

PROVINCIAL PROFILE MPUMALANGA

Report 03-01-13

COMMUNITY SURVEY 2016



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PREFACE

This report forms part of a series of publications generated from the recently conducted Community Survey (CS) 2016. It is the second volume following one based on Census 2011. The report has been compiled for each of the nine provinces to profile the uniqueness of each province in terms of population dynamics, socio-economic development as well as progress in addressing challenges relating to access to basic services rendered in the provinces.

The report provides statistics disaggregated at municipal level based on the 2016 municipal boundaries. All indicators where CS 2016 data has been compared with Census 2011, data for the latter were aligned to the 2016 municipal boundaries. The publication profiles various themes, including population demographics, education, disability prevalence, parental survival status, access to basic services and how households rate services, food security, crime and safety.



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Statistician-General

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Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Introduction

Mpumalanga¹ means “place where the sun rises” and people are drawn to the province by its magnificent scenery, fauna and flora, and the fascinating remnants of the 1870 gold-rush era. With a surface area of 76 495 km², it is the second-smallest province after Gauteng, yet has the fourth-largest economy in South Africa. Bordered by Mozambique and Swaziland in the east and Gauteng in the west, it is situated mainly on the high plateau grasslands of the Middle veld, which roll eastwards for hundreds of kilometres. In the north-east, it rises towards mountain peaks and terminates in an immense escarpment. In some places, this escarpment plunges hundreds of metres down to the low-lying area known as the Lowveld.

The province has a network of excellent roads and railway connections, making it highly accessible. Because of its popularity as a tourist destination, Mpumalanga is also served by a number of small airports, including the Kruger Mpumalanga International Airport. Mbombela (formerly Nelspruit) is the capital of the province and the administrative and business centre of the Lowveld. Other important towns are Emalahleni, Standerton, Piet Retief, Malelane, Ermelo, Barberton and Sabie. Mpumalanga falls mainly within the grassland biome. The escarpment and the Lowveld form a transitional zone between this grassland area and the savanna biome. The Maputo Corridor, which links the province with Gauteng and Maputo in Mozambique, heralds a new era in terms of economic development and growth for the region. Mpumalanga is home to just over 4 million people, according to Stats SA (Census 2011). The principal languages are Siswati and isiZulu.

1.2 Community Survey 2016 background

Community Survey 2016 (CS 2016) is the second intercensal survey in democratic South Africa. This household-based survey is one of the few available data sources providing data at municipal level. Provision of data at this level supports evidence-based decision-making that has become increasingly a best practice that many countries, including South Africa, embrace. CS 2016 results are thus critical in promoting optimal resource allocation and utilisation in all spheres of government in order to reduce poverty and vulnerability among South Africa’s most marginalised. Secondly, the development and implementation of policy, and the implementation of legislature deem it necessary to have reliable statistics that inform the social, demographic and economic standing of the country.

CS 2016 is the second large sample survey undertaken by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) after CS 2007, but this time around, the data were collected electronically using the Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) system as opposed to the paper collection method used in CS 2007. The new initiative in the organisation is expected to reduce financial and time costs in data processing and to data quality. Eligible persons for enumeration are all persons present in the household(s) of the sampled dwelling units on the reference night (midnight 6 March 2016 to 7 March 2016), including visitors. Members of the household who were absent overnight, for example, working, travelling, at entertainment or religious gatherings but who

¹ <http://www.mpumalanga.gov.za/about/province.htm>

returned the next day were also counted. For the purposes of Stats SA, a household is a group of persons who live together, and provide for themselves jointly with food and other essentials for living, or a person who lives alone. Babies born before the reference night were also included in the count, the reason being that they were already born by midnight of 6 March to 7 March 2016. Members of the household who died after the reference night were also counted in, as they were alive during the midnight of the reference period. In contrast, those born after the reference night were excluded.

The use of the CAPI system is not the only new process used; others include utilisation of the present updated dwelling frame data captured from the Census 2011 listing process. Newly incorporated data covered in the CS questionnaire include:

- ❖ Main religious affiliation
- ❖ Main reason for leaving the country
- ❖ Mode of transport used to reach the person's destination for going to school or work and time taken to reach the destination
- ❖ Main challenges/problems/difficulties facing a municipality
- ❖ Quality and satisfaction with provision of basic services
- ❖ Opinion on improving standards of living in households
- ❖ Sources of income
- ❖ Year of death of mother and/ or father if reported deceased
- ❖ Perceptions of safety and crime experienced in households
- ❖ Food security measures
- ❖ Extended additional questions on agricultural activities performed by households
- ❖ Characteristics of emigrants (persons who left the country to live elsewhere)

This chapter highlights the planning processes for CS 2016. During the planning phase, the focus in the early stages was primarily on setting strategic directions and ensuring that all dependencies between the different phases and role players were identified, potential risks identified and control measures put in place to minimise their adverse effects. This facilitated effective integration and implementation of various activities by ensuring that each phase was properly resourced. During the planning phase, all work streams and focus areas prepared operational plans that provided detailed lists of activities that were to be undertaken to achieve specific objectives and outputs as profiled in the CS 2016 Project Charter.

1.2.1 Geography frame

The dwelling frame (DF) is a structures frame, and dwelling units (DUs) form part of the feature classification of structures. Datasets in the integrated DF base layer include the dwelling frame 2011 (formal and informal), Listing Census 2011, Spot Building Count 2012, address assignments and municipal data. Worth mentioning is the fact that the use of the existing updated dwelling frame for a large sample survey such as CS 2016 is the first of its kind in line with other first-time data collection processes in the case of Stats SA. It is also accepted that ongoing improvement is expected as it is not perfect at this stage.

1.2.2 Community Survey 2016 sampling methodology

The sample design for CS 2016 was a stratified single-stage sample design. At enumeration area (EA) level, all in-scope EAs were included in the sample and a sample of dwelling units was taken within each EA (i.e. there was no subsampling of EAs). The EA frame was based on the Census 2011 information. The updated dwelling unit (DU) frame was constructed by the Geography division, using geo-referenced spatial systems.

1.2.3 Questionnaire development processes for CS 2016

The development and design processes of the CS 2016 questionnaire were informed by national priorities, global and continental emerging population issues embedded in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), data needs of both existing and prospective users, and comparability with the previous community survey (i.e. CS 2007) and censuses. The development of the CS questionnaire involved a number of phases as mentioned below:

- Stakeholder needs assessment is an international best practice in survey and census planning aimed at producing products that meet user needs. Stakeholders play a fundamental role in providing information on questions to be asked in a survey. During this phase, processes (including review of data items and questionnaires of previous censuses) were undertaken, and user consultations were held with key internal stakeholders on what needed to be measured in CS 2016.
- Through the consultation process, it became clear that there is an increased demand for data at municipal level. Following the consultation process, Community Survey data items were then finalised and categorised into broader themes of demographics, migration, general health and functioning, parental survival, education, income and social grants, employment, fertility, mortality, housing conditions, and access to and quality of basic service provision.

The Community Survey 2016 questionnaire was designed using the World Bank Survey Solutions system, which is an online-based questionnaire design application. During the design, skipping patterns and validation rules were predetermined and embedded in the electronic questionnaire. Data collection instruments – questionnaires in particular – were developed and subjected to thorough testing and review processes to ensure that the final product (questionnaire) solicits accurate information. This Community Survey 2016 questionnaire consists of new questions while some other questions have been adopted from existing household-based surveys and Census 2011. Two-stage testing was adopted for CS 2016: ‘Behind-the-glass’ testing and field testing. The results of each test were used to improve the quality of the draft questions and CS 2016 indicators. The draft CS questionnaire was presented at different forums for approval. These include the CS Technical Committee, Questionnaire Clearance Committee, CS Management, Population & Social Statistics Cluster, Statistics Council Population Subcommittee, and the Statistics Council.

1.2.4 Survey Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation (SCM&E)

The Survey Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation (SCM&E) division in the Survey Operations Cluster is responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of the quality aspects of all population and household-based survey processes in the Survey Operations and Population and Social Statistics clusters. As part of the enhancement of quality, the SCM&E division monitored CS 2016 field operations in all provinces. The objectives of the CS 2016 monitoring included conducting quality checks on the collected data, conducting

verification on in- and out-of-scope cases, and monitoring any other issues that can have impacts on data quality, with the purpose of compiling lessons learnt. For the purpose of the study, monitors also used the tablets to conduct the monitoring activities. Their tablets were loaded with Observation, Questionnaire Quality Check, Out-of-scope Verification and Control Visit forms.

A total of 7 184 questionnaires were checked in the entire data collection period, and 5 376 (74,8%) errors were identified. During the interview observations, 1 852 observations and 3 501 control visits were conducted while a total of 7 870 points were verified and 3 787 DUs were in agreement while 4 083 were not out of scope.

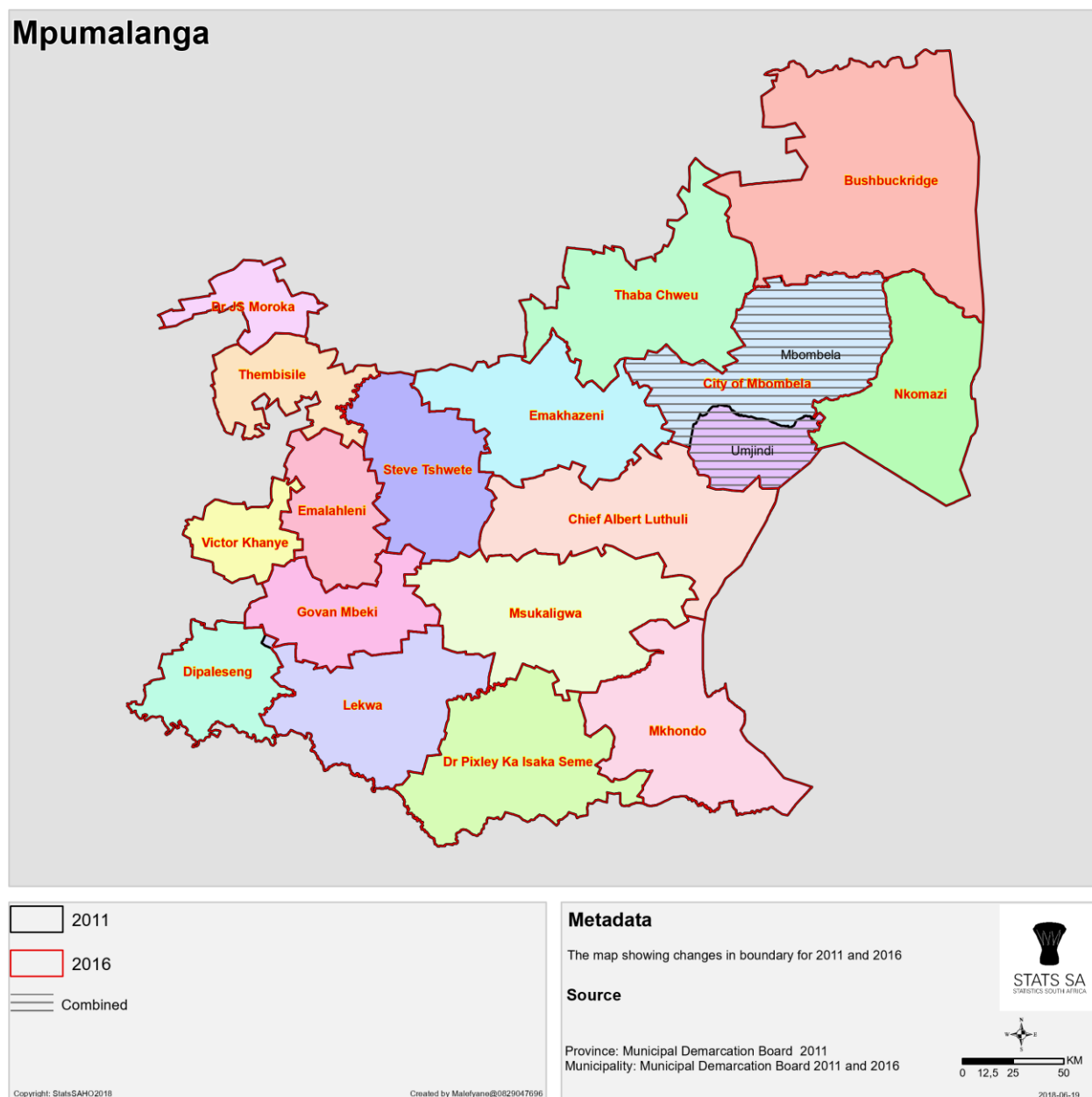
Intensive training was required during the use of technology, from the questionnaire, navigation system and CAPI. In addition, the administration of the Dwelling Unit Record Form (DURF) in a point needed close monitoring because in instances where there is growth or shrinkage, fieldworkers (FWs) might decide to leave the DUs unlisted to avoid more workload. Intensive and continuous training on the use of DURF was encouraged. Fieldwork supervisors (FWSs) and district survey coordinators (DSCs) were encouraged to take more responsibility of observing the FWs especially during the first two weeks of data collection. DSCs were also urged to conduct immediate and continuous quality checks and identify the non-response cases which would then immediately be verified by the FWSs.

1.2.5 Data editing

Quality assurance in CS 2016 was largely automated and handled in two phases. The first phase of quality assurance involved the electronic questionnaire being subjected to conditions and validation rules. This process eliminated unnecessary inconsistencies in the data during data collection. An additional automated quality assurance process was used during data collection where completed questionnaires were flagged as REJECTED or ACCEPTED, based on minimum process ability rules. Any questionnaires submitted to the database that did not meet the set minimum rules were marked as REJECTED, and sent back to the fieldworker for verification and correction. The fieldwork supervisors were involved in taking note of the flagged questionnaires and assist the fieldworker in correcting the mistakes accordingly. For any record marked as REJECTED once, the running of the rejection was done at least for four different times and at different dates. This was necessary for the fieldworker to try and correct mistakes before a particular questionnaire could be declared "Complete". This process contributed tremendously in reducing missing values on a number of questions.

1.2.6 Boundary changes

There were municipal boundary changes effected by Municipal Demarcation Board that took place in 2016. Two local municipalities were merged; Umjindi Local Municipality and Mbombela Local Municipality to form a new Local Municipality called City of Mbombela Local Municipality. Map 1.1 highlights these changes spatially.

Map 1.1 Boundary changes in Mpumalanga Province

Chapter 2: Population characteristics

This chapter focus on the population-related characteristics of persons from the Mpumalanga province. Where possible, inter-provincial comparisons are made in order to highlight how this province fares when compared to other provinces with regard to certain indicators. Therefore, the aim of this chapter is to provide a descriptive analysis of the Mpumalanga province using Community Survey 2016 and Census 2011 (where possible) datasets.

2.1 Population size

Table 2.1 shows the distribution of the population by province for Census 2011 and CS 2016. The table indicates that the South African population has increased by 7,5% between the Census 2011 and CS 2016. The provincial variations indicate that Gauteng has the highest number of persons, followed by KwaZulu-Natal. This pattern is observed for both Census 2011 and CS 2016. The highest percentage change is observed in Gauteng (9,2%), followed by Western Cape (7,8%) and KwaZulu-Natal (both at 7,8%). The provinces that displayed the lowest percentages over the period were Northern Cape (4,2%) and Free State (3,2%). A focus on Mpumalanga province reveals a population growth of 7,3% from 4 million to 4,3 million.’

Table 2.1: Population distribution by province, Census 2011 & CS 2016

Province	Census 2011	Community Survey 2016	% change
Western Cape	5 822 734	6 279 730	7,8
Eastern Cape	6 562 053	6 996 976	6,6
Northern Cape	1 145 861	1 193 780	4,2
Free State	2 745 590	2 834 714	3,2
KwaZulu-Natal	10 267 300	11 065 240	7,8
North West	3 509 953	3 748 435	6,8
Gauteng	12 272 263	13 399 724	9,2
Mpumalanga	4 039 939	4 335 964	7,3
Limpopo	5 404 868	5 799 090	7,3
South Africa	51 770 561	55 653 653	7,5

Figure 2.1 shows the distribution of the population by province for Census 2011 and CS 2016. The graph indicates that the annual growth rate for South Africa was about 1,6% between the two periods. The highest growth rate is observed in Gauteng (2,0%), followed by Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal (both at 1,7%). The provinces that displayed slower growth rates over the period were Free State and Northern Cape. Looking at Mpumalanga province, the population grew from 4 million to 4,3 million at an annual growth rate of about 1,6%.

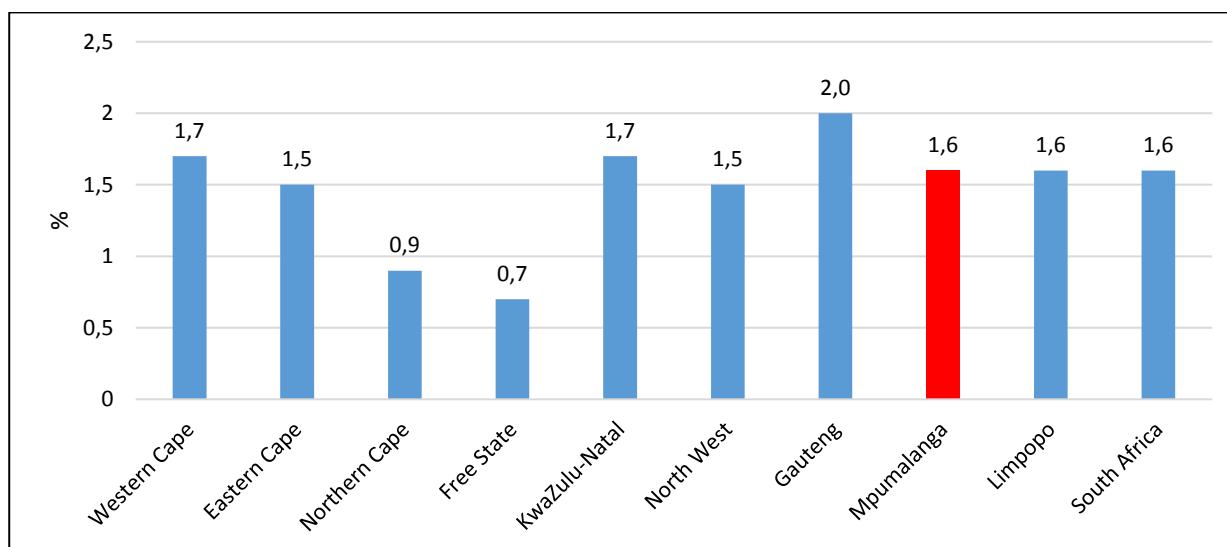
Figure 2.1: Average annual growth rate by province (2011–2016)

Figure 2.2 shows sex disparities for Census 2011 and CS 2016 in Mpumalanga and South Africa, respectively. Although a slight increase is observed for males in both Mpumalanga (0,4%) and South Africa (0,3%) between the two periods, there are still more females than males in Mpumalanga and South Africa for both periods.

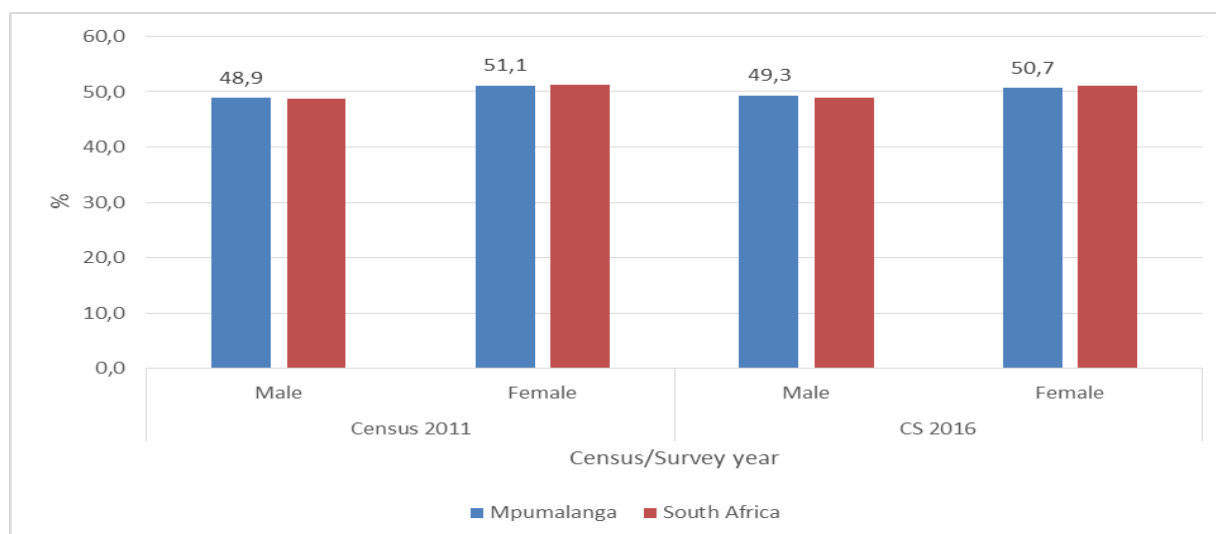
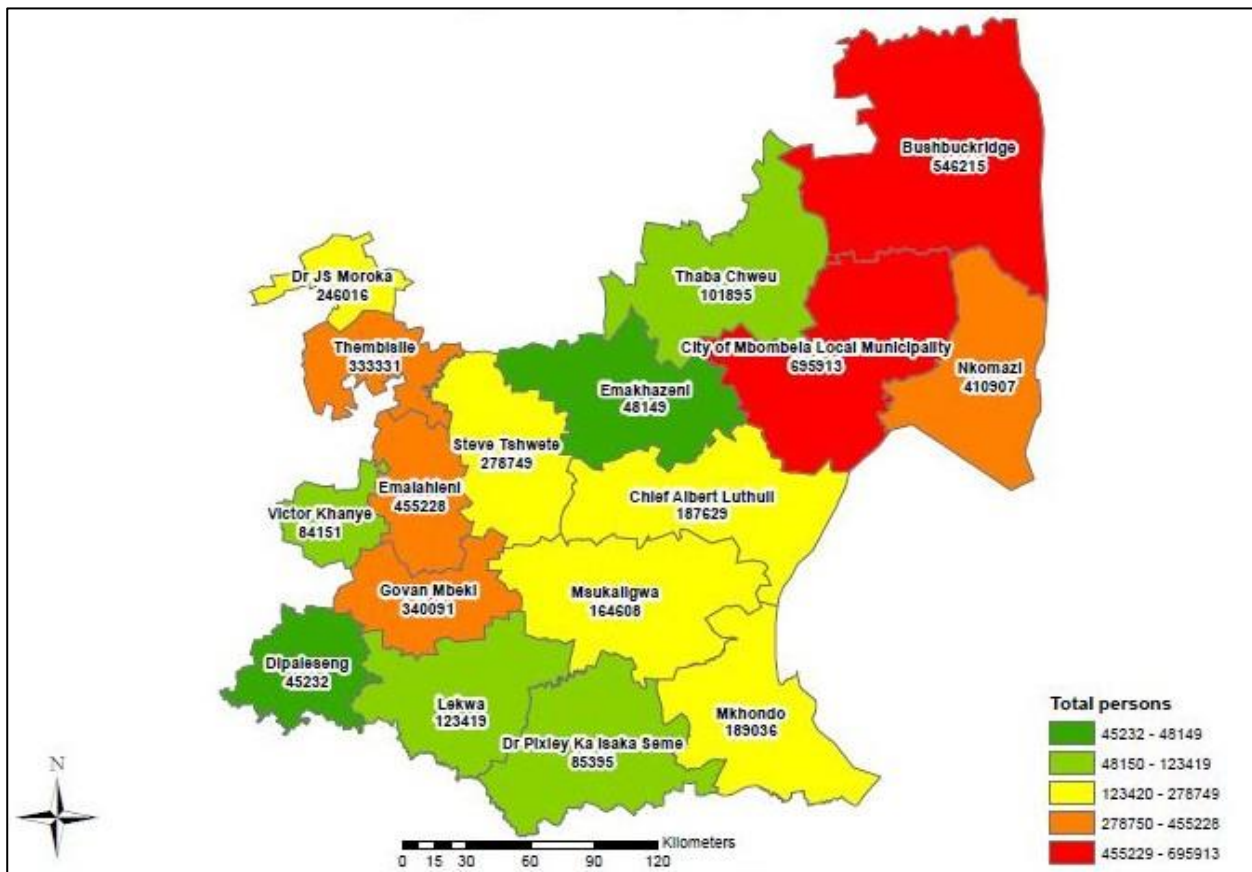
Figure 2.2: Percentage distribution of population by sex, Census 2011 & CS 2016

Table 2.2 and Map 2.1 reflect the distribution of persons and the population growth rate per municipality between the periods 2011 and 2016. Of the three districts in Mpumalanga, Nkangala showed the highest population growth rate (2,27%), followed by Gert Sibande (1,92%). Ehlanzeni district showed the lowest growth rate (0,88%). All local municipalities reflect an increase in population except Dr JS Moroka which shows a population growth of -0,34%.

Table 2.2: Distribution of population and annual growth rates between 2011 and 2016 by district and local municipality

Province/district/local municipality	Total population		Growth rate
	Census 2011	CS 2016	
DC30: Gert Sibande	1 043 194	1 135 409	1,92
MP301: Chief Albert Luthuli	186 010	187 629	0,20
MP302: Msukaligwa	149 377	164 608	2,21
MP303: Mkhondo	171 982	189 036	2,15
MP304: Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	83 235	85 395	0,58
MP305: Lekwa	115 662	123 419	1,47
MP306: Dipaleseng	42 390	45 232	1,47
MP307: Govan Mbeki	294 538	340 091	3,27
DC31: Nkangala	1 308 129	1 445 624	2,27
MP311: Victor Khanye	75 452	84 151	2,48
MP312: Emalahleni	395 466	455 228	3,20
MP313: Steve Tshwete	229 831	278 749	4,38
MP314: Emakhazeni	47 216	48 149	0,44
MP315: Thembisile Hani	310 458	333 331	1,62
MP316: Dr JS Moroka	249 705	246 016	-0,34
DC32: Ehlanzeni	1 688 615	1 754 931	0,88
MP321: Thaba Chweu	98 387	101 895	0,80
MP325: Bushbuckridge	538 593	546 215	0,32
MP324: Nkomazi	393 030	410 907	1,01
MP326: City of Mbombela	658 604	695 913	1,25
Mpumalanga	4 039 939	4 335 964	1,61

Map 2.1: Distribution of persons by municipality in Mpumalanga, CS 2016

2.2 Age and sex structure

Figure 2.3 shows a slight decline in the population aged 10–24 years for the CS 2016 as compared to Census 2011. Furthermore, there is an increase in population size for those aged 25–39 years in CS 2016. The proportions show little or no difference amongst those aged 40–79 years.

Figure 2.3: Percentage distribution of population by age group, Census 2011 & CS 2016

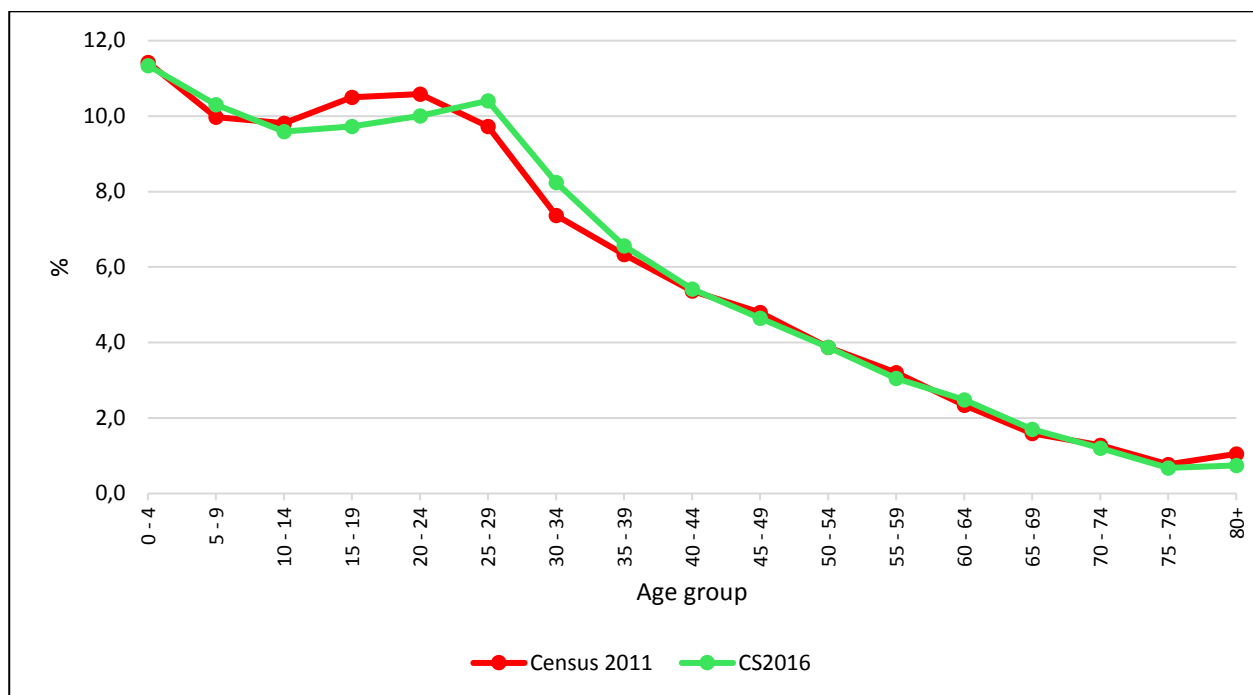


Figure 2.4 shows that the proportion of persons in the age group 15–34 increased by 0,2% between 2011 and 2016, while those aged 35–64 increased by 0,1%. On the other hand the proportion of those aged 65 and older decreased by 0,4% over the same period. The proportion of persons aged 0–14 remained the same for the two periods.

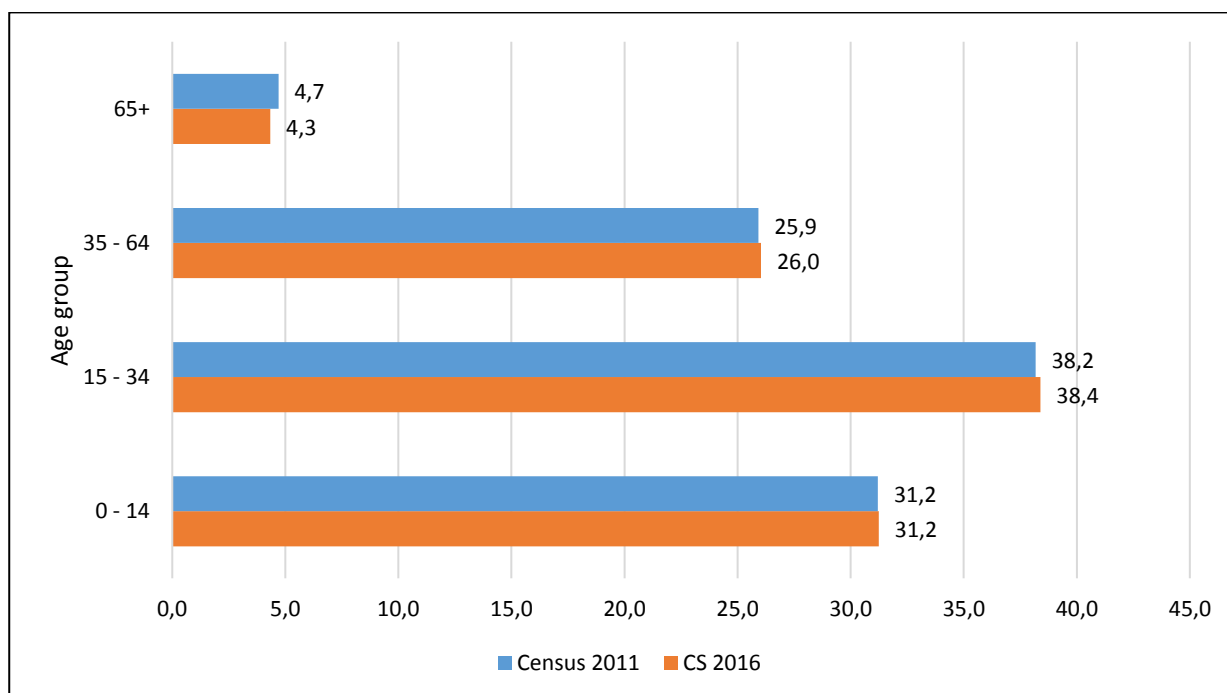
Figure 2.4: Percentage distribution of population by broad age groups, Census 2011 & CS 2016

Table 2.3 shows the distribution of Mpumalanga's population by municipality and age groups. Mpumalanga is dominated by persons in the age group 15–34 (38,4%), followed by those in the age group 0–14 (31,2%) and 35–64 (26,0%) respectively, while those aged 65 and older show the lowest proportions (4,3%). The proportion of children in the age group 0–14 is higher in Ehlanzeni district (35,7%) compared to the other two districts. Nkangala district has the highest proportion of those aged 15–34 at 40,0%, followed by Gert Sibande District (39,3%) while those in their sixties, are dominant in Gert Sibande compared to the other two districts.

