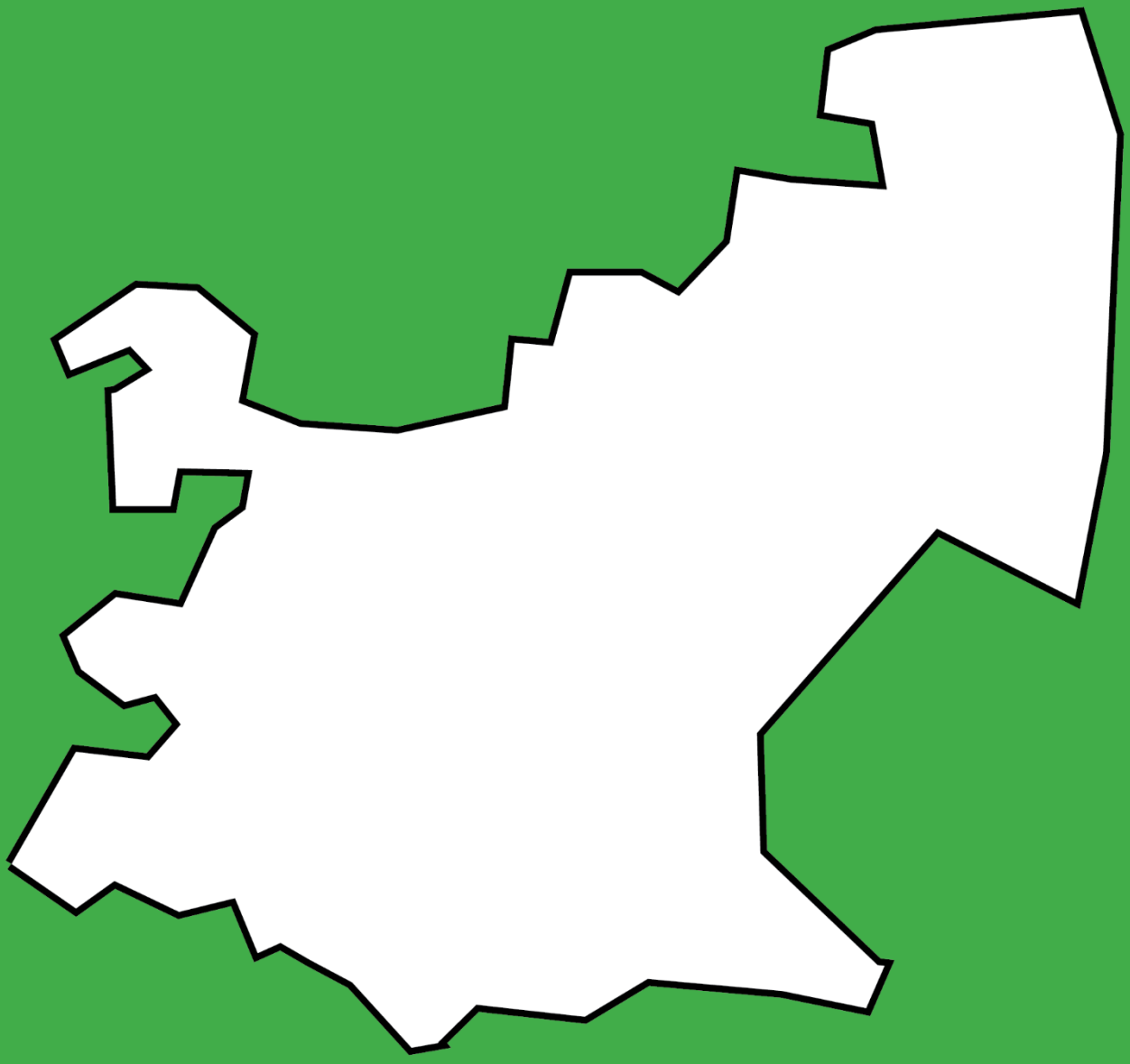
CENSUS 2022

Provincial Profile: Mpumalanga



IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS

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Census 2022 Provincial Profile: Mpumalanga

Errata for the Census 2022 Mpumalanga Provincial Profile

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) wishes to inform users that the Census 2022 Mpumalanga Provincial Profile has been revised as follows:

- Tables 2.2 & 2.3: Numbers and percentages for 2022 in Thaba Chweu and City of Mbombela municipalities revised
- Table 2.4: Numbers revised
- Table 2.5: Dependency ratios for 2022 in Thaba Chweu and City of Mbombela municipalities revised
- Table 2.9: Numbers for Thaba Chweu municipality revised (marital status)
- Tables 4.1, 4.2 & 4.3: Numbers and percentages for 2022 in Thaba Chweu and City of Mbombela municipalities revised
- Tables 6.1, 6.2 and 6.4 - 6.12: Numbers and percentages for 2022 in Thaba Chweu and City of Mbombela municipalities revised
- Figure 6.10: Percentages in Thaba Chweu and City of Mbombela municipalities revised
- Appendix 6: Marriage rates for 2022 revised
- Appendix 7: Divorce rate for 2022 in Thaba Chweu municipality revised
- Appendix 8: Numbers for 2022 revised
- Appendix 9: Numbers for 2022 in Thaba Chweu and City of Mbombela municipalities revised

Where necessary, the description of the trends seen in the data tables has also been amended.

Stats SA apologises for the oversight and regrets any inconvenience that this may have caused.

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PREFACE

This report forms part of a series of publications generated from the recently conducted Census 2022. It is the third volume following the provincial profiles based on the Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016. 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. This report profiles indicators for Mpumalanga province.

The report provides statistics disaggregated at the municipal level based on the 2021 municipal boundaries. All indicators where Census 2022 data have been compared with other Censuses, data for the latter were aligned to the 2021 municipal boundaries. The publication profiles various themes, including population characteristics, demographics, education, migration, disability prevalence and access to basic services.

‘



Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Acronym	Term
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviews
CATI	Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviews
CAWI	Computer-Assisted Web Interviews
CEESD	Census End-to-End Systems Development
COGTA	Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
DCC	District Census Coordinator
EA	Enumeration Area
EXCO	Executive Council
FTSM	Facilities, Transport and Security Management
FOO	Field Operations Officer
FLOS	Field Logistics Management Tool
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HO	Head Office
IDP	Integrated Development Planning
IT	Information Technology
NATJOC	National Joint Operations Committee
NAC	National Advisory Committee
NATJOC	National Joint Operations Committee
NGOs	Non-Government Organisations
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PIQA	Provincial Integration and Quality Assurance
PMO	Project Management Office
PPE	Personal Preventive Equipment
PROVJOCS	Provincial Joint Operations Committees
SCM	Supply Chain Management
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
PROVJOC	Provincial Joint Operations Committee

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Mpumalanga province, affectionately known as the place of the rising sun, owing to the translation of the word Mpumalanga and the fact that it lies in the most eastern part of the country. The province shares international land borders with Mozambique and the Kingdom of Eswatini. It is home to the renowned Kruger National Park, one of the largest game reserves in the world, which is home to the big five (lions, elephants, rhinos, buffaloes and leopards). Other tourist attractions in the province include the Sudwala Caves, the Three Rondavels, God's Window, and Blyde River Canyon, to name a few. The province is also popularly known for its coal mining operations, with over 80% of South Africa's coal mined in the province. The province contributed about 8% towards the country's gross domestic product (GDP) in 2022 (Stats SA, 2023).

1.2 How the count was done

In South Africa, every ten years, the census presents an opportunity for the country to obtain data on key population, household and demographic indicators such as population size, age and sex structure, and geographical distribution across the country. Population and housing censuses provide the population denominators for several socioeconomic, health and other indicators and renew the basis for revising population estimates and projections for another ten years, and beyond. Censuses provide data at various levels of planning, essential in assisting the country and the global community to monitor development programs. Census data are fundamental for informed planning, policy formulation and decision-making in various sectors as nations address socio-economic and service delivery challenges. This includes building and maintaining critical infrastructure such as hospitals and schools. Census data are also critical in determining budgetary allocations for various spheres of government.

In the Census 2022 planning phase, project goals and objectives were outlined, and the strategic direction of conducting a digital census was defined to ensure all dependencies between the different phases and role players were identified, potential risks highlighted and control measures put in place to minimise adverse effects. This facilitated effective integration and implementation of various activities by ensuring that each phase was properly managed through a census structure that was put in place. During the planning phase, all work streams namely Project Management Office (PMO), Secretariat, Census Inputs and Outputs, Data

Operations, Governance, Corporate Services, Census Geography (Frame Update), Information Technology (IT), Census End-to-End Systems Development (CEESD), Publicity, Community Mobilisation and Advocacy, Field Logistics and Specification Development; and Provincial Coordination and Quality Assurance were established. The census workstreams prepared operational plans that provided detailed lists of activities which were undertaken to achieve specific objectives and outputs as profiled in the Census 2022 Project Charter.

The goal of the Census 2022 project was to count everyone within the borders of South Africa without omission and duplication. Census 2022 key objectives were linked to three questions:

- How many are we? Determining population size per locality/area, a critical indicator used for resource allocation, measurement of the extent of service delivery, decision making and budgeting, among others.
- Who are we? Census 2022 data provide the current picture in terms of population dynamics of the South African population, including demographics and some socio-economic characteristics. The information on population characteristics, such as age and sex composition, educational attainment and employment status, is pertinent to planning and resource allocation
- Where do we live? Census 2022 data provides insights into the living conditions of South Africans regarding the number of households and average household sizes, the type of dwelling structures (housing), access to water, availability of essential services and facilities, and access to the Internet, etc. This information is critical in understanding and addressing development challenges at all levels of geography and in all communities.

Central to answering the three questions is how the information was collected in Census 2022. This includes how regional and international standards and guidelines in census undertaking, including compliance with the United Nations *Principles and Recommendations of the Population Census* (a set of guidelines issued every 10 years to facilitate the implementation of censuses across countries), were implemented and adhered to. Other international standards include:

- Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (UN ECOSOC, 2013)
- Handbook on Census management and;
- Handbook on Population and Housing Census Editing, among others.

Adhering to international standards allows not only for international and regional comparisons, but it is also a measure of national capabilities to implement them. If particular circumstances within a country require a departure from international standards, every effort should be made to explain these departures in the census publications and to indicate how the national presentation can be adapted to the international standards (UN, 2022).

Critical to note in how Census 2022 was conducted is the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on planning, processes, data collection methods and enumeration period. The effect of the pandemic was twofold, affecting the rollout of the census exercise and the responsiveness of the populace. With respect to the census operations, there were, among others: disruptions in the census planning and preparations, no matter how far the implementation had reached; postponement of the census; uncertainties about when preparatory activities could resume and when the census could actually take place; repeat of some programmes already conducted, for example pre-tests and pilot censuses; increased costs from having to comply with the different requirements of the restrictions from the alerts and introduction of personal preventive equipment (PPE) to the necessity of adopting new approaches not previously envisaged, including restriction of training to virtual training mode. The repeated COVID-19 pandemic waves in South Africa led to the implementation of strict regulations in population movement and interactions between and across households. The restrictions brought interruptions in the census project activities, forcing Stats SA to postpone the Census from October 2021 to February 2022. The pandemic presented the organisation with the opportunity for innovation, though at greater cost in time, financial resources and skills and capacity requirements. It also created the opportunity to harness the benefits of a multi-mode data collection approach. Despite COVID-19 interruptions to processes, methods, tools and systems/applications were tested and implemented. In preparation for Census 2022, a multi-mode data collection approach was adopted and thoroughly tested, including during the Census 2021 Pilot, before its implementation during the main census. Three methods of data collection were used in this census:

- Face-to-face interviews- Computer-assisted Personal Interview (CAPI);
- Telephonic interviews - Computer-assisted Telephone Interview (CATI); and
- Online - Computer-assisted Web Interview (CAWI)

Use of a multi-mode data collection approach became an advantage in conducting a census in the COVID-19 pandemic environment, which affected the Census's key phases of geography frame finalisation and data collection.

For a well-planned and executed Census 2022, the following key phases were outlined and implemented:

1.2.1 Census 2022 project planning and implementation committees

The success of a census is determined by how well processes are planned, executed and monitored. The following oversight and advisory bodies/committees were set up and required to assist with monitoring the project processes and implementation:

Technical committee

The purpose of this committee was to coordinate discussions and approval of Census project documents pertaining to planning, processes and methods presented by project workstreams.

National Advisory Committee

The Census 2022 National Advisory Committee (NAC) was inaugurated in November 2020 to serve as an oversight body to advise and assist Stats SA to deliver a historic technology-driven census with improved coverage and response rates.

Project steering committee

Stats SA's Executive Council (EXCO) played the role of the Census project steering committee. The steering committee assisted in the monitoring and implementation of various census value chain activities and phases. This committee was the primary decision-making body with a strategic mandate of ensuring the alignment of the census project with expectations from internal and external stakeholders.

Rapid Response Committee

The purpose of this committee was to provide a forum for process owners to discuss urgent interventions to census processes, procedures and methodologies.

1.2.2 Census management and operational structures

In preparation for Census 2022, Stats SA enacted a census structure to plan for and coordinate all activities during project implementation. This was to ensure that the census objectives and methodologies are executed accordingly, and to monitor progress towards a complete and successful population count. Census 2022's management structure comprised 12 managerial workstreams, each responsible for the planning and implementation of census activities. Each workstream was mandated with specific objectives and outputs, which were

implemented through the various tests and Census Pilot in preparation for the main census. The 12 workstreams were: Project Management Office (PMO), Secretariat, Census Inputs and Outputs, Data Operations, Governance, Corporate Services, Census Geography (Frame Update), Information Technology (IT), Census End-to-End Systems Development (CEESD), Publicity, Community Mobilisation and Advocacy, Field Logistics and Specification Development; and Provincial Coordination and Quality Assurance.

Project Management Office

The Project Management Office (PMO) workstream was responsible for the development and application of best project management practices to ensure a successfully planned and executed Census 2022 project. Workstream-specific objectives included:

- To ensure that the census project was planned and managed in a structured manner and that the principles of good project management were applied throughout the project life cycle.
- To ensure overall project management, coordination and monitoring of workstream activities and all strategic, policy and governing issues about the project.

Field Logistics and Specifications Development

The deliverables of the workstream included facilitation and consolidation of the Census 2022 project's logistical requirements, specifications for the Field Logistics Management tool/application, facilitation of cost-effective procurement of Census 2022 materials through Supply Chain Management (SCM), and implementing of the Field Logistics Management tool (FLOS) for distributing, tracking and monitoring of the Census 2022 materials. Further, the workstream coordinated forward and reverse logistics between Head Office (HO) and the provincial/district offices, providing efficient asset/inventory management.

Census Geography Frame Update

The workstream was responsible for the Census 2022 digital geographical frame that included Enumeration Areas (EAs) and the identification and assessment of the appropriateness of external data sources towards constructing the frame. The workstream was also responsible for creating Fieldwork, Supervisor, Field Operations Officer (FOO) and District Census Coordinator (DCC) Units. To support the multi-mode data collection, the workstream also provided resources to customise the online registration and unpacking of structures.

Facilities, Transport and Security Management

The Facilities, Transport and Security Management (FTSM) workstream was responsible for the screening of contract staff applicants to identify and exclude those with criminal records from the census project, securing vehicles, airtime/data, safe storage of tablets and registering Census 2022 with the National Joint Operations Committee (NATJOC) and Provincial Joint Operations Committees (PROVJOCS).

Information, Communication and Technology

Census 2022 was digital, and central to this were applications and systems that required an Information and Communication Technology (ICT) environment that was agile and adaptive to cater for an increased network load. The ICT workstream was responsible for the development, implementation and maintenance of an efficiently and effectively integrated ICT infrastructure and architecture to enable the organisation to conduct a successful digital Census 2022. The workstream was also responsible for the configuration of tablets for the project and the procurement of servers. In addition, the ICT team provided ICT infrastructure for virtual training and support during the national, provincial and district training, as well as during data collection.

Census End-to-End Systems development

The Census End-to-End Systems (CEESD) workstream was responsible for developing, implementing and maintaining efficient and effective integrated application architecture to enable the organisation to conduct a successful digital census. The applications developed included, among others, the data collection tools of CAPI, CATI and CAWI. Other workstream objectives included:

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

Census Inputs and Outputs

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

- Coordinating the development of data editing and imputation specifications/rules;
- Conducting data editing in collaboration with the Census Inputs & Outputs workstream and subject matter specialists; and
- Coordination of census data assessment and evaluation in collaboration with subject matter specialists.

Data Operations

The workstream was responsible for:

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

Project Governance

The workstream was responsible for ensuring that the Census 2022 was managed with care and integrity and that the culture of the good governance was practised by all teams. Its objectives were, among others, to coordinate and facilitate the overall development and monitoring of Census 2022 risks and their mitigations; ensure coordination of Census 2022 Internal Audit planning, execution and reporting; coordination of compliance activities; and to provide advice on governance-related matters. The workstream also advocated for compliance and adherence to the Census 2022 project activities to set standards and requirements. Conducting a census in an era of varying levels of COVID-19 spread required innovation and adaptability that significantly increased the risk factors, compelling the organisation to think differently about the plans, timelines and methodologies and above all, project governance.

Corporate Services

This workstream was responsible for all aspects of human resource management, supply chain management, contracting and financial management, transport, security, accommodation, and legal services. The human resources sub-workstream recruited,

appointed, paid and terminated contract staff. This workstream also managed permanent staff deployment to provinces and districts during field operations.

Publicity, Community Mobilisation and Advocacy (PCMA)

With Census 2022 being the first digital census to be conducted in the country, a more elaborate communication strategy was required. This entailed the extensive use of technology to reach out to various audiences and adopting new media, such as social media, online and mobile communication. The workstream was responsible for:

- The development and implementation of a communication strategy that encompasses, among others, educating communities about Census 2022, coordination of internal and external communication activities to ensure awareness of the Census 2022 project by key stakeholders;
- Creation of effective media relations and use of relevant advertising that reached and called targeted audiences to action;
- Conducting publicity and advocacy campaigns supporting the recruitment drive, stakeholder partnerships, educating the public about their participation and issues of data privacy; and
- Promoting greater buy-in at the community level.

Secretariat

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

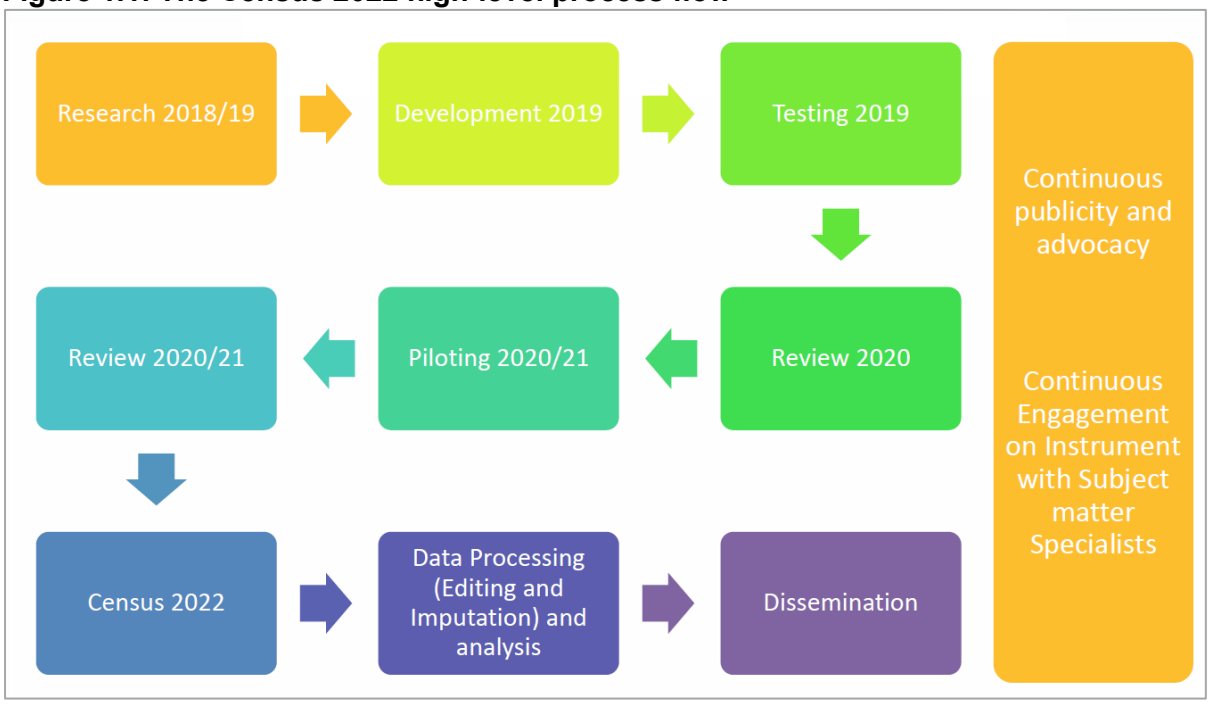
Provincial Integration and Quality Assurance

This workstream was created to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of Census 2022 operations by coordinating and integrating Census 2022 project operational plans and activities across provinces, to ensure quality outputs, particularly at the field level. Among others, the workstream sought to facilitate the finalisation and approval of the Census 2022 project structures at provincial and district levels in support of integration of operational activities across provinces, districts and the head office. It ensured that resources needed for Census 2022 were distributed in accordance with the workload for each province and district office. The workstream also managed monitoring, quality assurance and oversight of Census 2022 activities in the provinces and facilitated a coherent and consistent approach for timeous communication and implementation of project decisions across provinces.

1.2.3 High-level Census 2022 process flow

The Census 2022 high-level process flow describes the different project stages and linked timeframes from the beginning to the end of the project.

Figure 1.1: The Census 2022 high-level process flow



Planning for Census 2022 commenced with research on the use of multi-mode data collection approaches, followed by development of census content, methods and systems, all of which were subjected to testing of their practicality, relevance and user friendliness. All key phases were planned and fully tested, with revisions made to ensure successful implementation during the main Census.

For a detailed report on how the count was done, refer to Census 2022 Report no. 03-01-45 available on the Stats SA website www.statssa.gov.za

1.3 Exclusions

1.3.1 Variables and themes not in the public domain

Based on Census data quality evaluation exercises undertaken by Stats SA subject matter specialists and census 2022 technical experts in various census themes, the following variables/ themes will not be published and are therefore not part of this report:

Income

The income variable is one of the most sensitive questions asked in a census. The Census 2022 data quality evaluation of this variable showed two issues of concern:

- High level of individuals who reported no income (41%)
- About 8% of the population did not have a response to this question (unspecified income).

Labour Module

Following extensive analysis of labour data, it has been decided that the labour module data from the Census 2022 will not be released to the general public.

Demography themes

Mortality, fertility and migration are the drivers of population change in terms of population size, growth, structure, and composition.

Mortality

During the data evaluation exercise, it was observed that the number of household deaths from Census 2022 was almost half of the deaths estimated from Mid-Year Population Estimates (MYPE) and Medical Research Council (MRC) over the same period. The deaths were also lower than the deaths reported in the National Population Register (NPR) in 2021. In addition to these, there was a significant proportion of unspecified cases for the age and sex of the deceased, indicative of content errors.

Fertility

Variables on the fertility section recorded high proportions of unspecified cases, including women who reported that they have never given birth to children in their lifetime, particularly among women at the end of the reproductive life span. Further, the magnitude of underreporting of both births reported in the year preceding the census and the total children ever born yielded a low estimate that is not comparable to estimates produced by other sources over the same period.

Migration

- Statistics South Africa asks questions on migration which do not distinguish between documented and undocumented migrants since it is the objective of the Census to count everyone in the country at the time of the Census. Therefore, no statistics are reported in this report based on the distinction between documented and undocumented migrants.
- Province of previous residence variable is a derived variable and has not been part of the analysis in this report.

1.3.2 Households

- The number and proportions profiled in this report exclude unconventional households (i.e. households in dwelling units that are attached to collective living quarters.
- Agricultural households have been excluded from this report, and they are to be profiled in separate reports.

1.3.3 Homeless and institution-based populations

Homeless persons, as well as persons who were in institutions on census reference night (2nd February 2022), with the exception of tables and indicators on age and sex structure.

CHAPTER 2: POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

The following chapter focuses on the distribution of specific population characteristics in the province. Where possible, a trend analysis is done, covering the period from 1996 to 2022. This is done to track changes in the population since the dawn of democracy in the country. Topics to be covered in this chapter include growth rates, age and sex structure, population group, marital status, language, religion and population density of all districts and local municipalities in the province.

2.2 Population distribution

Population data is crucial for evidence-based planning and policy making for all spheres of government. The following section covers some of the population characteristics, including demographic variables such as age, sex, and population group.

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

Province	Census 1996	Census 2001	Growth rate (1996-2001)	Census 2011	Growth rate (2001-2011)	Census 2022	Growth rate (2011-2022)
Western Cape	3 956 875	4 524 335	2,7	5 822 734	2,5	7 433 020	2,4
Eastern Cape	6 147 244	6 278 651	0,4	6 562 053	0,4	7 230 204	0,9
Northern Cape	1 011 864	991 919	-0,4	1 145 861	1,4	1 355 945	1,6
Free State	2 633 504	2 706 775	0,5	2 745 590	0,1	2 964 412	0,7
KwaZulu-Natal	8 572 302	9 584 129	2,2	10 267 300	0,7	12 423 907	1,9
North West	2 726 828	2 984 098	1,8	3 509 953	1,6	3 804 548	0,8
Gauteng	7 834 620	9 388 854	3,6	12 272 263	2,7	15 099 422	2,0
Mpumalanga	**3 124 203**	**3 365 554**	**1,5**	**4 039 939**	**1,8**	**5 143 324**	**2,3**
Limpopo	4 576 133	4 995 462	1,8	5 404 868	0,8	6 572 721	1,9
South Africa	**40 583 573**	**44 819 778**	**2,0**	**51 770 560**	**1,4**	**62 027 503**	**1,8**

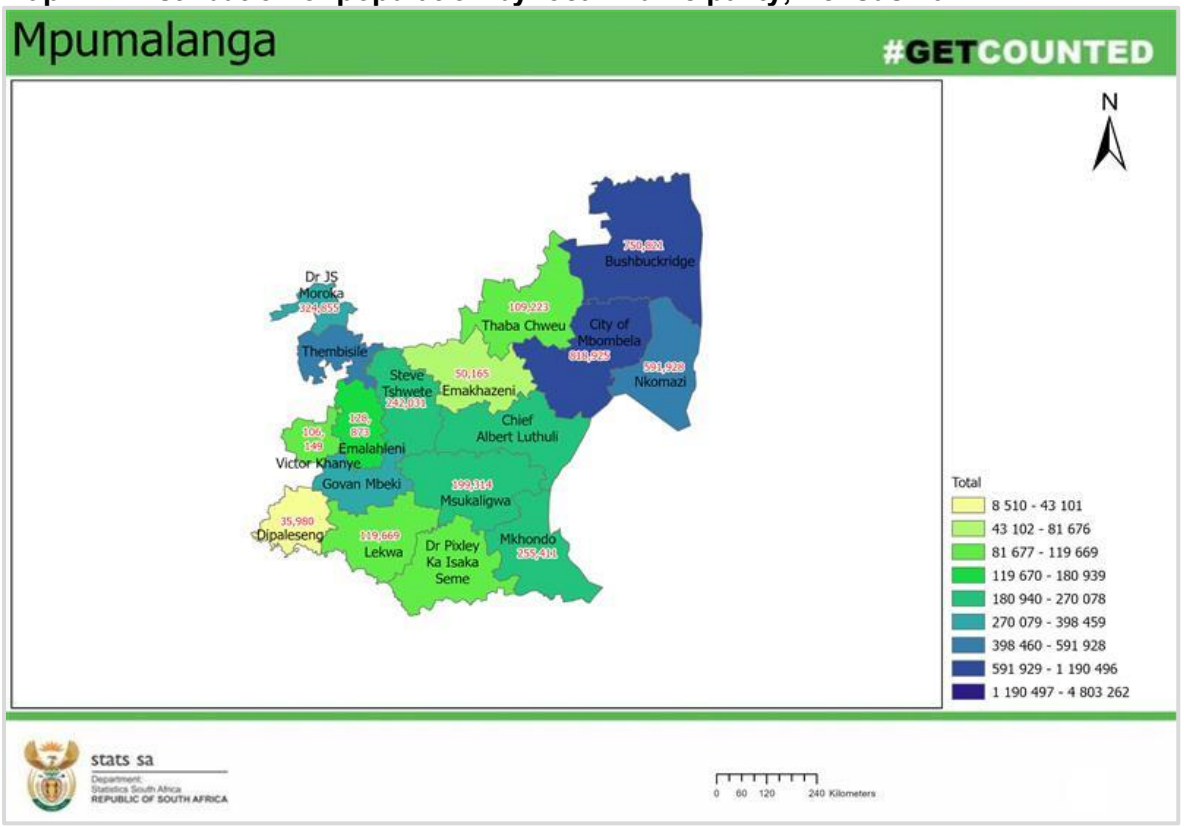
Table 2.1 shows the distribution of the population by province for censuses 1996 to 2022. The results further show the annual population growth rates across all four censuses. The South African population increased from approximately 40 million in 1996 to over 62 million in 2022. The population grew at an average annual growth rate of 2% between 1996 and 2001, dropped to 1,4% between 2001 and 2011 and increased to 1,8% between 2011 and 2022. The annual growth rate in Mpumalanga has seen a steady increase since 1996. In the five years between 1996 and 2001, the province's population grew at an annual growth rate of 1,5, which was on average lower than the country's 2,0 annual growth rate. Between 2001 to 2011 and 2011 to 2022, the provinces' population grew by an annual rate of 1.8 and 2.3, respectively.

