

CENSUS 2011

Provincial profile: Eastern Cape



**Statistics
South Africa**



The South Africa I know, the home I understand

Provincial profile: Eastern Cape

Census 2011

Statistics South Africa

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Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Overview

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

1.2 How the count was done

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

1.2.1 Planning

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

1.2.2 Pre-enumeration

The pre-enumeration phase mainly involved the final preparatory work before the actual count. It started with mass production of Census instruments like questionnaires, manuals, field gear etc. The phase also involved acquisition of satellite offices required in the districts, recruitment of the first level of field management staff (District Census Coordinators – 130(10) DCCs) and Fieldwork Coordinators (6 000 FWCs). These groups of people were then given intense training based on their key performance areas. At the same time the country was being sub-divided into small pockets called enumeration areas (EAs); the underlying principle for this sub-division is that an EA should be within reach of a Fieldworker and all households in that EA can be covered within the allocated number of days. This process yielded 103 576 EAs. The other benefit for this sub-division is the finalisation of the distribution plan of all materials required in the provinces and districts. It also gives a better estimate of the number of field staff to recruit for the count. The pre-enumeration phase involved over 7 000 staff.

1.2.3 Enumeration

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

1.2.4 Data processing

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

1.2.5 Data editing and validation system

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

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

1.2.5.1 Editing team

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

1.2.5.2 Role of the team

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

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

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

1.2.5.3 Editing strategy for Census 2011

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

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

1.2.6 Independent monitoring and evaluation of Census field activities

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

1.2.7 Post-enumeration survey (PES)

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

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

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

The errors may emanate from the following reasons:

- Failure to account for all inhabited areas in the EA frame;
- EA boundary problems;
- Incomplete listing of structures and failure to identify all dwellings within an EA;

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

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

1.2.7.1 Preparations for the PES

Planning involved the development of documents outlining the goal and objectives of the PES, timelines of the project, identification of resources (financial, human and otherwise) required for implementing the project, and the development of methodology documents. Timelines for the PES were synchronised with those of Census to ensure the relevance of the project, and adhered to international best practice for maintaining a closed population between Census and PES data collection, i.e. it should be carried out within a few months, preferably within six (6) months, after the completion of Census fieldwork to ensure that the impact of natural population changes, such as births, deaths and migration, as well as lapses in respondent recall do not complicate the exercise. Activities of the PES included the following:

- Sampling: sample design and selection;
- Development of data collection methodologies: methods and procedures for data collection (publicity, listing and enumeration), including quality control measures applied during data collection;
- Development of matching and reconciliation procedures and systems: guidelines for matching, including rules for determining the match status of households and individuals, as well as a computer-based system for capturing household and person records for matching purposes;
- Questionnaire development: selection of data items which allowed measurement of coverage and content, including layout design and printing of questionnaire;
- Data collection: publicity, listing and enumeration of households in selected enumeration areas (EAs);

- Matching and reconciliation: office matching (comparison) of Census and PES household and person records, and revisits to households in order to confirm or get more information that might assist in matching unresolved cases; and
- Analysis and reporting: compilation of tables and report on PES results.

1.2.7.2 Methodology

The PES is an independent survey that replicates the Census in sampled enumeration areas (EAs). The major assumption used in the PES is that the Census and the PES are independent, the estimate of the percentage missed by the PES but found by the Census, and the percentage missed by the Census but found by the PES, can be used to construct estimates of the percentage missed by both PES and Census. The PES sought to estimate the total number of persons and households in housing units on the night of 9–10 October 2011 (Census night). The units of observation were the persons who spent the Census night and/or the PES night in these living quarters.

1.2.7.3 Sampling

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

1.2.7.4 Questionnaire development

The approach to questionnaire design focused on capturing the main elements for measuring coverage and content errors. Only a few elements from the Census 2011 questionnaire which were not likely to change within a short period (that is between the Census and the PES reference nights) were retained. The questionnaire allowed for the classification of each listed person as 'non-mover', 'in-mover', 'out-mover', or 'out-of-scope', with regard to their household presence status on Census night (9–10 October 2011). The data items for the PES questionnaire included first name and surname, date of birth, age, sex, population group and presence of person in dwelling unit on Census and/or PES night.

1.2.7.5 Fieldwork methodology

The PES replicated the Census in the sampled EAs, which meant that all methodologies and procedures for data collection were based on Census methodologies and procedures. PES fieldwork was split into the following three (3) phases; publicity and listing, enumeration and mop-up operations.

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

1.2.7.6 Matching and reconciliation methodology

The matching exercise involved the comparison of household and person records in Census 2011 data and PES data. A two-way case-by-case matching was conducted using the two sources: PES questionnaires and Census 2011 questionnaires. Reconciliation visits were conducted in order to confirm or get more information that would assist in matching unresolved cases, i.e. households or individuals enumerated in the Census that did not correspond with households or individuals enumerated in the PES. Guidelines for matching, including rules for determining the match status of households and individuals, were developed. A computer-assisted manual matching system was developed for the capturing of data for matching purposes.

1.2.7.7 PES data collection

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

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

Temporary personnel (Fieldworkers and Fieldwork Supervisors) were recruited from the EAs/districts in which they would be working and underwent rigorous training on fieldwork procedures to ensure that they deliver work of high quality at the end of the fieldwork phase. Experienced permanent staff from Household Surveys (based in provincial offices) was seconded to the project for the duration of data collection in supervisory positions to ensure high quality data and minimise costs. The PES followed the integrated approach towards fieldwork; whereby one (1) Fieldworker conducted publicity, listing and enumeration in one (1) EA. A total of 768 Fieldworkers and Fieldwork Supervisors were appointed for the collection of data in the 608 EAs (initially 600, but increased to 608 due to split EAs). A ratio of one (1) Fieldwork Supervisor for four (4) Fieldworkers was applied, but due to the spread of the sample in various districts, this ratio could not always be applied.

1.2.7.8 Matching and reconciliation

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

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

In PES not in Census:

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

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

1. matched
<u>In PES not in Census:</u>
2. missed in Census
3. PES erroneous inclusion – cases in PES not in Census that were outside the EA boundaries or otherwise erroneously included in PES
4. PES insufficient information – cases in PES not in Census for which a final match status cannot be assigned due to insufficient information
5. in-mover
6. born after Census
<u>In Census not in PES:</u>
7. correctly enumerated in Census, missed in PES
8. Census erroneous inclusion

1.2.7.9 Estimation and tabulation

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

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

- Estimated number of non-movers;
- Estimated number of out-movers;
- Estimated number of matched non-movers;
- Estimated number of matched out-movers;
- Estimated number on in-movers;
- Estimated number of erroneous inclusions in the Census; and
- Estimated number of correctly enumerated persons missed in the PES.

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

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

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

1.3 Conclusion

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

Chapter 2: Geography of South Africa

2.1 Provincial boundary changes: 2001–2011

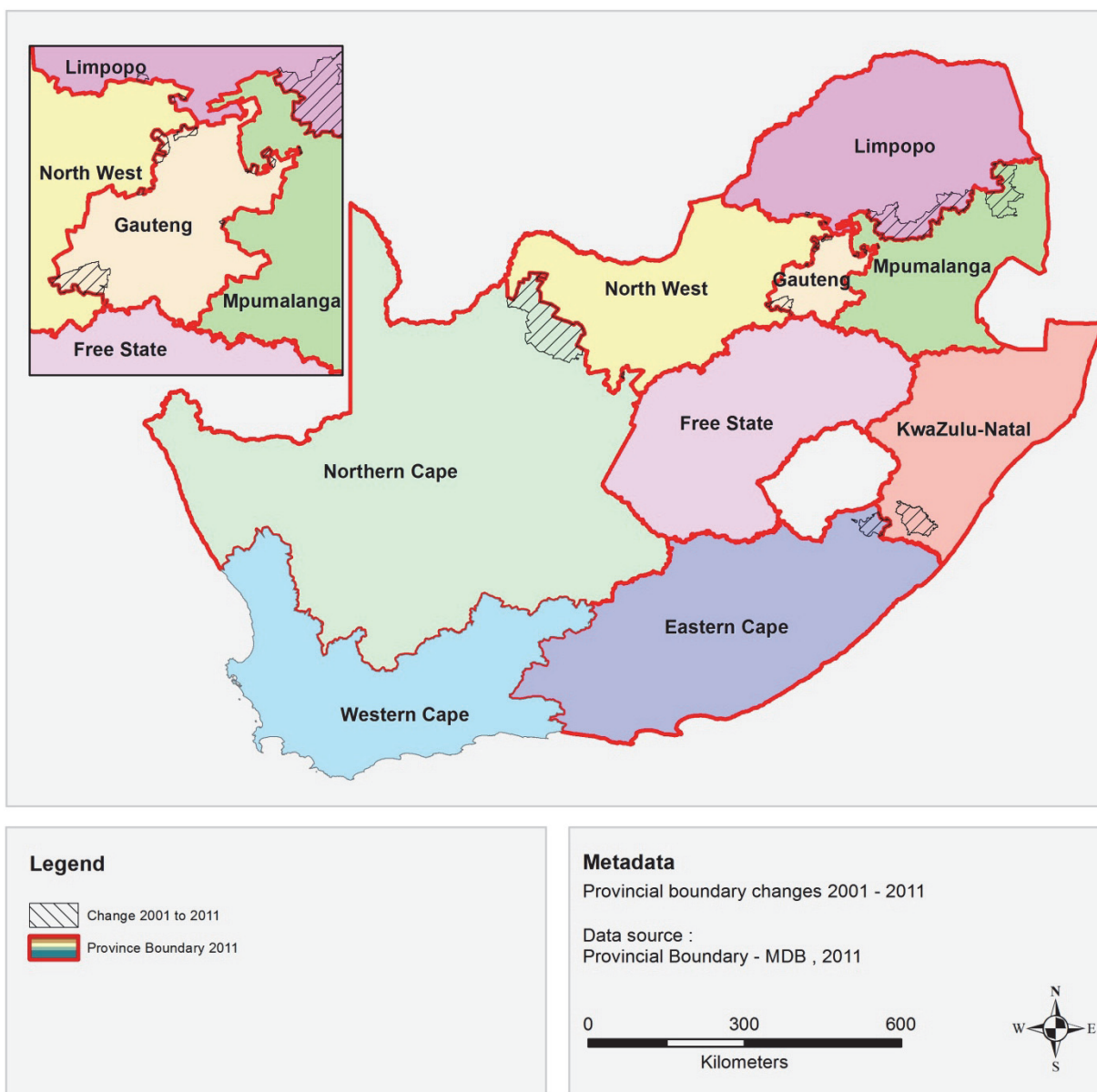
A number of changes occurred in terms of provincial and municipal boundaries during the period between Censuses 2001 and 2011. Of the nine provinces, only two provinces (Western Cape and Free State) were not affected by changes. The provincial boundary changes were mostly as a result of eight cross-boundary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

Table 2.1: Geographical land area changes since 2001

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

Note: The shift of the national boundary over the Indian Ocean in the north-east corner of KwaZulu-Natal to cater for the Isimangaliso Wetland Park led to the increase in South Africa's land area.

Map 2.1: Provincial boundary changes since 2001



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

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

Northern Cape and North West:

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

North West and Gauteng:

- Merafong City municipality (2001) was a cross-boundary local municipality between North West and Gauteng and was allocated to the Gauteng province based on the current provincial boundaries.
- West Rand (DMA) municipality (2001) was not aligned to the then provincial boundary and was absorbed into Mogale City municipality in full based on the current provincial boundaries.
- City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality was a cross-boundary municipality between Gauteng and North West provinces. The portions adjacent to Moretele and Madibeng municipalities were allocated to Gauteng in full based on the current provincial boundaries.

North West and Limpopo:

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

Gauteng and Mpumalanga:

- A portion of Delmas municipality (2001), now called Victor Kanye, was allocated to the City of Tshwane in Gauteng based on the current provincial boundaries.
- Kungwini municipality, now incorporated into the City of Tshwane, was a cross-boundary municipality and is now fully allocated to Gauteng, based on the current provincial boundaries.

Mpumalanga and Limpopo:

- Greater Groblersdal, now Elias Motsoaledi, Greater Marble Hall, now Ephraim Mogale, and Greater Thubatse were cross-boundary municipalities between Mpumalanga and Limpopo and have now been allocated in full to the Limpopo province. Ephraim Mogale municipality was absorbed into the Schuinsdraai Nature Reserve.
- Bushbuck Ridge municipality was a cross-boundary municipality between Limpopo and Mpumalanga and has now been allocated in full to the Mpumalanga province. (Bushbuck Ridge also absorbed a portion of the Kruger Park cross boundary District Management Area.)

KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape:

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

2.2 Local municipal boundary changes: 2001–2011

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

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

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

Map 2.2: Municipal boundary changes since 2001

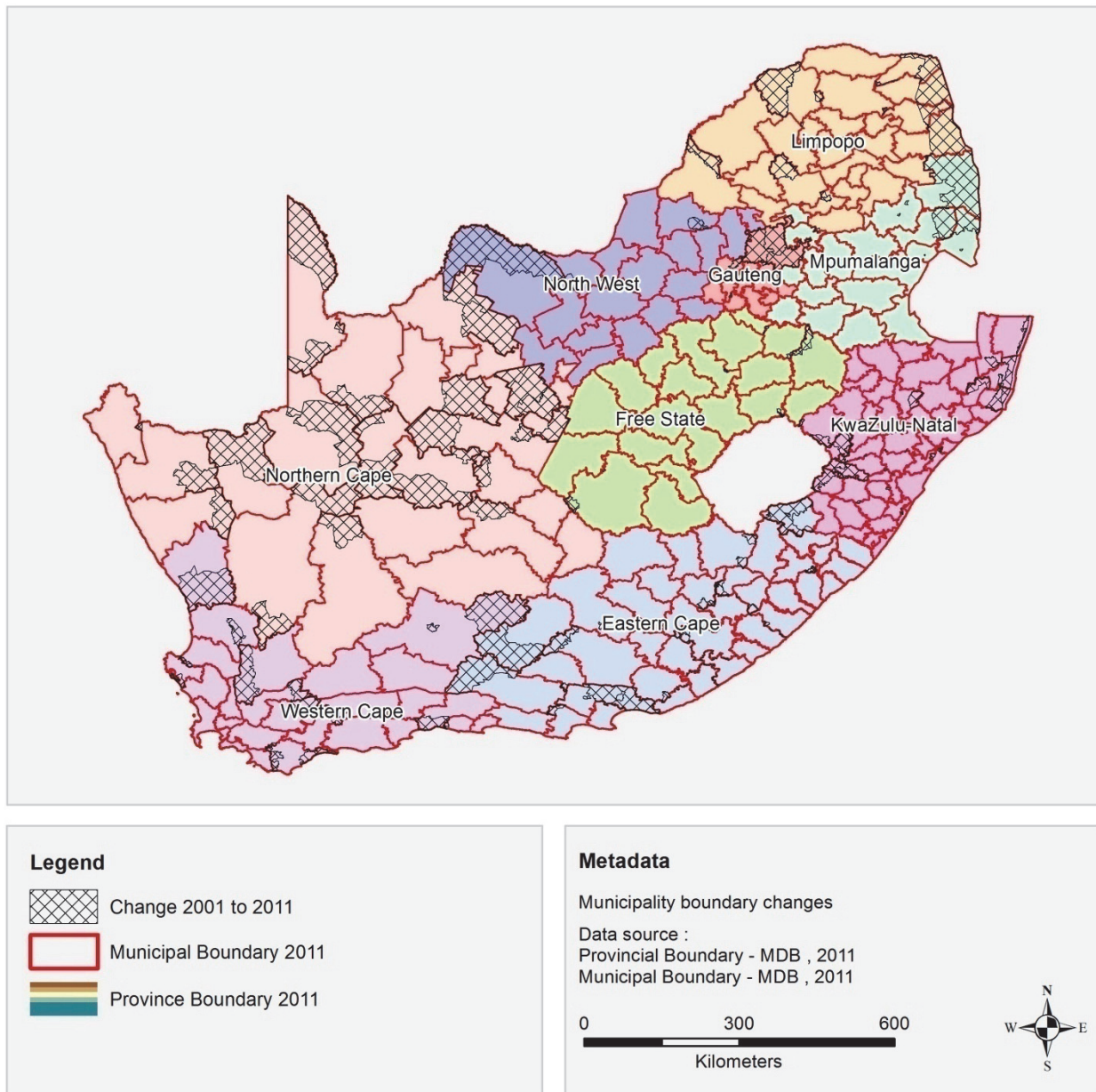
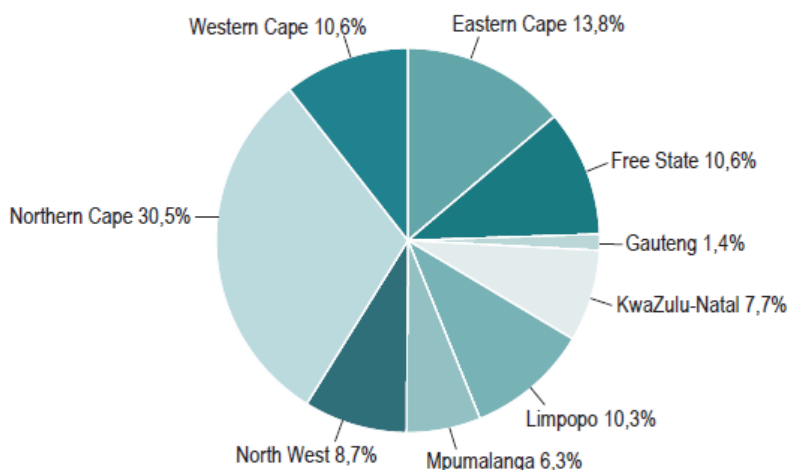


Figure 2.1: Percentage distribution of land area by province, 2011



Source: Stats SA, Geography Division

2.3 Comparing Census 2011 with previous Censuses

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

Chapter 3: Demography

3.1 Population profile

Table 3.1 shows the drastic increase of population from 40,5 million in 1996 to approximately 51,7 million in 2011. Out of the nine provinces in South Africa, Gauteng had the largest population (12 272 263) during Census 2011, followed by KwaZulu-Natal (10 267 300). The third province after KwaZulu-Natal was Eastern Cape with a total population of approximately 6,5 million. Northern Cape and Free State had the smallest population sizes of 1 145 861 and 2 745 590 respectively.

Table 3.1: Population distribution by province, (Numbers and percentages) Census 1996, 2001 and 2011

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

Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Table 3.2: Population of South Africa by province and percentage change, Census 1996, 2001 and 2011

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

Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Table 3.2 shows population change between the three successive censuses. The highest percentage change was seen in Gauteng where the population changed from 19,8% to 30,7% between Census 1996 and 2001 and 2001 and 2011, and was followed by Western Cape by 14,3% and 28,7% during the same period. These two provinces were amongst those that were above the national average percentage change. The Eastern Cape’s percentage change almost doubled, from 2, 1% to 4, 5% for the same period.

