South Africa, more females than males migrated to Mpumalanga.

Figure 3.10: Provincial out-migration by sex, between Census 2001 and Census 2011

%	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	LP	Outside RSA
Male	3,7	1,8	1,1	2,7	6,2	7,3	62,1	13,4	1,7
Female	3,8	1,6	0,8	2,5	6,8	6,1	64,5	12,7	1,2
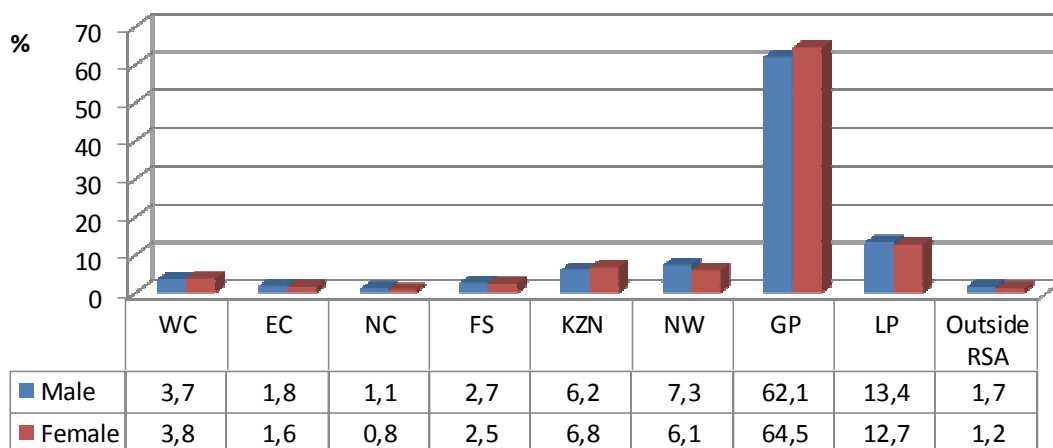
The above figure shows the out-migration patterns by sex of the population of Mpumalanga province. A high percentage of Mpumalanga emigrants (both male and female) migrated to Gauteng (62,1% and 64,5% respectively), followed by Limpopo (13,4% and 12,7% respectively).

3.6 General health and functioning

3.6.1 Introduction

Note that the question on disability had changed, and therefore Census 2011 data are not comparable with previous censuses. Initial analysis of Census 2011 results clearly showed that this set of questions was not suitable for measuring disability among children aged five years or younger. A large number of children were categorised as 'cannot see, hear, walk, communicate at all', not because they were inherently disabled but because of their level of development. Therefore, the data on children younger than five years was excluded in Census 2011.

Table 3.8: Distribution of population aged 5 years and older by disability status and sex, Census 2011

Province and district	Disability status	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
		N	N	N	%	%	%
Gert Sibande	Not disabled	325 499	335 139	660 638	92,4	89,8	**91,1**
	Disabled	26 710	37 871	64 581	7,6	10,2	**8,9**
	Total	352 209	373 010	725 219	100,0	100,0	**100,0**
Nkangala	Not disabled	443 056	442 244	885 300	93,9	91,9	**92,9**
	Disabled	28 774	38 887	67 661	6,1	8,1	**7,1**
	Total	471 830	481 131	952 961	100,0	100,0	**100,0**
Ehlanzeni	Not disabled	552 848	628 733	1 181 581	94,6	93,8	**94,2**
	Disabled	31 308	41 730	73 038	5,4	6,2	**5,8**
	Total	584 156	670 463	1 254 619	100,0	100,0	**100,0**
Mpumalanga	**Not disabled**	**1 321 403**	**1 406 116**	**2 727 519**	**93,8**	**92,2**	**93,0**
	Disabled	**86 792**	**118 488**	**205 280**	**6,2**	**7,8**	**7,0**
	Total	**1 408 195**	**1 524 604**	**2 932 799**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

Table 3.8 gives the disability status of persons aged 5 years and older in Mpumalanga province by sex. The profile indicates that 7% of the population were disabled. Gert Sibande recorded the highest proportion (8,9%), while Ehlanzeni recorded the lowest proportion (5,8%) of disabled persons. The comparison among males and females across the province shows that females were more affected than males (6,2% of males as compared to 7,8% of females). This same trend is also observed amongst the districts in the province.

3.7 Education

Figure 3.11: Percentage of persons aged 5–24 years attending an educational institution, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011

	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1996	22,1	46,9	70,2	81,1	88,4	92,2	94,3	95,0	95,6	95,0	93,5	90,6	86,2	79,4	70,7	60,7	52,0	43,3	34,1	28,0
2001	38,6	66,9	88,1	94,1	95,7	96,0	96,0	96,4	95,9	95,1	92,6	88,9	83,4	73,8	61,9	49,3	37,9	26,3	19,3	13,6
2011	83,1	94,1	97,0	97,4	97,7	97,3	97,5	96,9	96,9	96,6	95,1	92,6	88,2	79,0	62,3	46,2	33,1	22,5	16,2	12,3
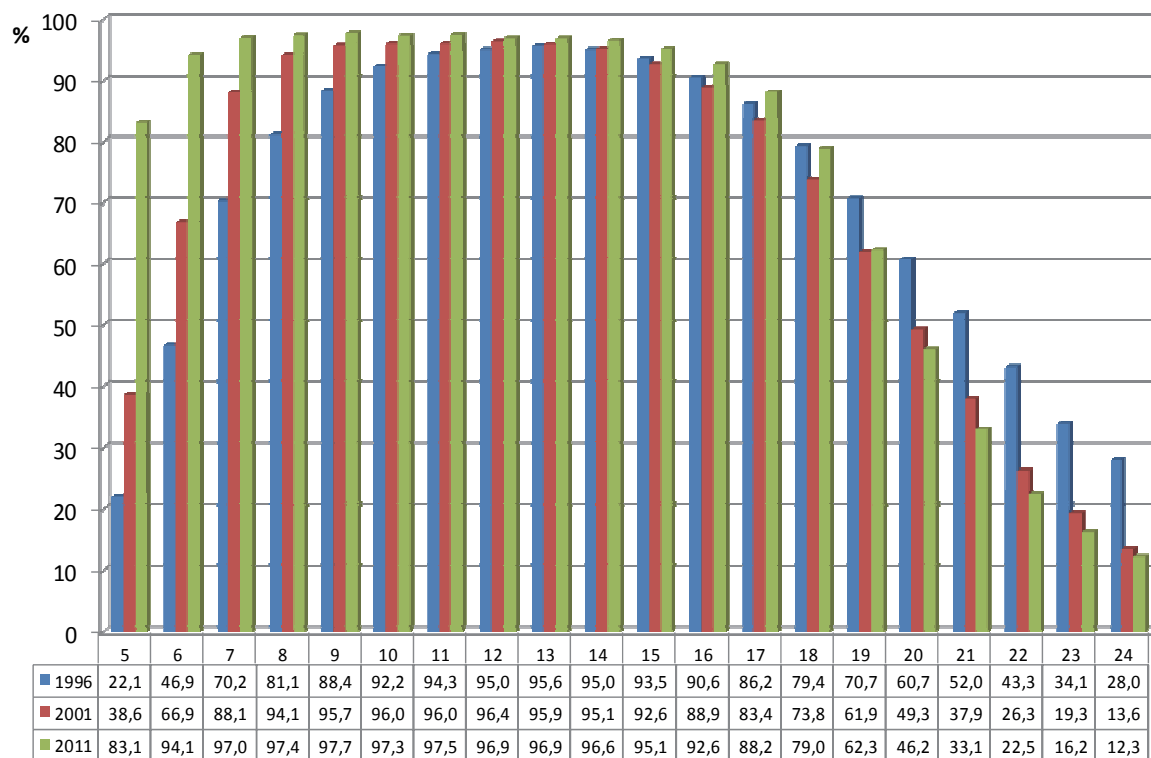
The above figure shows comparisons between the censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011 of school attendance in Mpumalanga. Up to age 12 there was a general increase in the percentage of persons attending an educational institution between 1996 and 2011. However, Census 2011 data show slight fluctuations. Significant progress can be seen amongst the age group 5–9 years in terms of increased enrolment rates between 1996 and 2011. Although school attendance declined for the cohort 12 to 24 years, Census 1996 proportions were significantly higher than 2001 and 2011 data points. Focusing on the compulsory age of 9 years that a child must be attending school, the proportion attending school has increased from just above 88% in 1996 to about 96% in 2001, and then again to about 98% in 2011.

Figure 3.12: Percentage of persons aged 5–24 years attending an educational institution by district municipality, Census 2001 and Census 2011

	DC30: Gert Sibande	DC31: Nkangala	DC32: Ehlanzeni	Mpumalanga
2001	71,3	74,6	74,0	73,5
2011	73,6	73,5	76,3	74,8
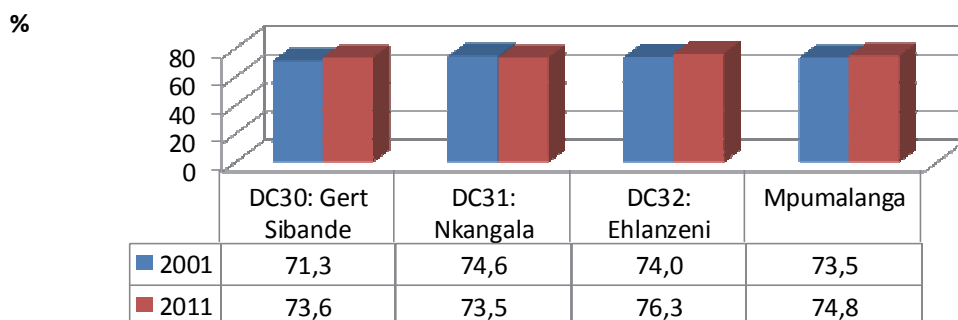
The above figure shows school attendance in Mpumalanga by district, amongst persons aged 5–24 years, with comparisons between 2001 and 2011. It can be observed that the proportion of learners attending school has increased in two districts in Mpumalanga, with a decrease recorded in Nkangala. In 2011, Ehlanzeni recorded a percentage of 76,3% persons who were attending an educational institution, which was slightly higher than the percentages for the other two districts.

Figure 3.13: Percentage of persons aged 5–24 years attending an educational institution by type of institution and by district municipality, Census 2001 and Census 2011

	DC30: Gert Sibande	DC31: Nkangala	DC32: Ehlanzeni
Public 2001	96,8	95,7	96,2
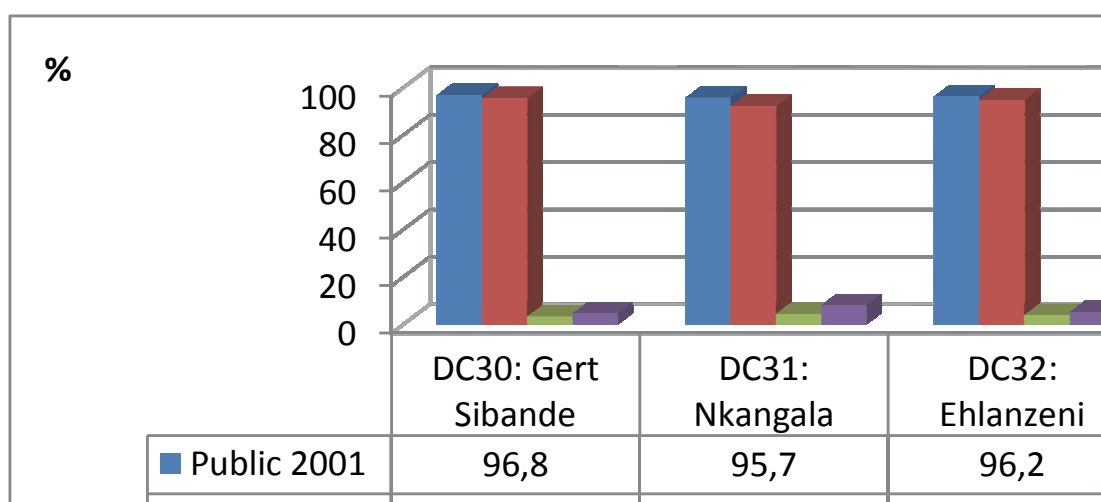
The above figure shows school attendance by type of institution in Mpumalanga by district, amongst persons aged 5–24 years, by comparing data from Census 2001 and Census 2011. It can be observed that the proportion of persons attending public schools has slightly decreased, while the proportion of those attending private schools has increased in all districts. A significant percentage shift was observed in Nkangala district. In 2011, Mpumalanga recorded a 94,2% attendance at public schools and 5,8% attendance at private institutions.

Figure 3.14: Highest educational attainment amongst persons aged 20 years and older by district municipality, Census 2001 and Census 2011

%		DC30: Gert Sibande	DC31: Nkangala	DC32: Ehlanzeni	Mpuma-langa	DC30: Gert Sibande	DC31: Nkangala	DC32: Ehlanzeni	Mpuma-langa
			2001				2011		
■ No schooling		26,3	24,6	33,0	28,5	13,4	11,5	16,7	14,1
■ Some primary		18,6	14,4	15,2	15,9	13,1	11,4	11,1	11,7
■ Completed primary		6,2	5,9	5,4	5,8	4,4	4,2	4,0	4,2
■ Some secondary		27,0	29,0	23,4	26,2	31,4	32,3	29,2	30,8
■ Grade 12 / Std 10		16,4	19,9	16,8	17,7	28,0	29,5	29,1	29,0
■ Higher		5,5	6,1	6,2	6,0	9,7	11,0	9,9	10,2
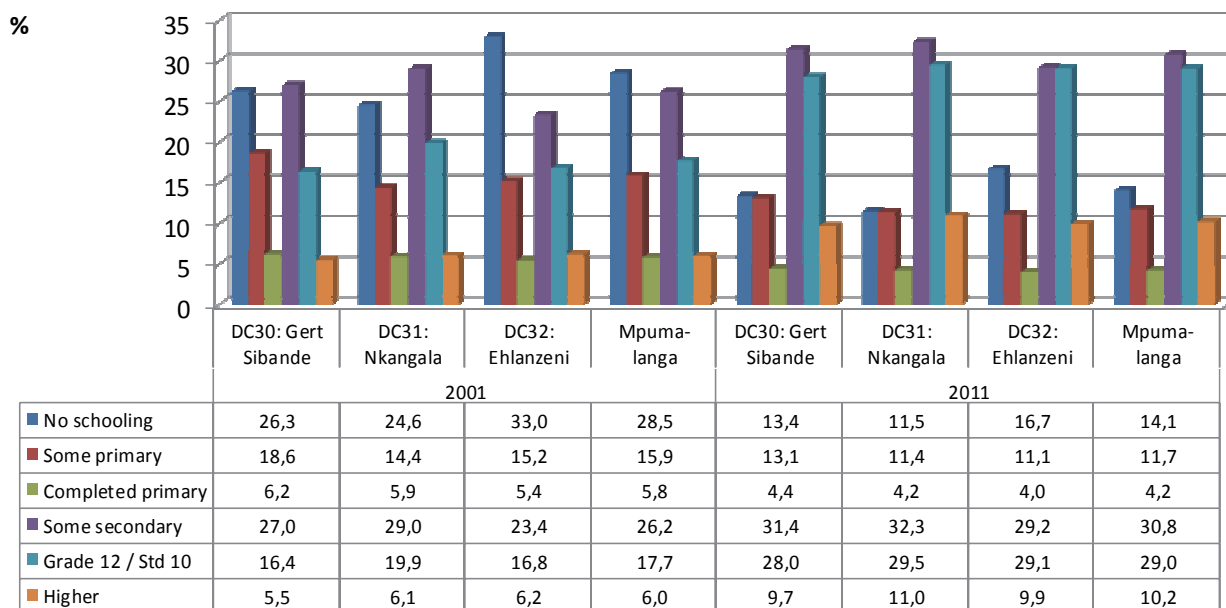
It can be observed from the above figure that in Mpumalanga and all its districts, the proportion of persons with either no schooling or some primary education has significantly decreased, whilst the proportion of persons with Grade 12 or a higher education has increased between the two censuses.

In 2011, Mpumalanga recorded a proportion of only 10,2% of persons with a tertiary qualification, while 14,1% of its population was recorded as having no education. Nkangala district recorded the highest proportion of persons with a tertiary education with 11,0%, while Ehlanzeni recorded the highest proportion of persons with no schooling (16,7%).

Figure 3.15: Highest educational attainment amongst persons aged 20 years and older by sex, Census 2001 and Census 2011

	No schooling	Some primary	Complete primary	Some secondary	Std 10/Grade 12	Higher	No schooling	Some primary	Complete primary	Some secondary	Std 10/Grade 12	Higher
				2001						2011		
Male	24,9	16,7	6,1	27,4	18,7	6,2	11,5	11,7	4,3	32,2	29,6	10,7
Female	31,6	15,1	5,5	25,1	16,9	5,8	16,4	11,8	4,1	29,6	28,4	9,8
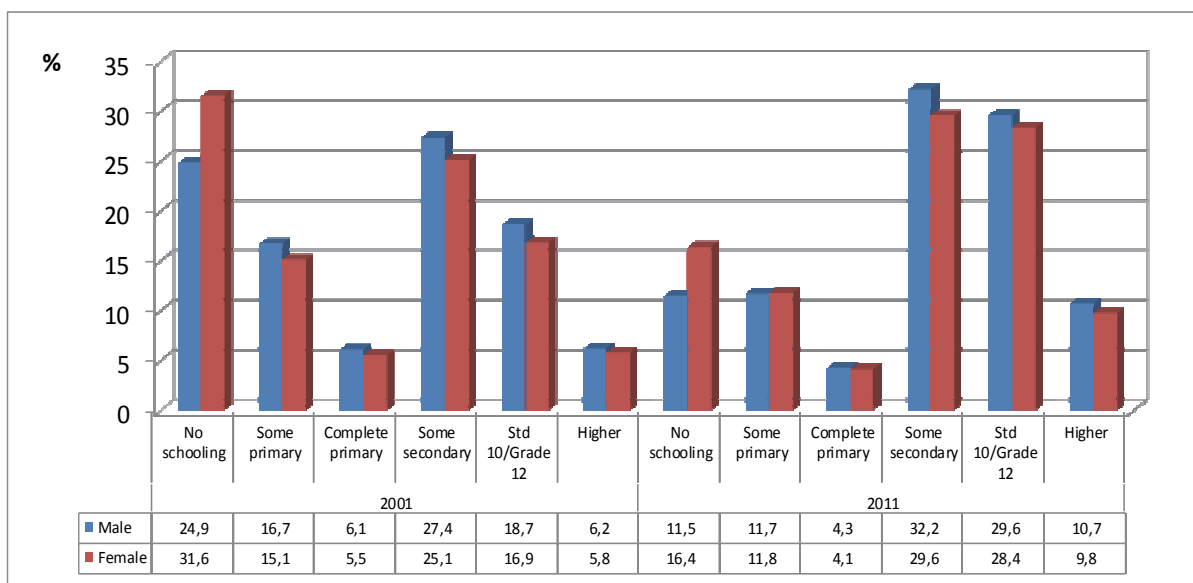
Figure 3.15 shows that, for Mpumalanga and all its districts, the proportion of persons with either no schooling or some primary education has significantly decreased for both males and females, whilst the proportion of persons with Grade 12 or a higher education has increased for both males and females, between the two censuses.

In 2011, Mpumalanga recorded a proportion of 10,7% of males and only 9,8% of females with a tertiary qualification, while the percentage of females with no schooling (16,4%) remained higher than that of males (11,5%).

Figure 3.16: Highest educational attainment amongst persons aged 20 years and older by population group, Census 2001 and Census 2011

	No schooling	Some primary	Complete primary	Some secondary	Std 10/Grade 12	Higher	No schooling	Some primary	Completed primary	Some secondary	Grade 12 / Std 10	Higher
						2001						2011
Black African	22,3	18,5	6,9	30,4	16,8	5,2	15,6	12,9	4,5	31,7	27,4	7,8
Coloured	8,3	18,4	9,8	40,1	18,5	4,9	4,8	7,3	3,2	33,5	35,5	15,8
Indian or Asian	5,3	7,7	4,2	33,0	34,9	14,9	4,3	6,3	3,0	24,8	40,2	21,4
White	1,4	1,2	0,8	25,9	40,9	29,8	1,0	1,4	0,9	22,7	42,1	32,0
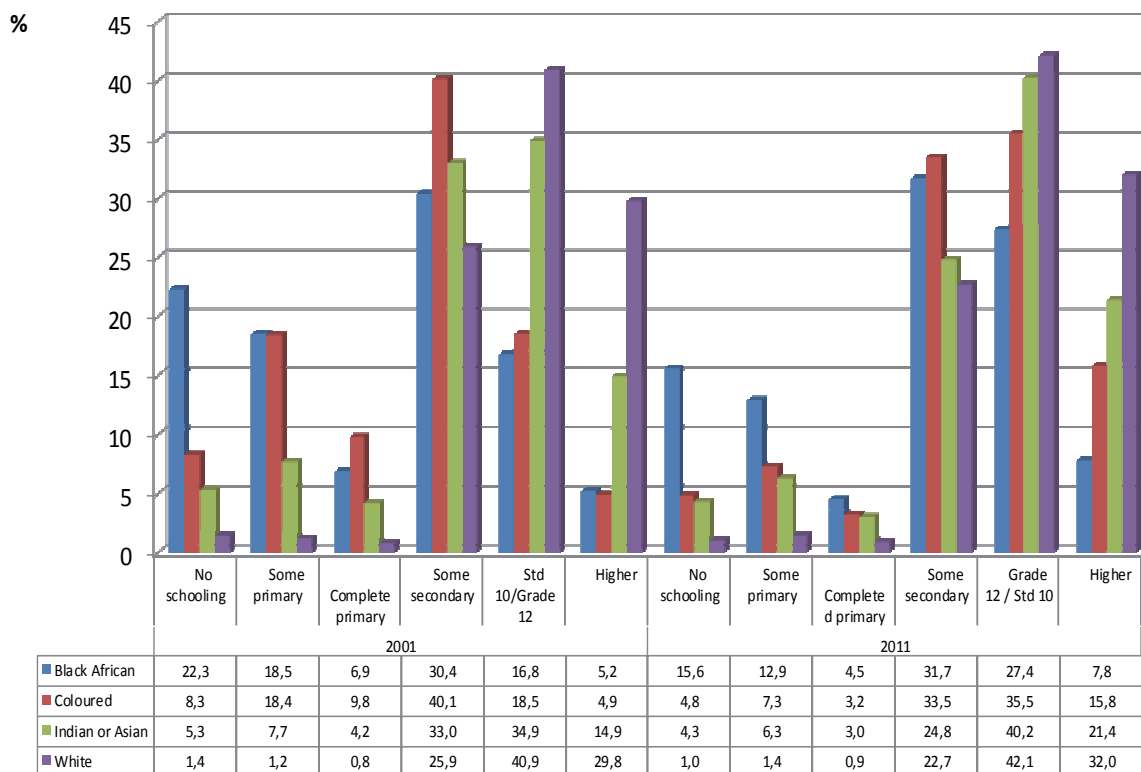
Figure 3.16 shows that the proportion of persons with either no schooling or some primary education has decreased for all population groups, except for the white population group, whilst the proportion of persons with Grade 12 or a higher education has increased for all the population groups between Census 2001 and Census 2011. Despite the changes, the proportion of black Africans with no schooling remains significantly higher than that of the other population groups.

In 2011, 32% of the white population in Mpumalanga had a higher education, followed by the Indian/Asian population at 21,4%, the coloured population at 15,8%, and the black African population at only 7,8%.

3.8 The labour market

Figure 3.17: Percentage of economically active and inactive population by district municipality, Census 2001 and Census 2011

	DC30: Gert Sibande	DC31: Nkangala	DC32: Ehlanzeni	Mpumalanga	DC30: Gert Sibande	DC31: Nkangala	DC32: Ehlanzeni	Mpumalanga
		2001				2011		
■ Economically active	57,1	55,6	51,6	54,4	55,3	58,4	51,4	54,8
■ Not economically active	42,9	44,4	48,4	45,6	44,7	41,6	48,6	45,2
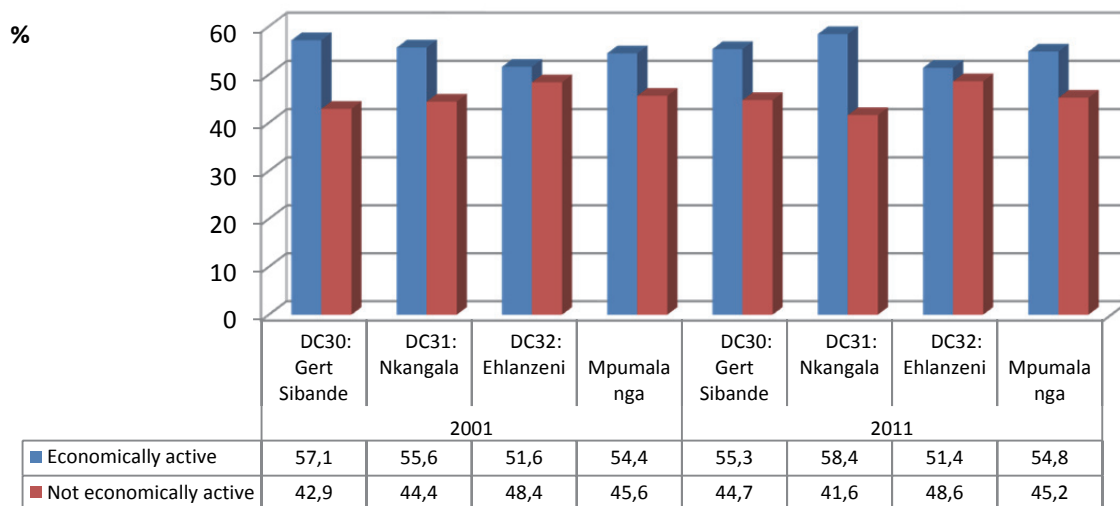
The above figure shows that the proportion of the economically active population in Mpumalanga has slightly increased from 54,4% in 2001 to 54,8% in 2011, particularly in Nkangala district (an increase from 55,6% to 58,4%). Whereas Ehlanzeni and Gert Sibande districts witnessed a decrease in the proportion of the economically active population (from 51,6% to 51,4% and from 57,1% to 55,3% respectively).