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

District/local municipality	Census 1996	Census 2001	Growth rate (1996-2001)	Census 2011	Growth rate (2001-2011)	Census 2022	Growth rate (2011-2022)
Mpumalanga	**3 124 203**	**3 365 957**	**1,5**	**4 039 939**	**1,8**	**5 143 324**	**2,3**
Gert Sibande	**797 400**	**900 007**	**2,4**	**1 043 194**	**1,5**	**1 283 459**	**2,0**
Chief Albert Luthuli	182 899	187 936	0,5	186 010	-0,1	247 664	2,8
Msukaligwa	105 368	124 812	3,4	149 377	1,8	199 314	2,8
Mkhondo	100 208	142 892	7,1	171 982	1,9	255 411	3,8
Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	70 178	80 737	2,8	83 235	0,3	115 304	3,2
Lekwa	90 080	103 265	2,7	115 662	1,1	119 669	0,3
Dipaleseng	39 042	38 618	-0,2	42 390	0,9	35 980	-1,6
Govan Mbeki	209 626	221 747	1,1	294 538	2,8	310 117	0,5
Nkangala	**962 583**	**1 018 826**	**1,1**	**1 308 129**	**2,5**	**1 588 968**	**1,9**
Victor Khanye	53 208	56 208	1,1	75 452	2,9	106 149	3,3
Emalahleni	236 040	276 413	3,2	395 466	3,6	434 522	0,9
Steve Tshwete	135 335	142 772	1,1	229 831	4,8	242 031	0,5
Emakhazeni	37 004	43 007	3,0	47 216	0,9	50 165	0,6
Thembisile Hani	241 231	257 113	1,3	310 458	1,9	431 248	3,2
Dr JS Moroka	259 766	243 313	-1,3	249 705	0,3	324 855	2,6
Ehlanzeni	**1 364 221**	**1 447 125**	**1,2**	**1 688 615**	**1,5**	**2 270 897**	**2,9**
Thaba Chweu	65 635	81 681	4,4	98 387	1,9	118 474	1,8
Nkomazi	277 864	334 544	3,7	393 030	1,6	591 928	4,0
Bushbuckridge	545 263	498 022	-1,8	538 593	0,8	750 821	3,2
City of Mbombela	475 459	532 878	2,3	658 604	2,1	809 674	2,0

Table 2.2 shows the distribution of population and the annual growth rate in Mpumalanga by district and local municipalities for censuses 1996 to 2022. The results indicate that the population in the province increased by over one million, from approximately four million in 2011 to over 5.1 million in 2022 at an annual growth rate of 2,3%. The Ehlanzeni district was the largest in the province by population size since 1996. The annual growth rate in the district was 2,9%, compared to 2,0% and 1,9% in Gert Sibande district and Nkangala district between 2011 and 2022. In the same period, Dipaleseng local municipality experienced a negative growth rate of -1,6%; on the other hand, Nkomazi and Mkhondo local municipalities recorded the highest annual growth rates at 4,0% and 3,8%, respectively.

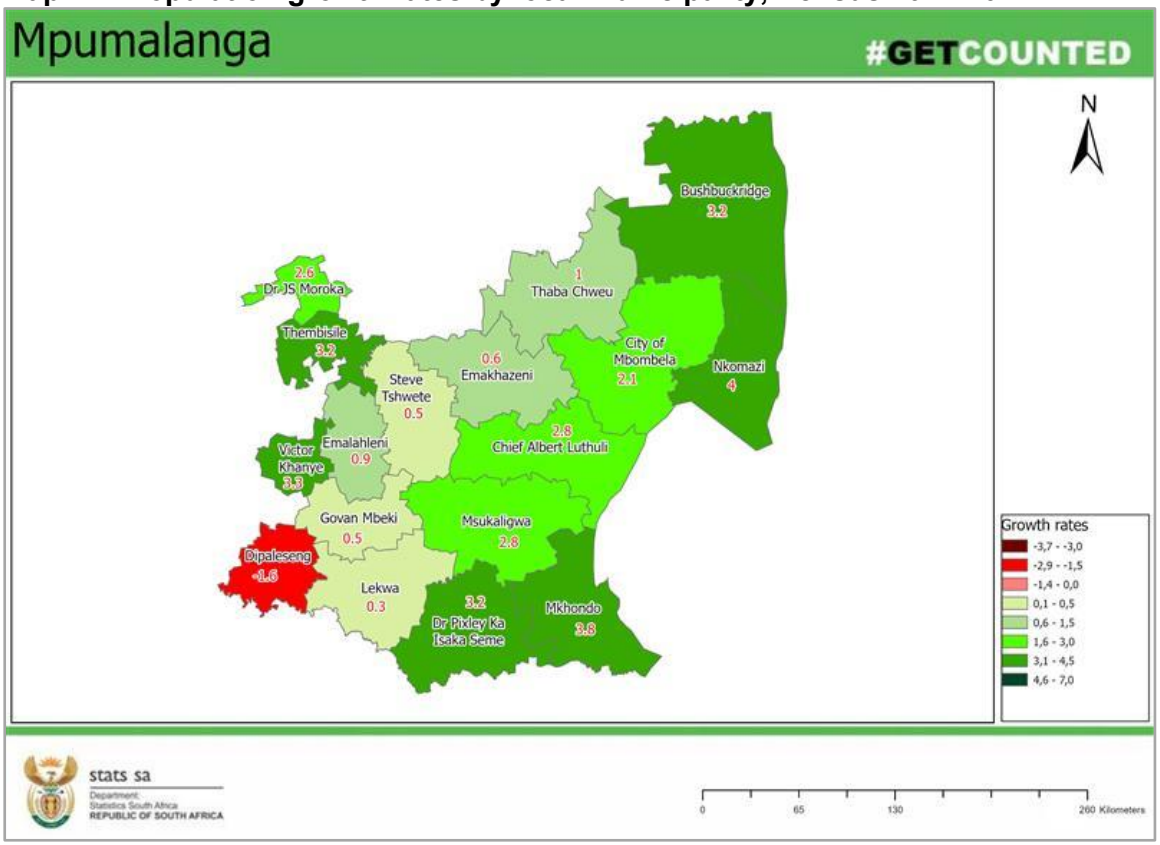
Map 2.1: Distribution of population by local municipality, Census 2022



Map 2.1 shows a graphic representation of how the population is distributed across districts and local municipalities in the province, whereby a high concentration of population is indicated by the dark colour. The City of Mbombela and Bushbuckridge local municipalities had the highest concentration of persons in the province in 2022, while Emakhazeni and Dipaleseng local municipalities had the least, as indicated by the lighter colour.

As discussed earlier, Map 2.2 below graphically shows the annual growth rate for each local municipality in the province for the period between 2011 and 2022. The different shades of green indicate a positive growth; the darker the shade, the higher the population growth, while the red indicates a negative population growth. The data show that six local municipalities in the province recorded an annual growth rate of over three per cent, while a single municipality recorded a negative annual growth rate.

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



2.3 Population density

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

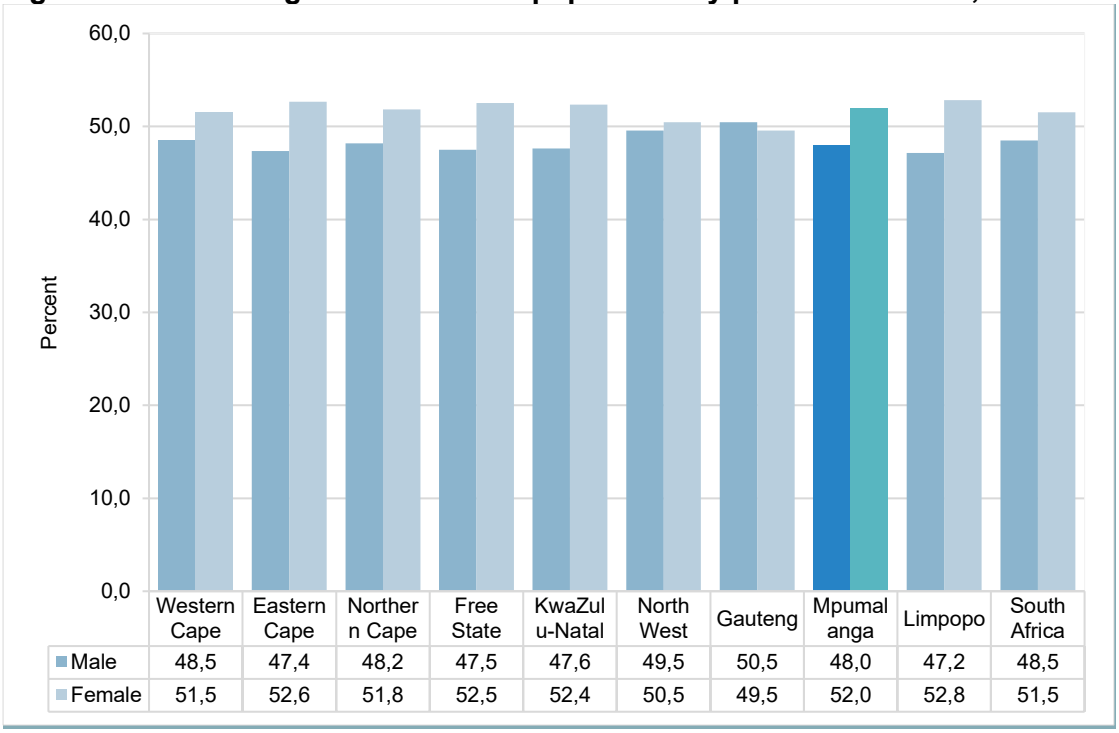
Local municipality	Area km^2	Population		Population density	
		2011	2022	2011	2022
Mpumalanga	**76 495**	**4 039 939**	**5 143 324**	**53**	**67**
Chief Albert Luthuli	5 553	186 010	247 664	33	45
Msukaligwa	6 003	149 377	199 314	25	33
Mkhondo	4 901	171 982	255 411	35	52
Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	5 227	83 235	115 304	16	22
Lekwa	4 594	115 662	119 669	25	26
Dipaleseng	2 607	42 390	35 980	16	14
Govan Mbeki	2 955	294 538	310 117	100	105
Victor Khanye	1 568	75 452	106 149	48	68
Emalahleni	2 678	395 466	434 522	148	162
Steve Tshwete	3 977	229 831	242 031	58	61
Emakhazeni	4 736	47 216	50 165	10	11
Thembisile	2 384	310 458	431 248	130	181
Dr JS Moroka	1 417	249 705	324 855	176	229
Thaba Chweu	5 711	98 387	118 474	17	21
Nkomazi	4 785	393 030	591 928	82	124
Bushbuckridge	10 248	538 593	750 821	53	73
City of Mbombela	7 152	658 604	809 674	92	113

Table 2.3 shows the population density by local municipality for 2011 and 2022. The results also show the distribution of the municipalities by land area size. Data show that population density in the province increased from 53 in 2011 to 67 persons per square kilometre in 2022. Dr JS Moroka local municipality had the highest population density compared to all other local municipalities in the province at 176 and 229 persons per square kilometre in 2011 and 2022, respectively. On the other hand, Emakhazeni had the lowest with 10 persons per square kilometre in 2011; this increased by one person per square kilometre in 2022. Dr JS Moroka, Emalahleni, Thembisile and Govan Mbeki were the only local municipalities with population densities of 100 or more persons per square kilometre in 2011, and this pattern remained similar in 2022. Furthermore, in 2022, Nkomazi and the City of Mbombela local municipality recorded large increases in their population density, which saw them breach the 100 persons per kilometre mark.

2.4 Age and sex structure

Figure 2.1 shows the population distribution by sex for Census 2022. The results indicate that there was a slightly higher proportion of females (51,5%) in the country compared to males (48,5%). Furthermore, as shown in Table 2.1, the province recorded a sex distribution pattern similar to the national one; females comprised 52% of the population, while 48% was comprised of males.

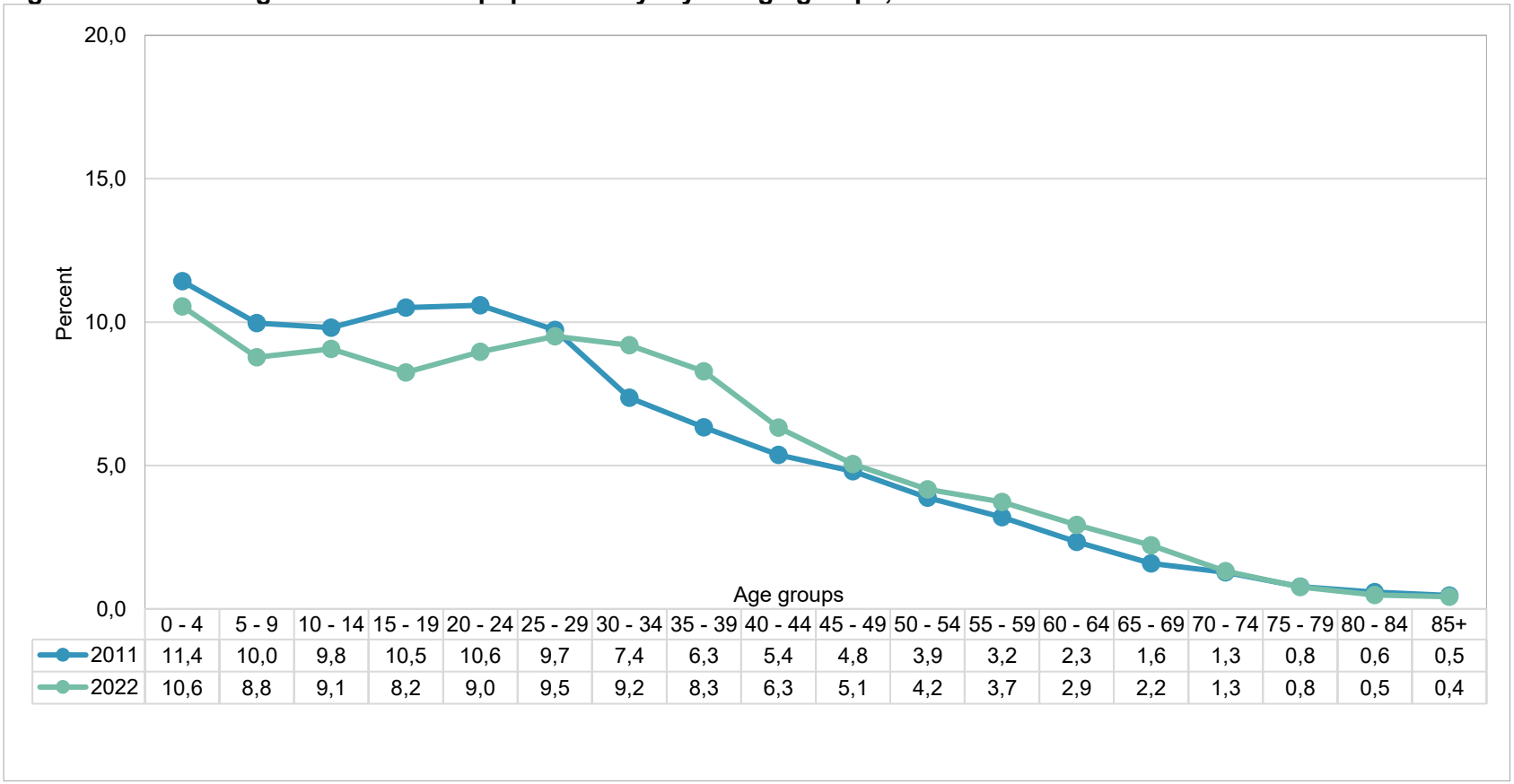
Figure 2.1: Percentage distribution of population by province and sex, Census 2022



	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Male	48,5	47,4	48,2	47,5	47,6	49,5	50,5	48,0	47,2	48,5
Female	51,5	52,6	51,8	52,5	52,4	50,5	49,5	52,0	52,8	51,5

Figure 2.2 presents the population in the province by age distribution for the two most recent censuses. The results show a decrease in the proportion of the population aged between 0 and 29 years in 2022 compared to 2011. However, in the same period, there was an increase among those aged 30–69. Furthermore, the proportions remained unchanged for those aged between 70 and 79, whilst the proportions of those aged 80 years and older slightly decreased in 2022.

Figure 2.2: Percentage distribution of population by 5-year age groups, Census 2011-2022



	0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85+
2011	11,4	10,0	9,8	10,5	10,6	9,7	7,4	6,3	5,4	4,8	3,9	3,2	2,3	1,6	1,3	0,8	0,6	0,5
2022	10,6	8,8	9,1	8,2	9,0	9,5	9,2	8,3	6,3	5,1	4,2	3,7	2,9	2,2	1,3	0,8	0,5	0,4

The population pyramid is an effective and quite widely used method of graphically depicting the age-sex composition of a population. When the bars for the youngest ages are shorter than those of the subsequent older ages, a recent decline in the number of births is suggested. Furthermore, shortages may be due to relatively greater under enumeration of the youngest age groups (Siegel & Swanson, 2004).

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

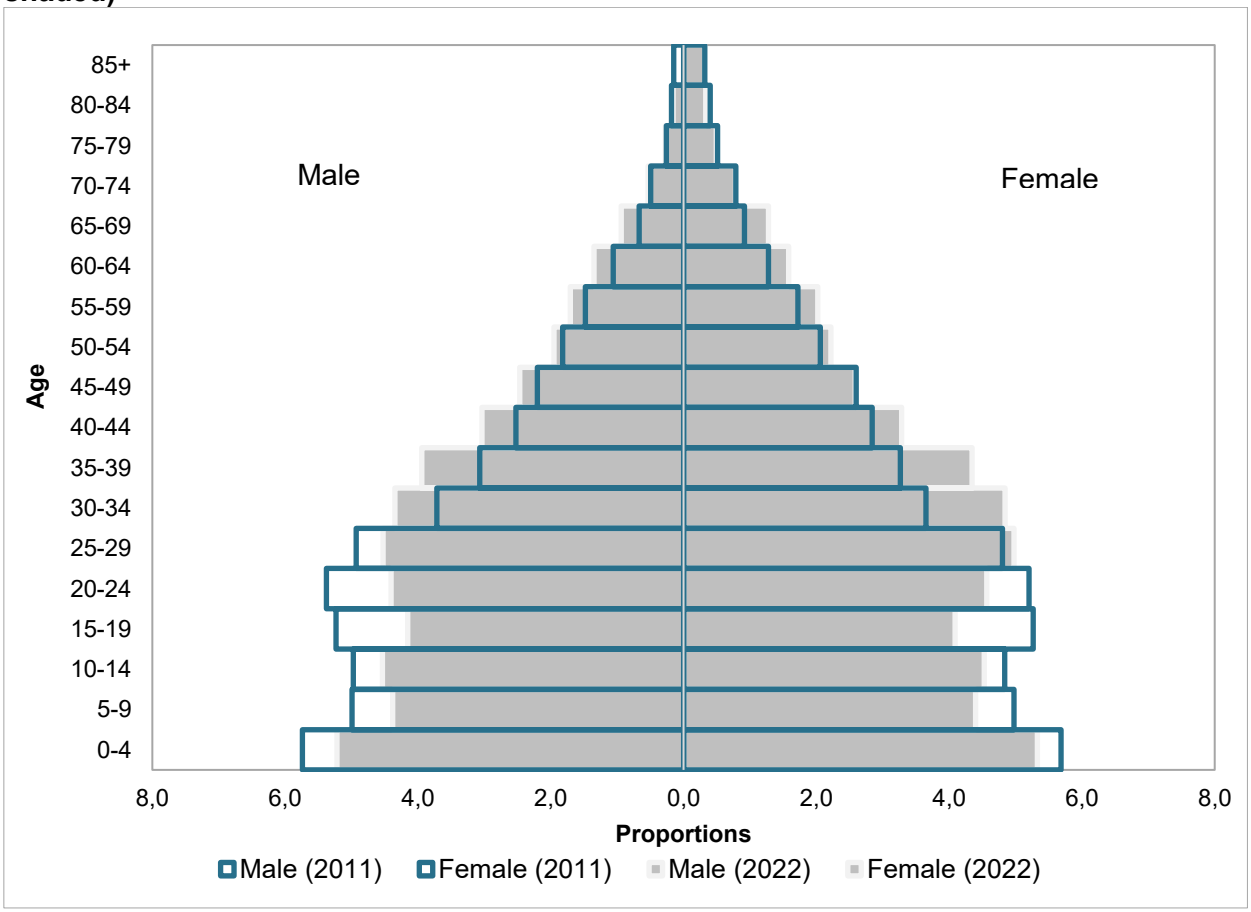


Figure 2.3 depicts the age-sex structure of the province for the Censuses 2011 and 2022. The pyramid shows that in 2022, there was a decrease in population aged 0–4 to 20–24 years for both sexes. Again, in the age cohort 25–29 years, the proportion of males decreased in 2022 while females experienced a slight increase. Generally, there is an increase in the male and female population aged 30–74 years older with slight decreases seen among those aged 75 years and older.

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

District/local municipality	0 - 14		15 - 64		65 +		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Mpumalanga	**1 460 200**	**28,4**	**3 414 687**	**66,4**	**268 118**	**5,2**	**5 143 004**	**100**
Gert Sibande	**350 290**	**27,3**	**867 822**	**67,6**	**65 314**	**5,1**	**1 283 426**	**100**
Chief Albert Luthuli Local Municipality	76 008	30,7	157 566	63,6	14 085	5,7	247 659	100
Msukaligwa Local Municipality	52 613	26,4	137 585	69,0	9 115	4,6	199 312	100
Mkhondo Local Municipality	73 714	28,9	171 033	67,0	10 645	4,2	255 391	100
Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme Local Municipality	30 758	26,7	77 112	66,9	7 435	6,4	115 304	100
Lekwa Local Municipality	29 148	24,4	83 512	69,8	7 005	5,9	119 665	100
Dipaleseng Local Municipality	9 143	25,4	24 526	68,2	2 311	6,4	35 980	100
Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	78 907	25,4	216 488	69,8	14 719	4,7	310 115	100
Nkangala	**424 434**	**26,7**	**1 069 569**	**67,3**	**94 718**	**6,0**	**1 588 721**	**100**
Victor Khanye Local Municipality	26 992	25,4	74 783	70,5	4 374	4,1	106 149	100
Emalahleni Local Municipality	110 436	25,4	305 280	70,3	18 568	4,3	434 285	100
Steve Tshwete Local Municipality	57 218	23,6	172 052	71,1	12 760	5,3	242 030	100
Emakhazeni Local Municipality	11 685	23,3	35 125	70,0	3 354	6,7	50 165	100
Thembisile Hani Local Municipality	121 845	28,3	283 072	65,6	26 323	6,1	431 240	100
Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality	96 258	29,6	199 258	61,3	29 338	9,0	324 854	100
Ehlanzeni	**685 476**	**30,2**	**1 477 296**	**65,1**	**108 085**	**4,8**	**2 270 857**	**100**
Thaba Chweu Local Municipality	30 266	25,5	82 190	69,4	6 019	5,1	118 474	100
Nkomazi Local Municipality	183 584	31,0	384 073	64,9	24 247	4,1	591 903	100
Bushbuckridge Local Municipality	245 132	32,6	464 962	61,9	40 724	5,4	750 818	100
City of Mbombela Local Municipality	226 495	28,0	546 071	67,4	37 096	4,6	809 662	100

Table 2.4 shows the population of Mpumalanga by district, local municipalities and functional age groups. The results indicate that the proportion of persons of working age (15–64 years) was 66,4%, whilst 28,4% were children aged 0–14. Those in the age group 65 years and older only constituted 5,2% of the population in the province. Furthermore, 67.6% of the population in Gert Sibande district was of working age population, followed by Nkangala (67,3%) district. Almost a third (30,2%) of the population in Ehlanzeni district were children aged between 0 and 14, a figure slightly higher than the provincial average (28.4%). Moreover, 6% of the population in Nkangala district was aged 65 and older. Steve Tshwete, Victor Khanye, Emalahleni and Emakhazeni local municipality had over 70% of the population in the working age group. On the other hand, Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality had the highest (9%) proportion of those aged 65 and older compared to all other local municipalities in the province in 2022.

