

# Community Survey 2007

## BASIC RESULTS: MPUMALANGA

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# **Community Survey, 2007 Basic Results: Mpumalanga**

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**Community Survey 2007: Basic Results – Mpumalanga**

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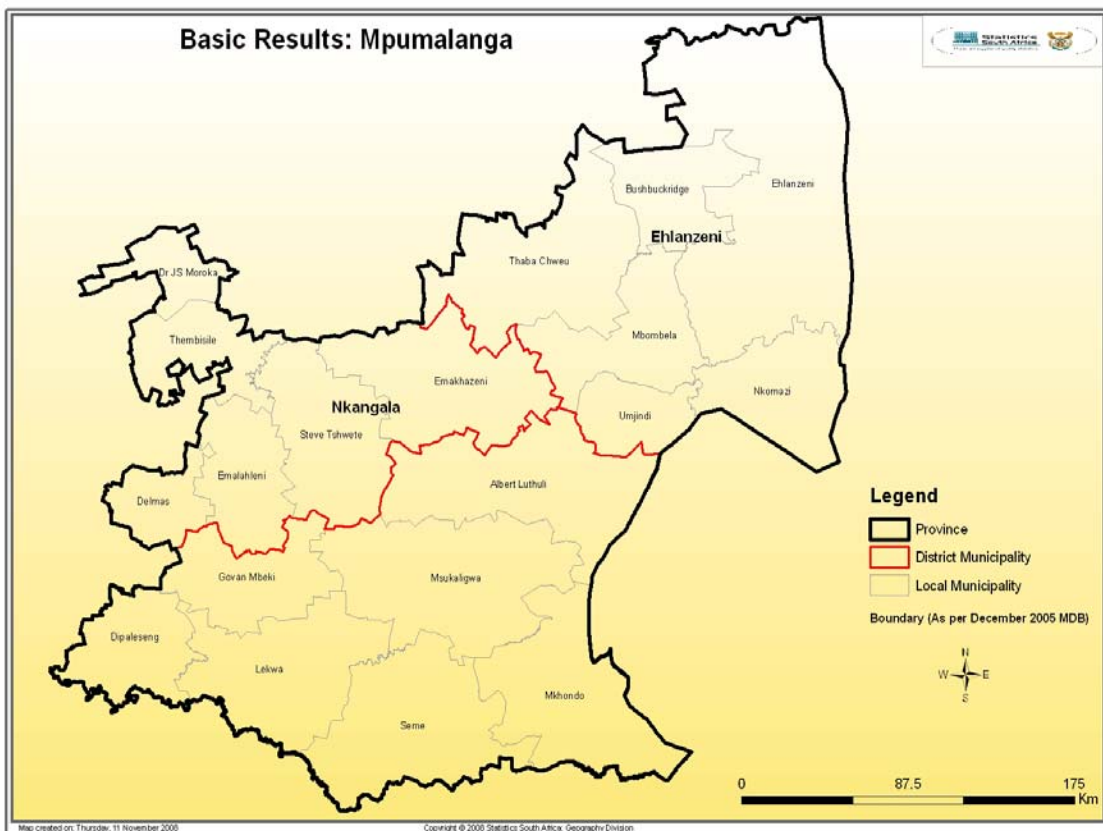
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**Map 1: A map of South Africa showing the location of provinces**



**Map 2: A map of Mpumalanga showing district and local municipalities**



## 1. Introduction

The Community Survey (CS) is the largest survey to be conducted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA). The survey collected information on population dynamics (population size, composition and distribution; and fertility, mortality and migration), disability and social grants, school attendance and educational attainment, labour force, housing conditions and goods, and income.

### 1.1 Objectives of the release

The main objective of this release is to provide basic results at provincial level pertaining to:

- The estimated population size;
- Housing conditions: type of dwelling; tenure status; type of energy used for lighting, cooking and heating; toilet facilities; refuse disposal; and source of water; and
- Household goods.

### 1.2 Background

Censuses 1996 and 2001 are the only all-inclusive censuses that Stats SA has thus far conducted under the new democratic dispensation. Demographic and socio-economic data were collected and the results have enabled government and all other users of this information to make informed decisions. When cabinet took a decision to move away from the 5-year to 10-year censuses, that created a gap in information or data between Census 2001 and the next census scheduled to be carried out in 2011. A decision was therefore taken to carry out the Community Survey in 2007.