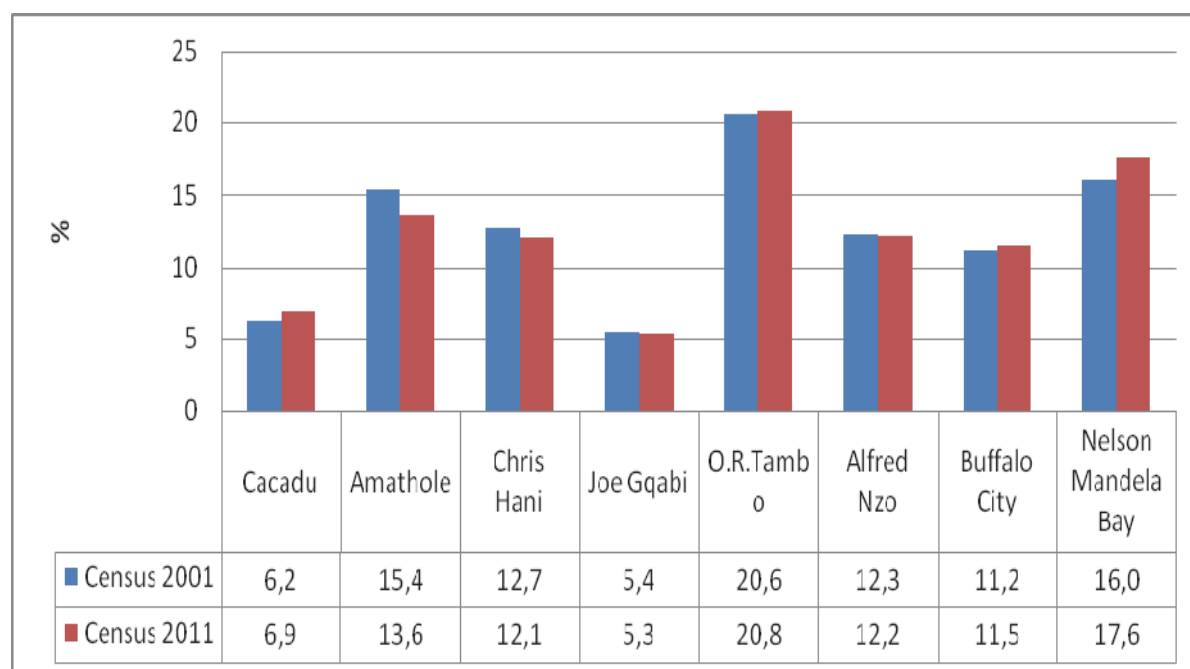
Table 3.3: Population distribution by district municipality (numbers and percentages), Census 1996, 2001 and 2011

Municipality/metro	Census 1996		Census 2001		Census 2011	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Cacadu	370 159	6,0	388 206	6,2	450 584	6,9
Amatole	981 161	16,0	968 920	15,4	892 637	13,6
Chris Hani	814 149	13,2	800 289	12,9	795 461	12,1
UKhahlamba	327 998	5,3	341 750	5,4	349 768	5,3
O.R. Tambo	1 248 948	20,3	1 295 145	20,6	1 364 943	20,8
Alfred Nzo	749 585	12,2	773 709	12,3	801 344	12,2
Buffalo City	685 727	11,2	704 855	11,2	755 200	11,5
Nelson Mandela Bay	969 518	15,8	1 005 779	16,0	1 152 115	17,6
Eastern Cape	6 147 244	100,0	6 278 651	100,0	6 562 053	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Table 3.3 presents the distribution of the population by district municipality. The district with the largest population size since Census 1996 was O.R. Tambo with more than 1,2 million people in 1996, and over 1,3 million in 2011. Nelson Mandela Bay was the second with more than 900 000 people in 1996 to over a million in 2011. UKhahlamba and Cacadu recorded the lowest population size in 2011 (350 000 and 450 000 respectively).

Figure 3.1: Percentage distribution of population by district municipality, Census 2001 and 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 2001 and 2011

Figure 3.1 presents the percentage distribution of the Eastern Cape population in each district municipality during 2001 and 2011. The results show that the highest proportions (20,6% in 2001 and 20,8% in 2011) of the population was in the O.R. Tambo district, followed by Nelson Mandela Bay population (16,0% in 2001 and 17,6% in 2011), while UKhahlamba had the lowest proportion of the population (5,4% and 5,3%) during the same period.

Table 3.4: Population distribution by district municipality and percentage change, Census 1996, 2001 and 2011

District municipality	Census 1996	Census 2001	Census 2011	% change 1996–2001	% change 2001–2011
Cacadu	370 159	388 206	450 584	4,9	16,1
Amatole	981 161	968 920	892 637	-1,2	-7,9
Chris Hani	814 149	800 289	795 461	-1,7	-0,6
UKhahlamba	327 998	341 750	349 768	4,2	2,3
O.R. Tambo	1 248 948	1 295 145	1 364 943	3,7	5,4
Alfred Nzo	749 585	773 709	801 344	3,2	3,6
Buffalo City	685 727	704 855	755 200	2,8	7,1
Nelson Mandela Bay	969 518	1 005 779	1 152 115	3,7	14,5
Eastern Cape	6 147 244	6 278 651	6 562 053	2,1	4,5

Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Table 3.4 shows population distribution and percentage change from Census 1996 to 2001 and 2001 to 2011 at the district municipality level. The table shows that Cacadu recorded the highest population change, where the population increased by 4,9% between 1996 and 2001 16,1% between 2001 and 2011 Censuses. On the other hand, Chris Hani and Amatole recorded a decrease (-1,7% and -0,6% and -1,2% and -7,9% respectively) during the same census periods.

Table 3.5: Distribution of population by province and population group (numbers), Census 2011

Population group	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Black African	1 912 548	5 660 230	576 986	2 405 533	8 912 921	3 152 063	9 493 684	3 662 219	5 224 754	41 000 938
Coloured	2 840 404	541 850	461 899	83 844	141 376	71 409	423 594	36 611	14 415	4 615 401
Indian or Asian	60 761	27 929	7 827	10 398	756 991	20 652	356 574	27 917	17 881	1 286 930
White	915 053	310 450	81 246	239 026	428 842	255 385	1 913 884	303 595	139 359	4 586 838
Other	93 969	21 595	17 903	6 790	27 171	10 444	84 527	9 597	8 459	280 454
Total	5 822 734	6 562 053	1 145 861	2 745 590	10 267 300	3 509 953	12 272 263	4 039 939	5 404 868	51 770 560

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

Table 3.6: Population by province and population group (percentages), Census 2011

Population group	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Black African	32,9	86,3	50,4	87,6	86,8	89,8	77,4	90,7	96,7	79,2
Coloured	48,8	8,3	40,2	3,1	1,4	2,0	3,5	0,9	0,3	8,9
Indian or Asian	1,0	0,4	0,7	0,4	7,3	0,6	2,9	0,7	0,3	2,5
White	15,7	4,7	7,1	8,7	4,2	7,3	15,5	7,5	2,6	8,9
Other	1,6	0,3	1,6	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,7	0,2	0,2	0,5
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

Tables 3.5 and 3.6 above show population distribution by province and population group in South Africa during Census 2011. Both tables reveal that in most provinces, more than 75% of the population was black Africans, except Northern Cape (50,5%) and Western Cape (32,9%).

Table 3.7: Population distribution by district municipality and population group (numbers), Census 2011

Population group	Cacadu	Amatole	Chris Hani	Joe Gqabi	O.R. Tambo	Alfred Nzo	Buffalo City	Nelson Mandela Bay	Eastern Cape
Black African	240 010	868 017	742 546	328 002	1 351 789	794 382	642 753	692 731	5 660 230
Coloured	157 120	13 133	32 767	12 177	6 434	3 307	45 442	271 469	541 850
Indian or Asian	1 518	1 127	1 787	632	2 654	1 132	6 241	12 838	27 929
White	48 967	8 949	16 034	8 277	2 641	1 898	58 258	165 426	310 450
Other	2 970	1 411	2 328	680	1 425	624	2 506	9 650	21 595
Total	450 584	892 637	795 461	349 768	1 364 943	801 344	755 200	1 152 115	6 562 053

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

Table 3.8: Population distribution by district municipality and population group (percentages), Census 2011

Population group	Cacadu	Amatole	Chris Hani	Joe Gqabi	O.R. Tambo	Alfred Nzo	Buffalo City	Nelson Mandela Bay	Eastern Cape
Black African	53,3	97,2	93,3	93,8	99,0	99,2	85,2	60,1	86,3
Coloured	34,9	1,5	4,2	3,4	0,5	0,4	6,0	23,6	8,3
Indian or Asian	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,8	1,1	0,4
White	10,9	1,0	2,0	2,4	0,2	0,2	7,7	14,4	4,7
Other	0,7	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,8	0,3
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

Tables 3.7 and 3.8 above show population distribution by district municipality and population group in Eastern Cape during Census 2011. Both tables reveal that in most district municipalities more than 80% of the population was black Africans, except Cacadu (53,3%) and Nelson Mandela Bay (60,1%) which recorded high proportions of Coloureds and whites.

Table 3.9: Population distribution by district municipality and sex (numbers), Census 2011

Sex	Cacadu	Amatole	Chris Hani	Joe Gqabi	O.R. Tambo	Alfred Nzo	Buffalo City	Nelson Mandela Bay	Eastern Cape
Male	220 246	419 247	376 638	165 443	630 088	366 488	358 557	552 994	3 089 701
Female	230 338	473 389	418 823	184 325	734 856	434 857	396 644	599 121	3 472 353
Total	450 584	892 637	795 461	349 768	1 364 943	801 344	755 200	1 152 115	6 562 053

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

Table 3.10: Population distribution by district municipality and sex (percentages), Census 2011

Sex	Cacadu	Amatole	Chris Hani	UKhahlamba	O.R. Tambo	Alfred Nzo	Buffalo City	Nelson Mandela Bay	Eastern Cape
Male	48,9	47,0	47,3	47,3	46,2	45,7	47,5	48,0	47,1
Female	51,1	53,0	52,7	52,7	53,8	54,3	52,5	52,0	52,9
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

Tables 3.8 and 3.9 show that during Census 2011, there were more females than males in all district municipalities in Eastern Cape. More than 50% of the population were females, similar to the provincial average of 52,9%.

3.2 Age distribution

Knowledge about the age-sex distribution of a population in South Africa is valuable information on demographics and socio-economic concerns. Amongst its importance, it can be used to evaluate and adjust the completeness and accuracy of Census counts. Figures 3.2 to 3.7 show various population pyramids for the three Censuses at national and provincial levels.

Figure 3.2: Population pyramid of South Africa, 1996

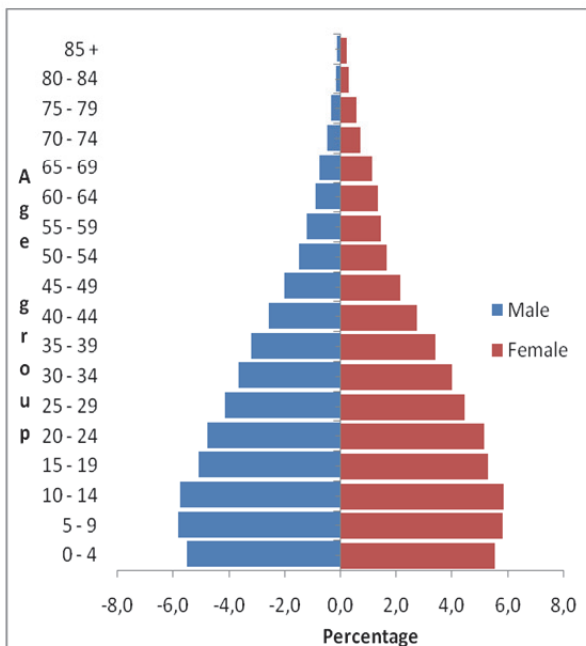


Figure 3.3: Population pyramid of South Africa, 2001

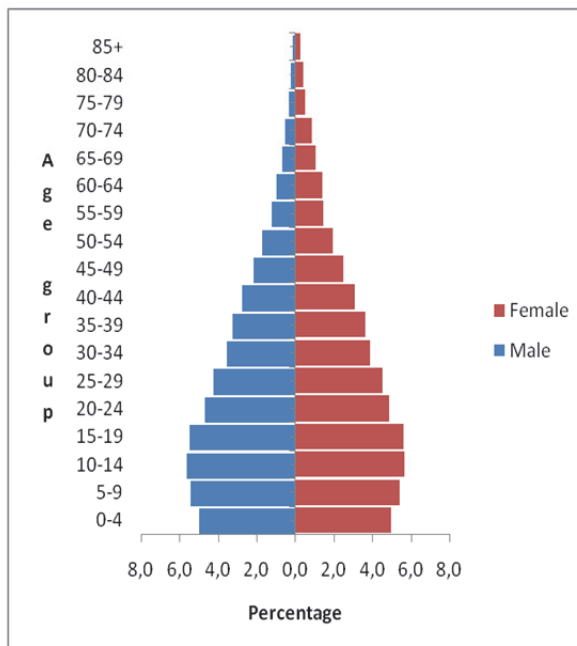


Figure 3.4: Population pyramid of South Africa, 2011

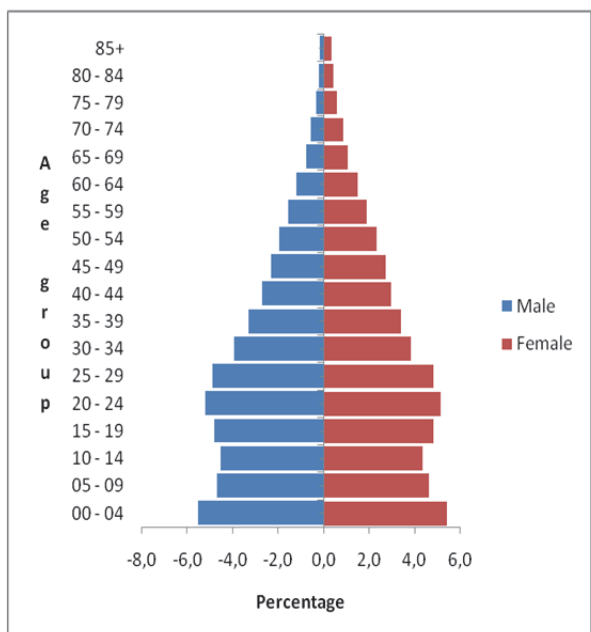


Figure 3.5: Population pyramid of Eastern Cape, 1996

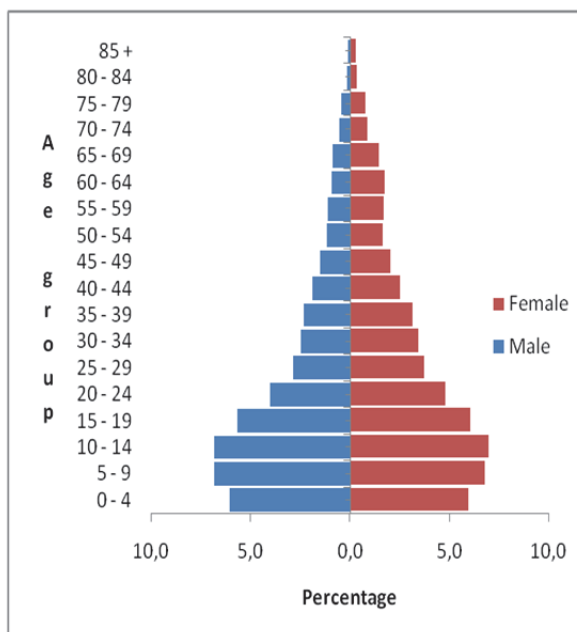


Figure 3.6: Population pyramid of Eastern Cape, 2001

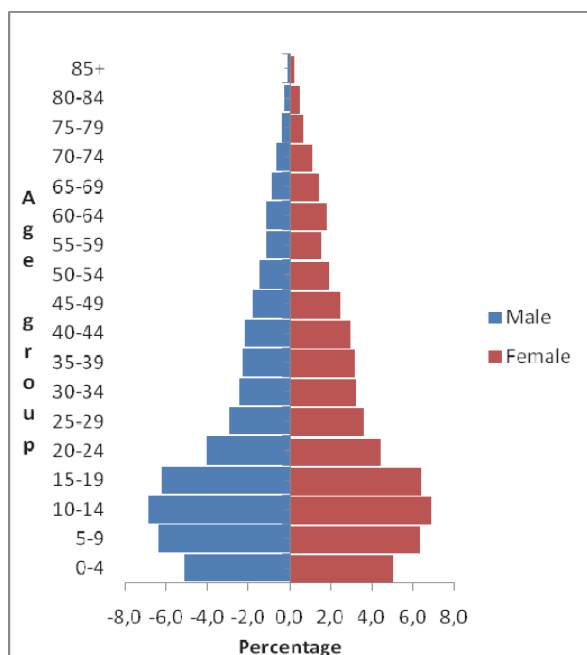
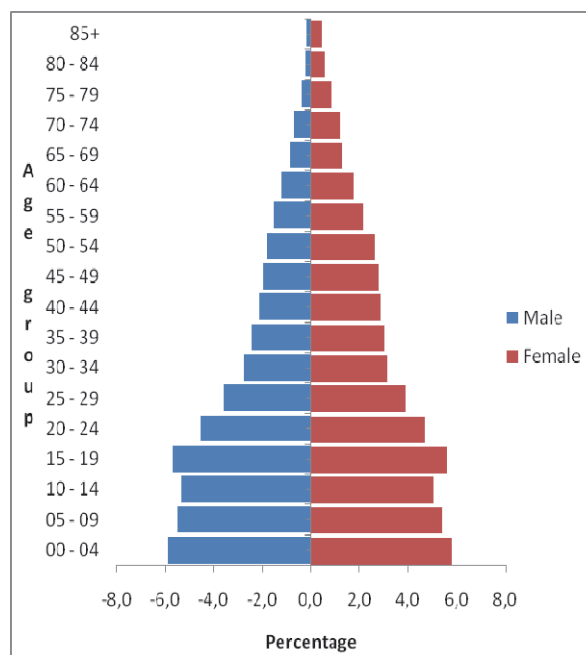


Figure 3.7: Population pyramid of Eastern Cape, 2011



The population pyramids of South Africa for Censuses 1996 and 2001 show that the majority of the population is young people from age 0–25. Both pyramids also show that the population starts to decrease from the age group 15–19. For Census 2011, the pyramid is broad at age 0–4 and starts decreasing drastically between the age group 5–14, and shows an increase from the age group 15–19. The pyramid also shows that there were more people between the ages 20–29. The same pattern is also seen at the provincial level for the three Censuses, except for the fact that the decrease in the age group 5–14 is less than the same for South Africa.

Table 3.11: Population of South Africa by province and broad age groups, Census 2011

Province	Broad age groups						Total	Dependency ratio
	0–14		15–64		65+			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
Western Cape	1 463 805	25,1	4 016 702	69,0	342 227	5,9	5 822 734	45,0
Eastern Cape	2 167 491	33,0	3 952 967	60,2	441 594	6,7	6 562 053	66,0
Northern Cape	345 373	30,1	735 718	64,2	64 770	5,7	1 145 861	55,7
Free State	798 915	29,1	1 795 920	65,4	150 756	5,5	2 745 590	52,9
KwaZulu-Natal	3 279 519	31,9	6 479 730	63,1	508 052	5,0	10 267 300	58,5
North West	1 040 364	29,6	2 271 734	64,7	197 855	5,6	3 509 953	54,5
Gauteng	2 908 932	23,7	8 830 724	72,0	532 607	4,3	12 272 263	39,0
Mpumalanga	1 260 679	31,2	2 589 547	64,1	189 714	4,7	4 039 939	56,0
Limpopo	1 835 012	34,0	3 231 439	59,8	338 417	6,3	5 404 868	67,3
South Africa	15 100 090	29,2	33 904 481	65,5	2 765 992	5,3	51 770 561	53,7

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2011

Table 3.11 shows the age dependency ratio in South Africa by province in 2011. Limpopo had the highest dependency ratio (67,3), followed by Eastern Cape (66). According to the table above, six provinces recorded higher dependency ratios compared with the national ratio (53,7), with the exception of Western Cape, Free State and Gauteng.