Figure 3.18: Percentage of economically active and inactive population by sex and district municipality, Census 2001 and Census 2011

%	DC30: Gert Sibande	DC31: Nkangala	DC32: Ehlanzeni	Mpumalanga	DC30: Gert Sibande	DC31: Nkangala	DC32: Ehlanzeni	Mpumalanga
			2001				2011	
■ Economically active Male	65,2	63,6	58,2	61,9	62,2	64,5	55,9	60,5
■ Economically active Female	49,8	48,2	45,9	47,6	48,6	52,0	47,5	49,2
■ Not economically active Male	34,8	36,4	41,8	38,1	37,8	35,5	44,1	39,5
■ Not economically active Female	50,2	51,8	54,1	52,4	51,4	48,0	52,5	50,8
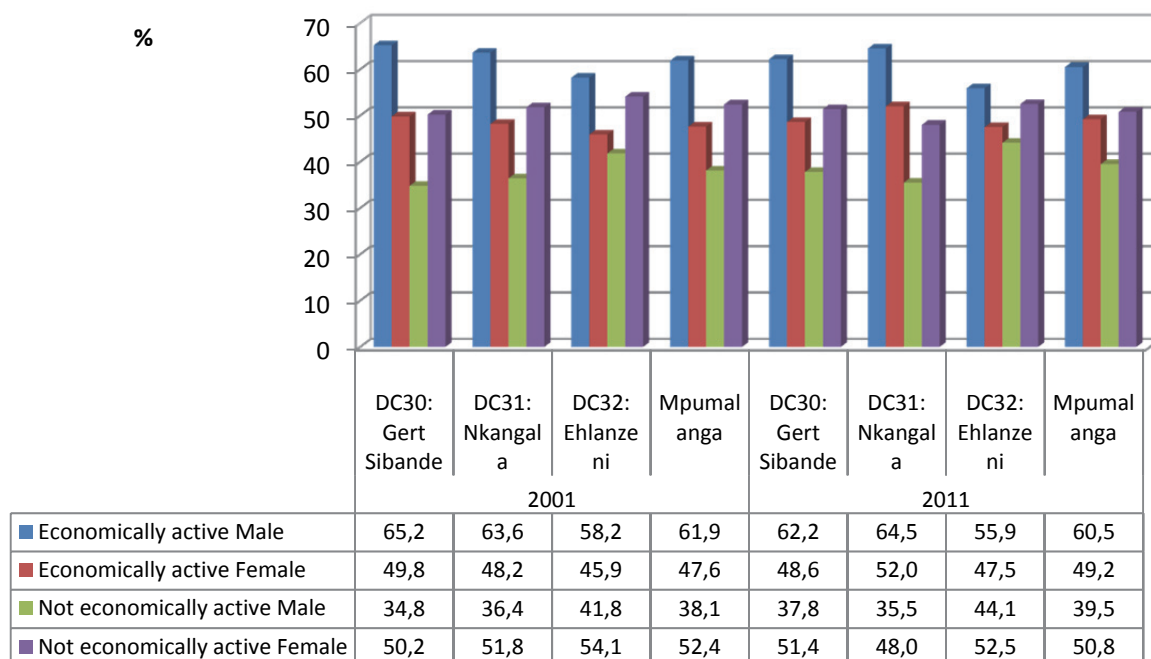
The above figure shows that the proportion of economically active males has slightly decreased from 61,9% to 60,5% in Mpumalanga, particularly in Ehlanzeni and Gert Sibande districts (respectively decreased from 58,2% to 55,9% and from 65,2% to 62,2%), between Census 2001 and 2011. Nkangala district witnessed an increase in the proportion of the economically active male population (from 63,6% to 64,5%).

The proportion of the economically active female population has increased from 47,6% to 49,2% in Mpumalanga, particularly in Ehlanzeni and Nkangala districts (respectively increased from 45,9% to 47,5% and from 48,2% to 52,0%) between Census 2001 and 2011. Gert Sibande district witnessed a decrease (from 49,8% to 48,6%).

Figure 3.19: Unemployment rates by district municipality, Census 2001 and Census 2011
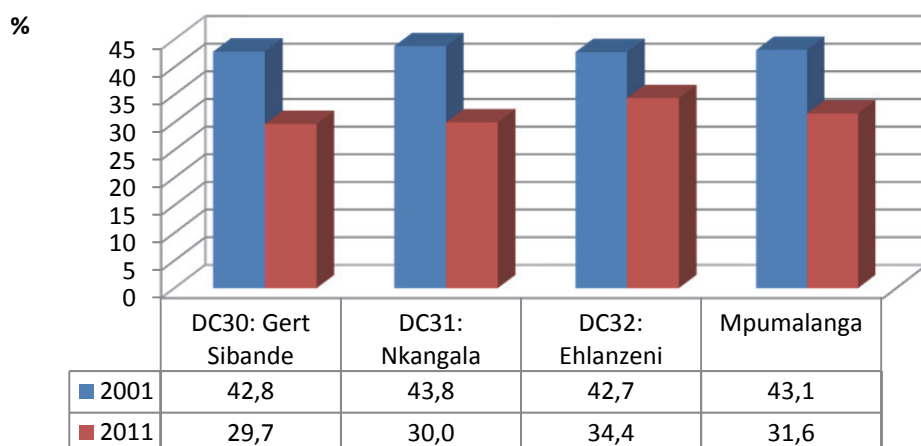
%	DC30: Gert Sibande	DC31: Nkangala	DC32: Ehlanzeni	Mpumalanga
2001	42,8	43,8	42,7	43,1
2011	29,7	30,0	34,4	31,6

The figure above shows that the unemployment rate has decreased from 43,1% to 31,6% in Mpumalanga, and a congruent trend can be observed for the three districts, between Census 2001 and Census 2011.

In 2011, Ehlanzeni (34,4%) was the only district to record an unemployment rate that was higher than the provincial average of 31,6%.

Figure 3.20: Youth unemployment rate by district municipality, Census 2001 and Census 2011

%	DC30: Gert Sibande	DC31: Nkangala	DC32: Ehlanzeni	Mpumalanga
2001	52,3	55,4	51,2	52,8
2011	37,8	38,9	43,4	40,4
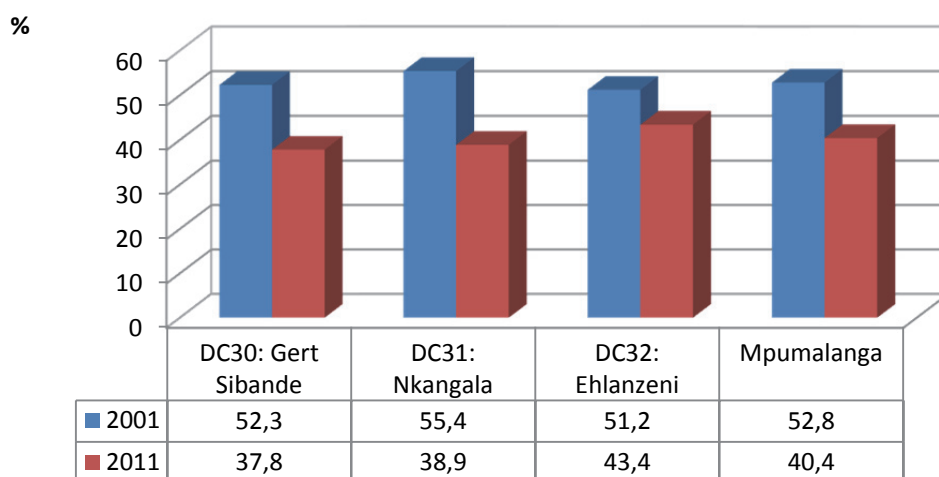
The figure above shows that the unemployment rate for the youth has decreased from 52,8% to 40,4% in Mpumalanga. The same trend can be observed for the three districts, between Census 2001 and 2011. In 2011, Ehlanzeni (at 43,4%) was the only district to record an unemployment rate that was higher than the provincial average of 40,4%.

Figure 3.21: Unemployment rates by sex and district municipality, Census 2001 and Census 2011

	DC30: Gert Sibande	DC31: Nkangala	DC32: Ehlanzeni	Mpumalanga	DC30: Gert Sibande	DC31: Nkangala	DC32: Ehlanzeni	Mpuma-langa
		2001				2011		
■ Male	32,3	33,8	34,5	33,7	22,9	24,1	28,1	25,2
■ Female	55,4	56,0	51,6	54,1	38,4	37,7	41,0	39,2
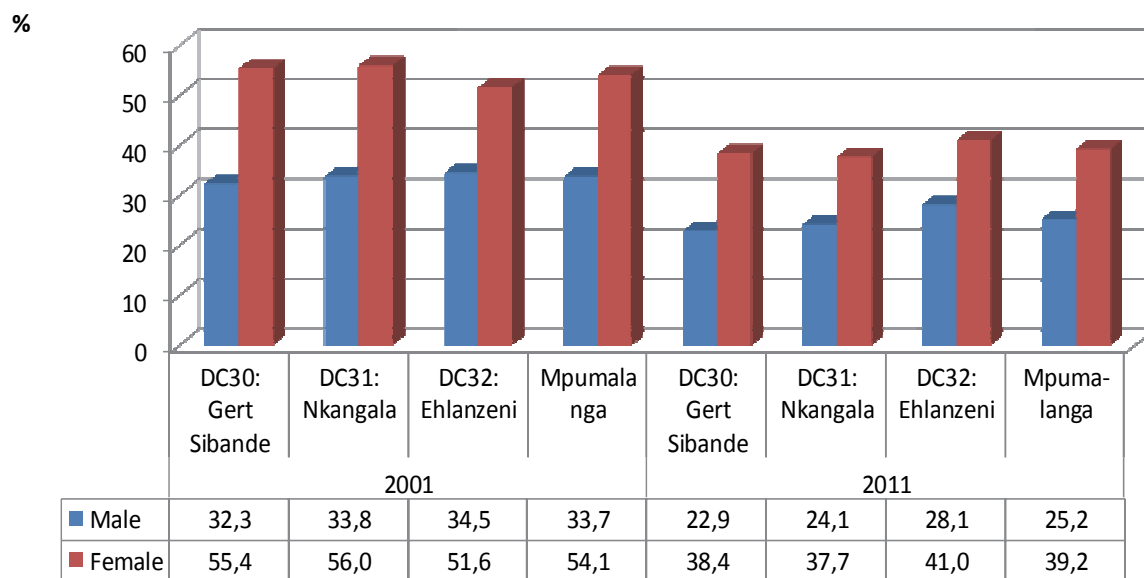
The above figure shows that the unemployment rate for both males and females has decreased from 33,7% to 25,2% and 54,1% to 39,2% respectively in Mpumalanga, and a congruent trend can be observed for the three districts, between Census 2001 and 2011. Despite these decreases, the unemployment rate for females remained significantly higher than that of males.

In 2011, Ehlanzeni was the only district to record a female (41,0%) and male (28,1%) unemployment rate that was higher than the provincial average of 38,2% and 25,2% respectively.

Chapter 4: Results pertaining to households

4.1 Households

Table 4.1: Number of households by district and local municipality, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011

Municipality	1996	2001	2011
Gert Sibande	**173 053**	**211 618**	**273 490**
Albert Luthuli	35 543	39 652	47 705
Msukaligwa	24 876	29 689	40 932
Mkhondo	18 697	27 888	37 433
Pixley Ka Seme	14 538	18 002	19 838
Lekwa	20 463	25 199	31 071
Dipaleseng	9 450	9 474	12 637
Govan Mbeki	49 487	61 714	83 874
Nkangala	**207 290**	**245 429**	**356 911**
Victor Khanye	12 471	13 428	20 548
Emalahleni	56 290	74 917	119 874
Steve Tshwete	33 619	36 229	64 971
Emakhazeni	9 272	9 723	13 722
Thembisile	47 472	57 548	75 634
Dr JS Moroka	48 165	53 583	62 162
Ehlanzeni	**289 458**	**328 377**	**445 087**
Thaba Chweu	20 071	21 257	33 352
Mbombela	91 584	112 321	161 773
Umjindi	11 613	14 458	20 255
Nkomazi	53 043	71 840	95 509
Bushbuckridge	113 147	108 500	134 197
Mpumalanga	**669 801**	**785 424**	**1 075 488**
South Africa	**9 059 571**	**11 205 705**	**14 450 161**

The above table shows that the number of households in Mpumalanga increased from 785 424 in 2001 to 1 075 488 in 2011. In 2011, the district municipality with the highest number of households was Ehlanzeni (445 087 households), while Gert Sibande recorded the lowest number (273 490 households). Mbombela local municipality had the highest number of households (161 773), while Dipaleseng recorded the lowest number (12 637).

Table 4.2: Number of persons enumerated in households by district and local municipality, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011

Municipality	Census 1996	Census 2001	Census 2011
Gert Sibande	**770 953**	**874 436**	**1 012 735**
Albert Luthuli	180 754	184 050	183 314
Msukaligwa	102 537	121 723	143 632
Mkhondo	97 113	139 827	168 206
Pixley Ka Seme	68 887	79 406	82 256
Lekwa	87 569	99 891	111 510
Dipaleseng	38 902	38 248	41 793
Govan Mbeki	195 192	211 291	282 024
Nkangala	**946 553**	**993 262**	**1 275 922**
Victor Khanye	52 727	54 873	73 667
Emalahleni	228 246	264 265	382 464
Steve Tshwete	131 992	138 707	217 073
Emakhazeni	35 832	39 833	45 642
Thembisile	240 791	254 730	308 890
Dr JS Moroka	256 965	240 855	248 186
Ehlanzeni	**1 338 198**	**1 390 864**	**1 651 015**
Thaba Chweu	62 348	70 950	91 990
Mbombela	413 545	452 184	573 877
Umjindi	43 212	47 448	63 225
Nkomazi	274 962	325 504	384 198
Bushbuckridge	544 130	494 779	537 725
Mpumalanga	**3 055 704**	**3 258 562**	**3 939 672**
South Africa	**39 201 672**	**43 369 667**	**49 609 278**

Table 4.2 shows that the number of persons enumerated in households in Mpumalanga increased from 3 258 562 in 2001 to 3 939 672 in 2011. In 2011, the district municipality with the highest number of persons was Ehlanzeni (1 651 015), while Gert Sibande recorded the lowest number (1 012 735). Mbombela local municipality had the highest number of persons (573 877), followed by Bushbuckridge (537 725), while Dipaleseng recorded the lowest number (41 793).

Table 4.3: Average household size by district and local municipality, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011

Municipality	Average household size		
	Census 1996	Census 2001	Census 2011
Gert Sibande	**4,5**	**4,1**	**3,8**
Albert Luthuli	5,1	4,6	3,9
Msukaligwa	4,1	4,1	3,6
Mkhondo	5,2	5,0	4,6
Pixley Ka Seme	4,7	4,4	4,2
Lekwa	4,3	4,0	3,7
Dipaleseng	4,1	4,0	3,4
Govan Mbeki	3,9	3,4	3,5
Nkangala	**4,6**	**4,0**	**3,7**
Victor Khanye	4,2	4,1	3,7
Emalahleni	4,1	3,5	3,3
Steve Tshwete	3,9	3,8	3,5
Emakhazeni	3,9	4,1	3,4
Thembisile	5,1	4,4	4,1
Dr JS Moroka	5,3	4,5	4,0
Ehlanzeni	**4,6**	**4,2**	**3,8**
Thaba Chweu	3,1	3,3	2,9
Mbombela	4,5	4,0	3,6
Umjindi	3,7	3,3	3,4
Nkomazi	5,2	4,5	4,1
Bushbuckridge	4,8	4,6	4,0
Mpumalanga	**4,6**	**4,1**	**3,8**

The above table shows that the average household size in Mpumalanga decreased from 4,1 in 2001 to 3,8 in 2011. In 2011, the district municipalities with the highest average household size were Ehlanzeni and Gert Sibande (both with 3,8), whilst Nkangala recorded a slightly lower household size of 3,7. Mkhondo local municipality had the highest average household size of 4,6, while Thaba Chweu recorded the lowest with 2,9.

Figure 4.1: Household heads by sex and age, Census 2011

Figure 4.2: Household heads by sex and age, Census 2001

Figure 4.2: 2001

Age	Female	Male
85+	1,11	0,61
80 - 84	2,25	1,29
75 - 79	2,39	1,62
70 - 74	4,97	2,92
65 - 69	5,19	3,24
60 - 64	6,44	5,07
55 - 59	5,78	6,16
50 - 54	7,76	8,67
45 - 49	10,12	11,11
40 - 44	11,15	13,13
35 - 39	12,94	14,56
30 - 34	11,38	12,93
25 - 29	9,16	10,15
20 - 24	6,00	5,84
15 - 19	3,09	2,52
10 - 14	0,27	0,18

Female Male

%

Figure 4.1: 2011

Age	Female	Male
85+	1,94	0,74
80 - 84	2,67	0,92
75 - 79	3,29	1,31
70 - 74	4,89	2,56
65 - 69	5,11	3,47
60 - 64	6,65	5,43
55 - 59	8,40	7,48
50 - 54	9,36	9,11
45 - 49	11,08	10,72
40 - 44	10,96	11,37
35 - 39	10,64	12,67
30 - 34	9,47	12,93
25 - 29	8,58	12,54
20 - 24	5,09	6,82
15 - 19	1,60	1,72
10 - 14	0,29	0,21

Female Male

%

The above figures give the percentage distribution of household heads by age and sex in Mpumalanga. The proportion of households headed by children aged 10–14 years has increased for both males and females from 0,27% to 0,29% and from 0,18% to 0,21% for males and females respectively between 2001 and 2011. In 2011, fairly larger proportions of males than females were household heads from age groups 15 to 44 years, while in 2001, larger proportions of males than females were household heads from age groups 25 to 59. A larger proportion of females than males became household heads at higher ages in both 2001 and 2011.

4.2 Housing conditions

Figure 4.3: Percentage distribution of households by type of dwelling and by district municipality, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011

	| Formal | Informal | Traditional | Other | 1996				| Formal | Informal | Traditional | Other | 2001				| Formal | Informal | Traditional | Other | 2011			
	Formal	Informal	Traditio nal	Other	Formal	Informal	Traditio nal	Other	Formal	Informal	Traditio nal	Other
DC30: Gert Sibande	51,2	23,2	24,8	0,8	56,4	21,8	21,4	0,4	72,4	16,8	9,9	0,9
DC31: Nkangala	70,9	18,0	10,2	1,0	74,8	17,6	7,4	0,2	82,8	13,9	2,4	1,0
DC32: Ehlanzeni	70,3	5,7	23,4	0,6	80,6	7,5	11,7	0,2	91,8	4,8	2,8	0,6
Mpumalanga	65,5	14,0	19,7	0,7	72,2	14,5	13,0	0,3	83,8	10,9	4,5	0,8
South Africa	64,6	16,2	18,3	0,8	68,5	16,4	14,8	0,3	77,6	13,6	7,9	0,9

Figure 4.3 shows that the proportion of households living informal dwellings in Mpumalanga increased from 72,2% to 83,8% between 2001 and 2011. In 2011, Ehlanzeni district recorded the highest proportion (91,8%), followed by Nkangala at 82,8%. Both districts recorded percentages above the national average of 77,6%, whereas Gert Sibande recorded the lowest proportion (72,4%). The proportion of households living in informal and traditional dwellings has significantly decreased.

Figure 4.4: Percentage distribution of households by type of tenure status, Census 2001 and Census 2011

	Rented	Owned but not yet paid off	Occupied rent-free	Owned and fully paid off
2001	10,5	9,3	25,9	54,2
2011	20,9	7,8	17,8	53,5

Excludes "other" category

The proportion of households that reported living in rented dwellings in Mpumalanga has significantly increased from 10,5% to 20,9% between 2001 and 2011, whereas the proportion of those who reported that they 'owned but had not yet paid off', 'occupied rent-free' and 'owned and had fully paid off 'their dwelling has decreased between the two censuses.

Figure 4.5: Percentage distribution of households by annual average household income, Census 2001 and Census 2011

	No income	R1 - R4 800	R4 801 - R 9 600	R9 601 - R 19 200	R19 201 - R 38 400	R38 401 - R 76 800	R76 801 - R153 600	R153 601 - R307 200	R307 201 - R614 400	R614 401 - R1 228 800	R1 228 801 - R2 457 600	R2 457 601 and more
2001	25,49	10,75	20,29	16,96	12,09	6,89	4,41	2,13	0,58	0,16	0,16	0,08
2011	14,43	5,24	8,76	18,56	19,85	13,26	8,82	6,15	3,42	1,03	0,28	0,21
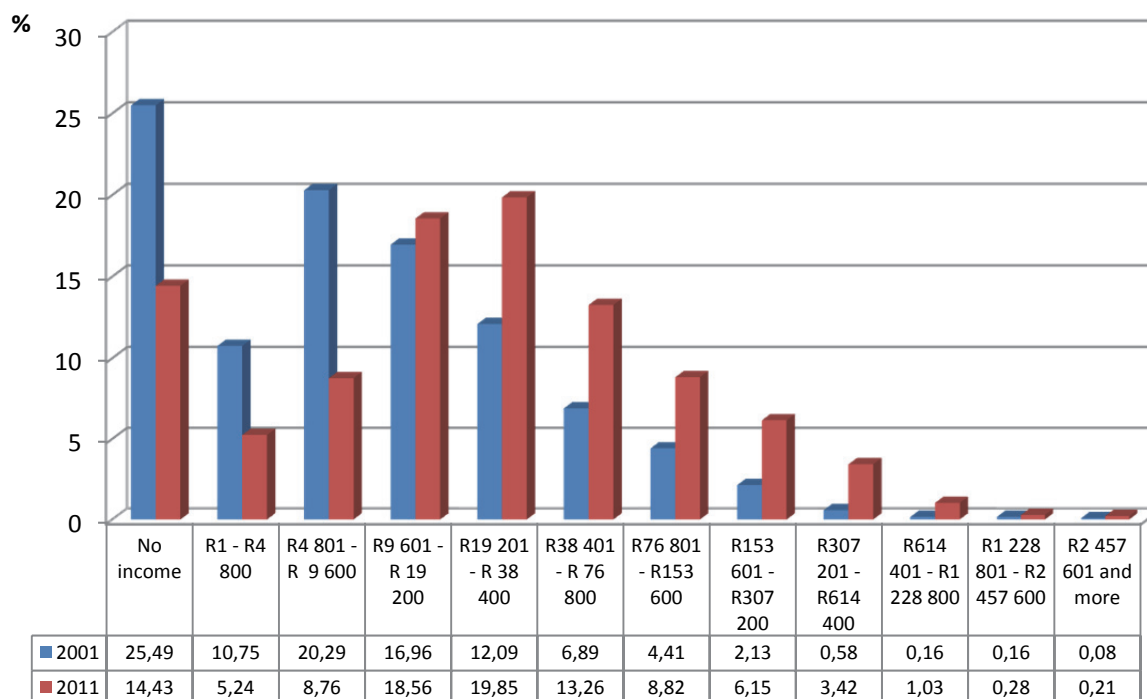
The above figure shows the distribution of households by annual average household income in Mpumalanga between Census 2001 and Census 2011. The proportion of households that reported having no income has decreased from just above a quarter (25,5%) in 2001 to 14,4% in 2011. A similar trend can be observed for those households that earned from R1 to R4 800 and those that earned from R4 801 to R9 600. However, the proportion of households that received R9 601 and above has increased during the above period.

Figure 4.6: Percentage distribution of households by type of refuse disposal and by district municipality, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011

	Removed by local authority at least once a week			Removed by local authority less often			Communal refuse dump			Own refuse dump			No refuse dump		
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
DC30: Gert Sibande	51,5	53,3	64,0	1,9	1,9	1,0	4,0	1,4	1,8	34,3	33,7	25,1	8,3	9,7	8,0
DC31: Nkangala	41,8	41,0	48,6	2,5	2,3	1,4	3,2	2,2	3,6	45,9	44,6	40,1	6,6	9,9	6,3
DC32: Ehlanzeni	17,7	19,6	24,9	1,1	0,9	1,4	2,2	1,0	1,8	65,1	66,9	62,6	13,9	11,6	9,3
Mpumalanga	33,9	35,4	42,8	1,8	1,6	1,3	3,0	1,5	2,4	51,2	51,0	45,6	10,2	10,5	8,0

Figure 4.6 shows that the proportion of households whose refuse was removed by local authority at least once a week in Mpumalanga has increased from 35,4% to 42,8% between 2001 and 2011. The same trend is depicted for the three district municipalities. Despite the above increases, the proportion of households whose refuse was removed by local authority at least once a week remained significantly lower in Ehlanzeni district when compared to the other two districts. In 2011, Ehlanzeni district also recorded the highest proportion of households that had their own refuse dump (62,6%), which was also above the provincial average of 45,6%.