The main objectives of the survey were:

- To provide data at lower geographical levels than existing household surveys;
- To build human, management and logistical capacities for Census 2011; and
- To provide inputs into the preparation of the mid-year population projections.

#### 1.2.1 *New municipalities and domains of statistical reporting*

The dawn of South Africa's new dispensation in 1994 witnessed the establishment of the Municipal Demarcation Board (MDB). In executing their mandate, the board created a spatial design that would leave no part of the country outside the jurisdiction of a municipality. This definition of the politico-economic space eliminated the distinction between urban and rural areas which historically were reported on. Stats SA therefore is not in a position to provide population results in terms of urban and rural population.

In establishing the municipalities, the board established three categories of jurisdiction, namely Category A, comprising six stand-alone metropolitan areas; Category B, comprising 231 local municipalities and 25 District Management Areas (DMAs); and Category C, comprising 47 district municipalities. Each district municipality is made up of a group of local municipalities and DMAs.

**Category A areas:** A municipality that has exclusive municipal executive and legislative authority in its area.

**Category B areas:** A municipality that shares municipal executive and legislative authority in its area with a category C municipality within whose area it falls.

**Category C areas:** A municipality that has municipal executive and legislative authority in an area that includes more than one municipality.

New municipal boundaries were released in December 2005. The December 2005 municipal boundaries dealt with cross-boundary municipality problems as well as some DMAs. It should be noted that the 2001 municipal boundaries had six district municipalities, eight local municipalities, four DMAs and one metro (Tshwane) straddling provincial boundaries. These were referred to as cross-boundary municipalities. Provincial boundaries were re-determined to realign the above district and local municipalities to a particular province.

This background provides the user with how statistics in South Africa are spatially arranged and reported upon. For more details, see the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No. 108 of 1996); the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act (Act No. 117 of 1998), and the Organised Local Government Act (Act No. 52 of 1997). Further information can also be found on the web at [www.local.gov.za](http://www.local.gov.za), [www.salga.org.za](http://www.salga.org.za), and [www.demarcation.org.za](http://www.demarcation.org.za)



### **1.2.2 MDB codes**

The codes used by the MDB are constructed as follows:

- Local municipalities – two or three letters to represent the province, followed by a two or three-digit number. However, it is important to note that Limpopo used to be abbreviated as LP but is now abbreviated as LIM, and KwaZulu-Natal used to be KZ but is now abbreviated as KZN.
- District municipalities – the letters DC followed by a one or two-digit number, with no provincial reference.
- District management areas – represented firstly by two or three letters to denote the province, plus the letters DMA, and then followed by a two-digit number.
- Metropolitan municipalities – name only.

The geography metadata for Census 2001, Report No. 03-02-25, and more information on Census 2001 geography can be accessed by users on the Statistics South Africa website ([www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)).

The Community Survey 2007 metadata document contains the geography metadata as applicable to the Community Survey 2007 and is also posted on the above-mentioned website.

## **1.3 How the CS was conducted**

The CS 2007 covered 274 348 dwelling units across all the provinces. The sampled dwelling units were visited by fieldworkers who were organised in teams of 5: one supervisor and four field enumerators. The staff were trained by Stats SA personnel on how to administer the questionnaire and the quality assurance procedures that were to be deployed. A total of 238 067 dwellings had completed questionnaires when the fieldwork was completed. The questionnaires were processed using scanning technology to capture the data. A visual check was performed to ensure that the images were clear and that the data were clear and readable.

## **1.4 Response rates**

The survey attained a response rate of 93,9%. This rate takes into account the non-response rates at enumeration area (EA), dwelling unit and household levels. Two EAs were not covered due to problems encountered with the communities who refused to participate in the survey. Only 238 067 dwelling units out of 274 348 sampled dwelling units had completed the questionnaire. At household level, the non-response always occurs inside the dwelling unit. It is not easy to deal with the problem without having information to facilitate dual estimation approach such as the post-enumeration survey (PES) that is carried out for a population census.

The adjustment of non-response is therefore based on the classification of dwelling units/households based on the enumeration status (enumeration completed, partially completed, non-contact, refusal, no usable information, listing error, unoccupied dwelling, demolished dwelling, vacant dwelling, and other). In total, 15 393 cases were classified as non-response. The remaining 20 888 cases out of the total sampled dwelling units were invalid or out of scope.