Table 2.3: Distribution of population by municipality & broad age groups, CS 2016

Municipality	0 - 14		15 - 34		35 - 64		65+		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Gert Sibande	333 017	29,3	445 860	39,3	301 414	26,5	55 119	4,9	1 135 409
Chief Albert Luthuli	63 899	34,1	71 291	38,0	41 777	22,3	10 663	5,7	187 629
Msukaligwa	45 760	27,8	67 782	41,2	44 259	26,9	6 807	4,1	164 608
Mkhondo	65 471	34,6	71 758	38,0	43 374	22,9	8 432	4,5	189 036
Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	27 915	32,7	30 626	35,9	21 596	25,3	5 257	6,2	85 395
Lekwa	32 730	26,5	46 628	37,8	37 203	30,1	6 858	5,6	123 419
Dipaleseng	11 516	25,5	17 846	39,5	13 049	28,8	2 821	6,2	45 232
Govan Mbeki	85 726	25,2	139 927	41,1	100 156	29,4	14 282	4,2	340 091
Nkangala	395 190	27,3	578 608	40,0	412 826	28,6	59 000	4,1	1 445 624
Victor Khanye	23 116	27,5	33 234	39,5	24 547	29,2	3 254	3,9	84 151
Emalahleni	111 380	24,5	196 255	43,1	133 769	29,4	13 824	3,0	455 228
Steve Tshwete	66 602	23,9	113 526	40,7	88 312	31,7	10 309	3,7	278 749
Emakhazeni	13 172	27,4	19 091	39,6	13 575	28,2	2 311	4,8	48 149
Thembisile	102 852	30,9	127 513	38,3	89 961	27,0	13 005	3,9	333 331
Dr JS Moroka	78 068	31,7	88 989	36,2	62 662	25,5	16 297	6,6	246 016
Ehlanzeni	626 535	35,7	640 190	36,5	414 556	23,6	73 649	4,2	1 754 931
Thaba Chweu	28 239	27,7	36 709	36,0	32 066	31,5	4 882	4,8	101 895
Bushbuckridge	217 903	39,9	187 628	34,4	114 161	20,9	26 524	4,9	546 215
Nkomazi	156 235	38,0	156 087	38,0	83 645	20,4	14 940	3,6	410 907
City of Mbombela	224 159	32,2	259 767	37,3	184 684	26,5	27 304	3,9	695 913
Mpumalanga	1 354 742	31,2	1 664 658	38,4	1 128 796	26,0	187 768	4,3	4 335 964

Figure 2.5 illustrates the age and sex structure of Mpumalanga's population. Age group 0–4 years shows that there is a high birth rate in the province, given the higher proportions. Over the period 2011–2016, there was an increase in the proportion of persons aged 25–39 for both males and females and a decrease for persons aged 15–24.

Figure 2.5: Age and sex structure: Mpumalanga, CS 2016

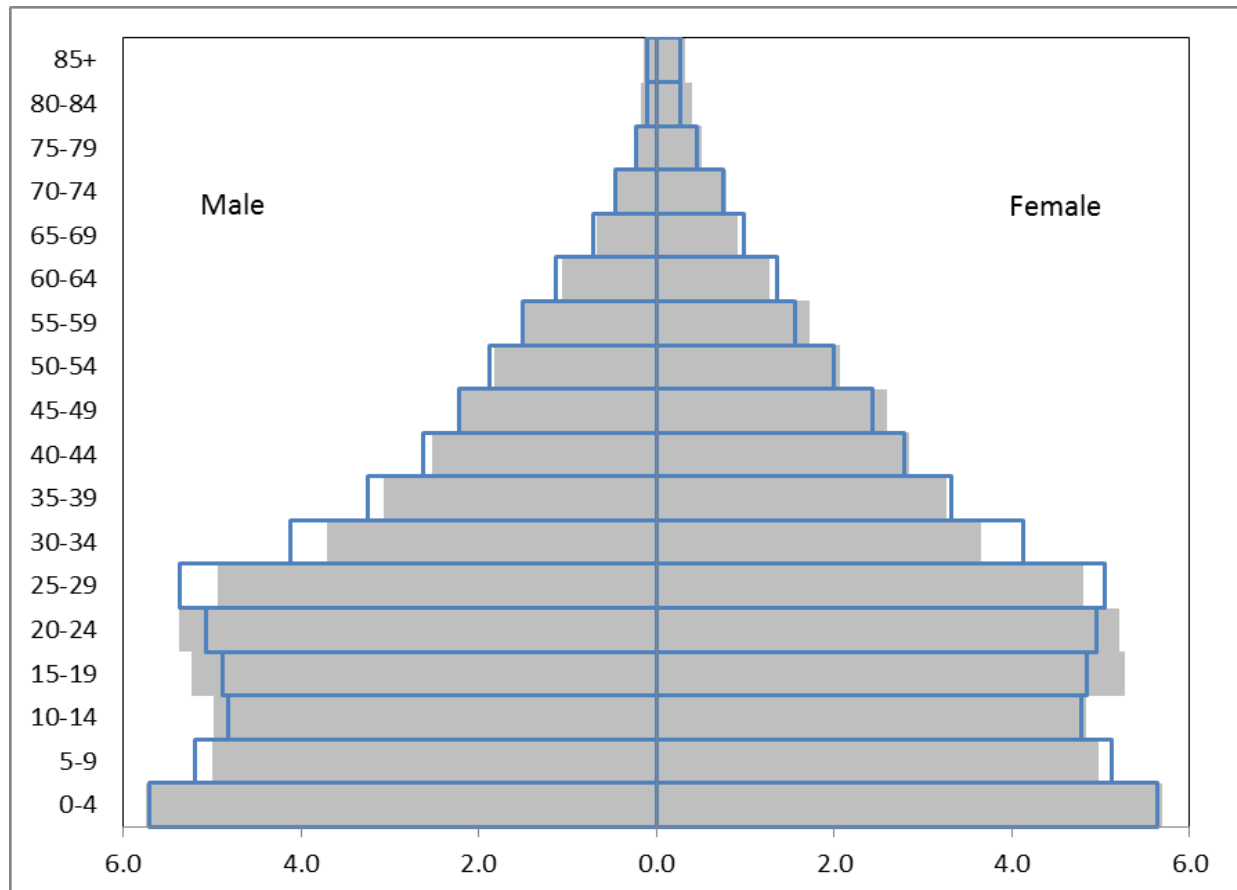


Table 2.4 indicates a high proportion of children aged 0-4 although the figures remained unchanged over the period 2011-2016. The age group 15-24 recorded a decrease in both male and female population. The results show expected sex patterns for older persons. That is, a high number of females compared to males, a factor attributed to high male mortality.

Table 2.4: Distribution of population by five-year age groups and sex, CS 2016

Age group	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio
00-04	247 126	244 665	491 791	101
05-09	224 786	222 197	446 983	101
10-14	208 776	207 192	415 968	101
15-19	211 838	210 042	421 880	101
20-24	219 656	214 364	434 020	102
25-29	232 396	218 769	451 165	106
30-34	178 793	178 800	357 593	100
35-39	140 692	143 836	284 528	98
40-44	113 811	121 034	234 845	94
45-49	95 970	105 341	201 311	91
50-54	81 620	86 352	167 972	95
55-59	64 960	67 496	132 456	96
60-64	48 950	58 733	107 683	83
65-69	31 072	42 710	73 782	73
70-74	19 942	32 250	52 192	62
75-79	9 660	19 745	29 405	49
80-84	4 519	11 482	16 000	39
85+	4 618	11 771	16 388	39
Mpumalanga	2 139 187	2 196 776	4 335 964	97

Table 2.5 indicates a high number of children and youth in the age groups 0–34 in Mpumalanga. A significant decline is observed between the ages of 35 and 59, but rises significantly again for the population in the sixties. There is a high number of children in the age group 0–4 (491 791) compared to all other age groups, which indicates a high birth rate. Ehlanzeni District Municipality shows the highest number among all the districts, while City of Mbombela Local Municipality (85 923) in the same district reflects the highest number compared to all local municipalities in this category. The lowest number of persons is observed in the age groups 50–59 for the province (132 456).

Table 2.5: Distribution of population by municipality and age in five-year age groups, CS 2016

Municipality	00-04	05-09	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+	Total
DC30: Gert Sibande	118 679	109 640	104 698	112 879	115 619	122 707	94 655	73 332	60 269	54 022	45 039	39 459	84 412	1 135 409
MP301: Chief Albert Luthuli	22 014	21 063	20 822	22 295	18 920	17 074	13 002	9 519	8 186	7 534	6 331	5 477	15 394	187 629
MP302: Msukaligwa	17 703	14 542	13 515	15 764	17 786	19 061	15 172	11 960	9 374	7 341	6 094	5 573	10 723	164 608
MP303: Mkhondo	23 319	20 721	21 431	21 269	18 951	18 535	13 003	10 363	8 843	8 191	6 341	5 438	12 631	189 036
MP304: Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	9 764	8 775	9 377	8 845	8 289	7 532	5 959	4 949	4 347	3 738	3 141	2 893	7 784	85 395
MP305: Lekwa	11 694	10 962	10 073	10 140	12 165	13 462	10 861	8 469	7 095	6 560	5 757	5 326	10 852	123 419
MP306: Dipaleseng	4 388	3 812	3 316	4 084	4 703	4 666	4 394	3 124	2 767	2 121	2 080	1 366	4 413	45 232
MP307: Govan Mbeki	29 796	29 766	26 164	30 481	34 805	42 377	32 264	24 947	19 658	18 536	15 294	13 386	22 616	340 091
DC31: Nkangala	142 352	133 964	118 874	135 775	151 387	160 514	130 932	100 970	86 066	69 922	65 379	50 372	99 118	1 445 624
MP311: Victor Khanye	8 751	7 402	6 964	7 661	8 303	9 561	7 710	6 141	5 737	3 790	3 827	2 720	5 586	84 151
MP312: Emalahleni	41 447	37 494	32 439	38 277	51 728	58 828	47 422	36 063	27 514	21 722	21 869	16 077	24 347	455 228
MP313: Steve Tshwete	24 671	22 353	19 577	24 635	27 885	33 526	27 479	22 879	19 290	15 910	13 472	9 869	17 202	278 749
MP314: Emakhazeni	4 955	4 434	3 783	4 832	4 984	5 104	4 171	3 538	2 566	2 563	2 029	1 687	3 504	48 149
MP315: Thembisile Hani	34 815	35 606	32 431	34 731	34 765	31 516	26 501	19 752	18 991	15 390	13 740	11 355	23 737	333 331
MP316: Dr JS Moroka	27 713	26 674	23 681	25 639	23 723	21 979	17 648	12 597	11 968	10 546	10 443	8 664	24 741	246 016
DC32: Ehlanzeni	230 760	203 379	192 396	173 226	167 013	167 943	132 007	110 227	88 510	77 368	57 555	42 625	111 921	1 754 931
MP321: Thaba Chweu	10 174	9 284	8 782	8 453	9 013	10 313	8 929	7 413	7 138	6 517	4 293	3 759	7 827	101 895
MP325: Bushbuckridge	76 379	71 604	69 920	57 127	50 597	45 997	33 907	28 776	22 979	21 057	16 708	12 431	38 733	546 215
MP324: Nkomazi	58 284	49 565	48 386	45 766	40 554	40 442	29 325	23 523	17 297	15 579	11 813	7 986	22 388	410 907
MP326: City of Mbombela	85 923	72 926	65 309	61 880	66 850	71 191	59 846	50 515	41 096	34 214	24 740	18 449	42 974	695 913
Mpumalanga	491 791	446 983	415 968	421 880	434 020	451 165	357 593	284 528	234 845	201 311	167 972	132 456	295 450	4 335 964

Table 2.6 indicates that Mpumalanga is dominated by black Africans (93,6%), followed by whites (5,2%) while coloureds and Indians/Asians are below 1%. A higher number of the white population is observed in Nkangala district (7,7%) compared to the other two districts. At local municipality level, the highest proportion of the white population is observed in Steve Tshwete and Thabo Chweu municipalities, each at 14,4%. Steve Tshwete Municipality also shows a higher proportion of the coloured community (2,3%) compared to other local municipalities, while Indians/Asians show higher proportions in Steve Tshwete Municipality (each at 1,2%).

Table 2.6: Distribution of population by population group and municipality, CS 2016

Municipality	Black African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
DC30: Gert Sibande	1 040 425	91,6	9 429	0,8	8 126	0,7	77 429	6,8	1 135 409
MP301: Chief Albert Luthuli	185 247	98,7	570	0,3	406	0,2	1 407	0,7	187 629
MP302: Msukaligwa	150 823	91,6	1 005	0,6	1 493	0,9	11 287	6,9	164 608
MP303: Mkhondo	185 254	98	1 232	0,7	670	0,4	1 880	1	189 036
MP304: Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	78 628	92,1	319	0,4	758	0,9	5 690	6,7	85 395
MP305: Lekwa	110 072	89,2	2 234	1,8	993	0,8	10 119	8,2	123 419
MP306: Dipaleseng	38 663	85,5	132	0,3	554	1,2	5 882	13	45 232
MP307: Govan Mbeki	291 738	85,8	3 936	1,2	3 252	1	41 165	12,1	340 091
DC31: Nkangala	1 313 493	90,9	13 501	0,9	7 952	0,6	110 678	7,7	1 445 624
MP311: Victor Khanye	72 106	85,7	417	0,5	75	0,1	11 552	13,7	84 151
MP312: Emalahleni	391 982	86,1	5 450	1,2	3 762	0,8	54 033	11,9	455 228
MP313: Steve Tshwete	228 766	82,1	6 515	2,3	3 233	1,2	40 235	14,4	278 749
MP314: Emakhazeni	43 025	89,4	322	0,7	156	0,3	4 646	9,6	48 149
MP315: Thembisile Hani	332 372	99,7	413	0,1	403	0,1	143	0	333 331
MP316: Dr JS Moroka	245 241	99,7	382	0,2	322	0,1	70	0	246 016
DC32: Ehlanzeni	1 703 841	97,1	9 930	0,6	3 709	0,2	37 451	2,1	1 754 931
MP321: Thaba Chweu	84 962	83,4	1 981	1,9	303	0,3	14 649	14,4	101 895
MP325: Bushbuckridge	545 121	99,8	681	0,1	162	0	252	0	546 215
MP324: Nkomazi	405 931	98,8	733	0,2	389	0,1	3 854	0,9	410 907
MP326: Mbombela/Umjindi	667 827	96	6 535	0,9	2 855	0,4	18 695	2,7	695 913
Mpumalanga	4 057 760	93,6	32 859	0,8	19 786	0,5	225 558	5,2	4 335 964

2.3 Marital status

Table 2.7 shows sex disparities with regard to marital status within Mpumalanga amongst the population aged 18 years and older. The results show that 60,1% of males have never been married, which is 3,1% higher than the national average. However, the results further show a high proportion of females (7,0%) who are widowed as compared to their male counterparts (1,7%). The proportions of those who are legally married, divorced and separated are slightly higher among females than males.

Table 2.7: Distribution of population aged 18 years and older by marital status and sex, CS 2016

Marital status	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Never been married	797 961	60,1	751 926	54,0	1 549 887	57,0
Legally married	347 162	26,1	367 633	26,4	714 795	26,3
Living together like husband and wife/partners	143 070	10,8	150 234	10,8	293 305	10,8
Divorced	12 447	0,9	17 673	1,3	30 120	1,1
Separated; but still legally married	5 065	0,4	7 529	0,5	12 594	0,5
Widowed	22 966	1,7	97 234	7,0	120 201	4,4
Total	1 328 670	100,0	1 392 231	100,0	2 720 901	100,0

Excludes 'Unspecified' (4 005).

Table 2.8 shows marital status by district within Mpumalanga for the population aged 18 years and older. More than 58% (i.e. 58,6%) of the population in Gert Sibande district has never been married, which is the highest proportion compared to other districts. The highest proportion of the legally married are observed in Nkangala district at 31,5%, while the highest proportions of those who are cohabiting (14,4%) and those who are widowed (5,1%) are observed in Ehlanzeni district. Nkangala has the highest of those that have divorced (1,3%). The lowest proportions are reflected in the category of those who are separated but still legally married.

Table 2.8: Distribution of population aged 18 years and older by marital status and district, CS 2016

District	Never married	Legally married	Living together like husband and wife/partners	Divorced	Separated; but still legally married	Widowed	Total
DC30: Gert Sibande	428 434	180 248	84 426	6 254	2 928	29 305	731 595
DC31: Nkangala	545 021	305 068	61 643	12 207	4 104	38 896	966 940
DC32: Ehlanzeni	576 432	229 479	147 235	11 659	5 561	51 999	1 022 366
Mpumalanga	1 549 887	714 795	293 305	30 120	12 594	120 201	2 720 901
%							
DC30: Gert Sibande	58,6	24,6	11,5	0,9	0,4	4,0	100,0
DC31: Nkangala	56,4	31,5	6,4	1,3	0,4	4,0	100,0
DC32: Ehlanzeni	56,4	22,4	14,4	1,1	0,5	5,1	100,0
Mpumalanga	57,0	26,3	10,8	1,1	0,5	4,4	100,0

Note: Never married = Single; but have been living together with someone as husband/wife/partner before as well as Single; and have never lived together as husband/wife/partner.

Excludes 'Unspecified' (4 005).

2.4 Language

Table 2.9 indicates the language variations within Mpumalanga amongst persons aged one year and older. The results show that both SiSwati (27,7%) and isiZulu (24,1%) are the two most dominant languages in the province for Census 2011, while in CS 2016 it still shows that the two languages Siswati (29.1%) and isiZulu (28,8%) are the two most dominant languages. Xitsonga and isiNdebele follow with just over 10% in proportions for both Census 2011 and CS 2016.

Table 2.9: Distribution of persons aged 1 year and older by language spoken at home, Census 2011 & CS 2016

Language spoken at home	Census 2011		CS 2016	
	N	%	N	%
Afrikaans	289 446	7,2	207 700	4,9
English	124 646	3,1	74 918	1,8
IsiNdebele	403 678	10,1	428 196	10,1
IsiXhosa	48 993	1,2	48 219	1,1
IsiZulu	965 253	24,1	1 220 527	28,8
Sepedi	372 392	9,3	383 776	9,0
Sesotho	138 559	3,5	130 274	3,1
Setswana	71 713	1,8	64 932	1,5
Sign language	8 932	0,2	656	0,0
Siswati	1 106 588	27,7	1 235 384	29,1
Tshivenda	12 140	0,3	10 973	0,3
Xitsonga	416 746	10,4	409 136	9,6
Khoi; Nama and San languages	-	-	914	0,0
Other	39 639	1,0	26 905	0,6
Total	3 998 726	100,0	4 242 509	100,0

Excludes 'Not applicable' (41 213) for Census 2011 and 'Unspecified' (1 903) for CS 2016.

2.5 Religion

Table 2.10a reveals that 82,2% of Mpumalanga inhabitants follow Christianity as their religion. This is the highest compared to other existing religions in the province. On the other hand, 9,7% of the population in the province has no religious affiliation.

Table 2.10a: Distribution of population by religious affiliation, CS 2016

Religious affiliation	Number	%
Christianity	3 511 354	82,2
Islam	22 615	0,5
Traditional African religion	191 992	4,5
Hinduism	3 821	0,1
Buddhism	915	0,0
Bahaism	247	0,0
Judaism	876	0,0
Atheism	1 300	0,0
Agnosticism	1 143	0,0
No religious affiliation/belief	414 096	9,7
Other	123 773	2,9
Mpumalanga	4 272 133	100,0

Excludes 'Do not know' (63 613) and 'Unspecified' (218).

Table 2.10b indicates that African Independent (39,6%) and Pentecostal (25,0%) Christian denominations have the highest proportion of followers as compared to other denominations in the province. Apart from those who characterised their religion as 'other', those who declare Christianity without association to any denomination (7,9%) and those who are Catholic (5,3%) have noticeable proportions. At the lower end of the echelon is Jehovah's Witness (1,7%) and Mormon (0,4%) denominations.

Table 2.10b: Distribution of population by Christian denomination, CS 2016

Christian denomination	Number	%
Catholic	184 722	5,3
Anglican/Episcopalian	35 793	1,0
Baptist	117 656	3,4
Lutheran	41 221	1,2
Methodist	75 833	2,2
Presbyterian	13 866	0,4
Pentecostal/Evangelistic	871 224	25,0
African Independent Church/African Initiated Church	1 381 868	39,6
Jehovah's Witness	58 477	1,7
Seventh Day Adventist	16 445	0,5
Mormon	13 713	0,4
Reformed church	114 525	3,3
Just a Christian/non-denominational	275 653	7,9
Other	289 722	8,3
Mpumalanga	3 490 716	100,0

Excludes 'Do not know' (19 434) and 'Unspecified' (1 203).

Chapter 3: Migration

Migration plays a major role in determining population growth. There are many factors that influence movements of persons from one point to another, such as employment opportunities, natural disasters, civil wars etc. The results in this chapter focus on two sets of migration, namely internal and international migration. The information derived from this chapter is very important as it helps policy makers to plan precisely as well as allocating resources equally. Therefore, internal migration will provide information associated with province of birth as well as reasons for moving to the current place, while international migration is giving insights into persons who were born outside South Africa as well as their region of birth.

Table 3.1 reflects that there is over 4,3 million of the population born in Mpumalanga, although dispersed across various provinces in the country. Given that total, approximately 84,8% are still residing within the province, while over 11% have moved to Gauteng and only about 1,8% have moved to Limpopo. The other six provinces have less than 1% share of Mpumalanga-born population.

3.1 Internal migration

Table 3.1: Place of usual residence of Mpumalanga-born population, CS 2016

Province of usual residence	Province of birth (Mpumalanga)	
	N	%
Western Cape	14 716	0,3
Eastern Cape	5 862	0,1
Northern Cape	2 627	0,1
Free State	11 440	0,3
KwaZulu-Natal	20 520	0,5
North West	37 709	0,9
Gauteng	490 305	11,3
Mpumalanga	3 677 693	84,8
Limpopo	77 575	1,8
Total	4 338 447	100,0

Table 3.2 shows the results on reasons for moving to the current place among persons who were not staying in the place or an area since October 2011 and those who were born after October 2011 and have since moved in. In overall, about 25,4% of persons who moved to the current place indicated new dwelling for household as the main reason for their move. Provincial variations show that the majority of those are in Western Cape (31,5%) and Gauteng (28,4%) with the figures higher than that of other provinces. However among persons who moved to their current place due to reason of living or being closer to their spouses, the majority are in Limpopo (22,5%), Mpumalanga (21,9%) and Free State (21,2%) respectively. Lastly, many persons identified education and looking for paid work as the main reasons that they moved to their current place after October 2011. This pattern is seen across all provinces.

Table 3.2: Distribution of population by province and reason for moving to the current place

Reasons for moving	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Divorce/Separation	2,2	1,4	0,9	1,8	1,2	1,3	1,8	1,2	1,0	1,6
Education	8,0	17,8	6,9	12,3	15,1	10,8	9,9	9,1	14,5	11,4
For better municipal services	2,9	1,8	0,8	1,4	2,3	1,4	2,7	2,7	1,0	2,2
Health	1,2	1,9	1,3	1,6	1,2	1,4	0,8	1,1	1,4	1,2
High levels of crime	1,9	1,0	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,8	1,2	0,5	0,3	1,1
Job loss/retrenchment/contract ended	1,0	3,0	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,3	1,3	1,5	2,5	1,8
Job transfer/take up new job opportunity	7,6	8,0	15,7	10,5	10,6	11,1	8,9	12,8	12,3	9,7
Look for paid work	8,4	8,2	11,1	6,3	10,5	11,3	13,6	13,1	14,1	11,3
Moving as a household with a household member	9,7	8,6	10,5	10,3	8,2	9,9	8,0	7,8	9,0	8,7
Moving to live with or be closer to spouse (marriage)	15,5	19,5	18,9	21,2	16,5	19,2	15,9	21,9	22,5	17,8
New dwelling for household	31,8	20,1	23,4	23,6	24,5	22,4	28,4	21,6	15,0	25,4
Other business reasons	0,8	1,3	0,8	0,9	0,7	1,1	1,0	0,9	0,8	0,9
Political instability/religious conflict/persecution	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,4	0,3
Retirement	2,2	1,0	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,5	0,5	0,3	0,7	0,9
Start a business	0,4	0,6	0,8	0,7	0,4	0,8	0,5	0,6	0,8	0,6
Other	6,2	5,7	5,0	5,5	4,8	5,3	5,2	4,6	3,6	5,2
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table 3.3 shows the results on reasons for moving to the current place in Mpumalanga province among persons who were not staying in the place or an area since October 2011 and those who were born after October 2011 and have since moved in. The overall results in the province shows that the largest proportion of persons who moved to their current places did so because they wanted to be closer to their spouses (21,9%) and due to new dwelling for their households (21,6%). This pattern is also seen across all the districts in the province.

Table 3.3: Reasons for moving for Mpumalanga-born population by district, CS 2016

Reason for moving	DC30: Gert Sibande	DC31: Nkangala	DC32: Ehlanzeni	Mpumalanga
Divorce/Separation	1,3	1,0	1,4	1,2
Education	11,2	9,7	6,5	9,1
For better municipal services	2,3	3,0	2,6	2,7
Health	1,0	1,0	1,3	1,1
High levels of crime	0,4	0,4	0,7	0,5
Job loss/retrenchment/contract ended	2,2	1,1	1,4	1,5
Job transfer/take up new job opportunity	14,9	11,9	12,9	12,8
Look for paid work	11,3	15,1	11,1	13,1
Moving as a household with a household member	8,4	8,1	6,8	7,8
Moving to live with or be closer to spouse (marriage)	22,5	18,7	26,9	21,9
New dwelling for household	18,1	22,5	22,5	21,6
Other business reasons	0,6	0,9	1,2	0,9
Political instability/religious conflict/persecution	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,2
Retirement	0,1	0,4	0,2	0,3
Start a business	0,9	0,7	0,4	0,6
Other	4,4	5,3	3,7	4,6
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

3.2 International migration

Figure 3.1 shows that the majority of persons that are born outside South Africa are mostly residing in Gauteng (50,8%), followed by Western Cape (12,2%) and Limpopo (8,5%) provinces. Both North West and Mpumalanga provinces have over 7% of their population born outside South Africa. About 1,1% of those born outside South Africa are located in Northern Cape – this is the lowest as compared to other provinces in the country.

Figure 3.1: Persons born outside South Africa by province of enumeration, CS 2016

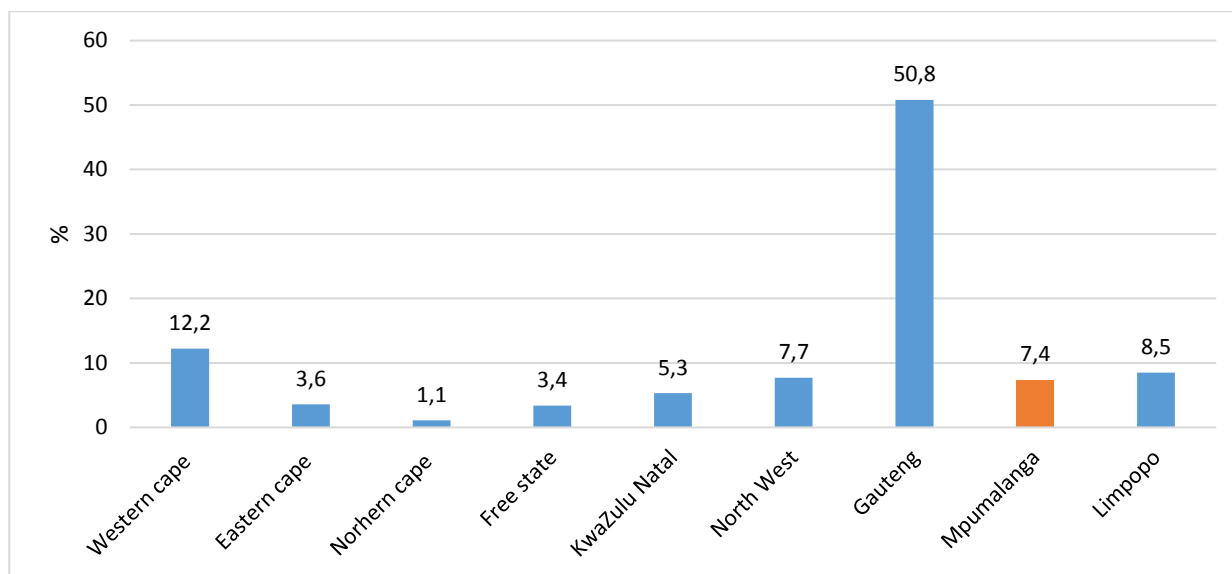


Table 3.4 shows persons who were born outside South Africa but residing in Mpumalanga. Approximately 90,9% were born in the SADC region, followed by those who were born in the rest of Africa and United Kingdom at 4,6% and 1,4%, respectively. Those born in Asia and other countries show the lowest proportions at 1,9% and 0,4%, respectively. A focus on provincial variations reveals that the highest proportions of those born in the SADC region are evident in all districts, with proportions higher than 80%. Those born in the rest of Africa and Asia reside mostly in Gert Sibande and Nkangala districts.

Table 3.4: Distribution of persons born outside South Africa by district and region of birth, CS 2016

District	SADC		Rest of Africa		United Kingdom and Europe		Asia		Other		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
DC30: Gert Sibande	14 468	86,4	1 148	6,9	352	2,1	650	3,9	133	0,8	16 751
DC31: Nkangala	33 030	87,1	2 071	5,5	1 496	3,9	1 103	2,9	208	0,5	37 909
DC32: Ehlanzeni	57 733	94,4	2 059	3,4	721	1,2	478	0,8	153	0,3	61 143
Mpumalanga	105 231	90,9	5 278	4,6	2 569	2,2	2 231	1,9	494	0,4	115 803

Excludes 'Unspecified' (329).

Chapter 4: General health and functioning

This chapter focuses on general health, functioning, and disability prevalence among persons aged 5 years and older. In this chapter, descriptive analysis is used to highlight the extent of limitations in six domains of functioning (seeing, hearing, communicating, walking, remembering, and self-care) using Community Survey 2016 data and Census 2011 data to make comparisons – more specifically with regard to the general health and functional domains. Disability prevalence was measured using a computed index based on the general health and functioning question asked in CS 2016. The threshold (level of inclusion) used in computing persons with and without disabilities was as follows:

- A person who reported 'some difficulty' in at least two domains of functioning was categorised as having a disability
- A person who reported 'a lot of difficulty' in any of the six domains of functioning was categorised as having a disability
- A person who reported 'unable to do' in any of the six domains of functioning was categorised as having a disability
- A person who reported 'no difficulty' in any of the six domains of functioning was categorised as having no disability
- A person who reported 'some difficulty' in one of the six domains of functioning was categorised as having no disability

4.1 Health and domains of functioning

Table 4.1 reflects the general health and functioning of Mpumalanga residents by functional domain. Overall, the general health of Mpumalanga residents seems to be good given that the proportions of those with no difficulty in any of the functional domains are in the range of 90%. Higher proportions (8,6% and 7,8%, respectively) are observed for those who have some difficulty in seeing as compared to those who have some difficulty in other functional domains for both periods.

Table 4.1: General health and functioning by functional domain for persons aged 5 years and older, Census 2011 & CS 2016 (1)

Level of difficulty	Seeing		Hearing		Communicating	
	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016
No difficulty	3 089 092	3 471 029	3 318 182	3 690 974	3 377 668	3 763 561
Some difficulty	296 051	299 840	95 274	118 943	34 565	58 478
A lot of difficulty	50 869	63 192	18 988	24 669	8 999	11 672
Cannot do at all	4 926	3 832	3 503	3 246	5 225	4 339
Total	3 440 937	3 837 894	3 435 947	3 837 832	3 426 457	3 838 049
%						
No difficulty	89,8	90,4	96,6	96,2	98,6	98,1
Some difficulty	8,6	7,8	2,8	3,1	1,0	1,5
A lot of difficulty	1,5	1,6	0,6	0,6	0,3	0,3
Cannot do at all	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

For Census 2011, the following exclusion are applicable: 'Do not know' (1 889) for seeing, 1 847 for hearing, 1 582 for communicating, 1 353 for walking, 2 743 for remembering, 4 239 for self-care; and 'Unspecified' (94 981) for seeing, 100 013 for hearing, 108 559 for communicating, 92 292 for walking, 95 163 for remembering, 108 662 for self-care. Moreover, 'Not applicable' (40 573) has been excluded for all functional domains. Also, 'Cannot yet be determined' has been excluded in the analysis for communicating (1 209), walking (693), remembering (2 585), and self-care (77 452). For CS 2016, the analysis excludes 'Do not know' (1 778) for seeing, 1 825 for hearing, 1 518 for communicating, 1 991 for walking, 2 821 for remembering, 1 500 for self-care; and 'Unspecified' (4 501) for seeing, 4 515 for hearing, 4 605 for communicating, 4 624 for walking, 4 708 for remembering, and 4 780 for self-care.