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

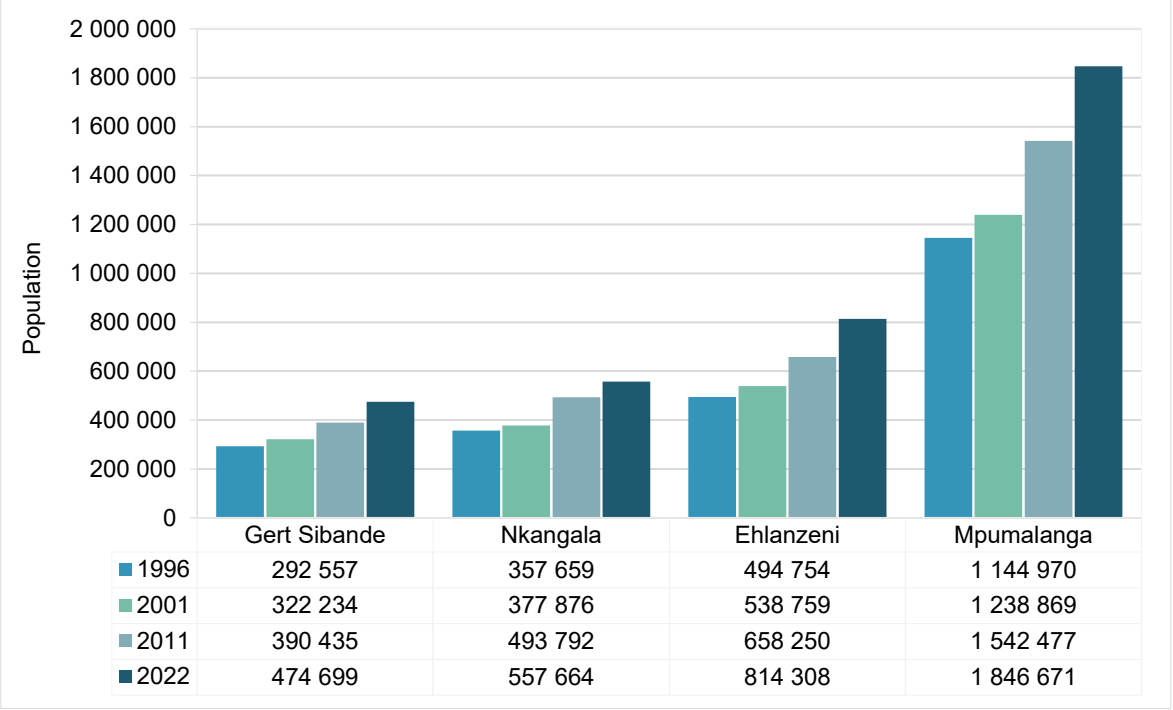
District/local municipality	Dependency ratio	
	Census 2011	Census 2022
Mpumalanga	**56,0**	**50,6**
Gert Sibande	**56,5**	**47,9**
Chief Albert Luthuli	71,7	57,2
Msukaligwa	52,6	44,9
Mkhondo	69.0	49,3
Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	68,3	49,6
Lekwa	50,6	43,4
Dipaleseng	51,6	46,7
Govan Mbeki	44,0	43,2
Nkangala	**50,4**	**48,5**
Victor Khanye	49,1	41,9
Emalahleni	40,4	42,3
Steve Tshwete	41,5	40,7
Emakhazeni	51,0	42,8
Thembisile Hani	58,9	52,3
Dr JS Moroka	68,2	63,1
Ehlanzeni	**60,4**	**53,7**
Thaba Chweu	43,0	44,1
Nkomazi	65,4	54,1
Bushbuckridge	73,4	61,5
City of Mbombela	51,1	48,3

The dependency ratio is a demographic measure that is expressed as the average number of economic dependents (children aged 0–14 and those aged 65 and older) per 100 working-age population (15–64 years old). Table 2.5 presents the dependency ratio of the province at the district and local municipality level. The results indicate that the dependency ratio in the province decreased from 56 in 2011 to 50,6 in 2022. Furthermore, data indicate that all three districts in the province experienced a decrease in the dependency ratio, with the largest observed in the Gert Sibande district, from 56,5 in 2011 to 47,9 in 2022. Furthermore, all the local municipalities in the province, with the exception of two, experienced a decrease in the dependency ratio. Emalahleni local municipality recorded an increase, from 40,4 in 2011 to 42,3 in 2022, while in Thaba Chweu it increased from 43 to 44,1 in the same period.

2.5 Distribution of the youth population

Youth in South Africa are defined as those aged between 15 and 34 years. Figures 2.4 and 2.5 present the actual number of youth in the province by district municipality and sex in the province in 2022. The results indicate that the number of persons in this age group in the province has steadily increased since 1996. The data shows that the youth in the province has increased by over 700,000 individuals between 1996 and 2022. Ehlanzeni district had the largest share of youth in the province and has seen the largest increase of over 150,000 between 2011 and 2022. Gert Sibande district was the smallest district in the province with fewer than half a million youth in 2022.

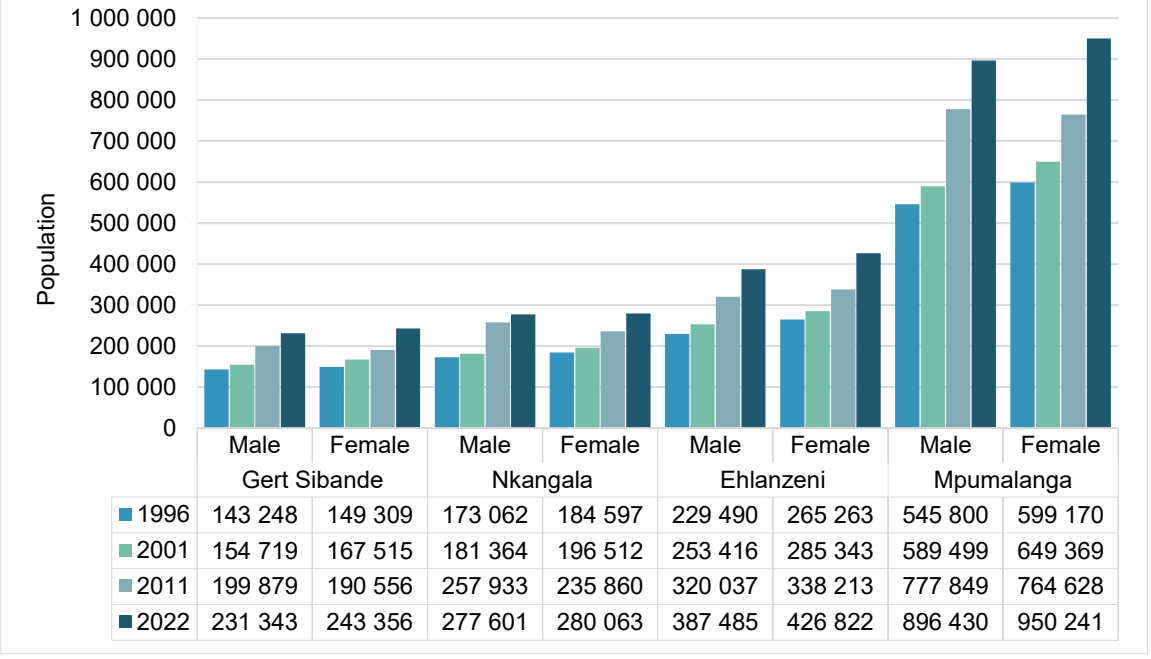
Figure 2.4: Distribution of the youth (15-34 years) by district, Census 1996-2022



	Gert Sibande	Nkangala	Ehlanzeni	Mpumalanga
1996	292 557	357 659	494 754	1 144 970
2001	322 234	377 876	538 759	1 238 869
2011	390 435	493 792	658 250	1 542 477
2022	474 699	557 664	814 308	1 846 671

Figure 2.5 below shows that there have been consistently more females than males in the province and in the districts over the years. This is corroborated by the sex ratio as discussed in the next subsection.

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



	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Gert Sibande		Nkangala		Ehlanzeni		Mpumalanga	
1996	143 248	149 309	173 062	184 597	229 490	265 263	545 800	599 170
2001	154 719	167 515	181 364	196 512	253 416	285 343	589 499	649 369
2011	199 879	190 556	257 933	235 860	320 037	338 213	777 849	764 628
2022	231 343	243 356	277 601	280 063	387 485	426 822	896 430	950 241

2.6 Sex ratio

Sex ratio is a key measure of sex composition in a given population. This indicator gives the number of males for every 100 females in the population. A sex ratio above 100 indicates more males than females in the population, and a sex ratio below 100 indicates the opposite. Generally, the sex ratio at birth is high and declines with increasing age.

Table 2.6: Sex ratio by province, Census 1996–2022

Province	Census year			
	1996	2001	2011	2022
Western Cape	96	94	96	94
Eastern Cape	86	86	89	90
Northern Cape	95	94	97	93
Free State	97	92	94	90
KwaZulu-Natal	88	88	91	91
North West	98	99	103	98
Gauteng	104	101	102	102
Mpumalanga	**93**	**91**	**96**	**92**
Limpopo	85	83	88	89
South Africa	**93**	**92**	**95**	**94**

Table 2.6 shows the sex ratios by province for Censuses 1996 to 2022. The sex ratio in the country has consistently been below 100 over the years. This is corroborated by the data on sex distribution, as discussed above, where it was shown that there is a slightly higher proportion of females compared to males in the country. Similarly, in all census periods, Mpumalanga recorded a sex ratio below 100.

Table 2.7: Sex ratio by district and local municipality, Census 2011-2022

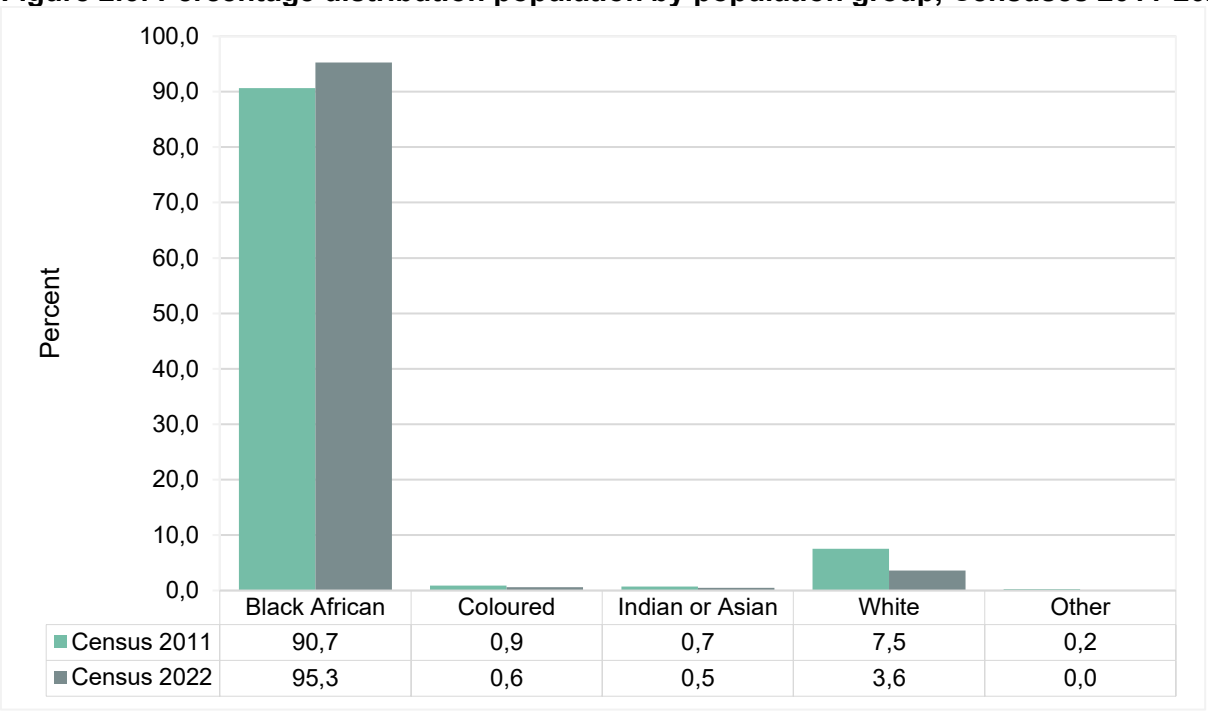
District/local municipality	Sex ratio	
	Census 2011	Census 2022
Mpumalanga	**96**	**92**
Gert Sibande	**97**	**93**
Chief Albert Luthuli	88	88
Msukaligwa	98	95
Mkhondo	92	88
Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	90	92
Lekwa	99	95
Dipaleseng	103	96
Govan Mbeki	107	100
Nkangala	**101**	**96**
Victor Khanye	106	103
Emalahleni	112	103
Steve Tshwete	108	99
Emakhazeni	104	94
Thembisile Hani	91	92
Dr JS Moroka	89	90
Ehlanzeni	**91**	**89**
Thaba Chweu	105	100
Nkomazi	90	89
Bushbuckridge	83	84
City of Mbombela	96	93

Table 2.7 shows the sex ratios by district and local municipalities in Mpumalanga province for 2011 and 2022. In 2011, Nkangala was the only district with a sex ratio of over 100. Subsequently, four out of the six local municipalities under Nkangala district (Emalahleni, Steve Tshwete, Victor Khanye and Emakhazeni) had recorded sex ratios of over 100 in 2011, while the rest of the municipalities had sex ratios below 100 in the same period. Nevertheless, in 2022, the results indicate that only three local municipalities in the province (Victor Khanye, Emalahleni and Govan Mbeki) recorded sex ratios of 100 or more males for every 100 females.

2.7 Population group

Population group classifications are of interest to national policy makers, businesses, marketers, and researchers. Racial and ethnic groups frequently have different geographic distributions, demographic characteristics, socio-economic attributes, and political views and affiliations. Countries institute social and economic programs designed to assist and improve the socio-economic standing of specific racial and ethnic groups; more complete and detailed statistics are likely to be developed (Siegel & Swanson, 2004). Notwithstanding, in South Africa, given our racial disaggregation past, the need for data on population groups remains relevant.

Figure 2.6: Percentage distribution population by population group, Censuses 2011-2022



	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Other
Census 2011	90,7	0,9	0,7	7,5	0,2
Census 2022	95,3	0,6	0,5	3,6	0,0

Figure 2.6 shows the distribution of the population in Mpumalanga by population group for 2011 and 2022. The results show that nine out of ten people in the province were black African. This pattern is similar for both censuses. The white population was the second largest population group in the province. However, in 2022 the proportion of the whole population decreased from 7,5% in 2011 to 3,6%. The Coloured and Indian population group constituted less than a percentage, each, of the province's population.

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

District/local municipality	Black African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Mpumalanga	**4 898 063**	**95,3**	**32 100**	**0,6**	**25 882**	**0,5**	**185 731**	**3,6**	**440**	**0,0**	**5 142 215**	**100,0**
Gert Sibande	**1 201 151**	**93,6**	**8 438**	**0,7**	**10 057**	**0,8**	**63 572**	**5,0**	**92**	**0,0**	**1 283 310**	**100,0**
Chief Albert Luthuli LM	243 320	98,3	686	0,3	961	0,4	2 639	1,1	10	0,0	247 616	100,0
Msukaligwa LM	186 219	93,4	1 096	0,5	1 605	0,8	10 341	5,2	26	0,0	199 287	100,0
Mkhondo LM	248 860	97,4	999	0,4	1 054	0,4	4 463	1,7	9	0,0	255 384	100,0
Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme LM	107 095	92,9	642	0,6	1 075	0,9	6 474	5,6	7	0,0	115 294	100,0
Lekwa Local Municipality	105 497	88,2	2 113	1,8	1 708	1,4	10 321	8,6	9	0,0	119 649	100,0
Dipaleseng Local Municipality	32 945	91,6	179	0,5	118	0,3	2 722	7,6	3	0,0	35 967	100,0
Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	277 214	89,4	2 723	0,9	3 535	1,1	26 613	8,6	28	0,0	310 113	100,0
Nkangala	**1 500 232**	**94,4**	**13 291**	**0,8**	**7 872**	**0,5**	**66 862**	**4,2**	**228**	**0,0**	**1 588 485**	**100,0**
Victor Khanye Local Municipality	98 196	92,5	832	0,8	374	0,4	6 736	6,3	11	0,0	106 149	100,0
Emalahleni Local Municipality	397 516	91,6	5 632	1,3	2 742	0,6	28 215	6,5	40	0,0	434 145	100,0
Steve Tshwete Local Municipality	208 038	86,0	4 517	1,9	2 512	1,0	26 857	11,1	100	0,0	242 024	100,0
Emakhazeni Local Municipality	45 475	90,7	312	0,6	222	0,4	4 143	8,3	4	0,0	50 157	100,0
Thembisile Hani Local Municipality	428 064	99,3	1 213	0,3	1 318	0,3	568	0,1	23	0,0	431 186	100,0
Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality	322 943	99,4	786	0,2	704	0,2	343	0,1	50	0,0	324 826	100,0
Ehlanzeni	**2 196 680**	**96,8**	**10 371**	**0,5**	**7 952**	**0,4**	**55 297**	**2,4**	**120**	**0,0**	**2 270 420**	**100,0**
Thaba Chweu Local Municipality	104 379	88,1	1 978	1,7	654	0,6	11 421	9,6	22	0,0	118 454	100,0
Nkomazi Local Municipality	579 755	98,0	1 750	0,3	1 794	0,3	8 431	1,4	27	0,0	591 757	100,0
Bushbuckridge Local Municipality	747 021	99,5	1 787	0,2	1 030	0,1	957	0,1	13	0,0	750 809	100,0
City of Mbombela Local Municipality	765 525	94,6	4 856	0,6	4 474	0,6	34 487	4,3	58	0,0	809 400	100,0

Table 2.8 shows the distribution of population in Mpumalanga by population group, district and local municipalities. The results show that over 95% of the population in the province was black African, followed by the white population at 3,6% in 2022. The population in the Ehlanzeni district is composed of 96,8% black African, a figure higher than the provincial average. The proportion of the white population among the districts in the province was higher in Gert Sibande and Nkangala districts, with proportions of 5% and 4,2%, respectively. When it comes to local municipalities, Steve Tshwete and Thaba Chweu are the top two in the province with the highest proportions of the white population, at 11,1% and 9,6% respectively, whereas Bushbuckridge, Dr JS Moroka and Thembisile Hani local municipality recorded the lowest proportions at 0,1% each.

2.8 Marital status

The marital status variable assists in providing valuable information pertaining to the relationship status and family structure of the population. Table 2.9 shows the distribution of the population by marital status of those aged 12 and older by district and local municipality in the province for 2022. The results indicate that over two-thirds (67,9%) of the population in the province had never married, while 19,3% were legally married and 8,7% were living together like husband and wife/partners. Also, the data indicates that three per cent of the population in the provinces reported that they were widowed, while 0,8% and 0,3% reported that they were divorced and separated, but still legally married, respectively.

Furthermore, Mkhondo local municipality reported the highest proportion of persons who were never married at 79,2%; on the other hand, Steve Tshwete reported the lowest at 59,3%. On the contrary, the Nkomazi local municipality (14,1%) had the lowest proportion of persons who were married, while Steve Tshwete reported the highest at 28,8%. Also, Steve Tshwete local municipality reported the highest proportion of divorced (1,5%) persons, while Dr JS Moroka and Dipaleseng local municipalities reported the highest proportions of those who were widowed at 4,2% and 4,1%, respectively.

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

District/local municipality	Legally married		Living together like husband and wife/partners		Divorced		Separated, but still legally married		Widowed		Never married		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Mpumalanga	**754 795**	**19,3**	**338 857**	**8,7**	**32 018**	**0,8**	**11 336**	**0,3**	**117 901**	**3,0**	**2 655 956**	**67,9**	**3 910 862**	**100,0**
Gert Sibande	**171 080**	**17,3**	**83 768**	**8,5**	**7 088**	**0,7**	**2 353**	**0,2**	**23 790**	**2,4**	**700 153**	**70,8**	**988 231**	**100,0**
Chief Albert Luthuli	30 723	16,7	10 433	5,7	923	0,5	322	0,2	4 290	2,3	137 806	74,7	184 497	100,0
Msukaligwa	25 271	16,4	15 788	10,2	1 249	0,8	443	0,3	3 611	2,3	107 979	70,0	154 341	100,0
Mkhondo	19 834	10,3	17 378	9,0	503	0,3	247	0,1	2 264	1,2	153 113	79,2	193 339	100,0
Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	12 883	14,4	4 936	5,5	626	0,7	162	0,2	2 350	2,6	68 740	76,6	89 698	100,0
Lekwa	18 766	19,7	9 239	9,7	937	1,0	338	0,4	3 068	3,2	62 782	66,0	95 129	100,0
Dipaleseng	5 199	18,3	3 722	13,1	280	1,0	95	0,3	1 155	4,1	18 009	63,3	28 461	100,0
Govan Mbeki	58 403	24,1	22 271	9,2	2 570	1,1	747	0,3	7 052	2,9	151 724	62,5	242 766	100,0
Nkangala	**304 626**	**24,7**	**70 730**	**5,7**	**13 831**	**1,1**	**4 172**	**0,3**	**42 938**	**3,5**	**797 532**	**64,6**	**1 233 829**	**100,0**
Victor Khanye	17 923	21,4	9 445	11,3	746	0,9	267	0,3	2 280	2,7	52 978	63,3	83 640	100,0
Emalahleni	86 052	25,3	29 399	8,7	4 522	1,3	1 182	0,3	10 668	3,1	207 790	61,2	339 612	100,0
Steve Tshwete	55 778	28,8	12 834	6,6	2 926	1,5	560	0,3	6 694	3,5	114 886	59,3	193 678	100,0
Emakhazeni	8 765	22,5	2 631	6,7	524	1,3	184	0,5	1 440	3,7	25 464	65,3	39 007	100,0
Thembisile Hani	79 679	24,0	10 754	3,2	3 189	1,0	1 075	0,3	11 470	3,5	226 061	68,0	332 229	100,0
Dr JS Moroka	56 429	23,0	5 667	2,3	1 924	0,8	904	0,4	10 387	4,2	170 353	69,3	245 664	100,0
Ehlanzeni	**279 089**	**16,5**	**184 360**	**10,9**	**11 098**	**0,7**	**4 811**	**0,3**	**51 172**	**3,0**	**1 158 271**	**68,6**	**1 688 802**	**100,0**
Thaba Chweu	21 773	23,5	10 376	11,2	1 152	1,2	314	0,3	3 237	3,5	55 959	60,3	92 811	100,0
Nkomazi	61 640	14,1	54 097	12,4	1 819	0,4	796	0,2	10 728	2,5	308 283	70,5	437 363	100,0
Bushbuckridge	82 809	15,2	50 886	9,4	2 518	0,5	1 608	0,3	20 163	3,7	386 186	71,0	544 170	100,0
City of Mbombela	112 867	18,4	69 000	11,2	5 610	0,9	2 093	0,3	17 044	2,8	407 844	66,4	614 457	100,0

Table 2.9 shows the distribution of the population by marital status of those aged 12 and older by district and local municipality in the province for 2022. The results indicate that over two-thirds (67,9%) of the population in the province had never married, while 19,3% were legally married and 8,7% were living together like husband and wife/partners. Also, the data indicates that three per cent of the population in the provinces reported that they were widowed, while 0,8% and 0,3% reported that they were divorced and separated, but still legally married, respectively. Furthermore, Mkhondo local municipality reported the highest proportion of persons who were never married at 79,2%; on the other hand, Steve Tshwete reported the lowest at 59,3%. On the contrary, the Nkomazi local municipality (14,1%) had the lowest proportion of persons who were married, while Steve Tshwete reported the highest at 28,8%. Also, Steve Tshwete local municipality reported the highest proportion of divorced (1,5%) persons, while Dr JS Moroka and Dipaleseng local municipalities reported the highest proportions of those who were widowed at 4,2% and 4,1%, respectively.

Further analysis on marriage patterns in the province indicates that there was a slight upward increase in marriages in 2022 compared to 2011. The crude marriage rate (CMR) is expressed as the number of marriages in a given year per 1,000 people (see Appendix 6). The CMR in the province increased from 189 in 2011 to 191 in 2022. It was the highest in the Steve Tshwete local municipality at 285 and the lowest in the Mkhondo local municipality at 102 marriages per 1,000 persons in 2022. On the other hand, the crude divorce rate (CDR), which is calculated similarly to the CMR showed a slight increase in the province, from six in 2011 to eight divorces per 1,000 persons in 2022. The CDR ranged between three and 15 when looking at the local municipalities in the province, the lowest was recorded in Mkhondo, whilst the highest was seen in the Steve Tshwete local municipality in 2022 (see Appendix 7).

2.9 Language

South Africa is a multilingual society with 12 official languages. Sign language being the latest promulgated as the country's 12th official language in July 2023. Questions on spoken language included in a population and housing census provide information that informs planners, policy-makers and researchers on language dynamics.

Figure 2.7: Distribution of the population aged one and older by language most often spoken in the household, Census 2011-2022

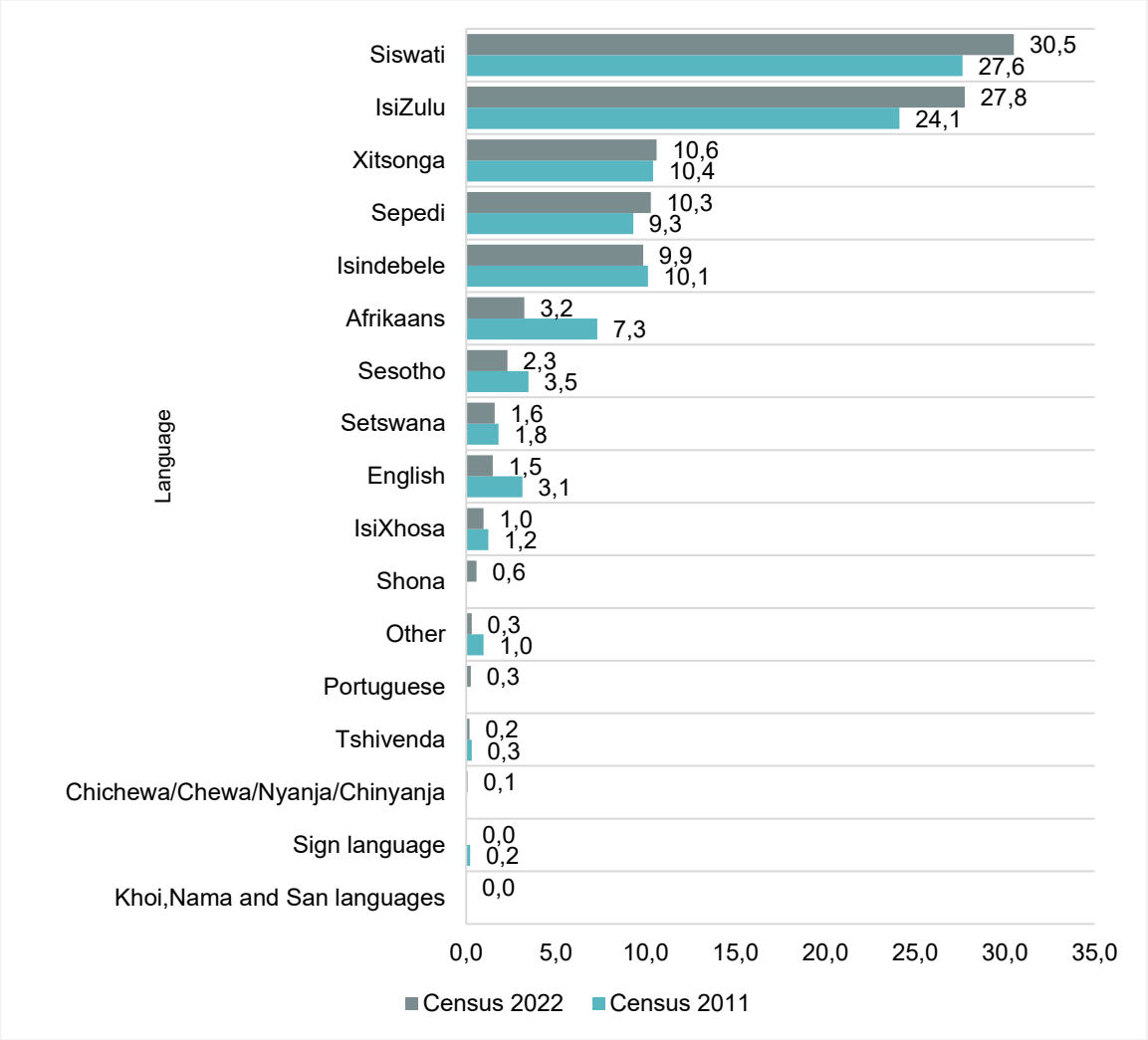


Figure 2.7 shows the distribution of population in Mpumalanga by language most often spoken in the household among persons 1 year and older for the Census 2011 and 2022. The province is diversified in terms of the language spoken. In 2011, SiSwati was the most spoken language, followed by IsiZulu, Xitsonga and IsiNdebele. The 2022 results show a similar pattern, even though Sepedi surpassed IsiNdebele as the fourth spoken language in the province. Afrikaans, English, Setswana and IsiXhosa languages decreased in 2022, while Tshivenda and Sign language speakers remained below 1% in both censuses. Shona, Portuguese and Chichewa/Chewa/Nyanja/Chinyanja are foreign languages that were included in the Census 2022 as pre-censal tests, and the pilot recorded a large number of speakers of these languages. These are languages most often spoken in our immediate neighbouring countries. In the province, it was reported that 0.6%, 0.5% and 0.1% persons spoke Shona, Portuguese and Chichewa/Chewa/Nyanja/Chinyanja, respectively.