## **1.5 Outline of the release**

- Section 2 presents the estimated population size
- Section 3 presents results on household size
- Section 4 presents results pertaining to housing condition
- Section 5 presents results on household goods

## **1.6 Technical notes**

### **1.6.1 Rounding off of data**

The CS 2007 data were weighted to estimate total households and persons.

Weighting of data leads to the introduction of decimal fractions. These fractions have been rounded to whole numbers. The sum of the separate numbers might therefore differ slightly from the totals given. A similar effect can be seen with the percentages, which are rounded to one decimal place, and therefore might not always total 100.

## 1.6.2 Imputation

Imputation was used to allocate values for unavailable, unknown, incorrect or inconsistent responses in most categories. The editing system uses a combination of the *logical imputation* and *dynamic imputation* technique.

Logical imputation, in which a consistent value is calculated from other information in the household, is usually preferred over dynamic imputation. Generally, the editing system resolves inconsistencies by first looking at other characteristics of the household (for example, in case of *logical imputation*, a married person with an invalid response for sex would be assigned the opposite sex to their spouse). If this is unsuccessful, then a consistent value is imputed from another person or households of similar characteristics in the data set (*dynamic imputation*).

## 1.6.3 Concepts and definitions

A publication containing all concepts and definitions used in the survey is available electronically on StatsOnline. Nevertheless, for the convenience of readers, household is the main term used in this product and is defined as:

*Household*: 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.

*De facto population*: The group of the population who were enumerated according to where they stayed on a specific night

*De jure population*: The group of the population who were enumerated according to where they usually live.

## 1.7 Methods used to estimate the population and households at municipal level

### 1.7.1 Introduction

This section summarises the methods used to estimate the population and households from the survey at municipal level. The user should be aware of the results and the Statistics Council's recommendations regarding the national and provincial estimates released in October 2007 (Report Nos. 03-01-20 and P0301). A cautionary note was included in the aforementioned reports for the users to be aware of the following limitations:

- The population out of the survey scope (i.e. institutions) was considered as an approximation from Census 2001;
- In the Community Survey, unemployment was measured by using a different set of questions than in the regular Labour Force Survey;
- An unreasonably high income for children, probably due to misinterpretation or no differentiation between parent's income and children's income;
- New trends from the Community Survey with little congruence in numbers of household by province, as compared to the General Household Survey;
- Caution should be maintained when interpreting the grants or numbers of those receiving grants;
- Readers should be aware that the Community Survey does not replace the Census. Hence, any interpretation should be understood to have some random fluctuation in data, particularly concerning the small number cells.

The release in October 2007 gave adjusted estimates of the survey at national and provincial levels. These adjustments were done to ensure that the data remained internally and externally consistent at national and provincial level, and by age, population group and sex. The random fluctuation was maintained because the coefficients of variation (CV) were tolerable for national and provincial estimates. However, the same was not true for the municipal domain of estimation as some municipalities showed large CVs. Hence, it became necessary to review the estimates at municipal level in order to remove the systematic biases due to poor realisation of the sample at small-area level.

The statistical count of the Community Survey is measured in terms of the number of persons and/or number of households. The universe of the Community Survey covers the persons and households that were sampled within all different enumeration areas as demarcated in Census 2001, excluding those classified as institutions and recreational areas.

In order to have new estimates, the past censuses are considered as the best available sources of data that give information at lower geographical level. Therefore, the new CS estimates are an adjustment to the projected information from these data sets.

## **1.7.2 The methods of estimation for different municipalities**

### **1.7.2.1 The estimation of the number of persons**

The ratio method (Shryock and Siegel 1973) of projecting geographic subdivisions was used to estimate the populations of the district councils and municipalities in the CS, stratified by population group, sex and single-year age. The method is agreeable to this purpose and its execution involved four stages as follows:

- Observing the percentage shares of the populations of geographic subdivisions (e.g. District Councils) in the parent population (e.g. province) in one or more past dates. The current exercise made use of the percentage distribution of District Councils in a province (and percentage distribution of municipalities in a District Council) in the 1996 and 2001 censuses, adjusted to the 2006 official boundaries<sup>1</sup>;
- Projecting these percentage shares into future dates (the reference date for the CS – mid February 2007 in the current exercise);
- Applying the projected proportions/ percentage shares into independently derived projections of the parent population (in this case the provincial population estimates as published in the October 2007 release of the CS); and
- Converting the estimated proportions back into numbers of persons (by age, sex and population group) in each district municipality and in each local municipality.