Table 4.1: General health and functioning by functional domain for persons aged 5 years and older, Census 2011 & CS 2016 (2)

Level of difficulty	Walking		Remembering		Self-care	
	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016
No difficulty	3 328 976	3 631 597	3 308 991	3 678 046	3 236 855	3 727 584
Some difficulty	82 003	137 921	95 573	125 213	66 640	79 079
A lot of difficulty	24 521	56 475	25 696	29 317	22 137	21 202
Cannot do at all	7 969	11 564	7 055	4 068	21 821	10 027
Total	3 443 469	3 837 557	3 437 316	3 836 644	3 347 454	3 837 893
%						
No difficulty	96,7	94,6	96,3	95,9	96,7	97,1
Some difficulty	2,4	3,6	2,8	3,3	2,0	2,1
A lot of difficulty	0,7	1,5	0,7	0,8	0,7	0,6
Cannot do at all	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,7	0,3
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

For Census 2011, the following exclusion are applicable: 'Do not know' (1 889) for seeing, 1 847 for hearing, 1 582 for communicating, 1 353 for walking, 2 743 for remembering, 4 239 for self-care; and 'Unspecified' (94 981) for seeing, 100 013 for hearing, 108 559 for communicating, 92 292 for walking, 95 163 for remembering, and 108 662 for self-care. Moreover, 'Not applicable' (40 573) has been excluded for all functional domains. Also, 'Cannot yet be determined' has been excluded in the analysis for communicating (1 209), walking (693), remembering (2 585), and self-care (77 452). For CS 2016, the analysis excludes 'Do not know' (1 778) for seeing, 1 825 for hearing, 1 518 for communicating, 1 991 for walking, 2 821 for remembering, 1 500 for self-care; and 'Unspecified' (4 501) for seeing, 4 515 for hearing, 4 605 for communicating, 4 624 for walking, 4 708 for remembering, and 4 780 for self-care.

4.2 Disability prevalence

Table 4.2 indicates that disability prevalence in Mpumalanga province was about 8% and Gert Sibande district had the highest percentage of persons with disabilities (9,1%). Ehlanzeni district recorded the lowest percentage of persons with disabilities (6,8%).

Analysis on population group and disability showed that disability was more prevalent in the white community (8,7%), followed by the black African community (7,5%), while Indians/Asians (4,6%) showed lower levels of disability.

Table 4.2: Disability prevalence by district and population group for persons aged 5 years and older, CS 2016

District	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Ehlanzeni	6,8	4,3	3,5	7,0	6,8
Gert Sibande	9,1	12,8	7,3	9,4	9,1
Nkangala	7,1	4,6	2,4	8,9	7,2
Mpumalanga	7,5	6,9	4,6	8,7	7,6

Exclude 'Unspecified' (4 501).

Table 4.3 indicates that disability prevalence in Mpumalanga is lower for children and youth in the age groups 5–34, given that the proportions in these cases are below 10%. The disability prevalence in the province starts to increase steadily from age 50, and the highest proportions are evident for those who are 85 years and older.

Table 4.3: Distribution of population aged 5 years and older by disability status, district, and age group, CS 2016

Age group	Gert Sibande	Nkangala	Ehlanzeni	Mpumalanga
5–9	6,3	4,0	3,9	4,5
10–14	3,4	2,8	3,0	3,0
15–19	2,9	2,6	2,7	2,7
20–24	2,5	2,5	2,7	2,5
25–29	2,4	2,4	2,9	2,6
30–34	3,5	3,2	3,8	3,5
35–39	4,8	4,1	4,2	4,3
40–44	7,0	5,7	5,8	6,1
45–49	11,1	9,7	8,3	9,5
50–54	18,0	14,7	13,6	15,2
55–59	23,4	17,6	17,2	19,2
60–64	33,8	24,9	22,6	26,5
65–69	40,6	30,9	31,2	34,0
70–74	51,9	42,0	36,4	42,8
75–79	65,0	52,9	50,5	55,3
80–84	70,9	60,6	57,6	62,2
85+	78,3	74,2	68,5	72,6
Total	9,1	7,2	6,8	7,6

Exclude 'Unspecified' (4 501).

Chapter 5: Parental survival

This chapter looks into the orphanhood of persons aged 0–17 years. This group is particularly vulnerable the absence of adequate family support structure. The chapter highlights the types of orphanhood within the province.

5.1 Parental survival

Table 5.1 reflects that Mpumalanga has a higher number of children who have lost their fathers than those who lost their mothers or both parents. Paternal orphans (101 935) are thus more than double the number of maternal orphans (47 925) in the province, while the number of double orphans (23 579) is the lowest. Ehlanzeni district shows the highest numbers in the three categories of orphans compared to the other two districts, while Nkangala shows the lowest numbers in the three categories of orphans amongst the districts. At local municipal level, City of Mbombela displays the highest numbers in all three categories while Dipaleseng Municipality shows the lowest numbers in the three categories of orphans.

Table 5.1 Distribution of population less than 18 years old by orphan-hood status, CS 2016

	Maternal orphans	Paternal orphans	Double orphans
DC30: Gert Sibande	14 026	29 361	8 380
MP301: Chief Albert Luthuli	3 189	6 332	1 476
MP302: Msukaligwa	1 796	4 224	961
MP303: Mkhondo	2 816	6 788	1 992
MP304: Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	1 127	2 079	849
MP305: Lekwa	1 452	2 961	863
MP306: Dipaleseng	454	983	139
MP307: Govan Mbeki	3 192	5 995	2 101
DC31: Nkangala	13 815	26 163	5 886
MP311: Victor Khanye	892	1 960	612
MP312: Emalahleni	3 200	6 168	1 636
MP313: Steve Tshwete	2 383	4 412	1 105
MP314: Emakhazeni	471	991	373
MP315: Thembisile Hani	4 008	7 653	1 405
MP316: Dr JS Moroka	2 860	4 980	754
DC32: Ehlanzeni	20 083	46 412	9 312
MP321: Thaba Chweu	675	1 315	189
MP325: Bushbuckridge	5 978	13 724	2 390
MP324: Nkomazi	5 768	14 539	3 050
MP326: City of Mbombela	7 662	16 834	3 683
Mpumalanga	47 925	101 935	23 579

Chapter 6: Education

Education is one of the basic human rights in South Africa, and among the fundamental socio-economic indicators for development.² This chapter focuses on attendance at educational institutions, measuring progress made since 2011. It also looks at the number of infants enrolled at early childhood development institutions across the province. Lastly, this chapter will provide information pertaining to the level of education attained among persons aged 20 years and older.

6.1 Early Childhood Development (ECD)

Early childhood development is one of the priority areas of the South African government and remains a critical policy issue that the Department of Education aims to address. Early years in life are critical for acquisition of perception-motor skills required for reading, writing and numeracy in later years. It is for these reasons that resources are geared towards promotion of access to ECD. Despite expanded expenditure on this priority area, gaps in access still exist. Commitment towards ECD is visible in financial expenditure, which shows an upward trend in billions of Rand (increase from 1,4 billion in 2010/11 to 4,3 billion in 2016/17 financial years³) directed towards ECD programmes. As a result, there has been increase in enrolment in Grade R and South Africa is close to reaching the target of universal access to education for five-year-olds⁴.

² <http://www.justice.gov.za/legislation/constitution/saconstitution-web-eng.pdf>

³ Provincial Budgets & Expenditure Report Review : 2010/11–2016/17

⁴ General Household Survey 2015, Report No. P0318

Table 6.1 shows the percentages of children aged 0–4 years of age by school attendance and it shows that Gert Sibande has the highest percentage (70,1%) of children aged 0–4 that are not attending school, followed by Ehlanzeni district with 67,1% of children not attending school and lastly Nkangala district at 65,7%.

Table 6.1: Population aged 0-4 years attending a Pre-school/ECD institution, CS 2016

Municipality	0			1			2			3			4			Total (0-4)		
	Attending pre-school/ECD	Not attending pre-school/ECD	Total	Attending pre-school/ECD	Not attending pre-school/ECD	Total	Attending pre-school/ECD	Not attending pre-school/ECD	Total	Attending pre-school/ECD	Not attending pre-school/ECD	Total	Attending pre-school/ECD	Not attending pre-school/ECD	Total	Attending pre-school/ECD	Not attending pre-school/ECD	Total
DC30: Gert Sibande	2,3	97,7	100,0	8,8	91,2	100,0	24,1	75,9	100,0	45,6	54,4	100,0	67,8	32,2	100,0	29,9	70,1	100,0
MP301 : Chief Albert Luthuli	0,9	99,1	100,0	7,5	92,5	100,0	22,4	77,6	100,0	49,8	50,2	100,0	76,6	23,4	100,0	31,8	68,2	100,0
MP302 : Msukaligwa	4,0	96,0	100,0	10,2	89,8	100,0	30,4	69,6	100,0	47,6	52,4	100,0	66,7	33,3	100,0	33,6	66,4	100,0
MP303 : Mkhondo	0,0	100,0	100,0	4,3	95,7	100,0	10,8	89,2	100,0	28,8	71,2	100,0	50,0	50,0	100,0	18,7	81,3	100,0
MP304 : Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	3,3	96,7	100,0	2,9	97,1	100,0	23,4	76,6	100,0	31,9	68,1	100,0	59,9	40,1	100,0	24,4	75,6	100,0
MP305 : Lekwa	0,7	99,3	100,0	11,5	88,5	100,0	26,6	73,4	100,0	58,9	41,1	100,0	79,3	20,7	100,0	34,4	65,6	100,0
MP306 : Dipaleseng	4,5	95,5	100,0	18,1	81,9	100,0	34,3	65,7	100,0	66,3	33,7	100,0	89,5	10,5	100,0	41,1	58,9	100,0
MP307 : Govan Mbeki	4,1	95,9	100,0	12,0	88,0	100,0	29,3	70,7	100,0	50,9	49,1	100,0	71,0	29,0	100,0	33,5	66,5	100,0
DC31: Nkangala	3,5	96,5	100,0	13,5	86,5	100,0	30,2	69,8	100,0	50,6	49,4	100,0	73,2	26,8	100,0	34,3	65,7	100,0
MP311 : Victor Khanye	3,1	96,9	100,0	9,7	90,3	100,0	16,1	83,9	100,0	36,6	63,4	100,0	66,7	33,3	100,0	25,6	74,4	100,0
MP312 : Emalahleni	3,6	96,4	100,0	11,1	88,9	100,0	30,2	69,8	100,0	46,2	53,8	100,0	70,6	29,4	100,0	31,4	68,6	100,0
MP313 : Steve Tshwete	4,4	95,6	100,0	19,0	81,0	100,0	34,9	65,1	100,0	58,4	41,6	100,0	69,2	30,8	100,0	37,1	62,9	100,0
MP314 : Emakhazeni	2,2	97,8	100,0	18,6	81,4	100,0	50,1	49,9	100,0	53,7	46,3	100,0	67,9	32,1	100,0	39,6	60,4	100,0
MP315 : Thembisile	2,3	97,7	100,0	13,3	86,7	100,0	29,0	71,0	100,0	50,7	49,3	100,0	74,8	25,2	100,0	35,2	64,8	100,0
MP316 : Dr JS Moroka	4,6	95,4	100,0	12,8	87,2	100,0	28,0	72,0	100,0	53,7	46,3	100,0	80,4	19,6	100,0	36,9	63,1	100,0
DC32: Ehlanzeni	2,1	97,9	100,0	7,5	92,5	100,0	26,1	73,9	100,0	50,5	49,5	100,0	74,3	25,7	100,0	32,9	67,1	100,0
MP321 : Thaba Chweu	1,8	98,2	100,0	11,1	88,9	100,0	46,6	53,4	100,0	71,5	28,5	100,0	88,3	11,7	100,0	45,8	54,2	100,0
MP325 : Bushbuckridge	2,3	97,7	100,0	7,9	92,1	100,0	29,5	70,5	100,0	55,3	44,7	100,0	80,8	19,2	100,0	36,2	63,8	100,0
MP324 : Nkomazi	0,1	99,9	100,0	3,3	96,7	100,0	15,3	84,7	100,0	36,4	63,6	100,0	64,9	35,1	100,0	24,6	75,4	100,0
MP326 : City of Mbombela	3,3	96,7	100,0	9,5	90,5	100,0	28,1	71,9	100,0	53,0	47,0	100,0	73,3	26,7	100,0	34,1	65,9	100,0
Mpumalanga	2,5	97,5	100,0	9,6	90,4	100,0	26,7	73,3	100,0	49,4	50,6	100,0	72,4	27,6	100,0	32,6	67,4	100,0

6.2 Educational attendance

Table 6.2 displays the educational attendance patterns among individuals in the age group 5–24 years in Mpumalanga as depicted by Census 2011 and CS 2016. Overall, the number of individuals attending school increased slightly between the two periods. The number of individuals attending school in all district municipalities increased slightly, although the proportions in two districts, namely Gert Sibande and Nkangala, show a slight decrease from 2011 to 2016. A focus at local municipal level shows a decrease in the number of individuals attending school between the two periods in Chief Albert Luthuli and Dr J.S. Moroka municipalities. The numbers in all other local municipalities increased slightly between the two periods, although the proportions are slightly lower for CS 2016 in most municipalities.

Table 6.2: Population aged 5–24 years attending an educational institution, Census 2011 & CS 2016

Municipality	Census 2011		CS 2016	
	N	%	N	%
Gert Sibande	303 170	73,6	324 843	73,4
MP301: Chief Albert Luthuli	66 700	78,5	63 584	76,6
MP302: Msukaligwa	41 144	71,0	43 835	71,2
MP303: Mkhondo	55 920	74,5	62 533	76,0
MP304: Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	27 067	77,0	27 223	77,4
MP305: Lekwa	30 666	73,1	30 951	71,4
MP306: Dipaleseng	10 680	70,7	10 737	67,5
MP307: Govan Mbeki	70 993	69,6	85 982	71,0
Nkangala	350 774	73,5	394 680	73,1
MP311: Victor Khanye	18 037	68,0	20 417	67,4
MP312: Emalahleni	90 943	68,9	109 298	68,4
MP313: Steve Tshwete	51 610	69,5	67 436	71,4
MP314: Emakhazeni	11 726	70,9	13 051	72,4
MP315: Thembisile Hani	96 922	76,9	105 550	76,8
MP316: Dr JS Moroka	81 536	79,9	78 929	79,2
Ehlanzeni	541 591	76,3	565 440	77,0
MP321: Thaba Chweu	21 637	69,3	25 924	73,0
MP325: Bushbuckridge	199 027	79,7	199 154	80,3
MP324: Nkomazi	135 819	76,9	144 128	78,3
MP326: City of Mbombela	185 108	73,5	196 234	73,5
Mpumalanga	1 195 535	74,8	1 284 964	74,9

Figure 6.1 depicts that there is a slight increase in school attendance for children aged 5–6. A minimal difference in attendance is observed for children aged 7–16 and 20–24 between the two periods, while a decrease is evident for those aged 17–19.

Figure 6.1: School attendance by single ages for persons, 5–24 years, Census 2011 & CS 2016

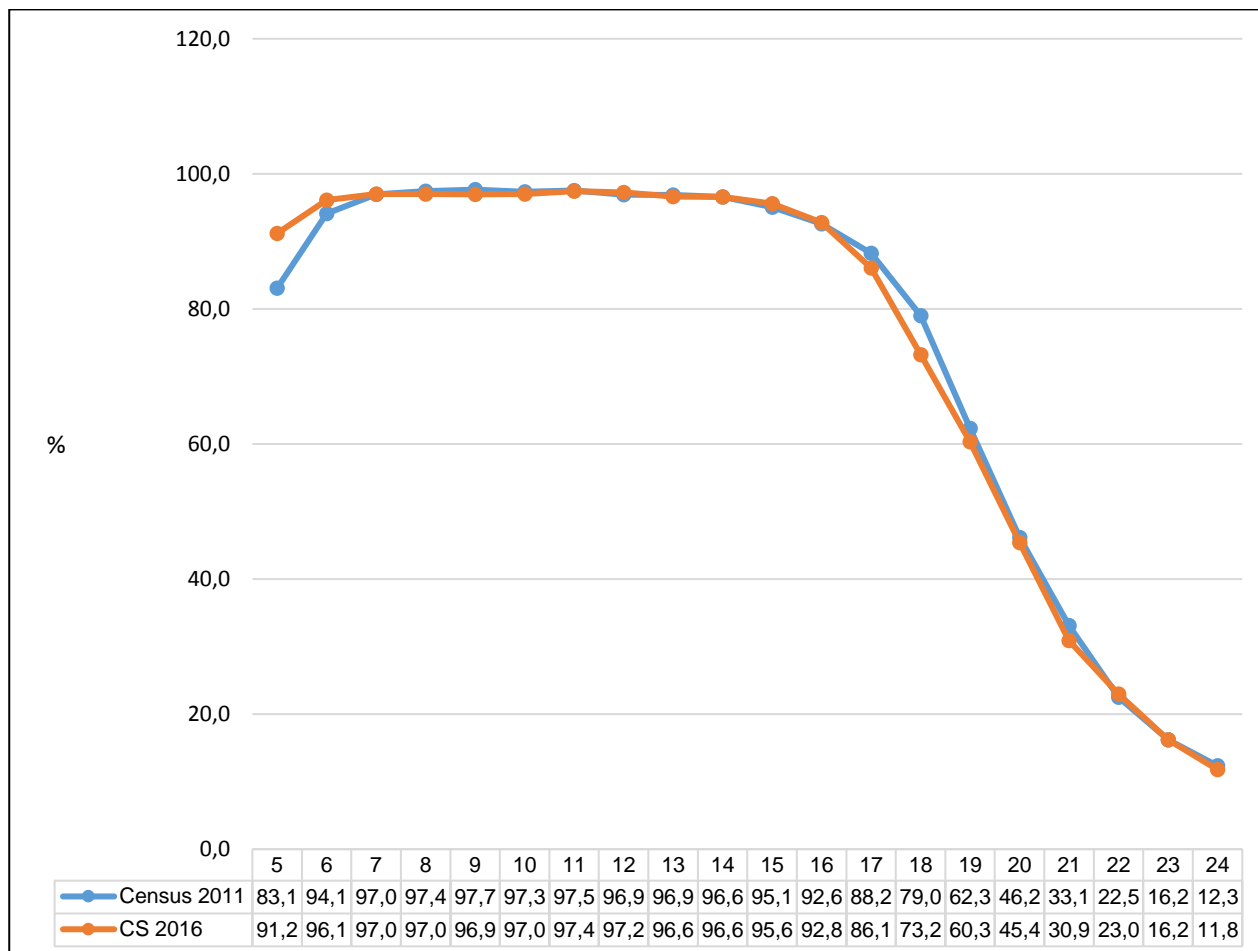
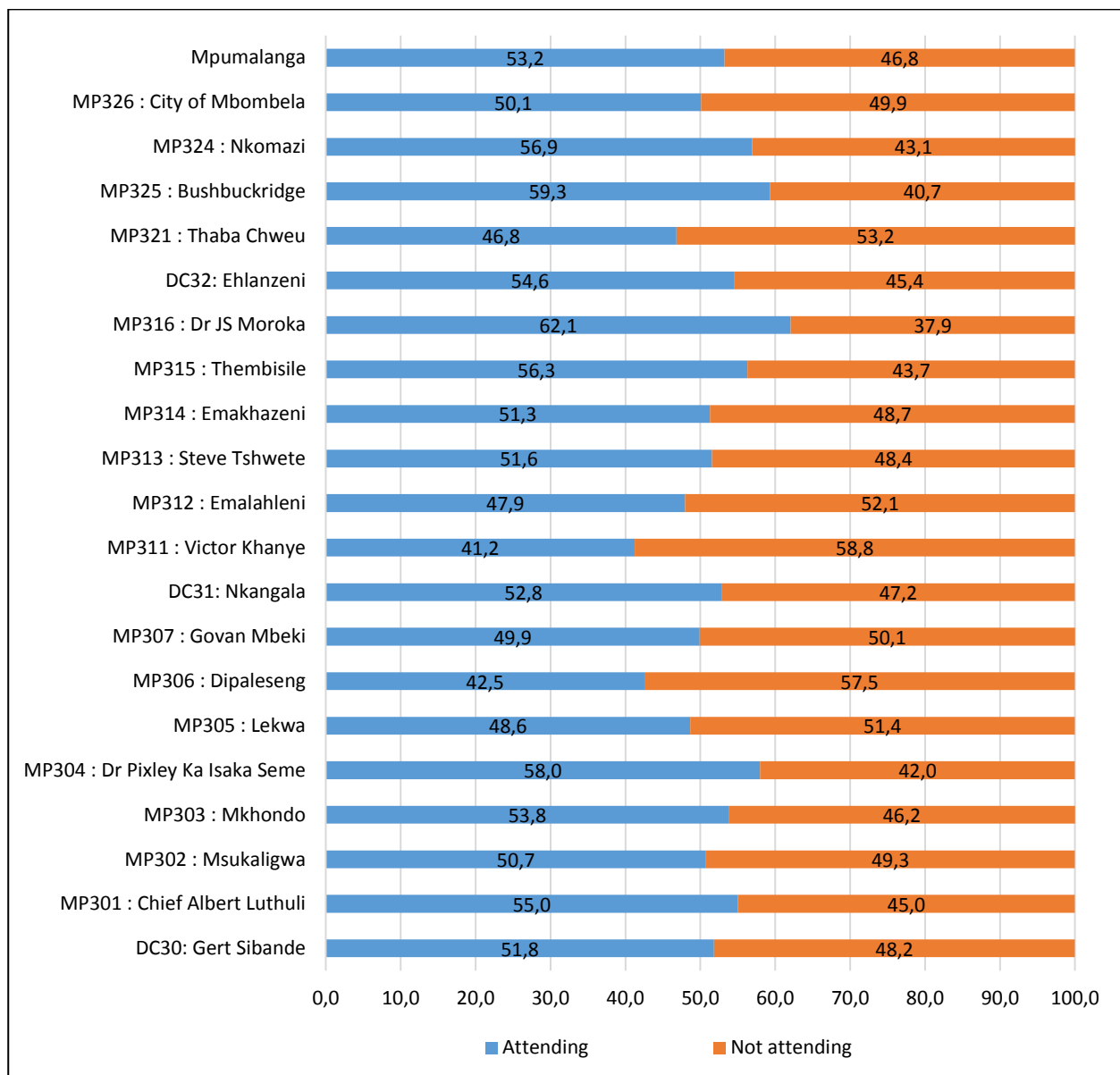


Figure 6.2 shows the percentage of persons aged 15–24 years old by school attendance in the province. The results reveals that 46,8% of this cohort in the province is not attending school. Gert Sibande district (48,2%) reflects the highest proportion of those not attending school compared to the other two districts. On the other hand Victor Khanye local municipality (58,8%) shows the highest number of those not attending school compared to other local municipalities

Figure 6.2: Distribution of population aged 15–24 years attending by school attendance, CS 2016

6.3 Type of educational institution

Table 6.3 shows the distribution of persons aged 5–24 years attending an educational institution by type of educational institution. It shows that from the total number of persons attending educational institutions in Mpumalanga, about 55,4% is attending primary school while 37,4% attends secondary school. Ehlanzeni district (57,6%) has the highest proportion of persons attending primary school, followed by Gert Sibande (54,4%).

Table 6.3: Distribution of persons aged 5-24 attending at an educational institution by type of educational institution

Mpumalanga	Pre-school	Primary school	Secondary school	Technical vocational education and training	Other college	Higher educational institution	Community education and training college	Home-based education/home schooling	Other	Total
DC30: Gert Sibande	2,8	54,4	37,6	3,0	0,4	1,2	0,2	0,1	0,2	100,0
MP301 : Chief Albert Luthuli	2,0	53,5	41,1	2,2	0,2	0,7	0,3	0,1	0,0	100,0
MP302 : Msukaligwa	3,0	52,8	36,3	5,4	0,9	1,2	0,3	0,0	0,1	100,0
MP303 : Mkhondo	3,1	56,2	39,0	0,5	0,3	0,5	0,1	0,1	0,2	100,0
MP304 : Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	2,8	55,0	40,0	1,5	0,2	0,2	0,1	-	0,1	100,0
MP305 : Lekwa	2,6	55,8	34,3	5,3	0,3	1,0	0,4	0,1	0,3	100,0
MP306 : Dipaleseng	2,2	58,1	33,0	4,6	0,5	1,2	-	0,2	0,2	100,0
MP307 : Govan Mbeki	3,4	53,3	35,8	3,5	0,6	2,5	0,3	0,2	0,4	100,0
DC31: Nkangala	2,2	53,1	37,8	3,7	0,7	1,6	0,4	0,1	0,3	100,0
MP311 : Victor Khanye	1,4	57,9	36,1	2,1	1,4	0,9	-	0,1	0,1	100,0
MP312 : Emalahleni	3,8	51,3	34,3	6,1	1,0	2,5	0,4	0,2	0,4	100,0
MP313 : Steve Tshwete	2,5	50,7	38,5	5,4	0,6	1,5	0,2	0,3	0,5	100,0
MP314 : Emakhazeni	2,3	54,1	37,0	5,2	0,9	0,4	-	-	0,1	100,0
MP315 : Thembisile	1,4	55,3	38,7	1,6	0,6	1,5	0,6	0,1	0,3	100,0
MP316 : Dr JS Moroka	1,0	53,6	41,3	1,8	0,6	1,2	0,3	0,1	0,2	100,0
DC32: Ehlanzeni	1,8	57,6	37,0	1,7	0,4	1,1	0,2	0,0	0,2	100,0
MP321 : Thaba Chweu	2,8	56,8	36,5	1,2	0,4	1,1	0,3	0,1	0,9	100,0
MP325 : Bushbuckridge	1,2	58,0	38,8	1,1	0,2	0,4	0,1	0,0	0,1	100,0
MP324 : Nkomazi	1,8	57,2	37,5	1,3	0,4	1,5	0,3	0,0	0,1	100,0
MP326 : City of Mbombela	2,2	57,6	34,9	2,7	0,7	1,5	0,2	0,1	0,2	100,0
Mpumalanga	2,2	55,4	37,4	2,6	0,5	1,3	0,3	0,1	0,2	100,0

6.4 Highest level of education

Table 6.7 shows the distribution of the population aged 20 years and older by the highest level of education. The results indicate that out of 1 306 230 of the population in the Mpumalanga province, about 11,5% have no formal education, while only 8,3% attained higher education. More than two-thirds of the population in the province have secondary education, whereas 3,7% has completed primary education. Ehlanzeni district shows the highest proportion of those who have no schooling (14,1%) while Gert Sibande district shows the highest proportion of those who completed primary education (3,8%). The highest proportion of those who completed higher education is observed in Nkangala district (8,9%)

Table 6.4: Percentage distribution of persons aged 20 years and older by highest level of education completed, CS 2016

District / Municipality	No schooling	Some Primary	Primary Completed	Some secondary	Secondary completed	Higher	Total
DC30: Gert Sibande	11,0	10,5	3,8	33,4	33,1	8,1	100,0
8011 MP301 : Chief Albert Luthuli	15,8	11,3	3,8	30,7	32,4	5,9	100,0
8012 MP302 : Msukaligwa	11,0	8,6	3,6	33,6	32,7	10,5	100,0
8013 MP303 : Mkhondo	15,2	14,6	4,2	32,8	29,3	3,9	100,0
8014 MP304 : Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	18,0	12,1	4,0	29,5	30,1	6,2	100,0
8015 MP305 : Lekwa	9,5	11,3	4,8	37,8	28,6	7,9	100,0
8016 MP306 : Dipaleseng	6,6	14,2	5,2	38,6	29,3	6,2	100,0
8017 MP307 : Govan Mbeki	6,6	8,1	3,1	33,4	38,0	10,7	100,0
DC31: Nkangala	9,3	8,1	3,7	34,0	36,0	8,9	100,0
8018 MP311 : Victor Khanye	11,1	10,9	4,3	41,2	27,0	5,6	100,0
8019 MP312 : Emalahleni	4,9	6,3	3,6	35,9	38,7	10,7	100,0
8020 MP313 : Steve Tshwete	6,0	6,6	3,2	30,1	40,7	13,4	100,0
8021 MP314 : Emakhazeni	16,3	6,5	3,9	34,7	33,4	5,2	100,0
8022 MP315 : Thembisile	14,1	9,9	3,8	33,4	34,0	4,8	100,0
8023 MP316 : Dr JS Moroka	14,1	11,0	4,0	33,2	30,6	7,0	100,0
DC32: Ehlanzeni	14,1	9,8	3,7	29,7	34,9	7,8	100,0
8024 MP321 : Thaba Chweu	4,6	8,4	4,2	34,9	37,7	10,1	100,0
8025 MP325 : Bushbuckridge	16,6	10,1	3,4	30,7	33,4	5,9	100,0
8026 MP324 : Nkomazi	18,0	11,8	4,4	29,1	30,1	6,6	100,0
8027 MP326 : City of Mbombela	11,9	8,7	3,4	28,7	37,8	9,4	100,0
Mpumalanga	11,5	9,4	3,7	32,3	34,8	8,3	100,0

Note: some primary = grade 0-6, Primary = Grade 7; Some Secondary = grade 8-11, Secondary = Grade 12 & N3

Table 6.5 shows the distribution of persons aged 20 years and older by highest level of education completed in the province. The results reflect that 25% of this population have attained a certificate, 25,7% a bachelor's degree and 25,5% a diploma. Only 19,1% have attained a qualification higher than a Bachelor's Degree. Nkangala municipality is dominated by those whose highest qualifications are certificates and diplomas while Nkangala has greater proportions of those with Bachelor's Degrees (29,8%) and qualifications higher than a Bachelor's Degree (21,7%).

Table 6.5: Distribution of persons aged 20 years and older by highest level of education completed, CS 2016

District / Municipality	Certificate	Diploma	Bachelor's degree	Honours\Masters\ doctoral degree	Total
DC30: Gert Sibande	30,5	23,9	26,2	19,3	100,0
MP301 : Chief Albert Luthuli	31,8	23,3	26,2	18,7	100,0
MP302 : Msukaligwa	31,0	24,8	31,6	12,7	100,0
MP303 : Mkhondo	35,8	26,5	22,3	15,4	100,0
MP304 : Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	34,1	24,7	21,4	19,8	100,0
MP305 : Lekwa	32,1	33,8	19,8	14,3	100,0
MP306 : Dipaleseng	24,1	27,1	19,8	29,0	100,0
MP307 : Govan Mbeki	28,8	20,3	27,2	23,7	100,0
DC31: Nkangala	35,2	26,8	21,5	16,5	100,0
MP311 : Victor Khanye	42,7	29,4	9,5	18,4	100,0
MP312 : Emalahleni	38,7	25,8	20,1	15,5	100,0
MP313 : Steve Tshwete	32,1	26,5	25,1	16,3	100,0
MP314 : Emakhazeni	32,1	17,5	24,3	26,1	100,0
MP315 : Thembisile	31,5	31,0	22,8	14,8	100,0
MP316 : Dr JS Moroka	33,5	27,7	18,6	20,2	100,0
DC32: Ehlanzeni	23,3	25,2	29,8	21,7	100,0
MP321 : Thaba Chweu	25,4	31,9	26,2	16,6	100,0
MP325 : Bushbuckridge	24,9	21,3	33,2	20,6	100,0
MP324 : Nkomazi	21,8	23,9	31,0	23,3	100,0
MP326 : City of Mbombela	22,9	26,1	28,6	22,3	100,0
Mpumalanga	29,8	25,5	25,7	19,1	100,0

Chapter 7: Breastfeeding practices

7.1 Breastfeeding practices

Breastfeeding is one of the critical child feeding practices highly recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO) and other health organisations. It has been noted that it has health benefits for both mother and child. In terms of child health benefits, breast milk contains all nutrients needed in the first six months of a child's life, hence international organisations and the Department of Health highly recommend that mothers should practise exclusive breastfeeding in the early stages of development.

Table 7.1 shows the prevalence of breastfeeding practices within each district and municipality in Mpumalanga. Nkangala district shows the highest proportion (79,9%) of women who breastfed their last child in comparison with the other two districts. At municipal level, the highest proportions are observed for Bushbuckridge (91,7%), Dr J.S. Moroka (87,6%) and Thembisile Hani (84,6%) municipalities. The lowest proportion is observed for Govan Mbeki Municipality (66,7%) under Gert Sibande district.