Table 3.12: Population of Eastern Cape by district municipality and broad age groups, Census 2011

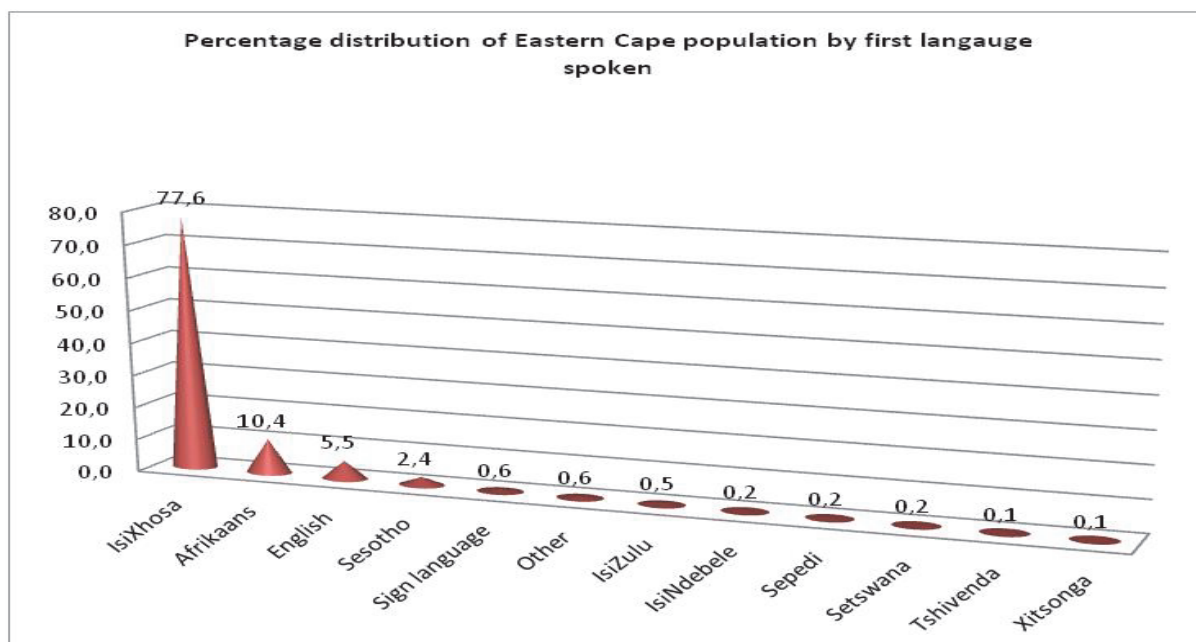
District municipality	Broad age groups						Total	Dependency ratio
	0–14		15–64		65+			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
Cacadu	122 603	27,2	296 436	6,8	31 546	7,0	450 584	52,0
Amatole	298 583	33,4	514 180	57,6	79 874	8,9	892 637	73,6
Chris Hani	273 258	34,4	457 801	57,6	64 403	8,1	795 461	73,8
Joe Gqabi	119 292	34,1	204 121	58,4	26 355	7,5	349 768	71,4
O.R. Tambo	532 467	39,0	756 391	55,4	76 085	5,6	1 364 943	80,5
Alfred Nzo	327 704	40,9	424 126	52,9	49 514	6,0	801 344	88,9
Buffalo City	199 315	26,4	510 701	67,6	45 185	6,0	755 200	47,9
Nelson Mandela Bay	294 270	25,5	789 212	68,5	68 633	6,0	1 152 115	46,0
Eastern Cape	2 167 491	33,0	3 952 967	60,2	441 594	6,7	6 562 053	66,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

Table 3.12 above shows the dependency ratio by districts and metros in Eastern Cape in 2011. Alfred Nzo had the highest dependency ratio (88,9) followed by O.R. Tambo and Chris Hani with 80,5 and 73,8 respectively, which is above provincial level (66). Nelson Mandela Bay had the lowest dependency ratio (46,0), followed by Buffalo City (47,9).

3.3 Language

Figure 3.8: Percentage distribution of Eastern Cape population by first language spoken, Census 2011



Note: 'not applicable' is excluded.

Figure 3.8 shows that more than three quarters of the population are using IsiXhosa (77,6%) as the first language in Eastern Cape, followed by Afrikaans (10,4%), English (5,5%) and Sesotho (2,4%).

Table 3.13: Percentage distribution of the population by first language and district municipality, Census 2011

Language	District municipalities								
	Cacadu	Amatole	Chris Hani	Joe Gqabi	O.R. Tambo	Alfred Nzo	Buffalo City	Nelson Mandela Bay	Eastern Cape
Afrikaans	43,6	2,0	6,0	5,8	0,5	0,8	7,0	28,9	10,4
English	6,2	2,2	2,6	1,6	2,7	2,3	10,7	13,3	5,5
IsiNdebele	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,2
IsiXhosa	43,9	91,6	87,4	69,8	93,1	84,0	76,9	53,2	77,6
IsiZulu	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,5	1,2	0,4	0,4	0,5
Sepedi	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2
Sesotho	0,5	0,2	0,5	20,0	0,3	8,7	0,3	0,4	2,4
Setswana	0,3	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,2
Sign language	0,3	0,6	0,7	0,6	0,8	0,9	0,7	0,4	0,6
SiSwati	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Tshivenda	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1
Xitsonga	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0
Other	0,8	0,3	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,6	0,7	1,0	0,6

Note: 'not applicable' is excluded.

Table 3.13 shows that the majority of the population in all district municipalities, except Cacadu, use IsiXhosa as first language. English is the second most spoken language. Afrikaans is mostly used in Cacadu municipality (43,6%).

Table 3.14: Distribution of population by province of birth and province of usual residence

Province of place of birth	Province of usual residence										Total
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Outside South Africa	
Western Cape	4 023 277	104 204	27 044	19 323	32 401	14 972	183 725	16 859	19 974	1 146	4 456 413
Eastern Cape	888 609	5 965 917	22 151	66 977	278 840	92 094	529 149	62 390	20 786	993	7 961 244
Northern Cape	84 524	23 197	952 830	27 454	57 984	46 385	91 068	26 145	6 254	235	1 320 265
Free State	46 775	23 562	20 776	2 309 498	37 348	95 548	378 121	47 229	18 527	964	2 991 605
KwaZulu-Natal	61 280	45 034	8 921	27 039	9 122 534	34 393	693 420	104 969	13 038	1 591	10 150 704
North West	17 521	7 194	41 016	26 297	22 344	2 674 304	414 866	31 692	30 219	655	3 278 652
Gauteng	166 124	82 934	17 439	70 588	122 654	162 418	6 633 806	180 337	127 541	3 431	7 617 141
Mpumalanga	23 237	14 657	3 986	12 119	43 953	41 199	506 410	3 150 232	77 356	972	3 886 815
Limpopo	15 303	7 069	3 273	16 162	20 795	96 526	1 278 995	165 272	4 794 328	1 082	6 420 889
Outside South Africa	256 053	74 412	19 401	67 206	166 016	149 438	1 111 661	150 253	161 737	17 356	2 199 871
Not applicable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5 280	75 5340
Total	5 658 780	6 442 330	1 126 905	2 666 306	10 118 887	3 443 424	11 967 586	3 987 046	5 324 090	51 348	51 038 939

Table 3.14 shows that the majority of the population that was enumerated in the Eastern Cape were born in the same province (93%). However, most of the people who had migrated from Eastern Cape were enumerated in Western Cape (888 609), Gauteng (529 149) and KwaZulu-Natal (278 840).

3.4 Education

Table 3.15: Distribution of persons aged 5–24 by school attendance, educational institution and district municipality, Census 2011

Attendance	Cacadu	Amatole	Chris Hani	Joe Gqabi	O.R. Tambo	Alfred Nzo	Buffalo City	Nelson Mandela Bay	Eastern Cape
Attending	89 357	271 719	239 993	108 257	488 672	290 306	170 032	248 000	1 906 336
Not attending	49 638	72 020	66 730	31 328	122 127	71 662	63 315	111 983	588 802
Public	84 448	260 101	231 318	105 545	469 320	284 652	155 480	230 164	1 821 027
Private	4 909	11 618	8 675	2 712	19 352	5 654	14 552	17 836	85 309

Table 3.15 gives the distribution of persons aged 5–24 years by school attendance status. It also looks at whether the institution was private or public. The analysis shows the disparities that exist among district municipalities in the province; however, the figure shows that the majority were attending public schools.

Figure 3.9: Attendance at an educational institution amongst persons aged 5–24 years, Eastern Cape, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

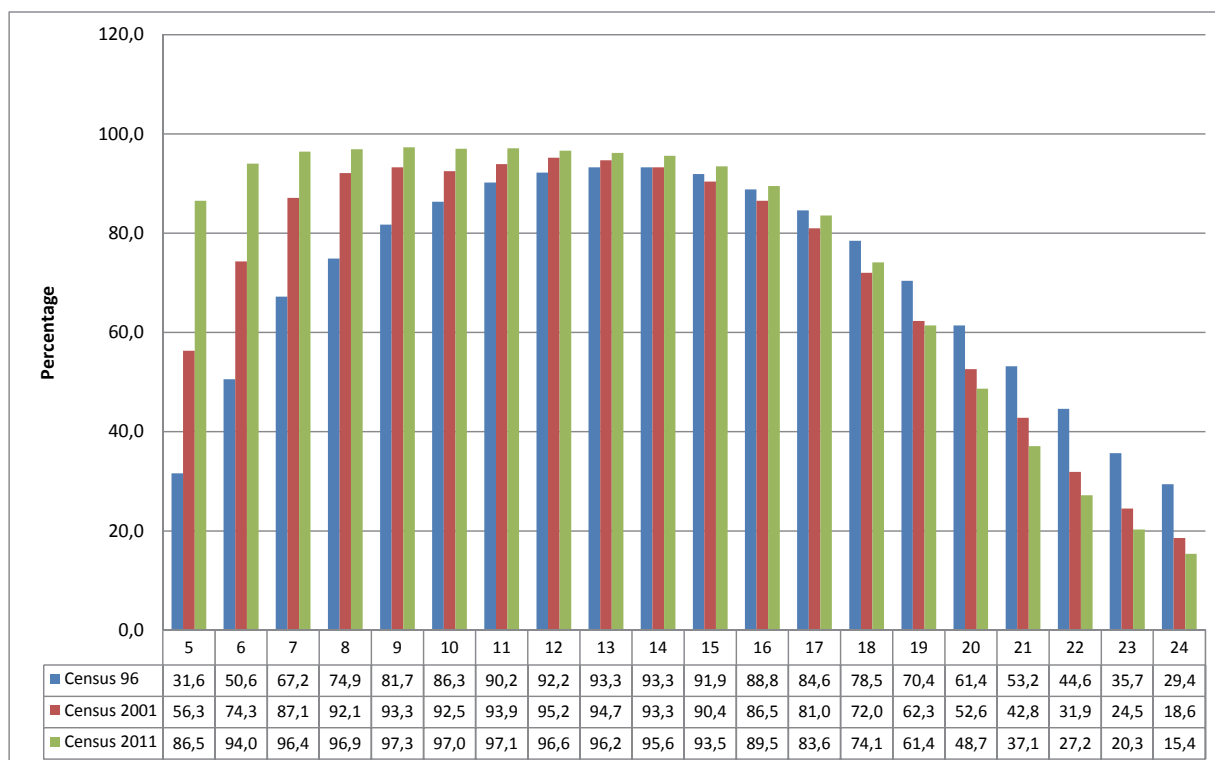
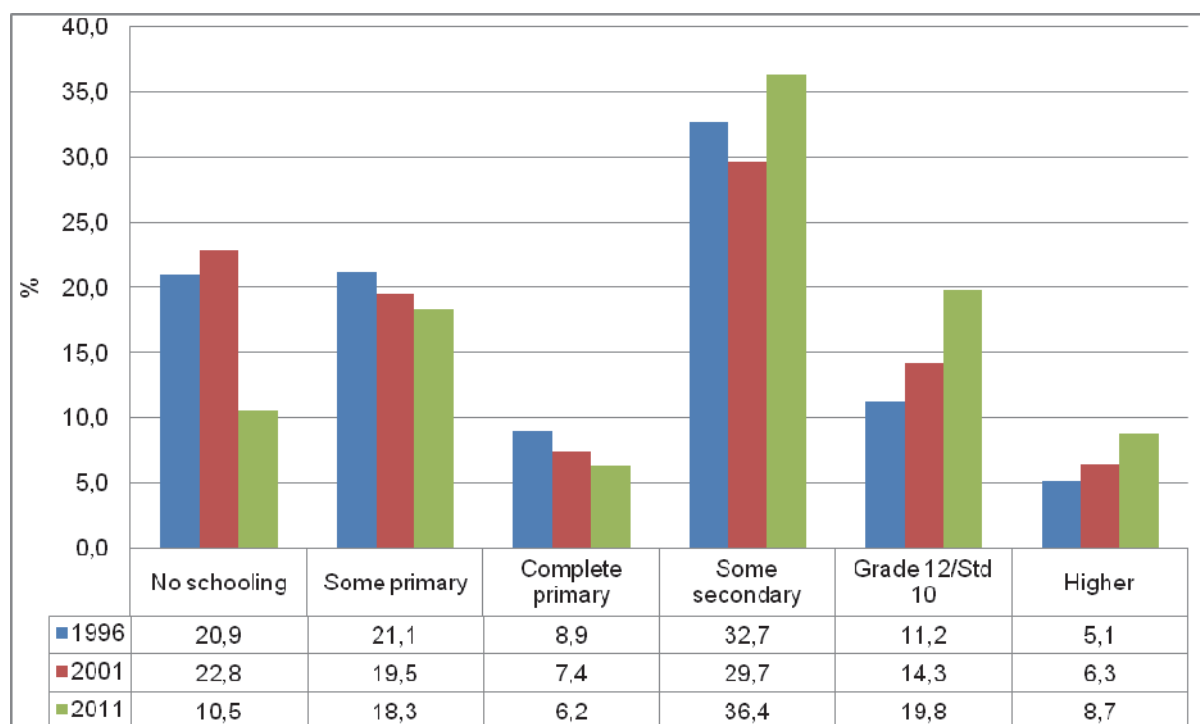


Figure 3.9 shows comparisons between Census 1996, 2001 and 2011. From age five to the age of 15 there was a general increase in the percentages of persons attending an educational institution between 1996 and 2001. The 5–9 years group has shown the most significant progress in terms of increased enrolment rates between 1996 and 2011; amongst individuals 15 years and older, enrolment rates tended to fluctuate from data point to data point, and the only trend that tends to manifest itself for the age group 18–24 years is that Census 1996 estimates tend to be significantly higher than those recorded in 2001 and 2011.

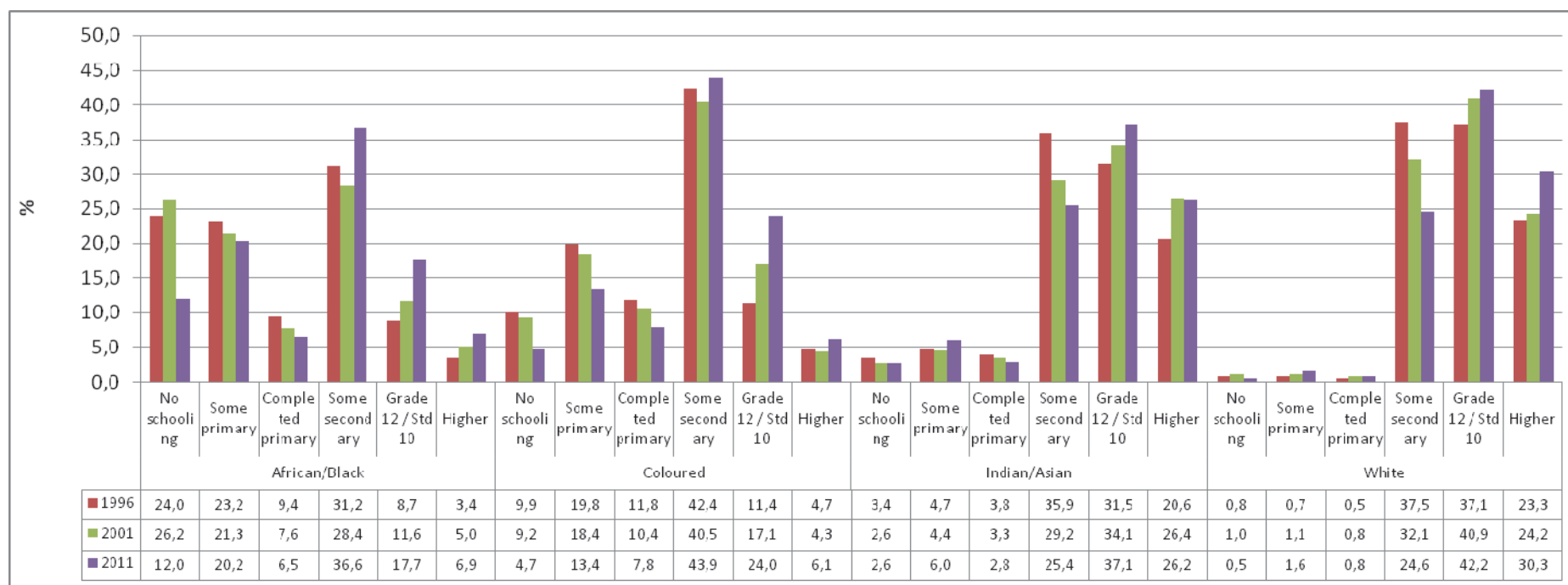
Figure 3.10: Highest level of education attained amongst persons aged 20 years and older, Eastern Cape, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Figure 3.10 above shows the highest level of education attained amongst persons aged 20 years and older. The proportion of persons with no schooling decreased by half from 20,9% in 1996 to 10,5% in 2011. The proportion of those with some secondary schooling increased from 32,7% in 1996 to 36,4% in 2011, although there was a drop in 2001 (29,7%). It is also noted that there was a significant increase in the proportion of persons with Grade 12/Std 10, from 11,2% in 1996 to 19,8% in 2011.

Figure 3.11: Highest level of education attained by those who were 20 years and above by population group, Eastern Cape, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

Figure 3.11 shows the highest level of education attained by persons aged 20 years and above by population group. The figure shows that the proportion of black Africans with no schooling decreased from 24,0% in 1996 to 12,0% in 2011, whilst that of the coloured population decreased from 9,9% to 4,7% for the same period. The proportion of black Africans and coloureds with Grade 12/Std 10 increased from 8,7% (1996) to 17,7% (2011) and 11,4% (1996) to 24,0% (2011) respectively. The Indian/Asian and white population groups had the smallest proportion of persons with no schooling and higher proportions of persons with Grade 12/Std 10 and higher levels of education.