In view of these projections or estimates, a choice was made for the best estimates based on the comparison between direct CS proportion and the closest estimates in absolute numbers. Any difference greater than 1 000 persons or 10% was subjected to further scrutiny by checking either estimates from recent aerial photographs, administrative registers, or own local municipality survey or estimates. Although these further investigations were limited in nature because of the poor reliability of ancillary sources, the approximation from aerial photographs and independent local estimates results were closer to the projections than direct estimates from the CS. In cases where the projection using the ratio method was consistent with the CS, no further change was made. If not, a weighted average was used, as the CS and Census data were not consistent.

### **Assumptions of the method**

Several assumptions could be employed when projecting population percentage distributions of geographic subdivisions. The procedure used in the CS exercise assumes that the average annual rate of change in the proportions observed in the 1996 and 2001 census enumerations, for each area will trend linearly to zero<sup>2</sup> over a long period (say 60 years).

### **Limitations of the method**

- The method does not explicitly account for other socioeconomic and demographic variables that might be related to the observed proportion by the specified strata.
- The method is not a detailed cohort component projection.

### **1.7.2.2 Re-calculation of the person weights**

The new population estimates by municipalities described above provide additional information about the population that is believed to be more reliable than direct survey estimates. It is therefore possible to get improved precision of the survey estimates in terms of reducing bias and increasing efficiency by applying some form of post-stratification adjustment where the weighted estimated total of the population (age, sex, population group) is constrained to the one coming from the estimated population on national and provincial level.

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<sup>1</sup> To maximise the usage of the data, the percentage distributions were observed for both the PES weighted and the unweighted versions of the censuses. Additionally, weighted averages of the observed percentage distributions were calculated (data for Census 1996 were assigned a weight of 0,5 because they pertain to a period that is further away from the CS date compared to data from Census 2001 which were assigned a weight of 1).

<sup>2</sup> Note that it is the annual rate of change (not the proportions themselves) that approach zero over time.

The calculation of the municipality new adjusted weight for persons by age, sex, and population group in each municipality is given by:

- Dividing the CS design weight by the response rate for each primary sampling unit within each municipality (stratum);
- Multiplying the first adjustment factor based on national and provincial estimates by age, sex, population group; and
- Multiplying the second adjustment factor deduced from the local municipality estimates by age, sex and population group.

#### *1.7.2.3 The estimation of the number of households*

The approach separated individuals from households in order to derive more reliable population estimates at a municipal level. After the numbers of people were estimated, revised estimates of the number of households in each municipality were calculated by assuming that the average household size (stratified by majority population group in the household) in each municipality remained unchanged from the data collected in the CS. This ensured that inter-municipal differentials in household composition were preserved. Dividing the new estimate of the number of people in each municipality (stratified by population group) by the average household size (stratified by majority population group of the household) gives a revised estimates (stratified by population group) of the number of households in each municipality.

#### *1.7.2.4 The derivation of CS out-of-scope population*

The 2007 Community Survey has not taken into account some elements considered as out of scope of the survey. In order to have as complete an estimate of the population of South Africa as possible, those cases not in scope (such as collective living quarters (institutions) and some households in EAs classified as recreational areas or institutions), needed to be added to the CS estimates. However, as there has not been any recent estimate of these out-of-CS-scope cases, the only possibility was to assume that each individual record falling within the defined categories had remained as counted in Census 2001 without any change over time.

The above considerations are applied at municipal level in the same way as they have been at provincial level. In order to facilitate data management manipulation, Census 2001 unit records that covered out-of-CS-scope cases were reduced to easy manageable data points that give the same profile of age, sex, population group and municipality distribution.

### **1.7.3 Consideration for CS interpretation of results**

Users should note that the Community Survey is not a replacement of the Census. An attempt was made to adjust the measurement to a best estimate. Any adjustment done has maintained the profiling of the community in terms of the people and households while compensating and correcting the undercounted bias by different projections on national, provincial and municipalities.

However, the reliability of each of the different estimation methods depends on their internal limitations that lead to some assumptions based on what information is available. Most of the adjustments that were made show that the direct measure by the Community Survey could not produce usable estimates in some municipalities. The exception of better estimates was observed in densely populated municipalities like metros. The less reliable estimates for some small municipalities that were observed in the Community Survey would be part of the sampling methodology review for future surveys. However, the measurement in terms of proportion is much less susceptible to random error than counts (numbers). As a consequence, the Community Survey gives useful information for estimating proportions, averages or ratios for smaller area domains.