Table 7.1: Breastfeeding practices by municipality, CS 2016

Municipality	Breastfeeding practices (last child born)			
	Breastfeed	Did not breastfeed	Prevalence of breastfeeding	Total
DC30: Gert Sibande	130 670	53 895	70,8	184 565
MP301: Chief Albert Luthuli	22 129	7 862	73,8	29 991
MP302: Msukaligwa	17 542	7 054	71,3	24 597
MP303: Mkhondo	20 730	7 276	74,0	28 006
MP304: Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	10 129	4 795	67,9	14 924
MP305: Lekwa	15 855	5 881	72,9	21 736
MP306: Dipaleseng	5 468	1 674	76,6	7 142
MP307: Govan Mbeki	38 817	19 353	66,7	58 170
DC31: Nkangala	189 383	49 179	79,4	238 562
MP311: Victor Khanye	11 902	3 099	79,3	15 001
MP312: Emalahleni	56 359	17 478	76,3	73 836
MP313: Steve Tshwete	35 493	12 970	73,2	48 464
MP314: Emakhazeni	5 423	2 384	69,5	7 807
MP315: Thembisile Hani	47 009	8 551	84,6	55 561
MP316: Dr JS Moroka	33 196	4 697	87,6	37 893
DC32: Ehlanzeni	231 929	58 304	79,9	290 233
MP321: Thaba Chweu	13 616	4 623	74,7	18 239
MP325: Bushbuckridge	77 058	7 009	91,7	84 067
MP324: Nkomazi	53 186	18 091	74,6	71 277
MP326: City of Mbombela	88 070	28 580	75,5	116 650
Mpumalanga	551 983	161 377	77,4	713 360

Excludes 'Unspecified' (263).

Chapter 8: Household characteristics and access to services

This chapter profiles household characteristics as well as access to basic services. Besides knowledge of the population and its size, knowledge of household characteristics is just as important for development and national planning. In order to highlight households and their living circumstances, the chapter focuses on the following subsections: household size; household headship and composition; housing and dwelling type; access to basic services; type of energy sources used by households; ownership of household goods; access to internet services; agricultural activities and food security; crime experiences and perceptions of safety; perceptions on municipal problems and services; and the rating of the quality of basic services rendered. The chapter also showcases analysis from some of the new questions asked in Community Survey 2016.

8.1 Household size

Table 8.1 and Map 8.1 show the distribution of households and the average household size by municipality for Mpumalanga between the periods 2011 and 2016. The total number of households increased from 1 075 466 to 1 238 861 between the two periods, while the average household size reflects a slight decrease from 3,6 to 3,5. The highest number of households is observed in Ehlanzeni district, which also reflects the highest household size compared to other districts. At local municipality level, the highest number of households in the province are observed in Bushbuckridge, City of Mbombela and Emalahleni municipalities, while the lowest numbers are evident in Emakhazeni, Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme, Dipaleseng and Victor Khanye municipalities.

Table 8.1: Number of households and average household size by municipality, Census 2011 & CS 2016

Municipality	Census 2011			CS 2016		
	Population	Households	Average HH size	Population	Households	Average HH size
Gert Sibande	1 043 194	273 485	3,6	1 135 409	333 815	3,4
MP301: Chief Albert Luthuli	186 010	47 705	3,8	187 629	53 480	3,5
MP302: Msukaligwa	149 377	40 932	3,5	164 608	51 089	3,2
MP303: Mkhondo	171 982	37 433	4,4	189 036	45 595	4,1
MP304: Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	83 235	19 838	4	85 395	22 546	3,8
MP305: Lekwa	115 662	31 071	3,5	123 419	37 334	3,3
MP306: Dipaleseng	42 390	12 637	3,3	45 232	14 877	3
MP307: Govan Mbeki	294 538	83 869	3,3	340 091	108 894	3,1
Nkangala	1 308 129	356 902	3,5	1 445 624	421 144	3,4
MP311: Victor Khanye	75 452	20 548	3,5	84 151	24 270	3,5
MP312: Emalahleni	395 466	119 873	3,2	455 228	150 420	3
MP313: Steve Tshwete	229 831	64 966	3,3	278 749	86 713	3,2
MP314: Emakhazeni	47 216	13 721	3,3	48 149	14 633	3,3
MP315: Thembisile Hani	310 458	75 633	4	333 331	82 740	4
MP316: Dr JS Moroka	249 705	62 162	3,9	246 016	62 367	3,9
Ehlanzeni	1 688 615	445 079	3,7	1 754 931	483 903	3,6
MP321: Thaba Chweu	98 387	33 352	2,7	101 895	37 022	2,8
MP325: Bushbuckridge	538 593	133 559	3,9	546 215	136 780	4
MP324: Nkomazi	393 030	96 202	3,9	410 907	103 965	4
MP326: City of Mbombela	658 604	181 966	3,5	695 913	206 136	3,4
Mpumalanga	4 039 939	1 075 466	3,6	4 335 964	1 238 861	3,5

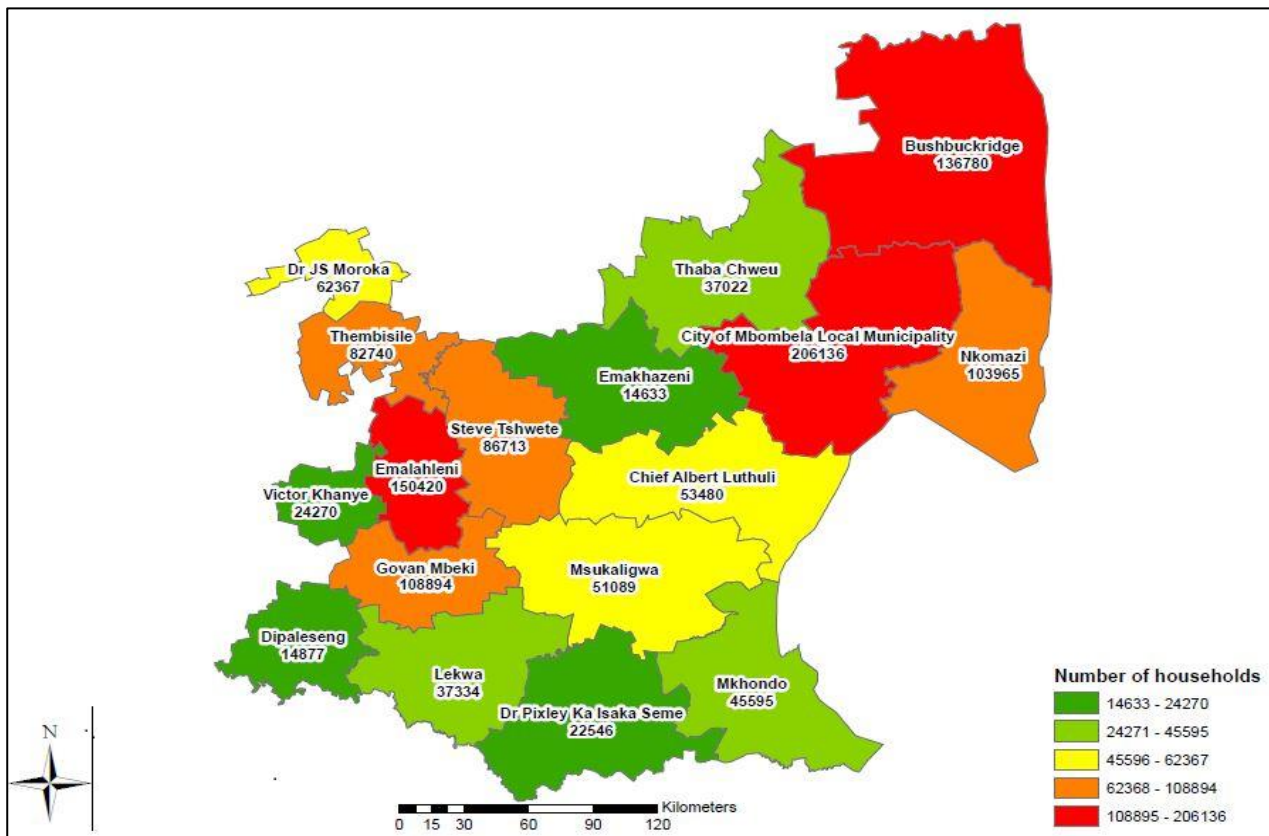
Map 8.1: Number of households by municipality, Mpumalanga, CS 2016

Table 8.2 reflects a distribution of households by the number of household members in Mpumalanga. Overall, household members are decreasing in most households within the province, with most households having only one member. Mpumalanga has about 25 232 households with ten or more members and the most dominant district is Ehlanzeni. Dipaleseng (157) and Emakhazeni (175) local municipalities reflect fewer households with ten or more members than any other local municipality in the province.

Table 8.2: Number of households by number of persons per household and municipality, CS 2016

Municipality	Number of household members per household									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
DC30: Gert Sibande	80 948	61 793	54 865	49 517	34 236	20 445	12 973	7 255	4 551	7 232
MP301: Chief Albert Luthuli	14 053	8 802	8 439	6 960	5 445	3 563	2 419	1 398	875	1 526
MP302: Msukaligwa	14 175	10 108	7 874	7 124	4 968	2 650	1 667	911	739	872
MP303: Mkhondo	9 812	7 344	6 263	6 313	5 044	3 982	2 483	1 455	887	2 013
MP304: Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	5 169	4 509	3 395	2 434	2 374	1 608	1 244	548	440	826
MP305: Lekwa	8 440	6 265	6 994	6 178	4 493	2 170	1 199	669	383	545
MP306: Dipaleseng	3 604	2 827	2 816	2 451	1 381	756	445	302	137	157
MP307: Govan Mbeki	25 695	21 938	19 082	18 057	10 532	5 717	3 516	1 973	1 091	1 294
DC31: Nkangala	111 554	75 213	65 975	61 052	43 899	27 242	13 953	9 493	5 720	7 042
MP311: Victor Khanye	6 014	4 478	4 216	3 305	2 257	1 632	962	424	406	577
MP312: Emalahleni	45 064	30 936	23 275	21 326	13 329	7 597	3 520	2 631	1 234	1 508
MP313: Steve Tshwete	24 086	16 148	14 447	12 680	8 705	4 727	2 221	1 495	1 101	1 103
MP314: Emakhazeni	4 786	2 490	2 346	1 799	1 278	896	493	211	160	175
MP315: Thembisile Hani	17 010	12 719	12 515	12 601	10 465	7 056	3 976	2 812	1 433	2 153
MP316: Dr JS Moroka	14 594	8 442	9 175	9 341	7 865	5 335	2 781	1 921	1 386	1 526
DC32: Ehlanzeni	104 283	81 718	81 104	75 547	55 406	33 899	21 535	12 385	7 067	10 958
MP321: Thaba Chweu	11 171	7 990	6 028	4 925	3 063	1 709	929	623	122	465
MP325: Bushbuckridge	25 666	20 272	23 127	21 684	17 095	11 561	7 420	3 957	2 471	3 526
MP324: Nkomazi	20 793	15 502	16 870	16 365	12 444	7 452	5 348	3 472	2 160	3 560
MP326: City of Mbombela	46 653	37 955	35 078	32 573	22 804	13 177	7 839	4 334	2 314	3 408
Mpumalanga	296 785	218 724	201 943	186 116	133 540	81 587	48 461	29 133	17 338	25 232

8.2 Household headship

Table 8.3 reflects that a significant number of households in Mpumalanga are headed by males compared to females. This trend is evident in both 2011 and 2016, and the increase in both male and female heads of households between the two periods supports this trend. A higher number of heads of households for both sexes is observed in Ehlanzeni District Municipality over the other two districts municipalities.

Table 8.3: Distribution of households by sex of household head and district municipality, Census 2011 & CS 2016

District	Census 2011			CS 2016		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Gert Sibande	167 274	106 211	273 485	203 246	130 569	333 815
Nkangala	227 669	129 233	356 902	271 473	149 671	421 144
Ehlanzeni	248 814	196 263	445 078	272 222	211 681	483 903
Mpumalanga	643 757	431 707	1 075 464	746 940	491 921	1 238 861

Table 8.4 reflects that most households in Mpumalanga are headed by people in the age group 30–34, followed by those in the age group 35–39 in all the district municipalities. Only a few number of households are headed by people in the age group 10–14.

Table 8.4: Distribution of households by age group of household head and district municipality, CS 2016

Age group	DC30: Gert Sibande		DC31: Nkangala		DC32: Ehlanzeni		Mpumalanga	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
10 - 14	220	0,1	102	0,0	485	0,1	807	0,1
15 - 19	4 624	1,4	4 613	1,1	10 350	2,1	19 587	1,6
20 - 24	18 336	5,5	23 215	5,5	26 749	5,5	68 300	5,5
25 - 29	37 064	11,1	45 392	10,8	47 978	9,9	130 435	10,5
30 - 34	47 783	14,3	58 899	14,0	61 072	12,6	167 753	13,5
35 - 39	38 895	11,7	51 175	12,2	61 154	12,6	151 224	12,2
40 - 44	36 917	11,1	50 806	12,1	57 125	11,8	144 847	11,7
45 - 49	37 003	11,1	47 521	11,3	55 733	11,5	140 257	11,3
50 - 54	27 829	8,3	37 166	8,8	41 858	8,7	106 852	8,6
55 - 59	25 442	7,6	31 589	7,5	32 873	6,8	89 904	7,3
60 - 64	19 926	6,0	26 117	6,2	29 269	6,0	75 313	6,1
65 - 69	15 045	4,5	17 182	4,1	19 944	4,1	52 170	4,2
70 - 74	10 051	3,0	10 923	2,6	13 804	2,9	34 778	2,8
75 - 79	7 460	2,2	7 776	1,8	12 252	2,5	27 488	2,2
80 - 84	3 689	1,1	3 872	0,9	6 525	1,3	14 086	1,1
85 +	3 531	1,1	4 797	1,1	6 732	1,4	15 060	1,2
Total	333 815	100,0	421 144	100,0	483 903	100,0	1 238 861	100,0

8.3 Housing

Table 8.5 shows that Mpumalanga has the highest number of households residing in formal dwellings in both periods compared to those living in other forms of dwellings. The same trend is evident nationally for both periods. The table also reflects a gradual increase in the number of households living in both formal and informal dwellings between the periods 2011 and 2016. On the contrary, those residing in traditional dwellings show a decrease provincially compared to the increase observed nationally.

Table 8.5: Distribution of households by type of main dwelling, CS 2016

Type of main dwelling	Mpumalanga		South Africa	
	Census 2011	CS 2016	Census 2011	CS 2016
Formal dwelling	901 677	1 048 973	11 218 817	13 404 199
Traditional dwelling	48 284	39 992	1 139 894	1 180 745
Informal dwelling	116 806	135 039	1 962 709	2 193 968
Other	8 698	14 747	128 244	142 271
Total	1 075 466	1 238 751	14 449 664	16 921 183

Table 8.6 shows the distribution of households in Mpumalanga by type of main dwelling. The table reflects that Mpumalanga is dominated by households in formal dwellings, which constitute 84,7% of all types of dwellings; followed by households in informal dwellings at 10,9%, while households in traditional dwellings and other types of dwellings reflect the lowest proportions at 3,2% and 1,2%, respectively. At the district level, the highest proportion of households in formal dwellings was found in Ehlanzeni district (92,0%), followed by Nkangala district (81,6%). On the other hand the highest proportion of households in traditional dwellings was found in Gert Sibande district (78,0%) while households in informal dwellings were more prevalent in Nkangala district (15,0%), followed by Gert Sibande district (13,5%).

Table 8.6: Distribution of households by type of main dwelling and municipality, CS 2016

Municipality	Formal dwellings		Traditional dwellings		Informal dwellings		Other		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
DC30: Gert Sibande	260 484	78,0	22 194	6,6	44 862	13,4	6 227	1,9	333 767
MP301 : Chief Albert Luthuli	42 893	80,2	4 044	7,6	5 206	9,7	1 320	2,5	53 462
MP302 : Msukaligwa	40 413	79,1	3 381	6,6	4 819	9,4	2 476	4,8	51 089
MP303 : Mkhondo	34 176	75,0	9 710	21,3	1 086	2,4	622	1,4	45 595
MP304 : Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	20 051	88,9	1 542	6,8	578	2,6	375	1,7	22 546
MP305 : Lekwa	28 943	77,5	1 198	3,2	7 129	19,1	64	0,2	37 334
MP306 : Dipaleseng	10 961	73,7	30	0,2	3 832	25,8	53	0,4	14 877
MP307 : Govan Mbeki	83 048	76,3	2 287	2,1	22 212	20,4	1 317	1,2	108 865
DC31: Nkangala	343 556	81,6	9 691	2,3	63 317	15,0	4 555	1,1	421 119
MP311 : Victor Khanye	20 201	83,2	288	1,2	3 290	13,6	492	2,0	24 270
MP312 : Emalahleni	111 914	74,4	2 398	1,6	34 845	23,2	1 262	0,8	150 420
MP313 : Steve Tshwete	71 022	81,9	1 832	2,1	12 480	14,4	1 380	1,6	86 713
MP314 : Emakhazeni	11 771	80,4	1 104	7,5	1 694	11,6	65	0,4	14 633
MP315 : Thembisile	71 587	86,5	3 312	4,0	6 915	8,4	915	1,1	82 729
MP316 : Dr JS Moroka	57 063	91,5	758	1,2	4 093	6,6	441	0,7	62 354
DC32: Ehlanzeni	444 933	92,0	8 108	1,7	26 860	5,6	3 965	0,8	483 864
MP321 : Thaba Chweu	31 162	84,2	883	2,4	4 791	12,9	186	0,5	37 022
MP325 : Bushbuckridge	131 665	96,3	3 353	2,5	1 099	0,8	649	0,5	136 767
MP324 : Nkomazi	95 337	91,7	1 032	1,0	6 684	6,4	903	0,9	103 955
MP326 : City of Mbombela	186 769	90,6	2 839	1,4	14 286	6,9	2 227	1,1	206 120
Mpumalanga	1 048 973	84,7	39 992	3,2	135 039	10,9	14 747	1,2	1 238 751

Unspecified (110)

Table 8.7 indicates that 23,3% of households in South Africa have either RDP or government-subsidised dwellings. Of households with RDP or government-subsidised dwellings, 31,4% are in Gauteng, which is the highest proportion compared to other provinces. Northern Cape (0,1%) and Mpumalanga (6,2%) have the lowest proportions of households that are staying in RDP or government-subsidised dwellings.

Table 8.7: Distribution of households in RDP/ Government-subsidised dwellings in South Africa, CS 2016

Province	RDP/ Government-subsidised dwellings		Not RDP/ Government-subsidised dwellings		Total
	N	%	N	%	N
Western Cape	571 997	14,6	1 335 243	10,4	1 907 240
Eastern Cape	386 802	9,9	1 372 311	10,7	1 759 113
Northern Cape	105 541	2,7	244 759	1,9	350 301
Free State	289 414	7,4	652 680	5,1	942 094
KwaZulu-Natal	559 302	14,3	2 300 600	17,9	2 859 902
North West	261 693	6,7	976 842	7,6	1 238 534
Gauteng	1 227 729	31,4	3 641 899	28,4	4 869 628
Mpumalanga	241 801	6,2	987 316	7,7	1 229 117
Limpopo	260 976	6,7	1 331 224	10,4	1 592 200
Total	3 905 254	100,0	12 842 874	100,0	16 748 128

Note: The total excluded 'Unspecified' (12 579) and 'Do not know' (162 602).

As shown in Figure 8.1 below, 23,3% of households staying in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings are mainly found in Gauteng (31,4%) which is the province that has also a higher proportion than the country's average. The second highest proportions were also found in Western Cape (14,6%) and KwaZulu-Natal (14,3%), while the lowest proportion is observed in Northern Cape (0,1%).

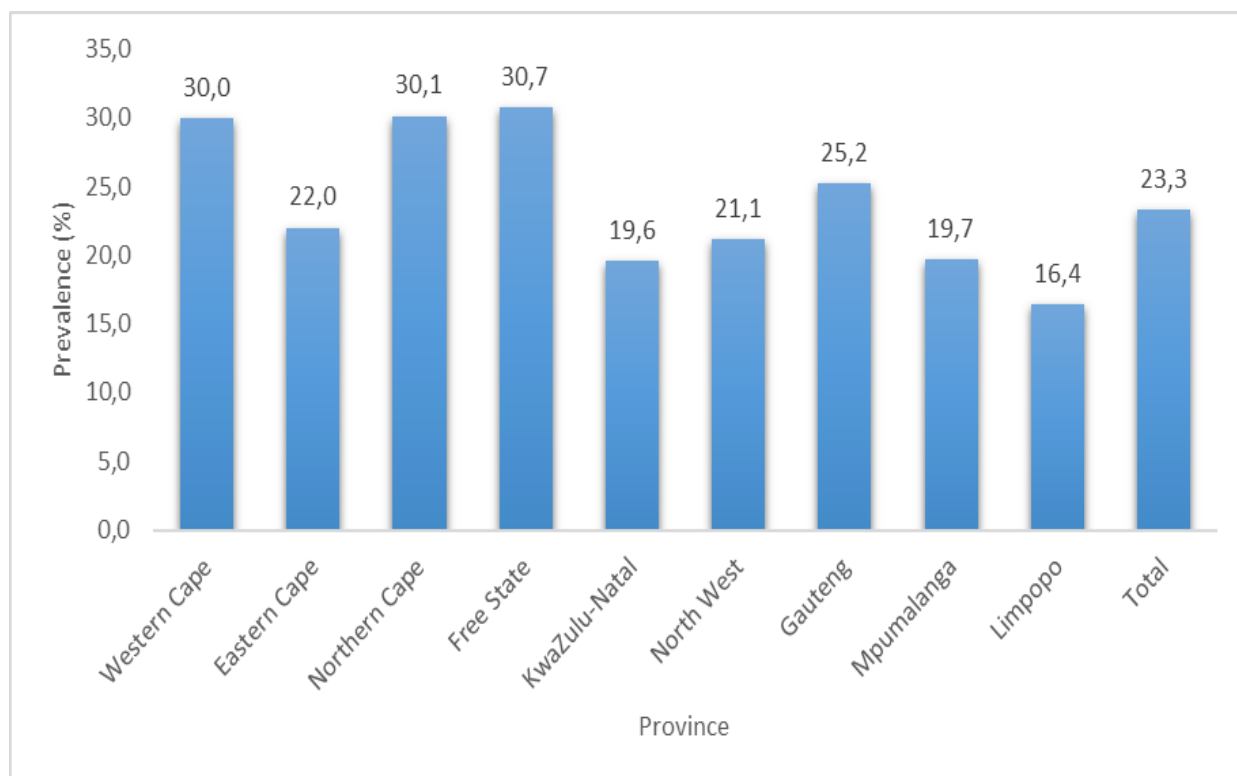
Figure 8.1: Percentage of households staying in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings in South Africa, CS 2016

Table 8.8 reflects that 19,7% of Mpumalanga's households resides in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings. The highest number of households in RDP structures is observed in Gert Sibande district (28,2%), followed by Nkangala district (20,4%) and Ehlanzeni (13,2%).

Table 8.8: Distribution of households in RDP/ government-subsidised dwellings by municipality, CS 2016

Municipality	RDP/ Government-subsidised dwellings		Not RDP/ Government-subsidised dwellings		Total
	N	%	N	%	N
DC30: Gert Sibande	93 546	28,2	238 684	71,8	332 231
MP301 : Chief Albert Luthuli	9 681	18,2	43 456	81,8	53 137
MP302 : Msukaligwa	16 407	32,2	34 481	67,8	50 887
MP303 : Mkhondo	11 733	25,8	33 685	74,2	45 418
MP304 : Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	8 842	39,5	13 523	60,5	22 365
MP305 : Lekwa	9 786	26,3	27 404	73,7	37 190
MP306 : Dipaleseng	4 820	32,5	10 031	67,5	14 851
MP307 : Govan Mbeki	32 277	29,8	76 106	70,2	108 383
DC31: Nkangala	84 784	20,4	331 413	79,6	416 197
MP311 : Victor Khanye	9 051	37,4	15 147	62,6	24 198
MP312 : Emalahleni	31 936	21,7	115 352	78,3	147 287
MP313 : Steve Tshwete	25 049	29,3	60 355	70,7	85 405
MP314 : Emakhazeni	5 937	40,7	8 659	59,3	14 595
MP315 : Thembisile	6 559	7,9	75 974	92,1	82 533
MP316 : Dr JS Moroka	6 253	10,1	55 926	89,9	62 179
DC32: Ehlanzeni	63 471	13,2	417 219	86,8	480 689
MP321 : Thaba Chweu	9 347	25,4	27 450	74,6	36 797
MP325 : Bushbuckridge	13 852	10,3	121 164	89,7	135 016
MP324 : Nkomazi	14 081	13,6	89 564	86,4	103 645
MP326 : City of Mbombela	26 190	12,8	179 041	87,2	205 231
Mpumalanga	241 801	19,7	987 316	80,3	1 229 117

Note: The total excluded 'Unspecified' (634) and 'Do not know' (9 110).

Table 8.9 shows that 49,7% of those who reside in RDP houses are satisfied with the condition of their dwellings, while 19,3% rate the RDP houses as poor. The highest number of those who are happy about the condition of the RDP houses is evident in Nkangala (56,6%) and Gert Sibande (44,6%) districts.

Table 8.9: Household rating of RDP/government-subsidised dwellings by municipality, CS 2016

Municipality	Good	Average	Poor	Total	Good	Average	Poor
DC30: Gert Sibande	41 397	31 026	20 385	92 807	44,6	33,4	22,0
MP301: Chief Albert Luthuli	5 166	2 613	1 804	9 583	53,9	27,3	18,8
MP302: Msukaligwa	6 678	5 965	3 668	16 311	40,9	36,6	22,5
MP303: Mkhondo	4 670	5 287	1 699	11 655	40,1	45,4	14,6
MP304: Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	3 836	2 066	2 846	8 748	43,9	23,6	32,5
MP305: Lekwa	4 381	4 026	1 274	9 681	45,3	41,6	13,2
MP306: Dipaleseng	2 986	1 020	746	4 752	62,8	21,5	15,7
MP307: Govan Mbeki	13 680	10 051	8 347	32 077	42,6	31,3	26,0
DC31: Nkangala	47 790	23 438	13 230	84 458	56,6	27,8	15,7
MP311: Victor Khanye	5 478	2 075	1 472	9 025	60,7	23,0	16,3
MP312: Emalahleni	18 222	9 971	3 689	31 882	57,2	31,3	11,6
MP313: Steve Tshwete	12 866	7 487	4 552	24 905	51,7	30,1	18,3
MP314: Emakhazeni	4 113	1 022	795	5 929	69,4	17,2	13,4
MP315: Thembisile Hani	3 088	1 627	1 749	6 463	47,8	25,2	27,1
MP316: Dr JS Moroka	4 024	1 256	973	6 253	64,4	20,1	15,6
DC32: Ehlanzeni	30 258	20 245	12 792	63 295	47,8	32,0	20,2
MP321: Thaba Chweu	4 051	3 783	1 491	9 325	43,4	40,6	16,0
MP325: Bushbuckridge	7 284	3 976	2 532	13 792	52,8	28,8	18,4
MP324: Nkomazi	6 857	4 723	2 488	14 068	48,7	33,6	17,7
MP326: City of Mbombela	12 065	7 763	6 282	26 110	46,2	29,7	24,1
Mpumalanga	119 445	74 709	46 407	240 561	49,7	31,1	19,3

Note: The total excluded 'Do not know' (901) and 'Unspecified' (339).

8.4 Access to basic services

As given in Table 8.10, the overall households with access to safe drinking water (77,3%) are higher compared to those without access to safe drinking water (22,7%) in Mpumalanga. Among the districts, Gert Sibande reflects the highest proportion of households with access to safe drinking water (81,3%) while Nkangala reflects the lowest (71,3%). The lowest proportion of households with access to safe drinking water among all municipalities is observed in Emalahleni (47,9%).

Table 8.10: Distribution of households by access to safe drinking water and municipality, CS 2016

Municipality	Access to safe drinking water		No access to safe drinking water		Total
	N	%	N	%	
DC30: Gert Sibande	268 688	81,3	61 837	18,7	330 525
MP301: Chief Albert Luthuli	31 978	60,8	20 647	39,2	52 625
MP302: Msukaligwa	40 121	79,4	10 412	20,6	50 533
MP303: Mkhondo	38 512	85,4	6 565	14,6	45 077
MP304: Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	19 264	87,2	2 822	12,8	22 086
MP305: Lekwa	25 950	70,2	11 002	29,8	36 951
MP306: Dipaleseng	12 493	84,6	2 270	15,4	14 764
MP307: Govan Mbeki	100 371	92,5	8 117	7,5	108 489
DC31: Nkangala	296 169	71,3	119 328	28,7	415 497
MP311: Victor Khanye	21 737	90,5	2 295	9,5	24 032
MP312: Emalahleni	71 319	47,9	77 456	52,1	148 775
MP313: Steve Tshwete	67 057	78,1	18 842	21,9	85 899
MP314: Emakhazeni	10 495	72,5	3 989	27,5	14 484
MP315: Thembisile Hani	70 493	87,5	10 056	12,5	80 549
MP316: Dr JS Moroka	55 068	89,2	6 690	10,8	61 758
DC32: Ehlanzeni	380 015	79,9	95 743	20,1	475 758
MP321: Thaba Chweu	31 625	87,2	4 628	12,8	36 253
MP325: Bushbuckridge	104 059	77,9	29 472	22,1	133 531
MP324: Nkomazi	80 791	78,9	21 666	21,1	102 457
MP326: City of Mbombela	163 540	80,4	39 977	19,6	203 517
Mpumalanga	944 872	77,3	276 908	22,7	1 221 779

Note: The total excluded 'Do not know' (14 382) and 'Unspecified' (2 699).

Table 8.11 shows the distribution of households by main source of water for drinking. The table shows that 550 353 of Mpumalanga's households have access to piped water inside their yards for drinking, while 359 033 access piped water from inside the dwelling. About 42 663 of the residents still obtain drinking water from rivers and other forms of flowing streams while about 5 653 obtain drinking water from rainwater tanks. The highest proportions of those who get drinking water from piped water inside the dwellings are evident in Nkangala district, with 165 382 households reporting this, while for those whose access is inside their yards are higher in Ehlanzeni district (210 119 households). Those households who obtain drinking water from rivers are in Ehlanzeni district (21 493), followed by those who reside in Gert Sibande district (13 114).