Figure 4.7: Percentage distribution of households by type of toilet facility and by district municipality, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011
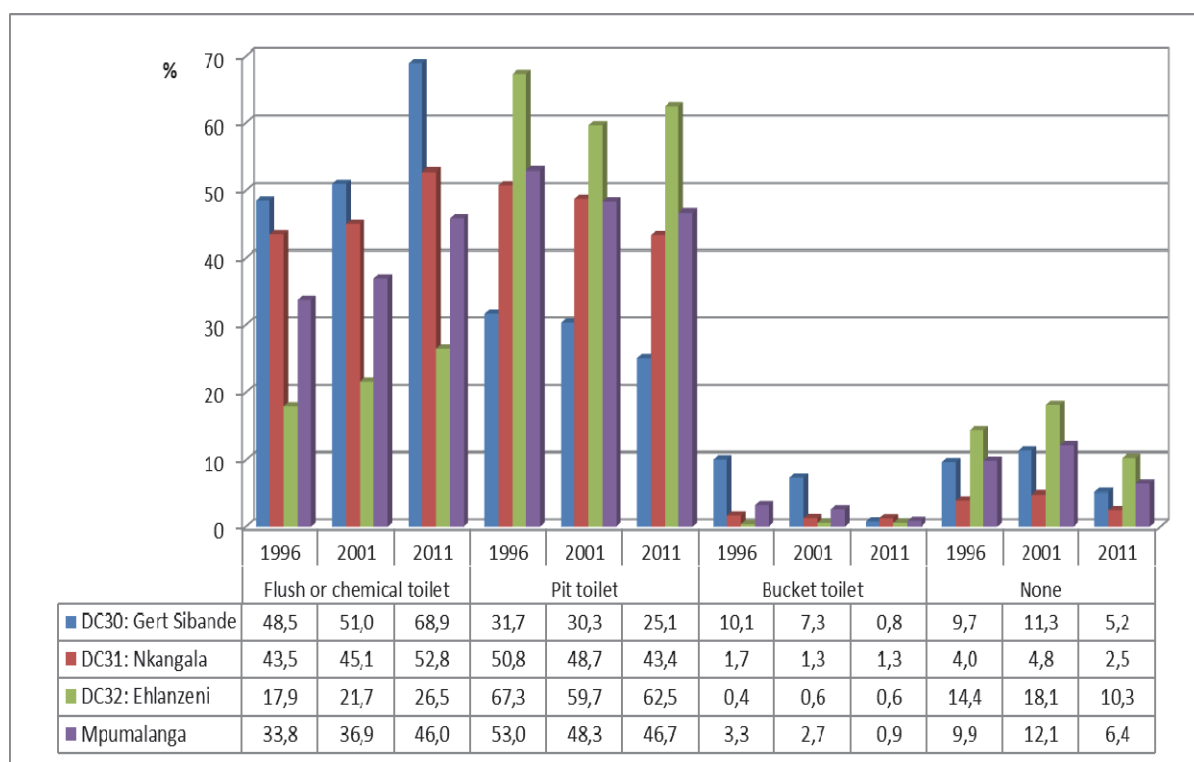
	Flush or chemical toilet			Pit toilet			Bucket toilet			None		
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
DC30: Gert Sibande	48,5	51,0	68,9	31,7	30,3	25,1	10,1	7,3	0,8	9,7	11,3	5,2
DC31: Nkangala	43,5	45,1	52,8	50,8	48,7	43,4	1,7	1,3	1,3	4,0	4,8	2,5
DC32: Ehlanzeni	17,9	21,7	26,5	67,3	59,7	62,5	0,4	0,6	0,6	14,4	18,1	10,3
Mpumalanga	33,8	36,9	46,0	53,0	48,3	46,7	3,3	2,7	0,9	9,9	12,1	6,4

The above figure shows that the proportion of households using flush or chemical toilets in Mpumalanga has increased from 36,9% to 46,0% between 2001 and 2011. A similar trend can be observed for the three district municipalities. Despite the increases, the proportion of households with flush or chemical toilets in Ehlanzeni district remained significantly lower when compared to the other two districts. In 2011, Ehlanzeni district recorded the highest proportion of households with pit toilets (62,5%), which was also above the provincial average of 46,7%.

Figure 4.8: Percentage distribution of households by type of energy or fuel used for lighting and by district municipality, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011

	Electricity			Gas			Paraffin			Candles			Other		
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
DC30: Gert Sibande	44,6	57,3	83,6	0,9	0,4	0,4	6,1	3,0	0,8	48,5	38,6	15,0	0,0	0,7	0,3
DC31: Nkangala	73,6	79,3	85,9	0,7	0,2	0,2	2,8	1,6	1,1	22,9	18,5	12,5	0,0	0,4	0,2
DC32: Ehlanzeni	40,5	68,6	89,2	0,8	0,3	0,3	26,2	7,4	1,1	32,5	23,2	9,2	0,0	0,5	0,3
Mpumalanga	51,8	68,9	86,7	0,8	0,3	0,3	13,8	4,4	1,1	33,7	25,9	11,8	0,0	0,5	0,2
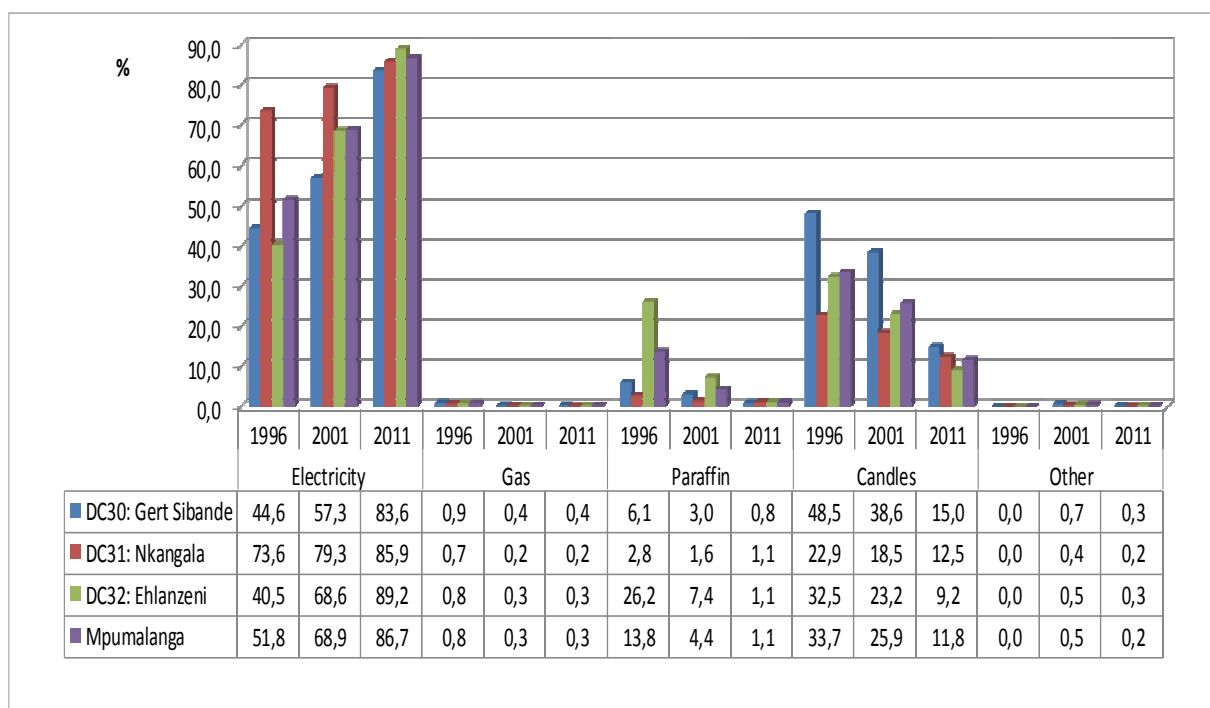
Figure 4.8 shows the percentage distribution of households by type of energy used for lighting by district municipality. The proportion of households using electricity for lighting in Mpumalanga has increased from 68,9% to 86,7% between 2001 and 2011. Among the districts, Ehlanzeni recorded the highest percentage of households using electricity for lighting with 89,2% in 2011. Significant decreases can be observed in households using candles for lighting, provincially and by district municipality.

Figure 4.9: Percentage distribution of households by type of energy or fuel used for cooking and by district municipality, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011

	Electricity			Gas			Paraffin			Wood			Coal			Animal dung			Other		
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
DC30: Gert Sibande	31,7	29,8	63,1	1,5	1,9	2,0	11,4	12,1	3,9	28,0	34,2	25,6	26,3	28,2	10,9	1,1	2,0	0,6	0,0	0,6	0,2
DC31: Nkangala	43,1	47,8	73,3	1,5	1,3	1,9	17,2	19,2	10,7	11,8	12,9	10,2	26,1	20,6	5,8	0,3	0,4	0,1	0,0	0,6	0,2
DC32: Ehlanzeni	25,2	36,1	70,4	3,6	2,2	1,9	19,2	16,0	3,2	51,4	49,4	43,9	0,6	0,9	0,7	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,6	0,2
Mpumalanga	32,4	38,1	69,5	2,4	1,8	1,9	16,6	15,9	5,9	33,1	34,2	28,4	15,1	14,4	5,0	0,4	0,8	0,2	0,0	0,6	0,2

Figure 4.9 gives the percentage distribution of households by type of energy used for cooking, by district municipality. The proportion of households using electricity for cooking in Mpumalanga has increased from 38,1% to 69,5% between 2001 and 2011. The same trend is depicted among the three district municipalities. In 2011, the proportion of households that reported the usage of wood was highest in Ehlanzeni with 43,9%, followed by Gert Sibande with 25,6%, whilst Nkangala recorded the lowest with 10,2%. The proportion of households that used coal was highest in Gert Sibande with 10,9%, followed by Nkangala with 5,8%, whilst Ehlanzeni recorded the lowest proportion (0,7%).

Figure 4.10: Percentage distribution of households by type of energy or fuel used for heating and by district municipality, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011

	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
	Electricity			Gas			Paraffin			Wood			Coal			Animal dung			Other		
DC30: Gert Sibande	31,2	27,3	53,7	0,9	1,2	2,5	8,1	8,1	1,7	29,4	26,6	22,8	29,4	33,0	18,5	1,1	1,8	0,7	0,0	2,2	0,2
DC31: Nkangala	41,4	46,9	69,1	0,9	0,8	2,2	7,7	7,3	3,1	13,3	10,8	9,8	36,3	30,5	15,6	0,3	0,3	0,1	0,1	3,6	0,2
DC32: Ehlanzeni	24,5	36,9	75,2	1,2	0,6	1,4	10,0	6,9	1,9	62,5	48,3	20,6	1,5	1,5	0,5	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,2	5,6	0,3
Mpumalanga	31,6	37,4	67,2	1,0	0,8	2,0	8,8	7,3	2,2	38,3	30,7	17,5	19,8	19,1	10,6	0,4	0,7	0,3	0,1	4,1	0,2

The above figure shows the percentage distribution of households by type of energy used for heating, by district municipality. The proportion of households using electricity for heating in Mpumalanga has increased from 37,4% to 67,2% between 2001 and 2011. A similar trend can be observed among the three district municipalities. In 2011, the proportion of households that reported the usage of wood was highest in Gert Sibande with 22,8%, followed by Ehlanzeni with 20,6%, whilst Nkangala recorded the lowest proportion (9,8%). Gert Sibande district reported the highest proportion of households that used coal for heating (18,5%), followed by Nkangala (15,6%), whilst Ehlanzeni recorded the lowest proportion (0,5%). Significant decreases can be observed for the proportions of households using paraffin for heating, provincially and by district municipality.

Figure 4.11: Percentage of households having access to piped water by district municipality, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011

	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
	Piped water inside dwelling/yard			Piped water outside yard			No access to piped water		
■ DC30: Gert Sibande	60,4	60,6	81,3	20,4	25,9	9,9	19,2	13,5	8,9
■ DC31: Nkangala	70,3	68,9	81,6	15,6	19,9	11,0	14,1	11,2	7,3
■ DC32: Ehlanzeni	48,4	44,5	57,8	33,4	38,3	23,2	18,2	17,2	19,0
■ Mpumalanga	58,3	56,5	71,7	24,5	29,3	15,8	17,2	14,3	12,6
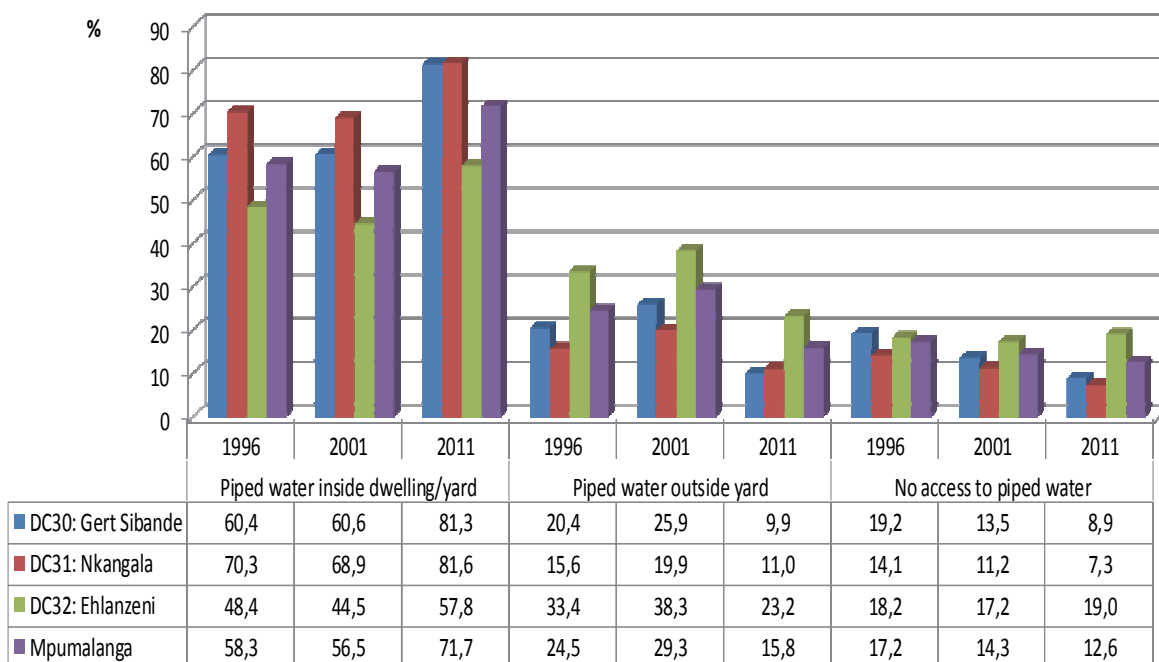
Figure 4.11 shows that the proportion of households with access to piped water inside the dwelling and/or yard in Mpumalanga has increased from 56,5% to 71,7% between 2001 and 2011. The figure depicts the same trend for the three district municipalities. Despite the increases, the proportion of households with access to piped water inside the dwelling and/or yard in Ehlanzeni district remained lower when compared to the other two districts. In 2011, Ehlanzeni district recorded the highest proportion of households with no access to piped water with 19%, which was above the provincial average of 12,6%.

4.3 Household goods

Figure 4.12: Percentage of households owning specific household goods by district municipality, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011

	Computer		Television		Radio		Cellphone		Telephone		Refrigerator	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
■ Gert Sibande	5,1	16,4	48,3	75,3	75,9	73,1	29,3	90,1	16,1	7,6	42,9	67,0
■ Nkangala	5,3	19,1	58,9	76,2	77,4	75,7	35,6	92,3	18,8	7,3	58,5	71,7
■ Ehlanzeni	3,1	14,0	42,2	73,9	68,6	68,7	28,8	90,8	10,0	4,8	46,9	72,7
■ Mpumalanga	4,3	16,3	49,1	75,0	73,3	72,1	31,1	91,1	14,4	6,3	49,4	70,9
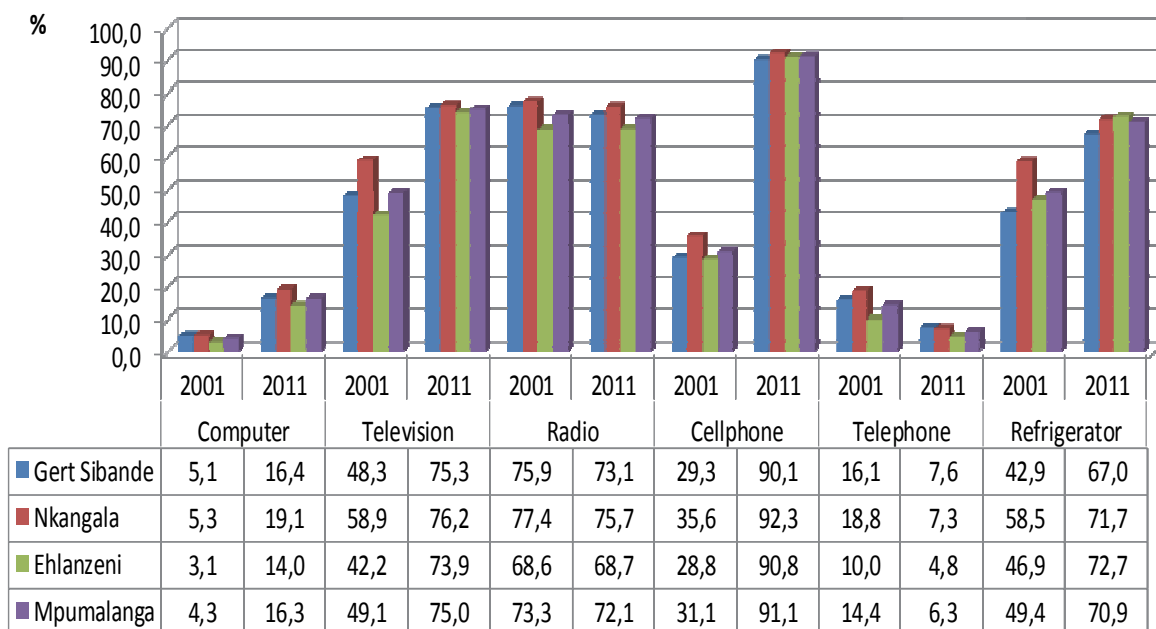
Figure 4.12 shows the percentage of households owning specific household goods, by district municipality. Overall, the proportion of households that reported owning computers, televisions, cellphones and refrigerators in Mpumalanga has increased respectively from just 4,3% to 16,3%, from just below 50% to 75,0%, from 31,1% to 91,1% and from just below 50% to 70,9%, between 2001 and 2011. The three district municipalities show the same trend. Despite the increases, the proportion of households in 2011 with access to computers in Mpumalanga and all the districts was significantly lower than the other categories, except for the proportion of households that had a landline/telephone, which has declined. Comparisons among the districts show that Ehlanzeni district recorded the lowest proportion of households with access to computers in 2011 with only 14%.

Figure 4.13: Access to the Internet, Census 2011

	From home	From cell phone	From work	From elsewhere	No access to internet
■ MP	5,2	18,1	3,3	4,9	68,6
■ RSA	8,6	16,3	4,7	5,6	64,8
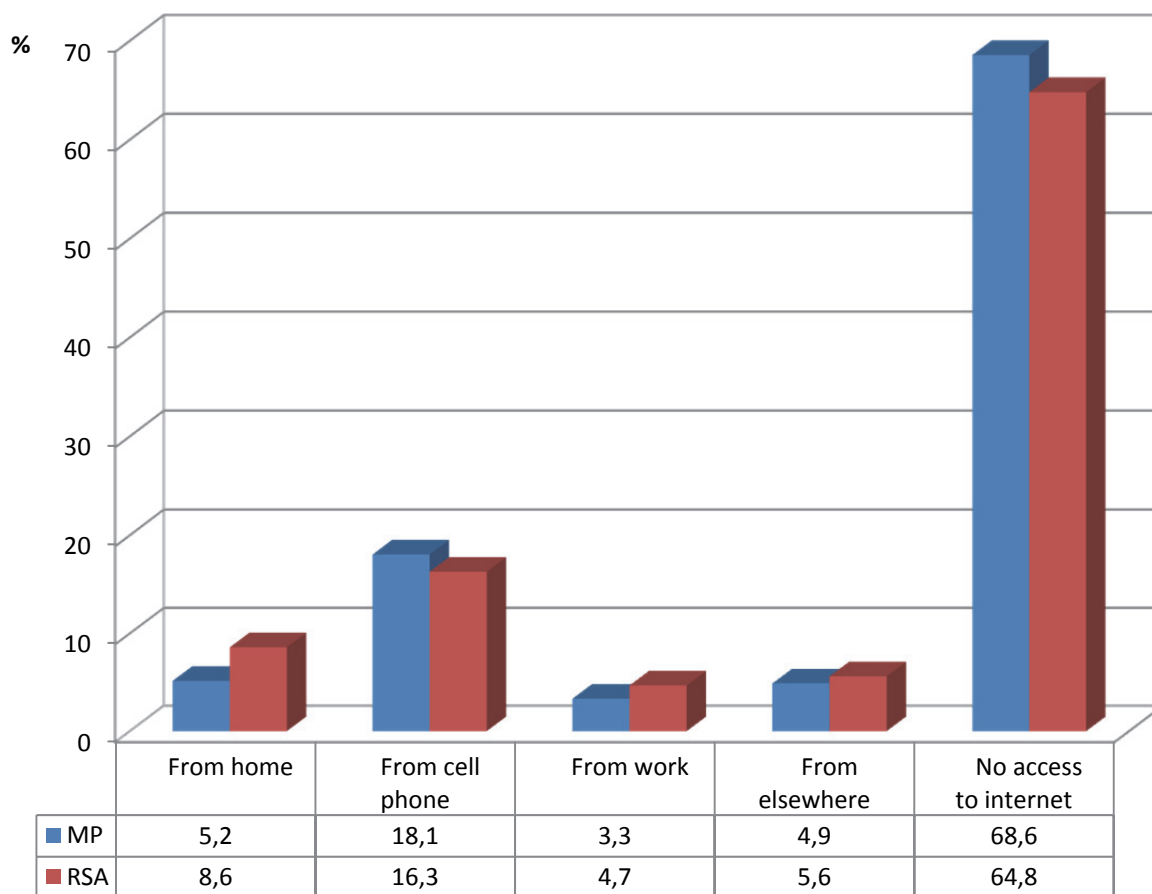
The proportion of households that had access to the Internet from home, from work and from elsewhere in Mpumalanga, was 5,2%, 3,3% and 4,9% respectively and was below the national figures of 8,6%, 4,7% and 5,6% respectively.

Chapter 5: Conclusion

As highlighted in the introduction, Mpumalanga is one of the nine provinces of South Africa. It is situated in the east, and its name means, literally, 'the place where the sun rises from'. Mpumalanga occupies about 6,3% (76 495 km2) of the land surface area of South Africa. Mpumalanga covers the area between Witbank in the west and Komatipoort in the east. On its southern borders lie the Free State and KwaZulu-Natal, and in the north, the Limpopo provinces. Gauteng borders it in the west. The neighbouring countries of Swaziland and Mozambique also share borders with it in the east.

Demographics of Mpumalanga

In 1996, Mpumalanga had a total population of 3 123 869, approximately 7,7% of South Africa's total population; this increased to 3 365 554 (approximately 7,5% of South Africa's total population) in 2001, and then to 4 039 939 (approximately 7,8% of South Africa's total population) in 2011. Ehlanzeni district comprised 42% of the population, followed by Nkangala with 32,4% and then Gert Sibande with 25,8%.

The population of the province comprised predominantly black Africans who accounted for about 91% of its total population in 2011. The province had a higher proportion of women than men (95 men per 100 women) in 2007.

The highest proportion of the population were those aged 5–9 years (12,7%) recorded in Census 1996, whereas the highest proportion reported in Census 2001 were those aged 10–14 years (12,6%), whilst the highest proportion reported in Census 2011 was the age group 0–4 years at 11,4%.

The dependency ratio has decreased over the years; the province recorded a dependency ratio of 56 in 2011, which implies a decrease from the 67 and 73,6 recorded for 2001 and 1996 respectively.

Migration

Overall, Mpumalanga had a net gain of 52 845 people. Most people who emigrated from the province went to Gauteng province with a net loss of 38,1%, and most immigrants came from outside the country, with a net gain of 28,9%.

General health and functioning

More than 7% of the Mpumalanga population were disabled. The proportion of males and females who were disabled was 6,2% and 7,8% respectively.

Education

Overall, school attendance has increased from 73,5% to 74,8% in Mpumalanga for those aged 5–24 years. Focusing on the compulsory nine years that a child should be attending school, it can be observed that the proportion of those attending school has increased from just above 88% in 1996 to about 96% in 2001, and escalated further to about 98% in 2011. The proportion of those with a higher education has slightly increased from 6% in 2001 to just over 10% in 2011.

The labour market

The unemployment rate has decreased from 43,1% to 31,6% in Mpumalanga, between Census 2001 and Census 2011. In 2011, the unemployment rate in Ehlanzeni district remained higher than the provincial average at 34,4%. Youth and women were the most affected (40,4% and 39,2% respectively).

General household information

Mpumalanga had a total of 1 075 488 households in 2011, of which about 42% were recorded in Ehlanzeni district, followed by Nkangala with 31% and Gert Sibande with about 27%. Approximately 40% of the households in Mpumalanga in 2011 were headed by females, particularly in the Ehlanzeni district (44% female-headed households). There was a slight increase in the proportion of households headed by children aged 10–14 years (from 0,22% to 0,24%) between 2001 and 2011.