2.10 Religion

Religion is an integral part of South Africa's culture and is a crucial part of everyday life. Data on religion highlights the diversity of the population.

Table 2.10: Distribution of population by religious affiliation/belief, Census 2022

Religious affiliation/belief	N	%
Christianity	4 531 853	89,1
Islam	25 197	0,5
Traditional African Religion	395 893	7,8
Hinduism	4 332	0,1
Buddhism	951	0,0
Bahaism	430	0,0
Judaism	493	0,0
Atheism	1 996	0,0
Agnosticism	2 191	0,0
No religious affiliation/belief	91 998	1,8
Other	28 472	0,6
Total	**5 083 805**	**100,0**

Table 2.10 shows the distribution of the population in Mpumalanga by religious affiliation/belief. The results show that nine out of 10 (89,1%) persons in the province were affiliated to Christianity, followed by Traditional African Religion at 7,8%. Furthermore, half a percentage of the people in the province follow Islam, while 0.6% did not have any religious affiliations/beliefs.

2.11 Conclusion

The population of the province has grown by over two million persons between 1996 and 2022; the annual population growth rate increased from 1.8 in 2001-2011 to 2.3 in 2011-2022. Ehlanzeni district was the largest and fastest-growing district in the province in the past decade. More females than males resided in the province in 2022, with a sex ratio of 92. Furthermore, more than 95% of the residents were black African in 2022, while the proportion of white residents decreased by half between 2011 and 2022. SiSwati and IsiZulu were the two most dominant languages in the province, spoken by more than half the population in the province. Mpumalanga residents were predominantly Christian; nine out of 10 were affiliated with Christianity as far as religious belief/affiliation was concerned.

CHAPTER 3: MIGRATION

3.1 Introduction

The population size of the provinces is influenced by natural increase and migration. The section focuses on both international and internal migration to and from Mpumalanga province. The migration module in Census 2022 included questions on place of birth, country of birth, year moved to South Africa, province of usual and previous residence and citizenship, among others.

3.2 Place of birth and place of usual residence

Results in Table 3.1 indicate that more than 4,4 million persons were residing in the province in 2022. This includes those who were born and were still residing in the province, and those who were born elsewhere and became the usual residence of the province over time. Interprovincial migration flows indicate that more than 170,000 people born in Gauteng were residing in Mpumalanga, while more than 140,000 of those born outside the country were residents of the province.

Table 3.1: Distribution of population by province of birth and province of usual residence, Census 2022

Province of place of birth	Province of usual residence								
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Western Cape	5 163 398	115 102	28 411	12 319	25 617	7 634	98 519	**9 309**	6 326
Eastern Cape	1 134 674	6 696 087	15 144	48 160	194 489	74 077	495 494	**34 509**	13 312
Northern Cape	76 481	16 285	1 188 256	20 367	9 639	33 074	64 947	**6 806**	5 050
Free State	60 247	24 351	21 643	2 626 762	33 047	75 309	349 952	**30 991**	13 084
KwaZulu-Natal	89 660	56 258	4 837	24 709	11 626 610	19 457	738 399	**86 222**	12 509
North West	26 411	8 567	33 906	21 574	12 321	3 086 960	375 556	**18 863**	24 034
Gauteng	241 313	86 385	19 849	67 767	129 530	187 502	9 513 562	**171 217**	146 988
Mpumalanga	**24 395**	**7 635**	**3 061**	**10 986**	**27 604**	**29 011**	**501 190**	**4 434 841**	**68 381**
Limpopo	21 591	6 489	3 517	8 080	7 722	87 141	1 378 304	**149 109**	6 046 238
Outside SA	368 854	110 811	21 790	64 444	163 296	134 466	1 185 925	**140 991**	170 147

Note: This table excludes cases where the province was unspecified, not applicable and do not know. Information was only obtained from the household questionnaire.

Table 3.2 shows the distribution of population in Mpumalanga by district, local municipality and place of birth. The results for both censuses show that over 95% of the population in Mpumalanga was born in South Africa. There was a decrease from 3,8% to 2,8% among those born outside South Africa from 2011 to 2022. In both censuses, Ehlanzeni district had the highest proportion of persons who were born outside South Africa (3,5%) in 2022; this figure was higher than the provincial average of 2,8%. Nkomazi local municipality had the highest proportion (6,3%) of persons born outside the country amongst the local municipalities in 2022. The fact that the Nkomazi local municipality is geographically located right next to Mozambique explains this large number of persons born outside of the country. In 2011, Dr JS Moroka recorded 1,1% of persons who were born outside South Africa, which was the lowest in the province, while in 2022, Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme local municipality reported the lowest proportions of 0,8%.

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

District/Local municipality	Born in South Africa		Born outside South Africa	
	2011	2022	2011	2022
Mpumalanga	**96,2**	**97,2**	**3,8**	**2,8**
Gert Sibande	**97,6**	**98,3**	**2,4**	**1,7**
Chief Albert Luthuli	97,9	98,4	2,1	1,6
Msukaligwa	98,1	98,3	1,9	1,7
Mkhondo	98,6	98,9	1,4	1,1
Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	98,8	99,2	1,2	0,8
Lekwa	98,2	98,5	1,8	1,5
Dipaleseng	98,4	98,7	1,6	1,3
Govan Mbeki	96,0	97,3	4,0	2,7
Nkangala	**96,6**	**97,1**	**3,4**	**2,9**
Victor Khanye	95,5	95,0	4,5	5,0
Emalahleni	94,7	95,8	5,3	4,2
Steve Tshwete	95,5	96,7	4,5	3,3
Emakhazeni	96,1	97,9	3,9	2,1
Thembisile Hani	98,5	98,2	1,5	1,8
Dr JS Moroka	98,9	98,4	1,1	1,6
Ehlanzeni	**94,9**	**96,5**	**5,1**	**3,5**
Thaba Chweu	95,0	95,5	5,0	4,5
Nkomazi	90,1	93,7	9,9	6,3
Bushbuckridge	98,0	98,7	2,0	1,3
City of Mbombela	95,1	96,6	4,9	3,4

Table 3.2 shows the distribution of population in Mpumalanga by district, local municipality and place of birth. The results for both censuses show that over 95% of the population in Mpumalanga was born in South Africa. There was a decrease from 3,8% to 2,8% among those born outside South Africa from 2011 to 2022. In both censuses, Ehlanzeni district had the highest proportion of persons who were born outside South Africa (3,5%) in 2022, higher than the provincial average of 2,8%. Nkomazi local municipality had the highest proportion (6,3%) of persons born outside the country amongst the local municipalities in 2022. The fact that the Nkomazi local municipality is geographically located right next to Mozambique explains this large number of persons born outside of the country. In 2011, Dr JS Moroka recorded 1,1% of persons who were born outside South Africa, which was the lowest in the province, while in 2022, Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme local municipality reported the lowest proportions of 0,8%.

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

Region of birth	Census 2011		Census 2022	
	N	%	N	%
SADC	115 432	55,7	126 579	86,5
Rest of Africa	7 063	3,4	6 014	4,1
United Kingdom and Europe	5 238	2,5	2 445	1,7
Asia	5 725	2,8	3 668	2,5
North America	161	0,1	195	0,1
Latin America and Caribbean	131	0,1	225	0,2
Oceania	192	0,1	319	0,2
Unspecified	73 166	35,3	6 866	4,7
Total	**207 107**	**100,0**	**146 312**	**100,0**

Table 3.3 shows the number and proportion of persons in Mpumalanga who were born outside South Africa by region of birth in 2011 and 2022. The results indicate that a majority of those who were born outside of the country but residing in the province in 2022 were from the SADC region (86,5%); it was the biggest contributing region, followed by persons who were born in the rest of Africa. The proportion of persons who were born in Asia decreased from 2,8% in 2011 to 2,5% in 2022. Similarly, persons born in the United Kingdom and Europe dropped from 2,5% in 2011 to 1,7% in 2022.

3.3 Conclusion

Interprovincial and international migration plays a crucial role in shaping the provincial population; almost three per cent of the residents of the province were born outside South Africa, and a vast majority of them came from the SADC region.

CHAPTER 4: EDUCATION

4.1 Introduction

The following chapter focuses on attendance at an educational institution among persons aged 5–24, attendance at an ECD institution among children aged 0-5, and educational attainment and field of education for the population aged 20 and older for 2011 and 2022. This information is vital for tracking progress made in the province as far as educational indicators are concerned.

4.2 Early childhood development

Table 4.1 shows the distribution of children aged 0-5 by attendance at an ECD institution in Mpumalanga by district and local municipality. The results indicate that almost three out of five (57,4%) children in the province were attending an ECD institution in 2022. Similarly, 60,5% of children in the Nkangala district were attending an ECD institution, which was the highest in the province among the districts followed by Gert Sibande at 58,4%. Nkomazi, followed by Mkhondo and Bushbuckridge local municipalities, had the lowest attendance at ECD institution rate at 44%, 53,3% and 56,8% respectively.

Table 4.1: Distribution of population aged 0–5 years by ECD institution attendance status, district and local municipality, Census 2022

District/local municipality	Attending		Not attending		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Mpumalanga	**306 020**	**57,4**	**227 387**	**42,6**	**533 407**	**100,0**
Gert Sibande	**73 950**	**58,4**	**52 570**	**41,6**	**126 520**	**100,0**
Chief Albert Luthuli	15 758	59,0	10 949	41,0	26 707	100,0
Msukaligwa	11 384	60,4	7 472	39,6	18 856	100,0
Mkhondo	14 684	53,3	12 873	46,7	27 557	100,0
Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	6 195	59,6	4 193	40,4	10 388	100,0
Lekwa	6 075	61,8	3 757	38,2	9 832	100,0
Dipaleseng	2 019	66,4	1 022	33,6	3 040	100,0
Govan Mbeki	17 836	59,2	12 305	40,8	30 140	100,0
Nkangala	**93 273**	**60,5**	**60 823**	**39,5**	**154 096**	**100,0**
Victor Khanye	5 939	57,7	4 361	42,3	10 300	100,0
Emalahleni	24 470	58,6	17 302	41,4	41 772	100,0
Steve Tshwete	12 869	63,2	7 480	36,8	20 349	100,0
Emakhazeni	2 831	69,7	1 228	30,3	4 059	100,0
Thembisile Hani	26 022	59,4	17 754	40,6	43 776	100,0
Dr JS Moroka	21 142	62,5	12 698	37,5	33 840	100,0
Ehlanzeni	**138 796**	**54,9**	**113 995**	**45,1**	**252 791**	**100,0**
Thaba Chweu	7 036	65,1	3 763	34,8	10 800	100,0
Nkomazi	30 249	44,0	38 552	56,0	68 801	100,0
Bushbuckridge	51 225	56,8	39 014	43,2	90 240	100,0
City of Mbombela	50 286	60,6	32 665	39,4	82 951	100,0

4.3 Educational institution attendance

Table 4.2: Distribution of population aged 5–24 years attending an educational institution by district and local municipality, Census 2011-2022

District/local municipality	Census 2011		Census 2022	
	N	%	N	%
Mpumalanga	**1 195 535**	**74,8**	**1 261 063**	**73,4**
Gert Sibande	**303 170**	**73,6**	**308 683**	**71,7**
Chief Albert Luthuli	66 700	78,5	68 183	75,4
Msukaligwa	41 144	71,0	45 710	69,4
Mkhondo	55 920	74,5	64 867	71,4
Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	27 067	77,0	27 045	70,6
Lekwa	30 666	73,1	27 255	71,7
Dipaleseng	10 680	70,7	8 517	73,3
Govan Mbeki	70 993	69,6	67 105	70,2
Nkangala	**350 774**	**73,5**	**370 912**	**73,0**
Victor Khanye	18 037	68,0	21 632	64,0
Emalahleni	90 943	68,9	94 526	70,9
Steve Tshwete	51 610	69,5	49 376	69,4
Emakhazeni	11 726	70,9	10 814	71,5
Thembisile Hani	96 922	76,9	108 567	75,2
Dr JS Moroka	81 536	79,9	85 997	77,7
Ehlanzeni	**541 591**	**76,3**	**581 468**	**74,6**
Thaba Chweu	21 637	69,3	26 429	72,7
Nkomazi	135 819	76,9	157 149	74,3
Bushbuckridge	199 027	79,7	204 775	76,6
City of Mbombela	185 108	73,5	193 116	73,2

Table 4.2 shows the distribution of the population aged 5–24 attending an educational institution in Mpumalanga by district and local municipality for the Census 2011 and 2022. The proportions of persons who were attending an educational institution in the province slightly decreased from 74,8% in 2011 to 73,4% in 2022. Ehlanzeni district had the highest proportion of persons attending an educational institution both in 2011 and 2022 at 76,3% and 74,6%, in 2011 and 2022, respectively; these were higher than the provincial averages in both censuses. In 2022, Dr JS Moroka local municipality reported the highest proportion (77,7%) among the local municipalities of persons who were attending an educational institution. On the other hand, Victor Khanye recorded the lowest at 64%.

4.4 Level of education

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

District/local municipality	No schooling		Some primary		Completed primary		Some secondary		Completed secondary		Higher		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Mpumalanga	**355 736**	**11,8**	**224 288**	**7,4**	**101 988**	**3,4**	**893 546**	**29,6**	**1 221 958**	**40,5**	**222 328**	**7,4**	**3 019 843**	**100,0**
Gert Sibande	**79 416**	**10,3**	**64 758**	**8,4**	**27 728**	**3,6**	**248 906**	**32,4**	**296 230**	**38,6**	**50 920**	**6,6**	**767 957**	**100,0**
Chief Albert Luthuli	19 580	14,2	10 851	7,9	4 502	3,3	39 386	28,6	55 550	40,3	7 804	5,7	137 673	100,0
Msukaligwa	13 383	11,0	8 722	7,1	4 094	3,4	39 764	32,6	47 430	38,8	8 697	7,1	122 090	100,0
Mkhondo	16 592	11,3	15 664	10,6	6 585	4,5	50 459	34,2	52 242	35,4	5 857	4,0	147 399	100,0
Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	8 606	12,3	6 847	9,8	2 648	3,8	21 981	31,5	25 200	36,1	4 541	6,5	69 823	100,0
Lekwa	5 768	7,7	6 893	9,2	2 775	3,7	25 540	34,0	26 957	35,9	7 081	9,4	75 015	100,0
Dipaleseng	1 753	7,7	2 714	12,0	981	4,3	8 581	37,9	7 373	32,6	1 227	5,4	22 629	100,0
Govan Mbeki	13 732	7,1	13 066	6,8	6 144	3,2	63 194	32the ,7	81 478	42,1	15 714	8,1	193 328	100,0
Nkangala	**91 123**	**9,4**	**68 492**	**7,1**	**32 330**	**3,3**	**301 899**	**31,2**	**398 332**	**41,2**	**74 324**	**7,7**	**966 499**	**100,0**
Victor Khanye	5 404	8,1	5 662	8,4	2 793	4,2	25 838	38,5	24 747	36,9	2 584	3,9	67 028	100,0
Emalahleni	13 972	5,1	14 945	5,5	8 215	3,0	92 872	34,1	115 743	42,5	26 717	9,8	272 465	100,0
Steve Tshwete	10 232	6,5	8 327	5,3	4 393	2,8	43 075	27,5	73 585	46,9	17 266	11,0	156 877	100,0
Emakhazeni	4 252	13,3	2 018	6,3	975	3,1	9 395	29,4	13 299	41,7	1 984	6,2	31 924	100,0
Thembisile Hani	33 339	13,2	20 069	7,9	8 579	3,4	74 249	29,4	102 699	40,7	13 665	5,4	252 600	100,0
Dr JS Moroka	23 924	12,9	17 472	9,4	7 374	4,0	56 470	30,4	68 258	36,8	12 108	6,5	185 606	100,0
Ehlanzeni	**185 197**	**14,4**	**91 038**	**7,1**	**41 930**	**3,3**	**342 741**	**26,7**	**527 396**	**41,0**	**97 084**	**7,6**	**1 285 387**	**100,0**
Thaba Chweu	4 844	6,5	4 884	6,6	2 687	3,6	25 722	34,6	30 459	40,9	5 809	7,8	74 405	100,0
Nkomazi	67 185	20,3	25 864	7,8	12 411	3,8	82 244	24,9	119 920	36,3	22 644	6,9	330 268	100,0
Bushbuckridge	60 019	15,1	30 605	7,7	12 473	3,1	109 173	27,4	162 789	40,9	23 430	5,9	398 488	100,0
City of Mbombela	53 150	11,0	29 685	6,2	14 359	3,0	125 602	26,0	214 229	44,4	45 201	9,4	482 225	100,0

Table 4.3 shows the distribution of the population aged 20 and older by the highest level of education completed and district and local municipality in 2022. The results show that 7,4% persons in the province had successfully completed higher education. Those who completed secondary education constituted 40,5% while 11,8% had no schooling. Furthermore, the Ehlanzeni district reported the highest proportion of those who had no schooling among the district municipalities at 14,4%. This was higher than the provincial average of 11,8%. Steve Tshwete local municipality recorded the highest proportion of those with higher education at 11%, the only municipality with a double-digit figure in the province.

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

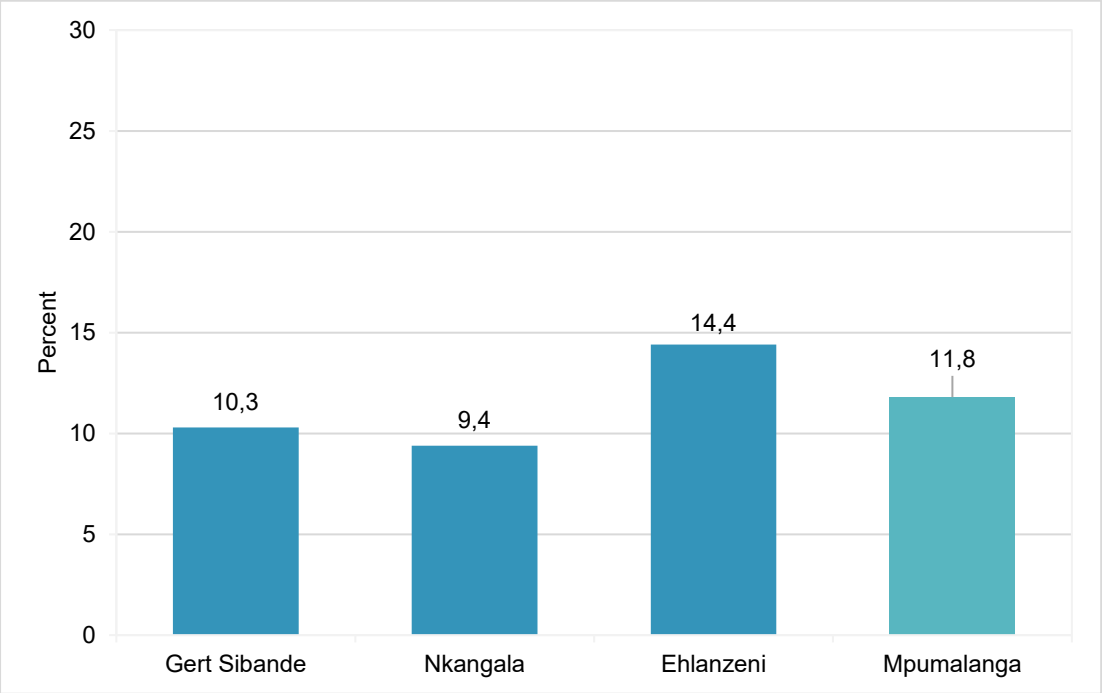


Figure 4.1 graphically depicts the distribution of the population aged 20 and older with no schooling by district. As discussed above, one in ten persons (11,8%) in the province indicated that they had no formal schooling in 2022. Furthermore, Ehlanzeni district recorded the highest in the province at 14,4% followed by Gert Sibande at 10,3%.

Table 4.4: Distribution of persons aged 20 and older by field of education and sex, Census 2022

Field of education	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Business management	25 708	21,2	44 680	30,2	70 388	26,1
Natural and mathematical sciences	5 452	4,5	4 239	2,9	9 691	3,6
Engineering and other applied sciences	42 658	35,1	15 660	10,6	58 319	21,7
Humanities, social sciences & applied humanities	21 518	17,7	46 052	31,1	67 570	25,1
Health sciences	4 411	3,6	14 207	9,6	18 618	6,9
Law	3 264	2,7	3 134	2,1	6 398	2,4
Other	18 349	15,1	19 930	13,5	38 280	14,2
Total	**121 361**	**100,0**	**147 903**	**100,0**	**269 264**	**100,0**

Table 4.4 shows the distribution of those aged 20 and older with higher education by field of study and sex. Overall, the data indicated that over a quarter (26,1%) had their qualifications in the business management field, while another quarter (25,1%) were in the humanities, social sciences and applied humanities field. Furthermore, one out of five (21,7%) were in the engineering and other applied sciences field. Law, and natural and mathematical sciences constituted the least number of persons at 2,4% and 3,6%, respectively. The sex distribution indicated some disparities between the two when it comes to the field of education. Over a third (35,1%) of males were in the engineering field compared to 10,6% females. Furthermore, a higher proportion of females were in the business management (30,2%) and humanities (31,1%) fields compared to their male counterparts at 21,2% and 17,7%, respectively. Moreover, less than half of males (03,6%) compared to females (9,6%) had qualifications in the health sciences field in the province in 2022.

The population group distribution, as shown in Table 4.5, indicates that on average over 26% of black Africans, coloured and Indian/Asian were in the business management field compared to 22,1% of whites. Also, coloured constituted the least proportion of persons in the field of humanities and social sciences at 17,7% compared to the other groups. Furthermore, 10% of Indians were in the health sciences field, the highest compared to the other groups. Over a quarter of coloureds (26,3%) were in the field of engineering, the highest proportion when compared to their counterparts from the other population groups.

Table 4.5: Distribution of persons aged 20 and older by field of education and population group, Census 2022

Field of education	Black African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Business management	59 219	26,9	605	28,2	959	28,6	9 601	22,1	4	13,8	70 388	26,1
Natural and mathematical sciences	7 012	3,2	44	2,1	72	2,1	2 561	5,9	2	6,9	9 691	3,6
Engineering and other applied sciences	46 500	21,1	564	26,3	731	21,8	10 519	24,2	3	10,3	58 319	21,7
Humanities, social sciences and applied humanities	56 317	25,6	380	17,7	673	20,1	10 192	23,5	8	27,6	67 570	25,1
Health sciences	14 582	6,6	184	8,6	337	10,0	3 514	8,1	2	6,9	18 618	6,9
Law	5 192	2,4	58	2,7	93	2,8	1 054	2,4	1	3,4	6 398	2,4
Other	31 520	14,3	307	14,3	491	14,6	5 954	13,7	8	27,6	38 280	14,2
Total	**220 342**	**100,0**	**2 143**	**100,0**	**3 356**	**100,0**	**43 394**	**100,0**	**29**	**100,0**	**269 264**	**100,0**

4.5 Conclusion

Three in five children aged 0-5 were attending an ECD institution in 2022 in the province, while more than 70% of those aged 5-24 were attending an educational institution. 11,8% of persons aged 20 years and older had no formal education, and this was highest in the Nkomazi local municipality, where one in five persons had no schooling.

CHAPTER 5: GENERAL HEALTH AND FUNCTIONING

5.1 Introduction

During our lifetime, almost every person will encounter some temporary or permanent impairment in their bodies, and among those who survive to older ages, they will experience an increasing difficulty in functioning. The first part in this chapter will profile the disability in terms of the degree of difficulty in functioning among persons aged five and older using the six recommended Washington Group (WG) short set of questions or domains, which are seeing, hearing, communication, walking, remembering and self-care. Persons were asked whether they had difficulty in performing certain tasks of functioning in any of the aforementioned domains, with anticipated responses being *"No difficulty", "Some difficulty", "A lot of difficulty"* and *"Cannot do at all",* including those with response category *'do not know'* in cases of proxy responses (WHO & World Bank, 2011).

The second part examines the disability prevalence among persons aged five and older, whereby disability status is derived using the WG short set of questions. The method of computing disability status using the questions already mentioned is widely believed to provide good disability estimates. This is because the questions are designed to collect data which is comparable across various areas, as well as avoiding issues of not reporting due to asking direct questions such as "Do you have a disability or not?" Therefore, a person is considered to have a disability (UN measurement) as and when the following criteria are met:

- A person who reported 'some difficulty' in at least two domains of functioning was categorised as having a disability;
- A person who reported 'a lot of difficulty' in any of the six domains of functioning was categorised as having a disability;
- A person who reported 'Cannot do at all' in any of the six domains of functioning was categorised as having a disability;
- A person who reported 'no difficulty' in any of the six domains of functioning was categorised as having no disability;
- A person who reported 'some difficulty' in only one of the six domains of functioning was categorised as having no disability

(CBM Inclusion Advisory Group & Nossal Institute for Global Health, 2023)

All persons who did not meet the above criteria were considered not to have disabilities, while those who did not provide a response to any of the domains, including those with a response category *'Do not know',* were excluded from the computation of the disability status variable. Therefore, any person who reported some difficulty in more than one domain of functioning was counted once to avoid double-counting. It is crucially important to provide disability statistics as it helps in planning and allocation of resources. Disability statistics are used by both government and non-government organisations (NGOs), including academics, in developing programmes and interventions which seek to eliminate any sort of discrimination faced by persons with disabilities (WHO & World Bank, 2011).