Table 8.11: Distribution of households by main source of water for drinking and municipality, CS 2016

Municipality	Piped (tap) water inside the dwelling/house	Piped (tap) water inside yard	Piped water on community stand	Neighbour's tap	Public/communal tap	Borehole in the yard - Borehole outside the yard	Rain-water tank in yard	Water-carrier/tanker	Flowing water/stream/river - Other	Total
DC30: Gert Sibande	114 396	166 926	9 280	4 840	9 840	10 317	640	4 462	13 114	333 815
MP301: Chief Albert Luthuli	6 189	32 948	1 233	2 480	807	1 706	271	1 647	6 200	53 480
MP302: Msukaligwa	25 543	17 320	1 030	506	2 448	1 642	53	462	2 087	51 089
MP303: Mkhondo	8 063	22 767	3 830	635	3 493	2 497	94	1 091	3 124	45 595
MP304: Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	5 343	14 497	294	93	107	842	108	243	1 019	22 546
MP305: Lekwa	16 249	16 704	782	524	728	1 687	40	472	148	37 334
MP306: Dipaleseng	4 243	7 050	770	267	1 150	1 153	20	155	70	14 877
MP307: Govan Mbeki	48 766	55 641	1 341	336	1 107	790	55	393	467	108 894
DC31: Nkangala	165 382	173 307	10 361	14 514	16 306	16 478	1 184	15 557	8 056	421 144
MP311: Victor Khanye	13 205	6 934	405	29	520	1 682	58	1 144	293	24 270
MP312: Emalahleni	84 291	36 535	3 709	7 092	5 000	2 081	95	8 883	2 732	150 420
MP313: Steve Tshwete	48 226	21 707	4 100	227	8 371	2 194	132	711	1 045	86 713
MP314: Emakhazeni	6 830	5 417	308	227	165	748	70	89	779	14 633
MP315: Thembisile Hani	6 881	66 593	700	3 290	509	1 279	159	1 017	2 314	82 740
MP316: Dr JS Moroka	5 948	36 122	1 140	3 649	1 741	8 493	669	3 714	893	62 367
DC32: Ehlanzeni	79 255	210 119	47 551	31 521	37 294	21 164	3 830	31 675	21 493	483 903
MP321: Thaba Chweu	11 222	17 465	3 341	261	651	2 287	-	-	1 795	37 022
MP325: Bushbuckridge	10 155	66 698	23 309	8 389	13 069	3 979	727	1 212	9 242	136 780
MP324: Nkomazi	5 854	53 778	7 347	11 455	10 241	3 979	694	7 046	3 570	103 965
MP326: City of Mbombela	52 024	72 178	13 553	11 416	13 334	10 919	2 409	23 417	6 886	206 136
Mpumalanga	359 033	550 353	67 192	50 876	63 439	47 959	5 653	51 694	42 663	1 238 861

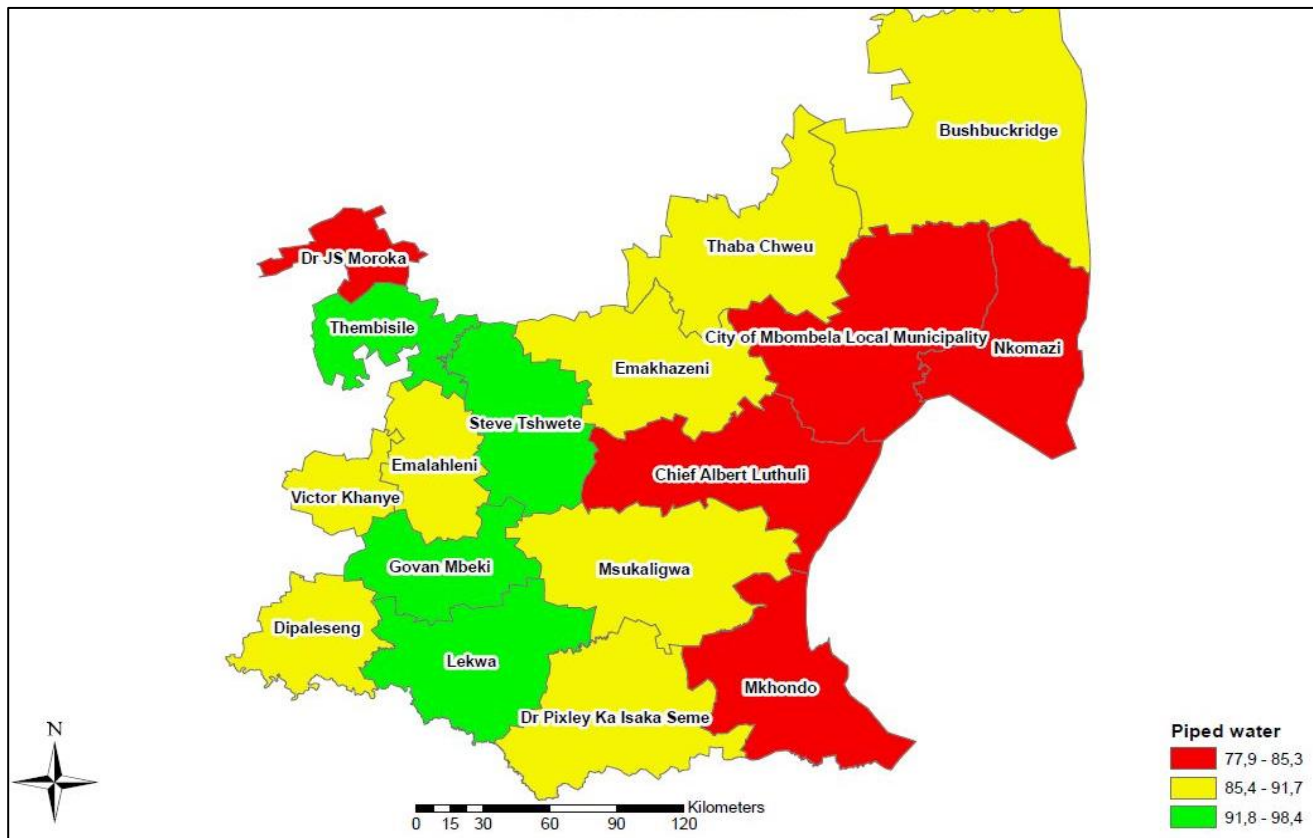
Map 8.2: Distribution of households by access to piped water and municipality, Mpumalanga, CS 2016

Table 8.12 shows that 997 710 households in Mpumalanga obtain water for drinking from the municipality while 34 220 obtain their water from rivers and streams 36 224, on the other hand obtain it from water vendors, and 71 159 from own services.

Table 8.12: Distribution of households by main source of drinking water supplier and municipality, CS 2016

Municipality	Municipality	Other water scheme (e.g. community water supply)	Water vendor	Own service (e.g. private borehole; own source on farm etc.)	Flowing water/stream/river/spring/rainwater	Total
DC30: Gert Sibande	293 357	7 001	1 097	15 863	12 036	329 354
MP301: Chief Albert Luthuli	43 023	914	538	2 048	6 294	52 817
MP302: Msukaligwa	42 647	2 800	75	2 331	1 525	49 379
MP303: Mkhondo	38 089	1 217	179	2 387	2 968	44 841
MP304: Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	19 319	108	107	1 735	946	22 215
MP305: Lekwa	32 511	973	79	3 451	146	37 160
MP306: Dipaleseng	12 561	91	29	1 959	24	14 665
MP307: Govan Mbeki	105 206	898	89	1 951	132	108 277
DC31: Nkangala	357 432	15 185	12 660	26 198	3 015	414 490
MP311: Victor Khanye	21 018	85	283	2 654	60	24 101
MP312: Emalahleni	123 156	10 497	7 900	4 607	769	146 929
MP313: Steve Tshwete	80 093	1 306	291	3 090	369	85 148
MP314: Emakhazeni	11 204	162	136	1 712	981	14 196
MP315: Thembisile Hani	76 011	1 744	1 724	2 244	464	82 187
MP316: Dr JS Moroka	45 949	1 391	2 326	11 891	372	61 928
DC32: Ehlanzeni	346 921	54 717	22 467	29 098	19 169	472 372
MP321: Thaba Chweu	30 423	433	55	3 562	1 879	36 352
MP325: Bushbuckridge	88 534	23 604	5 832	6 395	8 183	132 549
MP324: Nkomazi	78 547	8 820	4 614	7 605	2 083	101 668
MP326: City of Mbombela	149 417	21 861	11 966	11 536	7 024	201 804
Mpumalanga	997 710	76 903	36 224	71 159	34 220	1 216 216

Note: The total excluded 'Do not know' (22 287) and 'Unspecified' (358).

Table 8.13 reflects that 364 625 households in Mpumalanga experienced water interruptions three months before the CS 2016 enumeration, while 614 569 did not experience any interruptions during the same period. Water interruptions were higher in Nkangala district (as reported by 144 245 households) compared to the other two districts.

Table 8.13: Distribution of households by water interruptions in the last 3 months before March 2016 and district municipality, CS 2016

District	Water interruptions	No water interruptions	Total
DC30: Gert Sibande	102 908	185 258	288 166
DC31: Nkangala	144 245	207 278	351 523
DC32: Ehlanzeni	117 472	222 033	339 505
Mpumalanga	364 625	614 569	979 194

Note: The information in the table is only applicable to households whose main source of water supplier is the municipality.

Excluded: 'Do not know' (17 079) and 'Unspecified' (1 795)

Table 8.14 shows that the majority of Mpumalanga households use flush toilets connected to the public sewerage system (533 244) compared to any other type of toilet facility. Still a higher number of households (182 328 households) use pit latrines/toilets which do not have ventilation pipes while 356 667 use a pit latrine/toilet with a ventilation pipe. Only 38 174 of households reported that they do not have any form of toilet facility. The highest of those using a flush toilet connected to the public sewerage system is found in Gert Sibande Municipality (224 115), followed by Nkangala Municipality (216 723).

Table 8.14: Distribution of households by type of toilet facility and municipality, CS 2016

Municipality	Flush toilet connected to public sewerage system	Flush toilet connected to septic tank or conservancy tank	Chemical toilet	Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe	Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe	Ecological toilet (urine diversion; enviro-loo etc.) - Other	Bucket toilet (collected by municipality)	Bucket toilet (emptied by household)	None	Total
DC30: Gert Sibande	224 115	6 123	4 030	39 364	36 987	11 964	113	2 359	8 760	333 815
MP301: Chief Albert Luthuli	10 245	813	1 500	26 519	8 827	3 745	-	30	1 801	53 480
MP302: Msukaligwa	37 969	429	497	2 006	6 442	1 509	-	942	1 295	51 089
MP303: Mkhondo	19 505	528	1 278	2 994	14 174	4 470	32	648	1 965	45 595
MP304: Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	14 612	449	41	3 611	1 950	856	8	60	958	22 546
MP305: Lekwa	32 001	293	24	1 853	1 497	344	10	199	1 114	37 334
MP306: Dipaleseng	10 602	361	32	309	2 240	256	-	175	901	14 877
MP307: Govan Mbeki	99 180	3 249	657	2 073	1 858	783	63	306	726	108 894
DC31: Nkangala	216 723	9 622	7 439	46 643	113 262	15 725	2 302	2 242	7 187	421 144
MP311: Victor Khanye	18 623	1 945	330	263	960	1 140	101	590	318	24 270
MP312: Emalahleni	104 570	1 099	3 199	5 545	28 994	4 179	-	648	2 186	150 420
MP313: Steve Tshwete	68 816	2 127	57	5 544	4 171	2 588	2 192	177	1 042	86 713
MP314: Emakhazeni	11 010	860	191	87	1 311	379	-	39	756	14 633
MP315: Thembisile	4 770	2 294	2 265	17 046	47 572	6 399	-	278	2 117	82 740
MP316: Dr JS Moroka	8 933	1 298	1 398	18 158	30 254	1 040	9	509	768	62 367
DC32: Ehlanzeni	92 407	17 402	29 223	96 321	206 418	15 878	129	3 900	22 226	483 903
MP321: Thaba Chweu	22 910	3 018	762	3 850	5 913	213	-	29	326	37 022
MP325: Bushbuckridge	8 532	2 393	14 178	22 360	74 368	6 189	67	1 547	7 147	136 780
MP324: Nkomazi	4 124	5 220	3 724	32 680	49 403	2 319	-	35	6 461	103 965
MP326: City of Mbombela	56 840	6 772	10 559	37 430	76 733	7 157	63	2 290	8 291	206 136
Mpumalanga	533 244	33 147	40 691	182 328	356 667	43 566	2 544	8 500	38 174	1 238 861

Table 8.15 indicates that the majority of Mpumalanga households access toilet facilities from inside the yard, irrespective of the type of dwelling that the household resides in. The number of households with a toilet facility inside their dwellings/houses (385 860) is higher in formal dwellings than in any other type of dwelling. The highest number of households with a toilet facility in the yard (30 360) is observed in traditional dwellings. Toilet facilities outside the yard (102 119) are more common in informal dwellings than in any other type of dwelling.

Table 8.15: Distribution of households by location of toilet facility and type of main dwelling for Mpumalanga, CS 2016

Location of toilet facility	Formal dwellings	Traditional dwellings	Informal dwellings	Other	Total
In the dwelling/house	385 860	1 920	8 549	2 408	398 736
In the yard	625 916	30 360	102 119	9 637	768 033
Outside the yard	12 731	3 495	15 080	1 320	32 626
Total	1 024 507	35 775	125 748	13 365	1 199 395

Note: Not applicable to households with no toilet facilities.

Map 8.3: Distribution of households with access to flush/chemical toilet by municipality, CS 2016

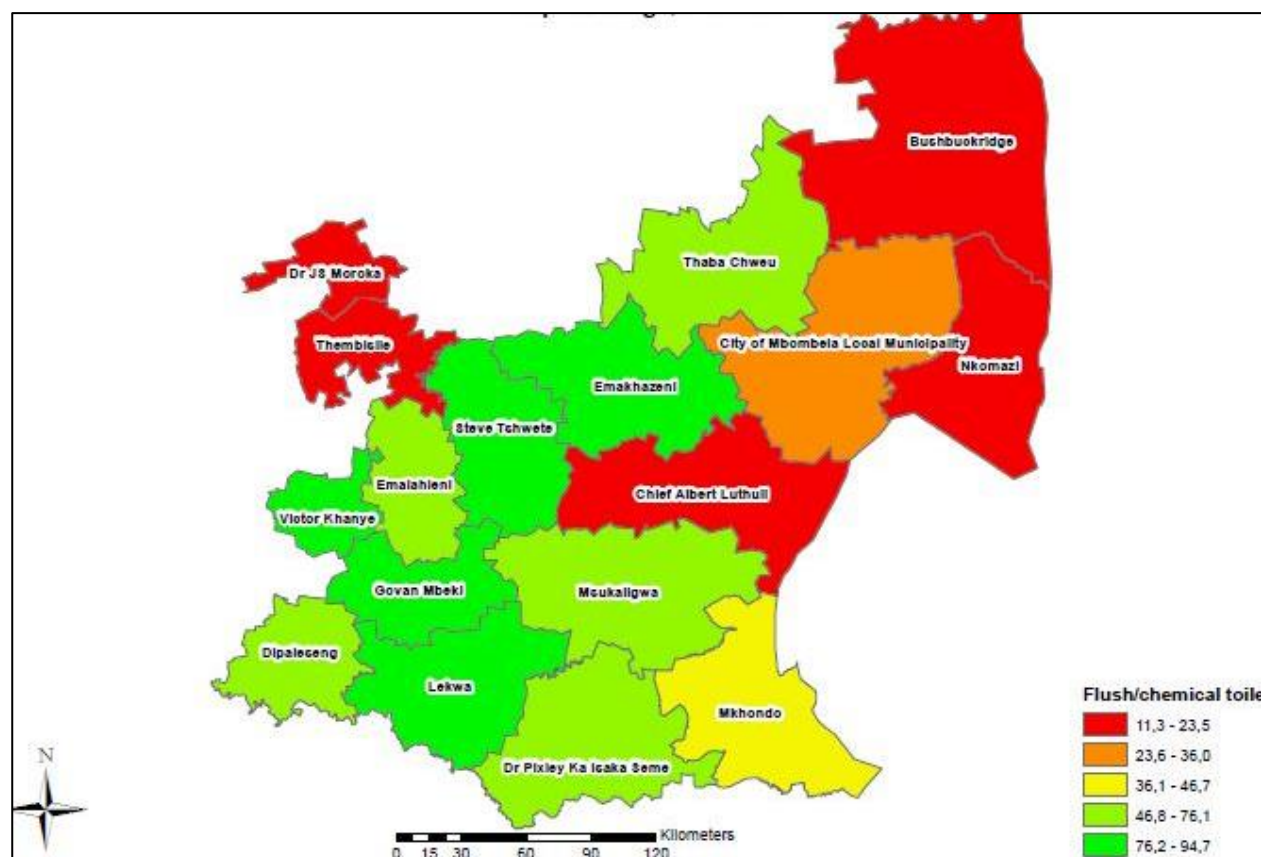


Table 8.16 reflects that the majority of Mpumalanga households access electricity through in-house pre-paid meters (970 018) more than any other source. About 127 340 of households access electricity through in-house conventional meters connected to the mains electricity system, while 103 933 do not have access to electricity. The highest number of households using in-house pre-paid meters is observed in Ehlanzeni District Municipality (419 337) compared to other district municipalities. Nkangala District Municipality shows the highest proportions of households with no access to electricity (54 386) and those with access to in-house conventional meters.

Table 8.16: Distribution of households by main type of electrical energy source, CS 2016

Municipality	In-house conventional meter	In-house pre-paid meter	Connected to other source which household pays for	Connected to other source which household is not paying for	Solar home system	Generator /Battery	Other	No access to electricity	Total
DC30: Gert Sibande	44 797	251 874	1 476	313	581	319	3 227	31 227	333 815
MP301: Chief Albert Luthuli	3 681	47 317	309	76	46	11	138	1 902	53 480
MP302: Msukaligwa	8 099	33 603	397	124	240	141	2 072	6 415	51 089
MP303: Mkhondo	3 133	33 007	24	-	81	49	283	9 018	45 595
MP304: Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	4 405	15 338	55	25	21	13	127	2 561	22 546
MP305: Lekwa	2 422	31 162	371	35	13	-	140	3 190	37 334
MP306: Dipaleseng	1 955	10 087	31	53	53	44	-	2 655	14 877
MP307: Govan Mbeki	21 103	81 360	289	-	128	61	467	5 487	108 894
DC31: Nkangala	51 634	298 806	7 515	3 311	339	922	4 231	54 386	421 144
MP311: Victor Khanye	6 522	14 947	675	181	-	71	290	1 585	24 270
MP312: Emalahleni	26 498	76 544	2 538	727	206	784	2 402	40 721	150 420
MP313: Steve Tshwete	13 590	60 637	3 686	235	82	-	1 027	7 458	86 713
MP314: Emakhazeni	1 103	10 871	281	32	27	51	193	2 074	14 633
MP315: Thembisile Hani	1 845	77 733	221	1 040	24	16	226	1 636	82 740
MP316: Dr JS Moroka	2 076	58 074	115	1 097	-	-	93	912	62 367
DC32: Ehlanzeni	30 909	419 337	7 342	5 722	242	390	1 638	18 321	483 903
MP321: Thaba Chweu	6 014	24 350	2 389	509	11	39	177	3 535	37 022
MP325: Bushbuckridge	7 584	123 659	920	1 107	29	204	373	2 905	136 780
MP324: Nkomazi	4 305	94 272	781	320	13	-	435	3 839	103 965
MP326: City of Mbombela	13 007	177 057	3 252	3 786	190	148	653	8 042	206 136
Mpumalanga	127 340	970 018	16 334	9 346	1 162	1 631	9 097	103 933	1 238 861

Map 8.4: Distribution of households with access to electricity by municipality, CS 2016

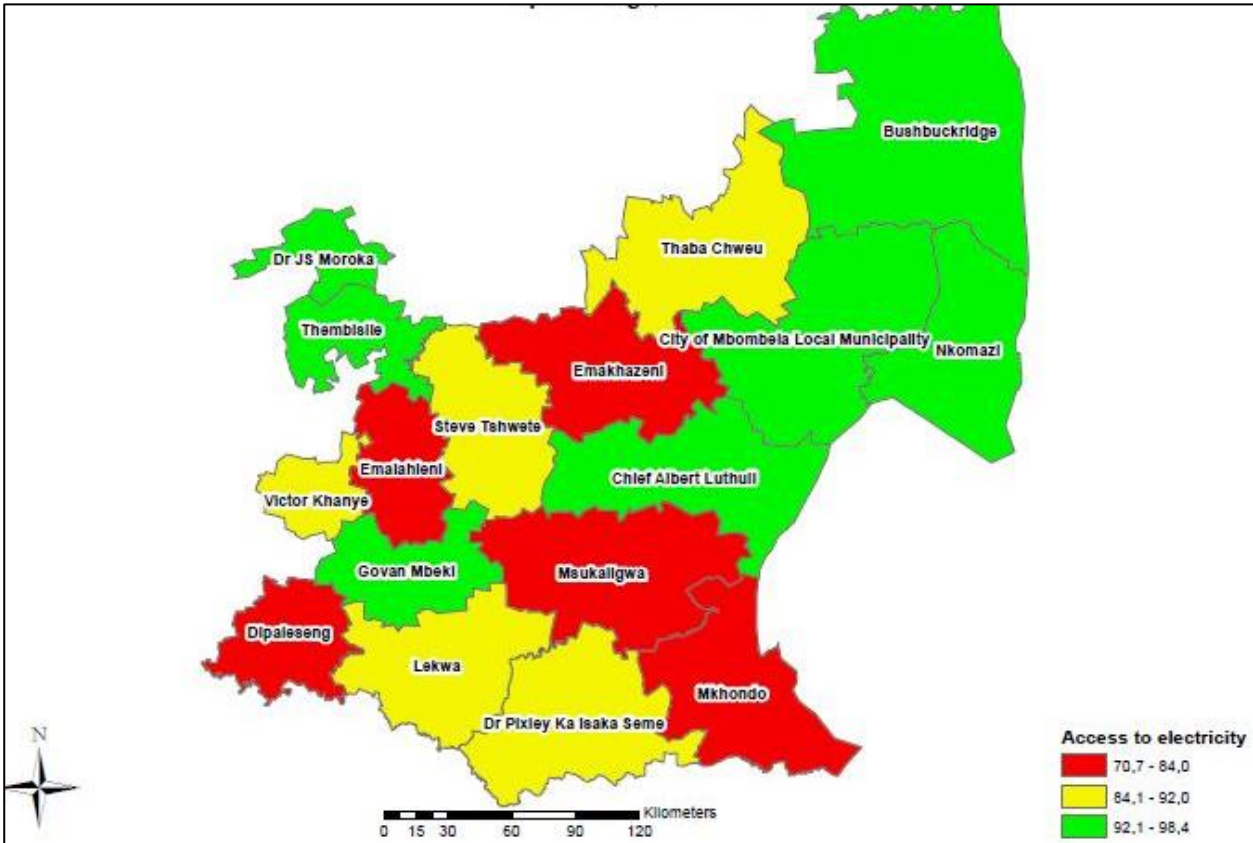


Table 8.17 reflects that the majority of households in Mpumalanga use Eskom pre-paid electricity (624 265), followed by pre-paid electricity from the municipality (398 096) over other suppliers of electricity. Another 51 427 of households receive electricity bills from municipalities while only 16 219 receive bills from Eskom. Approximately 2 149 of households receive electricity from service providers other than municipalities and Eskom. The highest number of households using Eskom pre-paid services is evident in Ehlanzeni district (379 639), while those using municipality pre-paid services are observed in Gert Sibande district (180 608).

Table 8.17: Distribution of households by supplier of electricity, CS 2016

Municipality	Municipality - pre-paid	Municipality - receive bill from municipality	Eskom - pre-paid	Eskom - receive bill from Eskom	Other supplier (e.g. metering services such as impact meters)	Total
DC30: Gert Sibande	180 608	17 621	93 776	2 713	613	295 332
MP301: Chief Albert Luthuli	8 087	282	41 797	536	12	50 714
MP302: Msukaligwa	33 755	1 329	5 959	253	246	41 542
MP303: Mkhondo	23 221	576	12 097	93	22	36 010
MP304: Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	10 052	493	8 606	562	-	19 714
MP305: Lekwa	26 953	552	5 063	872	42	33 481
MP306: Dispaeseng	4 089	1 062	6 595	218	29	11 994
MP307: Govan Mbeki	74 451	13 328	13 658	177	262	101 877
DC31: Nkangala	163 453	26 929	150 850	6 146	847	348 225
MP311: Victor Khanye	13 393	499	6 042	1 301	80	21 314
MP312: Emalahleni	81 609	16 452	1 869	1 534	452	101 915
MP313: Steve Tshwete	57 014	9 624	4 377	2 334	151	73 500
MP314: Emakhazeni	9 239	130	1 960	479	107	11 914
MP315: Thembisile Hani	1 562	131	77 533	241	25	79 491
MP316: Dr JS Moroka	636	94	59 070	258	33	60 090
DC32: Ehlanzeni	54 035	6 878	379 639	7 360	689	448 600
MP321: Thaba Chweu	19 723	1 668	7 230	1 077	223	29 921
MP325: Bushbuckridge	2 720	200	126 404	1 436	101	130 860
MP324: Nkomazi	3 332	639	92 761	1 397	96	98 226
MP326: City of Mbombela	28 259	4 370	153 244	3 450	270	189 593
Mpumalanga	398 096	51 427	624 265	16 219	2 149	1 092 157

Note: Applicable to households connected to in-house conventional meter and in-house pre-paid meter. Excluded 'Do not know' (3 699) and 'Unspecified' (39 073).

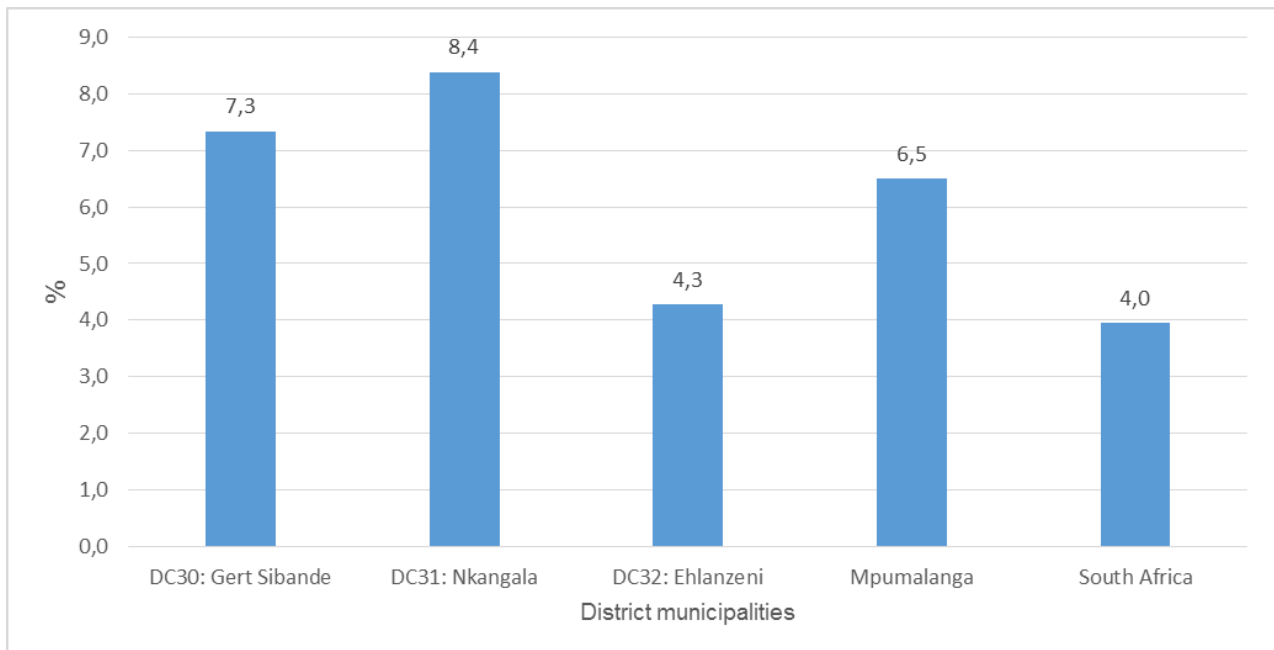
Table 8.18 shows that use of own refuse dump (544 665) is the most dominant form of refuse removal in Mpumalanga compared to any other form of refuse removal. Refuse from 487 949 households is removed at least once a week by either the local authority, private company or community members; while 80 522 of households do not have refuse disposal services. The highest proportion of households whose refuse is removed at least once a week by the designated service provider is evident in Nkangala district (201 581), followed by Gert Sibande district (181 345). Ehlanzeni district (329 445) shows higher proportions of households using own refuse dumps, while Nkangala district (35 300 is leading in terms of households with no refuse disposal.

Table 8.18: Distribution of households by type of refuse removal, CS 2016

Municipality	Removed by local authority/private company/community members at least once a week	Removed by local authority/private company/community members less often than once a week	Communal refuse dump	Communal container/central collection point	Own refuse dump	No rubbish disposal	Other	Total
DC30: Gert Sibande	181 345	18 298	15 091	7 313	78 417	24 498	8 852	333 815
MP301: Chief Albert Luthuli	8 041	516	2 986	536	33 922	7 361	119	53 480
MP302: Msukaligwa	31 814	809	3 041	1 483	6 974	3 792	3 175	51 089
MP303: Mkhondo	17 307	416	2 880	60	18 433	3 738	2 760	45 595
MP304: Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	11 987	1 369	46	17	7 242	829	1 057	22 546
MP305: Lekwa	24 562	270	2 181	49	4 887	5 153	232	37 334
MP306: Dipaleseng	11 062	81	404	78	2 074	785	392	14 877
MP307: Govan Mbeki	76 572	14 837	3 553	5 091	4 885	2 840	1 117	108 894
DC31: Nkangala	201 581	13 678	21 866	4 704	136 803	35 300	7 211	421 144
MP311: Victor Khanye	16 775	1 578	618	87	2 351	2 079	783	24 270
MP312: Emalahleni	97 241	3 962	5 884	1 626	22 278	18 406	1 022	150 420
MP313: Steve Tshwete	67 086	4 045	1 361	1 152	8 486	1 794	2 789	86 713
MP314: Emakhazeni	8 241	640	1 489	44	3 565	555	99	14 633
MP315: Thembisile Hani	8 226	651	6 566	1 143	57 687	7 220	1 247	82 740
MP316: Dr JS Moroka	4 011	2 801	5 947	653	42 436	5 247	1 273	62 367
DC32: Ehlanzeni	105 023	8 319	16 498	1 175	329 445	20 724	2 718	483 903
MP321: Thaba Chweu	21 416	1 643	227	181	11 549	1 859	147	37 022
MP325: Bushbuckridge	5 743	1 223	5 004	492	115 228	7 332	1 757	136 780
MP324: Nkomazi	18 160	1 130	5 169	173	75 925	3 053	356	103 965
MP326: City of Mbombela	59 704	4 323	6 099	329	126 742	8 480	458	206 136
Mpumalanga	487 949	40 295	53 455	13 193	544 665	80 522	18 782	1 238 861

Figure 8.2 depicts that the highest proportion of households with no refuse removal was Nkangala district (8,4%) followed by Gert Sibande (7,3%), and the lowest is Ehlanzeni with 4,3%. However all the proportions for the districts are above the country's average (40%) with no refuse removal.

Figure 8.2: Distribution of households with no refuse removal by district, CS 2016



8.5 Energy sources

Table 8.19a shows the distribution of households by main source of energy for cooking and lighting. Over 80% of Mpumalanga residents use electricity for cooking and lighting while just under 20% use other sources of energy for cooking and lighting. Less than one per cent of the residents do not use either electricity or other sources of energy for cooking and lighting.

Table 8.19a: Distribution of households by main source of energy for cooking and lighting, CS 2016

District/Local municipality/Province	Energy for cooking				Energy for lighting			
	Electricity	Other energy sources	None	Total	Electricity	Other energy sources	None	Total
DC30: Gert Sibande	75,0	24,6	0,4	100,0	88,9	10,8	0,4	100,0
MP301 : Chief Albert Luthuli	65,9	33,1	1,0	100,0	95,3	3,8	0,9	100,0
MP302 : Msukaligwa	63,8	35,7	0,5	100,0	83,2	16,3	0,5	100,0
MP303 : Mkhondo	52,6	46,9	0,4	100,0	77,5	22,3	0,2	100,0
MP304 : Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	66,2	32,9	0,9	100,0	87,1	12,1	0,8	100,0
MP305 : Lekwa	87,1	12,8	0,1	100,0	90,9	9,1	0,0	100,0
MP306 : Dipaleseng	73,4	25,9	0,7	100,0	81,5	18,1	0,4	100,0
MP307 : Govan Mbeki	91,8	8,1	0,1	100,0	93,8	6,0	0,1	100,0
DC31: Nkangala	79,0	20,5	0,4	100,0	85,7	14,0	0,3	100,0
MP311 : Victor Khanye	78,3	21,3	0,4	100,0	91,2	8,5	0,3	100,0
MP312 : Emalahleni	69,7	30,0	0,3	100,0	72,3	27,4	0,3	100,0
MP313 : Steve Tshwete	85,7	14,1	0,2	100,0	90,7	9,2	0,1	100,0
MP314 : Emakhazeni	57,6	41,8	0,6	100,0	84,0	15,4	0,6	100,0
MP315 : Thembisile	91,6	8,0	0,4	100,0	96,3	3,2	0,6	100,0
MP316 : Dr JS Moroka	81,0	17,8	1,2	100,0	95,3	4,4	0,4	100,0
DC32: Ehlanzeni	83,7	16,0	0,3	100,0	95,3	4,5	0,2	100,0
MP321 : Thaba Chweu	80,0	19,7	0,3	100,0	89,7	9,9	0,3	100,0
MP325 : Bushbuckridge	71,8	27,9	0,3	100,0	96,8	3,1	0,1	100,0
MP324 : Nkomazi	83,3	16,4	0,3	100,0	95,3	4,5	0,1	100,0
MP326 : City of Mbombela	92,4	7,3	0,3	100,0	95,3	4,5	0,2	100,0
Mpumalanga	82,8	16,6	0,6	100,0	88,8	10,8	0,3	100,0

Table 8.19b shows the distribution of households by main source of energy for water heating and space heating for Mpumalanga. Eight out ten households (83,3%) of Mpumalanga households use electricity for water heating while 14,9% of the households use other sources of energy for water heating. Households who use electricity for space heating in the province constitute 63,3%, while those using other sources of energy for space heating make up 17,7%.