Housing conditions
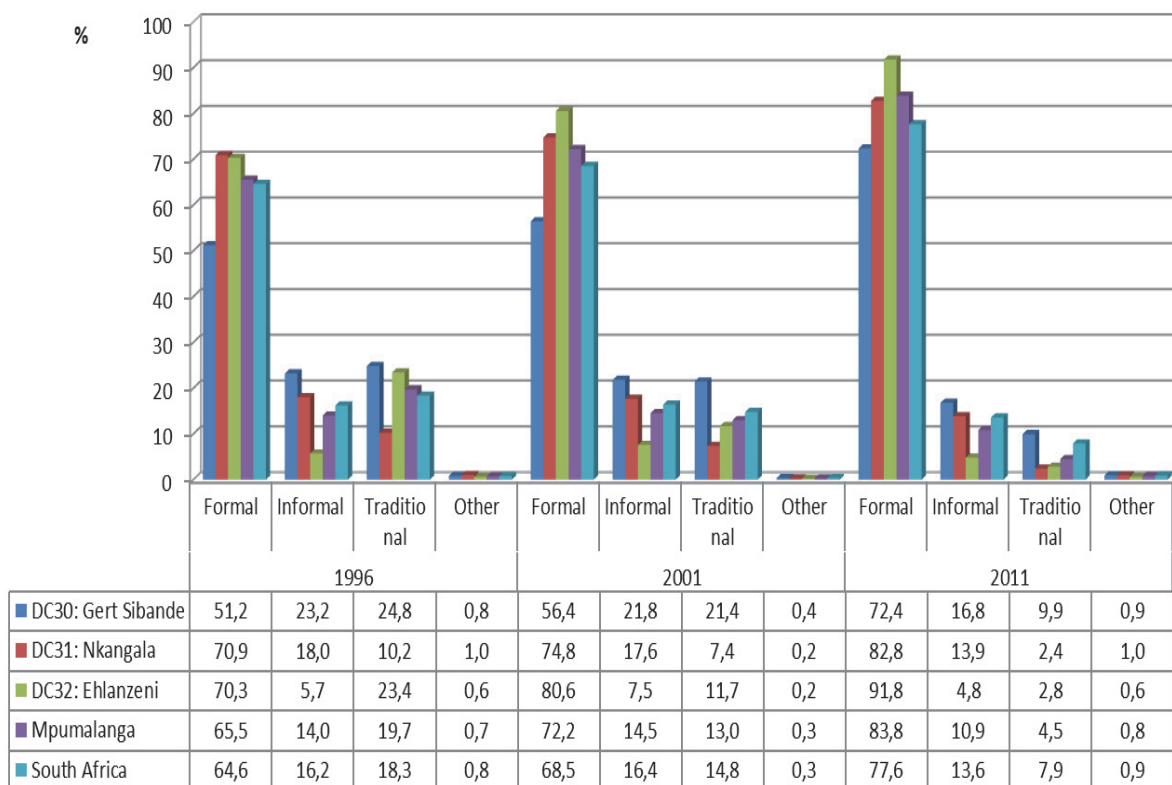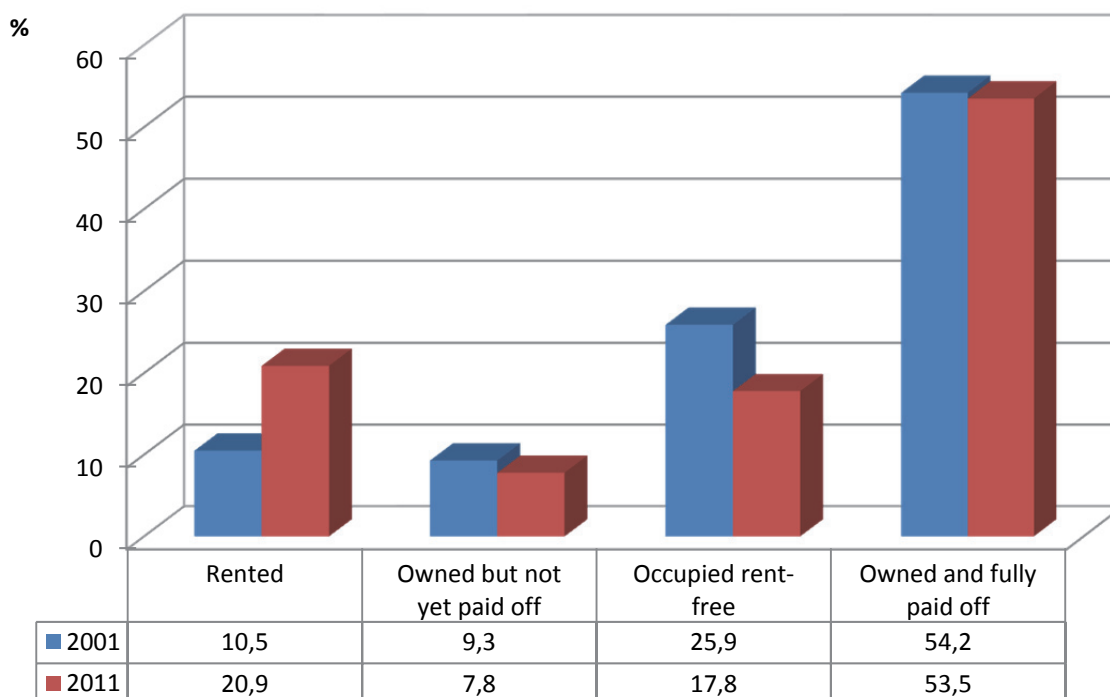
The proportion of households living in formal dwellings in Mpumalanga increased from 72,2% to 83,8% between 2001 and 2011. In 2011, Ehlanzeni had the highest proportion of these households (about 92%).

The proportion of households that owned and had fully paid off for their dwellings in Mpumalanga has slightly decreased from 2001 and 2011, whilst the proportion of households that rented their dwellings has significantly increased from 15,5% to 20,9% between 2001 and 2011.

The proportion of households in Mpumalanga with no income has decreased by more than a quarter in 2001 to 14,4% in 2011. However, the proportion of households that earned R9 601 and more has increased.

The proportion of households whose refuse was removed by a local authority at least once a week in Mpumalanga has increased from 35,4% to 42,8% between 2001 and 2011. The three district municipalities also show the same trend. Despite these increases, the percentage of households whose refuse was removed by a local authority at least once a week in Ehlanzeni district remained significantly lower when compared to the other two districts.

The proportion of households using flush or chemical toilets in Mpumalanga has increased from 36,9% to 46% between 2001 and 2011. A similar trend can be observed for all three district municipalities. Despite these increases, the proportion of households using pit latrines remained the highest in Ehlanzeni district.

The proportion of households using electricity for lighting in Mpumalanga has increased from 68,9% to 86,7% between 2001 and 2011. Among the districts, Ehlanzeni recorded the highest percentage of households using electricity for lighting with 89,2% in 2011.

The proportion of households using electricity for cooking in Mpumalanga has increased from 38,1% to 69,5% between 2001 and 2011. A similar trend can be observed among all three district municipalities.

The proportion of households using electricity for heating in Mpumalanga has increased from 37,4% to 67,2% between 2001 and 2011. A similar trend can be observed among all three district municipalities.

The proportion of households with access to piped water inside the dwelling and/or yard in Mpumalanga has increased from 56,5% to 71,7% between 2001 and 2011. This increase can be observed in all three district municipalities. Despite the increases, the proportion of households with access to piped water inside the dwelling and/or yard in Ehlanzeni district remained significantly lower when compared to the other two districts.

Household goods

Overall, there was an increase in the proportion of households in Mpumalanga that had access to computers (4,3% to 16,3%), televisions (49,1% to 75,0%), cellphones (31,1% to 91,1%) and refrigerators (49,4% to 50,9%).

In Mpumalanga, 5,15% of households had access to the Internet from home, 3,33% had access from work, and 4,9% had access from elsewhere. These percentages are below the national figures of 8,6%, 4,7% and 5,6% respectively, and the proportion of households with no access to the Internet in Mpumalanga was higher than the national average.

Chapter 6: Appendix

Table 6.1: Population distribution of South Africa by age and sex, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011

Age group	Census 1996 (Persons) Male	Census 1996 (Persons) Female	Census 2001 (Persons) Male	Census 2001 (Persons) Female	Census 2011 (Persons) Male	Census 2011 (Persons) Female	Census 1996 (%) Male	Census 1996 (%) Female	Census 2001 (%) Male	Census 2001 (%) Female	Census 2011 (%) Male	Census 2011 (%) Female
0–4	2 216 763	2 226 858	2 223 731	2 226 085	2 867 585	2 817 867	11,5	10,7	10,4	9,5	11,4	10,6
5–9	2 333 563	2 335 160	2 425 804	2 427 751	2 425 181	2 394 570	12,1	11,2	11,3	10,4	9,6	9,0
10–14	2 308 759	2 345 341	2 518 957	2 542 961	2 344 275	2 250 611	12,0	11,3	11,8	10,9	9,3	8,5
15–19	2 050 213	2 130 503	2 453 079	2 528 642	2 498 573	2 504 905	10,6	10,2	11,4	10,8	9,9	9,4
20–24	1 917 918	2 064 435	2 099 293	2 195 230	2 694 646	2 679 896	10,0	9,9	9,8	9,4	10,7	10,1
25–29	1 663 065	1 792 664	1 899 125	2 035 814	2 542 682	2 516 635	8,6	8,6	8,9	8,7	10,1	9,5
30–34	1 463 499	1 610 702	1 594 488	1 746 413	2 036 206	1 992 804	7,6	7,7	7,4	7,5	8,1	7,5
35–39	1 284 955	1 368 800	1 441 507	1 630 264	1 709 347	1 758 420	6,7	6,6	6,7	7,0	6,8	6,6
40–44	1 030 597	1 108 028	1 233 632	1 385 833	1 402 328	1 546 291	5,3	5,3	5,8	5,9	5,6	5,8
45–49	813 816	863 710	967 604	1 119 776	1 195 740	1 424 543	4,2	4,1	4,5	4,8	4,7	5,4
50–54	600 477	668 418	769 499	868 521	1 011 349	1 206 940	3,1	3,2	3,6	3,7	4,0	4,5
55–59	483 678	586 258	552 323	652 943	811 950	985 458	2,5	2,8	2,6	2,8	3,2	3,7
60–64	352 053	538 483	444 510	620 784	612 364	773 404	1,8	2,6	2,1	2,7	2,4	2,9
65–69	304 013	454 874	304 763	483 164	401 548	556 257	1,6	2,2	1,4	2,1	1,6	2,1
70–74	195 119	287 044	232 547	398 922	293 498	454 832	1,0	1,4	1,1	1,7	1,2	1,7
75–79	141 844	235 584	136 436	231 101	165 283	315 984	0,7	1,1	0,6	1,0	0,7	1,2
80–84	62 072	116 831	90 835	180 111	100 694	222 222	0,3	0,6	0,4	0,8	0,4	0,8
85+	43 230	94 054	45 908	111 425	75 543	180 130	0,2	0,5	0,2	0,5	0,3	0,7
Total	**19 265 634**	**20 827 744**	**21 434 040**	**23 385 737**	**25 188 791**	**26 581 769**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

Table 6.2: Population distribution of Mpumalanga by age and sex, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011

Persons

Age group	Census 1996 Male	Census 1996 Female	Census 2001 Male	Census 2001 Female	Census 2011 Male	Census 2011 Female
0–4	180 857	185 880	188 085	191 603	231 816	229 744
5–9	193 842	197 039	200 204	203 558	201 771	201 001
10–14	190 257	195 907	209 840	213 141	201 016	195 331
15–19	168 376	175 598	200 918	205 744	211 495	212 784
20–24	147 073	164 487	152 420	165 600	217 232	210 308
25–29	122 646	139 432	129 087	150 985	199 113	193 983
30–34	107 676	119 596	107 013	126 985	150 009	147 554
35–39	93 375	95 425	99 387	115 538	124 064	131 844
40–44	74 108	77 711	82 470	90 110	102 006	114 833
45–49	56 087	55 981	66 543	74 969	88 844	104 995
50–54	39 277	40 906	50 431	54 779	73 536	83 144
55–59	31 225	37 114	34 913	39 131	59 683	69 678
60–64	20 913	32 790	28 345	39 541	42 761	51 681
65–69	20 976	30 992	17 747	29 679	27 053	37 163
70–74	13 136	16 557	15 819	27 349	19 907	31 856
75–79	11 407	16 045	8 993	13 338	10 463	20 752
80–84	4 611	6 674	7 322	12 709	7 273	16 277
85+	3 138	5 504	3 837	7 423	6 014	12 956
Total	**1 478 977**	**1 593 637**	**1 603 374**	**1 762 180**	**1 974 055**	**2 065 883**

Percentages

Age group	Census 1996 Male	Census 1996 Female	Census 2001 Male	Census 2001 Female	Census 2011 Male	Census 2011 Female
0–4	12,2	11,7	11,7	10,9	11,7	11,1
5–9	13,1	12,4	12,5	11,6	10,2	9,7
10–14	12,9	12,3	13,1	12,1	10,2	9,5
15–19	11,4	11,0	12,5	11,7	10,7	10,3
20–24	9,9	10,3	9,5	9,4	11,0	10,2
25–29	8,3	8,7	8,1	8,6	10,1	9,4
30–34	7,3	7,5	6,7	7,2	7,6	7,1
35–39	6,3	6,0	6,2	6,6	6,3	6,4
40–44	5,0	4,9	5,1	5,1	5,2	5,6
45–49	3,8	3,5	4,2	4,3	4,5	5,1
50–54	2,7	2,6	3,1	3,1	3,7	4,0
55–59	2,1	2,3	2,2	2,2	3,0	3,4
60–64	1,4	2,1	1,8	2,2	2,2	2,5
65–69	1,4	1,9	1,1	1,7	1,4	1,8
70–74	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,6	1,0	1,5
75–79	0,8	1,0	0,6	0,8	0,5	1,0
80–84	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,7	0,4	0,8
85+	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,4	0,3	0,6
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

Table 6.3: Population of Mpumalanga by sex and district and local municipality, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011

Municipality	1996			2001			2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Gert Sibande DM	**393 545**	**403 855**	**797 400**	**433 428**	**466 580**	**900 007**	**514 406**	**528 789**	**1 043 194**
Albert Luthuli	84 255	98 464	182 719	86 145	101 606	187 751	87 188	98 822	186 010
Msukaligwa	52 220	53 147	105 368	60 133	64 680	124 812	74 113	75 264	149 377
Mkhondo	48 673	51 714	100 388	67 913	75 164	143 077	82 263	89 719	171 982
Pixley Ka Seme	33 775	36 403	70 178	37 688	43 049	80 737	39 520	43 715	83 235
Lekwa	44 684	45 396	90 080	50 629	52 636	103 265	57 647	58 014	115 662
Dipaleseng	19 034	20 008	39 042	18 602	20 016	38 618	21 462	20 928	42 390
Govan Mbeki	110 904	98 722	209 626	112 319	109 429	221 747	152 211	142 327	294 538
Nkangala DM	**468 955**	**493 294**	**962 249**	**490 099**	**528 323**	**1 018 422**	**656 247**	**651 882**	**1 308 129**
Victor Khanye	26 466	26 742	53 208	27 738	28 597	56 335	38 816	36 636	75 452
Emalahleni	122 104	113 936	236 040	140 715	135 698	276 413	208 751	186 715	395 466
Steve Tshwete	68 509	66 826	135 336	70 593	72 179	142 772	119 411	110 421	229 831
Emakhazeni	18 553	18 451	37 004	21 137	21 870	43 007	24 099	23 117	47 216
Thembisile	112 739	128 621	241 360	118 731	137 852	256 583	147 676	162 783	310 458
Dr JS Moroka	120 583	138 719	259 302	111 186	132 127	243 313	117 494	132 211	249 705
Ehlanzeni DM	**642 963**	**721 258**	**1 364 221**	**679 847**	**767 277**	**1 447 125**	**803 403**	**885 213**	**1 688 615**
Thaba Chweu	33 174	32 735	65 909	40 716	40 964	81 681	50 415	47 972	98 387
Mbombela	205 091	220 998	426 090	227 671	249 233	476 903	285 750	303 044	588 794
Umjindi	26 079	22 468	48 547	28 352	25 392	53 744	36 407	33 170	69 577
Nkomazi	130 343	147 521	277 864	157 867	176 802	334 669	184 808	205 802	390 610
Bushbuckridge	248 276	297 536	545 811	225 241	274 887	500 128	246 023	295 224	541 248
Mpumalanga	**1 505 462**	**1 618 407**	**3 123 869**	**1 603 374**	**1 762 180**	**3 365 554**	**1 974 055**	**2 065 883**	**4 039 939**

Table 6.4: Population of Mpumalanga by broad age groups and district and local municipality, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011

Municipality	1996				2001				2011			
	0–14	15–64	65+	Dependency ratio	0–14	15–64	65+	Dependency ratio	0–14	15–64	65+	Dependency ratio
	N	N		%	N	N		%	N	N		%
Gert Sibande DM	**277 268**	**479 592**	**30 952**	**66,3**	**317 634**	**545 412**	**36 961**	**65,0**	**329 426**	**666 692**	**47 075**	**56,5**
Albert Luthuli	77 348	94 656	8 254	93,0	76 236	102 461	9 054	83,2	67 801	108 342	9 867	71,7
Msukaligwa	35 664	65 189	4 088	61,6	43 566	76 133	5 114	63,9	45 410	97 901	6 067	52,6
Mkhondo	36 931	58 609	3 931	71,3	56 532	80 861	5 684	76,9	62 923	101 779	7 280	69,0
Pixley Ka Seme	25 334	39 755	3 545	76,5	31 166	45 429	4 142	77,7	29 050	49 452	4 733	68,3
Lekwa	28 839	56 627	3 864	59,1	33 136	65 707	4 422	57,2	33 085	76 784	5 793	50,6
Dipaleseng	12 698	23 720	1 925	64,6	12 708	23 867	2 043	61,8	11 953	27 961	2 476	51,6
Govan Mbeki	60 454	141 036	5 345	48,6	64 290	150 955	6 503	46,9	79 205	204 474	10 859	44,0
Nkangala DM	**329 840**	**576 738**	**40 641**	**66,8**	**339 946**	**633 861**	**44 615**	**60,7**	**372 788**	**869 923**	**65 419**	**50,4**
Victor Khanye	15 834	33 849	2 201	57,2	17 992	35 979	2 364	56,6	21 285	50 604	3 562	49,1
Emalahleni DM	68 078	157 740	6 658	49,6	78 420	190 091	7 902	45,4	99 553	281 768	14 145	40,4
Steve Tshwete	39 583	88 298	4 381	53,3	42 284	95 720	4 767	49,2	57 569	162 413	9 849	41,5
Emakhazeni	11 877	22 236	2 028	66,4	13 562	27 306	2 139	57,5	13 201	31 271	2 745	51,0
Thembisile	94 861	134 757	10 467	79,1	95 449	149 426	11 708	71,7	99 732	195 409	15 317	58,9
Dr JS Moroka	99 607	139 858	14 905	85,4	92 240	135 338	15 736	79,8	81 447	148 457	19 801	68,2
Ehlanzeni DM	**536 673**	**743 463**	**57 447**	**83,5**	**548 850**	**835 636**	**62 639**	**73,2**	**558 464**	**1 052 932**	**77 220**	**60,4**
Thaba Chweu	19 253	42 508	2 892	55,1	23 214	54 858	3 609	48,9	24 762	68 781	4 844	43,0
Mbombela	154 909	244 104	16 551	74,6	164 782	293 236	18 886	62,6	175 651	388 320	24 822	51,6
Umjindi	13 025	32 809	1 639	48,0	14 648	37 106	1 990	44,8	18 420	45 930	2 807	46,2
Nkomazi	119 236	139 887	10 987	98,6	136 392	184 692	13 585	81,2	139 279	237 677	16 075	65,4
Bushbuckridge	230 250	284 155	25 378	92,1	209 814	265 744	24 570	88,2	200 352	312 224	28 671	73,4
Mpumalanga	**1 143 781**	**1 799 793**	**129 039**	**73,6**	**1 206 430**	**2 014 909**	**144 215**	**67,0**	**1 260 679**	**2 589 547**	**189 714**	**56,0**

Table 6.5: Province of previous residence by province of usual residence, between Census 2001 and Census 2011

Province of previous residence	Province of usual residence									Out-migration	In-migration	Net-migration
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpuma-langa	Limpopo			
Western Cape	5 158 316	40 152	10 566	5 155	9 221	5 039	50 694	4 759	3 381	128 967	432 790	303 823
Eastern Cape	170 829	6 250 135	5 081	15 542	73 831	32 341	117 964	12 001	8 877	436 466	158 205	-278 261
Northern Cape	17 577	4 077	1 054 841	8 559	5 708	11 478	16 019	4 202	1 907	69 527	62 792	-6 735
Free State	12 644	8 155	7 103	2 524 282	8 881	24 090	74 387	10 859	5 283	151 402	127 101	-24 301
KwaZulu-Natal	21 857	19 178	2 437	11 481	9 812 129	8 655	184 337	28 904	4 719	281 568	250 884	-30 684
North West	6 013	3 085	17 000	9 917	3 882	3 146 255	103 550	8 495	14 066	166 008	273 177	107 169
Gauteng	74 915	40 161	9 446	31 455	55 620	75 260	10 416 258	61 269	54 145	402 271	1 440 142	1 037 871
Mpumalanga	**7 256**	**3 390**	**1 932**	**5 032**	**12 511**	**13 091**	**122 578**	**3 723 843**	**25 299**	**191 089**	**243 934**	**52 845**
Limpopo	7 826	2 742	1 847	5 481	4 574	26 826	283 495	39 492	5 088 084	372 283	219 426	-152 857
Outside South Africa	**113 873**	**37 265**	**7 380**	**34 479**	**76 656**	**76 397**	**487 118**	**73 953**	**101 749**			

Table 6.6: Inter-provincial migration by sex, between Census 2001 and Census 2011

Province	In-migration		Out-migration	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Western Cape	2 494	2 265	3 771	3 486
Eastern Cape	6 608	5 393	1 874	1 516
Northern Cape	2 211	1 991	1 153	779
Free State	6 020	4 839	2 718	2 314
KwaZulu-Natal	16 063	12 841	6 298	6 213
North West	4 662	3 834	7 491	5 599
Gauteng	33 318	27 951	63 262	59 316
Mpumalanga	**1 790 863**	**1 932 980**	**1 790 863**	**1 932 980**
Limpopo	21 860	17 632	13 672	11 627
Outside South Africa	**46 990**	**26 963**	**1 688**	**1 058**

Table 6.7: In-migration to Mpumalanga by 5-year age groups, between Census 2001 and Census 2011

Age group	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpuma-langa	Limpopo	Outside South Africa
00–04	223	556	194	422	1 099	397	2 923	447 592	1 485	3 265
05–09	254	559	279	524	1 495	549	3 800	388 189	1 820	2 760
10–14	282	598	328	611	1 740	594	4 058	379 815	2 324	2 740
15–19	286	882	278	673	2 108	538	4 318	398 402	2 968	6 386
20–24	526	2 129	438	1 472	4 570	825	6 445	378 784	6 529	15 732
25–29	735	2 576	612	2 018	5 737	1 313	9 097	334 753	7 574	17 153
30–34	506	1 593	534	1 385	3 648	1 134	7 844	256 806	5 342	10 913
35–39	422	1 000	413	1 101	2 615	920	6 455	226 668	3 967	6 292
40–44	373	672	324	755	1 731	679	4 828	196 493	2 686	3 460
45–49	349	442	249	557	1 301	431	3 416	179 273	1 716	1 982
50–54	228	345	191	456	1 005	384	2 453	146 259	1 139	1 148
55–59	161	212	120	311	664	243	1 780	121 791	732	827
60–64	135	151	79	204	418	162	1 458	89 523	442	464
65–69	120	108	64	146	295	113	982	60 744	314	321
70–74	84	76	44	107	234	106	678	49 005	192	197
75–79	38	46	17	70	113	58	351	29 623	107	137
80–84	16	27	20	28	61	17	235	22 374	73	91
85+	18	27	17	19	70	33	149	17 751	82	85

Table 6.8: Out-migration from Mpumalanga by 5-year age groups, between Census 2001 and Census 2011

Age group	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpuma-langa	Limpopo	Outside South Africa
00–04	274	168	82	227	509	548	4 233	447 592	1 183	237
05–09	397	203	126	300	816	676	5 178	388 189	1 546	81
10–14	454	206	129	292	1 068	786	6 268	379 815	1 742	65
15–19	499	272	122	393	1 172	939	9 619	398 402	2 072	202
20–24	823	398	232	655	1 691	2 144	23 964	378 784	3 531	522
25–29	927	410	292	702	1 558	2 129	24 178	334 753	3 826	556
30–34	738	357	226	546	1 247	1 650	16 015	256 806	3 024	386
35–39	611	305	191	497	1 098	1 248	10 831	226 668	2 475	213
40–44	517	224	148	362	842	909	7 161	196 493	1 925	145
45–49	404	181	114	275	662	714	4 925	179 273	1 360	107
50–54	372	169	91	215	504	453	3 413	146 259	903	62
55–59	310	135	68	159	388	322	2 344	121 791	631	49
60–64	323	136	58	152	360	206	1 506	89 523	389	26
65–69	248	102	28	124	251	190	1 087	60 744	313	39
70–74	193	60	8	68	161	93	877	49 005	167	28
75–79	107	29	9	38	83	45	468	29 623	108	9
80–84	38	27	5	18	62	28	299	22 374	58	9
85+	24	9	2	11	38	12	212	17 751	46	9

Table 6.9: In-migration to Mpumalanga by broad age groups, between Census 2001 and Census 2011

Province	00–14	15–64	65+
Western Cape	760	3 721	277
Eastern Cape	1 714	10 003	284
Northern Cape	801	3 238	163
Free State	1 557	8 932	370
KwaZulu-Natal	4 334	23 797	774
North West	1 540	6 628	327
Gauteng	10 781	48 093	2 395
Mpumalanga	**1 215 596**	**2 328 751**	**179 496**
Limpopo	5 629	33 095	768
Outside South Africa	**8 765**	**64 357**	**831**

Table 6.10: Out-migration from Mpumalanga by broad age groups, between Census 2001 and Census 2011

Province	00–14	15–64	65+
Western Cape	1 124	5 523	609
Eastern Cape	577	2 586	227
Northern Cape	337	1 541	53
Free State	819	3 954	259
KwaZulu-Natal	2 393	9 524	595
North West	2 009	10 714	368
Gauteng	15 679	103 957	2 942
Mpumalanga	**1 215 596**	**2 328 751**	**179 496**
Limpopo	4 471	20 136	692
Outside South Africa	**384**	**2 269**	**94**

Table 6.11: Percentage distribution of the population aged 5 years and older by type of disability, status and sex, Census 2011