5.2 Type of functional domain and degree of difficulty

Table 5.1 shows the distribution of those aged five and older by general health and functioning domain and degree of difficulty for each domain for 2011 and 2022. Overall, the results show minimal changes between the two censuses. Nevertheless, a slight decrease is seen when it comes to those who experienced difficulty in seeing between 2011 and 2022: 8,6% and 1,5% reported some difficulty and a lot of difficulty, respectively, in 2011, while those figures decreased to 6,4% and 1,2%, respectively, in 2022. A decrease of 0,4 and 0,2 percentage points between the two periods for those reporting some difficulty and a lot of difficulty is observed when it comes to hearing. There were no changes in the proportion of persons who reported that they cannot do any at all for three out of the six domains (seeing, 0,1%; hearing, 0,1% and walking or climbing stairs, 0,2%). Furthermore, the results show a decrease between 2011 and 2022 in the proportion of those who cannot do at all for communicating, from 0,2% in 2011 to 0,1% in 2022; the exact decrease was recorded for the remembering and concentrating domain. Lastly, the largest decrease was reported on the self-care domain, where 0,2% in 2022 reported that they cannot do any at all compared to the 0,7% reported in 2011.

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

Functional domain	Degree of difficulty	2011		2022	
		N	%	N	%
Seeing (even with glasses/contact lenses)	No difficulty	3 089 092	89,7	4 191 760	92,2
	Some difficulty	296 051	8,6	290 099	6,4
	A lot of difficulty	50 869	1,5	56 210	1,2
	Cannot do at all	4 926	0,1	3 784	0,1
	Do not know	1 889	0,1	6 070	0,1
	Total	**3 442 825**	**100,0**	**4 547 924**	**100,0**
Hearing (even with a hearing aid device)	No difficulty	3 318 182	96,5	4 411 939	97,0
	Some difficulty	95 274	2,8	107 687	2,4
	A lot of difficulty	18 988	0,6	19 780	0,4
	Cannot do at all	3 503	0,1	2 412	0,1
	Do not know	1 847	0,1	6 080	0,1
	Total	**3 437 794**	**100,0**	**4 547 898**	**100,0**
Communication in his/her usual language	No difficulty	3 377 668	98,5	4 469 005	98,3
	Some difficulty	34 565	1,0	60 499	1,3
	A lot of difficulty	8 999	0,3	9 710	0,2
	Cannot do at all	5 225	0,2	3 921	0,1
	Do not know	1 582	0,0	4 753	0,1
	Total	**3 428 039**	**100,0**	**4 547 889**	**100,0**
Walking or climbing stairs	No difficulty	3 328 976	96,6	4 390 852	96,5
	Some difficulty	82 003	2,4	108 873	2,4
	A lot of difficulty	24 521	0,7	35 206	0,8
	Cannot do at all	7 969	0,2	8 182	0,2
	Do not know	1 353	0,0	4 771	0,1
	Total	**3 444 822**	**100,0**	**4 547 884**	**100,0**
Remembering or concentrating	No difficulty	3 308 991	96,2	4 427 883	97,4
	Some difficulty	95 573	2,8	92 823	2,0
	A lot of difficulty	25 696	0,7	19 108	0,4
	Cannot do at all	7 055	0,2	3 001	0,1
	Do not know	2 743	0,1	5 059	0,1
	Total	**3 440 059**	**100,0**	**4 547 875**	**100,0**
Self-care	No difficulty	3 236 855	96,6	4 461 291	98,1
	Some difficulty	66 640	2,0	57 336	1,3
	A lot of difficulty	22 137	0,7	15 095	0,3
	Cannot do at all	21 821	0,7	9 090	0,2
	Do not know	4 239	0,1	5 047	0,1
	Total	**3 351 693**	**100,0**	**4 547 859**	**100,0**

5.3 Disability prevalence

When it comes to disability prevalence in the province, as shown in Table 5.2, the results indicate that it ranged between 2% to 8% between the ages of 5–9 and 50–54 years in 2022. Nevertheless, data shows a gradual and consistent increase from the ages of 55 and older across the districts and the province. Provincially, the increase ranged between 10,7% for ages 55–59 to almost 55% for those aged 85 and older. Gert Sibande district recorded disability prevalence slightly higher than the provincial average in those older ages; it ranged between 12,7% for ages 55–59 to over 60% for those aged 85 years and older.

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

Age group	District/Province			
	Gert Sibande	Nkangala	Ehlanzeni	Mpumalanga
5-9	2,3	2,1	1,7	2,0
10-14	2,5	2,3	1,9	2,2
15-19	2,5	2,3	1,9	2,2
20-24	2,4	2,0	1,8	2,0
25-29	2,5	2,3	2,1	2,3
30-34	2,8	2,4	2,3	2,5
35-39	3,6	3,0	2,6	3,0
40-44	4,7	3,9	3,3	3,8
45-49	6,7	5,9	4,9	5,6
50-54	9,9	8,4	6,8	8,0
55-59	12,7	11,5	8,9	10,7
60-64	17,1	14,0	11,4	13,8
65-69	21,2	19,0	15,5	18,2
70-74	32,1	27,8	22,3	26,8
75-79	40,9	37,8	29,5	35,2
80-84	50,6	45,6	39,2	43,9
85+	61,1	59,2	49,0	54,6
Total	**5,9**	**5,6**	**4,3**	**5,1**

CHAPTER 6: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS AND ACCESS TO SERVICES

6.1 Introduction

A household is a group of persons who live together and provide themselves jointly with food, shelter and other essentials for living or a single person who lives alone. The delivery of housing and access to services should be based on social justice and human rights as pronounced in the Constitution of South Africa (Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996). The following sections focus on housing characteristics and the provision and access to basic services to households in the province.

6.2 Household size

Understanding household composition is essential because it is closely associated with socio-economic factors that influence development, poverty, and the well-being of the population. It also assists policymakers in developing and implementing people-centred policies.

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

District/local municipality	Census 2011			Census 2022		
	Population	Households	Average household size	Population	Households	Average household size
Mpumalanga	**4 039 939**	**1 075 466**	**3,8**	**5 143 324**	**1 421 721**	**3,6**
Gert Sibande	**1 043 194**	**273 485**	**3,8**	**1 283 459**	**378 182**	**3,4**
Chief Albert Luthuli	186 010	47 705	3,9	247 664	63 303	3,9
Msukaligwa	149 377	40 932	3,6	199 314	67 827	2,9
Mkhondo	171 982	37 433	4,6	255 411	58 504	4,4
Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	83 235	19 838	4,2	115 304	32 972	3,5
Lekwa	115 662	31 071	3,7	119 669	38 583	3,1
Dipaleseng	42 390	12 637	3,4	35 980	13 129	2,7
Govan Mbeki	294 538	83 869	3,5	310 117	103 864	3,0
Nkangala	**1 308 129**	**356 902**	**3,7**	**1 588 968**	**483 169**	**3,3**
Victor Khanye	75 452	20 548	3,7	106 149	33 786	3,1
Emalahleni	395 466	119 873	3,3	434 522	164 573	2,6
Steve Tshwete	229 831	64 966	3,5	242 031	80 052	3,0
Emakhazeni	47 216	13 721	3,4	50 165	19 613	2,6
Thembisile Hani	310 458	75 633	4,1	431 248	110 563	3,9
Dr JS Moroka	249 705	62 162	4,0	324 855	74 581	4,4
Ehlanzeni	**1 688 615**	**445 079**	**3,8**	**2 270 897**	**560 370**	**4,1**
Thaba Chweu	98 387	33 352	2,9	118 474	45903	2,6
Nkomazi	393 030	96 202	4,1	591 928	134 143	4,4
Bushbuckridge	538 593	133 559	4,0	750 821	167 927	4,5
City of Mbombela	658 604	181 966	3,6	809 674	212397	3,8

Table 6.1 presents the population, households and the average household size by district and local municipality in the province for 2011 and 2022. The results indicate a slight decline in the household size in the province, from 3,8 persons per household in 2011 to 3,6 in 2022. Ehlanzeni district had the largest household size in 2022 at 4,1 persons per household. This is an increase of 0,3 compared to the 3,8 in 2011. Overall, the household size among the local municipalities in the province ranged between 2,6 persons per household to 4,5 persons in 2022. The lowest was recorded in Thaba Chweu and Emalahleni (both 2,6). On the other hand, Bushbuckridge (4,5), Mkhondo (4,4) and Nkomazi (4,4) local municipalities reported the largest average households in the province in 2022.

Table 6.2: Distribution of households by local municipality, Census 2022

Local municipality	N	%
Chief Albert Luthuli Local Municipality	63 303	4,5
Msukaligwa Local Municipality	67 827	4,8
Mkhondo Local Municipality	58 504	4,1
Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme Local Municipality	32 972	2,3
Lekwa Local Municipality	38 583	2,7
Dipaleseng Local Municipality	13 129	0,9
Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	103 864	7,3
Victor Khanye Local Municipality	33 786	2,4
Emalahleni Local Municipality	164 573	11,6
Steve Tshwete Local Municipality	80 052	5,6
Emakhazeni Local Municipality	19 613	1,4
Thembisile Hani Local Municipality	110 563	7,8
Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality	74 581	5,2
Thaba Chweu Local Municipality	45 903	3,2
Nkomazi Local Municipality	134 143	9,4
Bushbuckridge Local Municipality	167 927	11,8
City of Mbombela Local Municipality	212 397	14,9
Mpumalanga	**1 421 721**	**100,0**

Table 6.2 shows the number and percentage distribution of households by local municipality in the province. City of Mbombela constituted the highest proportion of households in the province at 14,9%, followed by Bushbuckridge and Emalahleni with 11,8% and 11,6%, respectively. On the other hand, Dipaleseng local municipality had the least number of households in the province at 0,9%, closely followed by Emakhazeni at 1,4%.

6.3 Household headship and composition

The head of a household is the person responsible for making most of the decisions that affect the household. Below, we look at the household head composition in the districts and provinces in 2022.

Table 6.3: Distribution of households by sex of household head and district municipality, Census 2022

District municipality	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Mpumalanga	**754 910**	**53,1**	**666 811**	**46,9**	**1 421 721**	**100,0**
Gert Sibande	200 232	52,9	177 951	47,1	378 182	100,0
Nkangala	260 673	54,0	222 495	46,0	483 169	100,0
Ehlanzeni	294 005	52,5	266 365	47,5	560 370	100,0

The results indicate that, on average, more than half of the households in the province were headed by males. Table 6.3 shows that 53,1% of the households in the province were headed by males, while almost 47% were headed by females. Figure 6.1 below indicates that the Ehlanzeni district had the highest proportion of households headed by females at 47,5%, followed by Gert Sibande (47,1%), while 46% of the households in the Nkangala district were headed by females.

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

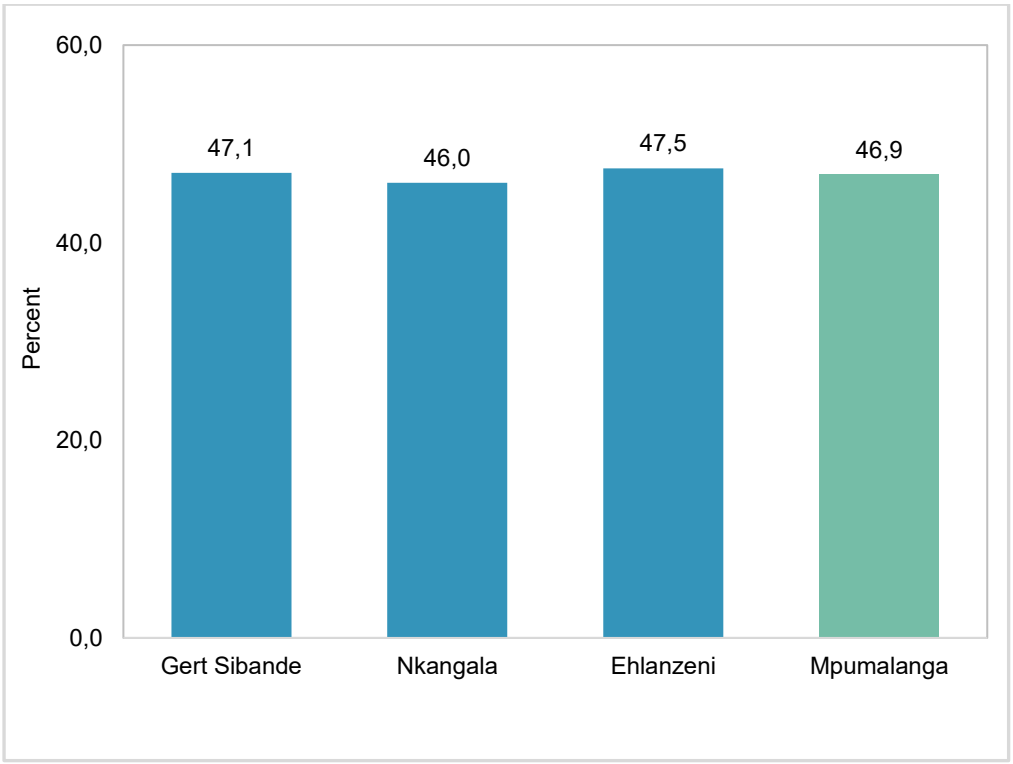


Table 6.4: Distribution of households by age of household head, district and local municipality, Census 2011-2022

District/local municipality	Age of household head							
	12 - 14		15 - 17		18+		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Mpumalanga	**1 397**	**0,1**	**5 517**	**0,4**	**1 414 807**	**99,5**	**1 421 721**	**100,0**
Gert Sibande	**325**	**0,1**	**1 330**	**0,4**	**376 528**	**99,6**	**378 182**	**100,0**
Chief Albert Luthuli Local Municipality	66	0,1	309	0,5	62 928	99,4	63 303	100,0
Msukaligwa Local Municipality	21	0,0	152	0,2	67 655	99,7	67 827	100,0
Mkhondo Local Municipality	64	0,1	285	0,5	58 156	99,4	58 504	100,0
Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme Local Municipality	26	0,1	78	0,2	32 868	99,7	32 972	100,0
Lekwa Local Municipality	47	0,1	129	0,3	38 407	99,5	38 583	100,0
Dipaleseng Local Municipality	5	0,0	43	0,3	13 080	99,6	13 129	100,0
Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	97	0,1	333	0,3	103 434	99,6	103 864	100,0
Nkangala	**321**	**0,1**	**1 532**	**0,3**	**481 316**	**99,6**	**483 169**	**100,0**
Victor Khanye Local Municipality	16	0,0	90	0,3	33 680	99,7	33 786	100,0
Emalahleni Local Municipality	102	0,1	455	0,3	164 016	99,7	164 573	100,0
Steve Tshwete Local Municipality	37	0,0	171	0,2	79 844	99,7	80 052	100,0
Emakhazeni Local Municipality	2	0,0	35	0,2	19 577	99,8	19 613	100,0
Thembisile Hani Local Municipality	107	0,1	454	0,4	110 002	99,5	110 563	100,0
Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality	57	0,1	327	0,4	74 197	99,5	74 581	100,0
Ehlanzeni	**751**	**0,1**	**2 655**	**0,5**	**556 964**	**99,4**	**560 370**	**100,0**
Thaba Chweu Local Municipality	19	0,0	119	0,3	45 764	99,7	45 903	100,0
Nkomazi Local Municipality	154	0,1	667	0,5	133 322	99,4	134 143	100,0
Bushbuckridge Local Municipality	322	0,2	1 136	0,7	166 469	99,1	167 927	100,0
City of Mbombela Local Municipality	255	0,1	733	0,3	211 408	99,5	212 397	100,0

Table 6.4 presents the distribution of the head of household by age. The results indicate that less than one per cent of the heads of household in the province were aged less than 18 both in 2011 and 2022. Bushbuckridge and Nkomazi local municipalities had the largest child-headed households in 2011; however, that figure decreased to less than one per cent in 2022.

6.4 Housing

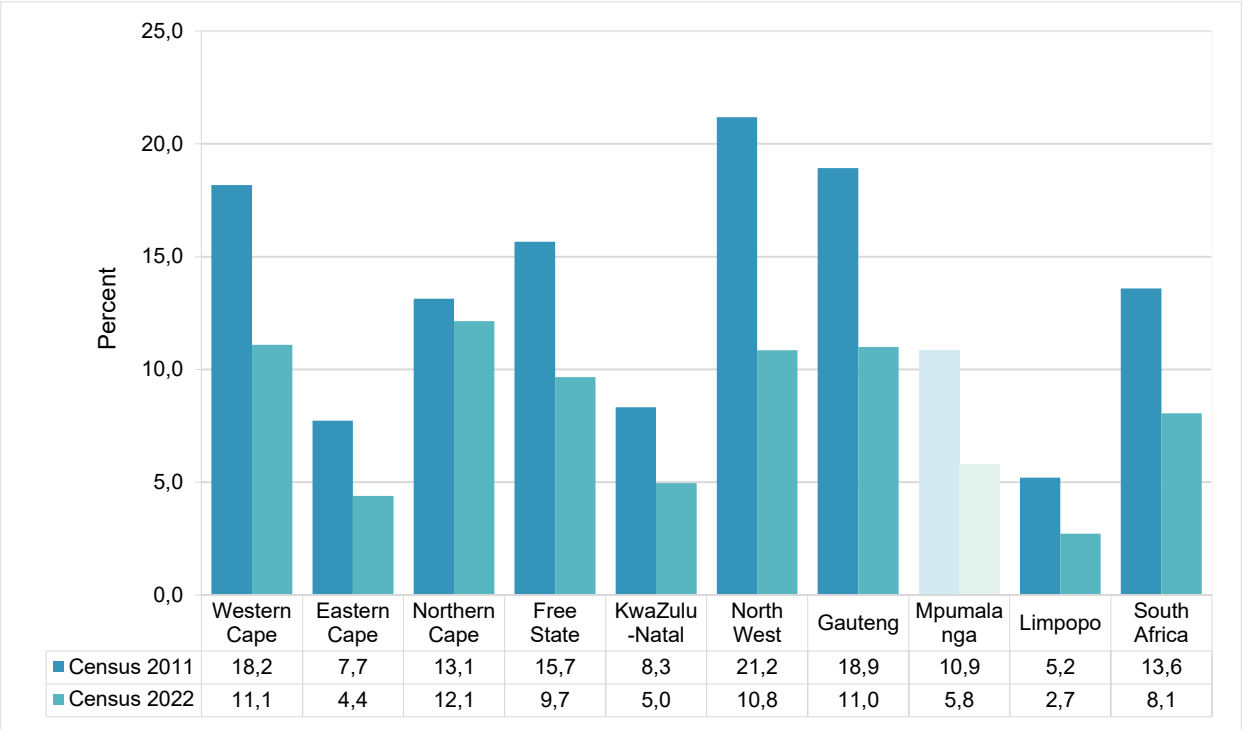
Core questions, such as those on type housing units and living quarters in censuses, play a critical role in understanding living conditions and the welfare of household members. Thus, information on housing conditions is fundamental in the development of housing programmes, policies and in the monitoring and evaluation of implemented programmes. According to section 26 of the South African Constitution, everyone has the right to access adequate housing. Therefore, the Census 2022 questionnaire consisted of three questions on the type of housing occupied by households: type of dwelling, the tenure status, and whether the dwelling was an RDP or government-subsidised dwelling. The questions were aimed at profiling the living conditions of South African households. Information profiled in the following sub-section pertains to access to housing for household-based population; population housed in collective living quarters such as hospitals, military defence force and others were excluded. See Appendix 2 for broader groupings used for the main dwelling analysis.

Table 6.5: Distribution of households by type of main dwelling, district and local municipality, Census 2022

	Formal dwelling		Informal dwelling		Traditional dwelling		Other		Total	
District/local municipality	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Mpumalanga	**1 310 641**	**92,2**	**82 428**	**5,8**	**25 109**	**1,8**	**3 543**	**0,2**	**1 421 721**	**100,0**
Gert Sibande	**332 704**	**88,0**	**30 590**	**8,1**	**13 711**	**3,6**	**1 177**	**0,3**	**378 182**	**100,0**
Chief Albert Luthuli	59 005	93,2	1 823	2,9	2 374	3,8	101	0,2	63 303	100,0
Msukaligwa	57 325	84,5	7 354	10,8	2 892	4,3	256	0,4	67 827	100,0
Mkhondo	51 216	87,5	1 970	3,4	5 113	8,7	205	0,4	58 504	100,0
Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	29 589	89,7	1 935	5,9	1 389	4,2	58	0,2	32 972	100,0
Lekwa	34 143	88,5	3 669	9,5	602	1,6	169	0,4	38 583	100,0
Dipaleseng	11 651	88,7	1 273	9,7	170	1,3	34	0,3	13 129	100,0
Govan Mbeki	89 774	86,4	12 567	12,1	1 170	1,1	353	0,3	103 864	100,0
Nkangala	**441 139**	**91,3**	**36 493**	**7,6**	**4 488**	**0,9**	**1 048**	**0,2**	**483 169**	**100,0**
Victor Khanye	29 066	86,0	4 505	13,3	156	0,5	59	0,2	33 786	100,0
Emalahleni	144 874	88,0	18 489	11,2	800	0,5	409	0,2	164 573	100,0
Steve Tshwete	72 479	90,5	6 955	8,7	479	0,6	138	0,2	80 052	100,0
Emakhazeni	18 621	94,9	768	3,9	196	1,0	28	0,1	19 613	100,0
Thembisile Hani	105 260	95,2	3 056	2,8	2 024	1,8	223	0,2	110 563	100,0
Dr JS Moroka	70 839	95,0	2 719	3,6	832	1,1	190	0,3	74 581	100,0
Ehlanzeni	**536 797**	**95,8**	**15 345**	**2,7**	**6 910**	**1,2**	**1 318**	**0,2**	**560 370**	**100,0**
Thaba Chweu	37 971	82,7	7 355	16,0	433	0,9	143	0,3	45 903	100,0
Nkomazi	129 255	96,4	3 060	2,3	1 613	1,2	215	0,2	134 143	100,0
Bushbuckridge	164 787	98,1	812	0,5	2 140	1,3	188	0,1	167 927	100,0
City of Mbombela	204 783	96,4	4 119	1,9	2 724	1,3	771	0,4	212 397	100,0

Table 6.5 presents the type of main dwelling occupied by households in the province in 2022. Provincially, the data shows that 92,2% of the households occupied formal dwellings while 5,8% and 1,8% occupied informal and traditional dwellings, respectively. Furthermore, the results indicate that Ehlanzeni district (95,8%) had the highest proportion of households that occupied formal dwellings, followed by Nkangala (91,3%) and Gert Sibande district (88%).

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



	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Census 2011	18,2	7,7	13,1	15,7	8,3	21,2	18,9	10,9	5,2	13,6
Census 2022	11,1	4,4	12,1	9,7	5,0	10,8	11,0	5,8	2,7	8,1

Figure 6.2 presents the proportion of households residing in informal dwellings in 2011 and 2022 for all the provinces in the country. Nationally, the proportion of households residing in informal dwellings decreased from 13,6% in 2011 to 8,1% in 2022, showing a 5,5 percentage points decrease over ten years. In Mpumalanga, households residing in informal dwellings decreased by 5,1 percentage points, from 10,9% in 2011 to 5,8% in 2022.

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

	RDP/government subsidised dwelling							
	Yes		No		Do not know		Total	
District/local municipality	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Mpumalanga	**309 816**	**26,5**	**854 092**	**73,0**	**6 494**	**0,6**	**1 170 402**	**100,0**
Gert Sibande	**117 295**	**37,8**	**191 292**	**61,7**	**1 656**	**0,5**	**310 243**	**100,0**
Chief Albert Luthuli	11 107	21,7	40 037	78,1	103	0,2	51 246	100,0
Msukaligwa	21 777	41,2	30 248	57,2	870	1,6	52 895	100,0
Mkhondo	13 546	28,1	34 488	71,7	89	0,2	48 123	100,0
Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	13 632	49,8	13 710	50,0	52	0,2	27 393	100,0
Lekwa	14 373	44,6	17 672	54,8	204	0,6	32 249	100,0
Dipaleseng	5 018	49,8	5 020	49,9	30	0,3	10 068	100,0
Govan Mbeki	37 842	42,9	50 118	56,8	308	0,3	88 268	100,0
Nkangala	**115 275**	**29,8**	**268 259**	**69,5**	**2 717**	**0,7**	**386 252**	**100,0**
Victor Khanye	15 736	57,2	11 595	42,1	180	0,7	27 511	100,0
Emalahleni	47 394	37,4	77 992	61,5	1 360	1,1	126 746	100,0
Steve Tshwete	27 521	41,8	37 602	57,1	748	1,1	65 871	100,0
Emakhazeni	7 416	53,5	6 377	46,0	62	0,4	13 854	100,0
Thembisile Hani	9 655	10,8	79 320	89,0	178	0,2	89 153	100,0
Dr JS Moroka	7 554	12,0	55 373	87,7	189	0,3	63 116	100,0
Ehlanzeni	**77 245**	**16,3**	**394 541**	**83,3**	**2 121**	**0,4**	**473 907**	**100,0**
Thaba Chweu	10 207	29,5	24 299	70,1	141	0,4	34 647	100,0
Nkomazi	17 681	15,6	94 931	83,9	523	0,5	113 135	100,0
Bushbuckridge	17 211	11,9	127 064	87,8	370	0,3	144 645	100,0
City of Mbombela	32 146	17,7	148 247	81,7	1 087	0,6	181 480	100,0

Table 6.6 shows the number and proportion of households residing in dwellings that are either RDP/government subsidised or not in 2022 in the province. The data indicates that just over a quarter (26,5%) of households in the province were RDP/government-subsidised, while seven out of ten households resided in households that not RDP/government-subsidised Furthermore, the results indicate that the Gert Sibande (37,8%) district comprised of the highest proportion of RDP/government subsidised dwellings, followed by Nkangala (29,8%), while Ehlanzeni district had the lowest at 16,3%. At the local municipality level, there were large variations in terms of the proportions of RDP/government-subsidised dwellings. The largest proportion was reported in Victor Khanye and Emakhazeni local municipalities at 57,2% and 53,5%, respectively. Both municipalities are located in the Nkangala district. On the other hand, the lowest proportions were recorded in Thembisile Hani (10,8%), Bushbuckridge (11,9%) and Dr JS Moroka (12%) local municipalities.