Table 8.19b: Distribution of households by main source of energy for water and space heating

District/Local municipality/Province	Water heating				Space heating			
	Electricity	Other energy sources	None	Total	Electricity	Other energy sources	None	Total
DC30: Gert Sibande	76,2	22,9	1,0	100,0	62,7	29,5	7,8	100,0
MP301 : Chief Albert Luthuli	69,7	28,8	1,4	100,0	49,6	34,1	16,3	100,0
MP302 : Msukaligwa	66,6	32,9	0,5	100,0	52,4	41,9	5,7	100,0
MP303 : Mkhondo	55,2	44,1	0,8	100,0	41,2	46,5	12,3	100,0
MP304 : Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	70,5	27,0	2,6	100,0	57,7	36,9	5,4	100,0
MP305 : Lekwa	85,7	14,1	0,2	100,0	74,8	23,2	2,0	100,0
MP306 : Dipaleseng	73,8	24,9	1,3	100,0	53,9	34,0	12,1	100,0
MP307 : Govan Mbeki	90,8	8,2	1,0	100,0	81,1	14,3	4,6	100,0
DC31: Nkangala	78,5	19,4	2,1	100,0	59,4	22,9	17,7	100,0
MP311 : Victor Khanye	77,0	17,8	5,1	100,0	42,8	38,6	18,6	100,0
MP312 : Emalahleni	70,0	28,2	1,7	100,0	59,1	22,2	18,8	100,0
MP313 : Steve Tshwete	83,5	15,5	1,0	100,0	56,4	27,9	15,7	100,0
MP314 : Emakhazeni	61,4	37,7	0,9	100,0	42,3	49,8	7,9	100,0
MP315 : Thembisile	91,3	7,4	1,3	100,0	69,3	13,7	17,0	100,0
MP316 : Dr JS Moroka	79,4	15,8	4,8	100,0	61,4	17,8	20,8	100,0
DC32: Ehlanzeni	83,8	14,0	2,3	100,0	66,3	11,0	22,7	100,0
MP321 : Thaba Chweu	80,9	16,7	2,5	100,0	62,5	16,6	20,9	100,0
MP325 : Bushbuckridge	75,0	23,6	1,4	100,0	61,9	17,3	20,8	100,0
MP324 : Nkomazi	80,4	14,1	5,5	100,0	53,3	8,9	37,8	100,0
MP326 : City of Mbombela	91,8	7,0	1,2	100,0	76,4	6,9	16,7	100,0
Mpumalanga	83,8	14,9	1,3	100,0	63,3	17,7	19,0	100,0

8.6 Ownership of household goods

Figure 8.3 reflects an increase in ownership of cell phones, televisions, refrigerators and motor vehicles in Mpumalanga between the periods 2011 and 2016, while that of radios decreased slightly. The proportions for ownership of cell phones, televisions and refrigerators in Mpumalanga are higher than those for the country for the similar periods. About 13,4% more households in Mpumalanga owned refrigerators in 2016 than they did in 2011. Ownership of televisions increased by 9,0% over the same period, while that of cell phones increased by only 3,6%.

Figure 8.3: Ownership of selected household goods, Census 2011 & CS 2016



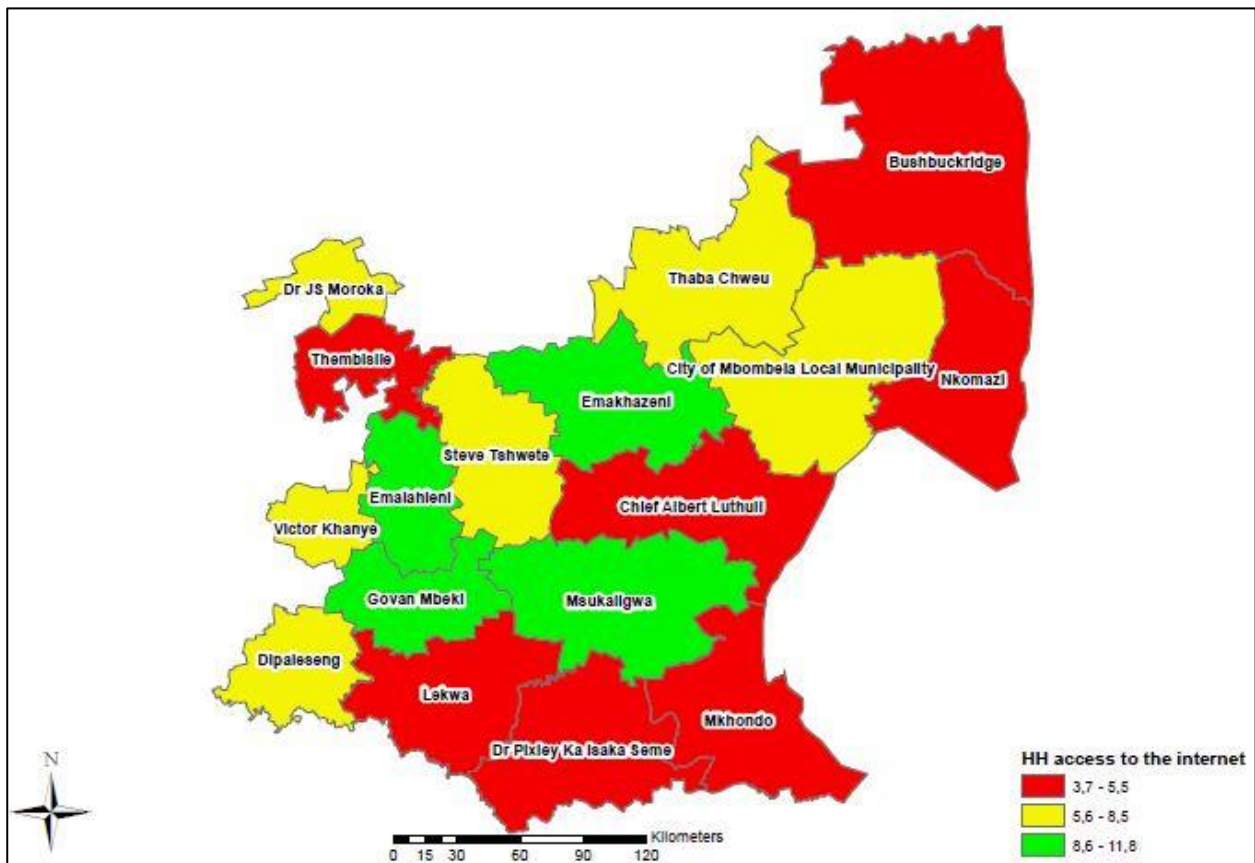
8.7 Internet services

Table 8.20 shows the distribution of households by access to internet and sex of household head. Over 90% of Mpumalanga households do not have access to internet irrespective of the sex of the household head while less than 10% have access to internet. Female headed households (6,9%) however have a higher proportion of those with internet access compared to male headed households (5,6%). This pattern is reflected in all the districts.

Table 8.20: Distribution of households by access to internet and sex of head of household, CS 2016

District/ Municipality	Male			Female			Total		
	Access to internet	No access to internet	Total	Access to internet	No access to internet	Total	Access to internet	No access to internet	Total
DC30: Gert Sibande	8,8	91,2	100,0	6,1	93,9	100,0	7,7	92,3	100,0
MP301 : Chief Albert Luthuli	5,8	94,2	100,0	4,3	95,7	100,0	5,1	94,9	100,0
MP302 : Msukaligwa	12,5	87,5	100,0	10,7	89,3	100,0	11,8	88,2	100,0
MP303 : Mkhondo	4,5	95,5	100,0	4,0	96,0	100,0	4,3	95,7	100,0
MP304 : Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	4,5	95,5	100,0	3,0	97,0	100,0	3,8	96,2	100,0
MP305 : Lekwa	5,1	94,9	100,0	3,6	96,4	100,0	4,5	95,5	100,0
MP306 : Dipaleseng	9,4	90,6	100,0	6,9	93,1	100,0	8,5	91,5	100,0
MP307 : Govan Mbeki	11,4	88,6	100,0	7,8	92,2	100,0	10,3	89,7	100,0
DC31: Nkangala	8,1	91,9	100,0	6,2	93,8	100,0	7,5	92,5	100,0
MP311 : Victor Khanye	7,4	92,6	100,0	3,5	96,5	100,0	6,2	93,8	100,0
MP312 : Emalahleni	9,7	90,3	100,0	8,1	91,9	100,0	9,2	90,8	100,0
MP313 : Steve Tshwete	7,7	92,3	100,0	5,5	94,5	100,0	7,0	93,0	100,0
MP314 : Emakhazeni	11,3	88,7	100,0	10,4	89,6	100,0	11,0	89,0	100,0
MP315 : Thembisile	6,0	94,0	100,0	5,0	95,0	100,0	5,5	94,5	100,0
MP316 : Dr JS Moroka	6,5	93,5	100,0	5,8	94,2	100,0	6,1	93,9	100,0
DC32: Ehlanzeni	6,7	93,3	100,0	4,8	95,2	100,0	5,9	94,1	100,0
MP321 : Thaba Chweu	9,1	90,9	100,0	6,6	93,4	100,0	8,3	91,7	100,0
MP325 : Bushbuckridge	3,7	96,3	100,0	3,6	96,4	100,0	3,7	96,3	100,0
MP324 : Nkomazi	5,1	94,9	100,0	3,8	96,2	100,0	4,5	95,5	100,0
MP326 : City of Mbombela	8,5	91,5	100,0	6,2	93,8	100,0	7,6	92,4	100,0
Mpumalanga	7,8	92,2	100,0	5,6	94,4	100,0	6,9	93,1	100,0

*Note: excludes 'Unspecified', Mpumalanga, (34 415).

Map 8.5: Distribution of households with access to the internet by local municipality, CS 2016

8.8 Agricultural activities and food security

Table 8.21 reflects that agricultural activities are most predominantly practised by households in Eastern Cape (27,9%), Limpopo (24,1%) and KwaZulu-Natal (18,6%); compared to households in other provinces. Households in provinces such as Western Cape (3,6%) and Gauteng (4,9%) on the other hand, show the lowest prevalence of agricultural activities.

Table 8.21: Distribution of households by agricultural activities, CS 2016

Province	Agricultural	Non-agricultural	Prevalence of agricultural households	Total
Western Cape	69 152	1 864 725	3,6	1 933 876
Eastern Cape	495 042	1 278 353	27,9	1 773 395
Northern Cape	48 798	304 911	13,8	353 709
Free State	157 510	789 129	16,6	946 638
KwaZulu-Natal	536 225	2 339 618	18,6	2 875 843
North West	167 780	1 080 986	13,4	1 248 766
Gauteng	242 594	4 708 543	4,9	4 951 137
Mpumalanga	225 282	1 013 579	18,2	1 238 861
Limpopo	386 660	1 214 423	24,1	1 601 083
South Africa	2 329 043	14 594 266	13,8	16 923 309

Table 8.22 illustrates the distribution of households involved in agricultural activities in Mpumalanga by type of agricultural activity. Poultry and vegetable production are the dominant types of agricultural activities in the province. Households in Ehlanzeni district dominate in poultry distribution (48 278), grain and food crops production (40 036) and vegetable production (45 545). Gert Sibande has the highest number of households involved in livestock production.

Table 8.22: Distribution of households involved in agricultural activities by type of agricultural activity and district municipality, CS 2016.

District Municipality	Livestock production	Poultry production	Grain and food crops	Industrial crops	Fruit production	Vegetable production	Other
DC30: Gert Sibande	27 706	30 256	13 912	428	5 466	26 831	785
DC31: Nkangala	22 859	26 179	8 177	246	10 229	24 955	1 718
DC32: Ehlanzeni	25 742	48 278	40 036	743	25 703	45 545	4 782
Mpumalanga	76 307	104 713	62 125	1 417	41 399	97 330	7 284

Table 8.23 displays that 19,9% of households in South Africa ran out of money to buy food in the 12 months preceding Community Survey 2016. The highest proportions of households that had run out of money to buy food is observed in Northern Cape (27,6%) and Eastern Cape (26,3%), while the lowest proportions are evident in Western Cape (13,2%) and Gauteng (15,7%).

Table 8.23: Distribution of households that ran out of money to buy food in the last 12 months by province, CS 2016

Province	Ran out of money to buy food in the last 12 months	Did not run out of money to buy food in the last 12 months	Prevalence of running out of money to buy food in the last 12 months	Total
Western Cape	255 163	1 671 601	13,2	1 926 764
Eastern Cape	464 838	1 303 800	26,3	1 768 638
Northern Cape	97 169	255 514	27,6	352 683
Free State	220 863	723 575	23,4	944 438
KwaZulu-Natal	667 625	2 202 001	23,3	2 869 626
North West	312 324	931 612	25,1	1 243 936
Gauteng	771 725	4 150 248	15,7	4 921 973
Mpumalanga	273 886	958 542	22,2	1 232 428
Limpopo	288 963	1 305 479	18,1	1 594 441
South Africa	3 352 555	13 502 372	19,9	16 854 927

**Note: Excludes 'Do not know' (57 291) and 'Unspecified' (11 092).*

Table 8.24 reflects that 22,2% of households in Mpumalanga ran out of money to buy food in the 12 months preceding Community Survey 2016. Over 20% of households in all the districts in the province reported that they had ran out of money to buy food. Nkangala district displays the highest proportion (23,0%), followed by Gert Sibande (22,5%) and Ehlanzeni (21,4%) districts.

Table 8.24: Distribution of households that ran out of money to buy food in the last 12 months by municipality, CS 2016

Municipality	Ran out of money to buy food in the last 12 months	Did not run out of money to buy food in the last 12 months	Prevalence of running out of money to buy food in the last 12 months	Total
DC30: Gert Sibande	74 866	257 563	22,5	332 430
MP301: Chief Albert Luthuli	18 062	35 278	33,9	53 340
MP302: Msukaligwa	8 668	42 050	17,1	50 717
MP303: Mkhondo	14 579	30 881	32,1	45 460
MP304: Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	6 286	16 181	28,0	22 467
MP305: Lekwa	6 716	30 523	18,0	37 239
MP306: Dipaleseng	3 672	11 144	24,8	14 816
MP307: Govan Mbeki	16 884	91 507	15,6	108 391
DC31: Nkangala	96 394	323 176	23,0	419 569
MP311: Victor Khanye	8 486	15 694	35,1	24 180
MP312: Emalahleni	23 091	126 626	15,4	149 717
MP313: Steve Tshwete	21 502	64 842	24,9	86 344
MP314: Emakhazeni	2 868	11 735	19,6	14 603
MP315: Thembisile Hani	26 446	56 052	32,1	82 498
MP316: Dr JS Moroka	14 000	48 227	22,5	62 227
DC32: Ehlanzeni	102 626	377 803	21,4	480 428
MP321: Thaba Chweu	6 542	30 236	17,8	36 778
MP325: Bushbuckridge	28 178	106 539	20,9	134 717
MP324: Nkomazi	29 885	73 663	28,9	103 548
MP326: City of Mbombela	38 021	167 365	18,5	205 386
Mpumalanga	273 886	958 542	22,2	1 232 428

Note: excludes 'Do not know' (5 523) and 'Unspecified' (910).

Table 8.25 reflects that 182 519 of households in Mpumalanga skipped a meal in the 12 months preceding Community Survey 2016. Households who skipped a meal in the last 12 months are most predominant in Ehlanzeni district 69 178, followed by Nkangala district (64 147). Gert Sibande shows the lowest number at 49 194 households.

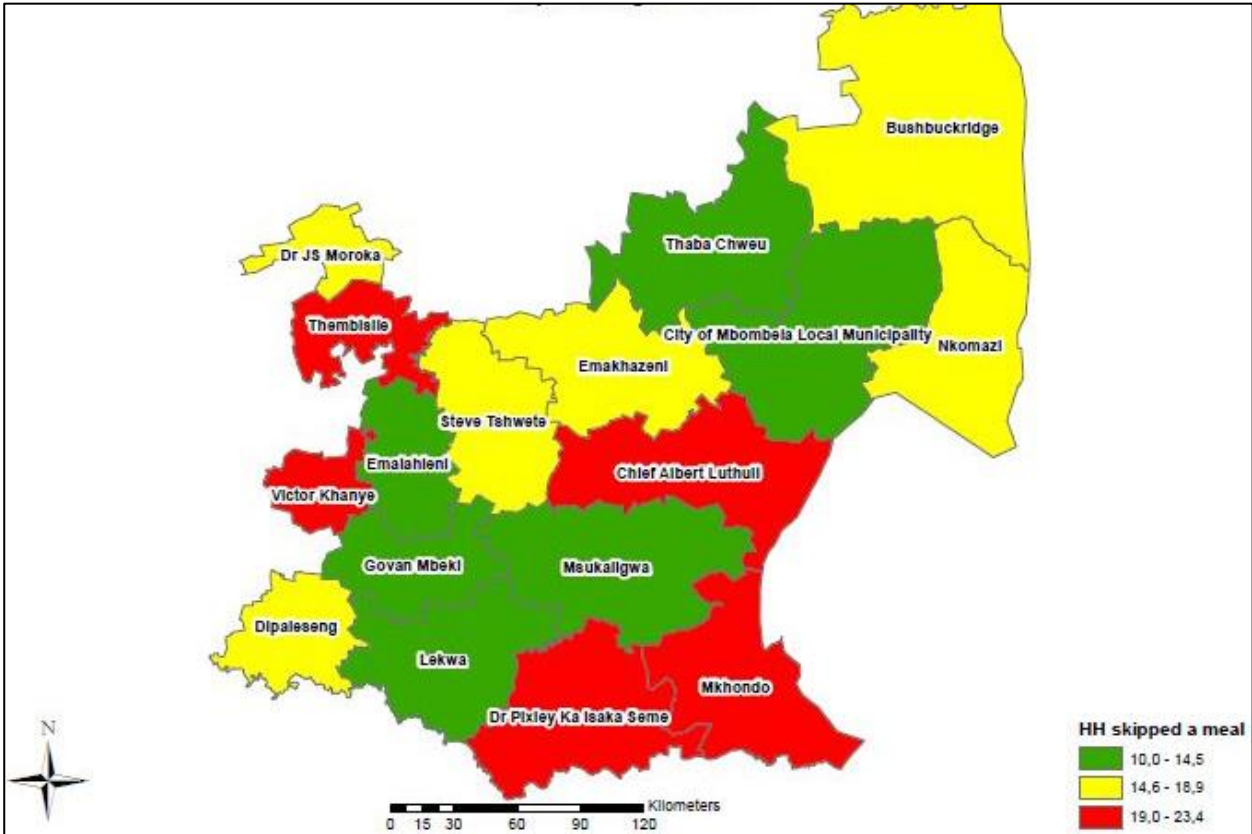
Table 8.25: Distribution of households that skipped a meal in the 12 months preceding CS 2016 by municipality

Municipality	Skipped meal	Did not skip a meal	Total
DC30: Gert Sibande	49 194	283 124	332 318
MP301: Chief Albert Luthuli	10 682	42 669	53 351
MP302: Msukaligwa	5 511	45 217	50 728
MP303: Mkhondo	10 088	35 315	45 404
MP304: Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	4 316	18 170	22 486
MP305: Lekwa	3 872	33 394	37 266
MP306: Dipaleseng	2 488	12 351	14 839
MP307: Govan Mbeki	12 238	96 007	108 244
DC31: Nkangala	64 147	355 672	419 818
MP311: Victor Khanye	5 669	18 567	24 236
MP312: Emalahleni	15 287	134 575	149 863
MP313: Steve Tshwete	14 976	71 321	86 297
MP314: Emakhazeni	2 330	12 256	14 586
MP315: Thembisile Hani	16 191	66 360	82 550
MP316: Dr JS Moroka	9 694	52 592	62 286
DC32: Ehlanzeni	69 178	411 166	480 344
MP321: Thaba Chweu	3 720	33 100	36 820
MP325: Bushbuckridge	19 900	114 569	134 468
MP324: Nkomazi	19 296	84 249	103 545
MP326: City of Mbombela	26 262	179 248	205 511
Mpumalanga	182 519	1 049 961	1 232 479

Note: excludes 'Do not know' (6 139) and 'Unspecified' (243).

Skipping a meal refers to skipping a meal because the household did not have enough food for the household.

Map 8.6: Distribution of households that skipped a meal in the 12 months preceding CS 2016 by municipality



8.9 Crime experienced by households and households' perceptions of safety

Table 8.26 displays that 91 102 of households in Mpumalanga reported to have experienced crime in the 12 months preceding Community Survey 2016. Crime seems to be more predominant in Nkangala district municipality (42 053) compared to the other two district municipalities.

Table 8.26: Distribution of households by crime experienced in the crime experienced in the 12 months preceding CS 2016 by municipality

Municipality	Experience crime	Do not experience crime	Total
DC30: Gert Sibande	24 051	308 103	332 154
MP301: Chief Albert Luthuli	3 008	50 326	53 334
MP302: Msukaligwa	3 270	47 116	50 385
MP303: Mkhondo	3 306	42 049	45 355
MP304: Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	2 201	20 280	22 481
MP305: Lekwa	2 957	34 287	37 244
MP306: Dipaleseng	1 505	13 277	14 782
MP307: Govan Mbeki	7 803	100 770	108 573
DC31: Nkangala	42 053	377 063	419 117
MP311: Victor Khanye	3 119	21 088	24 207
MP312: Emalahleni	18 146	131 280	149 425
MP313: Steve Tshwete	9 363	76 820	86 183
MP314: Emakhazeni	1 145	13 401	14 547
MP315: Thembisile Hani	8 001	74 482	82 482
MP316: Dr JS Moroka	2 280	59 992	62 273
DC32: Ehlanzeni	24 998	456 032	481 030
MP321: Thaba Chweu	1 872	35 058	36 930
MP325: Bushbuckridge	5 112	130 017	135 129
MP324: Nkomazi	5 161	98 408	103 569
MP326: City of Mbombela	12 852	192 551	205 402
Mpumalanga	91 102	1 141 199	1 232 301

Note: Total excludes 'Do not know' (6 023) and 'Unspecified' (537).

Map 8.7: Percentage of households that experienced a crime in the 12 months preceding CS 2016 by municipality

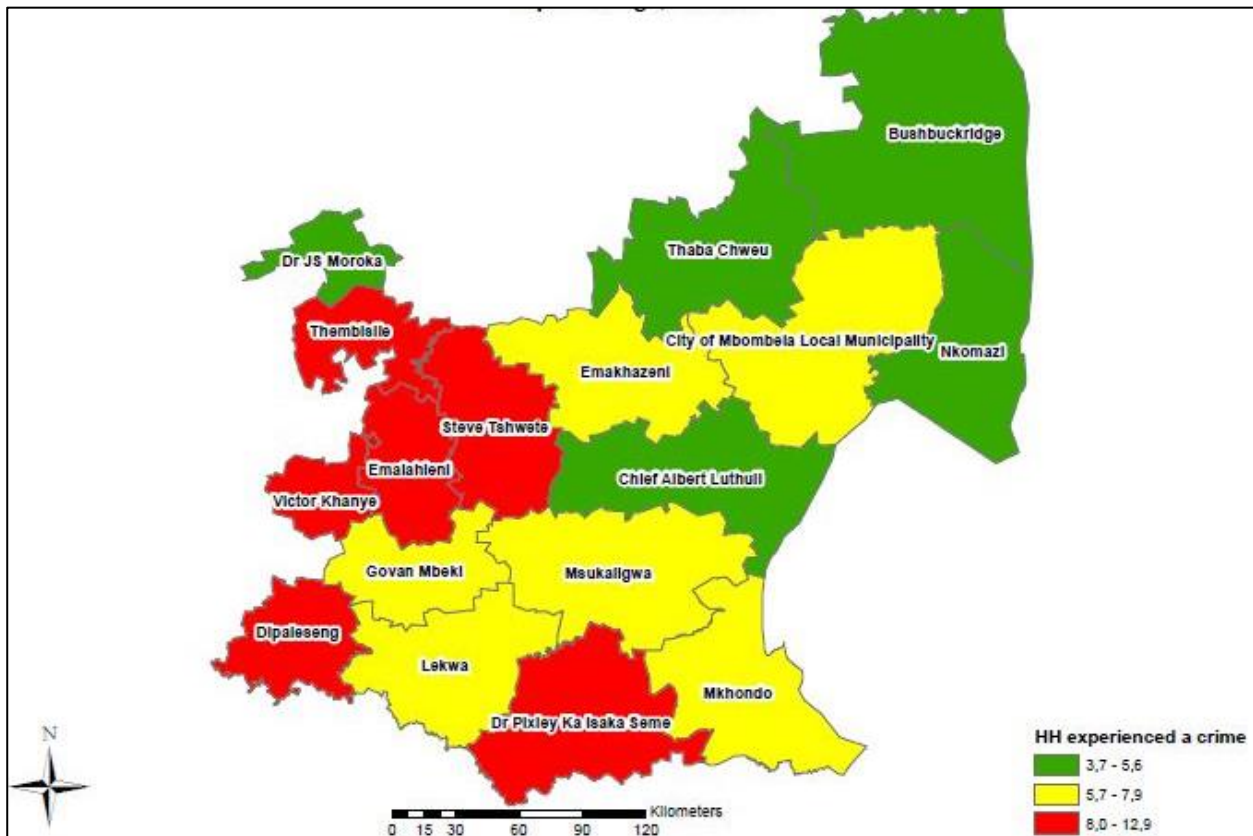


Table 8.27 shows households' perceptions of safety when walking alone during the day in Mpumalanga. Of the total number of households, 81,3% feel safe walking alone during the day, and 18,7% feel unsafe. The majority of households that feel very safe are evident in Ehlanzeni district (87,3%), while those that feel very unsafe are predominant in Gert Sibande district (23,3%).

Table 8.27: Distribution of households' perceptions of safety when walking alone during the day, CS 2016

District/Municipality	Safe		Unsafe		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
DC30: Gert Sibande	255 665	76,7	77 876	23,3	333 542	100,0
MP301 : Chief Albert Luthuli	46 538	87,0	6 929	13,0	53 467	100,0
MP302 : Msukaligwa	40 976	80,2	10 095	19,8	51 071	100,0
MP303 : Mkhondo	35 351	77,5	10 243	22,5	45 595	100,0
MP304 : Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	18 884	83,8	3 662	16,2	22 546	100,0
MP305 : Lekwa	28 975	77,8	829	22,2	37 265	100,0
MP306 : Dipaleseng	12 268	82,6	2 591	17,4	1 486	100,0
MP307 : Govan Mbeki	72 673	66,8	36 065	33,2	108 738	100,0
DC31: Nkangala	329 009	78,2	91 847	21,8	420 856	100,0
MP311 : Victor Khanye	20 954	86,3	3 316	13,7	2 427	100,0
MP312 : Emalahleni	9 882	65,8	51 409	34,2	150 229	100,0
MP313 : Steve Tshwete	69 371	80,1	17 287	19,9	86 658	100,0
MP314 : Emakhazeni	13 738	94,0	883	6,0	14 621	100,0
MP315 : Thembisile	68 219	82,5	14 503	17,5	82 721	100,0
MP316 : Dr JS Moroka	57 907	92,9	4 449	7,1	62 356	100,0
DC32: Ehlanzeni	422 225	87,3	61 419	12,7	483 644	100,0
MP321 : Thaba Chweu	33 332	90,1	3 669	9,9	37 001	100,0
MP325 : Bushbuckridge	127 646	93,4	9 002	6,6	136 648	100,0
MP324 : Nkomazi	91 448	88,0	12 483	12,0	103 931	100,0
MP326 : City of Mbombela	1 698	82,4	36 265	17,6	206 065	100,0
Mpumalanga	1 006 900	81,3	231 143	18,7	1 238 042	100,0

Note: Total excludes 'Unspecified' (819).

Table 8.28 shows households' perceptions of safety when walking alone in the dark in Mpumalanga. Of the total households, 33,9% felt safe walking alone when it is dark, and 66,1% feel unsafe. The majority of households that feel safe are evident in Ehlanzeni district (39,1%) while those that feel unsafe are predominant in Gert Sibande (70,9%).

Table 8.28: Distribution of households' perceptions of safety when walking alone when it is dark, CS 2016

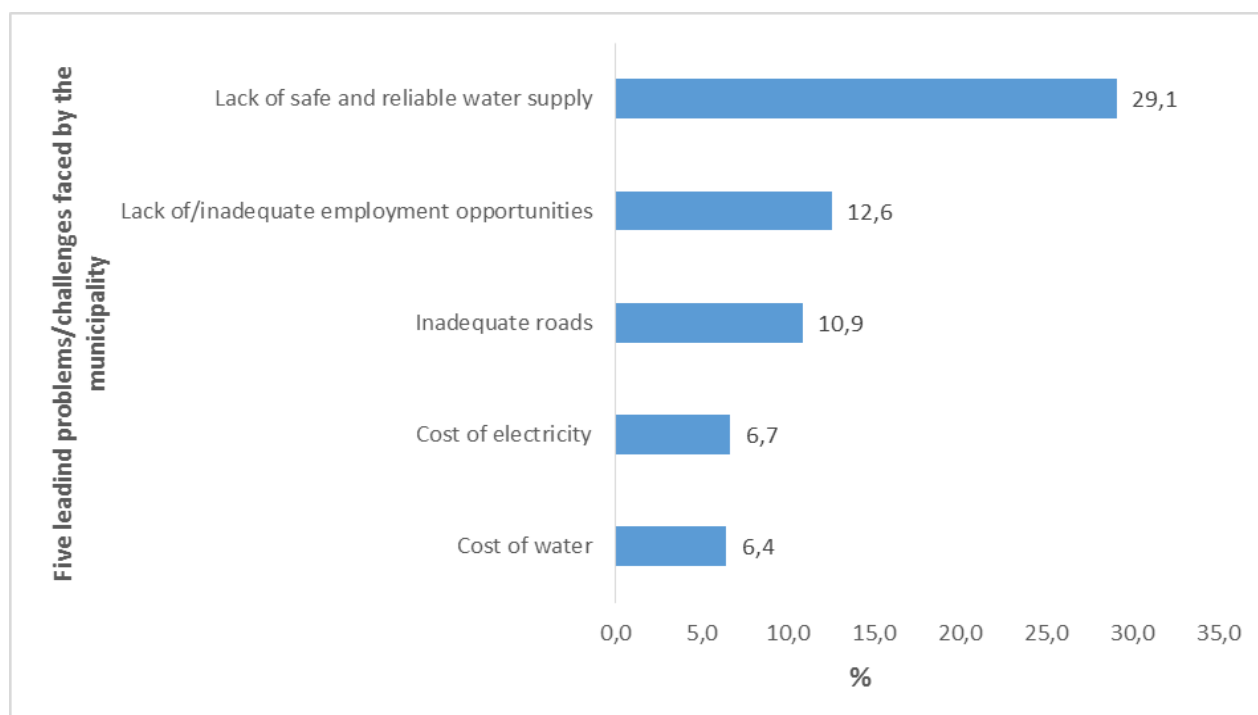
District / Municipality	Safe		Unsafe		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
DC30: Gert Sibande	96 982	29,1	236 757	70,9	333 739	100,0
MP301 : Chief Albert Luthuli	17 493	32,7	35 974	67,3	53 467	100,0
MP302 : Msukaligwa	20 282	39,7	30 781	60,3	51 063	100,0
MP303 : Mkhondo	11 639	25,5	33 955	74,5	45 595	100,0
MP304 : Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	9 427	41,8	13 119	58,2	22 546	100,0
MP305 : Lekwa	9 028	24,2	2 829	75,8	37 317	100,0
MP306 : Dipaleseng	6 079	40,9	8 798	59,1	14 877	100,0
MP307 : Govan Mbeki	23 035	21,2	8 584	78,8	108 875	100,0
DC31: Nkangala	133 407	31,7	287 553	68,3	42 096	100,0
MP311 : Victor Khanye	9 892	40,8	14 379	59,2	2 427	100,0
MP312 : Emalahleni	41 357	27,5	108 948	72,5	150 305	100,0
MP313 : Steve Tshwete	26 256	30,3	604	69,7	86 656	100,0
MP314 : Emakhazeni	9 178	62,8	5 443	37,2	14 621	100,0
MP315 : Thembisile	21 647	26,2	61 093	73,8	8 274	100,0
MP316 : Dr JS Moroka	25 077	40,2	3 729	59,8	62 367	100,0
DC32: Ehlanzeni	189 208	39,1	294 664	60,9	483 872	100,0
MP321 : Thaba Chweu	21 304	57,5	15 719	42,5	37 022	100,0
MP325 : Bushbuckridge	61 305	44,8	75 461	55,2	136 766	100,0
MP324 : Nkomazi	37 249	35,8	66 716	64,2	103 965	100,0
MP326 : City of Mbombela	69 351	33,6	136 768	66,4	206 119	100,0
Mpumalanga	419 597	33,9	818 974	66,1	1 238 571	100,0

Note: Total excludes 'Unspecified' (290).

8.10 Households' perceptions of municipal service provision and problems experienced

Figure 8.4 reflects that Mpumalanga residents listed lack of safe and reliable water supply as the biggest challenge faced by their municipalities during CS 2016 survey period, at 29,1%. This is followed by lack of employment opportunities (12,6%) and inadequate roads (10,9%). Other challenges that form part of the top five include cost of electricity (6,7%) and cost of water (6,4%).

Figure 8.4: Five leading problems/challenges faced by the municipality in Mpumalanga, CS 2016



*The analysis excludes "None". About 15, 2% households reported no problem/challenges (i.e. "None") faced by municipality.