District municipality	Seeing							
	No difficulty		Some difficulty		A lot of difficulty		Cannot do at all	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Gert Sibande	89,2	84,7	8,9	12,5	1,7	2,6	0,2	0,2
Nkangala	90,0	86,7	8,6	11,4	1,2	1,8	0,1	0,2
Ehlanzeni	93,9	91,6	5,1	7,1	0,8	1,2	0,1	0,1
Mpumalanga	**91,4**	**88,3**	**7,3**	**9,8**	**1,2**	**1,7**	**0,1**	**0,2**

District municipality	Hearing							
	No difficulty		Some difficulty		A lot of difficulty		Cannot do at all	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Gert Sibande	95,9	94,8	3,3	4,2	0,7	0,9	0,1	0,1
Nkangala	96,7	96,0	2,7	3,3	0,5	0,6	0,1	0,1
Ehlanzeni	97,7	97,3	1,8	2,1	0,4	0,4	0,1	0,1
Mpumalanga	**96,9**	**96,3**	**2,5**	**3,0**	**0,5**	**0,6**	**0,1**	**0,1**

District municipality	Communication							
	No difficulty		Some difficulty		A lot of difficulty		Cannot do at all	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Gert Sibande	98,3	98,3	1,2	1,2	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2
Nkangala	98,7	98,7	0,9	1,0	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1
Ehlanzeni	98,6	98,7	0,9	0,9	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,1
Mpumalanga	**98,6**	**98,6**	**1,0**	**1,0**	**0,3**	**0,2**	**0,2**	**0,1**

District municipality	Walking or climbing stairs							
	No difficulty		Some difficulty		A lot of difficulty		Cannot do at all	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Gert Sibande	96,9	95,1	2,2	3,4	0,7	1,1	0,3	0,3
Nkangala	97,3	95,7	2,0	3,2	0,5	0,9	0,2	0,2
Ehlanzeni	97,8	96,7	1,5	2,3	0,5	0,7	0,2	0,2
Mpumalanga	**97,4**	**96,0**	**1,8**	**2,9**	**0,6**	**0,9**	**0,2**	**0,2**

District municipality	Remembering/Concentrating							
	No difficulty		Some difficulty		A lot of difficulty		Cannot do at all	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Gert Sibande	95,9	94,3	3,0	4,3	0,8	1,2	0,3	0,3
Nkangala	96,9	95,8	2,3	3,2	0,6	0,8	0,2	0,2
Ehlanzeni	97,2	96,8	2,0	2,4	0,6	0,6	0,2	0,2
Mpumalanga	**96,7**	**95,8**	**2,4**	**3,1**	**0,7**	**0,8**	**0,2**	**0,2**

District municipality	Self-care							
	No difficulty		Some difficulty		A lot of difficulty		Cannot do at all	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Gert Sibande	96,6	96,3	2,0	2,3	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7
Nkangala	97,3	97,0	1,6	1,8	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,7
Ehlanzeni	96,4	96,5	2,1	2,1	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,6
Mpumalanga	**96,8**	**96,6**	**1,9**	**2,1**	**0,7**	**0,7**	**0,7**	**0,6**

Table 6.12: Percentage of persons aged 5–24 years attending an educational institution by district and local municipality, Census 2011

Municipality	2011																			
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gert Sibande	**78,7**	**92,3**	**96,0**	**96,6**	**97,1**	**96,7**	**97,1**	**95,9**	**95,9**	**95,5**	**93,9**	**91,4**	**85,9**	**76,6**	**58,7**	**42,3**	**30,0**	**20,5**	**14,9**	**12,0**
Albert Luthuli	87,3	95,9	96,7	97,0	97,7	96,6	97,7	96,2	96,3	96,0	94,8	93,8	89,1	82,0	65,3	48,0	33,5	22,9	17,4	13,2
Msukaligwa	73,6	90,5	95,8	97,3	97,5	97,1	97,1	95,9	96,5	95,9	94,2	90,7	84,5	73,2	53,7	36,7	26,0	17,7	12,8	10,7
Mkhondo	69,5	88,1	93,5	94,2	95,3	94,5	95,3	94,8	94,1	93,4	91,6	89,6	83,8	73,9	58,1	45,6	33,0	23,6	18,1	16,1
Pixley Ka Seme	74,8	91,8	96,9	96,9	97,7	98,4	96,7	96,8	96,9	96,6	95,4	92,1	88,0	78,8	62,6	47,5	30,9	21,3	15,1	11,0
Lekwa	82,3	94,9	97,8	98,7	97,8	97,9	98,3	97,2	96,3	96,6	94,6	91,6	86,4	76,5	56,0	42,4	29,8	19,4	13,6	10,6
Dipaleseng	86,6	94,4	97,1	97,6	98,4	97,7	98,8	95,9	96,3	95,9	91,3	88,3	79,7	71,6	53,1	35,5	28,2	16,1	9,7	5,9
Govan Mbeki	80,2	92,4	96,4	96,7	96,9	96,9	97,4	95,6	96,2	95,6	94,4	90,9	85,2	75,6	57,0	38,3	28,0	19,4	14,2	11,4
Nkangala	**81,0**	**93,8**	**97,1**	**97,6**	**97,7**	**97,5**	**97,3**	**97,0**	**97,0**	**96,8**	**95,2**	**92,9**	**89,1**	**79,3**	**62,3**	**46,1**	**33,2**	**22,7**	**16,2**	**12,7**
Victor Khanye	70,3	89,8	95,4	96,9	96,1	96,6	96,1	95,7	95,0	95,5	92,0	88,1	82,7	67,3	49,7	32,9	18,7	16,1	11,5	9,3
Emalahleni	77,9	91,9	96,7	97,2	97,4	97,1	97,1	96,4	96,8	96,6	94,8	91,7	86,5	75,8	59,9	42,3	32,6	22,0	16,6	13,3
Steve Tshwete	82,4	92,6	96,6	96,9	96,9	96,5	96,9	96,1	96,3	95,5	94,2	92,0	87,6	74,9	52,9	38,7	27,8	20,3	15,8	13,3
Emakhazeni	83,0	92,0	95,8	96,1	96,8	95,6	94,7	96,3	95,0	95,0	93,8	90,6	88,7	75,8	61,1	39,9	27,9	14,2	9,7	8,9
Thembisile	81,7	95,1	97,5	98,0	98,4	98,1	97,8	97,5	97,2	97,5	96,2	93,7	90,8	83,8	66,2	50,7	35,5	23,5	14,8	11,2
Dr JS Moroka	85,3	96,5	98,1	98,5	98,2	98,5	97,9	98,2	98,1	97,9	95,8	95,2	92,3	84,2	70,6	56,2	40,8	28,8	20,5	14,9
Ehlanzeni	**87,0**	**95,4**	**97,5**	**97,8**	**98,0**	**97,7**	**97,9**	**97,4**	**97,3**	**97,0**	**95,7**	**93,2**	**89,1**	**80,2**	**64,3**	**48,4**	**35,0**	**23,6**	**16,9**	**12,3**
Thaba Chweu	88,7	94,9	97,9	98,6	97,8	97,8	97,7	97,0	97,8	96,6	95,1	92,5	85,3	74,7	51,3	35,7	23,9	13,0	9,6	8,4
Mbombela	84,8	95,4	97,9	98,1	98,3	98,0	98,2	97,5	97,5	97,3	95,8	93,4	89,8	80,4	63,6	45,7	32,5	21,2	15,1	11,0
Umjindi	79,8	90,5	95,7	96,5	98,1	96,7	97,5	95,1	96,1	93,9	93,9	90,4	83,6	76,7	59,9	44,8	31,9	19,5	15,0	10,6
Nkomazi	80,5	92,4	95,2	96,0	96,4	95,7	96,3	96,1	95,7	95,4	93,7	90,6	86,3	78,3	64,5	52,4	40,0	31,6	23,7	18,3
Bushbuckridge	93,2	97,9	98,8	98,9	98,9	98,8	98,9	98,5	98,3	98,1	97,2	95,0	91,3	82,3	67,0	50,4	35,9	22,5	15,4	10,4
Mpumalanga	**83,1**	**94,1**	**97,0**	**97,4**	**97,7**	**97,3**	**97,5**	**96,9**	**96,9**	**96,6**	**95,1**	**92,6**	**88,2**	**79,0**	**62,3**	**46,2**	**33,1**	**22,5**	**16,2**	**12,3**

Table 6.13: Percentage of persons aged 5–24 years attending an educational institution by district and local municipality, Census 2001

Municipality	2001																			
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gert Sibande	**32,8**	**59,6**	**85,5**	**93,2**	**95,1**	**95,6**	**95,7**	**95,9**	**95,1**	**94,3**	**91,1**	**87,2**	**80,6**	**69,9**	**57,6**	**45,0**	**33,2**	**23,0**	**16,1**	**11,2**
Albert Luthuli	38,4	71,9	92,4	96,3	97,1	97,5	97,3	97,5	97,0	96,7	94,8	92,0	86,7	78,0	68,4	54,4	42,2	30,3	21,0	14,6
Msukaligwa	27,0	53,6	82,9	90,9	93,7	93,9	94,5	94,3	93,1	92,5	89,0	83,0	77,4	65,6	50,5	39,5	27,8	17,5	11,6	7,7
Mkhondo	21,6	45,3	81,5	90,4	94,1	94,4	95,3	95,3	93,9	93,1	88,4	82,3	76,9	62,5	52,3	37,9	29,8	20,3	13,3	10,9
Pixley Ka Seme	26,0	55,7	83,6	93,3	95,2	96,6	94,9	95,7	95,5	93,2	90,0	85,8	76,3	67,3	57,8	47,7	38,7	28,4	19,0	13,3
Lekwa	39,2	59,2	87,9	93,9	95,2	97,0	95,9	96,7	96,1	94,3	91,0	87,6	79,9	70,1	55,1	41,8	30,1	19,0	14,2	8,6
Dipaleseng	41,0	68,8	84,7	94,2	93,5	95,7	96,4	95,1	95,2	95,2	89,6	86,0	79,1	69,7	54,2	43,5	33,1	20,7	16,9	6,8
Govan Mbeki	38,6	62,3	82,3	92,7	94,3	94,3	95,1	95,3	94,4	94,2	91,2	88,8	81,1	70,6	56,2	44,4	30,1	22,3	16,4	12,4
Nkangala	**39,1**	**68,7**	**90,3**	**95,1**	**96,4**	**96,7**	**96,6**	**97,1**	**96,9**	**96,1**	**94,7**	**92,1**	**87,5**	**78,4**	**66,0**	**52,4**	**40,7**	**28,7**	**20,9**	**15,6**
Victor Khanye	23,0	39,9	80,0	91,6	92,9	94,6	94,6	94,6	94,4	94,2	91,0	85,0	78,6	66,2	51,8	39,9	27,3	19,5	12,2	9,9
Emalahleni	43,6	68,2	89,0	94,6	96,3	95,9	96,4	96,3	96,4	95,4	94,1	91,2	85,3	75,9	61,5	48,3	37,3	27,6	20,7	15,0
Steve Tshwete	47,1	76,7	90,9	95,3	94,9	96,4	96,2	97,3	96,7	94,7	92,9	91,4	86,5	77,4	62,1	44,7	34,8	24,1	16,5	11,6
Emakhazeni	38,9	63,5	84,3	91,8	94,5	96,5	95,4	94,9	96,2	92,7	91,9	87,6	83,2	73,1	58,0	42,5	31,1	21,1	12,4	10,4
Thembisile	32,1	66,1	91,0	95,9	97,4	97,3	97,1	98,0	97,2	97,0	96,1	93,8	89,2	80,8	69,9	57,7	44,8	31,8	23,4	18,2
Dr JS Moroka	41,8	74,6	92,9	95,7	97,0	97,1	96,8	97,3	97,6	97,1	95,6	93,0	90,0	81,7	72,1	59,0	47,4	33,1	25,3	18,8
Ehlanzeni	**41,7**	**70,0**	**88,4**	**94,1**	**95,7**	**95,9**	**95,7**	**96,3**	**95,8**	**94,8**	**92,2**	**87,9**	**82,4**	**73,0**	**61,5**	**49,6**	**38,5**	**26,6**	**19,9**	**13,6**
Thaba Chweu	51,5	71,5	89,8	93,7	95,5	94,0	95,3	95,2	95,7	94,0	92,9	87,2	80,2	70,6	48,4	34,6	25,3	15,3	10,7	5,9
Mbombela	42,5	68,6	90,0	95,0	96,3	96,4	96,5	97,1	96,5	95,9	93,3	90,0	85,4	75,5	63,2	51,7	39,1	27,3	20,1	12,7
Umjindi	38,5	57,0	82,4	90,7	94,3	94,7	94,5	93,1	95,6	91,1	88,8	83,8	78,5	65,6	45,9	28,7	22,5	13,9	10,3	7,9
Nkomazi	29,2	56,1	82,6	92,0	94,5	94,6	94,8	95,2	94,9	94,3	91,1	85,7	78,9	70,1	59,9	49,3	39,5	28,0	20,9	16,6
Bushbuckridge	48,5	80,9	91,3	94,9	96,1	96,5	95,8	96,7	95,8	94,6	92,2	87,9	82,7	73,6	63,9	51,9	41,0	28,5	21,9	14,7
Mpumalanga	**38,6**	**66,9**	**88,1**	**94,1**	**95,7**	**96,0**	**96,0**	**96,4**	**95,9**	**95,1**	**92,6**	**88,9**	**83,4**	**73,8**	**61,9**	**49,3**	**37,9**	**26,3**	**19,3**	**13,6**

Table 6.14: Number of persons aged 5–24 years attending school by district and local municipality, Census 2001 and Census 2011

Municipality	2001 Attending		2001 Not attending		2011 Attending		2011 Not attending	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Nkangala	**334 236**	**74,6**	**113 970**	**25,4**	**350 775**	**73,5**	**126 521**	**26,5**
Albert Luthuli	75 581	78,8	20 346	21,2	66 700	78,5	18 262	21,5
Msukaligwa	37 083	67,6	17 752	32,4	41 144	71,0	16 794	29,0
Mkhondo	46 691	68,6	21 361	31,4	55 920	74,5	19 124	25,5
Pixley Ka Seme	27 553	72,0	10 704	28,0	27 067	77,0	8 070	23,0
Lekwa	30 537	70,5	12 772	29,5	30 667	73,1	11 310	26,9
Dipaleseng	11 735	70,4	4 928	29,6	10 680	70,7	4 432	29,3
Govan Mbeki	57 762	67,8	27 446	32,2	70 993	69,6	30 976	30,4
Gert Sibande	**286 943**	**71,3**	**115 309**	**28,7**	**303 170**	**73,6**	**108 968**	**26,4**
Victor Khanye	14 922	65,3	7 933	34,7	18 037	68,0	8 469	32,0
Emalahleni	74 561	71,0	30 482	29,0	90 943	68,9	41 003	31,1
Steve Tshwete	40 989	72,2	15 769	27,8	51 610	69,5	22 619	30,5
Emakhazeni	12 530	69,7	5 441	30,3	11 726	70,9	4 818	29,1
Thembisile	96 126	76,5	29 471	23,5	96 922	76,9	29 136	23,1
Dr JS Moroka	95 109	79,3	24 874	20,7	81 536	79,9	20 476	20,1
Ehlanzeni	**518 716**	**74,0**	**182 250**	**26,0**	**541 591**	**76,3**	**167 833**	**23,7**
Thaba Chweu	20 892	67,6	10 003	32,4	21 637	69,3	9 578	30,7
Mbombela	160 047	73,9	56 571	26,1	167 409	73,7	59 894	26,3
Umjindi	12 557	61,5	7 870	38,5	17 453	72,0	6 791	28,0
Nkomazi	120 889	71,6	47 955	28,4	135 051	76,9	40 582	23,1
Bushbuckridge	204 330	77,3	59 852	22,7	200 041	79,7	50 988	20,3
Mpumalanga	**1 139 895**	**73,5**	**411 529**	**26,5**	**1 195 535**	**74,8**	**403 321**	**25,2**

Table 6.15: Percentage of persons aged 5–24 years attending public or private educational institutions by district and local municipality, Census 2001 and Census 2011

Municipality	2001				2011			
	Public		Private		Public		Private	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gert Sibande	**277 628**	**96,8**	**9 315**	**3,2**	**271 229**	**95,4**	**12 954**	**4,6**
Albert Luthuli	74 226	98,2	1 355	1,8	63 013	98,5	934	1,5
Msukaligwa	35 934	96,9	1 149	3,1	36 498	94,1	2 277	5,9
Mkhondo	45 527	97,5	1 164	2,5	51 921	98,0	1 058	2,0
Pixley Ka Seme	26 564	96,4	989	3,6	25 332	98,1	497	1,9
Lekwa	29 772	97,5	766	2,5	27 390	95,7	1 232	4,3
Dipaleseng	11 516	98,1	219	1,9	9 652	96,8	322	3,2
Govan Mbeki	54 089	93,6	3 673	6,4	57 423	89,6	6 633	10,4
Nkangala	**319 841**	**95,7**	**14 395**	**4,3**	**303 256**	**92,1**	**25 985**	**7,9**
Victor Khanye	14 414	96,6	508	3,4	15 940	95,6	726	4,4
Emalahleni	68 330	91,6	6 231	8,4	71 759	85,9	11 801	14,1
Steve Tshwete	38 438	93,8	2 551	6,2	41 562	88,4	5 459	11,6
Emakhazeni	12 205	97,4	325	2,6	10 288	94,6	589	5,4
Thembisile	93 435	97,2	2 691	2,8	88 619	95,3	4 323	4,7
Dr JS Moroka	93 020	97,8	2 089	2,2	75 088	96,0	3 088	4,0
Ehlanzeni	**498 986**	**96,2**	**19 729**	**3,8**	**486 953**	**94,8**	**26 942**	**5,2**
Thaba Chweu	20 042	95,9	850	4,1	18 359	93,5	1 266	6,5
Mbombela	150 956	94,3	9 092	5,7	142 933	90,8	14 450	9,2
Umjindi	12 003	95,6	554	4,4	15 367	94,3	929	5,7
Nkomazi	116 317	96,2	4 572	3,8	122 524	96,5	4 392	3,5
Bushbuckridge	199 669	97,7	4 662	2,3	187 769	97,0	5 905	3,0
Mpumalanga	**1 096 456**	**96,2**	**43 439**	**3,8**	**1 061 438**	**94,2**	**65 881**	**5,8**

Table 6.16: Highest educational attainment amongst persons aged 20 years and older by municipality, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011 (numbers)

Municipality	No schooling			Some primary			Completed primary			Some secondary			Grade 12/Std 10			Higher		
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
Gert Sibande	121 180	125 341	79 538	68 132	88 570	77 736	28 115	29 585	26 317	118 973	128 542	186 730	55 137	78 106	166 474	21 304	25 952	166 474
Albert Luthuli	31 986	31 389	18 622	11 789	13 818	12 600	5 065	4 409	4 146	19 682	19 413	26 472	8 113	12 079	25 217	2 715	3 909	25 217
Msukaligwa	14 395	17 756	10 632	8 461	11 381	10 140	3 819	4 021	3 859	18 028	19 079	27 787	9 195	11 160	25 335	3 357	3 733	25 335
Mkhondo	18 000	22 805	15 914	9 214	14 935	14 577	3 360	4 304	4 544	12 272	15 260	25 406	5 594	8 674	22 453	1 759	2 411	22 453
Pixley Ka Seme	13 211	13 954	8 591	5 666	7 664	6 604	1 596	2 223	2 011	8 110	8 851	12 782	3 945	4 937	10 955	1 494	1 916	10 955
Lekwa	13 046	11 175	7 836	9 138	13 365	10 230	3 362	4 225	3 241	14 546	16 942	23 148	6 439	9 606	17 570	2 775	3 121	17 570
Dipaleseng	6 041	5 881	3 138	4 147	4 894	4 446	1 490	1 374	1 313	5 956	5 866	9 267	2 545	2 822	6 286	784	722	6 286
Govan Mbeki	24 502	22 382	14 806	19 717	22 515	19 139	9 424	9 029	7 204	40 380	43 132	61 870	19 307	28 829	58 659	8 420	10 139	58 659
Nkangala	123 357	137 949	92 112	70 660	80 976	91 215	34 506	33 018	33 270	158 074	162 688	257 897	79 037	111 677	235 501	31 030	34 333	235 501
Victor Khanye	8 415	8 403	5 529	5 096	6 896	6 164	2 081	2 285	2 234	8 516	8 808	16 320	4 216	4 535	12 483	1 555	1 554	12 483
Emalahleni	19 318	24 874	14 993	17 677	23 083	23 182	9 796	11 011	10 289	52 339	57 868	88 321	24 744	41 328	81 088	13 125	13 415	81 088
Steve Tshwete	13 124	15 281	11 117	9 312	10 819	13 115	4 952	5 077	5 001	25 713	26 156	44 192	15 428	20 942	52 291	8 466	7 474	52 291
Emakhazeni	5 934	6 553	4 335	3 184	4 024	3 228	1 545	1 748	1 423	5 466	6 926	9 362	2 214	4 058	8 303	783	1 388	8 303
Thembisile	39 001	43 317	31 711	17 800	19 225	24 447	8 078	7 005	7 744	31 773	33 059	56 776	13 945	20 637	46 158	3 127	4 441	46 158
Dr JS Moroka	37 566	39 521	24 427	17 591	16 930	21 078	8 054	5 892	6 579	34 268	29 870	42 925	18 491	20 177	35 178	3 975	6 060	35 178
Ehlanzeni	219 680	236 415	153 890	84 999	108 494	102 775	37 597	38 993	37 182	154 189	167 196	269 287	94 349	120 262	268 369	31 677	44 366	268 369
Thaba Chweu	8 554	10 501	6 110	6 464	9 378	7 625	2 942	3 525	2 843	11 367	14 902	20 801	5 552	9 369	18 981	2 775	3 070	18 981
Mbombela	58 160	63 256	41 169	30 392	39 297	33 719	14 234	15 020	12 303	55 864	62 816	97 923	35 318	55 014	115 538	14 542	19 426	115 538
Umjindi	6 779	6 857	3 910	4 791	5 636	4 857	2 321	2 396	1 759	8 644	9 504	12 355	4 878	7 550	12 252	1 780	1 852	12 252
Nkomazi	54 247	68 564	51 965	17 453	22 876	23 944	6 740	7 540	9 367	22 919	28 477	51 241	11 497	20 967	51 774	3 414	6 471	51 774
Bushbuckridge	91 941	87 236	50 737	25 899	31 307	32 629	11 360	10 512	10 911	55 395	51 497	86 967	37 104	27 362	69 824	9 166	13 546	69 824
Mpumalanga	464 217	499 705	325 540	223 791	278 041	271 726	100 218	101 596	96 770	431 236	458 426	713 914	228 523	310 045	670 343	84 010	104 651	670 343

Table 6.17: Highest educational attainment amongst persons aged 20 years and older by municipality, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011 (percentages)

Municipality	No schooling			Some primary			Completed primary			Some secondary			Grade 12/Std 10			Higher		
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
Gert Sibande	**29,4**	**26,3**	**13,4**	**16,5**	**18,6**	**13,1**	**6,8**	**6,2**	**4,4**	**28,8**	**27,0**	**31,4**	**13,4**	**16,4**	**28,0**	**5,2**	**5,5**	**9,7**
Albert Luthuli	40,3	36,9	19,9	14,9	16,3	13,5	6,4	5,2	4,4	24,8	22,8	28,4	10,2	14,2	27,0	3,4	4,6	6,7
Msukaligwa	25,1	26,5	12,3	14,8	17,0	11,7	6,7	6,0	4,5	31,5	28,4	32,1	16,1	16,6	29,3	5,9	5,6	10,2
Mkhondo	35,9	33,3	18,1	18,4	21,8	16,6	6,7	6,3	5,2	24,4	22,3	28,9	11,1	12,7	25,6	3,5	3,5	5,6
Pixley Ka Seme	38,8	35,3	19,4	16,7	19,4	14,9	4,7	5,6	4,5	23,8	22,4	28,8	11,6	12,5	24,7	4,4	4,8	7,7
Lekwa	26,5	19,1	11,2	18,5	22,9	14,6	6,8	7,2	4,6	29,5	29,0	33,1	13,1	16,4	25,1	5,6	5,3	11,3
Dipaleseng	28,8	27,3	12,0	19,8	22,7	17,1	7,1	6,4	5,0	28,4	27,2	35,6	12,1	13,1	24,1	3,7	3,3	6,2
Govan Mbeki	20,1	16,5	7,9	16,2	16,6	10,3	7,7	6,6	3,9	33,2	31,7	33,2	15,9	21,2	31,4	6,9	7,5	13,4
Nkangala	**24,8**	**24,6**	**11,5**	**14,2**	**14,4**	**11,4**	**6,9**	**5,9**	**4,2**	**31,8**	**29,0**	**32,3**	**15,9**	**19,9**	**29,5**	**6,2**	**6,1**	**11,0**
Victor Khanye	28,2	25,9	11,9	17,1	21,2	13,2	7,0	7,0	4,8	28,5	27,1	35,0	14,1	14,0	26,8	5,2	4,8	8,3
Emalahleni	14,1	14,5	5,8	12,9	13,5	9,0	7,2	6,4	4,0	38,2	33,7	34,3	18,1	24,1	31,5	9,6	7,8	15,3
Steve Tshwete	17,0	17,8	7,5	12,1	12,6	8,8	6,4	5,9	3,4	33,4	30,5	29,7	20,0	24,4	35,1	11,0	8,7	15,6
Emakhazeni	31,0	26,5	15,0	16,6	16,3	11,2	8,1	7,1	4,9	28,6	28,0	32,4	11,6	16,4	28,7	4,1	5,6	7,8
Thembisile	34,3	33,9	18,0	15,7	15,1	13,9	7,1	5,5	4,4	27,9	25,9	32,2	12,3	16,2	26,2	2,7	3,5	5,4
Dr JS Moroka	31,3	33,4	17,5	14,7	14,3	15,1	6,7	5,0	4,7	28,6	25,2	30,7	15,4	17,0	25,2	3,3	5,1	6,9
Ehlanzeni	**35,3**	**33,0**	**16,7**	**13,7**	**15,2**	**11,1**	**6,0**	**5,4**	**4,0**	**24,8**	**23,4**	**29,2**	**15,2**	**16,8**	**29,1**	**5,1**	**6,2**	**9,9**
Thaba Chweu	22,7	20,7	9,7	17,2	18,5	12,2	7,8	6,9	4,5	30,2	29,4	33,2	14,7	18,5	30,3	7,4	6,1	10,1
Mbombela	27,9	24,8	11,9	14,6	15,4	9,7	6,8	5,9	3,6	26,8	24,7	28,3	16,9	21,6	33,4	7,0	7,6	13,2
Umjindi	23,2	20,3	10,0	16,4	16,7	12,4	7,9	7,1	4,5	29,6	28,1	31,6	16,7	22,3	31,4	6,1	5,5	10,0
Nkomazi	46,7	44,3	25,7	15,0	14,8	11,8	5,8	4,9	4,6	19,7	18,4	25,3	9,9	13,5	25,6	2,9	4,2	7,0
Bushbuckridge	39,8	39,4	18,7	11,2	14,1	12,0	4,9	4,7	4,0	24,0	23,3	32,0	16,1	12,4	25,7	4,0	6,1	7,7
Mpumalanga	**30,3**	**28,5**	**14,1**	**14,6**	**15,9**	**11,7**	**6,5**	**5,8**	**4,2**	**28,1**	**26,2**	**30,8**	**14,9**	**17,7**	**29,0**	**5,5**	**6,0**	**10,2**