Table 6.7: Distribution of households by tenure status, district and local municipality, Census 2022

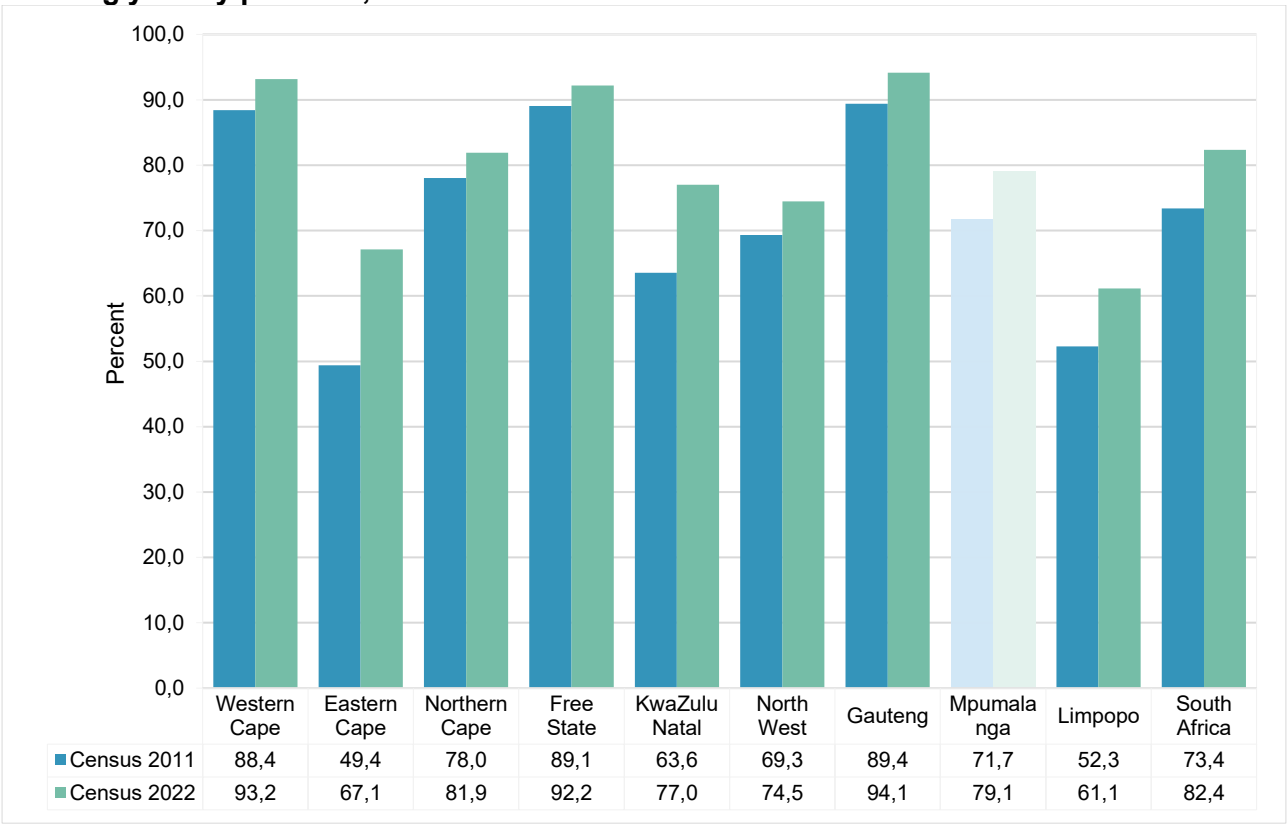
District/local municipality	Owned and fully paid off		Owned but not yet paid off		Rented		Occupied rent-free		Other		Do not know		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Mpumalanga	**619 338**	**52,9**	**42 689**	**3,6**	**201 442**	**17,2**	**277 136**	**23,7**	**21 821**	**1,9**	**7 965**	**0,7**	**1 170 391**	**100,0**
Gert Sibande	**120 286**	**38,8**	**11 642**	**3,8**	**75 410**	**24,3**	**94 169**	**30,4**	**5 811**	**1,9**	**2 897**	**0,9**	**310 214**	**100,0**
Chief Albert Luthuli	28 513	55,6	1 332	2,6	4 386	8,6	15 858	30,9	796	1,6	357	0,7	51 242	100,0
Msukaligwa	19 145	36,2	1 568	3,0	13 794	26,1	16 094	30,4	1 685	3,2	603	1,1	52 890	100,0
Mkhondo	17 852	37,1	2 467	5,1	7 110	14,8	19 633	40,8	549	1,1	513	1,1	48 123	100,0
Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	8 759	32,0	991	3,6	9 912	36,2	6 880	25,1	610	2,2	233	0,9	27 385	100,0
Lekwa	10 941	33,9	1 379	4,3	8 636	26,8	10 483	32,5	647	2,0	163	0,5	32 248	100,0
Dipaleseng	5 024	49,9	248	2,5	1 987	19,7	2 636	26,2	113	1,1	57	0,6	10 065	100,0
Govan Mbeki	30 052	34,0	3 658	4,1	29 587	33,5	22 584	25,6	1 411	1,6	971	1,1	88 262	100,0
Nkangala	**204 713**	**53,0**	**15 546**	**4,0**	**75 346**	**19,5**	**81 545**	**21,1**	**7 017**	**1,8**	**2 087**	**0,5**	**386 254**	**100,0**
Victor Khanye	10 922	39,7	324	1,2	5 708	20,7	10 036	36,5	367	1,3	158	0,6	27 515	100,0
Emalahleni	56 441	44,5	8 728	6,9	33 097	26,1	25 853	20,4	1 873	1,5	757	0,6	126 750	100,0
Steve Tshwete	27 332	41,5	3 546	5,4	26 138	39,7	7 230	11,0	1 144	1,7	485	0,7	65 874	100,0
Emakhazeni	7 973	57,6	518	3,7	3 467	25,0	1 646	11,9	150	1,1	100	0,7	13 854	100,0
Thembisile Hani	62 312	69,9	1 688	1,9	3 812	4,3	18 888	21,2	1 999	2,2	448	0,5	89 147	100,0
Dr JS Moroka	39 734	63,0	742	1,2	3 125	5,0	17 892	28,3	1 484	2,4	139	0,2	63 114	100,0
Ehlanzeni	**294 340**	**62,1**	**15 501**	**3,3**	**50 686**	**10,7**	**101 422**	**21,4**	**8 993**	**1,9**	**2 981**	**0,6**	**473 923**	**100,0**
Thaba Chweu	11 012	31,8	1 644	4,7	11 528	33,3	9 826	28,4	534	1,5	102	0,3	34 646	100,0
Nkomazi	71 282	63,0	2 574	2,3	10 108	8,9	25 983	23,0	2 323	2,1	862	0,8	113 132	100,0
Bushbuckridge	93 213	64,4	3 539	2,4	5 729	4,0	38 378	26,5	2 902	2,0	880	0,6	144 641	100,0
City of Mbombela	118 833	65,5	7 744	4,3	23 321	12,8	27 234	15,0	3 234	1,8	1 137	0,6	181 503	100,0

Results in Table 6.7 indicate that more than half the dwellings in the province were owned and fully paid off; a majority of these were in the Ehlanzeni district (62,1%). Furthermore, one in five households (23,7%) indicated that they were occupying their dwellings rent-free, while 17,2% were rented.

6.5 Access to piped water

Access to safe drinking water is one of the basic human needs. Census data remains the most reliable data source to measure access to water at the household level. Figure 6.3 presents the proportion of households with access to piped water inside the dwelling or inside the yard in the country and by province for 2011 and 2022. Nationally, a nine percentage point increase between 2011 and 2022 was recorded. In Mpumalanga, access to piped water remained below the national average in 2022 at 79,1%, which increased from 71,7% in 2011.

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



	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Census 2011	88,4	49,4	78,0	89,1	63,6	69,3	89,4	71,7	52,3	73,4
Census 2022	93,2	67,1	81,9	92,2	77,0	74,5	94,1	79,1	61,1	82,4

Table 6.8: Distribution of households with access to piped water inside the dwelling/yard by district and local municipality, Census 2011-2022

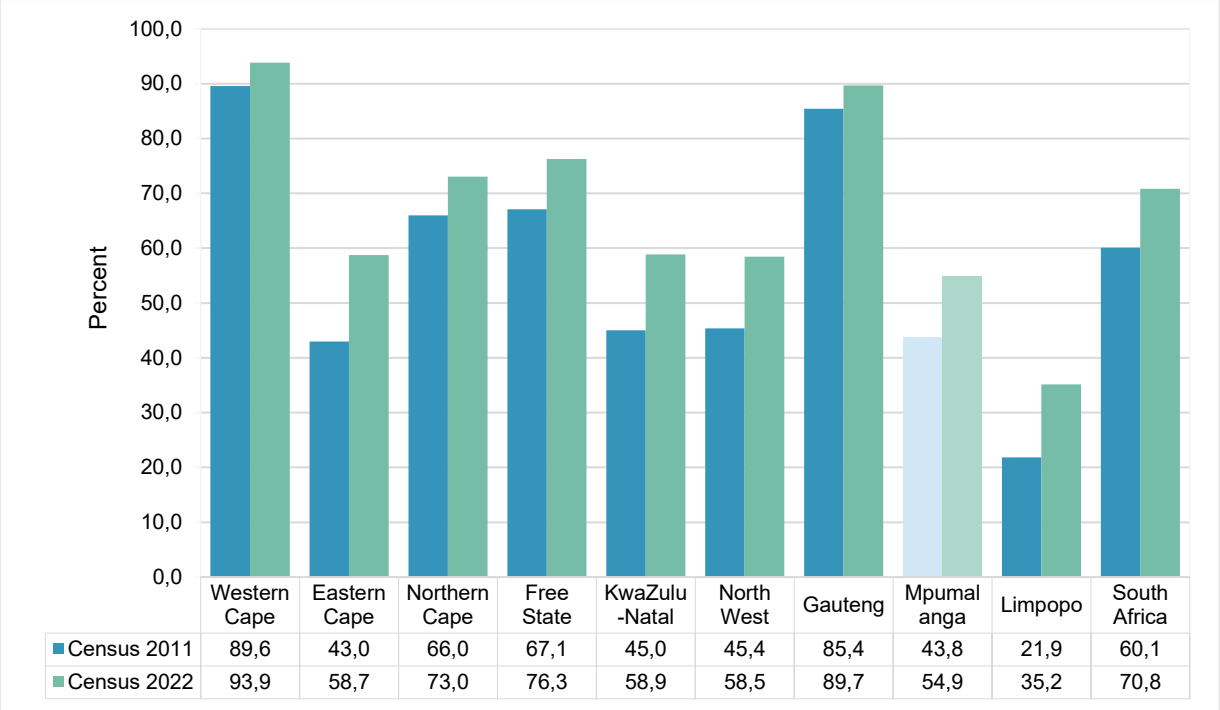
District/local municipality	2011		2022	
	N	%	N	%
Mpumalanga	**770 749**	**71,7**	**1 124 692**	**79,1**
Gert Sibande	**222 236**	**81,3**	**331 223**	**87,6**
Chief Albert Luthuli	33 510	70,2	52 641	83,2
Msukaligwa	31 955	78,1	57 598	84,9
Mkhondo	21 927	58,6	44 883	76,7
Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	16 737	84,4	30 369	92,1
Lekwa	28 146	90,6	36 052	93,4
Dipaleseng	10 679	84,5	11 888	90,5
Govan Mbeki	79 283	94,5	97 794	94,2
Nkangala	**291 404**	**81,6**	**396 157**	**82,0**
Victor Khanye	17 100	83,2	30 450	90,1
Emalahleni	96 239	80,3	135 255	82,2
Steve Tshwete	55 675	85,7	70 287	87,8
Emakhazeni	12 057	87,9	18 701	95,4
Thembisile Hani	66 858	88,4	90 811	82,1
Dr JS Moroka	43 475	69,9	50 654	67,9
Ehlanzeni	**257 108**	**57,8**	**397 312**	**70,9**
Thaba Chweu	26 604	79,8	38 517	83,9
Nkomazi	55 528	57,7	94 875	70,7
Bushbuckridge	55 566	41,6	122 216	72,8
City of Mbombela	119 410	65,6	141 705	66,7

Results in Table 6.8 show that Gert Sibande (87,6%) district reported the highest proportion of households that had access to piped water in the province in 2022, followed by Nkangala and Ehlanzeni districts at 82% and 70,9%, respectively. However, Ehlanzeni district recorded the highest increase, from 57,8% in 2011 to 70,9% in 2022, showing an increase of 13,1 percentage points in just over 10 years.

6.6 Access to toilet facilities

Results in Figure 6.4 show the distribution of households by access to flush toilets at the provincial level for 2011 and 2022. Data indicate that access to flush toilets by households in the country increased by almost 11% between 2011 and 2022, from 60,1% to 70,8%. Mpumalanga province had the third lowest proportion of households that had access to a flush toilet in 2011 at 43,8%, which was only higher than Limpopo (21,9%) and Eastern Cape (43%) and much lower than the national average that stood at 60,1%. Nevertheless, the province recorded an 11,1 percentage point increase between 2011 and 2022 in the proportion of households that had access to a flush toilet. However, in 2022, the province had the second lowest proportion of households that had access to a flush toilet, the lowest was Limpopo at 35,2%. The Western Cape had the highest proportion of households at 93,9%, which was much higher than the 70,8% national average.

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



	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Census 2011	89,6	43,0	66,0	67,1	45,0	45,4	85,4	43,8	21,9	60,1
Census 2022	93,9	58,7	73,0	76,3	58,9	58,5	89,7	54,9	35,2	70,8

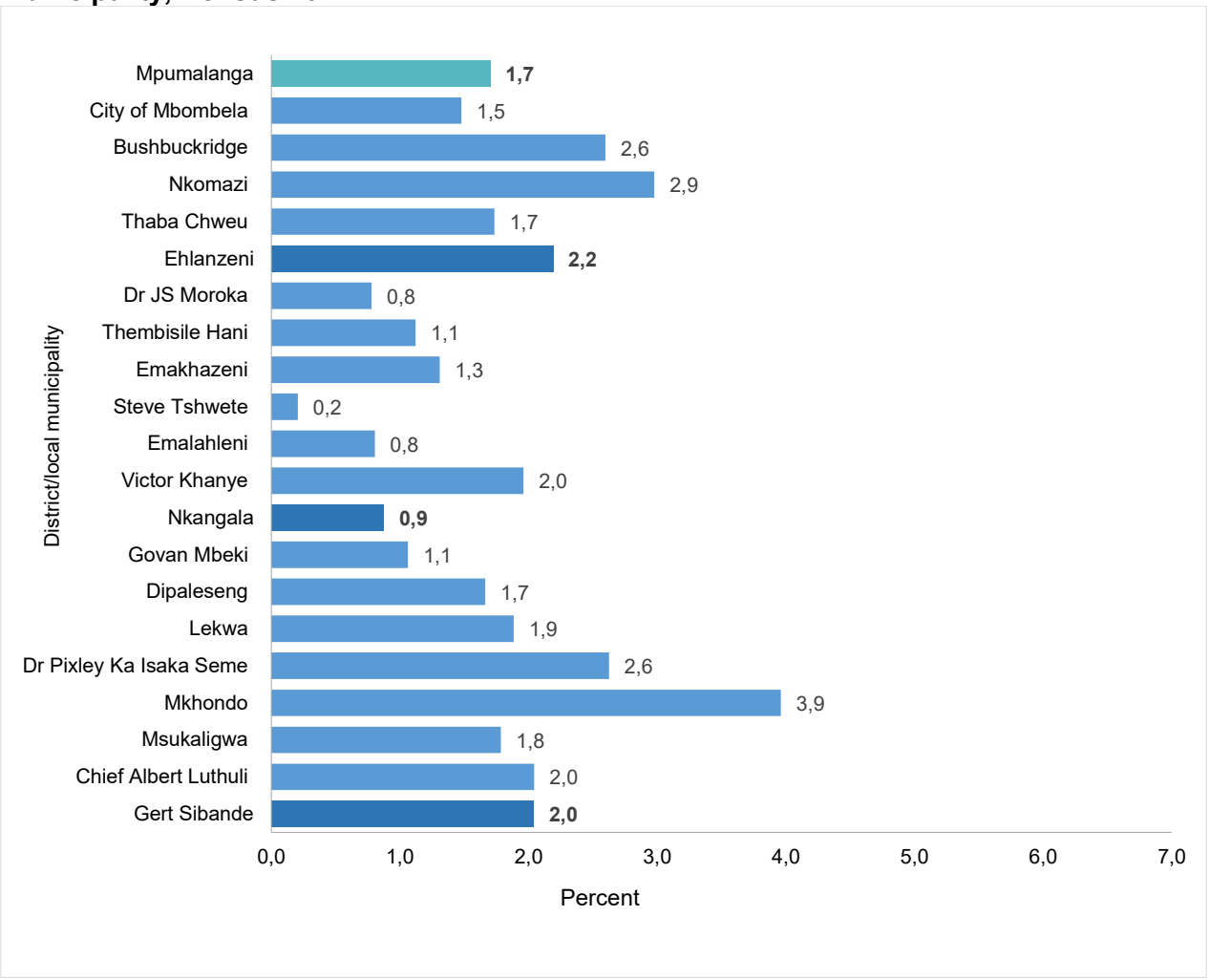
Table 6.9: Distribution of households by main type of toilet facility, district and local municipality, Census 2022

District/local municipality	Flush toilet		Chemical toilet		Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe (VIP)		Pit latrine/toilet without a ventilation pipe		Bucket toilet		Other		None		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Mpumalanga	**780 522**	**54,9**	**33 448**	**2,4**	**152 037**	**10,7**	**396 379**	**27,9**	**17 006**	**1,2**	**18 302**	**1,3**	**24 026**	**1,7**	**1 421 721**	**100,0**
Gert Sibande	**276 910**	**73,2**	**10 825**	**2,9**	**24 318**	**6,4**	**48 320**	**12,8**	**4 458**	**1,2**	**5 690**	**1,5**	**7 660**	**2,0**	**378 182**	**100,0**
Chief Albert Luthuli	25 263	39,9	3 466	5,5	14 912	23,6	16 543	26,1	329	0,5	1 504	2,4	1 287	2,0	63 303	100,0
Msukaligwa	53 572	79,0	1 001	1,5	1 597	2,4	8 270	12,2	1 238	1,8	955	1,4	1 195	1,8	67 827	100,0
Mkhondo	29 987	51,3	3 764	6,4	3 959	6,8	15 861	27,1	677	1,2	1 984	3,4	2 273	3,9	58 504	100,0
Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	25 523	77,4	700	2,1	2 424	7,4	2 506	7,6	282	0,9	673	2,0	863	2,6	32 972	100,0
Lekwa	35 257	91,4	492	1,3	409	1,1	1 078	2,8	433	1,1	189	0,5	724	1,9	38 583	100,0
Dipaleseng	11 769	89,6	37	0,3	98	0,7	723	5,5	167	1,3	119	0,9	217	1,7	13 129	100,0
Govan Mbeki	95 540	92,0	1 366	1,3	920	0,9	3 339	3,2	1 332	1,3	266	0,3	1 102	1,1	103 864	100,0
Nkangala	**299 462**	**62,0**	**4 724**	**1,0**	**38 429**	**8,0**	**126 975**	**26,3**	**5 156**	**1,1**	**4 209**	**0,9**	**4 214**	**0,9**	**483 169**	**100,0**
Victor Khanye	28 650	84,8	193	0,6	958	2,8	2 858	8,5	404	1,2	62	0,2	662	2,0	33 786	100,0
Emalahleni	129 268	78,5	2 022	1,2	3 555	2,2	26 038	15,8	1 464	0,9	905	0,5	1 321	0,8	164 573	100,0
Steve Tshwete	69 718	87,1	292	0,4	2 218	2,8	5 388	6,7	1 737	2,2	535	0,7	164	0,2	80 052	100,0
Emakhazeni	18 243	93,0	123	0,6	115	0,6	718	3,7	101	0,5	57	0,3	256	1,3	19 613	100,0
Thembisile Hani	30 616	27,7	1 800	1,6	15 169	13,7	59 971	54,2	687	0,6	1 086	1,0	1 235	1,1	110 563	100,0
Dr JS Moroka	22 968	30,8	294	0,4	16 414	22,0	32 003	42,9	762	1,0	1 563	2,1	577	0,8	74 581	100,0
Ehlanzeni	**204 150**	**36,4**	**17 899**	**3,2**	**89 291**	**15,9**	**221 084**	**39,5**	**7 393**	**1,3**	**8 403**	**1,5**	**12 151**	**2,2**	**560 370**	**100,0**
Thaba Chweu	32 489	70,8	506	1,1	2 949	6,4	8 609	18,8	370	0,8	201	0,4	779	1,7	45 903	100,0
Nkomazi	35 798	26,7	4 175	3,1	38 340	28,6	47 393	35,3	1 417	1,1	3 091	2,3	3 928	2,9	134 143	100,0
Bushbuckridge	39 326	23,4	4 591	2,7	22 595	13,5	92 560	55,1	3 102	1,8	1 421	0,8	4 332	2,6	167 927	100,0
City of Mbombela	96 537	45,5	8 626	4,1	25 406	12,0	72 522	34,1	2 503	1,2	3 690	1,7	3 112	1,5	212 397	100,0

Table 6.10 shows the distribution of households by type of toilet facility at the district and local municipality level for 2022. The results indicate that over half (54,9%) of the households in the province used a flush toilet, while 27,9% and 10,7% used a pit toilet without a ventilation pipe and a pit toilet with a ventilation pipe (VIP), respectively. Furthermore, 1,7% of the households in the province reported that they had no toilet facility, while 1,3% reported using “other” types of facilities. The Gert Sibande district recorded the highest proportion of households that had access to flush toilets at 73,2%, while the Ehlanzeni district reported the lowest at 36,4%. Furthermore, Ehlanzeni district reported the highest proportion of households using pit toilets without ventilation at 39,5% followed by Nkangala district at 26,3%.

When it comes to local municipalities, Emakhazeni and Govan Mbeki reported the highest access to a flush toilet at 93% and 92%, respectively. On the other hand, Bushbuckridge and Nkomazi, both in the Ehlanzeni district, reported the lowest proportion of households using the flush toilet, at 23,4% and 26,7%, respectively. Furthermore, 1,2% of the households in the province still used the bucket toilet, with the highest reported in the Steve Tshwete local municipality at 2,2% in 2022. Results in Figure 6.5 indicate that the Ehlanzeni district reported the highest proportion that had no access to a toilet facility at 2,2%, while the Nkangala district reported the lowest at 0,9%. Mkhondo local municipality reported the highest proportion of households that had no access to a toilet facility at 3,9%, followed by Nkomazi at 2,9%, while Steve Tshwete reported the lowest at 0,2% households.

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



6.7 Sources of energy

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

District/local municipality	Electricity		Gas		Paraffin		Candles		Solar		Other		None		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Mpumalanga	**1 331 737**	**93,7**	**6 218**	**0,4**	**7 189**	**0,5**	**61 047**	**4,3**	**11 125**	**0,8**	**1 624**	**0,1**	**2 780**	**0,2**	**1 421 721**	**100,0**
Gert Sibande	**347 249**	**91,8**	**3 239**	**0,9**	**2 202**	**0,6**	**21 510**	**5,7**	**2 907**	**0,8**	**350**	**0,1**	**725**	**0,2**	**378 182**	**100,0**
Chief Albert Luthuli	60 833	96,1	1 223	1,9	63	0,1	945	1,5	48	0,1	39	0,1	151	0,2	63 303	100,0
Msukaligwa	59 132	87,2	502	0,7	335	0,5	6 540	9,6	1 100	1,6	75	0,1	142	0,2	67 827	100,0
Mkhondo	52 171	89,2	974	1,7	144	0,2	4 789	8,2	248	0,4	56	0,1	123	0,2	58 504	100,0
Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	30 274	91,8	181	0,5	59	0,2	2 108	6,4	259	0,8	33	0,1	59	0,2	32 972	100,0
Lekwa	36 580	94,8	51	0,1	258	0,7	1 413	3,7	136	0,4	30	0,1	115	0,3	38 583	100,0
Dipaleseng	11 843	90,2	30	0,2	102	0,8	1 002	7,6	88	0,7	9	0,1	55	0,4	13 129	100,0
Govan Mbeki	96 417	92,8	278	0,3	1 240	1,2	4 712	4,5	1 028	1,0	107	0,1	80	0,1	103 864	100,0
Nkangala	**442 882**	**91,7**	**1 310**	**0,3**	**3 558**	**0,7**	**27 188**	**5,6**	**7 191**	**1,5**	**535**	**0,1**	**505**	**0,1**	**483 169**	**100,0**
Victor Khanye	31 053	91,9	99	0,3	247	0,7	1 939	5,7	375	1,1	42	0,1	32	0,1	33 786	100,0
Emalahleni	138 426	84,1	636	0,4	2 528	1,5	18 062	11,0	4 516	2,7	297	0,2	108	0,1	164 573	100,0
Steve Tshwete	74 764	93,4	137	0,2	343	0,4	3 242	4,0	1 473	1,8	46	0,1	47	0,1	80 052	100,0
Emakhazeni	18 466	94,2	151	0,8	112	0,6	723	3,7	97	0,5	21	0,1	44	0,2	19 613	100,0
Thembisile Hani	107 151	96,9	230	0,2	248	0,2	2 101	1,9	585	0,5	91	0,1	156	0,1	110 563	100,0
Dr JS Moroka	73 021	97,9	57	0,1	80	0,1	1 122	1,5	145	0,2	38	0,1	118	0,2	74 581	100,0
Ehlanzeni	**541 606**	**96,7**	**1 669**	**0,3**	**1 429**	**0,3**	**12 349**	**2,2**	**1 027**	**0,2**	**739**	**0,1**	**1 551**	**0,3**	**560 370**	**100,0**
Thaba Chweu	39 810	86,7	70	0,2	448	1,0	4 848	10,6	622	1,4	34	0,1	71	0,2	45 903	100,0
Nkomazi	128 285	95,6	1 110	0,8	367	0,3	3 348	2,5	181	0,1	348	0,3	505	0,4	134 143	100,0
Bushbuckridge	165 334	98,5	165	0,1	213	0,1	1 560	0,9	60	0,0	145	0,1	450	0,3	167 927	100,0
City of Mbombela	208 177	98,0	324	0,2	400	0,2	2 593	1,2	164	0,1	213	0,1	525	0,2	212 397	100,0

Table 6.11 presents the distribution of households by type of energy used for lighting in the province at both the district and local municipality level for 2022. The results show that a vast majority (93,7%) of households in the province use electricity as their main source of energy for lighting their dwelling. A higher proportion of households in the Ehlanzeni (96,7%) district relied on electricity for lighting compared to Gert Sibande (91,8%) and Nkangala district (91,7%).

Among the local municipalities, households using electricity for lighting ranged between 84,1% which was recorded in Emalahleni, to 98,5% reported in Bushbuckridge. Furthermore, candles were reported as the second most used source of energy for lighting in the province at 4,3% overall. Emalahleni and Thaba Chweu recorded the highest proportion of households using candles for lighting in the province, at 10,6%. Lastly, less than a per cent (0,8%) of households in the province reported using solar as their main source of energy for lighting, while 0,5% and 0,4% of households used paraffin and gas, respectively.