Table 8.29a indicates that 45,1% of Mpumalanga households strongly disagree that the municipality is trying to solve the lack of safe and reliable water problem in the province, and 26,4% disagree with that. On the contrary, 3,1% strongly agree and 14,0% agree that the municipality is trying to solve the problems encountered. The proportions of households that strongly disagree combined with those that disagree constitute over 70% of those who are not convinced that their municipalities are trying to solve the problems. Subsequently, the combination of the households that strongly agree and those that agree constitute less than 20% of those who are convinced that the municipalities is attempting to solve the problems. Just over 10% of the households neither agree nor disagree with the attempts made by the municipalities.

Table 8.29a: Extent to which households agree that municipality is trying to solve the lack of safe and reliable water problems in Mpumalanga, CS 2016

Municipality	Strongly disagree	%	Disagree	%	Neither agree nor disagree	%	Agree	%	Strongly agree	%	Total
DC30: Gert Sibande	22 311	44,6	12 668	25,3	6 577	13,1	6 702	13,4	1 779	3,6	50 036
DC31: Nkangala	52 602	47,6	29 209	26,4	11 809	10,7	14 251	12,9	2 578	2,3	110 448
DC32: Ehlanzeni	87 585	43,9	53 068	26,6	22 506	11,3	29 495	14,8	6 788	3,4	199 442
Mpumalanga	162 497	45,1	94 944	26,4	40 892	11,4	50 448	14,0	11 145	3,1	359 926

Table 8.29b reflects that the proportions of those who disagree that the municipality is trying to solve the water problems are much higher than those who agree. The highest proportions of those who strongly disagree are recorded for Thaba Chweu (68,4%) and Dipaleseng (66,1%) municipalities, while those who strongly disagree form less than 6% in each municipality in the province. Steve Tshwete Municipality shows the highest proportion (34,3%) of households that disagree with municipality's attempts to solve the problems encountered, while Emakhazeni Municipality (29,5%) reflects the highest proportion of the households that agree that the municipality is trying to solve their water problems.

Table 8.29b: Extent to which households agree that municipalities are trying to solve the lack of safe and reliable water problems in Mpumalanga, CS 2016

Municipality	Strongly disagree	%	Disagree	%	Neither agree or disagree	%	Agree	%	Strongly agree	%	Total
MP301: Chief Albert Luthuli	10 607	45,8	5 720	24,7	2 880	12,4	2 687	11,6	1 268	5,5	23 162
MP302: Msukaligwa	2 382	27,3	2 643	30,3	1 998	22,9	1 438	16,5	261	3,0	8 722
MP303: Mkhondo	3 852	53,3	1 418	19,6	794	11,0	1 087	15,0	75	1,0	7 226
MP304: Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	392	46,9	168	20,1	229	27,4	44	5,3	-	-	835
MP305: Lekwa	3 223	46,6	2 055	29,7	416	6,0	1 133	16,4	91	1,3	6 919
MP306: Dipaleseng	848	66,1	151	11,8	144	11,2	128	10,0	11	0,9	1 282
MP307: Govan Mbeki	1 007	53,3	512	27,1	115	6,1	184	9,7	72	3,8	1 891
MP311: Victor Khanye	1 057	54,1	270	13,8	177	9,1	336	17,2	113	5,8	1 953
MP312: Emalahleni	18 446	53,9	10 487	30,6	2 893	8,5	1 959	5,7	443	1,3	34 226
MP313: Steve Tshwete	839	31,4	916	34,3	260	9,7	581	21,7	78	2,9	2 674
MP314: Emakhazeni	2 684	48,0	808	14,4	383	6,8	1 651	29,5	70	1,3	5 596
MP315: Thembisile Hani	18 562	48,4	7 531	19,6	4 670	12,2	5 799	15,1	1 820	4,7	38 381
MP316: Dr JS Moroka	11 014	39,9	9 197	33,3	3 426	12,4	3 925	14,2	55	0,2	27 618
MP321: Thaba Chweu	2 687	68,4	790	20,1	169	4,3	231	5,9	55	1,4	3 931
MP325: Bushbuckridge	27 266	49,3	14 292	25,8	6 786	12,3	5 457	9,9	1 497	2,7	55 299
MP324: Nkomazi	15 637	31,4	16 462	33,1	8 160	16,4	7 629	15,3	1 856	3,7	49 744
MP326: City of Mbombela	41 994	46,4	21 524	23,8	7 391	8,2	16 178	17,9	3 380	3,7	90 468
Total	162 497	45,1	94 944	26,4	40 892	11,4	50 448	14,0	11 145	3,1	359 926

Figure 8.5 displays that 44% of Mpumalanga households perceive that the quality of water in the province is good, 27,1% rate the quality as average while 24,8% consider it to be poor. Another 4,2% indicated that they do not have access to water. The highest proportion of those satisfied with the water quality, which is also higher than the provincial average, is observed in Gert Sibande district (56,4%). Nkangala district shows higher proportions in both the households that rate the water quality as average (28,9%) and those that rate it as poor (28,9%).

Figure 8.5: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of water services by districts, CS 2016

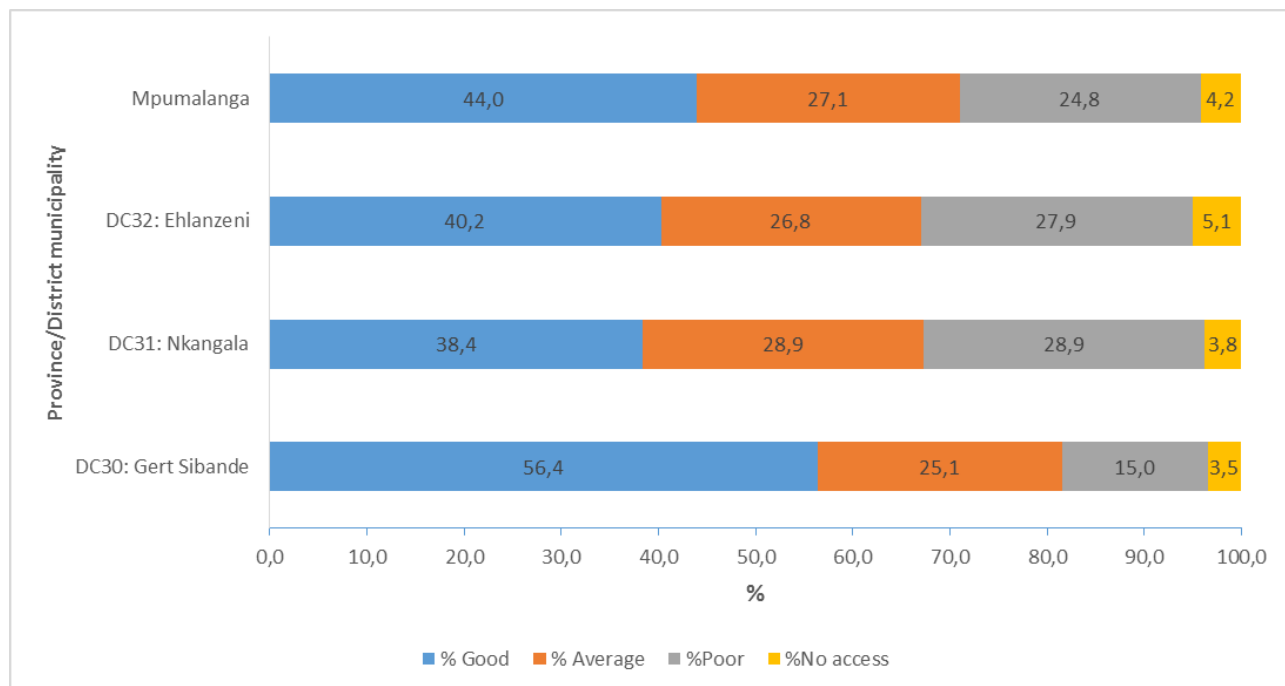


Figure 8.6 reflects that 35,0% of Mpumalanga households perceive that the overall quality of refuse removal in the province is good, 21,4% rate the overall quality as average while 20,8% consider it to be poor. Another 22,8% indicated that they do not have access to refuse removal. The highest proportion of those satisfied with the overall quality of refuse removal, which is also higher than the provincial average, is observed in Gert Sibande District Municipality (47,8%). Nkangala district shows higher proportions in both the households that rate the overall quality of refuse removal as average (22,5%) and those that rate it as poor (24,7%). Ehlanzeni district has the highest proportion (29,9%) of those without refuse removal.

Figure 8.6: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of refuse removal by districts, CS 2016

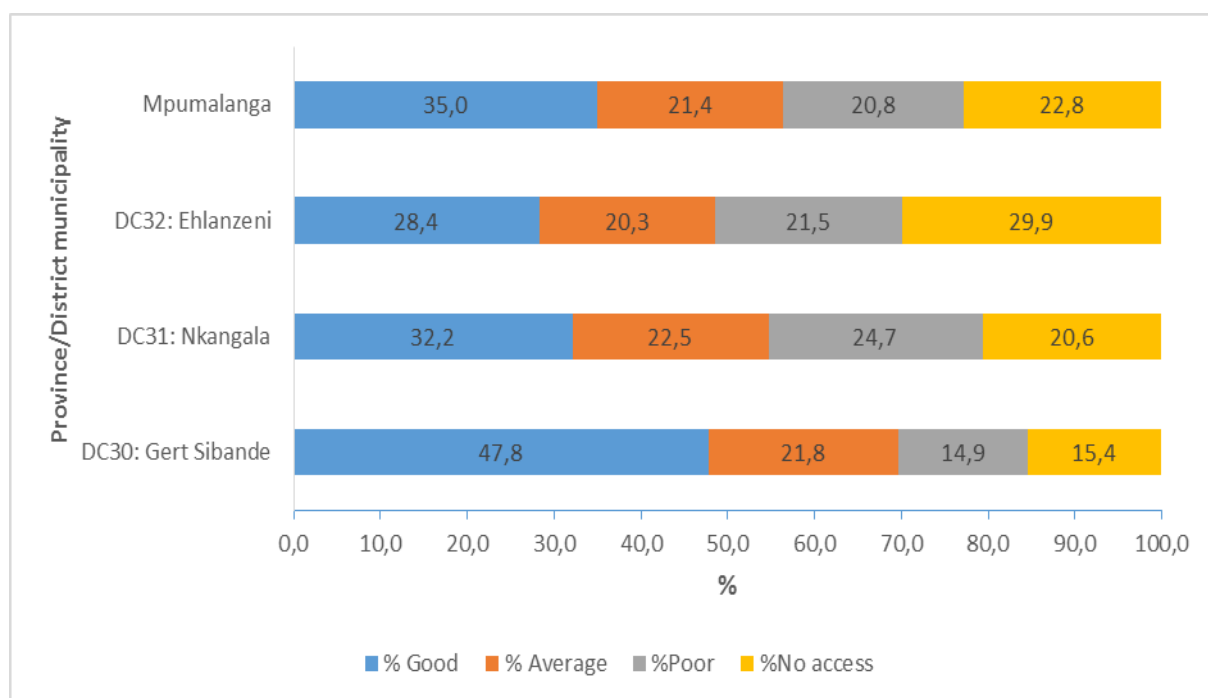


Figure 8.7 reflects that 59,3% of Mpumalanga households perceive that the overall quality of electricity in the province is good, 24,2% rate the quality as average while 9,4% consider it to be poor. Another 7,0% indicated that they do not have access to electricity. The highest proportion of those satisfied with the overall quality of electricity, which is also higher than the provincial average, is observed in Ehlanzeni district municipality (68,2%). Gert Sibande district municipality shows the highest proportion (28,0%) of households who rate the overall quality of electricity as average, while Nkangala district leads with the proportion (11,1%) of those who consider the overall quality to be poor.

Figure 8.7: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of electricity supply services by districts, CS 2016

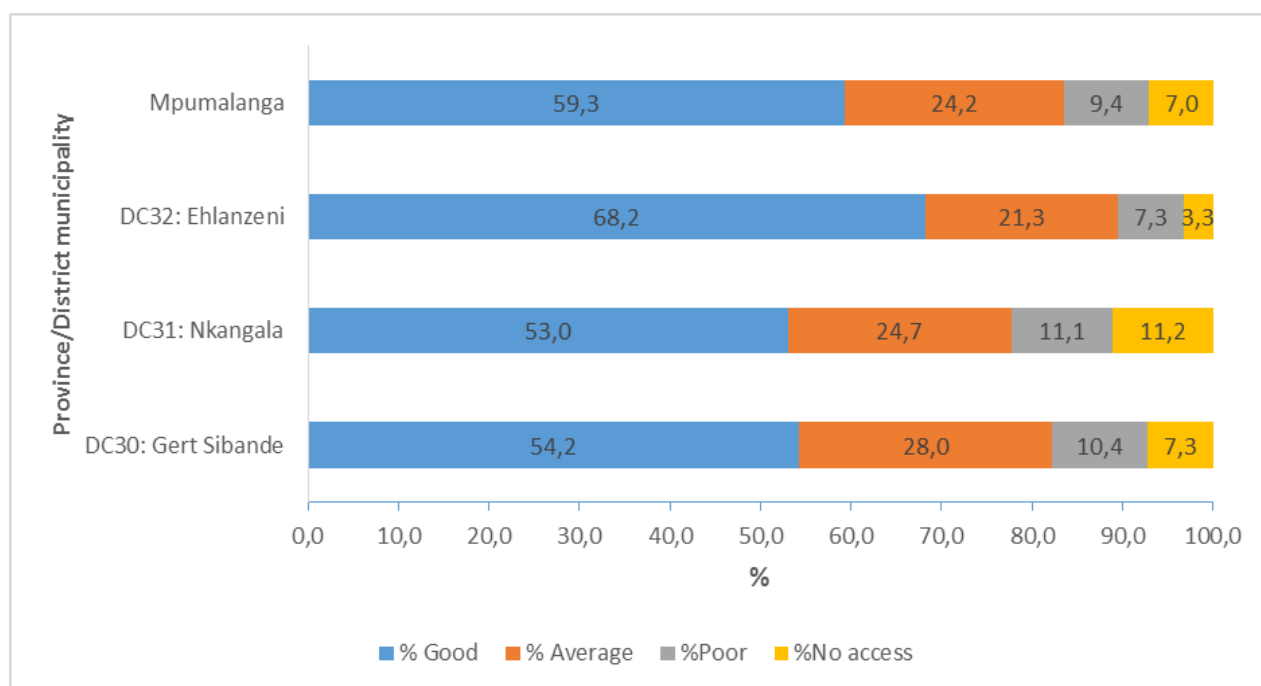


Figure 8.8 shows that 44,7% of Mpumalanga households perceive that the overall quality of toilet/sanitation facilities provided in the province as good, 23,6% rate the overall quality as average while 20,5% consider it to be poor. Another 11,1% indicated that they do not have access to toilet/sanitation facilities. The highest proportion of those satisfied with the overall quality of toilet/sanitation, which is also higher than the provincial average, is observed in Gert Sibande District Municipality (55,3%). Ehlanzeni District Municipality shows the highest proportion (26,7%) of those households who rate the overall quality of toilet/sanitation as average, while Nkangala district shows the highest proportion (23,3%) of those who consider the overall quality to be poor.

Figure 8.8: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of toilet/sanitation services by districts, CS 2016

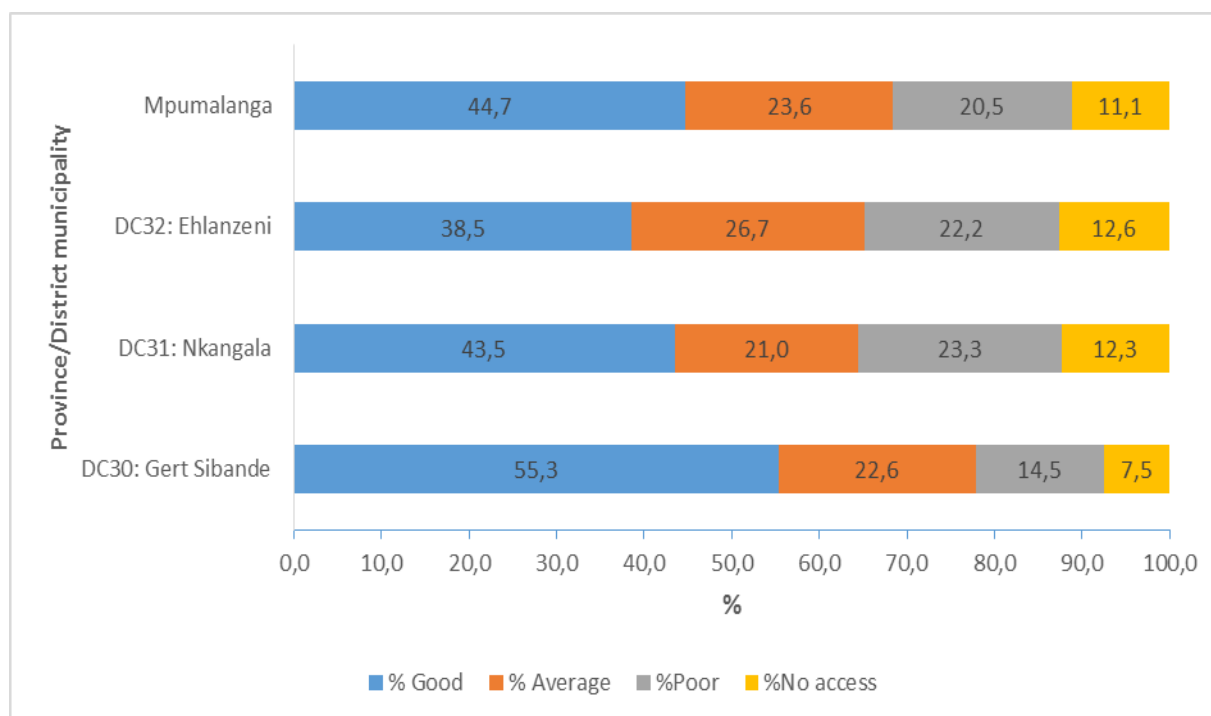


Figure 8.9 displays that 42,9% of Mpumalanga households perceive that the overall quality of the local public hospitals in the province is good, 28,4% rate the overall quality as average while 19,7% consider it to be poor. Another 9,1% indicated that they do not have access to local public hospital facilities. The highest proportion of those satisfied with the overall quality of their local public hospitals, which is also higher than the provincial average, is observed in Gert Sibande district (45,8%). Ehlanzeni district shows the highest proportion (28,9%) of those households who rate the overall quality of local public hospitals as average, while Nkangala district shows the highest proportion (27,0%) of those who consider the overall quality to be poor.

Figure 8.9: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of local public hospital by districts, CS 2016

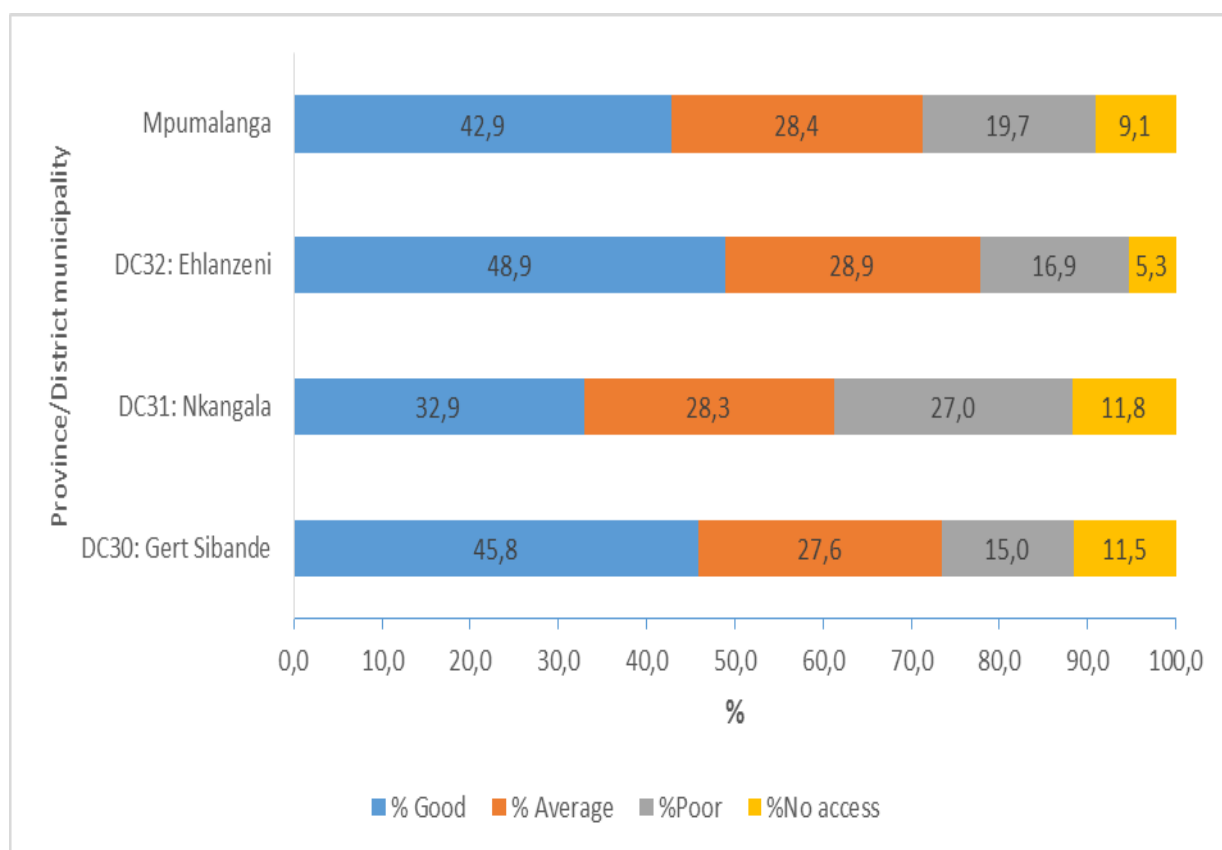


Figure 8.10 displays that 45,7% of Mpumalanga households perceive that the overall quality of the local public clinics in the province is good, 28,3% rate the overall quality as average while 21,1% consider it to be poor. Another 4,9% indicated that they do not have access to local public clinic facilities. The highest proportion of those satisfied with the overall quality of the local public clinic, which is also higher than the provincial average, is observed in Gert Sibande district (47,6%). Nkangala district leads in both the proportions of the households who rate the local public clinic as average (30,6%) and those that rate it as poor (23,3%).

Figure 8.10: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of local public clinic by districts, CS 2016

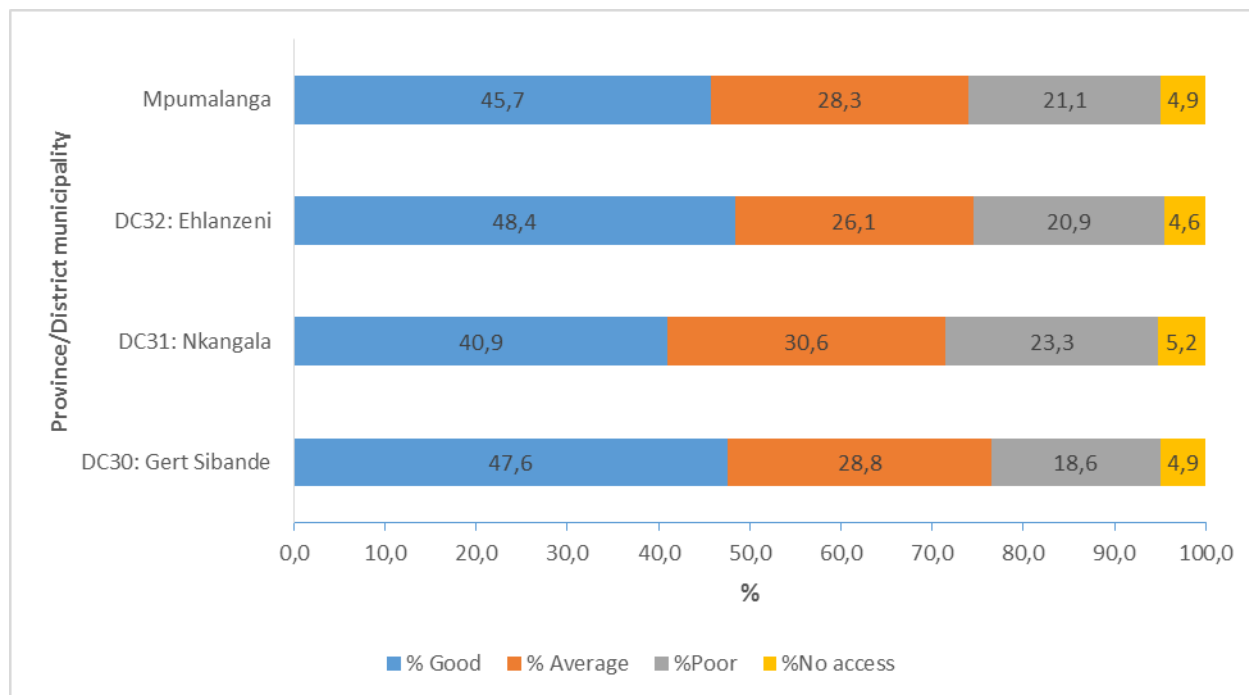


Figure 8.11 displays that 46,2% of Mpumalanga households perceive that the overall quality of the local police services in the province is good, 31,1% rate the overall quality as average while 18,1% consider it to be poor. Another 4,6% indicated that they do not have access to local police services. The highest proportion of those satisfied with the overall quality of local police services, which is also higher than the provincial average, is observed in Gert Sibande district (48,2%). Nkangala district leads in both the proportions of the households who rate the overall quality of the local police services as average (33,3%) and those that rate it as poor (21,0%).

Figure 8.11: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of local police services by district, CS 2016

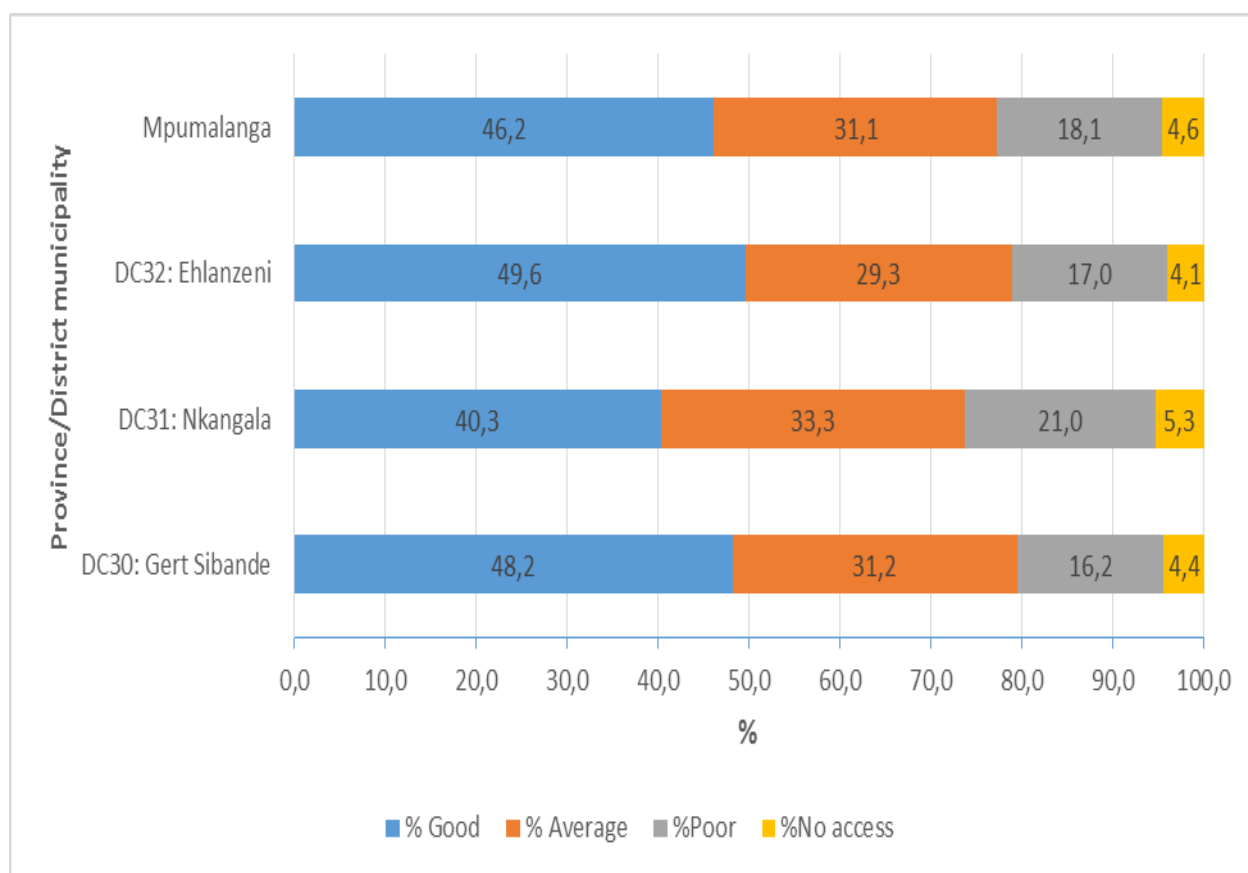
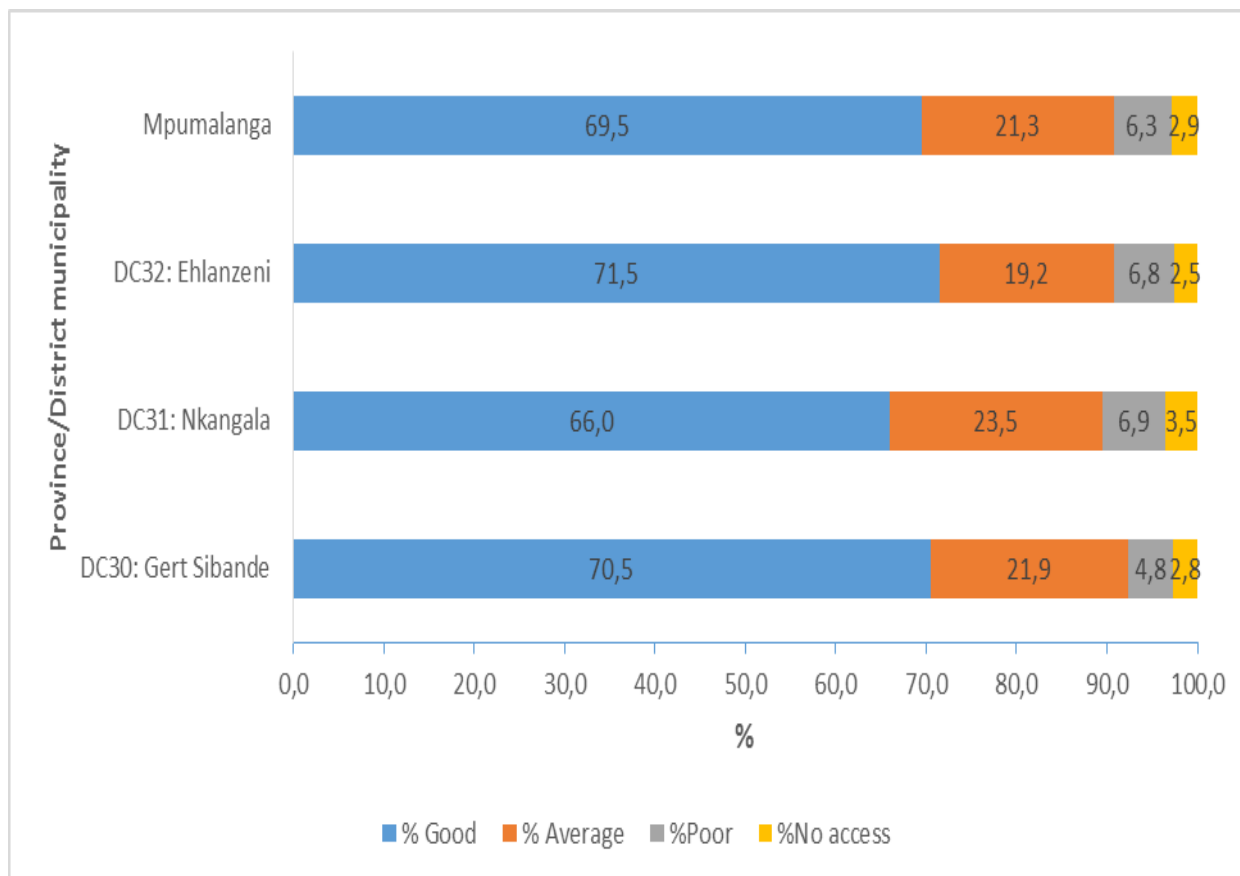


Figure 8.12 displays that 69,5% of Mpumalanga households perceive that the overall quality of the local public school in the province is good, 21,3% rate the overall quality as average while 6,3% consider it to be poor. Another 2,9% indicated that they do not have access to the local public schools. The highest proportion of those satisfied with the overall quality of the public schools, which is also higher than the provincial average, is observed in Ehlanzeni district (71,5%). Nkangala district leads in both the proportions of the households who rate the overall quality of the local public schools as average (23,5%) and those that rate it as poor (6,9%).