Table 6.18: Highest educational attainment amongst persons aged 20 years and older by sex and district, 2011

Level	Gert Sibande			Nkangala			Ehlanzeni			Mpumalanga		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Persons												
No schooling	32 577	46 961	79 538	36 978	55 134	92 112	57 001	96 889	153 890	126 556	198 984	325 540
Some primary	35 219	42 516	77 736	46 229	44 987	91 215	47 515	55 261	102 775	128 963	142 764	271 726
Completed primary	12 171	14 147	26 317	17 261	16 009	33 270	17 471	19 711	37 182	46 903	49 867	96 770
Some secondary	92 186	94 544	186 730	132 732	125 165	257 897	130 007	139 280	269 287	354 926	358 988	713 914
Grade 12/Std 10	85 075	81 399	166 474	117 163	118 337	235 501	124 220	144 148	268 369	326 459	343 885	670 343
Higher	29 982	27 878	57 859	46 899	40 952	87 851	41 229	49 630	90 859	118 110	118 460	236 569
%												
No schooling	11,3	15,3	13,4	9,3	13,8	11,5	13,7	19,2	16,7	11,5	16,4	14,1
Some primary	12,3	13,8	13,1	11,6	11,2	11,4	11,4	10,9	11,1	11,7	11,8	11,7
Completed primary	4,2	4,6	4,4	4,3	4,0	4,2	4,2	3,9	4,0	4,3	4,1	4,2
Some secondary	32,1	30,8	31,4	33,4	31,2	32,3	31,1	27,6	29,2	32,2	29,6	30,8
Grade 12/Std 10	29,6	26,5	28,0	29,5	29,5	29,5	29,8	28,5	29,1	29,6	28,4	29,0
Higher	10,4	9,1	9,7	11,8	10,2	11,0	9,9	9,8	9,9	10,7	9,8	10,2

Table 6.19: Highest educational attainment amongst persons aged 20 years and older by sex and district, 2001

Level	Gert Sibande			Nkangala			Ehlanzeni			Mpumalanga		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Persons												
No schooling	52 520	72 821	125 341	56 878	81 071	137 949	90 670	145 746	236 415	200 068	299 637	499 705
Some primary	42 026	46 545	88 570	40 374	40 602	80 976	52 246	56 248	108 494	134 646	143 395	278 041
Completed primary	14 174	15 412	29 585	16 196	16 822	33 018	18 885	20 108	38 993	49 255	52 341	101 596
Some secondary	61 968	66 574	128 542	78 825	83 864	162 688	79 398	87 798	167 196	220 190	238 236	458 426
Grade 12/Std 10	39 534	38 573	78 106	54 423	5 755	111 677	56 313	63 949	120 262	150 269	159 776	310 045
Higher	13 011	12 940	25 952	17 111	17 223	34 333	19 778	24 588	44 366	49 900	54 750	104 651
%												
No schooling	23,5	28,8	26,3	21,6	27,3	24,6	28,6	36,6	33,0	24,9	31,6	28,5
Some primary	18,8	18,4	18,6	15,3	13,7	14,4	16,5	14,1	15,2	16,7	15,1	15,9
Completed primary	6,3	6,1	6,2	6,1	5,7	5,9	6,0	5,0	5,4	6,1	5,5	5,8
Some secondary	27,8	26,3	27,0	29,9	28,3	29,0	25,0	22,0	23,4	27,4	25,1	26,2
Grade 12/Std 10	17,7	15,3	16,4	20,6	19,3	19,9	17,7	16,1	16,8	18,7	16,9	17,7
Higher	5,8	5,1	5,5	6,5	5,8	6,1	6,2	6,2	6,2	6,2	5,8	6,0

Table 6.20: Highest educational attainment amongst persons aged 20 years and older by population group and district, 2011

District	Population group	Level											
		No schooling	Some primary	Completed primary	Some secondary	Grade 12/ Std 10	Higher	No schooling	Some primary	Completed primary	Some secondary	Grade 12/ Std 10	Higher
		Persons						%					
Gert Sibande	Black African	78 050	75 601	25 217	166 174	132 055	34 002	15,3	14,8	4,9	32,5	25,8	6,7
	Coloured	302	435	183	2 084	2 154	1 127	4,8	6,9	2,9	33,2	34,3	17,9
	Indian or Asian	244	466	193	1 902	3 117	1 624	3,2	6,2	2,6	25,2	41,3	21,5
	White	691	1 013	591	15 866	28 346	20 841	1,0	1,5	0,9	23,6	42,1	30,9
Nkangala	Black African	90 182	88 347	31 630	228 818	189 784	57 742	13,1	12,9	4,6	33,3	27,6	8,4
	Coloured	417	714	315	3 176	3 058	1 168	4,7	8,1	3,6	35,9	34,6	13,2
	Indian or Asian	238	436	250	1 685	2 538	1 381	3,6	6,7	3,8	25,8	38,9	21,2
	White	900	1 317	870	23 335	39 296	27 285	1,0	1,4	0,9	25,1	42,3	29,3
Ehlanzeni	Black African	152 401	101 173	36 411	256 023	240 201	67 497	17,9	11,9	4,3	30,0	28,1	7,9
	Coloured	303	383	168	1 798	2 267	1 037	5,1	6,4	2,8	30,2	38,1	17,4
	Indian or Asian	338	282	127	1 110	1 947	1 039	7,0	5,8	2,6	22,9	40,2	21,5
	White	471	735	386	9 831	23 482	21 043	0,8	1,3	0,7	17,6	42,0	37,6
Mpumalanga	**Black African**	**320 633**	**265 121**	**93 259**	**651 015**	**562 040**	**159 241**	**15,6**	**12,9**	**4,5**	**31,7**	**27,4**	**7,8**
	Coloured	**1 022**	**1 532**	**666**	**7 058**	**7 478**	**3 331**	**4,8**	**7,3**	**3,2**	**33,5**	**35,5**	**15,8**
	Indian or Asian	**819**	**1 185**	**569**	**4 696**	**7 602**	**4 044**	**4,3**	**6,3**	**3,0**	**24,8**	**40,2**	**21,4**
	White	**2 063**	**3 065**	**1 848**	**49 033**	**91 125**	**69 169**	**1,0**	**1,4**	**0,9**	**22,7**	**42,1**	**32,0**

Table 6.21: Highest educational attainment amongst persons aged 20 years and older by population group and district, 2001

District	Population group	Persons						%					
		No schooling	Some primary	Complete primary	Some secondary	Grade 12/ Std 10	Higher	No schooling	Some primary	Complete primary	Some secondary	Grade 12/ Std 10	Higher
Gert Sibande	Black African	123 963	87 190	28 785	110 824	56 160	13 852	29,5	20,7	6,8	26,3	13,3	3,3
	Coloured	383	383	189	1 292	933	274	11,1	11,1	5,5	37,4	27,0	7,9
	Indian or Asian	121	213	117	1 112	1 345	628	3,4	6,0	3,3	31,4	38,1	17,8
	White	874	784	495	15 314	19 669	11 197	1,8	1,6	1,0	31,7	40,7	23,2
Nkangala	Black African	135 917	79 517	32 214	143 086	87 771	22 369	27,1	15,9	6,4	28,6	17,5	4,5
	Coloured	694	529	271	1 987	1 254	259	13,9	10,6	5,4	39,8	25,1	5,2
	Indian or Asian	94	103	66	503	585	374	5,5	5,9	3,8	29,2	33,9	21,7
	White	1 244	828	467	17 112	22 066	11 332	2,3	1,6	0,9	32,3	41,6	21,4
Ehlanzeni	Black African	234 965	107 673	38 478	158 277	104 725	33 396	34,7	15,9	5,7	23,4	15,5	4,9
	Coloured	495	429	251	1 449	1 176	407	11,8	10,2	6,0	34,4	28,0	9,7
	Indian or Asian	132	91	62	503	572	340	7,8	5,3	3,7	29,6	33,6	20,0
	White	824	302	201	6 968	13 790	10 223	2,6	0,9	0,6	21,6	42,7	31,6
Mpumalanga	**Black African**	**494 845**	**274 380**	**99 477**	**412 187**	**248 655**	**69 617**	**30,9**	**17,2**	**6,2**	**25,8**	**15,5**	**4,4**
	Coloured	**1 572**	**1 341**	**710**	**4 727**	**3 363**	**939**	**12,4**	**10,6**	**5,6**	**37,4**	**26,6**	**7,4**
	Indian or Asian	**347**	**406**	**245**	**2 118**	**2 502**	**1 342**	**5,0**	**5,8**	**3,5**	**30,4**	**36,0**	**19,3**
	White	**2 942**	**1 913**	**1 163**	**39 394**	**55 525**	**32 752**	**2,2**	**1,4**	**0,9**	**29,5**	**41,5**	**24,5**

Table 6.22: Economically active and inactive population by sex and district and local municipality, 2001 and 2011 (numbers)

Municipality	2001 Economically active			2001 Not economically active			2011 Economically active			2011 Not economically active		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Gert Sibande	**171 124**	**142 561**	**313 686**	**91 488**	**143 711**	**235 200**	**205 669**	**163 118**	**368 787**	**125 197**	**172 709**	**297 906**
Albert Luthuli	21 755	21 208	42 963	23 369	36 906	60 275	22 836	22 279	45 115	26 492	36 735	63 227
Msukaligwa	24 863	20 582	45 445	11 757	19 452	31 209	31 809	25 156	56 965	17 029	23 907	40 935
Mkhondo	22 972	21 777	44 749	14 783	21 848	36 631	25 067	22 566	47 633	23 199	30 947	54 146
Pixley Ka Seme	12 162	11 627	23 789	8 834	13 188	22 022	11 762	10 123	21 884	11 388	16 179	27 567
Lekwa	22 770	19 108	41 878	9 726	14 513	24 239	25 657	20 356	46 013	13 012	17 760	30 771
Dipaleseng	7 775	6 217	13 992	3 720	6 359	10 079	9 837	6 953	16 790	4 622	6 550	11 172
Govan Mbeki	58 828	42 042	100 870	19 301	31 446	50 746	78 702	55 685	134 386	29 456	40 632	70 088
Nkangala	**195 126**	**159 299**	**354 425**	**111 499**	**171 445**	**282 944**	**286 125**	**221 603**	**507 728**	**157 590**	**204 605**	**362 195**
Victor Khanye	12 969	10 106	23 075	4 876	8 256	13 132	18 155	12 260	30 415	8 361	11 828	20 189
Emalahleni	73 929	50 442	124 371	25 204	41 310	66 514	113 935	76 728	190 663	38 764	52 342	91 106
Steve Tshwete	35 959	28 517	64 477	11 952	19 668	31 619	63 387	43 682	107 069	23 017	32 327	55 344
Emakhazeni	9 601	7 136	16 737	4 037	6 721	10 758	10 579	7 875	18 454	5 530	7 287	12 817
Thembisile	34 948	33 759	68 707	32 679	48 899	81 578	48 972	48 772	97 744	43 373	54 293	97 665
Dr JS Moroka	27 719	29 339	57 058	32 751	46 593	79 344	31 098	32 286	63 383	38 545	46 529	85 074
Ehlanzeni	**225 422**	**208 207**	**433 629**	**161 622**	**245 553**	**407 176**	**276 091**	**265 291**	**541 382**	**218 072**	**293 478**	**511 549**
Thaba Chweu	21 138	16 236	37 374	6 695	11 132	17 827	26 134	19 106	45 240	9 828	13 712	23 540
Mbombela	90 731	83 617	174 348	48 714	71 721	120 435	117 962	110 275	228 237	69 389	90 694	160 083
Umjindi	13 771	10 530	24 301	6 577	6 413	12 990	15 889	12 686	28 575	8 705	8 650	17 355
Nkomazi	50 677	43 400	94 077	35 187	56 573	91 759	57 700	52 769	110 468	53 197	74 011	127 208
Bushbuckridge	49 106	54 423	103 529	64 450	99 715	164 165	58 407	70 455	128 862	76 953	106 410	183 363
Mpumalanga	**591 673**	**510 067**	**1 101 739**	**364 610**	**560 710**	**925 320**	**767 885**	**650 012**	**1 417 897**	**500 858**	**670 791**	**1 171 650**

Table 6.23: Economically active and inactive population by sex and district and local municipality, 2001 and 2011 (percentages)

Municipality	2001 Economically active			2001 Not economically active			2011 Economically active			2011 Not economically active		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Gert Sibande	**65,2**	**49,8**	**57,1**	**34,8**	**50,2**	**42,9**	**62,2**	**48,6**	**55,3**	**37,8**	**51,4**	**44,7**
Albert Luthuli	48,2	36,5	41,6	51,8	63,5	58,4	46,3	37,8	41,6	53,7	62,2	58,4
Msukaligwa	67,9	51,4	59,3	32,1	48,6	40,7	65,1	51,3	58,2	34,9	48,7	41,8
Mkhondo	60,8	49,9	55,0	39,2	50,1	45,0	51,9	42,2	46,8	48,1	57,8	53,2
Pixley Ka Seme	57,9	46,9	51,9	42,1	53,1	48,1	50,8	38,5	44,3	49,2	61,5	55,7
Lekwa	70,1	56,8	63,3	29,9	43,2	36,7	66,4	53,4	59,9	33,6	46,6	40,1
Dipaleseng	67,6	49,4	58,1	32,4	50,6	41,9	68,0	51,5	60,0	32,0	48,5	40,0
Govan Mbeki	75,3	57,2	66,5	24,7	42,8	33,5	72,8	57,8	65,7	27,2	42,2	34,3
Nkangala	**63,6**	**48,2**	**55,6**	**36,4**	**51,8**	**44,4**	**64,5**	**52,0**	**58,4**	**35,5**	**48,0**	**41,6**
Victor Khanye	72,7	55,0	63,7	27,3	45,0	36,3	68,5	50,9	60,1	31,5	49,1	39,9
Emalahleni	74,6	55,0	65,2	25,4	45,0	34,8	74,6	59,4	67,7	25,4	40,6	32,3
Steve Tshwete	75,1	59,2	67,1	24,9	40,8	32,9	73,4	57,5	65,9	26,6	42,5	34,1
Emakhazeni	70,4	51,5	60,9	29,6	48,5	39,1	65,7	51,9	59,0	34,3	48,1	41,0
Thembisile	51,7	40,8	45,7	48,3	59,2	54,3	53,0	47,3	50,0	47,0	52,7	50,0
Dr JS Moroka	45,8	38,6	41,8	54,2	61,4	58,2	44,7	41,0	42,7	55,3	59,0	57,3
Ehlanzeni	**58,2**	**45,9**	**51,6**	**41,8**	**54,1**	**48,4**	**55,9**	**47,5**	**51,4**	**44,1**	**52,5**	**48,6**
Thaba Chweu	75,9	59,3	67,7	24,1	40,7	32,3	72,7	58,2	65,8	27,3	41,8	34,2
Mbombela	65,1	53,8	59,1	34,9	46,2	40,9	63,0	54,9	58,8	37,0	45,1	41,2
Umjindi	67,7	62,2	65,2	32,3	37,8	34,8	64,6	59,5	62,2	35,4	40,5	37,8
Nkomazi	59,0	43,4	50,6	41,0	56,6	49,4	52,0	41,6	46,5	48,0	58,4	53,5
Bushbuckridge	43,2	35,3	38,7	56,8	64,7	61,3	43,1	39,8	41,3	56,9	60,2	58,7
Mpumalanga	**61,9**	**47,6**	**54,4**	**38,1**	**52,4**	**45,6**	**60,5**	**49,2**	**54,8**	**39,5**	**50,8**	**45,2**

Table 6.24: Employment and unemployment rates by sex and by district and local municipality, Census 2001 and Census 2011

Municipality	2001						2011					
	Employed %			Unemployed %			Employed %			Unemployed %		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Gert Sibande	**67,7**	**44,6**	**57,2**	**32,3**	**55,4**	**42,8**	**77,1**	**61,6**	**70,3**	**22,9**	**38,4**	**29,7**
Albert Luthuli	56,2	39,1	47,7	43,8	60,9	52,3	70,9	58,2	64,6	29,1	41,8	35,4
Msukaligwa	72,2	49,1	61,7	27,8	50,9	38,3	80,6	63,8	73,2	19,4	36,2	26,8
Mkhondo	64,0	43,8	54,2	36,0	56,2	45,8	71,3	56,0	64,1	28,7	44,0	35,9
Pixley Ka Seme	58,2	40,0	49,3	41,8	60,0	50,7	71,4	55,2	63,9	28,6	44,8	36,1
Lekwa	73,5	51,5	63,4	26,5	48,5	36,6	80,5	66,1	74,1	19,5	33,9	25,9
Dipaleseng	66,0	39,4	54,2	34,0	60,6	45,8	70,8	51,5	62,8	29,2	48,5	37,2
Govan Mbeki	71,4	44,4	60,1	28,6	55,6	39,9	79,9	65,1	73,8	20,1	34,9	26,2
Nkangala	**66,2**	**44,0**	**56,2**	**33,8**	**56,0**	**43,8**	**75,9**	**62,3**	**70,0**	**24,1**	**37,7**	**30,0**
Victor Khanye	69,2	42,4	57,4	30,8	57,6	42,6	78,4	62,1	71,8	21,6	37,9	28,2
Emalahleni	72,1	46,2	61,6	27,9	53,8	38,4	79,2	62,9	72,7	20,8	37,1	27,3
Steve Tshwete	75,6	50,8	64,6	24,4	49,2	35,4	85,8	72,2	80,3	14,2	27,8	19,7
Emakhazeni	79,8	56,7	70,0	20,2	43,3	30,0	80,2	65,9	74,1	19,8	34,1	25,9
Thembisile	55,6	41,6	48,7	44,4	58,4	51,3	65,9	60,1	63,0	34,1	39,9	37,0
Dr JS Moroka	45,1	33,7	39,3	54,9	66,3	60,7	56,7	50,2	53,4	43,3	49,8	46,6
Ehlanzeni	**65,5**	**48,4**	**57,3**	**34,5**	**51,6**	**42,7**	**71,9**	**59,0**	**65,6**	**28,1**	**41,0**	**34,4**
Thaba Chweu	82,1	65,4	74,8	17,9	34,6	25,2	85,0	72,0	79,5	15,0	28,0	20,5
Mbombela	70,0	53,9	62,3	30,0	46,1	37,7	76,8	66,5	71,9	23,2	33,5	28,1
Umjindi	81,3	63,6	73,6	18,7	36,4	26,4	79,3	65,4	73,1	20,7	34,6	26,9
Nkomazi	67,9	47,7	58,6	32,1	52,3	41,4	73,2	57,5	65,7	26,8	42,5	34,3
Bushbuckridge	43,0	32,3	37,3	57,0	67,7	62,7	52,8	43,8	47,9	47,2	56,2	52,1
Mpumalanga	**66,3**	**45,9**	**56,9**	**33,7**	**54,1**	**43,1**	**74,8**	**60,8**	**68,4**	**25,2**	**39,2**	**31,6**

Table 6.25: Employment and unemployment rates by age group and by district and local municipality, Census 2001 and Census 2011

Municipality	2001				2011			
	Employed		Unemployed		Employed		Unemployed	
	15–35	36–64	15–35	36–64	15–35	36–64	15–35	36–64
Gert Sibande	**47,7**	**68,9**	**52,3**	**31,1**	**62,2**	**80,5**	**37,8**	**19,5**
Albert Luthuli	39,5	58,7	60,5	41,3	55,6	76,5	44,4	23,5
Msukaligwa	52,7	73,1	47,3	26,9	66,0	82,7	34,0	17,3
Mkhondo	47,2	64,7	52,8	35,3	56,0	75,5	44,0	24,5
Pixley Ka Seme	40,9	60,2	59,1	39,8	55,5	74,1	44,5	25,9
Lekwa	52,9	75,8	47,1	24,2	65,5	83,9	34,5	16,1
Dipaleseng	44,0	66,5	56,0	33,5	55,4	73,3	44,6	26,7
Govan Mbeki	49,5	72,1	50,5	27,9	66,2	83,1	33,8	16,9
Nkangala	**44,6**	**69,8**	**55,4**	**30,2**	**61,1**	**80,5**	**38,9**	**19,5**
Victor Khanye	48,6	68,6	51,4	31,4	65,0	80,2	35,0	19,8
Emalahleni	50,7	73,7	49,3	26,3	64,6	82,8	35,4	17,2
Steve Tshwete	53,9	77,1	46,1	22,9	73,5	87,9	26,5	12,1
Emakhazeni	61,7	80,8	38,3	19,2	66,4	83,6	33,6	16,4
Thembisile	36,2	64,6	63,8	35,4	51,5	75,8	48,5	24,2
Dr JS Moroka	24,7	56,4	75,3	43,6	39,3	68,3	60,7	31,7
Ehlanzeni	**48,8**	**69,4**	**51,2**	**30,6**	**56,6**	**77,8**	**43,4**	**22,2**
Thaba Chweu	66,9	84,1	33,1	15,9	73,4	86,5	26,6	13,5
Mbombela	53,9	73,9	46,1	26,1	63,2	83,0	36,8	17,0
Umjindi	67,6	82,4	32,4	17,6	64,4	83,7	35,6	16,3
Nkomazi	52,6	68,4	47,4	31,6	58,5	77,1	41,5	22,9
Bushbuckridge	26,4	53,2	73,6	46,8	36,2	64,0	63,8	36,0
Mpumalanga	**47,2**	**69,4**	**52,8**	**30,6**	**59,6**	**79,5**	**40,4**	**20,5**

Table 6.26: Percentage distribution of heads of households by sex and age, Census 2001 and Census 2011

	2001				2011			
	Male	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**
Age	**N**		**%**		**N**		**%**	
10-14	809	900	0,2	0,3	1 368	1 239	0,2	0,3
15-19	11 282	10 423	2,5	3,1	11 086	6 888	1,7	1,6
20-24	26 117	20 272	5,8	6,0	43 917	21 967	6,8	5,1
25-29	45 394	30 955	10,2	9,2	80 715	37 043	12,5	8,6
30-34	57 837	38 457	12,9	11,4	83 242	40 872	12,9	9,5
35-39	65 138	43 713	14,6	12,9	81 553	45 934	12,6	10,6
40-44	58 747	37 661	13,1	11,2	73 193	47 306	11,4	11,0
45-49	49 708	34 176	11,1	10,1	69 038	47 848	10,7	11,1
50-54	38 768	26 204	8,7	7,8	58 645	40 393	9,1	9,4
55-59	27 574	19 517	6,2	5,8	48 126	36 280	7,5	8,4
60-64	22 692	21 755	5,1	6,4	34 951	28 702	5,4	6,7
65-69	14 489	17 546	3,2	5,2	22 370	22 061	3,5	5,1
70-74	13 070	16 789	2,9	5,0	16 455	21 095	2,6	4,9
75-79	7 269	8 078	1,6	2,4	8 460	14 200	1,3	3,3
80-84	5 761	7 614	1,3	2,3	5 916	11 514	0,9	2,7
85+	2 708	3 763	0,6	1,1	4 738	8 369	0,7	1,9
Total	**447 362**	**337 825**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**643 774**	**431 712**	**100,0**	**100,0**

Table 6.27: Percentage distribution of heads of households by sex and by district and local municipality, Census 2001 and Census 2011

	2001			2011		
Municipality	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Gert Sibande	**60,3**	**39,7**	**211 618**	**61,2**	**38,8**	**273 490**
Albert Luthuli	47,6	52,4	**39 652**	50,7	49,3	**47 705**
Msukaligwa	63,5	36,5	**29 689**	62,2	37,8	**40 932**
Mkhondo	54,3	45,7	**27 888**	54,7	45,3	**37 433**
Pixley Ka Seme	55,1	44,9	**18 002**	54,9	45,1	**19 838**
Lekwa	65,9	34,1	**25 199**	64,3	35,7	**31 071**
Dipaleseng	64,8	35,2	**9 474**	64,8	35,2	**12 637**
Govan Mbeki	68,1	31,9	**61 714**	69,2	30,8	**83 874**
Nkangala	**58,0**	**42,0**	**245 429**	**63,8**	**36,2**	**356 911**
Victor Khanye	71,0	29,0	**13 428**	69,8	30,2	**20 548**
Emalahleni	67,2	32,8	**74 917**	72,1	27,9	**119 875**
Steve Tshwete	70,5	29,5	**36 229**	70,6	29,4	**64 971**
Emakhazeni	63,0	37,0	**9 723**	64,1	35,9	**13 722**
Thembisile	47,7	52,3	**57 548**	53,9	46,1	**75 634**
Dr JS Moroka	43,6	56,4	**53 583**	50,7	49,3	**62 162**
Ehlanzeni	**54,1**	**45,9**	**328 377**	**55,9**	**44,1**	**445 086**
Thaba Chweu	62,4	37,6	**21 258**	66,8	33,2	**33 352**
Mbombela	60,0	40,0	**112 321**	61,1	38,9	**161 773**
Umjindi	69,2	30,8	**14 458**	65,2	34,8	**20 255**
Nkomazi	54,0	46,0	**71 840**	54,3	45,7	**95 508**
Bushbuckridge	44,4	55,6	**108 501**	46,7	53,3	**134 197**
Mpumalanga	**57,0**	**43,0**	**785 424**	**59,9**	**40,1**	**1 075 487**