Users should be aware of these statements as part of the cautionary notes:

- The household estimates at municipal level differ slightly from the national and provincial estimates in terms of the household variables profile;
- The Community Survey has considered as an add-on an approximation of the population in areas not covered by the survey, such as institutions and recreational areas. This approximation of people could not provide the number of those households (i.e. institutions). Thus, there is no household record for those people approximated as living out of CS scope;
- Any cross-tabulation giving small numbers at municipal level should be interpreted with caution such as taking small values in a given table's cell as likely over or underestimation of the true population;
- No reliance should be placed on numbers for variables broken down at municipal level (i.e. age, population group, etc.). However, the aggregated total number per municipality provides more reliable estimates;

- Usually a zero total figure (excluding those in institutions) reflects the fact that no sample was realised, and in such cases, this is likely to be a significant underestimate of the true population;
- As an extension from the above statement, in a number of instances the number realised in the sample, though not zero, was very small (maybe as low as a single individual) and in some cases had to be reweighted by a very large factor (maximum nearly 800 for housing weight and over 1 000 for person weight);
- As a further consequence, small subpopulations are likely to be heavily over or under-represented at a household level in the data; and
- It should be noted that the estimates were done with the use of the de-facto population and not the de-jure population. These results are presented as de-jure population.

This release consolidates the basic results pertaining to Mpumalanga. It takes into account the results contained in the previous two releases (P0301 and P0309.1)

## 2. Population size and distribution

Mpumalanga is divided into three district municipalities, 18 local municipalities, and 1 District Management Area. It has a total population of 3 643 435 and 940 403 households as shown in Tables MP1 and MP2. The provincial population grew by 8,2% (3 643 435 in 2007 from 3 365 885 recorded in 2001). In terms of population size, Mpumalanga is number six amongst the nine provinces and constitutes 7,5% of the entire South African population of 48,5 million.

**Table MP1: Total population by province – Censuses 1996, 2001 and Community Survey 2007**

Province	Census 1996	Census 2001	% change 1996/2001	CS 2007	% change 2001/2007
Eastern Cape	6 147 244	6 278 651	2,1	6 527 747	4,0
Free State	2 633 504	2 706 775	2,8	2 773 059	2,4
Gauteng	7 624 893	9 178 873	20,4	10 451 713	13,9
KwaZulu-Natal	8 572 302	9 584 129	11,8	10 259 230	7,0
Limpopo	4 576 133	4 995 534	9,2	5 238 286	4,9
<b>Mpumalanga</b>	<b>3 124 203</b>	<b>3 365 885</b>	<b>7,7</b>	<b>3 643 435</b>	<b>8,2</b>
Northern Cape	1 011 864	991 919	-2,0	1 058 060	6,7
North West	2 936 554	3 193 676	8,8	3 271 948	2,5
Western Cape	3 956 875	4 524 335	14,3	5 278 585	16,7
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>40 583 573</b>	<b>44 819 778</b>	<b>10,4</b>	<b>48 502 063</b>	<b>8,2</b>

**Table MP2: Number of persons and households by province – Censuses 1996, 2001 and Community Survey 2007**

Province	Total population			Number of households		
	Census 1996	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census 1996	Census 2001	CS 2007
Eastern Cape	6 147 244	6 278 651	6 527 747	1 303 287	1 481 640	1 586 735
Free State	2 633 504	2 706 775	2 773 059	625 011	733 302	802 872
Gauteng	7 624 893	9 178 873	10 451 713	2 030 117	2 735 168	3 175 579
KwaZulu-Natal	8 572 302	9 584 129	10 259 230	1 689 995	2 117 274	2 234 129
Limpopo	4 576 133	4 995 534	5 238 286	909 306	1 117 855	1 215 935
<b>Mpumalanga</b>	<b>3 124 203</b>	<b>3 365 885</b>	<b>3 643 435</b>	<b>669 844</b>	<b>785 433</b>	<b>940 403</b>
Northern Cape	1 011 864	991 919	1 058 060	218 339	245 086	264 653
North West	2 936 554	3 193 676	3 271 948	630 657	816 643	911 120
Western Cape	3 956 875	4 524 335	5 278 585	983 015	1 173 304	1 369 180
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>40 583 573</b>	<b>44 819 778</b>	<b>48 502 063</b>	<b>9 059 571</b>	<b>11 205 705</b>	<b>12 500 609</b>

Table MP3 provides the population distribution at municipality level. Since 2001, the population in six municipalities has declined, with Mkhondo local municipality recording the highest decline (-25,5%). Two municipalities, namely Mbombela and Bushbuckridge, constituted the highest proportion of the population in the province, with 14,5% and 14,0% respectively.