3.5 General health and functioning

Table 3.16: Distribution of disability status by sex and district municipality (numbers and percentages) Census 2011

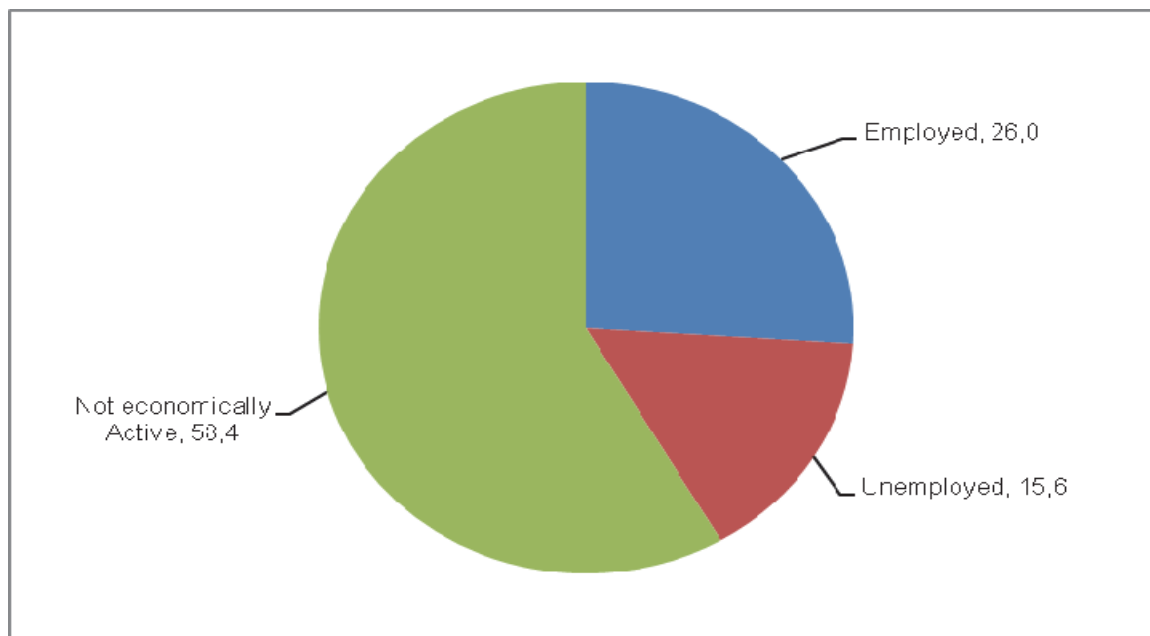
Province and district	Disability status	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
		Number	Number	Number	%	%	%
Cacadu	Not disabled	141 963	150 654	292 617	91,8	90,1	90,9
	Disabled	12 611	16 586	29 197	8,2	9,9	9,1
	Total	154 574	167 240	321 814	100,0	100,0	100,0
Amatole	Not disabled	274 205	304 601	578 806	89,2	85,5	87,2
	Disabled	33 348	51 859	85 207	10,8	14,5	12,8
	Total	307 553	356 460	664 013	100,0	100,0	100,0
Chris Hani	Not disabled	250 781	276 153	526 934	90,2	86,9	88,4
	Disabled	27 372	41 571	68 943	9,8	13,1	11,6
	Total	278 153	317 724	595 877	100,0	100,0	100,0
Joe Gqabi	Not disabled	109 339	120 526	229 865	89,6	86,0	87,7
	Disabled	12 660	19 666	32 326	10,4	14,0	12,3
	Total	121 999	140 192	262 191	100,0	100,0	100,0
O.R. Tambo	Not disabled	423 857	497 774	921 631	92,2	90,2	91,1
	Disabled	36 062	54 196	90 258	7,8	9,8	8,9
	Total	459 919	551 970	1 011 889	100,0	100,0	100,0
Alfred Nzo	Not disabled	241 641	284 765	526 406	90,9	87,6	89,0
	Disabled	24 293	40 451	64 744	9,1	12,4	11,0
	Total	265 934	325 216	591 150	100,0	100,0	100,0
Buffalo City	Not disabled	253 970	282 284	536 254	94,1	92,3	93,1
	Disabled	15 905	23 587	39 492	5,9	7,7	6,9
	Total	269 875	305 871	575 746	100,0	100,0	100,0
Nelson Mandela Bay	Not disabled	401 714	433 952	835 666	93,8	92,4	93,1
	Disabled	26 429	35 510	61 939	6,2	7,6	6,9
	Total	428 143	469 462	897 605	100,0	100,0	100,0
Eastern Cape	Not disabled	2 097 470	2 350 709	4 448 179	91,7	89,2	90,4
	Disabled	188 680	283 426	472 106	8,3	10,8	9,6
	Total	2 286 150	2 634 135	4 920 285	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table 3.6 above shows that the proportion of disabled persons in Eastern Cape was 9,6%, with Chris Hani (11,6%), Joey Gqabi (12,3%) and Amatole (12,8%) having the highest proportions. Eastern Cape had 8,3% of population of disabled males with Alfred Nzo (9,1%), Joe Gqabi (10,4%) and Amatole (10,8%) recording the highest proportions. The proportion for females was 10,8%, with Alfred Nzo (12,4%), Joey Gqabi (14,0%), and Amathole (14,5%) being the leading district municipalities.

3.6 Labour market

The analysis of the labour market focuses on the employed, unemployed, economically and not economically active population, covering ages between 15 and 64 in Eastern Cape.

Figure 3.12: Distribution of persons aged 15–64 years by labour market status, Eastern Cape, 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

Figure 3.12 indicates that the highest proportion (58,4%) of the population between the ages of 15–64 was not economically active during Census 2011. About 26% were employed and 15,6% were unemployed during the same period.

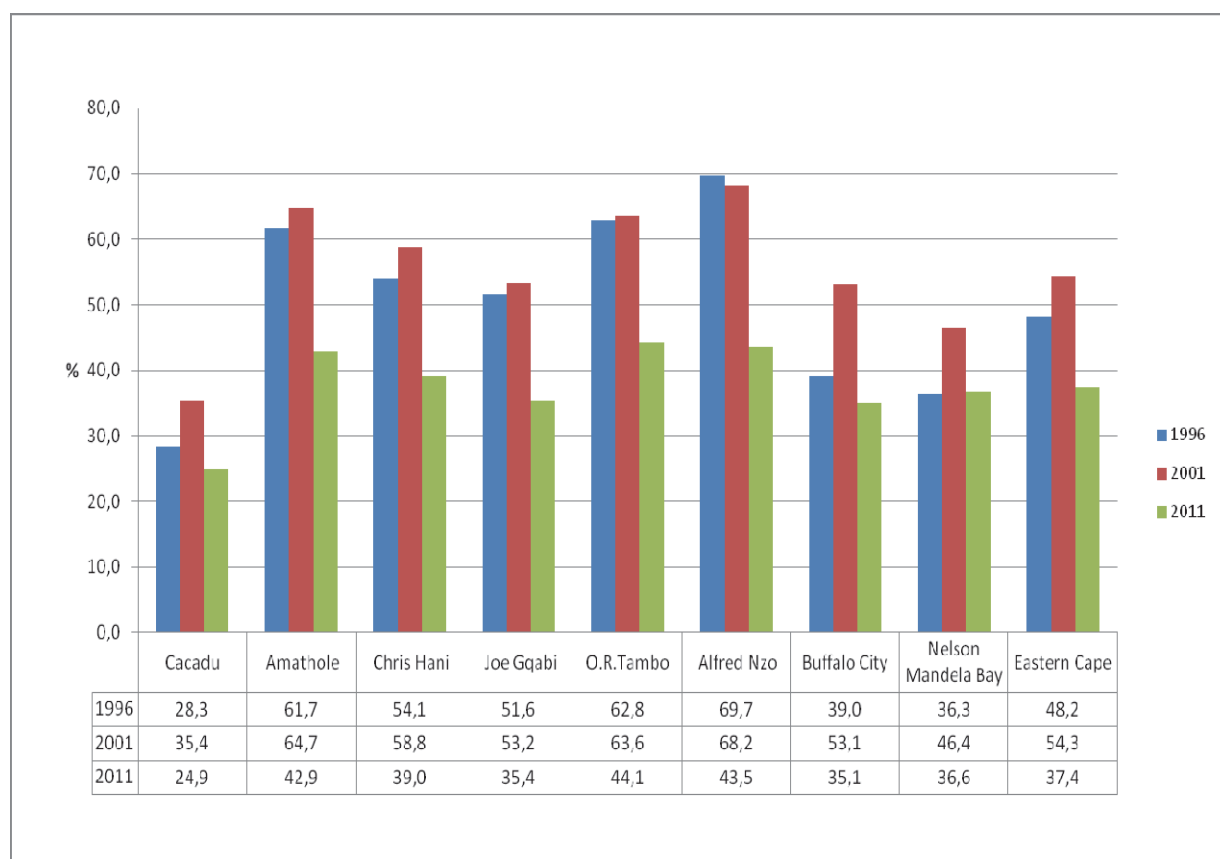
Table 3.17: Distribution of persons age 15 – 64 by labour market status and population group, Eastern Cape, Census 2011

Labour market status	Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Employed	74 0675	22,1	136 616	38,4	10 736	53,9	13 0417	62,5
Unemployed	547 454	16,3	56 811	16,0	1 385	6,9	8 862	4,2
Not economically active	2 063 531	61,6	162 434	45,6	7 811	39,2	69 554	33,3
Total	3 351 660	100,0	355 862	100,0	19 932	100,0	20 8833	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

Table 3.16 shows the employment status of the working-age population within each population group. It indicates that whites are mostly employed (62,5%), followed by Indians (53,9%) and coloureds (38,4%), while the black African population group had the lowest proportion (22,1%) of employed persons.

Figure 3.13: Unemployment rates of persons aged 15–64 years by district municipality, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Figure 3.13 above shows the unemployment status of the working-age population between the three Censuses by province and district municipalities. The unemployment rate increased between 1996 and 2001, and then decreased between 2001 and 2011. The pattern is similar across all district municipalities except for Alfred Nzo. The most affected districts were O.R. Tambo, Alfred Nzo and Amathole.

Table 3.18: Labour market status by age group and sex, Eastern Cape, Census 2011

Age group	Employed		Unemployed		Not economically active	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
15-19	14 930	12 127	29 087	28 509	314 757	310 201
20-24	55 885	44 619	64 006	67 302	150 390	162 709
25-29	84 283	71 202	53 809	60 921	74 823	92 884
30-34	78 688	68 205	36 622	45 107	51 299	70 724
35-39	73 446	70 887	29 718	38 235	45 182	68 865
40-44	65 933	69 598	23 244	31 381	40 171	69 439
45-49	57 010	62 388	20 246	26 050	41 271	76 579
50-54	47 878	51 756	15 945	17 860	48 313	89 637
55-59	34 787	34 346	10 361	10 074	51 064	89 525
60-64	17 186	13 814	3 843	3 528	59 500	94 448
	%	%	%	%	%	%
15-19	4,2	3,5	8,1	8,1	87,7	88,4
20-24	20,7	16,2	23,7	24,5	55,6	59,2
25-29	39,6	31,6	25,3	27,1	35,1	41,3
30-34	47,2	37,1	22,0	24,5	30,8	38,4
35-39	49,5	39,8	20,0	21,5	30,5	38,7
40-44	51,0	40,8	18,0	18,4	31,1	40,7
45-49	48,1	37,8	17,1	15,8	34,8	46,4
50-54	42,7	32,5	14,2	11,2	43,1	56,3
55-59	36,2	25,6	10,8	7,5	53,1	66,8
60-64	21,3	12,4	4,8	3,2	73,9	84,5

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

Table 3.18 shows that, of the employed persons, the proportion of females is lower when compared to males. The same can be said about females as observed with persons not economically active, but for persons who are unemployed the proportion between males and females have minor differences.

Chapter 4: Household and household services

4.1 Housing information

4.1.1 Introduction

This chapter provides insight into the profile of various households within the Eastern Cape comparing three censuses. The topics covered include number of households, head of households, distribution by sex and age, household tenure status and type of dwelling. This section also highlights census findings relating to household services such as energy source for lighting, cooking and heating, main water supply, toilet facilities, refuse removal, tenure status and household goods.

Table 4.1: Distribution of households by district municipality, Census 1996, 2001 and 2011

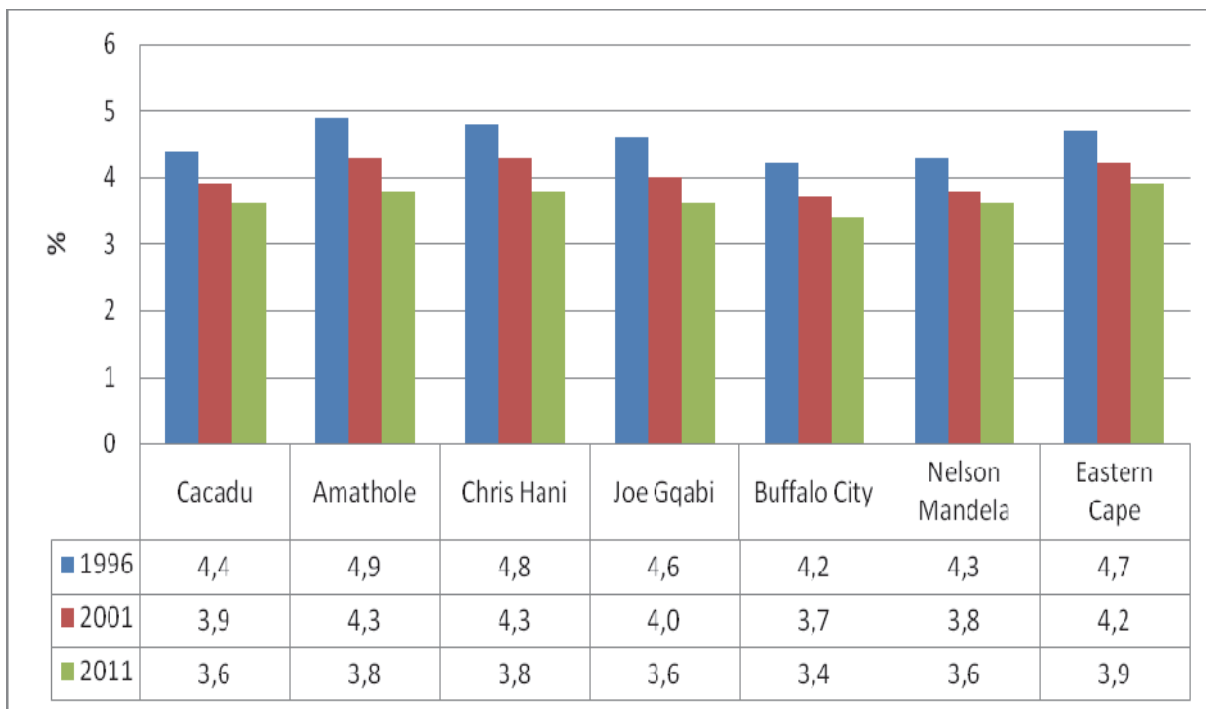
District municipality	1996		2001		2011	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Cacadu	83 561	6,4	100 308	6,8	125 632	7,4
Amathole	202 200	15,5	227 067	15,3	237 776	14,1
Chris Hani	168 962	12,9	185 297	12,5	210 852	12,5
Joe Gqabi	71 230	5,5	84 835	5,7	97 775	5,8
O.R. Tambo	242 099	18,6	266 709	18,0	298 229	17,7
Alfred Nzo	149 386	11,4	164 667	11,1	169 261	10,0
Buffalo City	161 445	12,4	191 958	13,0	223 568	13,2
Nelson Mandela Bay	225 930	17,3	260 799	17,6	324 292	19,2
Eastern Cape	1 304 812	100,0	1 481 640	100,0	1 687 385	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Table 4.1 shows the distribution of total households by district municipality in the Eastern Cape in 1996, 2001 and 2011. The distribution of households in the different district municipalities changed between 1996, 2001 and 2011, as indicated in the table. Nelson Mandela Bay had the highest proportion of households (19,2%), followed by O.R. Tambo (17,7%) and Amathole (14,1%) respectively in 2011. Joe Gqabi (5,8%) and Cacadu (7,4%) recorded the lowest proportion of households in 2011.

4.2 Households

Figure 4.1: Average household size by district municipality, Censuses 1996, 2001, and 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 1996, 2001, and 2011

Figure 4.1 compares the average household size between 1996, 2001 and 2011 by province and district municipality. In general, household size decreased in all district municipalities from Census 1996 to Census 2011.

4.3 Head of household

Table 4.2: Distribution of household heads by sex and five-year age group, Census 2011

Age group	Male	Female
10 - 14	2 211	2 189
15 - 19	18 166	13 691
20 - 24	46 752	36 273
25 - 29	72 702	53 896
30 - 34	80 842	60 876
35 - 39	87 634	71 823
40 - 44	86 377	80 014
45 - 49	88 048	87 547
50 - 54	88 766	88 109
55 - 59	79 420	77 321
60 - 64	66 913	68 787
65 - 69	47 414	55 265
70 - 74	39 829	55 822
75 - 79	22 291	40 283
80 - 84	13 636	26 951
85+	8 775	18 757
Total	849 775	837 605

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

Table 4.2 shows the household head by sex and five-year age groups in 2011. In the Eastern Cape there were more male-headed households (849 775) than female (837 605) in 2011, however, more female-headed households than males were found from age 60 and older.

Table 4.3 Household head by sex broad age group and district municipalities, Census 2011

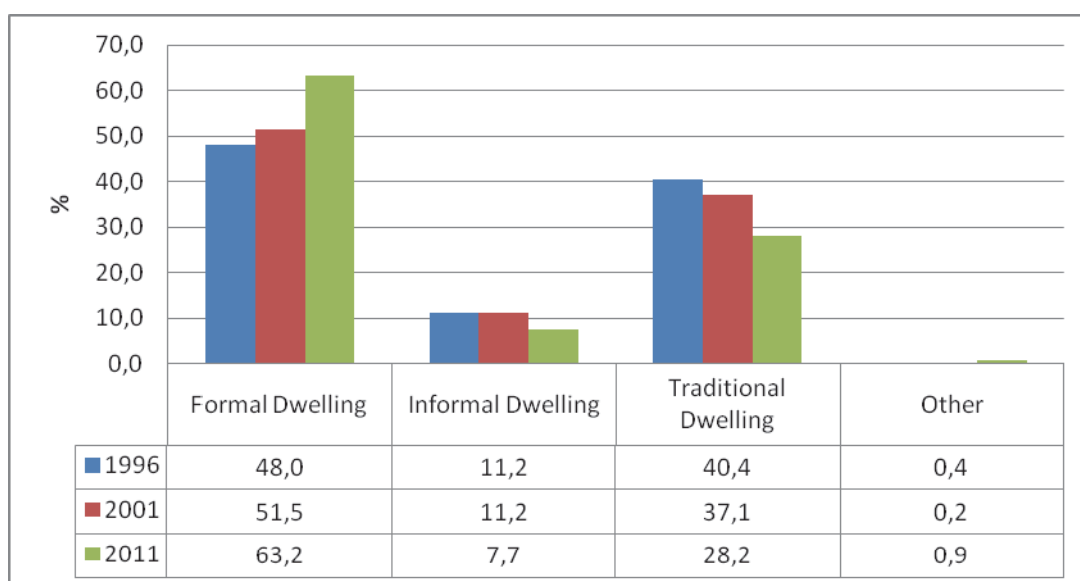
District municipality	10–18		19–35		36–64		65 and above	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Cacadu	360	247	21 562	10 255	45 206	27 348	10 191	10 463
Amatole	2 360	1 607	23 456	18 411	60 620	67 768	25 356	38 197
Chris Hani	1 789	1 237	23 846	17 286	55 720	59 808	20 719	30 445
Joe Gqabi	1 120	767	14 663	9 243	25 556	25 423	8 243	12 759
O.R. Tambo	4 124	3 846	35 919	41 889	64 534	89 792	20 909	37 214
Alfred Nzo	2 641	1 978	20 042	21 804	35 305	51 236	11 745	24 506
Buffalo City	952	703	35 101	23 575	71 778	58 894	13 421	19 144
Nelson Mandela Bay	718	667	49 737	27 242	120 721	79 499	21 359	24 348
Eastern Cape	14 065	11 053	224 326	169 705	479 440	459 768	131 944	197 078

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

Table 4.3 shows the households head by sex and five-year age groups in the district municipalities in 2011. Nelson Mandela Bay had the highest number of male-headed household in all the age groups. In all district municipalities, the households were headed by females except for Cacadu.