Table 6.28: Percentage distribution of heads of households by age group and by district and local municipality, Census 2001

Municipality	10–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65–69	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+
								Percentage								
Gert Sibande	**0,11**	**1,92**	**4,85**	**9,36**	**12,50**	**14,30**	**13,33**	**11,14**	**8,72**	**6,37**	**5,78**	**4,14**	**3,36**	**1,81**	**1,62**	**0,70**
Albert Luthuli	0,20	3,27	4,94	7,23	10,52	12,43	11,55	10,89	8,76	6,94	6,92	5,19	4,57	2,43	2,94	1,23
Msukaligwa	0,10	1,29	4,40	9,88	12,92	14,25	13,11	11,07	9,62	6,43	5,85	4,04	3,04	1,95	1,51	0,56
Mkhondo	0,13	2,36	5,53	9,43	12,55	13,73	12,00	10,82	8,40	6,12	6,35	4,38	3,80	1,95	1,73	0,73
Pixley Ka Seme	0,26	2,70	5,21	7,57	10,01	12,44	11,22	10,71	9,36	7,01	7,29	5,64	4,77	2,78	2,27	0,76
Lekwa	0,04	1,55	4,59	9,98	12,75	13,83	13,15	10,67	9,07	7,11	6,24	4,09	3,34	1,77	1,19	0,64
Dipaleseng	0,09	2,15	4,27	8,88	10,79	12,38	11,75	10,55	9,84	7,48	7,03	5,54	4,48	2,08	1,76	0,95
Govan Mbeki	0,04	1,03	4,80	10,80	14,46	16,81	16,11	11,88	7,90	5,45	3,93	2,76	1,97	0,96	0,76	0,37
Nkangala	**0,17**	**2,83**	**5,67**	**9,10**	**11,48**	**13,58**	**12,99**	**11,28**	**8,82**	**6,37**	**5,42**	**3,93**	**3,61**	**2,07**	**1,73**	**0,96**
Victor Khanye	0,02	0,91	3,93	8,99	13,14	14,40	13,33	11,85	9,32	7,20	5,83	3,93	3,23	1,64	1,60	0,67
Emalahleni	0,04	1,36	5,22	11,01	14,27	16,54	15,39	12,09	8,47	5,48	3,91	2,47	1,84	0,97	0,66	0,30
Steve Tshwete	0,04	0,66	3,64	10,07	14,42	16,07	15,09	12,55	9,21	5,99	4,57	2,91	2,39	1,19	0,81	0,39
Emakhazeni	0,04	1,15	4,62	8,87	12,42	11,85	12,44	11,02	9,37	8,05	6,31	4,48	3,91	2,32	2,14	1,03
Thembisile	0,33	4,41	6,90	8,02	9,26	12,09	11,90	10,99	8,95	6,31	5,80	4,44	4,44	2,57	2,25	1,33
Dr JS Moroka	0,34	5,45	6,99	6,99	7,37	9,44	9,39	9,48	8,69	7,44	7,43	6,02	6,07	3,74	3,25	1,91
Ehlanzeni	**0,32**	**3,26**	**6,77**	**10,43**	**12,70**	**13,80**	**11,07**	**9,95**	**7,58**	**5,47**	**5,77**	**4,16**	**4,23**	**1,96**	**1,74**	**0,81**
Thaba Chweu	0,11	1,89	6,33	11,52	13,09	13,13	11,52	10,55	8,45	6,72	5,78	3,75	3,23	1,73	1,32	0,89
Mbombela	0,17	2,12	5,87	10,93	13,44	15,03	11,82	10,50	7,76	5,53	5,51	3,62	3,55	1,81	1,61	0,75
Umjindi	0,08	1,17	6,30	12,51	15,39	15,08	12,29	9,95	7,69	5,41	5,17	3,09	2,91	1,30	1,07	0,60
Nkomazi	0,27	3,36	8,09	11,20	12,98	13,90	10,64	9,51	7,12	4,74	5,77	4,07	4,27	1,76	1,64	0,68
Bushbuckridge	0,59	4,93	6,97	8,90	11,31	12,41	10,34	9,55	7,51	5,66	6,11	4,99	5,28	2,39	2,10	0,96
Mpumalanga	**0,2**	**2,76**	**5,91**	**9,72**	**12,26**	**13,86**	**12,28**	**10,68**	**8,28**	**6,00**	**5,66**	**4,08**	**3,80**	**1,96**	**1,70**	**0,82**

Table 6.29: Percentage distribution of heads of households by age group and by district and local municipality, Census 2011

Municipality	10–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65–69	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+
								Percentage								
Gert Sibande	**0,22**	**1,38**	**6,08**	**11,54**	**11,73**	**11,56**	**11,10**	**11,01**	**9,91**	**8,05**	**5,96**	**4,06**	**3,22**	**1,91**	**1,31**	**0,95**
Albert Luthuli	0,28	2,38	6,20	9,67	9,74	10,01	10,41	10,35	9,38	8,45	6,87	5,04	4,50	2,76	2,10	1,86
Msukaligwa	0,22	1,36	6,79	12,86	12,53	12,11	11,12	10,78	9,26	7,78	5,67	3,28	2,84	1,63	1,05	0,72
Mkhondo	0,39	1,64	5,89	11,22	11,24	12,24	11,22	10,91	9,08	7,88	5,95	4,18	3,63	1,93	1,61	0,99
Pixley Ka Seme	0,44	1,95	5,31	8,62	9,41	10,12	10,22	11,19	10,37	9,10	7,68	5,37	4,37	2,69	1,83	1,36
Lekwa	0,11	0,80	4,98	10,27	11,49	11,81	11,75	11,24	10,67	8,19	6,50	4,64	3,42	2,01	1,28	0,83
Dipaleseng	0,14	1,12	5,82	11,44	12,27	11,59	10,35	10,02	9,07	7,86	6,84	4,77	3,96	2,14	1,61	1,04
Govan Mbeki	0,12	0,83	6,38	13,28	13,25	12,13	11,52	11,58	10,63	7,77	4,86	3,19	2,04	1,29	0,69	0,47
Nkangala	**0,18**	**1,18**	**5,70**	**10,48**	**10,94**	**11,21**	**11,01**	**11,15**	**10,10**	**8,64**	**6,55**	**4,50**	**3,47**	**2,06**	**1,54**	**1,30**
Victor Khanye	0,22	0,79	5,86	11,59	12,31	12,64	11,45	11,16	9,49	8,03	6,07	3,96	3,04	1,74	0,99	0,66
Emalahleni	0,10	0,85	6,84	13,89	13,63	12,78	11,39	11,24	9,96	7,76	4,77	2,76	1,89	0,99	0,64	0,50
Steve Tshwete	0,12	0,83	6,52	12,94	13,08	12,71	12,08	11,10	9,86	7,70	5,14	3,13	2,22	1,28	0,80	0,51
Emakhazeni	0,20	0,88	6,25	11,13	12,37	11,83	12,02	10,19	8,79	7,50	6,21	4,66	3,50	1,92	1,40	1,16
Thembisile	0,28	1,48	4,11	6,67	8,34	10,21	11,12	12,11	11,00	10,00	8,24	5,57	4,31	2,60	2,09	1,88
Dr JS Moroka	0,25	1,99	4,42	5,43	5,88	7,21	8,68	10,05	10,01	10,14	9,61	8,14	6,95	4,44	3,62	3,19
Ehlanzeni	**0,31**	**2,25**	**6,50**	**10,97**	**11,91**	**12,55**	**11,42**	**10,56**	**8,06**	**7,08**	**5,39**	**3,88**	**3,67**	**2,27**	**1,88**	**1,32**
Thaba Chweu	0,15	1,03	7,12	13,39	13,23	13,36	11,97	10,66	8,37	6,93	4,68	3,25	2,57	1,55	1,04	0,72
Mbombela	0,18	1,36	6,11	11,90	12,83	13,53	11,89	10,90	8,27	7,14	5,16	3,39	3,06	1,79	1,37	1,12
Umjindi	0,17	1,27	6,50	12,70	13,22	12,99	12,02	10,87	8,74	7,16	4,86	3,31	2,85	1,75	0,97	0,61
Nkomazi	0,42	2,65	7,29	11,73	12,56	12,86	11,09	10,10	7,32	6,32	4,93	3,52	3,73	2,25	2,01	1,25
Bushbuckridge	0,44	3,48	6,24	8,44	9,81	10,89	10,87	10,39	8,17	7,59	6,25	4,97	4,76	3,12	2,73	1,86
Mpumalanga	**0,24**	**1,67**	**6,13**	**10,95**	**11,54**	**11,85**	**11,20**	**10,87**	**9,21**	**7,85**	**5,92**	**4,13**	**3,49**	**2,11**	**1,62**	**1,22**

Table 6.30: Percentage distribution of households by type of dwelling and by district and local municipality, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011

Municipality	1996				2001				2011			
	Formal	Informal	Traditional	Other	Formal	Informal	Traditional	Other	Formal	Informal	Traditional	Other
Gert Sibande	**51,2**	**23,2**	**24,8**	**0,8**	**56,4**	**21,8**	**21,4**	**0,4**	**72,4**	**16,8**	**9,9**	**0,9**
Albert Luthuli	49,8	8,4	41,2	0,6	58,4	6,7	34,7	0,2	76,5	6,0	16,8	0,8
Msukaligwa	61,6	15,9	22,2	0,3	65,4	13,4	20,9	0,2	75,3	14,0	9,8	1,0
Mkhondo	37,1	4,6	58,1	0,2	38,6	7,4	53,8	0,3	65,2	3,1	29,5	2,2
Pixley Ka Seme	48,1	12,9	38,2	0,8	58,5	11,5	29,9	0,2	76,8	7,3	15,6	0,3
Lekwa	57,8	26,3	15,1	0,8	54,3	33,3	11,3	1,0	73,6	23,9	1,8	0,7
Dipaleseng	42,3	36,9	16,9	3,9	57,6	34,6	7,4	0,4	67,4	31,5	0,6	0,5
Govan Mbeki	52,2	44,0	3,1	0,7	59,0	38,4	2,3	0,3	71,0	27,9	0,4	0,7
Nkangala	**70,9**	**18,0**	**10,2**	**1,0**	**74,8**	**17,6**	**7,4**	**0,2**	**82,8**	**13,9**	**2,4**	**1,0**
Victor Khanye	63,5	21,3	13,2	1,9	62,1	29,0	8,7	0,3	79,3	15,4	2,5	2,8
Emalahleni	70,2	23,2	5,3	1,4	67,1	26,1	6,5	0,4	77,2	19,3	2,3	1,2
Steve Tshwete	73,2	15,5	9,5	1,8	73,9	16,2	9,7	0,2	83,0	14,1	1,7	1,2
Emakhazeni	60,7	17,5	21,3	0,5	68,1	8,7	22,9	0,3	81,8	11,2	5,4	1,6
Thembisile	63,6	21,6	14,5	0,3	79,7	13,9	6,3	0,2	85,6	10,2	3,8	0,4
Dr JS Moroka	81,0	9,4	9,3	0,4	85,1	9,7	5,0	0,1	90,9	7,7	1,1	0,2
Ehlanzeni	**70,3**	**5,7**	**23,4**	**0,6**	**80,6**	**7,5**	**11,7**	**0,2**	**91,8**	**4,8**	**2,8**	**0,6**
Thaba Chweu	74,0	13,6	11,4	1,1	68,7	21,9	8,9	0,4	74,6	20,4	3,9	1,1
Mbombela	76,1	7,9	15,5	0,6	84,8	8,9	6,1	0,2	92,7	4,8	1,7	0,8
Umjindi	65,5	18,5	15,2	0,8	64,5	22,1	13,1	0,3	81,8	11,9	5,5	0,9
Nkomazi	61,1	3,7	34,5	0,7	76,5	5,3	18,0	0,2	92,5	2,9	3,9	0,7
Bushbuckridge	69,7	2,2	27,6	0,5	83,3	2,9	13,7	0,2	95,9	1,2	2,7	0,2
Mpumalanga	**65,5**	**14,0**	**19,7**	**0,7**	**72,2**	**14,5**	**13,0**	**0,3**	**83,8**	**10,9**	**4,5**	**0,8**
South Africa	**64,6**	**16,2**	**18,3**	**0,8**	**68,5**	**16,4**	**14,8**	**0,3**	**77,6**	**13,6**	**7,9**	**0,9**

This table excludes unspecified cases

Table 6.31: Percentage distribution of households by annual average household income and by district municipality, Census 2001 and Census 2011

Category	2001					2011				
	Gert Sibande	Nkangala	Ehlanzeni	Mpumalanga		Gert Sibande	Nkangala	Ehlanzeni	Mpumalanga	
No income	24,29	25,98	25,91	25,49		14,39	13,88	14,89	14,43	
R1 – R4 800	11,20	6,46	13,66	10,75		4,81	4,09	6,43	5,24	
R4 801 – R9 600	20,20	17,72	22,28	20,29		7,97	6,77	10,84	8,76	
R9 601 – R 19 200	17,21	17,38	16,49	16,96		18,05	16,18	20,80	18,56	
R19 201 – R 38 400	11,79	14,60	10,40	12,09		19,79	19,48	20,18	19,85	
R38 401 – R 76 800	6,88	8,64	5,59	6,89		13,57	15,71	11,11	13,26	
R76 801 – R153 600	4,87	5,52	3,29	4,41		9,31	10,74	6,99	8,82	
R153 601 – R307 200	2,45	2,65	1,54	2,13		6,59	7,34	4,92	6,15	
R307 201 – R614 400	0,65	0,65	0,48	0,58		3,76	4,04	2,71	3,42	
R614 401 – R1 228 800	0,18	0,17	0,14	0,16		1,19	1,24	0,76	1,03	
R1 228 801 – R2 457 600	0,18	0,16	0,14	0,16		0,36	0,31	0,22	0,28	
R2 457 601 and more	0,09	0,08	0,08	0,08		0,22	0,23	0,18	0,21	

This table excludes unspecified cases

Table 6.32: Percentage distribution of households by type of refuse disposal and by district and local municipality, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011

Municipality	Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week			Removed by local authority/private company less often			Communal refuse dump			Own refuse dump			No rubbish disposal		
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
Gert Sibande	**51,5**	**53,3**	**64,0**	**1,9**	**1,9**	**1,0**	**4,0**	**1,4**	**1,8**	**34,3**	**33,7**	**25,1**	**8,3**	**9,7**	**8,0**
Albert Luthuli	12,2	12,3	19,5	0,8	1,4	1,0	5,3	1,1	2,7	68,0	68,4	63,0	13,7	16,7	13,8
Msukaligwa	63,2	60,9	66,2	3,1	4,6	1,4	3,5	2,4	3,1	25,4	26,3	21,1	4,9	5,8	8,2
Mkhondo	29,6	31,7	34,4	1,1	1,5	0,7	2,6	1,5	2,9	50,1	43,2	43,8	16,6	22,1	18,2
Pixley Ka Seme	49,5	51,6	62,1	2,9	0,3	1,2	2,2	0,6	1,0	37,5	35,5	25,5	7,9	12,0	10,2
Lekwa	57,8	57,8	82,4	0,5	1,2	0,8	7,7	3,7	1,3	28,6	30,0	11,5	5,4	7,2	3,9
Dipaleseng	56,0	65,5	82,2	7,9	0,7	0,3	2,1	1,6	0,6	32,8	29,3	11,2	1,2	2,9	5,6
Govan Mbeki	79,2	82,4	92,0	1,6	1,8	1,1	3,4	0,4	0,8	10,1	12,3	4,5	5,8	3,0	1,6
Nkangala	**41,8**	**41,0**	**48,6**	**2,5**	**2,3**	**1,4**	**3,2**	**2,2**	**3,6**	**45,9**	**44,6**	**40,1**	**6,6**	**9,9**	**6,3**
Victor Khanye	61,9	63,3	74,2	3,4	0,7	2,1	6,0	3,9	1,7	22,4	27,5	18,6	6,3	4,7	3,5
Emalahleni	69,4	63,2	67,8	3,2	3,5	1,4	3,3	2,6	3,0	19,1	24,7	21,0	5,0	6,0	6,9
Steve Tshwete	74,8	83,0	84,9	1,6	2,3	1,6	3,7	0,7	1,4	16,4	11,4	9,6	3,6	2,6	2,4
Emakhazeni	48,1	61,3	72,8	2,8	4,7	1,8	1,5	1,1	1,4	31,9	25,9	19,7	15,7	7,0	4,3
Thembisile	7,1	3,7	4,6	4,0	0,5	0,5	3,7	2,8	8,8	75,5	75,5	77,0	9,6	17,5	9,1
Dr JS Moroka	13,8	12,4	13,7	0,7	2,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	2,0	77,6	69,3	75,3	6,2	13,9	7,2
Ehlanzeni	**17,7**	**19,6**	**24,9**	**1,1**	**0,9**	**1,4**	**2,2**	**1,0**	**1,8**	**65,1**	**66,9**	**62,6**	**13,9**	**11,6**	**9,3**
Thaba Chweu	56,4	60,0	59,1	3,4	0,6	5,9	2,5	2,5	1,2	28,6	30,3	28,5	9,2	6,7	5,4
Mbombela	24,7	25,5	29,7	1,1	1,1	1,3	2,0	1,0	1,7	64,5	65,2	60,1	7,6	7,2	7,2
Umjindi	54,6	67,6	67,9	2,7	1,5	1,9	4,5	0,4	1,4	21,7	26,4	24,6	16,6	4,2	4,1
Nkomazi	10,5	9,6	20,5	1,4	1,2	1,3	2,3	1,3	3,7	67,9	74,3	63,1	17,8	13,6	11,5
Bushbuckridge	4,6	6,0	7,5	0,4	0,4	0,6	2,1	0,6	0,6	75,3	76,4	79,3	17,6	16,6	11,9
Mpumalanga	**33,9**	**35,4**	**42,8**	**1,8**	**1,6**	**1,3**	**3,0**	**1,5**	**2,4**	**51,2**	**51,0**	**45,6**	**10,2**	**10,5**	**8,0**
South Africa	**52,2**	**55,4**	**62,7**	**2,3**	**1,5**	**1,5**	**3,2**	**1,7**	**1,9**	**32,6**	**32,6**	**28,5**	**9,7**	**8,7**	**5,5**

This table excludes unspecified cases

Table 6.33: Percentage distribution of households by type of toilet facility and by district and local municipality, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011

Municipality	Flush or chemical toilet			Pit toilet			Bucket toilet			None		
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
Gert Sibande	**48,5**	**51,0**	**68,9**	**31,7**	**30,3**	**25,1**	**10,1**	**7,3**	**0,8**	**9,7**	**11,3**	**5,2**
Albert Luthuli	12,7	17,6	23,1	76,2	71,0	70,5	3,7	3,6	1,0	7,4	7,8	5,3
Msukaligwa	61,8	68,9	77,8	18,8	20,3	15,9	11,9	2,7	1,2	7,5	8,2	5,1
Mkhondo	27,7	31,8	46,7	43,5	43,1	39,2	10,0	3,8	0,6	18,7	21,3	13,5
Pixley Ka Seme	45,7	52,4	66,6	28,1	31,3	28,2	17,0	4,6	0,6	9,3	11,7	4,6
Lekwa	60,8	57,7	88,3	16,6	14,6	6,5	8,1	12,1	1,0	14,5	15,6	4,2
Dipaleseng	41,5	56,8	78,2	26,0	16,0	14,8	28,7	19,3	0,8	3,8	7,9	6,1
Govan Mbeki	72,7	68,6	92,2	9,9	11,6	5,4	9,1	10,6	0,6	8,3	9,2	1,8
Nkangala	**43,5**	**45,1**	**52,8**	**50,8**	**48,7**	**43,4**	**1,7**	**1,3**	**1,3**	**4,0**	**4,8**	**2,5**
Victor Khanye	63,0	68,1	83,8	24,8	20,1	10,3	9,7	7,5	3,5	2,5	4,3	2,3
Emalahleni	76,7	71,5	73,0	17,6	19,9	23,9	1,6	1,6	0,6	4,2	7,0	2,5
Steve Tshwete	79,6	81,7	85,7	12,3	10,4	9,0	1,6	1,2	3,2	6,4	6,7	2,2
Emakhazeni	57,3	72,8	80,9	26,8	13,2	11,1	0,6	1,3	1,3	15,3	12,7	6,7
Thembisile	5,2	7,4	10,2	92,8	89,9	86,3	0,3	0,4	0,9	1,7	2,4	2,6
Dr JS Moroka	9,5	13,2	15,7	86,6	84,3	82,0	1,5	0,6	0,4	2,4	2,0	2,0
Ehlanzeni	**17,9**	**21,7**	**26,5**	**67,3**	**59,7**	**62,5**	**0,4**	**0,6**	**0,6**	**14,4**	**18,1**	**10,3**
Thaba Chweu	61,8	63,6	69,8	33,2	30,7	26,7	0,6	0,4	0,6	4,4	5,4	3,0
Mbombela	26,8	27,0	34,3	66,2	62,0	57,7	0,3	0,7	0,8	6,6	10,3	7,3
Umjindi	52,7	60,6	64,1	24,9	28,4	30,1	0,3	0,7	0,8	22,2	10,3	5,0
Nkomazi	7,6	12,2	14,9	63,7	58,0	68,8	0,4	0,6	0,5	28,3	29,1	15,8
Bushbuckridge	4,3	9,0	9,2	80,2	68,2	77,7	0,5	0,5	0,5	15,1	22,4	12,7
Mpumalanga	**33,8**	**36,9**	**46,0**	**53,0**	**48,3**	**46,7**	**3,3**	**2,7**	**0,9**	**9,9**	**12,1**	**6,4**

This table excludes unspecified cases

Table 6.34: Percentage distribution of households by type energy used for lighting and by district and local municipality, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011

Municipality	Electricity			Gas			Paraffin			Candles			Other		
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
Gert Sibande	**44,6**	**57,3**	**83,6**	**0,9**	**0,4**	**0,4**	**6,1**	**3,0**	**0,8**	**48,5**	**38,6**	**15,0**	**0,0**	**0,7**	**0,3**
Albert Luthuli	25,0	50,4	87,7	1,7	0,7	0,4	6,6	2,4	0,4	66,8	45,7	11,2	0,0	0,8	0,3
Msukaligwa	42,7	53,0	74,8	0,6	0,2	0,5	6,2	1,8	0,8	50,6	44,1	23,6	0,0	0,9	0,2
Mkhondo	36,9	34,4	67,1	1,5	0,5	0,4	3,4	1,0	0,2	58,2	63,2	31,9	0,0	0,9	0,4
Pixley Ka Seme	64,7	66,9	85,5	1,2	0,3	0,2	8,9	2,8	0,7	25,2	29,3	13,5	0,0	0,7	0,2
Lekwa	45,9	59,3	88,8	0,6	0,2	0,7	7,4	5,4	1,1	46,1	34,6	9,2	0,0	0,5	0,2
Dipaleseng	64,1	67,3	83,4	0,5	0,2	0,0	2,2	2,2	0,8	33,3	29,3	15,5	0,0	0,9	0,3
Govan Mbeki	52,5	69,0	90,6	0,3	0,2	0,2	6,0	4,2	1,3	41,2	26,2	7,7	0,0	0,5	0,3
Nkangala	**73,6**	**79,3**	**85,9**	**0,7**	**0,2**	**0,2**	**2,8**	**1,6**	**1,1**	**22,9**	**18,5**	**12,5**	**0,0**	**0,4**	**0,2**
Victor Khanye	62,3	64,9	85,1	2,2	0,2	0,7	3,0	1,3	0,7	32,5	33,1	13,2	0,0	0,5	0,3
Emalahleni	70,9	68,8	73,7	0,5	0,2	0,2	3,5	2,9	2,5	25,2	27,8	23,4	0,0	0,4	0,2
Steve Tshwete	71,2	74,7	91,1	0,6	0,2	0,3	3,9	1,7	0,6	24,3	23,0	7,8	0,0	0,4	0,2
Emakhazeni	55,1	71,8	83,9	0,5	0,4	0,2	7,9	3,4	0,8	36,6	23,8	14,9	0,0	0,6	0,2
Thembisile	84,1	88,7	92,5	0,7	0,3	0,1	1,0	0,5	0,5	14,2	10,1	6,8	0,0	0,4	0,1
Dr JS Moroka	74,6	92,0	96,9	0,8	0,3	0,1	2,0	0,4	0,1	22,7	7,0	2,8	0,0	0,3	0,2
Ehlanzeni	**40,5**	**68,6**	**89,2**	**0,8**	**0,3**	**0,3**	**26,2**	**7,4**	**1,1**	**32,5**	**23,2**	**9,2**	**0,0**	**0,5**	**0,3**
Thaba Chweu	68,7	76,1	84,7	0,4	0,3	0,3	5,8	4,7	1,6	25,1	18,5	13,2	0,0	0,5	0,3
Mbombela	49,4	72,3	90,5	0,7	0,3	0,3	25,1	8,4	1,4	24,7	18,6	7,6	0,0	0,4	0,3
Umjindi	49,2	56,9	78,8	0,6	0,3	0,3	10,0	5,6	2,0	40,2	36,6	18,5	0,0	0,5	0,3
Nkomazi	25,6	47,3	83,6	1,3	0,5	0,7	35,9	11,6	1,2	37,2	39,9	14,2	0,0	0,7	0,3
Bushbuckridge	34,2	78,9	94,2	0,7	0,1	0,1	27,9	4,4	0,5	37,2	16,0	5,1	0,0	0,6	0,2
Mpumalanga	**51,8**	**68,9**	**86,7**	**0,8**	**0,3**	**0,3**	**13,8**	**4,4**	**1,1**	**33,7**	**25,9**	**11,8**	**0,0**	**0,5**	**0,2**
South Africa	**58,1**	**69,7**	**85,0**	**0,4**	**0,2**	**0,2**	**12,7**	**6,8**	**3,0**	**28,8**	**22,7**	**11,5**	**0,0**	**0,5**	**0,4**