**Table MP3: Population distribution by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007**

Municipality	Population		% change	% distribution	
	Census 2001	CS 2007		Census 2001	CS 2007
<b>DC30: Gert Sibande</b>	<b>900 007</b>	<b>890 699</b>	<b>-1,0</b>	<b>26,7</b>	<b>24,4</b>
MP301: Albert Luthuli Local Municipality	187 936	194 083	3,3	5,6	5,3
MP302: Msukaligwa Local Municipality	124 812	126 268	1,2	3,7	3,5
MP303: Mkhondo Local Municipality	142 892	106 452	-25,5	4,2	2,9
MP304: Seme Local Municipality	80 737	65 932	-18,3	2,4	1,8
MP305: Lekwa Local Municipality	103 265	91 136	-11,7	3,1	2,5
MP306: Dipaleseng Local Municipality	38 618	37 873	-1,9	1,1	1,0
MP307: Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	221 747	268 954	21,3	6,6	7,4
<b>DC31: Nkangala</b>	<b>1 018 826</b>	<b>1 226 500</b>	<b>20,4</b>	<b>30,3</b>	<b>33,7</b>
MP311: Delmas Local Municipality	56 208	50 455	-10,2	1,7	1,4
MP312: Emalahleni Local Municipality	276 413	435 217	57,5	8,2	11,9
MP313: Steve Tshwete Local Municipality	142 772	182 503	27,8	4,2	5,0
MP314: Emakhazeni Local Municipality	43 007	32 840	-23,6	1,3	0,9
MP315: Thembisile Local Municipality	257 113	278 517	8,3	7,6	7,6
MP316: Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality	243 313	246 969	1,5	7,2	6,8
<b>DC32: Ehlanzeni</b>	<b>1 447 053</b>	<b>1 526 236</b>	<b>5,5</b>	<b>43,0</b>	<b>41,9</b>
MP321: Thaba Chweu Local Municipality	81 681	87 545	7,2	2,4	2,4
MP322: Mbombela Local Municipality	476 593	527 203	10,6	14,2	14,5
MP323: Umjindi Local Municipality	53 744	60 475	12,5	1,6	1,7
MP324: Nkomazi Local Municipality	334 420	338 095	1,1	9,9	9,3
MP325: Bushbuckridge Local Municipality	497 958	509 970	2,4	14,8	14,0
<b>Mpumalanga</b>	<b>3 365 885</b>	<b>3 643 435</b>	<b>8,2</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>44 819 778</b>	<b>48 502 063</b>	<b>8,2</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

The DMA has been excluded

### 3. Trends in average household size

The figures in Table MP4 show that the provincial household size has declined from 4,1 in 2001 to 3,8 in 2007. In general, all the municipalities recorded a decline in household size except for Emalahleni whose average household size increased from 3,5 in 2001 to 4,1 in 2007. Three municipalities, namely Mkhondo, Seme and Emakhazeni, recorded a decline of more than one person. Table MP5 provides further insight into this profile.