4.3.1 Type of dwelling

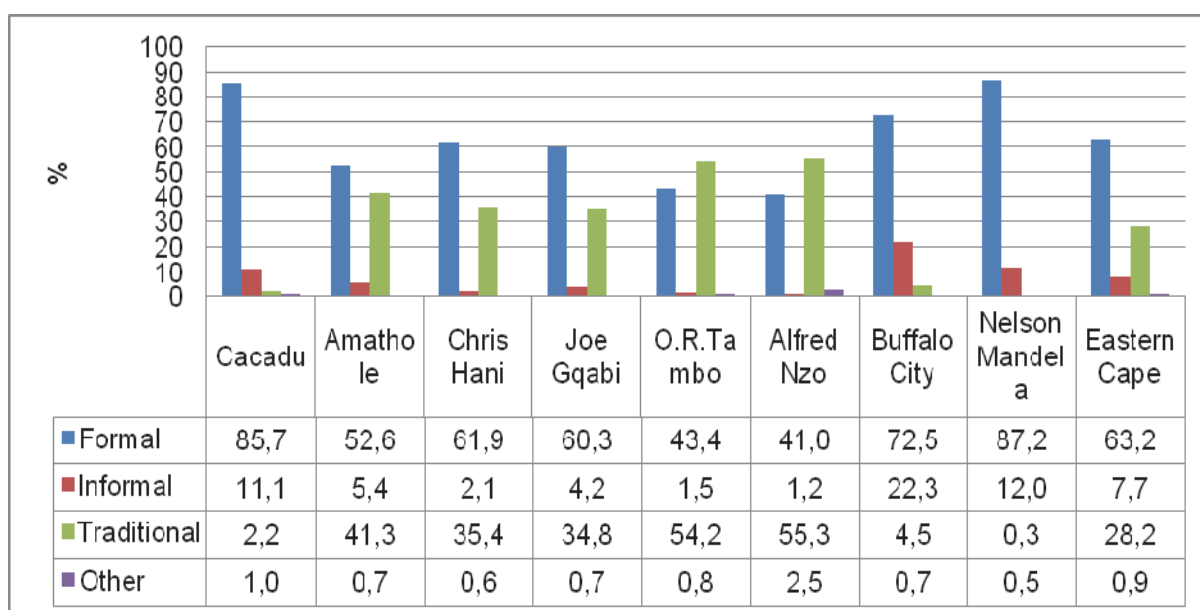
Figure 4.2: Percentage distribution of households by type of main dwelling in Eastern Cape, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 1996 2001 and 2011

Figure 4.2 above shows that the proportion of households living in formal dwellings increased from 48,0% in 1996 to 63,2% in 2011. The proportion of households living in informal dwellings decreased from 11,2% to 7,7%. The proportion living in traditional dwellings also decreased from 40,4% to 28,2% during the same period.

Figure 4.3: Percentage distribution of households by type of main dwelling by district municipality, Census 2011

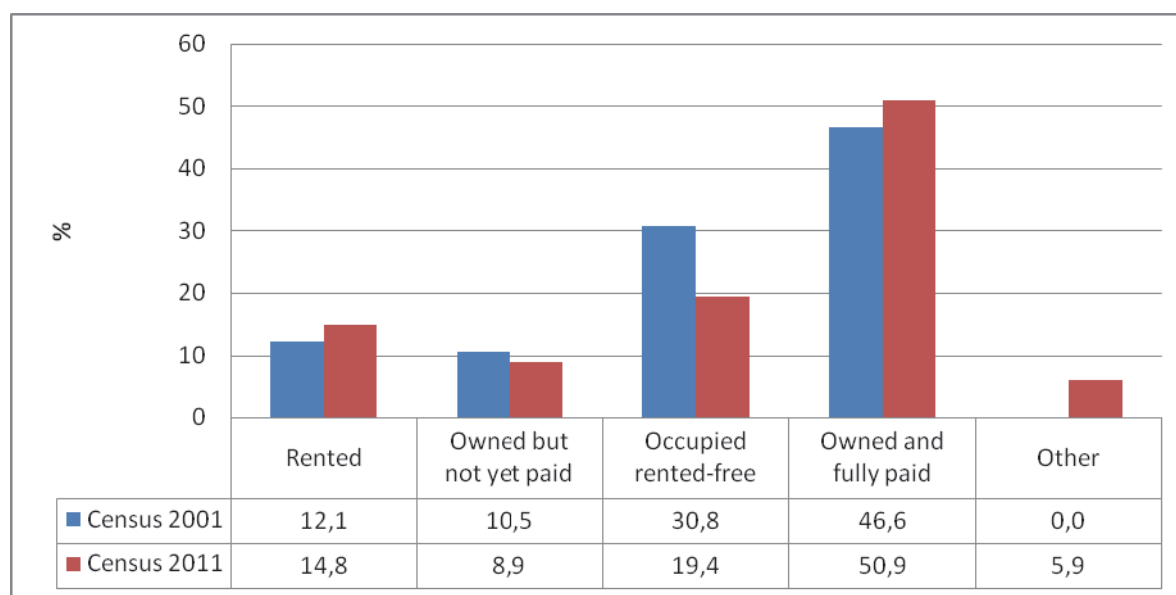


Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

Figure 4.3 shows the distribution of households by type of dwelling by district municipality. Nelson Mandela Bay and Cacadu recorded the highest proportion of households living in formal dwellings (87,2% and 85,7% respectively). Buffalo City recorded the highest proportion of households living in informal dwellings (22,3%). O.R. Tambo and Alfred Nzo recorded the highest proportion of households living in traditional dwellings (54,2% and 55,3% respectively).

4.3.2 Tenure status

Figure 4.4: Percentage distribution of households by tenure status, Eastern Cape, Censuses 2001 and 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 2001 and 2011

Figure 4.4 shows that the proportion of households that owned and paid off their properties increased from 46,6% in Census 2001 to 50,9% in Census 2011.

Table 4.4: Percentage of households by tenure status and district municipality, Censuses 2001 and 2011

District municipality	Owned and fully paid off		Owned but not yet paid off		Rented		Occupied rent-free	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Cacadu	31,8	42,4	9,7	7,0	24,5	21,4	34,0	25,3
Amatole	48,5	63,8	6,2	4,6	8,7	9,3	36,6	17,4
Chris Hani	50,8	53,5	7,5	7,0	10,2	11,4	31,5	22,0
Joe Gqabi	50,0	56,5	8,5	5,1	9,9	11,5	31,7	19,2
O.R. Tambo	56,4	53,5	7,5	8,1	8,7	12,7	27,5	18,8
Alfred Nzo	54,7	53,5	5,2	6,6	5,2	8,2	34,9	18,3
Buffalo City	36,5	36,9	15,1	13,3	18,1	23,1	30,3	23,0
Nelson Mandela Bay	39,0	47,5	20,3	14,3	15,5	18,9	25,1	15,7
Eastern Cape	46,6	50,9	10,5	8,9	12,1	14,8	30,8	19,4

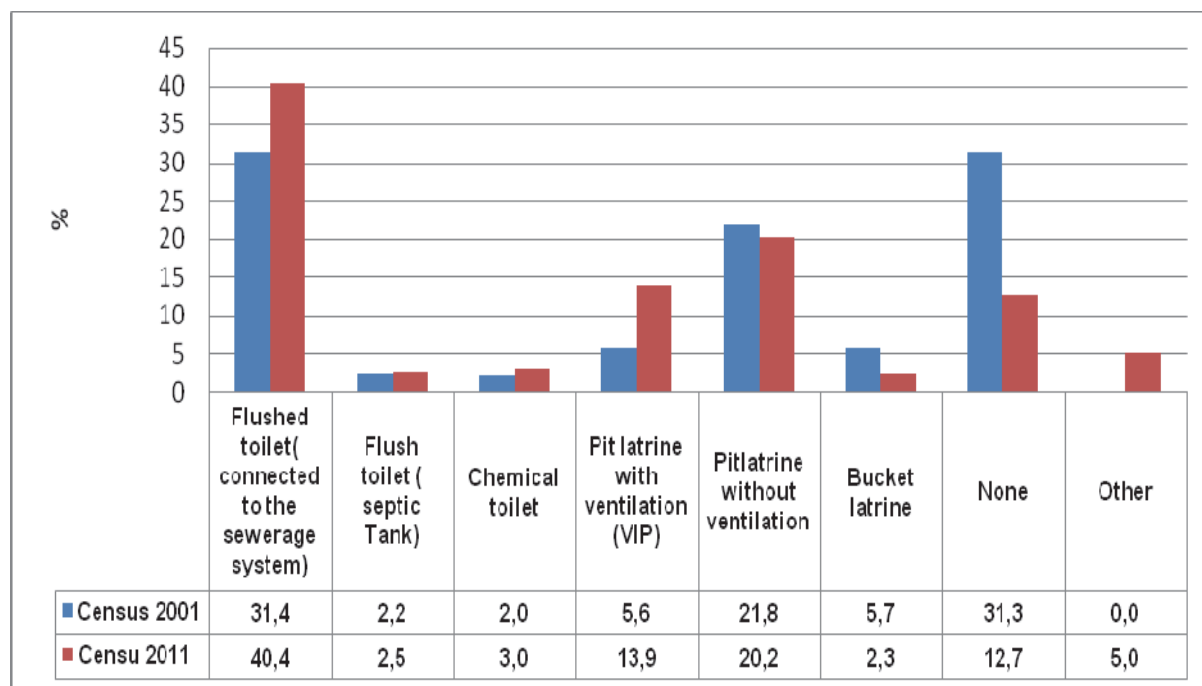
Note: excludes 'Other' category.

Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 2001 and 2011

Table 4.4 shows that the proportion of households that owned and paid off their properties has increased in all district municipalities since 2001, except for Alfred Nzo, Buffalo City and O.R. Tambo municipalities.

4.3.3 Toilet facilities

Figure 4.5: Percentage distribution of households by type of toilet facility, Eastern Cape Census 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 2001 and 2011

The figure 4.5 above indicates that the proportion of households which had access to flush toilets connected to a sewerage system increased from 31,4% in 2001 to 40,4% in 2011. The proportion of households using pit latrines without ventilation decreased from 21,8% to 20,2% during the same period. The proportion of households without access to toilet facilities also decreased from 31,3% in 2001 to 12,7% in 2011.

Table 4.5: Distribution of households by type of toilet facility and district municipality, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

District municipality	Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)		Flush toilet (with septic tank)		Chemical toilet		Pit latrine with ventilation (VIP)		Pit latrine without ventilation		Bucket latrine		None		Other	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Cacadu	40,0	63,8	11,0	9,9	0,8	0,8	5,4	3,3	16,1	9,0	14,6	5,0	12,1	4,8	0,0	3,4
Amathole	9,7	14,8	1,8	2,6	2,3	2,9	8,2	14,2	31,2	32,3	3,7	1,1	43,1	17,2	0,0	14,9
Chris Hani	21,5	31,2	1,4	2,0	2,2	3,2	8,0	16,8	19,2	18,7	5,2	0,9	42,6	23,3	0,0	3,9
Joe Gqabi	11,6	23,8	1,9	2,9	3,7	3,6	8,1	21,0	24,2	26,3	9,2	1,8	41,3	17,1	0,0	3,4
O.R. Tambo	8,9	10,6	0,8	1,0	2,3	6,7	6,1	26,6	27,8	30,8	1,4	0,7	52,8	18,9	0,0	4,6
Alfred Nzo	3,6	5,1	1,0	1,5	4,7	5,4	7,8	28,2	43,1	39,6	1,2	0,5	38,8	14,5	0,0	5,1
Buffalo City	63,6	68,8	2,5	2,4	1,2	1,6	3,5	5,3	15,4	11,0	1,4	1,2	12,5	6,4	0,0	3,2
Nelson Mandela Bay	77,4	87,4	2,0	2,0	0,1	0,1	0,4	0,4	2,2	1,2	13,6	6,3	4,2	1,9	0,0	0,8
Eastern Cape	31,4	40,4	2,2	2,5	2,0	3,0	5,6	13,9	21,8	20,2	5,7	2,3	31,3	12,7	0,0	5,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Table 4.5 shows that Nelson Mandela Bay had the highest proportion (77,4%) of households who used flush toilets (connected to a sewerage system) in 2001. This proportion increased to 87,4% in 2011, followed by Buffalo City who had 63,6% in 2001 and 68,8% in 2011. Alfred Nzo recorded the lowest proportion; 3,6% and 5,1% in 2001 and 2011 respectively.

Alfred Nzo recorded the highest proportion (43,1%) of households which used pit toilets (without ventilation) in 2001. This proportion decreased to 39,6% in 2011. Cacadu recorded the highest proportion (14,6%) of households using bucket toilets in 2001. This proportion decreased to 5% in 2011. About 52,8% of the households in O.R. Tambo did not have any form of toilet facility in 2001. This proportion decreased to 18,9% in 2011.

Table 4.6: Percentage of households using electricity for lighting, cooking and heating by district municipality, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

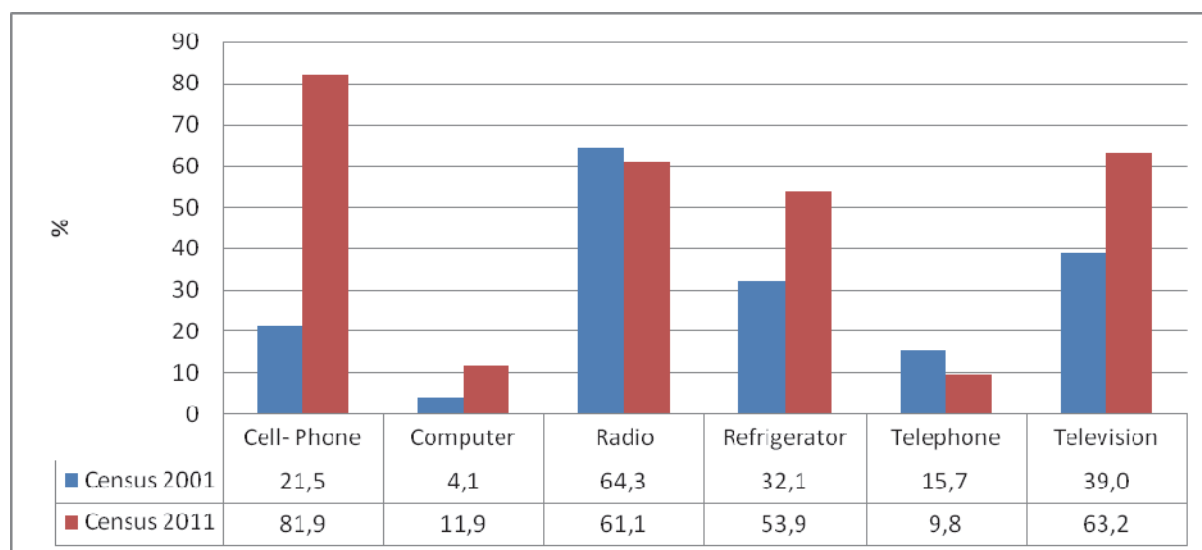
District municipality	Lighting			Cooking			Heating		
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
Cacadu	65,1	72,0	87,3	42,2	48,3	80,5	38,5	41,9	51,1
Amatole	16,0	47,3	69,8	7,1	15,2	55,3	6,3	12,3	20,7
Chris Hani	28,5	51,3	76,3	12,9	20,5	62,6	10,3	14,3	24,1
Joe Gqabi	26,8	42,9	69,0	9,8	15,1	56,4	9,0	11,3	22,7
O.R. Tambo	10,4	30,0	70,2	6,4	10,1	45,2	5,7	7,4	17,8
Alfred Nzo	6,8	21,4	46,2	2,3	6,4	28,4	2,1	5,2	11,4
Buffalo City	46,9	63,3	80,9	42,1	43,4	74,4	40,2	36,2	41,1
Nelson Mandela Bay	71,2	75,2	90,5	65,0	65,3	85,9	62,4	59,8	54,5
Eastern Cape	32,7	50,2	75,0	24,0	28,7	62,1	22,0	24,3	31,2

Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Table 4.6 shows the trend in the proportion of households which had access to electricity for lighting, cooking and heating in Eastern Cape from 1996 to 2011. The analysis is done by district municipality and shows the following results: Nelson Mandela Bay recorded the highest proportion (71,2%) of households which used electricity for lighting in 1996. This proportion increased to 90,5% in 2011. The proportion of households that used electricity for cooking increased from 65% in 1996 to 85,9% in 2011. Alfred Nzo recorded the lowest proportions during the same period, for example the proportion of households which used electricity for lighting was 6,8% in 1996 and 46,2% in 2011. Nelson Mandela Bay also recorded the highest proportion (62,4%) of households which used electricity for heating in 1996. This proportion decreased to 54,5%.

4.4 Household goods

Figure 4.6: Percentage of households owning selected household goods, Eastern Cape, Censuses 2001 and 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Figure 4.6 shows that households in Eastern Cape were becoming more modernised in terms of having selected goods, as shown in the above figure. For instance, the proportion of households using cellphones increased from 21,5% in 2001 to 81,9% in 2011. The proportion of households owning radios decreased from 64,3% in 2001 to 61,1% in 2011, while households owning television sets increased from 39% in 2001 to 63,2% in 2011. Furthermore, the proportion of households having refrigerators and computers increased from 32,1% to 53,9% and 4,1% to 11,9% respectively during the same period.

Chapter 5: Conclusion

5.1 Overview

The total population of Eastern Cape was 6 562 053 in 2011; the province covers a land area of 168 966 square kilometers, representing 13,8% of the total area of South Africa. The population density was approximately 39 people per square kilometer, a bit lower than the average of 42,4 people per square kilometer for South Africa as a whole. The majority population group is black Africans, with isiXhosa as the most spoken language.

5.2 Demography characteristics

5.2.1 The population of Eastern Cape

In 2011, the total population of Eastern Cape was 6 562 053 (12,7% of the South African population). The province consisted predominantly of black African people who accounted for 86,3% of its population, the third highest proportion after Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal. The Indian/Asian population constituted only 0,4% of the entire population of Eastern Cape. Eastern Cape had a greater proportion of women (52,9%) compared to men (47,1%). More than 77% of the Eastern Cape population use isiXhosa as their first language. The languages least spoken were Siswati and Tsonga.

5.2.2 Migration

Table 2.13, "Percentage distribution of Eastern Cape population by first language and district municipality, Census 2011" shows inter-provincial migration in South Africa in 2011. The results show that of all provinces, Gauteng was the largest (953 024) receiving province, followed by Western Cape (318 917) and North West (196 780). On the other hand, Eastern Cape was the largest sending province (436 466), followed by Gauteng (402 271).

5.2.3 Education

In 2011, the majority (2 040 311) of children aged between 4 and 25 were attending school, as opposed to 588 802 who were not attending. Similarly, 1 861 071 were attending in public schools and only 85 309 were in private schools.

5.2.4 Housing and household services

The Eastern Cape had a slight increase in the number of households, from 1 486 640 in 2001 to 1 687 385 in 2011. The same was true for all district municipalities of the province. The proportion of households living in formal dwellings increased from 51,5% in 2001 to 63,2% in 2011.