This table excludes unspecified case

Table 6.35: Percentage distribution of households by type of energy/fuel used for cooking and by district and local municipality, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011

Municipality	Electricity			Gas			Paraffin			Wood			Coal			Animal dung			Other		
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
Gert Sibande	**31,7**	**29,8**	**63,1**	**1,5**	**1,9**	**2,0**	**11,4**	**12,1**	**3,9**	**28,0**	**34,2**	**25,6**	**26,3**	**28,2**	**10,9**	**1,1**	**2,0**	**0,6**	**0,0**	**0,6**	**0,2**
Albert Luthuli	13,0	21,1	51,0	1,8	1,7	1,7	9,2	7,6	1,4	55,1	56,7	51,1	20,4	17,3	3,9	0,5	0,5	0,1	0,0	0,7	0,1
Msukaligwa	37,4	29,3	49,2	1,2	1,5	2,5	7,4	6,5	3,6	27,1	36,5	27,8	26,4	34,0	24,1	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,0	0,6	0,1
Mkhondo	18,8	17,5	41,4	2,8	3,5	2,9	6,6	8,2	3,1	70,8	78,8	68,4	0,7	0,7	0,5	0,2	1,0	0,1	0,0	0,7	0,1
Pixley Ka Seme	27,0	22,9	52,5	1,3	1,5	1,6	11,2	6,1	1,8	14,4	22,3	13,5	44,7	50,9	30,1	1,3	4,6	3,2	0,0	0,5	0,2
Lekwa	40,4	42,9	80,7	1,2	1,2	1,1	11,5	12,3	3,8	13,9	11,0	7,1	28,8	28,6	7,6	4,1	7,3	1,3	0,1	0,6	0,2
Dipaleseng	29,1	28,2	73,5	1,2	2,0	2,0	7,7	9,1	6,0	22,8	17,1	12,6	36,9	44,2	10,0	2,0	3,2	0,4	0,2	0,6	0,2
Govan Mbeki	45,7	38,0	80,8	1,1	1,8	1,9	17,6	21,6	6,0	3,3	2,4	1,8	31,8	35,5	9,8	0,6	1,0	0,3	0,0	0,4	0,3
Nkangala	**43,1**	**47,8**	**73,3**	**1,5**	**1,3**	**1,9**	**17,2**	**19,2**	**10,7**	**11,8**	**12,9**	**10,2**	**26,1**	**20,6**	**5,8**	**0,3**	**0,4**	**0,1**	**0,0**	**0,6**	**0,2**
Victor Khanye	32,0	27,2	63,8	1,1	1,5	3,4	10,4	12,9	8,2	10,0	9,3	6,9	45,9	50,6	18,7	0,7	0,5	0,1	0,0	0,5	0,2
Emalahleni	63,3	60,8	70,9	1,0	1,1	2,3	16,7	23,0	21,5	2,6	1,9	1,7	16,3	12,4	3,5	0,1	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,6	0,3
Steve Tshwete	60,4	52,6	82,0	1,3	1,3	2,0	13,5	18,0	5,0	9,1	7,6	5,1	15,6	22,2	7,1	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,2	0,6	0,3
Emakhazeni	23,3	33,6	49,6	1,3	1,4	2,8	7,9	5,1	2,9	34,0	27,6	21,6	33,3	37,2	23,8	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,1	0,8	0,2
Thembisile	22,2	38,8	80,1	1,6	1,2	1,6	19,9	21,0	6,9	5,6	6,5	5,6	50,4	32,5	5,8	0,3	0,4	0,1	0,0	0,5	0,1
Dr JS Moroka	34,6	43,7	69,3	2,4	1,7	1,0	21,3	16,8	2,8	26,6	33,2	29,4	14,2	7,6	0,7	0,9	0,4	0,1	0,0	0,5	0,1
Ehlanzeni	**25,2**	**36,1**	**70,4**	**3,6**	**2,2**	**1,9**	**19,2**	**16,0**	**3,2**	**51,4**	**49,4**	**43,9**	**0,6**	**0,9**	**0,7**	**0,1**	**0,3**	**0,0**	**0,0**	**0,6**	**0,2**
Thaba Chweu	34,6	40,6	71,9	1,5	1,6	2,3	15,2	18,6	5,2	45,4	43,9	35,5	3,1	3,1	0,6	0,3	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,2
Mbombela	39,1	52,8	84,0	5,3	2,7	2,7	31,8	23,7	4,6	23,4	22,3	19,5	0,4	0,4	0,1	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,6	0,3
Umjindi	41,0	45,6	68,8	5,0	4,5	4,4	17,6	23,6	5,2	35,4	26,8	24,2	0,9	0,8	0,1	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,9	0,3
Nkomazi	17,5	26,2	64,7	4,0	2,5	1,8	13,9	13,6	2,5	64,1	58,4	54,5	0,4	2,3	2,5	0,0	0,3	0,1	0,0	0,7	0,2
Bushbuckridge	14,2	23,3	58,0	2,1	1,3	0,6	12,4	8,2	1,2	70,7	71,3	66,2	0,4	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,6	0,1
Mpumalanga	**32,4**	**38,1**	**69,5**	**2,4**	**1,8**	**1,9**	**16,6**	**15,9**	**5,9**	**33,1**	**34,2**	**28,4**	**15,1**	**14,4**	**5,0**	**0,4**	**0,8**	**0,2**	**0,0**	**0,6**	**0,2**
South Africa	**47,4**	**51,4**	**74,0**	**3,2**	**2,5**	**3,5**	**21,6**	**21,4**	**8,5**	**23,0**	**26,3**	**20,5**	**3,6**	**2,8**	**0,7**	**1,2**	**1,0**	**0,3**	**0,0**	**0,5**	**0,4**

This table excludes unspecified cases

Table 6.36: Percentage distribution of households by type energy/fuel used for heating and by district and local municipality, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011

Municipality	Electricity			Gas			Paraffin			Wood			Coal			Animal dung			Other		
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
Gert Sibande	**31,2**	**27,3**	**53,7**	**0,9**	**1,2**	**2,5**	**8,1**	**8,1**	**1,7**	**29,4**	**26,6**	**22,8**	**29,4**	**33,0**	**18,5**	**1,1**	**1,8**	**0,7**	**0,0**	**2,2**	**0,2**
Albert Luthuli	11,7	19,0	42,6	0,9	0,6	1,2	5,6	3,5	0,4	58,1	53,9	50,5	23,1	20,0	5,1	0,5	0,3	0,1	0,0	2,8	0,1
Msukaligwa	36,8	26,7	45,0	1,1	1,1	2,8	6,2	5,2	1,4	27,4	28,6	22,9	28,0	36,8	27,5	0,5	0,3	0,4	0,0	1,4	0,1
Mkhondo	18,7	15,4	36,6	0,9	1,2	1,7	5,5	7,9	1,2	73,5	70,3	59,5	1,1	0,9	0,7	0,2	0,7	0,2	0,0	3,5	0,2
Pixley Ka Seme	26,2	23,9	41,2	0,9	0,9	1,7	10,0	4,2	0,9	16,6	14,2	12,1	44,2	51,5	39,8	2,1	4,8	4,1	0,0	0,6	0,2
Lekwa	39,7	38,6	65,0	0,7	0,9	2,1	8,7	7,3	1,5	15,2	7,4	6,4	32,3	37,6	23,3	3,3	6,9	1,6	0,1	1,4	0,2
Dipaleseng	29,7	27,0	62,2	0,8	1,2	1,9	5,5	5,2	3,5	22,5	13,3	9,9	39,6	47,7	22,0	1,9	3,2	0,3	0,0	2,5	0,2
Govan Mbeki	45,3	34,6	69,5	1,0	1,9	3,9	11,5	14,3	2,6	3,9	1,9	1,6	37,8	44,5	21,7	0,6	0,7	0,4	0,0	2,2	0,3
Nkangala	**41,4**	**46,9**	**69,1**	**0,9**	**0,8**	**2,2**	**7,7**	**7,3**	**3,1**	**13,3**	**10,8**	**9,8**	**36,3**	**30,5**	**15,6**	**0,3**	**0,3**	**0,1**	**0,1**	**3,6**	**0,2**
Victor Khanye	32,2	26,8	50,0	1,0	0,9	3,1	7,2	6,6	2,6	13,5	7,6	7,9	45,5	56,2	36,0	0,7	0,2	0,1	0,0	1,8	0,3
Emalahleni	61,5	57,2	71,6	0,9	0,9	2,8	6,1	7,8	5,5	3,5	3,1	4,9	28,0	25,9	15,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,0	4,9	0,2
Steve Tshwete	61,6	52,8	72,5	0,8	1,0	3,2	6,8	9,6	1,8	11,0	6,0	5,6	19,8	26,5	16,6	0,0	0,3	0,1	0,0	3,8	0,3
Emakhazeni	22,5	34,2	41,3	0,6	0,6	2,3	5,7	3,9	1,0	37,3	22,6	25,4	33,8	37,1	29,5	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,1	1,5	0,3
Thembisile	20,5	36,0	69,8	0,8	0,6	1,2	7,7	6,4	2,7	7,4	6,6	8,3	63,4	47,2	17,6	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,0	2,9	0,1
Dr JS Moroka	30,1	47,3	72,2	1,2	0,6	0,8	10,9	6,6	1,0	28,0	28,1	22,4	28,9	13,9	3,3	0,7	0,4	0,1	0,2	3,1	0,1
Ehlanzeni	**24,5**	**36,9**	**75,2**	**1,2**	**0,6**	**1,4**	**10,0**	**6,9**	**1,9**	**62,5**	**48,3**	**20,6**	**1,5**	**1,5**	**0,5**	**0,1**	**0,2**	**0,1**	**0,2**	**5,6**	**0,3**
Thaba Chweu	33,7	37,9	71,1	0,7	0,6	1,7	7,4	9,4	2,4	52,9	43,1	23,6	4,6	4,9	0,8	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,5	3,9	0,3
Mbombela	39,9	49,8	85,0	1,6	0,7	1,6	14,2	8,4	1,9	42,6	33,6	10,9	1,4	0,6	0,2	0,0	0,2	0,1	0,3	6,7	0,4
Umjindi	44,2	46,4	70,8	1,1	0,8	1,7	8,8	9,2	1,5	44,5	38,2	24,7	1,4	1,2	1,0	0,0	0,2	0,1	0,0	4,0	0,3
Nkomazi	15,6	26,2	77,2	1,4	0,8	2,1	7,2	7,8	2,4	74,0	55,0	16,1	1,5	4,0	1,7	0,1	0,3	0,2	0,3	5,9	0,4
Bushbuckridge	13,3	29,1	63,2	0,9	0,4	0,6	8,9	3,8	1,6	75,9	61,3	34,1	0,9	0,4	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,0	4,8	0,1
Mpumalanga	**31,6**	**37,4**	**67,2**	**1,0**	**0,8**	**2,0**	**8,8**	**7,3**	**2,2**	**38,3**	**30,7**	**17,5**	**19,8**	**19,1**	**10,6**	**0,4**	**0,7**	**0,3**	**0,1**	**4,1**	**0,2**
South Africa	**46,5**	**49,0**	**67,1**	**1,2**	**1,1**	**2,8**	**14,9**	**14,7**	**9,7**	**27,9**	**24,6**	**17,4**	**8,5**	**6,6**	**2,3**	**1,0**	**0,7**	**0,4**	**0,1**	**3,3**	**0,3**

This table excludes unspecified cases

Table 6.37: Percentage of households that have access to piped water by district and local municipality, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011

Municipality	Piped water inside dwelling/yard			Piped water outside yard			No access to piped water		
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
Gert Sibande	**60,4**	**60,6**	**81,3**	**20,4**	**25,9**	**9,9**	**19,2**	**13,5**	**8,9**
Albert Luthuli	40,3	46,7	70,2	25,4	29,2	11,5	34,3	24,1	18,2
Msukaligwa	68,4	67,6	78,1	14,5	22,1	12,5	17,1	10,4	9,4
Mkhondo	38,2	36,2	58,6	29,3	30,7	19,9	32,5	33,2	21,5
Pixley Ka Seme	61,2	61,8	84,4	7,3	20,7	8,5	31,5	17,5	7,1
Lekwa	70,4	67,3	90,6	15,8	29,6	7,1	13,8	3,2	2,4
Dipaleseng	57,0	76,4	84,5	27,4	17,2	10,1	15,6	6,3	5,4
Govan Mbeki	75,4	71,9	94,5	20,9	24,9	4,4	3,6	3,3	1,1
Nkangala	**70,3**	**68,9**	**81,6**	**15,6**	**19,9**	**11,0**	**14,1**	**11,2**	**7,3**
Victor Khanye	67,7	70,8	83,2	15,1	22,8	12,5	17,2	6,5	4,3
Emalahleni	80,0	73,0	80,3	15,1	20,2	14,5	4,8	6,8	5,2
Steve Tshwete	81,4	77,6	85,7	7,4	18,3	12,5	11,1	4,1	1,8
Emakhazeni	69,6	77,5	87,9	6,9	13,0	7,4	23,5	9,5	4,7
Thembisile	67,2	72,1	88,4	22,0	20,7	7,0	10,7	7,2	4,6
Dr JS Moroka	54,9	51,8	69,9	17,2	20,3	7,9	27,9	27,9	22,1
Ehlanzeni	**48,4**	**44,5**	**57,8**	**33,4**	**38,3**	**23,2**	**18,2**	**17,2**	**19,0**
Thaba Chweu	70,9	73,0	79,8	21,4	21,4	15,0	7,7	5,6	5,2
Mbombela	65,4	54,2	64,8	19,2	32,3	13,1	15,5	13,5	22,1
Umjindi	59,9	61,4	74,7	24,1	24,6	19,7	16,0	14,1	5,6
Nkomazi	46,8	37,2	57,7	29,2	49,2	23,5	24,0	13,7	18,8
Bushbuckridge	30,1	31,4	41,4	50,1	42,6	37,6	19,8	25,9	21,0
Mpumalanga	**58,3**	**56,5**	**71,7**	**24,5**	**29,3**	**15,8**	**17,2**	**14,3**	**12,6**

This table excludes unspecified cases

Table 6.38: Percentage of households that own specific household goods by district and local municipality, censuses of 1996, 2001 and 2011

Municipality	Computer		Television		Radio		Cell-phone		Telephone		Refrigerator	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Gert Sibande	**5,1**	**16,4**	**48,3**	**75,3**	**75,9**	**73,1**	**29,3**	**90,1**	**16,1**	**7,6**	**42,9**	**67,0**
Albert Luthuli	1,5	9,1	40,1	71,8	75,1	72,5	25,3	89,3	9,1	2,7	39,5	65,2
Msukaligwa	5,1	16,5	51,0	73,7	79,7	77,9	30,6	90,1	16,1	6,6	42,4	63,0
Mkhondo	2,5	9,2	40,3	64,1	76,5	73,0	25,5	86,0	8,9	4,4	33,5	52,7
Pixley Ka Seme	4,4	13,5	49,3	76,9	79,3	76,8	23,4	89,5	16,4	8,4	41,7	66,7
Lekwa	6,2	17,4	54,9	81,4	75,6	72,5	31,6	91,7	22,3	9,1	46,5	75,1
Dipaleseng	3,6	14,2	52,3	74,6	72,7	66,6	21,3	86,8	15,9	6,7	46,2	66,0
Govan Mbeki	8,6	24,3	52,4	80,6	73,8	71,1	35,1	92,4	21,2	11,6	47,8	73,6
Nkangala	**5,3**	**19,1**	**58,9**	**76,2**	**77,4**	**75,7**	**35,6**	**92,3**	**18,8**	**7,3**	**58,5**	**71,7**
Victor Khanye	5,5	15,1	50,4	75,1	72,6	59,8	30,9	89,3	13,7	5,9	42,5	63,4
Emalahleni	8,8	22,7	57,4	70,0	76,5	73,6	42,9	93,4	27,0	10,0	55,8	63,9
Steve Tshwete	9,8	26,3	62,8	82,0	80,9	80,9	42,0	94,1	27,8	12,8	60,7	74,7
Emakhazeni	5,2	16,8	54,2	71,3	82,0	78,4	31,0	91,8	25,1	8,0	52,7	67,0
Thembisile	1,5	14,3	58,9	78,7	77,7	79,3	32,4	92,8	10,5	2,4	60,1	76,6
Dr JS Moroka	1,3	12,3	61,2	80,2	76,6	74,3	26,5	88,7	10,4	2,5	64,2	81,1
Ehlanzeni	**3,1**	**14,0**	**42,2**	**73,9**	**68,6**	**68,7**	**28,8**	**90,8**	**10,0**	**4,8**	**46,9**	**72,7**
Thaba Chweu	5,7	16,0	45,4	63,7	69,7	67,5	29,2	90,3	19,3	7,1	48,8	57,7
Mbombela	5,3	20,2	49,6	77,9	72,1	74,7	35,4	92,2	13,3	7,8	56,1	77,7
Umjindi	5,4	16,7	47,5	68,2	72,4	70,8	27,6	89,0	15,7	6,9	47,3	64,4
Nkomazi	1,5	9,6	26,1	66,8	61,3	66,6	23,7	89,6	6,4	2,5	36,8	65,9
Bushbuckridge	0,9	8,7	43,9	77,7	69,2	63,6	25,6	90,5	6,4	2,1	43,7	76,4
Mpumalanga	**4,3**	**16,3**	**49,1**	**75,0**	**73,3**	**72,1**	**31,1**	**91,1**	**14,4**	**6,3**	**49,4**	**70,9**
South Africa	**8,6**	**21,4**	**53,8**	**74,5**	**73,0**	**69,6**	**32,3**	**88,9**	**24,4**	**14,5**	**51,2**	**68,4**

This table excludes unspecified cases

Table 6.39: Number of households that have access to the Internet by district and local municipality, Census 2011

| Municipality | Household | | | | | | Percentage | | | | | |
	From home	From cell-phone	From work	From elsewhere	No access to Internet	Total	From home	From cell-phone	From work	From elsewhere	No access to Internet	Total
Gert Sibande	**15 548**	**48 880**	**9 371**	**12 929**	**186 762**	**273 490**	**5,7**	**17,9**	**3,4**	**4,7**	**68,3**	**100,0**
Albert Luthuli	1 092	7 764	797	1 686	36 366	47 705	2,3	16,3	1,7	3,5	76,2	100,0
Msukaligwa	2 515	7 563	1 485	2 595	26 773	40 932	6,1	18,5	3,6	6,3	65,4	100,0
Mkhondo	1 276	6 019	712	1 741	27 686	37 433	3,4	16,1	1,9	4,7	74,0	100,0
Pixley Ka Seme	935	3 423	410	832	14 238	19 838	4,7	17,3	2,1	4,2	71,8	100,0
Lekwa	2 044	5 428	1 292	2 068	20 239	31 071	6,6	17,5	4,2	6,7	65,1	100,0
Dipaleseng	493	2 306	353	262	9 223	12 637	3,9	18,3	2,8	2,1	73,0	100,0
Govan Mbeki	7 193	16 377	4 322	3 746	52 237	83 874	8,6	19,5	5,2	4,5	62,3	100,0
Nkangala	**20 828**	**63 790**	**12 979**	**23 071**	**236 243**	**356 911**	**5,8**	**17,9**	**3,6**	**6,5**	**66,2**	**100,0**
Victor Khanye	1 002	3 242	716	756	14 833	20 548	4,9	15,8	3,5	3,7	72,2	100,0
Emalahleni	9 988	22 597	5 923	7 815	73 552	119 874	8,3	18,9	4,9	6,5	61,4	100,0
Steve Tshwete	6 341	11 742	3 861	2 290	40 737	64 971	9,8	18,1	5,9	3,5	62,7	100,0
Emakhazeni	847	2 865	380	470	9 160	13 722	6,2	20,9	2,8	3,4	66,8	100,0
Thembisile	1 690	13 617	1 254	7 047	52 026	75 634	2,2	18,0	1,7	9,3	68,8	100,0
Dr JS Moroka	960	9 727	845	4 693	45 936	62 162	1,5	15,7	1,4	7,6	73,9	100,0
Ehlanzeni	**18 997**	**81 529**	**13 421**	**16 644**	**314 496**	**445 087**	**4,3**	**18,3**	**3,0**	**3,7**	**70,7**	**100,0**
Thaba Chweu	2 043	5 126	1 247	906	24 030	33 352	6,1	15,4	3,7	2,7	72,1	100,0
Mbombela	10 439	33 441	8 057	5 754	104 083	161 773	6,5	20,7	5,0	3,6	64,3	100,0
Umjindi	1 156	4 150	805	543	13 601	20 255	5,7	20,5	4,0	2,7	67,2	100,0
Nkomazi	2 758	16 763	1 457	2 856	71 675	95 509	2,9	17,6	1,5	3,0	75,0	100,0
Bushbuckridge	2 601	22 049	1 855	6 586	101 107	134 197	1,9	16,4	1,4	4,9	75,3	100,0
Mpumalanga	**55 373**	**194 199**	**35 771**	**52 644**	**737 502**	**1 075 488**	**5,2**	**18,1**	**3,3**	**4,9**	**68,6**	**100,0**

This table excludes unspecified cases

Terms and definitions

Census (Population Census)
The process of counting the number of people, at a given point in time in a country, and collecting information about their demographic, social and economic characteristics. After data collection, the process includes the processing, analysis and dissemination of the information collected.

Census night
The night before the census day. It is the decisive point of time for being included in the census (midnight on that night).

De facto census
A census in which people are enumerated according to where they were on census night. In this case, at midnight on the night of 9/10 October 2011.

De jure census
A census in which people are enumerated according to where they usually live.

Bucket toilet system
A toilet system with a pail or other removable receptacle placed directly under the toilet seat, and where no water or chemicals is used.

Disability
Difficulties encountered in functioning due to body impairments or activity limitation, with or without assistive devices.

Dwelling unit
Structure or part of a structure or group of structures occupied or meant to be occupied by one or more than one household. Includes structure or part of a structure which is vacant and/or under construction, but can be lived in at the time of the survey. Includes units in collective living quarters, unlike housing units. Dwelling units may therefore comprise housing units plus units in collective living quarters when applicable. (Examples of each are a house, a group of huts, and a flat.)

A dwelling unit has a separate entrance from outside or from a common space, as in a block of flats. Premises not intended for use as living quarters, but used for human habitation at the time of the census, such as a barn, warehouse, etc., are also classified as dwelling units for census purposes.

Emigrant
A person who leaves a country with the intention of staying in the country of arrival.

Employed
Persons who work for pay; profit or family gain in the reference period.

Enumeration area

An enumeration area (EA) is the smallest geographical unit (piece of land) into which the country is divided for census or survey purposes. EAs typically contain between 100 and 250 households. Each EA is expected to have clearly defined boundaries.

Formal dwelling

A structure built according to approved plans, i.e. house on a separate stand, flat or apartment, townhouse, room in a backyard or rooms or flatlet elsewhere.

Health and functioning

Whether a person has difficulty in seeing, hearing, communicating, walking or climbing stairs, remembering or concentrating, and self-care such as washing all over, dressing or feeding.

Household

A household is a group of persons who live together and provide themselves jointly with food or other essentials for living, or a single person who lives alone. Note that a household is not necessarily the same as a family.

Household head

A person recognised as such by household, usually the main decision-maker, or the person who owns or rents the dwelling, or the person who is the main breadwinner. The head can be either male or female. If two people are equal decision-makers, the oldest can be named as the household head.

Household income

All receipts by all members of a household, in cash and in kind, in exchange for employment, or in return for capital investment, or receipts obtained from other sources such as pension.

Immigrant

A person who enters a country from another country with the intention of staying in that country.

In-migrants

A person who moves from one part of a country to another part with the intention of staying where they move to. This person would be regarded as an in-migrant at the place where they move to.

Informal dwelling

Makeshift structure not approved by a local authority and not intended as a permanent dwelling. Typically built with found materials (corrugated iron, cardboard, plastic, etc.). Contrasted with formal dwelling and traditional dwelling.

Labour absorption rate

The proportion of the working-age population that is employed.

Labour force

All employed and unemployed persons of working age.

Labour force participation rate

Labour force as a percentage of the working-age population.

Not economically active

Persons who were neither employed or unemployed (e.g. full-time students; retired persons; and homemakers who did not want to work).

Out-migrants

A person who moves from one part of a country to another part with the intention of staying where they move to. This person would be regarded as an out-migrant at the place where they move from.

Post-enumeration survey

A sample survey conducted immediately after a census to evaluate the census. Results are used to make adjustments for the census undercount or overcount.

Sex

Biological distinction between males and females.

Traditional dwelling

A dwelling made primarily of clay, mud, reeds or other locally available natural materials. This is a general term that includes huts, rondavels, etc. Such dwellings can be found as single units or in clusters.

Unemployed (official definition)

Persons who did not work, but who looked for work and were available to work in the reference period.

Unemployment rate

Unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force.

Unspecified

All cases whereby an answer was expected but was left blank during enumeration.

Wattle and daub

Traditional construction method whereby walls are built with wooden sticks/poles and covered with mud or a mixture of mud and clay.

Working-age population

Persons aged 15–64 years.