**Table MP4: Average household size by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007**

Municipality	Census 2001			CS 2007		
	Population	Households	Average HH size	Population	Households	Average HH size
<b>DC30: Gert Sibande</b>	<b>874 436</b>	<b>211 618</b>	<b>4,1</b>	<b>880 606</b>	<b>247 518</b>	<b>3,6</b>
MP301: Albert Luthuli Local Municipality	184 234	39 675	4,6	192 983	46 036	4,2
MP302: Msukaligwa Local Municipality	121 723	29 689	4,1	124 630	31 750	3,9
MP303: Mkhondo Local Municipality	139 642	27 865	5,0	104 094	29 926	3,5
MP304: Seme Local Municipality	79 406	18 002	4,4	65 254	21 605	3,0
MP305: Lekwa Local Municipality	99 891	25 199	4,0	89 212	26 685	3,3
MP306: Dipaleseng Local Municipality	38 248	9 474	4,0	37 732	12 324	3,1
MP307: Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	211 291	61 714	3,4	266 701	79 191	3,4
<b>DC31: Nkangala</b>	<b>993 646</b>	<b>245 475</b>	<b>4,0</b>	<b>1 218 422</b>	<b>305 567</b>	<b>4,0</b>
MP311: Delmas Local Municipality	54 746	13 390	4,1	50 181	15 129	3,3
MP312: Emalahleni Local Municipality	264 265	74 917	3,5	432 595	105 592	4,1
MP313: Steve Tshwete Local Municipality	138 707	36 229	3,8	180 030	50 449	3,6
MP314: Emakhazeni Local Municipality	39 833	9 723	4,1	31 452	12 127	2,6
MP315: Thembisile Local Municipality	255 240	57 633	4,4	277 900	65 394	4,2
MP316: Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality	240 855	53 583	4,5	246 266	56 875	4,3
<b>DC32: Ehlanzeni</b>	<b>1 390 820</b>	<b>328 340</b>	<b>4,2</b>	<b>1 509 957</b>	<b>387 317</b>	<b>3,9</b>
MP321: Thaba Chweu Local Municipality	70 950	21 257	3,3	84 699	28 258	3,0
MP322: Mbombela Local Municipality	452 179	112 226	4,0	522 722	137 353	3,8
MP323: Umjindi Local Municipality	47 448	14 458	3,3	56 958	18 768	3,0
MP324: Nkomazi Local Municipality	325 417	71 772	4,5	337 083	78 254	4,3
MP325: Bushbuckridge Local Municipality	493 164	107 548	4,6	508 014	124 595	4,1
<b>Mpumalanga</b>	<b>3 258 902</b>	<b>785 433</b>	<b>4,1</b>	<b>3 608 985</b>	<b>940 403</b>	<b>3,8</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>43 369 667</b>	<b>11 205 705</b>	<b>3,9</b>	<b>47 850 294</b>	<b>12 500 609</b>	<b>3,8</b>

The DMA has been excluded

Excludes households in collective living quarters

**Table MP5: Percentage distribution of households by number of household members and municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007**