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

	Electricity		Gas		Paraffin		Wood		Coal		Animal dung		Solar		Other		None		Total	
District/local municipality	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Mpumalanga	**946 643**	**66,6**	**278 869**	**19,6**	**28 791**	**2,0**	**136 385**	**9,6**	**26 099**	**1,8**	**419**	**0,0**	**736**	**0,1**	**1 099**	**0,1**	**2 680**	**0,2**	**1 421 721**	**100,0**
Gert Sibande	**232 230**	**61,4**	**74 791**	**19,8**	**5 518**	**1,5**	**48 558**	**12,8**	**15 610**	**4,1**	**287**	**0,1**	**338**	**0,1**	**216**	**0,1**	**635**	**0,2**	**378 182**	**100,0**
Chief Albert Luthuli	36 418	57,5	12 813	20,2	133	0,2	13 245	20,9	515	0,8	4	0,0	9	0,0	38	0,1	128	0,2	63 303	100,0
Msukaligwa	32 715	48,2	16 373	24,1	430	0,6	9 419	13,9	8 622	12,7	35	0,1	77	0,1	53	0,1	102	0,2	67 827	100,0
Mkhondo	26 394	45,1	11 345	19,4	460	0,8	20 025	34,2	127	0,2	14	0,0	14	0,0	44	0,1	81	0,1	58 504	100,0
Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	20 014	60,7	6 045	18,3	152	0,5	3 527	10,7	2 902	8,8	173	0,5	99	0,3	18	0,1	42	0,1	32 972	100,0
Lekwa	29 177	75,6	6 766	17,5	555	1,4	1 105	2,9	804	2,1	27	0,1	35	0,1	14	0,0	101	0,3	38 583	100,0
Dipaleseng	8 262	62,9	3 400	25,9	311	2,4	722	5,5	343	2,6	5	0,0	10	0,1	9	0,1	65	0,5	13 129	100,0
Govan Mbeki	79 250	76,3	18 047	17,4	3 478	3,3	514	0,5	2 297	2,2	28	0,0	94	0,1	40	0,0	114	0,1	103 864	100,0
Nkangala	**316 173**	**65,4**	**113 719**	**23,5**	**20 370**	**4,2**	**21 817**	**4,5**	**9 834**	**2,0**	**87**	**0,0**	**283**	**0,1**	**315**	**0,1**	**570**	**0,1**	**483 169**	**100,0**
Victor Khanye	21 279	63,0	7 852	23,2	1 626	4,8	586	1,7	2 340	6,9	4	0,0	26	0,1	20	0,1	53	0,2	33 786	100,0
Emalahleni	97 245	59,1	47 467	28,8	14 749	9,0	2 075	1,3	2 603	1,6	11	0,0	109	0,1	137	0,1	177	0,1	164 573	100,0
Steve Tshwete	57 116	71,3	15 809	19,7	1 899	2,4	2 525	3,2	2 501	3,1	4	0,0	89	0,1	35	0,0	77	0,1	80 052	100,0
Emakhazeni	9 639	49,1	6 032	30,8	108	0,6	1 889	9,6	1 892	9,6	-	-	10	0,1	9	0,0	35	0,2	19 613	100,0
Thembisile Hani	80 520	72,8	24 329	22,0	1 542	1,4	3 413	3,1	457	0,4	41	0,0	36	0,0	60	0,1	166	0,2	110 563	100,0
Dr JS Moroka	50 374	67,5	12 230	16,4	447	0,6	11 329	15,2	42	0,1	28	0,0	13	0,0	55	0,1	63	0,1	74 581	100,0
Ehlanzeni	**398 241**	**71,1**	**90 360**	**16,1**	**2 903**	**0,5**	**66 010**	**11,8**	**654**	**0,1**	**46**	**0,0**	**115**	**0,0**	**568**	**0,1**	**1 475**	**0,3**	**560 370**	**100,0**
Thaba Chweu	26 304	57,3	12 197	26,6	1 735	3,8	5 425	11,8	74	0,2	1	0,0	38	0,1	38	0,1	90	0,2	45 903	100,0
Nkomazi	94 281	70,3	22 268	16,6	330	0,2	16 138	12,0	398	0,3	16	0,0	23	0,0	250	0,2	437	0,3	134 143	100,0
Bushbuckridge	103 348	61,5	23 482	14,0	276	0,2	40 256	24,0	92	0,1	14	0,0	9	0,0	105	0,1	346	0,2	167 927	100,0
City of Mbombela	174 307	82,1	32 413	15,3	562	0,3	4 191	2,0	90	0,0	14	0,0	44	0,0	175	0,1	601	0,3	212 397	100,0

In addition to the source of energy for lighting, data on the source of energy for cooking were collected as well. Census 2022 results on households' source of energy for cooking are presented in Table 6.12. Overall, the results show that two-thirds of the households in the province used electricity for cooking, while 19,6% used gas and 9,6% used wood. Results further show variations in the use of different sources of energy for cooking among the districts and local municipalities in the province. Over 70% of the households in the Ehlanzeni district reported using electricity, while the figure

stood at 61,4% in the Gert Sibande district. Furthermore, 82,1% of households in the City of Mbombela used electricity for cooking, 45,1% of households in the Mkhondo local municipality cooked using electricity. Moreover, the use of gas for cooking ranged between 14% and 30,8% among the local municipalities in the province, while households using wood ranged between half a per cent (Govan Mbeki) to over 34% (Mkhondo local municipality).

6.8 Refuse removal

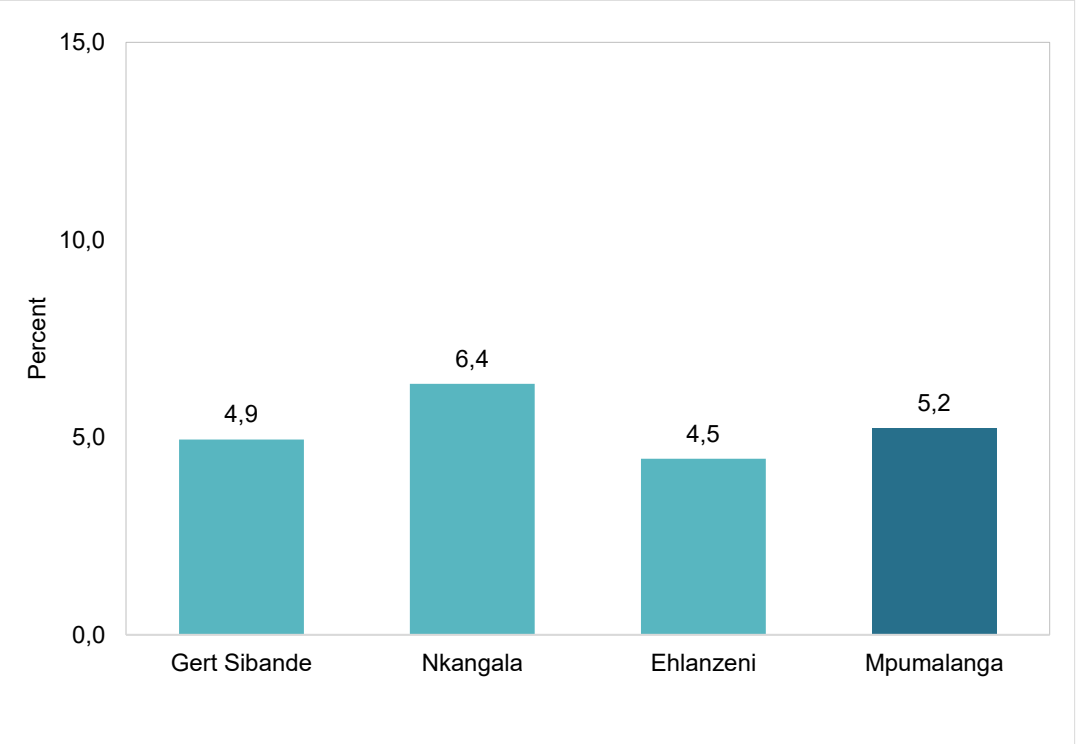
Table 6.12: Distribution of households by type of refuse removal and district and local municipality, Census 2022

District/local municipality	Removed by the local authority at least once a week		Removed by the local authority less often		Communal refuse dump		Communal container/ central collection point		Own refuse dump		Other		No refuse removal		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Mpumalanga	**734 510**	**51,7**	**17 347**	**1,2**	**28 948**	**2,0**	**26 314**	**1,9**	**531 442**	**37,4**	**8 775**	**0,6**	**74 384**	**5,2**	**1 421 721**	**100,0**
Gert Sibande	**256 453**	**67,8**	**5 122**	**1,4**	**6 635**	**1,8**	**3 955**	**1,0**	**85 382**	**22,6**	**1 924**	**0,5**	**18 711**	**4,9**	**378 182**	**100,0**
Chief Albert Luthuli	21 083	33,3	312	0,5	1 098	1,7	906	1,4	36 620	57,8	397	0,6	2 887	4,6	63 303	100,0
Msukaligwa	50 551	74,5	896	1,3	792	1,2	480	0,7	9 504	14,0	370	0,5	5 235	7,7	67 827	100,0
Mkhondo	28 536	48,8	371	0,6	1 453	2,5	615	1,1	23 469	40,1	574	1,0	3 486	6,0	58 504	100,0
Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	23 995	72,8	416	1,3	216	0,7	292	0,9	6 214	18,8	120	0,4	1 720	5,2	32 972	100,0
Lekwa	30 373	78,7	542	1,4	1 550	4,0	405	1,0	3 218	8,3	114	0,3	2 382	6,2	38 583	100,0
Dipaleseng	11 077	84,4	201	1,5	187	1,4	657	5,0	441	3,4	89	0,7	476	3,6	13 129	100,0
Govan Mbeki	90 839	87,5	2 384	2,3	1 338	1,3	600	0,6	5 916	5,7	261	0,3	2 526	2,4	103 864	100,0
Nkangala	**284 921**	**59,0**	**7 154**	**1,5**	**10 939**	**2,3**	**11 415**	**2,4**	**136 047**	**28,2**	**1 979**	**0,4**	**30 713**	**6,4**	**483 169**	**100,0**
Victor Khanye	26 886	79,6	764	2,3	1 011	3,0	188	0,6	4 187	12,4	27	0,1	723	2,1	33 786	100,0
Emalahleni	112 696	68,5	3 267	2,0	3 793	2,3	1 388	0,8	26 711	16,2	807	0,5	15 912	9,7	164 573	100,0
Steve Tshwete	70 378	87,9	458	0,6	485	0,6	1 715	2,1	5 132	6,4	195	0,2	1 690	2,1	80 052	100,0
Emakhazeni	17 055	87,0	152	0,8	112	0,6	267	1,4	1 812	9,2	60	0,3	156	0,8	19 613	100,0
Thembisile Hani	41 718	37,7	2 143	1,9	3 411	3,1	7 366	6,7	47 824	43,3	562	0,5	7 539	6,8	110 563	100,0
Dr JS Moroka	16 189	21,7	369	0,5	2 128	2,9	491	0,7	50 382	67,6	329	0,4	4 693	6,3	74 581	100,0
Ehlanzeni	**193 136**	**34,5**	**5 071**	**0,9**	**11 374**	**2,0**	**10 943**	**2,0**	**310 014**	**55,3**	**4 872**	**0,9**	**24 960**	**4,5**	**560 370**	**100,0**
Thaba Chweu	29 499	64,3	656	1,4	281	0,6	1 043	2,3	11 862	25,8	347	0,8	2 213	4,8	45 903	100,0
Nkomazi	38 607	28,8	1 943	1,4	3 168	2,4	6 868	5,1	73 175	54,5	1 716	1,3	8 666	6,5	134 143	100,0
Bushbuckridge	34 627	20,6	891	0,5	3 101	1,8	826	0,5	121 133	72,1	1 160	0,7	6 190	3,7	167 927	100,0
City of Mbombela	90 402	42,6	1 581	0,7	4 824	2,3	2 206	1,0	103 843	48,9	1 649	0,8	7 891	3,7	212 397	100,0

Table 6.13 shows the distribution of households by type of refuse removal used at the district and local municipality level for 2022. The results indicate that over half of the households in the province had their refuse removed by the local authority at least once a week, while 37,4% of the households used their own refuse dump. Gert Sibande district had the highest proportion of households whose refuse was removed by the local authority at least once a week at 67,8% followed by Nkangala at 59%, while Ehlanzeni reported the lowest proportion at 34,5%. Only 20,6% of the households in the Bushbuckridge local municipality had their refuse removed at least once a week, compared to 87,9% households reported in the Steve Tshwete local municipality. Furthermore, Bushbuckridge and Dr JS Moroka reported the highest proportion of households that used their own refuse dumps, at 72,1% and 67,6%, respectively.

Figure 6.6 shows the proportion of households that had no refuse removal at the district level in the province for 2022. The results indicate that, overall, 5,2% of households in the province had no refuse removal. The Nkangala district had the highest proportion of those households at 6,4%, while Gert Sibande stood at 4,9% and Ehlanzeni recorded the least proportion of households at 4,5%

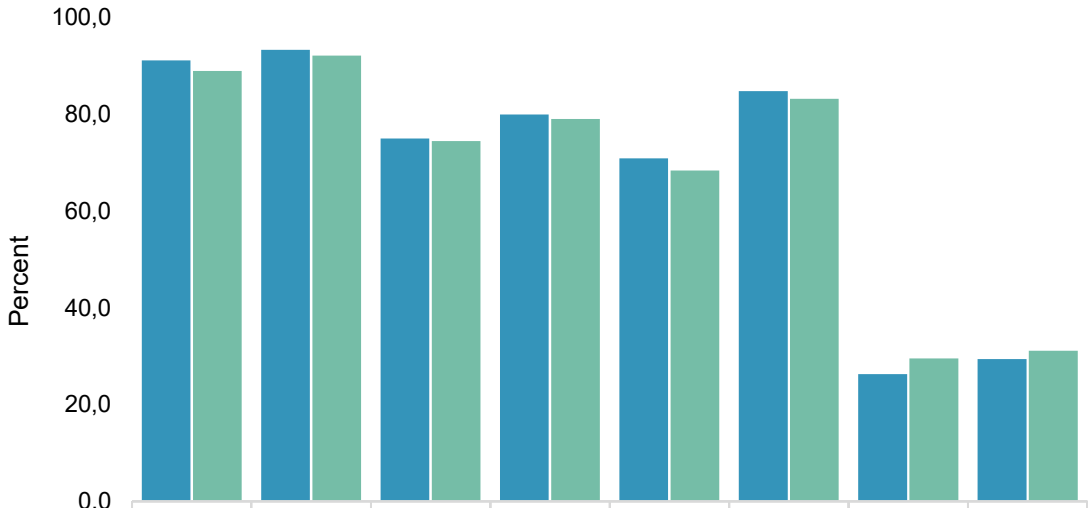
Figure 6.6: Percentage of households with no refuse removal by district municipality, Census 2022



6.9 Ownership of household goods

Figure 6.7 shows the proportion of households that owned specific household goods in 2011 and 2022, disaggregated at the province and national level. Results for ownership of four household goods (cellphone, television, refrigerator and motor car) are shown. The data show that 92,1% of the households in the country owned at least one cellphone in 2022, compared to 88,9% in 2011, whilst 79% of households owned a television set in 2022, an increase from 74,5 in 2011. Furthermore, the results indicate that the proportion of households that owned a refrigerator in the country increased from 68,4% in 2011 to 83,2% in 2022. Also, the data shows a 1,6% increase in the proportion of households that owned a motor vehicle between 2011 (29,5%) and 2022 (31,1%) in the country.

Figure 6.7: Percentage of households by ownership of selected household goods in Mpumalanga and South Africa Census 2011-2022

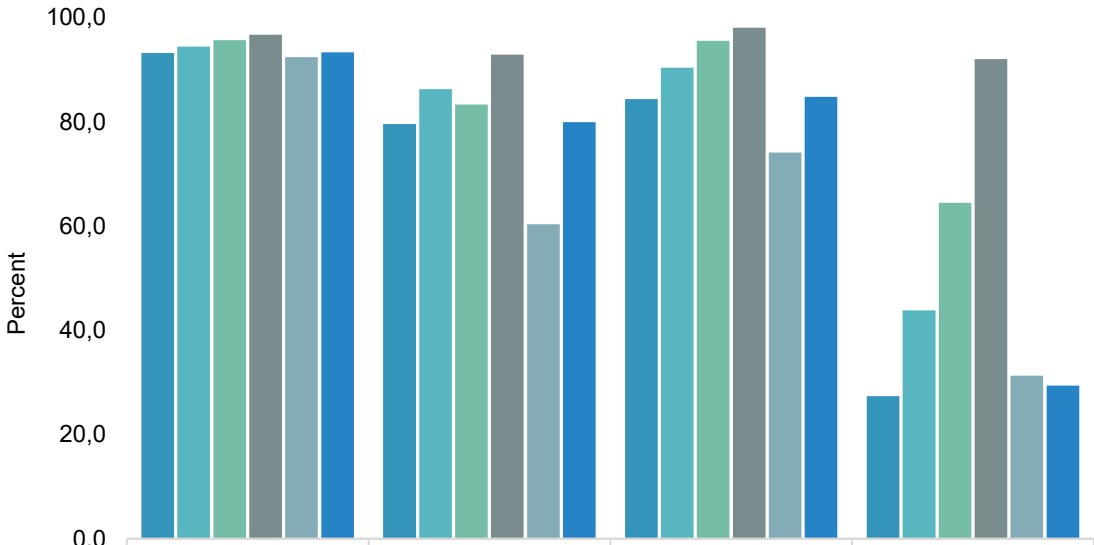


	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022
	Cellphone		Television		Refrigerator		Motor car	
Mpumalanga	91,1	93,3	75,0	79,9	70,9	84,8	26,3	29,4
South Africa	88,9	92,1	74,5	79,0	68,4	83,2	29,5	31,1

Figure 6.8 shows results for the ownership of specific household goods disaggregated by population group in the province in 2022. The results indicate cellphone ownership ranged between 93,2% for the Black African households 96,8% for white households. Furthermore, when it comes to television set ownership, just less than almost four out of every five Black African households (79,6%) owned one, followed by Indian/Asian (83,3%), coloured (86,3%) and white households, which comprised the largest proportion at 92,9%.

Moreover, we see an almost universal ownership of a refrigerator among the white households, where less than two per cent reported that they did not own one. On the other hand, 84,4% of Black African households reported that they owned a refrigerator, followed by coloured and Indian/Asian households at 90,4% and 95,5%, respectively. The data shows larger disparities among the population groups when it comes to the ownership of a motor vehicle compared to the other goods discussed above. A much lower proportion of Black African (27,4%) households owned a motor car compared to the other population group households. Moreover, two out of every five coloured households owned a motor car, while almost two-thirds of the Indian/Asian households owned at least one. On the other hand, over 92% of the white households indicated that they owned a motor car.

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

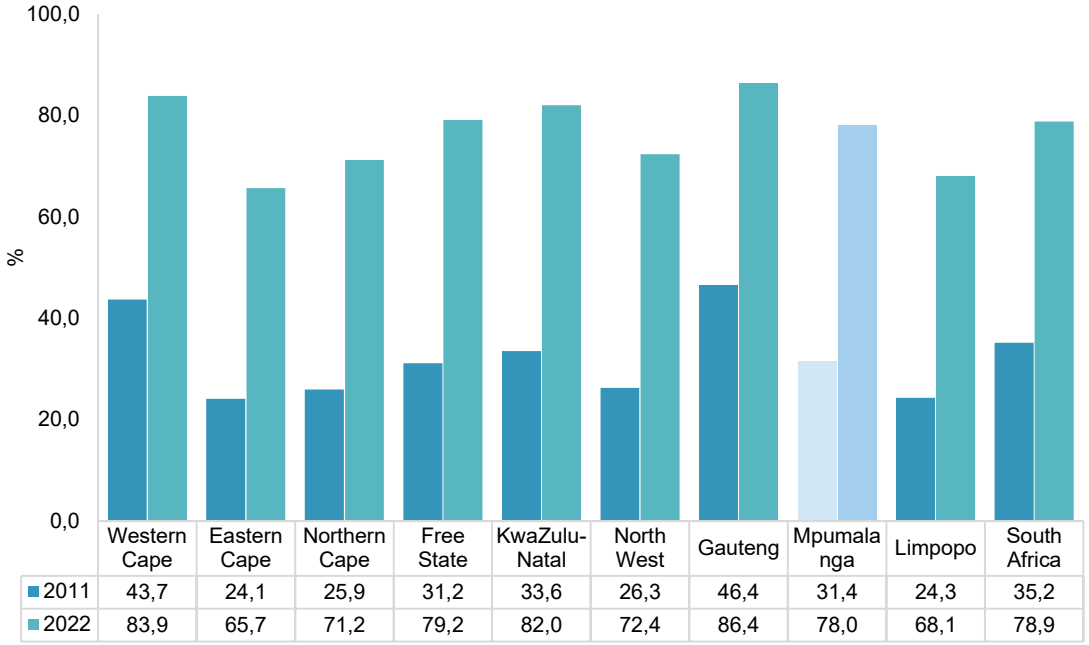


	Cellphone	Television	Refrigerator	Motor car
Black African	93,2	79,6	84,4	27,4
Coloured	94,5	86,3	90,4	43,9
Indian or Asian	95,7	83,3	95,5	64,5
White	96,8	92,9	98,1	92,1
Other	92,4	60,4	74,1	31,3
Total	93,3	79,9	84,8	29,4

6.10 Access to internet

In today's digital world, access to the internet has become essential for everyday functioning for the population at large. Access to the internet has now become one of the household's socio-economic status indicators. Figure 6.9 highlights the progress made in terms of households' access to the internet between 2011 and 2022. The results indicate that overall access to the internet in the country has more than doubled, from 35,2% in 2011 to 78,9% in 2022. In Mpumalanga, access to the internet by households increased from 31,4% in 2011 to an astounding 78% in 2022.

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



	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
2011	43,7	24,1	25,9	31,2	33,6	26,3	46,4	31,4	24,3	35,2
2022	83,9	65,7	71,2	79,2	82,0	72,4	86,4	78,0	68,1	78,9

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

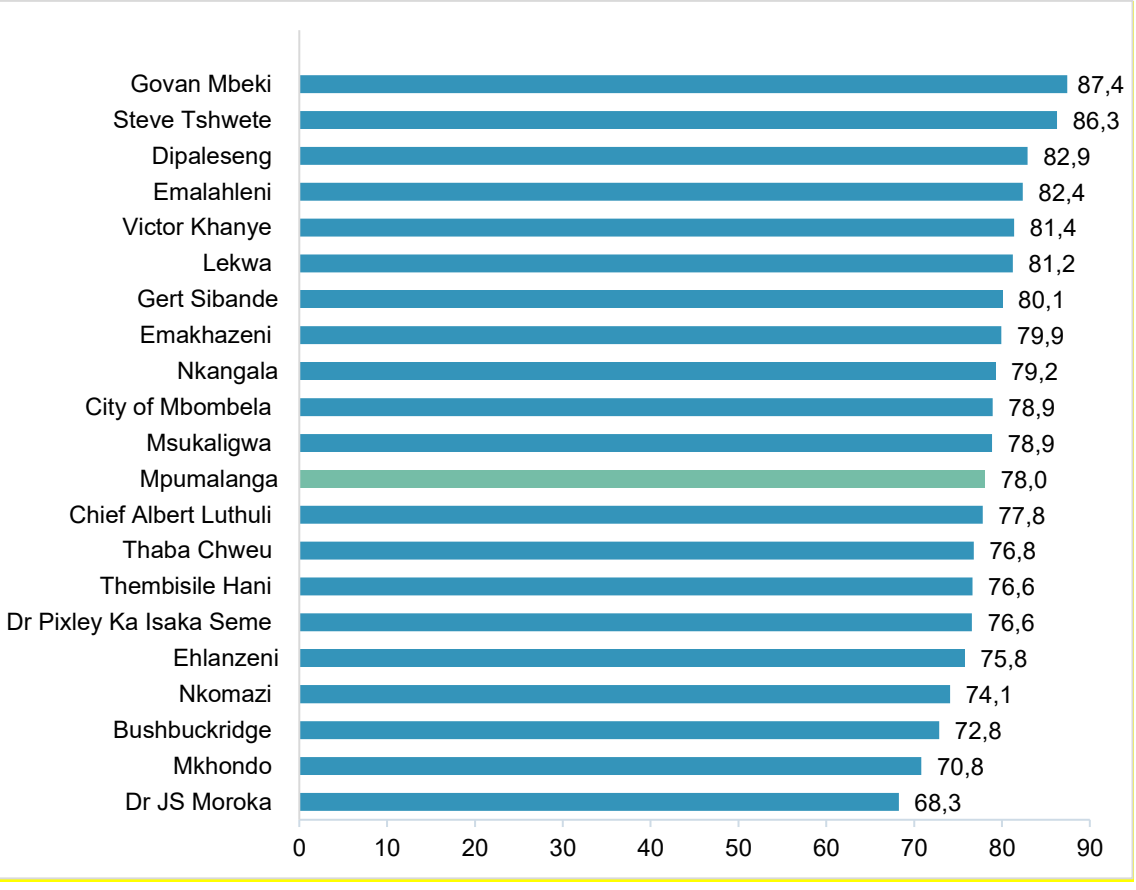


Figure 6.10 presents the distribution of households that had access to the internet at the district and local municipality level in the province for 2022. Results indicate that the Ehlanzeni district had the lowest proportion of households that had access to the internet in the province at 75,8%, compared to the 79,2% and 80,1% in Nkangala and Gert Sibande districts, respectively. Furthermore, when it comes to local municipalities, Dr JS Moroka (68,3%) and Mkhondo (70,8%) had the lowest proportion of households that had access to the internet. On the other hand, Govan Mbeki and Steve Tshwete local municipalities had the highest proportion of households that had access to the internet, at 87,4% and 86,3%, respectively.

6.11 Conclusion

The number of households in the province grew by more than 340,000 between 2011 and 2022, while the average household size remained relatively large at 3,6 persons per household in 2022. More than half of the household heads were male, and about half a per cent of the households were child-headed. Furthermore, nine in 10 households resided in formal dwellings, while four in five had access to piped water inside the dwelling/yard. On the other hand, the province had the second lowest proportion (54,9%) of households that had access to a flush toilet in the country. The majority of households used electricity for lighting, while two-thirds relied on it for cooking. Lastly, access to the internet significantly increased in the past decade; households that have access increased from 31,4% in 2011 to 78% in 2022.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Boundary changes

Provincial, District Municipality and Local Municipality boundaries are based on the latest municipal boundary datasets published by the Municipal Demarcation Board in 2018.
https://dataportal-mdb-sa.opendata.arcgis.com/search?tags=2018
The following changes between the 2011 and 2018 datasets have been detected.