Appendix

Table 1: Population distribution by local municipalities, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Municipality	1996		2001		2011	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Cacadu	370 159	6,0	388 206	6,2	450 584	6,9
Camdeboo	46 824	12,6	45 773	11,8	50 994	11,3
Blue Crane Route	34 577	9,3	35 407	9,1	36 002	8,0
Ikwezi	10 518	2,8	10 367	2,7	10 537	2,3
Makana	77 656	21,0	75 302	19,4	80 390	17,8
Ndlambe	46 514	12,6	54 717	14,1	61 176	13,6
Sundays River Valley	45 537	12,3	43 914	11,3	54 504	12,1
Baviaans	17 089	4,6	16 897	4,4	17 761	3,9
Kouga	63 241	17,1	71 390	18,4	98 558	21,9
Kou-Kamma	28 204	7,6	34 439	8,9	40 663	9,0
Amathole	981 161	16,0	968 920	15,4	892 637	13,6
Mbhashe	255 748	26,1	263 959	27,2	254 909	28,6
Mnquma	286 592	29,2	283 667	29,3	252 390	28,3
Great Kei	40 086	4,1	44 459	4,6	38 991	4,4
Amahlathi	136 461	13,9	137 904	14,2	122 778	13,8
Ngqushwa	93 320	9,5	84 233	8,7	72 190	8,1
Nkonkobe	144 161	14,7	129 874	13,4	127 115	14,2
Nxuba	24 792	2,5	24 824	2,6	24 264	2,7
Chris Hani	814 149	13,2	800 289	12,7	795 461	12,1
Inxuba Yethemba	57 872	7,1	60 364	7,5	65 560	8,2
Tsolwana	35 104	4,3	32 537	4,1	33 281	4,2
Inkwanca	19 426	2,4	20 244	2,5	21 971	2,8
Lukanji	176 365	21,7	181 799	22,7	190 723	24,0
Intsika Yethu	164 448	20,2	154 828	19,3	145 372	18,3
Emalahleni	130 670	16,0	121 822	15,2	119 460	15,0
Engcobo	165 041	20,3	162 248	20,3	155 513	19,6
Sakhisizwe	65 224	8,0	66 447	8,3	63 582	8,0
Joe Gqabi	327 998	40,3	341 750	42,7	349 768	44,0
Elundini	134 888	16,6	137 394	17,2	138 141	17,4
Senqu	131 258	16,1	135 734	17,0	134 150	16,9
Maletswai	32 242	4,0	37 307	4,7	43 800	5,5
Gariep	29 610	3,6	31 314	3,9	33 677	4,2
O.R. Tambo	1 248 948	20,3	1 295 145	20,6	1 364 943	20,8
Ngquza Hill	245 363	19,6	254 480	19,6	278 481	20,4
Port St Johns	145 957	11,7	146 967	11,3	156 136	11,4
Nyandeni	260 799	20,9	274 416	21,2	290 390	21,3
Mhlontlo	200 518	16,1	202 933	15,7	188 226	13,8
King Sabata Dalindyebo	396 312	31,7	416 348	32,1	451 710	33,1
Alfred Nzo	749 585	12,2	773 708	12,3	801 344	12,2
Matatiele	200 867	26,8	194 630	25,2	203 843	25,4
Umzimvubu	193 448	25,8	202 369	26,2	191 620	23,9
Mbizana	235 505	31,4	245 730	31,8	281 905	35,2
Ntabankulu	119 765	16,0	130 980	16,9	123 976	15,5
Buffalo City	685 727	11,2	704 855	11,2	755 200	11,5
Nelson Mandela Bay	969 518	15,8	1 005 779	16,0	1 152 115	17,6
Eastern Cape	6 147 245	100,0	6 278 651	100,0	6 562 053	100,0

Table 2: Population distribution and percentage change by local municipalities, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

District municipality	Census 1996	Census 2001	Census 2011	% change 1996–2001	% change 2001–2011
Cacadu	370 159	388 206	450 584	4,9	16,1
Camdeboo	46 824	45 773	50 994	-2,2	11,4
Blue Crane Route	34 577	35 407	36 002	2,4	1,7
Ikwezi	10 518	10 367	10 537	-1,4	1,6
Makana	77 656	75 302	80 390	-3,0	6,8
Ndlambe	46 514	54 717	61 176	17,6	11,8
Sundays River Valley	45 537	43 914	54 504	-3,6	24,1
Baviaans	17 089	16 897	17 761	-1,1	5,1
Kouga	63 241	71 390	98 558	12,9	38,1
Kou-Kamma	28 204	34 439	40 663	22,1	18,1
Amathole	981 161	968 920	892 637	-1,2	-7,9
Mbhashe	255 748	263 959	254 909	3,2	-3,4
Mnquma	286 592	283 667	252 390	-1,0	-11,0
Great Kei	40 086	44 459	38 991	10,9	-12,3
Amahlathi	136 461	137 904	122 778	1,1	-11,0
Ngqushwa	93 320	84 233	72 190	-9,7	-14,3
Nkonkobe	144 161	129 874	127 115	-9,9	-2,1
Nxuba	24 792	24 824	24 264	0,1	-2,3
Chris Hani	814 149	800 289	795 461	-1,7	-0,6
Inxuba Yethemba	57 872	60 364	65 560	4,3	8,6
Tsolwana	35 104	32 537	33 281	-7,3	2,3
Inkwanca	19 426	20 244	21 971	4,2	8,5
Lukanji	176 365	181 799	190 723	3,1	4,9
Intsika Yethu	164 448	154 828	145 372	-5,8	-6,1
Emalahleni	130 670	121 822	119 460	-6,8	-1,9
Engcobo	165 041	162 248	155 513	-1,7	-4,2
Sakhisizwe	65 224	66 447	63 582	1,9	-4,3
Joe Gqabi	327 998	341 750	349 768	4,2	2,3
Elundini	134 888	137 394	138 141	1,9	0,5
Senqu	131 258	135 734	134 150	3,4	-1,2
Maletswai	32 242	37 307	43 800	15,7	17,4
Gariep	29 610	31 314	33 677	5,8	7,5
O.R. Tambo	1 248 948	1 295 145	1 364 943	3,7	5,4
Ngquza Hill	245 363	254 480	278 481	3,7	9,4
Port St Johns	145 957	146 967	156 136	0,7	6,2
Nyandeni	260 799	274 416	290 390	5,2	5,8
Mhlontlo	200 518	202 933	188 226	1,2	-7,2
King Sabata Dalindyebo	396 312	416 348	451 710	5,1	8,5
Alfred Nzo	749 585	773 708	801 344	3,2	3,6
Matatiele	200 867	194 630	203 843	-3,1	4,7
Umzimvubu	193 448	202 369	191 620	4,6	-5,3
Mbizana	235 505	245 730	281 905	4,3	14,7
Ntabankulu	119 765	130 980	123 976	9,4	-5,3
Buffalo City	685 727	704 855	755 200	2,8	7,1
Nelson Mandela Bay	969 518	1 005 779	1 152 115	3,7	14,5

Table 3: Population distribution by local municipality and population group; Census 2011

Municipality	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Other	Total
Cacadu	240 010	157 120	1 518	48 967	2 970	450 584
Camdeboo	12 638	33 054	224	4 877	201	50 993
Blue Crane Route	21 247	11 888	118	2 453	295	36 002
Ikwezi	3 916	5 757	21	796	48	10 537
Makana	62 702	9 725	525	6 974	464	80 390
Ndlambe	47 556	4 473	144	8 704	299	61 176
Sundays River Valley	39 116	11 644	96	3 209	439	54 504
Baviaans	2 128	14 254	33	1 244	102	17 761
Kouga	38 274	41 989	245	17 376	674	98 558
Kou-Kamma	12 434	24 335	113	3 333	448	40 663
Amathole	868 017	13 133	1 126	8 949	1 411	892 637
Mbhashe	253 490	371	288	418	341	254 909
Mnquma	250 833	487	324	517	229	252 390
Great Kei	35 586	507	42	2 787	69	38 991
Amahlathi	118 454	1 516	109	2 493	206	122 778
Ngqushwa	71 635	155	71	258	71	72 190
Nkonkobe	120 178	5 088	220	1 296	332	127 115
Nxuba	17 841	5 008	72	1 180	163	24 264
Chris Hani	742 545	32 767	1 787	16 034	2 328	795 461
Inxuba Yethemba	36 854	21 089	192	6 888	538	65 560
Tsolwana	30 271	1 928	49	917	115	33 281
Inkwanca	19 572	895	36	1 352	116	21 971
Lukanji	176 577	7 189	915	5 214	827	190 723
Intsika Yethu	144 503	343	180	161	185	145 372
Emalahleni	117 672	691	174	663	260	119 460
Engcobo	154 968	149	118	127	152	155 513
Sakhisizwe	62 129	483	123	713	135	63 582
Joe Gqabi	328 002	12 177	632	8 277	680	349 768
Elundini	135 559	1 323	171	905	183	138 141
Senqu	130 544	1 609	261	1 532	204	134 150
Maletswai	37 356	3 244	108	2 920	172	43 800
Gariep	24 543	6 000	92	2 920	121	33 677
O.R. Tambo	1 351 789	6 434	2 654	2 641	1 425	1 364 943
Ngquza Hill	276 343	1 151	412	280	296	278 481
Port St Johns	154 966	628	165	303	73	156 136
Nyandeni	288 683	869	341	297	199	290 390
Mhlontlo	187 026	382	256	406	156	188 226
King Sabata Dalindyebo	444 770	3 403	1 480	1 356	702	451 710
Alfred Nzo	794 382	3 307	1 132	1 898	624	801 344
Matatiele	199 986	1 773	512	1 372	199	203 843
Umzimvubu	190 444	569	207	198	203	191 620
Mbizana	280 710	488	303	265	139	281 905
Ntabankulu	123 243	478	110	63	83	123 976
Buffalo City	642 753	45 442	6 241	58 258	2 506	755 200
Nelson Mandela Bay	692 731	271 469	12 838	165 426	9 650	1 152 115

Table 4: Population distribution by local municipality and sex, Census 2011

Municipality	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Cacadu	220 246	230 338	450 584	48,9	51,1
Camdeboo	24 835	26 158	50 994	48,7	51,3
Blue Crane Route	17 680	18 322	36 002	49,1	50,9
Ikwezi	5 055	5 483	10 537	48,0	52,0
Makana	38 175	42 215	80 390	47,5	52,5
Ndlambe	29 035	32 141	61 176	47,5	52,5
Sundays River Valley	27 761	26 743	54 504	50,9	49,1
Baviaans	8 709	9 052	17 761	49,0	51,0
Kouga	48 591	49 967	98 558	49,3	50,7
Kou-Kamma	20 405	20 258	40 663	50,2	49,8
Amathole	419 247	473 389	892 637	47,0	53,0
Mbhashe	117 230	137 679	254 909	46,0	54,0
Mnquma	117 873	134 517	252 390	46,7	53,3
Great Kei	18 703	20 287	38 991	48,0	52,0
Amahlathi	58 647	64 131	122 778	47,8	52,2
Ngqushwa	33 984	38 206	72 190	47,1	52,9
Nkonkobe	61 133	65 982	127 115	48,1	51,9
Nxuba	11 677	12 587	24 264	48,1	51,9
Chris Hani	376 638	418 823	795 461	47,3	52,7
Inxuba Yethemba	31 671	33 889	65 560	48,3	51,7
Tsolwana	15 656	17 625	33 281	47,0	53,0
Inkwanca	10 676	11 295	21 971	48,6	51,4
Lukanji	90 620	100 103	190 723	47,5	52,5
Intsika Yethu	68 797	76 575	145 372	47,3	52,7
Emalahleni	56 620	62 839	119 460	47,4	52,6
Engcobo	71 953	83 560	155 513	46,3	53,7
Sakhisizwe	30 646	32 937	63 582	48,2	51,8
Joe Gqabi	165 443	184 325	349 768	47,3	52,7
Elundini	65 482	72 658	138 141	47,4	52,6
Senqu	62 805	71 346	134 150	46,8	53,2
Maletswai	20 735	23 065	43 800	47,3	52,7
Gariep	16 421	17 256	33 677	48,8	51,2
O.R. Tambo	630 088	734 856	1 364 943	46,2	53,8
Ngquza Hill	128 974	149 507	278 481	46,3	53,7
Port St Johns	71 482	84 654	156 136	45,8	54,2
Nyandeni	134 241	156 149	290 390	46,2	53,8
Mhlontlo	87 440	100 786	188 226	46,5	53,5
King Sabata Dalindyebo	207 951	243 760	451 710	46,0	54,0
Alfred Nzo	366 488	434 857	801 344	45,7	54,3
Matatiele	93 675	110 168	203 843	46,0	54,0
Umzimvubu	87 946	103 674	191 620	45,9	54,1
Mbizana	128 332	153 573	281 905	45,5	54,5
Ntabankulu	56 534	67 442	123 976	45,6	54,4
Buffalo City	358 557	396 644	755 200	47,5	52,5
Nelson Mandela Bay	552 994	599 121	1 152 115	48,0	52,0

Table 5: Population distribution by five-years age groups and sex; South Africa, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Sex	Census 1996			Census 2001			Census 2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	2 216 763	2 226 858	4 443 621	2 223 731	2 226 085	4 449 816	2 867 585	2 817 867	5 685 452
5-9	2 333 563	2 335 160	4 668 722	2 425 804	2 427 751	4 853 555	2 425 181	2 394 570	4 819 751
10-14	2 308 759	2 345 341	4 654 100	2 518 956	2 542 961	5 061 917	2 344 275	2 250 611	4 594 886
15-19	2 050 213	2 130 503	4 180 716	2 453 079	2 528 642	4 981 721	2 498 572	2 504 905	5 003 477
20-24	1 917 918	2 064 435	3 982 353	2 099 293	2 195 230	4 294 523	2 694 646	2 679 896	5 374 542
25-29	1 663 064	1 792 664	3 455 728	1 899 124	2 035 814	3 934 938	2 542 682	2 516 635	5 059 317
30-34	1 463 499	1 610 702	3 074 201	1 594 488	1 746 412	3 340 900	2 036 206	1 992 804	4 029 010
35-39	1 284 955	1 368 800	2 653 755	1 441 507	1 630 264	3 071 771	1 709 347	1 758 420	3 467 767
40-44	1 030 597	1 108 028	2 138 626	1 233 632	1 385 832	2 619 464	1 402 328	1 546 291	2 948 619
45-49	813 816	863 710	1 677 525	967 604	1 119 776	2 087 380	1 195 740	1 424 543	2 620 283
50-54	600 477	668 418	1 268 895	769 499	868 521	1 638 020	1 011 349	1 206 940	2 218 289
55-59	483 678	586 258	1 069 936	552 323	652 943	1 205 266	811 950	985 458	1 797 408
60-64	352 053	538 483	890 536	444 510	620 784	1 065 294	612 364	773 404	1 385 768
65-69	304 013	454 874	758 887	304 763	483 164	787 927	401 548	556 256	957 804
70-74	195 119	287 044	482 163	232 547	398 922	631 469	293 498	454 832	748 330
75-79	141 844	235 583	377 428	136 436	231 101	367 537	165 283	315 984	481 267
80-84	62 072	116 831	178 902	90 835	180 111	270 946	100 694	222 222	322 916
85+	43 230	94 054	137 284	45 907	111 425	157 332	75 543	180 130	255 673
Total	19 520 887	21 062 685	40 583 573	21 434 038	23 385 738	44 819 776	25 188 791	26 581 768	51 770 559

Table 6: Population distribution by five-year age groups and sex; Eastern Cape, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

Sex	Census 1996			Census 2001			Census 2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0 - 4	371 647	362 014	733 661	320 746	316 539	637 285	387 956	379 261	767 217
5 - 9	417 766	410 967	828 733	401 213	396 163	797 376	361 487	354 506	715 993
10 - 14	418 067	422 662	840 729	430 832	431 419	862 251	352 824	331 459	684 283
15 - 19	345 740	368 463	714 203	389 805	399 090	788 895	374 534	365 980	740 514
20 - 24	246 191	289 883	536 074	253 247	277 453	530 700	300 394	307 979	608 373
25 - 29	175 362	225 941	401 303	187 171	228 613	415 784	236 394	253 912	490 306
30 - 34	153 127	209 333	362 459	154 269	201 822	356 091	182 662	205 925	388 587
35 - 39	141 780	191 709	333 490	144 656	198 895	343 551	161 535	197 869	359 404
40 - 44	114 930	153 320	268 250	135 555	186 620	322 175	139 451	187 885	327 336
45 - 49	92 771	121 387	214 158	112 539	153 563	266 102	127 867	180 741	308 608
50 - 54	72 763	98 990	171 753	92 526	120 525	213 051	120 201	170 604	290 805
55 - 59	70 857	102 039	172 896	71 331	95 507	166 838	101 945	140 460	242 405
60 - 64	56 968	104 779	161 747	70 067	114 970	185 037	82 810	113 820	196 630
65 - 69	55 906	86 070	141 976	53 462	89 469	142 931	56 894	83 576	140 470
70 - 74	35 157	52 627	87 784	41 805	71 742	113 547	47 471	78 479	125 950
75 - 79	27 046	46 221	73 267	23 627	40 095	63 722	26 770	54 466	81 236
80 - 84	10 343	19 845	30 188	16 537	33 315	49 852	16 788	36 939	53 727
85+	7 920	16 275	24 195	7 133	16 330	23 463	11 717	28 494	40 211
Total	2 814 339	3 282 527	6 096 866	2 906 521	3 372 130	6 278 651	3 089 700	3 472 355	6 562 055

Table 7: Distribution of the population aged 15–64 years by employment status and local municipality, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

District municipality	1996				2001				2011			
	Employed		Unemployed		Employed		Unemployed		Employed		Unemployed	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Eastern Cape	778 634	51,8	724 054	48,2	748 881	45,7	890 373	54,3	1 028 964	62,6	615 849	37,4
Cacadu	89 953	71,7	35 452	28,3	94 650	64,5	51 996	35,5	122 074	75,1	40 484	24,9
Camdeboo	10 542	69,1	4 723	30,9	10 524	65,7	5 484	34,3	12 295	69,9	5 297	30,1
Blue Crane Route	7 756	66,2	3 957	33,8	7 997	59,9	5 356	40,1	7 434	69,3	3 300	30,7
Ikwezi	2 083	71,4	833	28,6	1 791	58,8	1 253	41,2	2 673	81,7	599	18,3
Makana	16 950	65,7	8 835	34,3	15 157	51,0	14 560	49,0	19 234	67,5	9 260	32,5
Ndlambe	9 428	64,8	5 116	35,2	12 173	58,9	8 488	41,1	15 184	69,7	6 593	30,3
Sundays River Valley	9 999	68,0	4 700	32,0	10 941	65,8	5 680	34,2	16 085	85,0	2 845	15,0
Baviaans	3 379	74,5	1 159	25,5	3 431	75,0	1 141	25,0	4 075	70,6	1 696	29,4
Kouga	19 228	79,2	5 054	20,8	20 405	73,7	7 292	26,3	30 163	78,5	8 249	21,5
Kou-Kamma	10 587	90,8	1 076	9,2	12 230	81,7	2 744	18,3	14 931	85,0	2 645	15,0
Amathole	70 362	38,3	113 341	61,7	67 324	35,2	123 923	64,8	91 114	57,1	68 459	42,9
Mbhashe	10 187	30,1	23 702	69,9	9 794	30,1	22 743	69,9	17 779	57,7	13 061	42,3
Mnquma	18 694	37,7	30 943	62,3	19 251	37,4	32 199	62,6	23 961	55,8	19 013	44,2
Great Kei	5 386	60,3	3 553	39,7	5 735	49,7	5 796	50,3	6 678	70,2	2 834	29,8
Amahlathi	13 674	43,7	17 631	56,3	13 776	38,7	21 795	61,3	17 298	63,9	9 753	36,1
Ngqushwa	5 484	29,5	13 090	70,5	3 873	22,0	13 760	78,0	6 344	47,2	7 099	52,8
Nkonkobe	13 318	38,7	21 130	61,3	11 085	32,3	23 214	67,7	14 270	51,9	13 229	48,1
Nxuba	3 619	52,4	3 292	47,6	3 811	46,3	4 417	53,7	4 785	58,0	3 471	42,0
Chris Hani	72 229	45,9	84 970	54,1	67 970	41,1	97 220	58,9	99 464	61,0	63 515	39,0
Inxuba Yethemba	13 217	66,1	6 794	33,9	12 917	56,7	9 864	43,3	16 835	74,3	5 816	25,7
Tsolwana	3 665	48,8	3 849	51,2	3 396	45,6	4 047	54,4	4 405	61,8	2 720	38,2
Inkwanca	2 727	52,8	2 436	47,2	3 014	47,2	3 376	52,8	4 073	60,7	2 639	39,3
Lukanji	24 896	52,1	22 902	47,9	23 727	44,0	30 140	56,0	33 651	63,2	19 612	36,8
Intsika Yethu	7 950	36,7	13 705	63,3	6 471	32,3	13 543	67,7	10 740	53,4	9 363	46,6
Emalahleni	7 080	38,4	11 374	61,6	5 520	31,7	11 906	68,3	9 344	53,7	8 070	46,3
Engcobo	7 091	28,6	17 704	71,4	6 930	30,0	16 140	70,0	11 461	54,3	9 627	45,7
Sakhisizwe	5 604	47,5	6 206	52,5	5 995	42,2	8 203	57,8	8 954	61,2	5 668	38,8