Figure 8.12: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of local public school by district, CS 2016



Chapter 9: Mortality

This chapter profiles the mortality differentials of persons from the Mpumalanga province. Mortality is among the major demographic events, and also has implications for population growth. The chapter provides descriptive statistics on household deaths as well as the demographic differentials of the deceased.

9.1 Household deaths

Table 9.1 reflects the distribution of households by whether death had occurred in the household in the 12 months prior the survey, by province and municipality. 34 827 households reported that death occurred in their households in the last 12 months while 1 204 034 reported otherwise. The highest number of deaths is reflected in Ehlanzeni district (12 011 followed by Gert Sibande district (11 482) while the lowest is observed for Nkangala district (11 335).

Table 9.1: Distribution of households by whether death occurred, municipality and province in the last 12 months, CS 2016

Province/District/Municipality	Death had occurred	Death had not occurred	Total
DC30: Gert Sibande	11 482	322 333	333 815
MP301: Chief Albert Luthuli	2 653	50 827	53 480
MP302: Msukaligwa	1 401	49 689	51 089
MP303: Mkhondo	2 015	43 579	45 595
MP304: Dr Pixley Ka Seme	1 035	21 511	22 546
MP305: Lekwa	1 476	35 858	37 334
MP306: Dipaleseng	480	14 397	14 877
MP307: Govan Mbeki	2 423	106 471	108 894
DC31: Nkangala	11 335	409 809	421 144
MP311: Victor Khanye	867	23 404	24 270
MP312: Emalahleni	2 639	147 780	150 420
MP313: Steve Tshwete	1 867	84 847	86 713
MP314: Emakhazeni	379	14 254	14 633
MP315: Thembisile Hani	3 371	79 369	82 740
MP316: Dr JS Moroka	2 212	60 155	62 367
DC32: Ehlanzeni	12 011	471 892	483 903
MP321: Thaba Chweu	695	36 327	37 022
MP325: Bushbuckridge	3 654	133 126	136 780
MP324: Nkomazi	3 206	100 759	103 965
MP326: City of Mbombela	4 455	201 681	206 136
Mpumalanga	34 827	1 204 034	1 238 861

Table 9.2 shows that 32 793 households in Mpumalanga province experienced death of one household member and 2 074 households experienced death of two or more household members in their households.

Table 9.2: Distribution of households by number of death occurrence and province in the last 12 months, CS 2016

Province	1 death	2+ deaths	Total
Western Cape	31 964	1 248	33 212
Eastern Cape	62 870	3 726	66 596
Northern Cape	11 515	624	12 139
Free State	26 959	1 348	28 307
KwaZulu-Natal	82 231	5 546	87 778
North West	37 848	2 353	40 201
Gauteng	79 427	4 872	84 299
Mpumalanga	32 753	2 074	34 827
Limpopo	39 653	1 970	41 623
South Africa	405 221	23 762	428 983

Map 9.1: Households that experienced death in the 12 months preceding CS 2016 by municipality

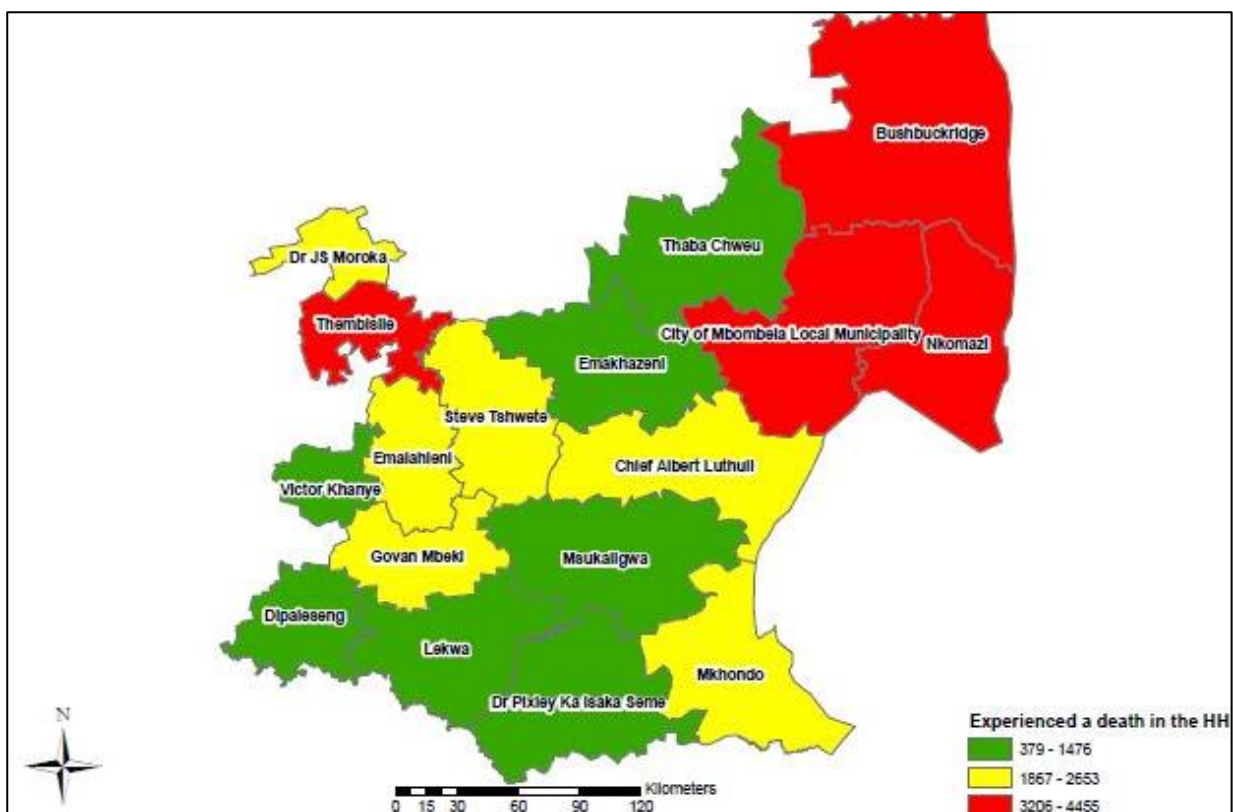


Table 9.3 reflects that the highest number of deaths in Mpumalanga occurred in the age group 30–39, followed by age groups 40–49 and 50–59 respectively. Deaths in the age group 30–39 were dominated by females while those in the age groups 40–49 and 50–59 were mostly males. The lowest number of deaths was observed in the age group 9–20, both provincially and for all the districts. Generally, the province had a higher number of deaths among males compared to females, with some noticeable differentials in certain age groups and districts.

Table 9.3: Number of deaths by age and sex in Mpumalanga, CS 2016

Province/District	Age group	Male	Female	Total
DC30: Gert Sibande	0 - 9	870	582	1 452
	10 - 19	174	143	318
	20 - 29	699	428	1 126
	30 - 39	1 043	1 239	2 282
	40 - 49	952	705	1 657
	50 - 59	765	865	1 629
	60 - 69	670	809	1 479
	70 - 79	539	784	1 323
	80+	425	601	1 026
DC31: Nkangala	0 - 9	555	488	1 043
	9 - 20	97	142	239
	20 - 29	844	380	1 224
	30 - 39	875	760	1 635
	40 - 49	897	1 022	1 918
	50 - 59	1 297	793	2 090
	60 - 69	809	798	1 607
	70 - 79	682	645	1 326
	80+	302	564	866
DC32: Ehlanzeni	0 - 9	853	721	1 575
	9 - 20	201	128	329
	20 - 29	769	442	1 211
	30 - 39	1 052	1 163	2 215
	40 - 49	1 183	847	2 030
	50 - 59	974	629	1 603
	60 - 69	709	490	1 199
	70 - 79	518	507	1 025
	80+	434	963	1 397
Mpumalanga	0 - 9	2 278	1 792	4 070
	9 - 20	471	414	885
	20 - 29	2 312	1 249	3 561
	30 - 39	2 970	3 162	6 132
	40 - 49	3 032	2 574	5 605
	50 - 59	3 037	2 286	5 322
	60 - 69	2 188	2 097	4 285
	70 - 79	1 738	1 936	3 675
	80+	1 160	2 128	3 289

Appendices

Table 10.1: Distribution of population by province and reason for moving to the current place

Reasons for moving	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Divorce/Separation	12 063	5 417	853	3 367	4 919	3 606	24 140	2 793	2 829	59 988
Education	44 262	71 007	6 530	23 254	61 701	30 765	130 139	21 234	40 281	429 172
For better municipal services	15 775	7 197	784	2 721	9 302	4 024	35 240	6 423	2 775	84 240
Health	6 579	7 679	1 216	3 008	5 071	4 097	10 011	2 538	3 832	44 030
High levels of crime	10 710	4 127	676	1 463	3 552	2 193	15 389	1 142	703	39 955
Job loss/retrenchment/contract ended	5 438	12 094	1 970	4 030	8 633	6 639	17 486	3 414	6 928	66 632
Job transfer/take up new job opportunity	41 978	31 862	14 848	19 889	43 399	31 693	117 238	29 989	34 050	364 948
Look for paid work	46 224	32 606	10 484	11 894	42 925	32 163	177 971	30 735	39 140	424 141
Moving as a household with a household member	53 662	34 316	9 926	19 528	33 461	28 286	105 436	18 138	25 061	327 814
Moving to live with or be closer to spouse (marriage)	85 339	78 057	17 880	40 099	67 357	54 847	209 295	51 196	62 467	666 537
New dwelling for household	175 884	80 459	22 054	44 619	100 048	63 754	373 104	50 451	41 656	952 029
Other business reasons	4 330	5 083	787	1 675	2 969	3 108	12 670	2 122	2 193	34 937
Political instability/religious conflict/persecution	1 335	1 177	258	658	1 501	846	3 683	504	1 022	10 983
Retirement	12 344	3 830	618	1 372	2 833	1 452	7 013	718	2 068	32 247
Start a business	2 254	2 360	776	1 396	1 780	2 350	6 083	1 481	2 223	20 702
Other	34 169	22 723	4 752	10 431	19 565	15 111	68 226	10 861	10 066	195 904
Total	552 345	399 995	94 411	189 405	409 017	284 934	1 313 123	233 737	277 293	3 754 260

Table 10.2: Distribution of population by province and reason for moving to the current place

Reason for moving	DC30: Gert Sibande	DC31: Nkangala	DC32: Ehlanzeni	Mpumalanga
Divorce/Separation	659	1 189	945	2 793
Education	5 551	11 161	4 521	21 234
For better municipal services	1 140	3 482	1 801	6 423
Health	520	1 116	901	2 538
High levels of crime	190	455	497	1 142
Job loss/retrenchment/contract ended	1 113	1 306	995	3 414
Job transfer/take up new job opportunity	7 393	13 666	8 930	29 989
Look for paid work	5 620	17 412	7 702	30 735
Moving as a household with a household member	4 173	9 265	4 700	18 138
Moving to live with or be closer to spouse (marriage)	11 155	21 489	18 552	51 196
New dwelling for household	8 972	25 925	15 555	50 451
Other business reasons	316	991	816	2 122
Political instability/religious conflict/persecution	77	220	207	504
Retirement	54	501	163	718
Start a business	463	769	249	1 481
Other	2 175	6 131	2 555	10 861
Total	49 570	115 078	69 089	233 737

Table 10.3: Distribution of population aged 5 years and older by disability status, district and age group, CS 2016

Age group	Gert Sibande			Nkangala		
	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
5–9	102 564	6 889	109 453	128 451	5 361	133 812
10–14	100 963	3 567	104 530	115 247	3 379	118 626
15–19	109 502	3 269	112 771	132 123	3 497	135 620
20–24	112 650	2 922	115 572	147 208	3 705	150 913
25–29	119 581	2 992	122 573	156 389	3 863	160 252
30–34	91 134	3 262	94 396	126 590	4 150	130 740
35–39	69 764	3 479	73 244	96 585	4 139	100 723
40–44	56 027	4 192	60 219	81 132	4 878	86 010
45–49	47 924	5 973	53 897	63 024	6 732	69 756
50–54	36 877	8 086	44 963	55 639	9 604	65 244
55–59	30 157	9 222	39 379	41 454	8 855	50 309
60–64	19 389	9 891	29 280	30 058	9 943	40 001
65–69	13 455	9 212	22 667	16 915	7 566	24 482
70–74	7 515	8 107	15 622	9 668	7 013	16 681
75–79	2 884	5 366	8 250	4 014	4 515	8 528
80–84	1 329	3 241	4 570	1 659	2 555	4 214
85+	847	3 057	3 905	1 297	3 726	5 023
Total	922 564	92 727	1 015 291	1 207 453	93 480	1 300 934

Table 10.4: Distribution of population aged 5 years and older by disability status, district and age group, CS 2016 (concluded)

Age group	Ehlanzeni			Mpumalanga		
	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
5–9	195 340	7 933	203 273	426 355	20 183	446 538
10–14	186 597	5 674	192 271	402 807	12 620	415 427
15–19	168 494	4 631	173 124	410 119	11 396	421 515
20–24	162 544	4 425	166 970	422 402	11 053	433 455
25–29	162 983	4 889	167 872	438 953	11 744	450 697
30–34	126 960	4 991	131 951	344 684	12 402	357 087
35–39	105 542	4 626	110 167	271 891	12 243	284 134
40–44	83 324	5 172	88 497	220 484	14 241	234 725
45–49	70 928	6 440	77 368	181 876	19 145	201 021
50–54	49 682	7 832	57 514	142 198	25 523	167 720
55–59	35 267	7 336	42 602	106 878	25 413	132 290
60–64	29 618	8 654	38 272	79 064	28 488	107 552
65–69	18 242	8 262	26 504	48 613	25 040	73 653
70–74	12 596	7 202	19 798	29 779	22 322	52 101
75–79	6 233	6 371	12 605	13 131	16 252	29 383
80–84	3 054	4 145	7 199	6 042	9 941	15 983
85+	2 347	5 113	7 460	4 492	11 896	16 388
Total	1 419 750	103 697	1 523 447	3 549 767	289 904	3 839 671

Table 10.5: Population aged 0–4 years attending a Pre-school/ECD institution, CS 2016

Municipality	Age																	
	0			1			2			3			4			Total		
	Attending pre-school/ECD	Not attending pre-school/ECD	Total	Attending pre-school/ECD	Not attending pre-school/ECD	Total	Attending pre-school/ECD	Not attending pre-school/ECD	Total	Attending pre-school/ECD	Not attending pre-school/ECD	Total	Attending pre-school/ECD	Not attending pre-school/ECD	Total	Attending pre-school/ECD	Not attending pre-school/ECD	Total
DC30: Gert Sibande	502	21 545	22 048	2 190	22 612	24 802	5 879	18 558	24 437	10 555	12 610	23 165	16 365	7 783	24 148	35 491	83 110	118 600
MP301 : Chief Albert Luthuli	42	4 359	4 401	315	3 856	4 170	1 009	3 506	4 516	2 240	2 256	4 497	3 395	1 036	4 430	7 001	15 013	22 014
MP302 : Msukaligwa	110	2 681	2 792	359	3 153	3 512	1 117	2 556	3 673	1 933	2 125	4 057	2 426	1 209	3 636	5 945	11 725	17 670
MP303 : Mkhondo	-	4 174	4 174	226	4 996	5 222	513	4 256	4 769	1 284	3 177	4 462	2 348	2 345	4 693	4 371	18 948	23 319
MP304 : Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	60	1 763	1 823	59	1 961	2 020	463	1 516	1 979	618	1 321	1 939	1 173	784	1 957	2 374	7 345	9 719
MP305 : Lekwa	16	2 210	2 227	305	2 340	2 645	628	1 734	2 361	1 350	943	2 293	1 719	449	2 168	4 019	7 675	11 694
MP306 : Dipaleseng	33	698	731	180	815	996	380	728	1 108	511	260	771	700	82	782	1 805	2 583	4 388
MP307 : Govan Mbeki	241	5 661	5 902	746	5 491	6 237	1 769	4 263	6 032	2 618	2 528	5 145	4 603	1 878	6 481	9 976	19 820	29 796
DC31: Nkangala	936	25 726	26 662	4 068	26 169	30 237	8 545	19 759	28 304	14 503	14 148	28 651	20 812	7 626	28 439	48 865	93 428	142 292
MP311 : Victor Khanye	55	1 755	1 811	194	1 802	1 996	249	1 298	1 547	634	1 100	1 734	1 109	554	1 663	2 242	6 508	8 751
MP312 : Emalahleni	297	8 064	8 362	979	7 819	8 798	2 530	5 846	8 377	3 748	4 370	8 118	5 459	2 273	7 733	13 014	28 373	41 387
MP313 : Steve Tshwete	204	4 465	4 670	968	4 130	5 098	1 807	3 375	5 182	3 013	2 146	5 159	3 159	1 405	4 563	9 150	15 521	24 671
MP314 : Emakhazeni	20	917	938	181	792	973	449	448	896	551	476	1 027	762	360	1 122	1 962	2 993	4 955
MP315 : Thembisile	138	5 900	6 038	990	6 450	7 440	1 947	4 773	6 720	3 658	3 560	7 217	5 531	1 868	7 399	12 264	22 551	34 815
MP316 : Dr JS Moroka	221	4 623	4 844	756	5 175	5 932	1 564	4 018	5 582	2 899	2 496	5 395	4 792	1 167	5 959	10 232	17 481	27 713
DC32: Ehlanzeni	885	41 855	42 740	3 452	42 483	45 935	12 093	34 304	46 397	24 438	23 919	48 357	34 903	12 058	46 961	75 771	154 619	230 390
MP321 : Thaba Chweu	31	1 715	1 746	227	1 807	2 034	992	1 136	2 128	1 530	610	2 141	1 876	250	2 125	4 656	5 518	10 174
MP325 : Bushbuckridge	301	13 054	13 355	1 258	14 726	15 985	4 416	10 565	14 982	8 951	7 240	16 192	12 617	2 989	15 606	27 544	48 575	76 120
MP324 : Nkomazi	17	11 126	11 143	375	10 845	11 220	1 844	10 203	12 047	4 298	7 512	11 810	7 785	4 209	11 995	14 319	43 895	58 214
MP326 : City of Mbombela	536	15 959	16 495	1 592	15 104	16 696	4 840	12 401	17 241	9 658	8 557	18 215	12 625	4 610	17 235	29 252	56 630	85 882
Mpumalanga	2 323	89 126	91 449	9 710	91 264	100 974	26 517	72 621	99 138	49 496	50 677	100 173	72 080	27 468	99 548	160 127	331 156	491 282

Table 10.6: distribution of persons aged 5–24 attending at an educational institution by type of educational institution

Municipality	Pre-school	Primary school	Secondary school	Technical vocational education and training	Other college	Higher educational institution	Community education and training college	Home-based education	Other	Mpumalanga
DC30: Gert Sibande	9 200	176 572	122 214	9 632	1 417	3 876	753	317	691	324 670
MP301 : Chief Albert Luthuli	1 256	34 021	26 108	1 377	134	414	167	54	14	63 544
MP302 : Msukaligwa	1 293	23 129	15 900	2 374	388	514	136	17	38	43 790
MP303 : Mkhondo	1 915	35 150	24 372	325	192	338	44	55	122	62 513
MP304 : Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	767	14 968	10 899	416	57	58	27	-	31	27 223
MP305 : Lekwa	794	17 259	10 620	1 637	94	303	124	27	93	30 951
MP306 : Dipaleseng	232	6 234	3 543	492	58	131	-	23	23	10 737
MP307 : Govan Mbeki	2 943	45 811	30 773	3 011	493	2 117	254	141	371	85 913
DC31: Nkangala	8 679	209 659	149 037	14 538	2 939	6 440	1 388	547	1 259	394 486
MP311 : Victor Khanye	286	11 800	7 364	428	284	185	-	15	13	20 376
MP312 : Emalahleni	4 190	56 074	37 469	6 631	1 066	2 726	402	202	473	109 234
MP313 : Steve Tshwete	1 686	34 174	25 936	3 610	417	981	155	169	308	67 436
MP314 : Emakhazeni	293	7 041	4 810	675	121	56	-	-	13	13 009
MP315 : Thembisile	1 458	58 313	40 856	1 735	601	1 576	620	80	287	105 526
MP316 : Dr JS Moroka	766	42 257	32 602	1 459	450	915	211	80	164	78 905
DC32: Ehlanzeni	9 985	325 712	209 118	9 728	2 385	6 081	1 106	265	930	565 310
MP321 : Thaba Chweu	718	14 727	9 464	313	100	279	88	13	222	25 924
MP325 : Bushbuckridge	2 356	115 519	77 252	2 289	404	763	153	85	275	199 095
MP324 : Nkomazi	2 648	82 405	53 970	1 890	526	2 116	387	67	77	144 087
MP326 : City of Mbombela	4 263	113 062	68 433	5 236	1 355	2 922	477	100	356	196 204
Mpumalanga	27 863	711 943	480 369	33 898	6 740	16 397	3 247	1 129	2 880	1 284 466

Table 10.7: Distribution of persons aged 20 years and older by highest level of education completed, CS 2016

District / Municipality	No schooling	Some Primary	Primary completed	Some secondary	Secondary completed	Higher	Total
DC30: Gert Sibande	74 575	71 150	25 654	225 667	223 349	54 788	675 184
8011 MP301 : Chief Albert Luthuli	15 711	11 185	3 821	30 522	32 242	5 889	99 369
8012 MP302 : Msukaligwa	10 958	8 593	3542	33 486	32 606	10 418	99 602
8013 MP303 : Mkhondo	15 319	14 667	4 237	33 072	29 488	3 905	100 687
8014 MP304 : Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	8 577	5 794	1 931	14 091	14 373	2 959	47 724
8015 MP305 : Lekwa	7 495	8 913	3 817	29 835	22 549	6 222	78 831
8016 MP306 : Dipaleseng	1 941	4 164	1 520	11 333	8 615	1 812	29 384
8017 MP307 : Govan Mbeki	14 575	17 835	6 787	73 330	83 477	23 584	219 587
DC31: Nkangala	82 504	72 609	32 933	303 200	320 455	79 398	891 099
8018 MP311 : Victor Khanye	5 712	5 592	2 225	21 190	13 889	2 879	51 487
8019 MP312 : Emalahleni	14 480	18 760	10 772	106 901	115 174	31 777	297 865
8020 MP313 : Steve Tshwete	10 830	11 988	5 858	54 570	73 723	24 220	181 187
8021 MP314 : Emakhazeni	4 815	1 922	1 162	10 265	9 871	1 528	29 562
8022 MP315 : Thembisile	27 058	18 940	7 295	63 897	65 061	9 251	191 502
8023 MP316 : Dr JS Moroka	19 610	15 407	5 622	46 378	42 737	9 743	139 496
DC32: Ehlanzeni	131 945	91 444	34 622	278 793	326 870	73 548	937 222
8024 MP321 : Thaba Chweu	2 956	5 374	2 653	22 270	24 031	6 464	63 747
8025 MP325 : Bushbuckridge	43 936	26 703	9 015	81 234	88 443	15 495	264 825
8026 MP324 : Nkomazi	37 037	24 179	9 074	59 743	61 799	13 546	205 378
8027 MP326 : City of Mbombela	48 017	35 189	13 881	115 546	152 596	38 043	403 272
Mpumalanga	289 024	235 203	93 209	807 660	870 675	207 734	2 503 505

Table 10.8: Distribution of persons aged 20 years and older by highest level of education completed, CS 2016

District / Municipality	Certificate	Diploma	Bachelor's degree	Honours/ Masters/ doctoral degree	Total
DC30: Gert Sibande	16 728	13 103	14 357	10 599	54 788
MP301 : Chief Albert Luthuli	1 872	1 372	1 544	1 102	5 889
MP302 : Msukaligwa	3 225	2 580	3 296	1 318	10 418
MP303 : Mkhondo	1 399	1 034	871	600	3 905
MP304 : Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	1 008	730	634	587	2 959
MP305 : Lekwa	1 998	2 103	1 233	888	6 222
MP306 : Dipaleseng	436	491	359	526	1 812
MP307 : Govan Mbeki	6 791	4 794	6 421	5 579	23 584
DC31: Nkangala	27 957	21 274	17 036	13 131	79 398
MP311 : Victor Khanye	1 230	846	274	529	2 879
MP312 : Emalahleni	12 284	8 187	6 385	4 921	31 777
MP313 : Steve Tshwete	7 781	6 408	6 085	3 946	24 220
MP314 : Emakhazeni	490	268	372	399	1 528
MP315 : Thembisile	2 911	2 868	2 105	1 367	9 251
MP316 : Dr JS Moroka	3 261	2 698	1 815	1 970	9 743
DC32: Ehlanzeni	17 166	18 530	21 929	15 924	73 548
MP321 : Thaba Chweu	1 642	2 060	1 693	1 070	6 464
MP325 : Bushbuckridge	3 852	3 307	5 139	3 198	15 495
MP324 : Nkomazi	2 955	3 234	4 200	3 157	13 546
MP326 : City of Mbombela	8 717	9 928	10 898	8 499	38 043
Mpumalanga	61 851	52 906	53 323	39 654	207 734

Table 10.9a: Distribution of households by source of energy used for cooking and lighting (1), CS 2016

District/Local municipality/Province	Energy for cooking				Energy for lighting			
	Electricity	Other energy sources	None	Total	Electricity	Other energy sources	None	Total
DC30: Gert Sibande	250 197	82 205	1 350	333 752	296 438	35 862	1 230	333 530
MP301 : Chief Albert Luthuli	35 257	17 705	508	53 469	50 869	2 036	482	53 387
MP302 : Msukaligwa	32 606	18 228	236	51 070	42 505	8 305	251	51 061
MP303 : Mkhondo	23 990	21 404	201	45 595	35 351	10 149	94	45 595
MP304 : Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	14 936	7 415	195	22 546	19 619	2 727	170	22 515
MP305 : Lekwa	32 505	4 787	42	37 334	33 895	3 385	18	37 298
MP306 : Dipaleseng	10 917	3 849	111	14 877	12 095	2 688	55	14 838
MP307 : Govan Mbeki	99 987	8 817	59	108 863	102 103	6 572	161	108 835
DC31: Nkangala	332 834	86 348	1 875	421 057	360 601	58 697	1 396	420 694
MP311 : Victor Khanye	19 005	5 174	92	24 270	22 141	2 052	77	24 270
MP312 : Emalahleni	104 797	45 119	449	150 364	108 611	41 080	494	150 185
MP313 : Steve Tshwete	74 309	12 246	158	86 713	78 667	7 986	61	86 713
MP314 : Emakhazeni	8 427	6 108	87	14 622	12 210	2 239	82	14 531
MP315 : Thembisile	75 773	6 604	344	82 721	79 607	2 623	457	82 688
MP316 : Dr JS Moroka	50 525	11 098	745	62 367	59 366	2 717	225	62 307
DC32: Ehlanzeni	404 709	77 577	1 447	483 733	460 578	21 971	774	483 324
MP321 : Thaba Chweu	29 622	7 277	123	37 022	33 210	3 675	118	37 004
MP325 : Bushbuckridge	98 171	38 175	412	136 758	132 233	4 242	173	136 647
MP324 : Nkomazi	86 536	17 071	298	103 905	98 918	4 708	153	103 779
MP326 : City of Mbombela	190 379	15 054	614	206 047	196 217	9 346	330	205 894
Mpumalanga	292 569	58 828	2 131	353 529	313 654	38 197	1 205	353 057

Table 10.9b: Distribution of households by source of energy used for water and space heating (2), CS 2016

District/Local municipality/Province	Water heating				Space heating			
	Electricity	Other energy sources	None	Total	Electricity	Other energy sources	None	Total
DC30: Gert Sibande	254 162	76 260	3 307	333 728	209 155	98 383	26 022	333 560
MP301 : Chief Albert Luthuli	37 275	15 417	749	53 441	26 490	18 202	8 684	53 376
MP302 : Msukaligwa	34 003	16 832	254	51 089	26 715	21 381	2 931	51 028
MP303 : Mkhondo	25 142	20 082	354	45 577	18 778	21 204	5 613	45 595
MP304 : Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	15 887	6 077	582	22 546	12 991	8 308	1 214	22 512
MP305 : Lekwa	31 988	5 272	60	37 320	27 896	8 673	744	37 312
MP306 : Dipaleseng	10 984	3 706	187	14 877	8 013	5 054	1 792	14 859
MP307 : Govan Mbeki	98 882	8 875	1 121	108 878	88 273	15 562	5 043	108 878
DC31: Nkangala	330 071	81 639	8 886	420 595	249 839	96 546	74 478	420 863
MP311 : Victor Khanye	18 667	4 320	1 246	24 233	10 384	9 377	4 509	24 270
MP312 : Emalahleni	105 092	42 387	2 586	150 065	88 753	33 322	28 188	150 263
MP313 : Steve Tshwete	72 359	13 410	861	86 630	48 869	24 162	13 625	86 655
MP314 : Emakhazeni	8 987	5 510	136	14 633	6 182	7 284	1 152	14 618
MP315 : Thembisile	75 495	6 161	1 048	82 705	57 353	11 325	14 034	82 712
MP316 : Dr JS Moroka	49 470	9 852	3 007	62 329	38 298	11 076	12 970	62 345
DC32: Ehlanzeni	404 602	67 396	10 969	482 967	320 358	53 285	109 766	483 410
MP321 : Thaba Chweu	29 881	6 162	911	36 955	23 113	6 140	7 752	37 005
MP325 : Bushbuckridge	102 523	32 242	1 867	136 632	84 580	23 668	28 412	136 659
MP324 : Nkomazi	83 438	14 619	5 745	103 802	55 334	9 241	39 302	103 876
MP326 : City of Mbombela	188 761	14 371	2 445	205 578	157 332	14 236	34 301	205 869
Mpumalanga	295 744	52 760	4 556	353 059	223 514	62 480	67 138	353 133

Table 10.10: Distribution of households by access to internet and sex of head of household, CS 2016

District/ Municipality	Male			Female			Total		
	Access to internet	No access to internet	Total	Access to internet	No access to internet	Total	Access to internet	No access to internet	Total
DC30: Gert Sibande	17 437	181 044	198 480	7 693	119 109	126 802	25 129	300 153	325 282
MP301 : Chief Albert Luthuli	1 510	24 550	26 061	1 057	23 391	24 449	2 568	47 942	50 509
MP302 : Msukaligwa	3 776	26 511	30 287	2 062	17 199	19 262	5 838	43 711	49 549
MP303 : Mkhondo	1 037	22 170	23 207	826	19 731	20 557	1 863	41 901	43 764
MP304 : Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	528	11 207	11 735	316	10 183	10 498	844	21 389	22 233
MP305 : Lekwa	1 174	22 071	23 246	490	13 140	13 630	1 664	35 211	36 875
MP306 : Dipaleseng	892	8 567	9 459	364	4 932	5 296	1 256	13 498	14 755
MP307 : Govan Mbeki	8 519	65 968	74 487	2 577	30 533	33 111	11 096	96 501	107 597
DC31: Nkangala	21 667	244 636	266 302	9 120	136 897	146 017	30 787	381 532	412 319
MP311 : Victor Khanye	1 222	15 191	16 413	258	7 076	7 333	1 480	22 267	23 747
MP312 : Emalahleni	10 164	94 881	105 045	3 440	39 209	42 649	13 604	134 090	147 694
MP313 : Steve Tshwete	4 487	54 097	58 583	1 381	23 761	25 142	5 867	77 858	83 725
MP314 : Emakhazeni	1 031	8 095	9 126	546	4 712	5 257	1 576	12 807	14 383
MP315 : Thembisile	2 716	42 705	45 420	1 790	34 198	35 988	4 506	76 903	81 409
MP316 : Dr JS Moroka	2 048	29 667	31 715	1 706	27 941	29 647	3 753	57 608	61 362
DC32: Ehlanzeni	17 695	245 283	262 978	9 851	194 016	203 866	27 546	439 299	466 844
MP321 : Thaba Chweu	2 208	22 120	24 328	785	11 105	11 889	2 993	33 224	36 217
MP325 : Bushbuckridge	2 274	58 918	61 192	2 475	65 763	68 238	4 749	124 681	129 429
MP324 : Nkomazi	2 823	52 654	55 476	1 741	44 329	46 070	4 564	96 983	101 546
MP326 : City of Mbombela	10 391	111 592	121 982	4 850	72 819	77 669	15 241	184 411	199 652
Mpumalanga	56 799	670 962	727 761	26 663	450 021	476 684	83 462	1 120 984	1 204 446