Provincial boundary changes: 2011 to 2018

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

Table A1: Geographical land area per province (2011–2018)

Province name	Provincial code	Area in square kilometres 2011	Area in square kilometres 2018
Western Cape	1	129 462	129 462
Eastern Cape	2	168 966	168 966
Northern Cape	3	372 889	372 889
Free State	4	129 825	129 825
KwaZulu-Natal	5	94 361	94 361
North West	6	104 882	104 882
Gauteng	7	18 178	18 178
Mpumalanga	8	76 495	76 495
Limpopo	9	125 754	125 754
Total		1 220 813	1 220 813

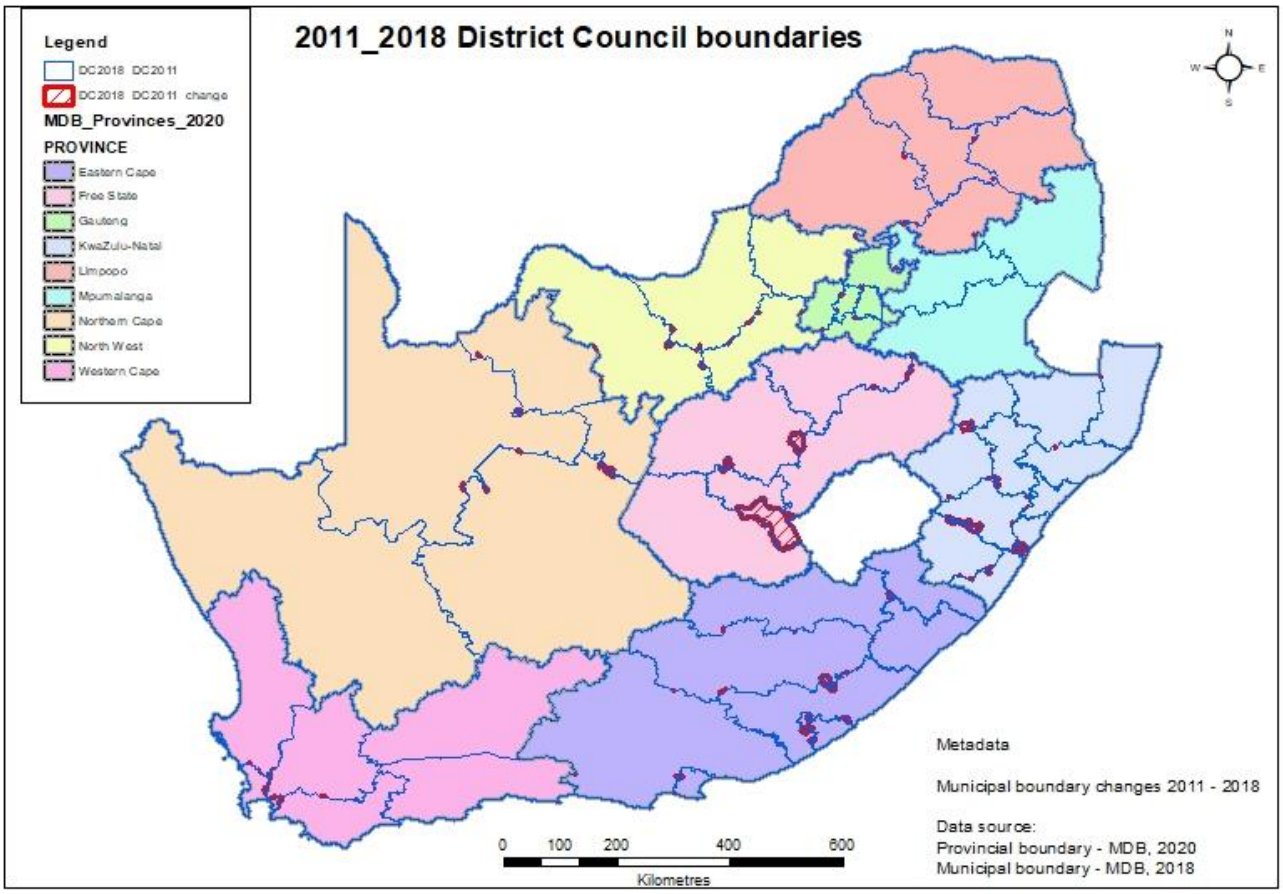
District municipal changes (2011–2018)

During the period between 2011 and 2018, there were small-scale boundary adjustments for district municipalities, and there were name changes throughout the country. There were no district amalgamations in any province. Therefore, the total number of districts (52) in the country have remained unchanged between 2011 and 2018.

Table A2: District municipality boundary and name change per province, 2011–2018

Province	District boundary	District name
Mpumalanga	District boundaries of Mpumalanga remained unchanged from 2011 to 2018.	The district names were unchanged from 2011–2018.

Map A1: District council boundary changes, 2011–2018



Local municipal boundary changes (2011–2018)

In 2011, there were 234 local municipalities. In 2018, the number of local municipalities reduced to 213. The 2018 re-determination of boundaries resulted in three types of boundary changes, which can be categorised as follows:

Class 1 – Technical and minor boundary re-determinations

This re-determination involved a minor boundary adjustment and alignment, with a negligible impact on the geographic area and no impact on the capacity of the affected municipalities.

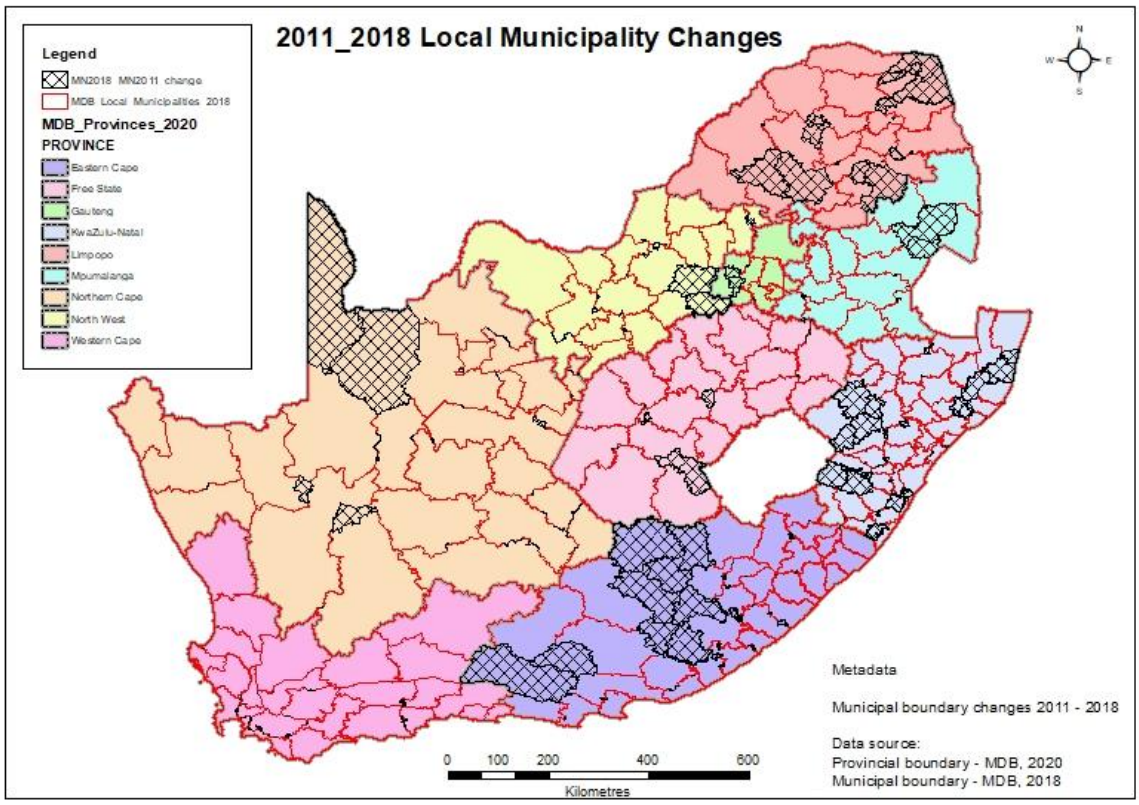
Class 2 – Consolidation and annexations

This was a medium-scale boundary re-determination that may have an impact on a sizable geographic area. This type of determination may impact ward arrangements but will not materially impact the capacities of the affected municipalities to deliver services.

Class 3 – Amalgamations

This type of re-determination entailed a major and large-scale municipal boundary re-determination, which will have a significant impact on the geographic areas and the capacities of the affected municipalities. The re-determination includes the merging of adjacent municipalities or the splitting of municipal areas to create other municipal areas.

Map A2: Municipal boundary changes between 2011 and 2018, South Africa



Local municipal boundary and name changes for Mpumalanga province

In 2011, Mpumalanga had 18 local municipalities, which in 2018 were reduced to 17 municipalities. Changes to the municipalities in 2018 were as follows:

Umjindi and Mbombela municipalities merged into one local municipality, namely the City of Mbombela.

There were two corrections of municipality names, namely Pixley Ka Seme, which was changed to Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme, and Albert Luthuli was corrected to Chief Albert Luthuli.

Map A2: Municipality boundary changes in Mpumalanga

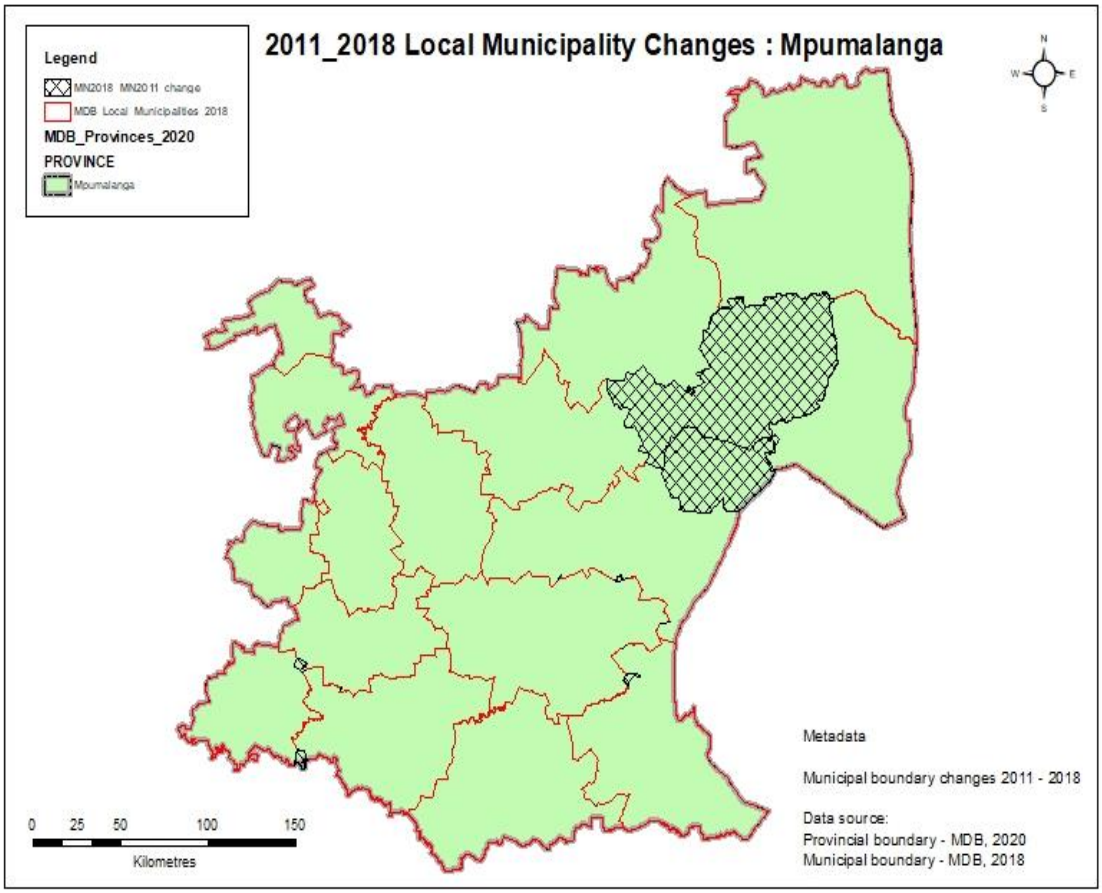


Table A3: List of local municipalities

Province	Category	Cat_B	Municname	District	District_name	Area km²
MP	B	MP301	Chief Albert Luthuli	DC30	Gert Sibande	5 553,3
MP	B	MP302	Msukaligwa	DC30	Gert Sibande	6 003,4
MP	B	MP303	Mkhondo	DC30	Gert Sibande	4 900,5
MP	B	MP304	Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	DC30	Gert Sibande	5 227,2
MP	B	MP305	Lekwa	DC30	Gert Sibande	4 594,4
MP	B	MP306	Dipaleseng	DC30	Gert Sibande	2 607,4
MP	B	MP307	Govan Mbeki	DC30	Gert Sibande	2 954,7
MP	B	MP311	Victor Khanye	DC31	Nkangala	1 567,8
MP	B	MP312	Emalahleni	DC31	Nkangala	2 677,6
MP	B	MP313	Steve Tshwete	DC31	Nkangala	3 976,5
MP	B	MP314	Emakhazeni	DC31	Nkangala	4 735,6
MP	B	MP315	Thembisile	DC31	Nkangala	2 384,4
MP	B	MP316	Dr JS Moroka	DC31	Nkangala	1 416,5
MP	B	MP321	Thaba Chweu	DC32	Ehlanzeni	5 710,5
MP	B	MP324	Nkomazi	DC32	Ehlanzeni	4 785,3
MP	B	MP325	Bushbuckridge	DC32	Ehlanzeni	10 248,2
MP	B	MP326	City of Mbombela	DC32	Ehlanzeni	7 151,6

Appendix 2: Grouping of types of main dwelling, Census 2022

Column	Description/category grouping of the type of main dwelling	
Type of main dwelling	Formal	• House or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard, or on a farm • Flat or apartment in a block of flats • Cluster house in complex • Townhouse (semi-detached house in a complex) • Semi-detached house • Formal dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard • Room/flatlet on a property or larger dwelling/servant quarters/granny flat/cottage
	Traditional dwelling	• Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials
	Informal dwelling	• Informal dwelling/shack in backyard • Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard (e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on a farm)
	Other	• Caravan/tent • Other

Appendix 3: Distribution of population by province and sex, Census 2022

Province	Male	Female	Total
Western Cape	3 602 159	3 830 860	7 433 020
Eastern Cape	3 424 042	3 806 162	7 230 204
Northern Cape	653 320	702 626	1 355 945
Free State	1 407 824	1 556 588	2 964 412
KwaZulu-Natal	5 919 217	6 504 690	12 423 907
North West	1 885 033	1 919 514	3 804 547
Gauteng	7 617 952	7 481 471	15 099 423
Mpumalanga	2 469 794	2 673 530	5 143 324
Limpopo	3 099 416	3 473 304	6 572 721
South Africa	**30 078 757**	**31 948 746**	**62 027 503**

Appendix 4: Distribution of population by five-year age groups, Mpumalanga, Census 2011-2022

5-year age groups	Census 2011		Census 2022	
	N	%	N	%
0 - 4	461 559	11,4	542 593	10,6
5 - 9	402 772	10,0	451 489	8,8
10 - 14	396 348	9,8	466 118	9,1
15 - 19	424 278	10,5	423 991	8,2
20 - 24	427 541	10,6	461 257	9,0
25 - 29	393 096	9,7	488 748	9,5
30 - 34	297 563	7,4	472 674	9,2
35 - 39	255 908	6,3	426 278	8,3
40 - 44	216 839	5,4	325 091	6,3
45 - 49	193 839	4,8	259 831	5,1
50 - 54	156 680	3,9	214 525	4,2
55 - 59	129 362	3,2	191 550	3,7
60 - 64	94 442	2,3	150 742	2,9
65 - 69	64 216	1,6	114 094	2,2
70 - 74	51 763	1,3	67 586	1,3
75 - 79	31 215	0,8	39 343	0,8
80 - 84	23 550	0,6	25 176	0,5
85+	18 970	0,5	21 919	0,4
Total	**4 039 939**	**100,0**	**5 143 004**	**100,0**

Appendix 5: Distribution of population by five-year age groups and sex, Mpumalanga, Census 2011 - 2022

5-year age groups	Census 2011			Census 2022		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	231 816	229 743	461 559	268 478	274 115	542 593
5-9	201 771	201 000	402 772	225 265	226 224	451 489
10-14	201 016	195 331	396 348	233 181	232 938	466 118
15-19	211 495	212 784	424 278	213 676	210 315	423 991
20-24	217 232	210 308	427 541	226 475	234 782	461 257
25-29	199 113	193 983	393 096	232 675	256 073	488 748
30-34	150 009	147 554	297 563	223 603	249 071	472 674
35-39	124 064	131 844	255 908	202 738	223 540	426 278
40-44	102 006	114 833	216 839	156 082	169 008	325 091
45-49	88 844	104 995	193 839	126 943	132 887	259 831
50-54	73 536	83 144	156 680	100 365	114 161	214 525
55-59	59 683	69 678	129 362	87 606	103 945	191 550
60-64	42 761	51 681	94 442	69 379	81 362	150 742
65-69	27 053	37 163	64 216	48 297	65 797	114 094
70-74	19 907	31 856	51 763	27 367	40 219	67 586
75-79	10 463	20 752	31 215	13 968	25 374	39 343
80-84	7 273	16 277	23 550	7 984	17 192	25 176
85+	6 014	12 956	18 970	5 516	16 403	21 919
Total	**1 974 055**	**2 065 883**	**4 039 939**	**2 469 598**	**2 673 406**	**5 143 004**

Appendix 6: Marriage rate by district and local municipality, Censuses 2011-2022

District/local municipality	Marriage rate per 1000 population	
	Census 2011	Census 2022
Mpumalanga	**189**	**193**
Gert Sibande	**190**	**173**
Chief Albert Luthuli	147	167
Msukaligwa	193	164
Mkhondo	136	103
Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	151	144
Lekwa	195	197
Dipaleseng	189	183
Govan Mbeki	258	241
Nkangala	**238**	**247**
Victor Khanye	225	214
Emalahleni	272	253
Steve Tshwete	304	288
Emakhazeni	226	225
Thembisile Hani	195	240
Dr JS Moroka	184	230
Ehlanzeni	**151**	**165**
Thaba Chweu	251	235
Nkomazi	122	141
Bushbuckridge	128	152
City of Mbombela	171	184

Appendix 7: Crude divorce rate by district and local municipality, Censuses 2011-2022

District/local municipality	Divorce rate per 1000 population	
	Census 2011	Census 2022
Mpumalanga	**6**	**8**
Gert Sibande	**5**	**7**
Chief Albert Luthuli	3	5
Msukaligwa	5	8
Mkhondo	2	3
Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	4	7
Lekwa	7	10
Dipaleseng	5	10
Govan Mbeki	9	11
Nkangala	**9**	**11**
Victor Khanye	8	9
Emalahleni	11	13
Steve Tshwete	12	15
Emakhazeni	9	13
Thembisile Hani	6	10
Dr JS Moroka	5	8
Ehlanzeni	**5**	**7**
Thaba Chweu	9	12
Nkomazi	2	4
Bushbuckridge	4	5
City of Mbombela	8	9

Appendix 8: Distribution of population by place of birth, district and local municipality, Censuses 2011-2022

District/local municipality	Born in SA		Born outside SA		Total	
	Census 2011	Census 2022	Census 2011	Census 2022	Census 2011	Census 2022
Mpumalanga	**152 013**	**4 962 163**	**3 797 347**	**146 371**	**3 949 360**	**5 108 534**
Gert Sibande	**24 172**	**1 254 039**	**995 535**	**21 687**	**1 019 707**	**1 275 726**
Chief Albert Luthuli	3 889	242 800	179 394	3 992	183 282	246 793
Msukaligwa	2 753	194 738	142 765	3 353	145 518	198 091
Mkhondo	2 344	251 714	165 106	2 792	167 450	254 506
Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	955	113 607	80 459	943	81 414	114 550
Lekwa	2 021	116 607	111 015	1 834	113 036	118 441
Dipaleseng	677	35 148	40 692	483	41 369	35 631
Govan Mbeki	11 533	299 423	276 105	8 290	287 638	307 714
Nkangala	**43 082**	**1 527 259**	**1 237 078**	**45 426**	**1 280 160**	**1 572 684**
Victor Khanye	3 290	100 259	70 387	5 320	73 677	105 579
Emalahleni	20 491	411 474	365 368	18 125	385 859	429 598
Steve Tshwete	10 037	232 201	213 219	7 920	223 257	240 122
Emakhazeni	1 762	47 699	43 911	1 048	45 673	48 747
Thembisile Hani	4 708	418 987	301 291	7 688	305 999	426 675
Dr JS Moroka	2 794	316 638	242 902	5 324	245 696	321 962
Ehlanzeni	**84 759**	**2 180 865**	**1 564 734**	**79 258**	**1 649 493**	**2 260 123**
Thaba Chweu	4 741	112 171	89 222	5 374	93 963	117 545
Nkomazi	37 915	551 907	346 348	37 193	384 263	589 100
Bushbuckridge	10 752	739 316	521 738	9 609	532 491	748 925
City of Mbombela	31 351	777 471	607 425	27 082	638 775	804 553

Appendix 9: Distribution of persons aged 5–24 by attendance status at an educational institution, district and local municipality, Census 2011-2022

District/local municipality	Census 2011			Census 2022		
	Attending	Not attending	Total	Attending	Not attending	Total
Mpumalanga	**1 195 535**	**403 321**	**1 598 856**	**1 261 063**	**456 992**	**1 718 055**
Gert Sibande	**303 170**	**108 968**	**412 137**	**308 683**	**122 099**	**430 782**
Chief Albert Luthuli	66 700	18 262	84 962	68 183	22 256	90 439
Msukaligwa	41 144	16 794	57 938	45 710	20 181	65 891
Mkhondo	55 920	19 124	75 044	64 867	25 998	90 866
Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	27 067	8 070	35 138	27 045	11 288	38 334
Lekwa	30 666	11 310	41 976	27 255	10 739	37 994
Dipaleseng	10 680	4 432	15 112	8 517	3 106	11 623
Govan Mbeki	70 993	30 976	101 968	67 105	28 531	95 636
Nkangala	**350 774**	**126 521**	**477 295**	**370 912**	**137 417**	**508 329**
Victor Khanye	18 037	8 469	26 506	21 632	12 152	33 783
Emalahleni	90 943	41 003	131 946	94 526	38 713	133 239
Steve Tshwete	51 610	22 619	74 229	49 376	21 775	71 151
Emakhazeni	11 726	4 818	16 544	10 814	4 303	15 117
Thembisile Hani	96 922	29 136	126 058	108 567	35 778	144 346
Dr JS Moroka	81 536	20 476	102 012	85 997	24 696	110 693
Ehlanzeni	**541 591**	**167 833**	**709 424**	**581 468**	**197 476**	**778 944**
Thaba Chweu	21 637	9 578	31 215	26 429	9 901	36 329
Nkomazi	135 819	40 878	176 697	157 149	54 328	211 478
Bushbuckridge	199 027	50 646	249 673	204 775	62 614	267 388
City of Mbombela	185 108	66 731	251 839	193 116	70 633	263 749

Appendix 10: Distribution of households by province and type of main dwelling, Census 2011-2022

Province	Formal dwelling		Traditional dwelling		Informal dwelling		Other		Total	
	Census 2011	Census 2022	Census 2011	Census 2022	Census 2011	Census 2022	Census 2011	Census 2022	Census 2011	Census 2022
Western Cape	1 313 569	1 991 644	7 773	15 430	296 950	251 176	15 633	5 783	1 633 925	2 264 032
Eastern Cape	1 065 740	1 536 520	476 281	215 428	130 388	80 669	14 935	6 343	1 687 343	1 838 960
Northern Cape	248 307	286 591	9 505	4 540	39 604	40 509	3 984	1 913	301 400	333 553
Free State	667 734	748 304	19 541	10 497	128 986	81 693	7 025	4 757	823 285	845 250
KwaZulu-Natal	1 818 246	2 477 155	483 288	226 879	211 540	141 674	26 263	8 033	2 539 337	2 853 741
North West	809 670	1 004 212	17 529	8 079	224 975	123 774	9 824	5 218	1 061 998	1 141 284
Gauteng	3 120 922	4 705 995	13 719	14 061	739 748	584 316	34 437	14 301	3 908 826	5 318 672
Mpumalanga	901 677	1 310 641	48 284	25 109	116 806	82 428	8 698	3 543	1 075 466	1 421 721
Limpopo	1 272 954	1 715 069	63 974	40 391	73 712	49 298	7 445	6 807	1 418 085	1 811 565
South Africa	**11 218 817**	**15 776 130**	**1 139 894**	**560 415**	**1 962 709**	**1 435 535**	**128 244**	**56 698**	**14 449 664**	**17 828 778**

Appendix 11: Distribution of households by access to piped water and province, Census 2011-2022

Province	Piped water inside dwelling/ in yard		Piped water on community stand		No access to piped water		Total	
	Census 2011	Census 2022	Census 2011	Census 2022	Census 2011	Census 2022	Census 2011	Census 2022
Western Cape	1 444 646	2 109 383	175 041	135 151	14 238	19 498	1 633 925	2 264 032
Eastern Cape	833 354	1 233 832	479 440	245 753	374 550	359 374	1 687 343	1 838 960
Northern Cape	235 190	273 201	58 260	46 368	7 950	13 984	301 400	333 553
Free State	733 279	779 430	71 916	40 582	18 091	25 238	823 285	845 250
KwaZulu-Natal	1 613 972	2 197 800	567 974	302 159	357 391	353 782	2 539 337	2 853 741
North West	736 024	850 017	236 852	174 363	89 123	116 904	1 061 998	1 141 284
Gauteng	3 494 066	5 006 168	344 407	199 427	70 353	113 077	3 908 826	5 318 672
Mpumalanga	770 749	1 124 692	169 519	111 488	135 198	185 540	1 075 466	1 421 721
Limpopo	741 377	1 107 503	477 708	331 902	199 000	372 160	1 418 085	1 811 565
South Africa	**10 602 655**	**14 682 026**	**2 581 115**	**1 587 194**	**1 265 893**	**1 559 558**	**14 449 664**	**17 828 778**

Appendix 12: Distribution of households by main type of toilet facility and province, Census 2011-2022

Province	Flush toilet		Chemical toilet		Pit toilet with ventilation (VIP)		Pit toilet without ventilation		Bucket toilet		None		Other		Total	
	Census 2011	Census 2022	Census 2011	Census 2022	Census 2011	Census 2022	Census 2011	Census 2022	Census 2011	Census 2022	Census 2011	Census 2022	Census 2011	Census 2022	Census 2011	Census 2022
Western Cape	1 463 412	2 125 067	14 666	26 087	9 070	4 359	10 200	4 621	59 932	69 866	50 139	26 816	26 506	7 216	1 633 925	2 264 032
Eastern Cape	724 892	1 079 963	51 297	71 265	233 897	380 222	340 443	191 159	38 844	31 000	214 439	55 726	83 532	29 624	1 687 343	1 838 960
Northern Cape	198 821	243 586	1 748	2 566	27 561	23 705	32 376	29 597	11 950	15 093	24 218	15 119	4 726	3 888	301 400	333 553
Free State	552 264	644 697	5 147	9 340	71 701	49 378	111 429	89 455	44 918	29 990	25 727	14 485	12 099	7 905	823 285	845 250
KwaZulu-Natal	1 143 624	1 679 677	208 329	199 607	366 501	434 130	524 453	380 279	44 351	33 756	159 070	52 842	93 008	73 449	2 539 337	2 853 741
North West	482 091	667 287	9 021	10 600	120 335	172 594	363 411	249 125	10 647	9 776	62 034	23 205	14 459	8 699	1 061 998	1 141 284
Gauteng	3 338 851	4 769 433	43 623	81 373	93 046	74 919	289 787	224 316	69 080	135 124	42 978	23 031	31 461	10 476	3 908 826	5 318 672
Mpumalanga	471 104	780 522	14 672	33 448	129 656	152 037	364 204	396 379	9 365	17 006	67 948	24 026	18 517	18 302	1 075 466	1 421 721
Limpopo	309 905	637 164	12 197	26 108	214 325	382 796	749 734	666 319	8 759	29 656	102 033	43 257	21 131	26 265	1 418 085	1 811 565
South Africa	**8 684 965**	**12 627 396**	**360 700**	**460 395**	**1 266 091**	**1 674 140**	**2 786 038**	**2 231 251**	**297 844**	**371 266**	**748 588**	**278 507**	**305 439**	**185 823**	**14 449 664**	**17 828 778**

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