District municipality	1996				2001				2011			
	Employed		Unemployed		Employed		Unemployed		Employed		Unemployed	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Joe Gqabi	30 017	48,4	32 002	51,6	34 489	46,7	39 343	53,3	51 344	64,6	28 095	35,4
Elundini	8 565	39,5	13 127	60,5	9 191	36,2	16 182	63,8	14 207	55,6	11 323	44,4
Senqu	9 371	40,9	13 515	59,1	11 541	45,4	13 888	54,6	18 252	64,5	10 037	35,5
Maletswai	6 761	72,5	2 566	27,5	8 133	62,5	4 881	37,5	10 647	73,3	3 877	26,7
Gariep	5 319	65,6	2 794	34,4	5 624	56,1	4 393	43,9	8 238	74,2	2 858	25,8
O.R. Tambo	82 223	37,2	138 785	62,8	79 752	36,4	139 343	63,6	120 889	55,9	95 244	44,1
Ngquza Hill	11 993	28,4	30 270	71,6	14 379	34,2	27 633	65,8	18 524	48,4	19 718	51,6
Port St Johns	4 952	22,8	16 757	77,2	5 526	29,8	13 000	70,2	7 989	49,7	8 090	50,3
Nyandeni	12 331	30,8	27 660	69,2	10 997	28,0	28 254	72,0	20 672	55,2	16 761	44,8
Mhlontlo	11 147	33,6	22 065	66,4	10 476	35,2	19 303	64,8	14 724	51,1	14 078	48,9
King Sabata Dalindyebo	41 800	49,9	42 032	50,1	38 374	42,9	51 152	57,1	58 980	61,7	36 597	38,3
Alfred Nzo	35 755	30,3	82 073	69,7	39 249	31,8	84 369	68,2	68 709	56,5	52 815	43,5
Matatiele	11 850	36,2	20 871	63,8	13 013	37,2	21 922	62,8	24 163	61,3	15 243	38,7
Umzimvubu	10 284	30,7	23 227	69,3	12 087	35,2	22 282	64,8	18 413	54,1	15 635	45,9
Mbizana	9 896	29,2	23 999	70,8	9 994	26,4	27 792	73,6	19 338	56,4	14 967	43,6
Ntabankulu	3 725	21,0	13 977	79,0	4 155	25,1	12 372	74,9	6 795	49,4	6 971	50,6
Buffalo City	157 515	61,0	100 567	39,0	139 248	46,8	158 157	53,2	185 215	64,9	100 008	35,1
Nelson Mandela Bay	240 581	63,7	136 864	36,3	226 200	53,6	196 023	46,4	290 155	63,4	167 229	36,6

District municipality	Total population			Number of households			Average household size		
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
Cacadu	370 159	388 206	450 584	83 561	100 308	125 632	4,4	3,9	3,6
Camdeboo	46 824	45 773	50 993	9 868	10 839	12 400	4,7	4,2	4,1
Blue Crane Route	34 577	35 407	36 002	8 057	9 595	9 761	4,3	3,7	3,7
Ikwezi	10 518	10 367	10 537	2 330	2 738	2 915	4,5	3,8	3,6
Makana	77 656	75 302	80 390	16 528	18 009	21 388	4,7	4,2	3,8
Ndlambe	46 514	54 717	61 176	11 477	15 370	19 331	4,1	3,6	3,2
Sundays River Valley	45 537	43 914	54 504	10 008	10 761	14 749	4,6	4,1	3,7
Baviaans	17 089	16 897	17 761	3 634	4 275	4 610	4,7	4,0	3,9
Kouga	63 241	71 390	98 558	14 750	19 427	29 447	4,3	3,7	3,3
Kou-Kamma	28 204	34 439	40 663	6 908	9 294	11 032	4,1	3,7	3,7
Amathole	981 161	968 920	892 637	202 200	227 067	237 776	4,9	4,3	3,8
Mbhashe	255 748	263 959	254 909	51 018	54 720	60 124	5,0	4,8	4,2
Mnquma	286 592	283 667	252 390	59 015	66 285	69 732	4,9	4,3	3,6
Great Kei	40 086	44 459	38 991	8 410	11 365	10 310	4,8	3,9	3,8
Amahlathi	136 461	137 904	122 778	28 874	34 077	34 159	4,7	4,0	3,6
Ngqushwa	93 320	84 233	72 190	20 633	21 634	21 384	4,5	3,9	3,4
Nkonkobe	144 161	129 874	127 115	28 824	32 435	35 355	5,0	4,0	3,6
Nxuba	24 792	24 824	24 264	5 426	6 549	6 711	4,6	3,8	3,6
Chris Hani	814 149	800 289	795 461	168 962	185 297	210 852	4,8	4,3	3,8
Inxuba Yethemba	57 872	60 364	65 560	13 082	16 002	18 463	4,4	3,8	3,6
Tsolwana	35 104	32 537	33 281	7 761	7 830	9 494	4,5	4,2	3,5
Inkwanca	19 426	20 244	21 971	4 272	5 385	6 228	4,5	3,8	3,5
Lukanji	176 365	181 799	190 723	36 952	43 580	51 173	4,8	4,2	3,7
Intsika Yethu	164 448	154 828	145 372	35 687	36 281	40 448	4,6	4,3	3,6
Emalahleni	130 670	121 822	119 460	26 740	27 280	31 681	4,9	4,5	3,8
Engcobo	165 041	162 248	155 513	31 578	33 740	37 214	5,2	4,8	4,2
Sakhisizwe	65 224	66 447	63 582	12 892	15 199	16 151	5,1	4,4	3,9
Joe Gqabi	327 998	341 750	349 768	71 230	84 835	97 775	4,6	4,0	3,6
Elundini	134 888	137 394	138 141	29 562	33 209	37 854	4,6	4,1	3,6
Senqu	131 258	135 734	134 150	28 079	33 904	38 046	4,7	4,0	3,5

District municipality	Total population			Number of households			Average household size		
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
Maletswai	32 242	37 307	43 800	7 001	9 488	12 105	4,6	3,9	3,6
Gariep	29 610	31 314	33 677	6 588	8 234	9 770	4,5	3,8	3,4
O.R. Tambo	1 248 948	1 295 145	1 364 943	242 099	266 709	298 229	5,2	4,9	4,6
Ngquza Hill	245 363	254 480	278 481	44 300	50 206	56 213	5,5	5,1	5,0
Port St Johns	145 957	146 967	156 136	27 288	28 869	31 715	5,3	5,1	4,9
Nyandeni	260 799	274 416	290 390	49 424	54 365	61 647	5,3	5,0	4,7
Mhlonlo	200 518	202 933	188 226	40 305	43 573	43 414	5,0	4,7	4,3
King Sabata Dalindyebo	396 312	416 348	451 710	80 782	89 697	105 240	4,9	4,6	4,3
Alfred Nzo	749 585	773 708	801 344	149 386	164 667	169 261	5,0	4,7	4,7
Matatiele	200 867	194 630	203 843	44 275	46 610	49 527	4,5	4,2	4,1
Umzimvubu	193 448	202 369	191 620	40 730	46 460	46 891	4,7	4,4	4,1
Mbizana	235 505	245 730	281 905	41 883	45 785	48 447	5,6	5,4	5,8
Ntabankulu	119 765	130 980	123 976	22 498	25 812	24 397	5,3	5,1	5,1
Buffalo City	685 727	704 855	755 200	161 445	191 958	223 568	4,2	3,7	3,4
Nelson Mandela Bay	969 518	1 005 779	1 152 115	225 930	260 799	324 292	4,3	3,9	3,6
Eastern Cape	6 147 244	6 278 651	6 562 053	1 304 812	1 481 640	1 687 385	4,7	4,2	3,9

Table 8: Percentage distribution of households by type of dwelling and local municipality, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

District municipality	Formal dwelling			Informal dwelling			Traditional dwelling			Other		
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
Cacadu	73,2	77,1	85,7	12,3	12,3	11,1	14,0	10,3	2,2	0,5	0,3	1,0
Camdeboo	91,0	91,8	94,2	8,6	7,2	5,1	0,2	1,0	0,3	0,2	0,0	0,5
Blue Crane Route	84,4	90,0	95,9	12,0	7,6	2,9	2,9	2,3	0,7	0,6	0,1	0,6
Ikwezi	96,6	95,7	97,2	2,2	2,8	2,1	1,0	1,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,5
Makana	69,8	68,6	85,4	11,8	13,3	10,1	17,8	17,8	3,6	0,6	0,3	0,9
Ndlambe	47,9	64,0	83,6	17,1	15,4	11,3	34,3	19,8	3,8	0,7	0,8	1,4
Sundays River Valley	65,6	66,9	84,6	3,8	10,8	9,6	30,2	22,1	5,0	0,5	0,2	0,9
Baviaans	92,0	94,5	97,4	4,5	1,3	0,9	3,0	4,0	0,9	0,6	0,2	0,8
Kouga	72,6	73,1	76,1	18,5	21,6	21,5	8,5	4,8	1,1	0,4	0,5	1,3
Kou-Kamma	79,2	91,0	90,6	17,7	6,5	7,5	2,5	2,3	0,3	0,6	0,2	1,5
Amathole	37,3	40,4	52,6	4,6	5,9	5,4	57,7	53,5	41,3	0,4	0,2	0,7
Mbhashe	17,7	18,7	30,9	0,9	2,3	2,5	81,2	79,0	66,0	0,2	0,1	0,5
Mnquma	35,6	34,3	48,3	6,9	9,8	7,9	57,2	55,6	42,9	0,3	0,3	0,8
Great Kei	35,5	46,8	62,2	5,6	8,6	18,1	57,9	44,3	18,8	0,9	0,4	0,8
Amahlathi	29,8	40,2	58,6	3,9	4,7	4,5	65,9	54,9	36,2	0,4	0,3	0,8
Ngqushwa	62,1	62,1	72,1	5,4	3,6	6,1	32,0	34,1	21,4	0,5	0,2	0,4
Nkonkobe	58,1	65,0	70,7	5,3	4,2	1,9	36,0	30,6	27,0	0,7	0,1	0,5
Nxuba	78,1	79,8	88,7	10,7	15,2	7,2	10,5	4,9	3,0	0,7	0,2	1,1
Chris Hani	49,4	53,1	61,9	6,2	4,3	2,1	44,1	42,5	35,4	0,2	0,1	0,6
Inxuba Yethemba	86,1	97,1	97,0	12,3	1,5	2,1	1,4	1,3	0,4	0,1	0,0	0,6
Tsolwana	74,3	77,7	87,7	4,3	4,9	0,9	20,7	17,3	11,1	0,8	0,1	0,3
Inkwanca	84,8	89,4	97,3	11,9	5,8	1,3	3,1	4,5	0,7	0,1	0,3	0,6
Lukanji	76,7	77,1	88,4	13,4	9,2	3,6	9,8	13,6	7,5	0,1	0,1	0,5
Intsika Yethu	24,8	27,6	32,9	1,6	1,4	1,1	73,4	70,9	65,4	0,2	0,1	0,6
Emalahleni	52,4	54,3	56,1	2,9	1,7	0,5	44,5	44,0	43,1	0,2	0,0	0,3
Engcobo	16,9	18,9	30,7	3,0	2,5	1,7	79,9	78,4	66,3	0,3	0,2	1,2
Sakhisizwe	49,6	46,7	64,1	6,5	7,9	4,9	43,8	45,3	30,1	0,1	0,1	0,9

District municipality	Formal dwelling			Informal dwelling			Traditional dwelling			Other		
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
Joe Gqabi	55,2	59,8	60,3	6,0	7,0	4,2	38,5	33,0	34,8	0,3	0,2	0,7
Elundini	37,7	40,1	33,0	1,6	1,7	0,9	60,6	58,0	65,5	0,1	0,1	0,6
Senqu	62,0	71,0	70,2	5,2	4,4	5,0	32,6	24,5	23,8	0,3	0,1	0,9
Maletswai	73,5	66,3	85,6	22,5	31,3	13,3	3,1	2,0	0,7	0,9	0,4	0,4
Gariep	84,9	85,8	96,0	12,2	11,0	2,8	2,6	3,0	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,7
O.R. Tambo	28,0	30,9	43,5	2,5	3,1	1,5	69,1	65,7	54,2	0,5	0,2	0,8
Ngquza Hill	26,1	31,6	40,5	0,6	2,3	1,0	73,0	65,9	58,0	0,3	0,2	0,6
Port St Johns	19,0	16,6	24,6	0,6	1,2	1,0	80,1	82,0	74,0	0,3	0,2	0,3
Nyandeni	17,2	20,0	33,8	0,6	1,6	0,6	81,9	78,3	64,6	0,3	0,2	1,0
Mhlontlo	28,4	21,9	34,1	3,3	4,2	2,3	68,1	73,7	62,9	0,2	0,2	0,7
King Sabata Dalindyebo	38,4	46,2	60,3	4,9	4,5	2,0	55,8	49,0	36,7	0,9	0,3	1,1
Alfred Nzo	24,8	27,4	41,0	1,1	2,2	1,2	73,8	70,2	55,3	0,3	0,2	2,5
Matatiele	28,9	37,6	49,7	0,9	2,6	1,4	69,9	59,6	43,2	0,4	0,2	5,7
Umzimvubu	23,2	26,2	37,7	2,4	2,8	1,5	74,1	70,7	59,5	0,3	0,3	1,3
Mbizana	28,3	26,6	43,7	0,6	1,6	1,0	70,7	71,6	54,1	0,4	0,2	1,2
Ntabankulu	13,3	12,7	24,8	0,4	1,5	0,5	86,2	85,8	74,0	0,1	0,1	0,7
Buffalo City	62,0	62,9	72,5	26,6	28,7	22,3	10,9	8,1	4,5	0,5	0,2	0,7
Nelson Mandela Bay	71,9	75,2	87,2	27,1	22,9	12,0	0,8	1,6	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,5
Eastern Cape	48,0	51,5	63,2	11,2	11,2	7,7	40,4	37,1	28,2	0,4	0,2	0,9

Table 9: Percentage distribution of households by tenure status and local municipality, Censuses 2001 and 2011

District municipality	Census 2001				Census 2011				
	Owned and fully paid off	Owned but not yet paid off	Rented	Occupied rent-free	Owned and fully paid off	Owned but not yet paid off	Rented	Occupied rent-free	Other
Cacadu	31,8	9,7	24,5	34,0	42,4	7,0	21,4	25,3	4,0
Camdeboo	44,0	13,4	19,0	23,6	49,8	6,8	25,3	15,1	3,0
Blue Crane Route	25,2	10,7	27,5	36,6	46,2	6,3	25,8	18,1	3,6
Ikwezi	54,0	1,1	17,7	27,2	47,9	4,9	19,5	22,2	5,6
Makana	20,6	15,5	32,0	31,8	40,5	8,0	26,4	19,2	5,8
Ndlambe	30,0	11,4	31,3	27,3	34,9	7,5	16,5	38,9	2,4
Sundays River Valley	23,7	8,9	17,9	49,5	38,5	6,5	14,4	38,1	2,5
Baviaans	37,6	5,1	21,4	35,9	52,5	6,2	17,8	19,8	3,6
Kouga	41,8	6,2	21,4	30,6	44,7	7,1	23,4	20,6	4,1
Kou-Kamma	28,3	3,6	19,4	48,7	40,4	6,5	17,9	29,6	5,7
Amathole	48,5	6,2	8,7	36,6	63,8	4,6	9,3	17,4	5,0
Mbhashe	50,2	5,1	4,9	39,7	69,0	4,7	8,8	11,2	6,2
Mnquma	55,6	6,2	9,7	28,6	62,8	3,8	11,1	16,0	6,3
Great Kei	20,9	6,4	9,5	63,1	58,5	6,8	10,9	19,7	4,1
Amahlathi	42,8	6,5	11,2	39,5	66,7	4,5	7,3	18,1	3,4
Ngqushwa	63,0	4,7	3,7	28,6	75,7	3,5	3,6	13,7	3,5
Nkonkobe	40,3	7,7	10,5	41,5	53,0	4,3	7,6	31,8	3,3
Nxuba	31,7	11,4	25,7	31,2	40,9	12,2	29,4	13,7	3,8
Chris Hani	50,8	7,5	10,2	31,5	53,5	7,0	11,4	22,0	6,1
Inxuba Yethemba	26,9	13,3	38,9	20,9	35,6	11,7	28,1	20,6	4,1
Tsolwana	26,7	7,1	14,9	51,3	66,5	2,4	10,0	17,8	3,3
Inkwanca	62,7	3,3	11,6	22,4	33,3	12,7	12,2	37,0	4,8
Lukanji	43,3	12,5	12,6	31,6	50,4	9,6	17,0	18,0	4,9
Intsika Yethu	68,1	6,0	3,8	22,1	67,5	3,8	6,4	18,0	4,3
Emalahleni	46,7	5,0	5,3	42,9	57,0	4,4	4,7	27,8	6,1
Engcobo	53,2	3,7	4,0	39,1	57,4	6,4	7,2	21,8	7,3
Sakhisizwe	66,2	5,0	8,4	20,4	32,9	8,4	11,1	31,7	16,0

District municipality	Census 2001				Census 2011				
	Owned and fully paid off	Owned but not yet paid off	Rented	Occupied rent-free	Owned and fully paid off	Owned but not yet paid off	Rented	Occupied rent-free	Other
Joe Gqabi	50,0	8,5	9,9	31,7	56,5	5,1	11,5	19,2	7,8
Elundini	51,7	4,2	6,1	38,1	57,3	4,8	8,9	19,9	9,1
Senqu	58,7	9,5	5,7	26,1	63,8	4,7	7,7	16,5	7,2
Maletswai	24,3	13,1	27,8	34,8	39,3	5,7	22,1	24,6	8,3
Gariep	36,7	16,4	21,7	25,3	45,6	6,8	23,9	19,9	3,8
O.R. Tambo	56,4	7,5	8,7	27,5	53,5	8,1	12,7	18,8	6,9
Ngquza Hill	45,4	9,7	4,7	40,2	51,4	10,8	8,7	21,2	8,0
Port St Johns	50,6	9,5	5,1	34,8	63,9	9,2	7,4	11,7	7,9
Nyandeni	73,9	5,4	5,1	15,7	62,5	7,5	8,5	14,4	7,2
Mhlontlo	48,3	7,4	4,9	39,4	47,2	7,2	6,3	29,9	9,5
King Sabata Dalindyebo	57,7	6,9	16,1	19,3	49,0	7,1	21,4	17,7	4,8
Alfred Nzo	54,7	5,2	5,2	34,9	53,5	6,6	8,2	18,3	13,4
Matatiele	46,9	5,0	5,7	42,4	48,4	7,2	7,6	20,9	15,8
Umzimvubu	54,7	4,4	6,8	34,2	56,2	5,8	10,3	18,9	8,9
Mbizana	71,3	3,0	4,2	21,6	54,3	5,9	8,2	14,3	17,3
Ntabankulu	39,6	11,2	3,2	46,0	57,0	8,4	5,4	19,6	9,6
Buffalo City	36,5	15,1	18,1	30,3	36,9	13,3	23,1	23,0	3,8
Nelson Mandela Bay	39,0	20,3	15,5	25,1	47,5	14,3	18,9	15,7	3,5
Eastern Cape	46,6	10,5	12,1	30,8	50,9	8,9	14,8	19,4	5,9

Table 10: Percentage distribution of households by type of toilet facility and local municipality, Censuses 2001 and 2011

District municipality	Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)		Flush toilet (with septic tank)		Chemical toilet		Pit latrine with ventilation (VIP)		Pit latrine without ventilation		Bucket latrine		None		Other
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2011
Cacadu	40,0	63,8	11,0	9,9	0,8	0,8	5,4	3,3	16,1	9,0	14,6	5,0	12,1	4,8	3,4
Camdeboo	64,8	82,1	8,3	7,2	0,1	0,1	4,3	1,7	4,0	2,2	10,8	0,9	7,7	4,7	1,2
Blue Crane Route	46,5	80,5	4,3	4,1	2,6	0,3	1,7	0,9	7,9	3,4	20,0	2,8	17,0	6,3	1,8
Ikwezi	17,4	69,0	11,2	14,5	0,1	0,1	5,1	0,6	2,6	3,1	48,4	3,8	15,2	8,3	0,6
Makana	32,5	71,9	2,8	2,6	0,2	0,1	8,1	6,3	14,3	9,8	30,1	3,6	12,1	3,9	1,9
Ndlambe	24,5	35,5	27,2	25,0	0,5	1,7	5,5	5,3	28,1	20,6	0,5	0,8	13,7	2,9	8,0
Sundays River Valley	22,9	53,5	5,8	5,2	1,4	0,6	10,7	3,6	38,5	17,6	7,0	7,2	13,7	6,6	5,7
Baviaans	31,2	73,0	20,1	10,5	0,5	0,1	6,3	2,5	12,2	3,6	18,3	3,6	11,5	4,6	2,1
Kouga	51,8	64,9	10,8	10,9	0,8	1,6	2,4	1,3	9,5	3,8	13,7	11,2	11,0	4,6	1,7
Kou-Kamma	50,6	68,0	12,3	7,4	0,8	0,9	5,3	3,8	15,7	6,1	5,8	3,1	9,4	5,8	5,0
Amathole	9,7	14,8	1,8	2,6	2,3	2,9	8,2	14,2	31,2	32,3	3,7	1,1	43,1	17,2	14,9
Mbhashe	3,3	3,8	0,7	0,8	2,5	3,2	5,7	14,2	13,0	19,8	1,1	0,6	73,7	45,4	12,4
Mnquma	12,1	13,8	0,9	0,9	2,8	4,6	6,5	7,6	23,2	29,7	0,8	0,6	53,8	7,2	35,5
Great Kei	8,6	9,5	10,3	25,4	2,8	1,7	4,0	9,8	6,9	25,9	9,0	0,8	58,5	23,8	3,1
Amahlathi	15,3	18,7	2,7	3,4	1,7	1,3	8,2	19,3	53,3	45,2	0,5	0,3	18,3	8,5	3,3
Ngqushwa	2,6	4,7	1,7	1,2	2,5	2,6	15,4	33,2	63,7	51,5	0,8	0,1	13,3	4,9	1,9
Nkonkobe	10,8	30,2	1,6	2,4	1,3	2,0	13,4	14,5	47,4	41,4	10,5	0,8	14,8	4,8	3,8
Nxuba	29,8	62,8	2,0	2,5	0,1	0,1	4,0	1,1	5,5	4,6	40,1	21,7	18,6	5,9	1,3
Chris Hani	21,5	31,2	1,4	2,0	2,2	3,2	8,0	16,8	19,2	18,7	5,2	0,9	42,6	23,3	3,9
Inxuba Yethemba	65,7	87,3	3,0	2,7	0,1	0,1	1,8	0,7	3,3	2,0	15,7	0,6	10,4	5,0	1,5
Tsolwana	5,6	17,7	3,7	5,1	2,9	2,1	22,7	47,6	12,7	6,9	20,1	8,3	32,3	10,5	1,9
Inkwanca	41,9	86,1	4,0	2,5	0,0	0,8	4,1	0,8	1,3	0,9	29,7	0,3	19,1	6,3	2,3
Lukanji	49,4	64,9	1,7	2,7	1,5	2,8	7,9	9,3	17,6	11,4	2,9	0,2	19,0	6,0	2,8
Intsika Yethu	1,5	2,3	0,5	0,9	2,2	1,8	11,1	22,6	25,0	30,4	0,8	0,3	58,9	37,1	4,7
Emalahleni	3,3	11,8	0,8	1,4	2,2	7,8	6,3	18,9	20,4	24,4	7,0	0,9	59,9	31,6	3,2
Engcobo	3,0	3,8	0,5	0,9	2,4	3,3	4,3	20,6	20,9	21,2	0,5	0,5	68,4	43,5	6,3

District municipality	Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)		Flush toilet (with septic tank)		Chemical toilet		Pit latrine with ventilation (VIP)		Pit latrine without ventilation		Bucket latrine		None		Other
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2011
Sakhisizwe	17,3	202	1,3	3,2	5,8	4,2	12,5	19,7	30,5	28,9	1,9	1,9	30,8	15,6	6,3
Joe Gqabi	11,6	23,8	1,9	2,9	3,7	3,6	8,1	21,0	24,2	26,3	9,2	1,8	41,3	17,1	3,4
Elundini	3,1	8,0	1,5	3,3	3,8	2,8	9,2	24,4	25,4	33,3	6,4	0,7	50,7	22,8	4,7
Senqu	3,5	11,9	2,3	1,7	5,4	4,9	10,7	28,1	34,7	33,4	6,5	1,7	36,9	15,6	2,6
Maletswai	50,1	70,1	1,4	6,1	0,2	2,2	0,7	3,7	1,2	2,5	6,6	0,6	39,8	11,0	3,8
Gariep	35,0	74,4	2,8	2,4	0,2	3,1	1,7	1,9	2,6	1,1	34,5	7,6	23,2	8,6	0,8
O.R. Tambo	8,9	10,6	0,8	1,0	2,3	6,7	6,1	26,6	27,8	30,8	1,4	0,7	52,8	18,9	4,6
Ngquza Hill	2,1	2,4	0,9	0,9	3,2	9,7	5,6	24,3	40,4	42,4	1,8	1,2	46,0	14,4	4,7
Port St Johns	2,5	1,9	1,4	1,1	1,9	9,8	1,8	24,2	16,8	30,0	1,2	0,9	74,5	26,3	5,8
Nyandeni	1,7	1,7	0,7	0,5	1,9	4,1	4,9	35,6	28,2	23,9	0,5	0,8	62,0	27,1	6,3
Mhlontlo	2,1	2,9	0,6	1,3	3,5	4,8	8,7	25,5	31,5	39,6	1,6	0,6	52,0	22,0	3,3
King Sabata Dalindyebo	22,5	26,1	0,6	1,1	1,7	6,6	7,1	23,7	22,1	25,3	1,6	0,5	44,5	13,1	3,6
Alfred Nzo	3,6	5,1	1,0	1,5	4,7	5,4	7,8	28,2	43,1	39,6	1,2	0,5	38,8	14,5	5,1
Matatiele	7,9	10,4	1,4	1,5	5,5	4,7	7,8	23,9	48,0	40,5	0,7	0,3	28,7	12,5	6,2
Umzimvubu	2,8	5,3	0,6	1,5	3,9	8,2	10,7	27,2	46,2	42,4	1,8	0,3	34,0	10,9	4,0
Mbizana	1,2	1,2	1,0	1,0	5,6	4,0	7,4	33,2	45,0	41,3	0,7	0,8	39,1	14,1	4,5
Ntabankulu	1,2	2,2	0,8	2,3	2,8	4,3	3,3	29,0	25,0	28,7	2,0	0,6	64,9	26,4	6,3
Buffalo City	63,6	68,8	2,5	2,4	1,2	1,6	3,5	5,3	15,4	11,0	1,4	1,2	12,5	6,4	3,2
Nelson Mandela Bay	77,4	87,4	2,0	2,0	0,1	0,1	0,4	0,4	2,2	1,2	13,6		4,2	1,9	0,8
Eastern Cape	31,4	40,4	2,2	2,5	2,0	3,0	5,6	13,9	21,8	20,2	5,7	2,3	31,3	12,7	5,0

Table 11: Percentage of households using electricity for lighting, cooking and heating by local municipality, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

District municipality	Cooking			Lighting			Heating		
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
Cacadu	42,2	48,3	80,5	65,1	72,0	87,3	38,5	41,9	51,1
Camdeboo	40,8	56,1	86,9	76,5	84,4	94,1	37,4	45,0	65,2
Blue Crane Route	29,9	34,5	82,2	43,6	65,1	86,9	25,5	26,7	59,2
Ikwezi	23,7	35,3	77,3	64,0	71,9	88,5	22,3	32,2	53,6
Makana	42,8	43,6	80,6	71,4	72,8	89,5	36,5	34,9	35,0
Ndlambe	35,4	41,1	77,4	61,8	66,9	86,3	35,6	40,5	43,4
Sundays River Valley	37,5	36,4	73,5	61,9	63,2	79,8	34,7	30,3	49,2
Baviaans	16,0	37,2	81,0	43,2	63,9	89,2	14,0	31,3	43,3
Kouga	63,3	66,9	82,1	73,3	76,1	86,9	59,8	63,0	60,0
Kou-Kamma	50,4	58,0	83,1	63,5	76,4	87,1	44,1	47,5	53,7
Amathole	7,1	15,2	55,3	16,0	47,3	69,8	6,3	12,3	20,7
Mbhashe	1,5	5,0	36,7	4,1	15,3	49,7	1,3	3,9	15,0
Mnquma	9,2	14,6	45,6	13,4	34,0	61,4	8,3	12,2	18,9
Great Kei	14,2	24,2	63,7	27,4	71,5	80,2	13,9	21,1	36,1
Amahlathi	9,0	17,5	67,1	24,3	67,2	82,4	7,3	13,6	16,5
Ngqushwa	1,9	11,7	71,7	23,2	69,0	91,4	1,8	8,5	27,5
Nkonkobe	9,7	25,8	76,3	22,0	75,9	88,4	8,8	21,5	25,8
Nxuba	22,9	34,0	87,2	35,6	79,8	92,2	19,5	26,1	40,7
Chris Hani	12,9	20,5	62,6	28,5	51,3	76,3	10,3	14,3	24,1
Inxuba Yethemba	39,9	53,0	90,2	66,9	82,6	95,6	33,0	44,6	56,8
Tsolwana	10,7	25,9	76,8	45,5	86,0	88,0	8,7	17,0	20,9
Inkwanca	25,2	27,3	79,8	77,7	73,1	91,7	20,1	19,9	25,9
Lukanji	31,1	38,2	83,4	56,7	73,4	90,9	24,2	23,7	28,7
Intsika Yethu	2,0	7,4	45,4	6,0	35,8	64,3	2,0	6,1	14,2
Emalahleni	3,7	9,7	60,7	19,7	45,0	78,5	3,0	7,0	21,2
Engcobo	1,6	4,6	35,7	5,1	18,6	50,9	1,2	2,9	15,0
Sakhisizwe	7,5	16,0	59,3	19,4	50,7	79,1	6,2	10,6	25,1

District municipality	Cooking			Lighting			Heating		
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
Joe Gqabi	9,8	15,1	56,4	26,8	42,9	69,0	9,0	11,3	22,7
Elundini	2,2	4,1	34,9	8,0	11,4	46,3	2,1	2,9	13,1
Senqu	6,2	13,7	64,4	29,2	62,0	81,1	5,5	10,8	25,3
Maletswai	33,2	36,2	78,5	53,1	57,2	84,2	31,1	30,3	38,1
Gariep	34,4	40,7	81,2	72,8	75,7	90,5	31,7	25,1	30,6
O.R. Tambo	6,4	10,1	45,2	10,4	30,0	70,2	5,7	7,4	17,8
Ngquza Hill	1,7	3,9	36,2	3,0	13,7	62,8	1,9	4,2	19,0
Port St Johns	1,1	3,0	31,2	4,5	17,1	67,8	1,2	2,6	17,0
Nyandeni	1,3	6,0	40,0	4,8	33,2	71,0	1,2	4,3	15,5
Mhlontlo	1,4	6,0	44,8	7,0	29,1	72,6	13	4,9	15,0
King Sabata Dalindyebo	16,5	20,3	57,5	21,5	41,8	73,3	14,4	13,8	19,8
Alfred Nzo	2,3	6,4	28,4	6,8	21,4	46,2	2,1	5,2	11,4
Matatiele	3,8	7,9	31,9	8,4	18,9	44,9	3,5	6,1	12,5
Umzimvubu	2,3	7,0	29,7	6,3	24,1	45,2	1,6	5,6	10,8
Mbizana	1,7	6,0	30,9	7,5	24,9	60,0	1,7	5,4	13,9
Ntabankulu	0,7	3,0	13,4	3,2	15,0	23,3	07	2,2	4,9
Buffalo City	42,1	43,4	74,4	46,9	63,3	80,9	40,2	36,2	41,1
Nelson Mandela Bay	65,0	65,3	85,9	71,2	75,2	90,5	62,4	59,8	54,5
Eastern Cape	24,0	28,7	62,1	32,7	50,2	75,0	22,0	24,3	31,2

Table 12: Percentage of households with a radio, television, refrigerator, computer, cellphone, landline and access to internet by local municipality, 2001 and 2011

District municipality	Cellphone		Computer		Radio		Refrigerator		Telephone		Television	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Cacadu	22,8	78,1	7,2	17,5	72,8	64,0	49,5	66,9	29,1	16,3	56,9	74,4
Camdeboo	23,5	79,4	7,2	19,3	76,1	68,6	58,0	74,1	34,2	20,2	63,7	81,2
Blue Crane Route	15,2	69,6	4,9	12,9	71,7	66,7	39,8	67,3	24,7	14,2	48,7	75,1
Ikwezi	16,6	72,2	5,2	10,9	75,1	62,6	49,2	65,5	27,1	14,8	50,0	71,2
Makana	24,7	83,1	7,7	21,0	75,1	69,8	54,4	74,9	30,1	15,3	63,9	79,4
Ndlambe	24,7	80,2	8,5	18,1	72,3	65,5	43,6	64,8	28,9	17,6	55,9	73,9
Sundays River Valley	15,8	69,2	4,0	8,9	71,1	60,2	39,8	53,8	19,6	8,8	49,9	65,7
Baviaans	14,9	73,8	3,9	11,5	75,7	58,0	49,2	63,3	28,8	15,9	49,7	71,0
Kouga	30,5	83,0	10,6	23,1	73,9	64,0	57,5	69,6	34,6	21,3	61,7	75,7
Kou-Kamma	19,9	72,6	5,4	12,2	64,1	50,3	44,2	58,8	26,7	11,2	48,8	68,1
Amathole	16,5	78,0	1,0	4,6	63,6	60,3	21,6	45,2	7,0	3,5	31,1	55,5
Mbhashe	12,5	76,8	0,2	2,5	53,6	51,2	7,8	26,9	2,1	1,7	10,9	38,3
Mnquma	18,9	78,8	0,7	4,3	60,1	59,7	16,9	36,6	4,4	2,1	25,9	49,0
Great Kei	18,4	72,8	3,9	9,6	65,3	62,7	29,5	55,1	10,4	9,5	41,2	64,8
Amahlathi	17,3	79,2	1,5	5,0	71,9	65,4	28,9	55,0	10,0	4,3	43,2	66,1
Ngqushwa	14,5	78,7	0,3	4,0	72,1	67,1	27,7	64,8	7,8	4,2	43,5	71,2
Nkonkobe	18,4	78,6	1,4	6,2	71,1	66,4	36,6	64,3	11,8	4,7	47,8	71,3
Nxuba	15,6	76,3	4,1	10,6	72,8	65,7	39,4	69,0	26,6	11,2	50,5	75,9
Chris Hani	17,6	80,9	1,6	6,6	64,4	60,8	26,2	51,0	10,5	5,5	33,3	60,0
Inxuba Yethemba	21,1	77,6	5,7	16,8	72,5	72,8	48,1	73,5	27,7	15,0	56,6	80,6
Tsolwana	18,5	79,3	2,2	5,9	69,3	59,8	36,2	59,6	11,9	6,2	49,0	68,0
Inkwanca	17,1	77,2	3,8	9,3	67,8	67,8	38,7	62,5	20,1	9,5	48,5	72,3
Lukanji	26,2	83,9	2,9	12,0	71,7	68,9	46,2	71,8	16,9	9,6	55,8	78,6
Intsika Yethu	13,7	79,4	0,2	2,6	60,6	54,4	12,3	35,6	2,2	1,4	17,2	44,3
Emalahleni	11,9	78,8	0,5	2,8	64,3	57,8	19,2	48,6	8,9	2,7	29,5	56,5
Engcobo	13,8	81,7	0,2	2,3	52,3	50,9	8,3	26,1	3,2	1,6	98	39,0
Sakhisizwe	17,2	83,1	1,1	5,1	67,8	63,9	22,6	50,2	8,8	4,8	28,0	62,7

District municipality	Cellphone		Computer		Radio		Refrigerator		Telephone		Television	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Joe Gqabi	14,8	79,7	1,7	6,2	62,5	59,4	24,6	48,1	7,1	4,2	24,4	53,3
Elundini	11,9	77,8	0,6	3,4	62,2	56,3	11,7	29,3	2,7	2,0	12,7	38,1
Senqu	14,0	81,9	1,2	4,5	59,8	58,2	27,5	56,0	3,8	2,4	22,1	56,1
Maletswai	24,8	81,0	5,5	15,1	67,7	67,1	41,9	67,2	19,5	9,8	49,6	74,9
Gariep	18,1	76,8	4,6	12,4	68,6	66,6	44,7	66,2	24,6	13,0	52,4	74,9
O.R. Tambo	18,4	81,5	0,8	4,7	53,1	51,8	13,7	37,5	3,7	2,9	19,1	51,4
Ngquza Hill	13,8	80,1	0,4	2,6	53,7	51,5	8,3	28,6	2,7	2,0	16,0	46,7
Port St Johns	11,6	75,9	0,3	2,2	49,1	46,3	7,1	28,0	1,5	2,3	8,4	40,9
Nyandeni	15,3	80,1	0,3	2,9	48,7	48,8	10,3	37,0	2,6	1,7	15,3	49,8
Mhlontlo	15,9	81,9	0,3	2,9	52,1	49,4	11,1	35,7	2,1	2,1	13,9	48,7
King Sabata Dalindyebo	26,1	84,6	1,8	8,3	57,2	56,5	22,2	46,2	6,3	4,5	29,2	59,2
Alfred Nzo	13,0	80,4	0,4	3,0	58,5	55,1	12,4	29,1	2,9	2,0	19,6	41,3
Matatiele	10,7	80,0	0,8	4,0	64,9	61,5	16,4	32,9	4,9	2,8	21,6	43,4
Umzimvubu	15,5	80,3	0,3	2,8	58,7	56,8	12,9	31,0	1,6	1,7	17,2	38,7
Mbizana	13,3	83,7	0,3	2,8	56,3	49,5	10,8	29,1	3,3	1,9	23,1	48,4
Ntabankulu	12,5	74,7	0,2	1,5	50,9	50,2	7,0	17,5	0,8	1,2	13,8	27,7
Buffalo City	30,9	86,3	6,4	19,5	69,8	68,4	46,7	66,7	22,1	14,6	55,8	74,9
Nelson Mandela Bay	31,7	85,5	11,8	26,3	73,1	67,9	61,8	78,2	40,3	23,5	67,8	83,9
Eastern Cape	21,5	81,9	4,1	11,9	64,3	61,1	32,1	53,9	15,7	9,8	39,0	63,2

Terms and definitions

Census (Population Census)

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

Census night

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

De facto Census

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

De jure Census

A Census in which people are enumerated according to where they usually live.

Bucket toilet system

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

Disability

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

Dwelling unit

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

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

Emigrant

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

Employed:

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

Enumeration area

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

Formal dwelling

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

Health and functioning

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

Household

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

Household head

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

Household income

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

Immigrant

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

In-migrants

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

Informal dwelling

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

Labour absorption rate

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

Labour force

All employed and unemployed persons of working age.

Labour force participation rate

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

Not economically active

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

Out-migrants

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

Post-enumeration survey

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

Sex

Biological distinction between males and females.

Traditional dwelling

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

Unemployed (official definition)

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

Unemployment rate

Unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force.

Unspecified

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

Wattle and daub

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

Working-age population

Persons aged 15–64 years.