Municipality	% households											
	Census 2001						CS 2007					
	1	2	3	4	5+	Total	01	02	03	04	05+	Total
<b>DC30: Gert Sibande</b>	<b>17,5</b>	<b>17,1</b>	<b>15,1</b>	<b>14,9</b>	<b>35,4</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>19,7</b>	<b>16,3</b>	<b>14,9</b>	<b>15,5</b>	<b>33,6</b>	<b>100,0</b>
MP301: Albert Luthuli	15,2	13,2	13,2	13,7	44,7	100,0	12,5	13,7	13,9	16,4	43,5	100,0
MP302: Msukaligwa	17,5	18,4	15,3	15,1	33,7	100,0	12,7	17,7	17,1	15,6	36,9	100,0
MP303: Mkhondo	14,2	14,9	13,7	13,8	43,3	100,0	15,8	15,6	15,4	14,4	38,8	100,0
MP304: Seme	18,0	16,2	13,2	13,6	39,1	100,0	19,1	19,7	14,3	13,5	33,3	100,0
MP305: Lekwa	18,4	18,3	15,4	15,4	32,4	100,0	16,2	16,3	14,6	16,0	36,9	100,0
MP306: Dipaleseng	16,9	17,4	15,9	15,8	33,9	100,0	20,6	20,8	15,2	16,6	26,9	100,0
MP307: Govan Mbeki	19,9	19,7	17,2	16,2	26,9	100,0	29,3	15,9	14,7	15,5	24,6	100,0
<b>DC31: Nkangala</b>	<b>16,8</b>	<b>16,1</b>	<b>15,3</b>	<b>15,7</b>	<b>36,1</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>18,7</b>	<b>16,4</b>	<b>15,4</b>	<b>15,6</b>	<b>33,9</b>	<b>100,0</b>
MP311: Delmas	17,7	18,5	15,2	14,6	34,0	100,0	17,2	19,6	9,9	19,4	34,0	100,0
MP312: Emalahleni	20,0	19,3	16,7	16,1	28,0	100,0	20,3	18,8	17,0	16,0	28,0	100,0
MP313: Steve Tshwete	17,5	18,9	16,2	16,8	30,7	100,0	24,1	18,0	16,2	14,5	27,2	100,0
MP314: Emakhazeni	19,6	17,9	14,0	14,3	34,2	100,0	25,7	18,5	13,6	14,5	27,6	100,0
MP315: Thembisile	14,1	13,0	14,5	15,3	43,1	100,0	13,0	13,4	14,8	14,8	44,0	100,0
MP316: Dr JS Moroka	14,0	12,1	14,1	15,2	44,6	100,0	16,6	12,7	14,3	16,0	40,5	100,0
<b>DC32: Ehlanzeni</b>	<b>17,5</b>	<b>14,8</b>	<b>14,3</b>	<b>14,4</b>	<b>38,9</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>18,0</b>	<b>14,6</b>	<b>15,0</b>	<b>15,3</b>	<b>37,1</b>	<b>100,0</b>
MP321: Thaba Chweu	27,6	20,3	14,7	13,1	24,3	100,0	33,5	17,5	18,2	11,3	19,6	100,0
MP322: Mbombela	17,9	16,4	15,2	14,7	35,8	100,0	17,4	16,7	15,8	17,0	33,1	100,0
MP323: Umjindi	24,5	22,2	16,2	14,4	22,7	100,0	32,7	16,6	13,0	14,3	23,4	100,0
MP324: Nkomazi	17,9	14,0	13,0	13,0	42,1	100,0	16,5	13,3	13,7	13,5	43,1	100,0
MP325: Bushbuckridge	13,5	11,7	13,9	15,4	45,6	100,0	13,8	12,0	14,6	15,6	43,9	100,0
<b>Mpumalanga</b>	<b>17,3</b>	<b>15,8</b>	<b>14,8</b>	<b>14,9</b>	<b>37,1</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>18,7</b>	<b>15,6</b>	<b>15,1</b>	<b>15,4</b>	<b>35,2</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>18,5</b>	<b>18,0</b>	<b>15,2</b>	<b>15,3</b>	<b>32,9</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>17,8</b>	<b>17,9</b>	<b>16,1</b>	<b>16,1</b>	<b>32,1</b>	<b>100,0</b>

## 4. Housing conditions

### 4.1 Introduction

This section gives the results pertaining to housing conditions. The improvement of housing conditions has been one of the major endeavours that the government has engaged in as a strategy for improving the socio-economic welfare of the population.

### 4.2 Type of main dwelling: Formal and informal

The results in Table MP6 show an increase in the proportion of households living in formal dwellings and a decrease in the proportion of those living in informal dwellings from 2001 to 2007. The proportion of households living in formal dwellings increased from 72,2% to 77%, while the proportion of households living in informal dwellings decreased from 14,5% to 11,7% at provincial level. However, the proportion of households living in informal dwellings has significantly increased in Dipaleseng and Emalahleni local municipalities.

**Table MP6: Percentage of households living in formal and informal dwellings by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007**

Municipality	Formal dwelling		Informal dwelling	
	2001	2007	2001	2007
<b>DC30: Gert Sibande</b>	<b>56,4</b>	<b>66,3</b>	<b>21,8</b>	<b>14,0</b>
MP301: Albert Luthuli Local Municipality	58,4	70,1	6,7	5,3
MP302: Msukaligwa Local Municipality	65,4	79,6	13,4	9,5
MP303: Mkhondo Local Municipality	38,6	68,8	7,4	0,5
MP304: Seme Local Municipality	58,5	76,4	11,5	8,0
MP305: Lekwa Local Municipality	54,3	60,1	33,3	5,7
MP306: Dipaleseng Local Municipality	57,6	52,2	34,6	43,4
MP307: Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	59,0	59,2	38,4	25,7
<b>DC31: Nkangala</b>	<b>74,7</b>	<b>73,5</b>	<b>17,6</b>	<b>19,2</b>
MP311: Delmas Local Municipality	62,0	67,7	29,0	26,5
MP312: Emalahleni Local Municipality	67,1	61,7	26,0	31,2
MP313: Steve Tshwete Local Municipality	73,9	74,3	16,2	14,7
MP314: Emakhazeni Local Municipality	68,1	77,3	8,7	3,6
MP315: Thembisile Local Municipality	79,7	81,1	13,8	12,5
MP316: Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality	85,1	87,0	9,7	10,2
<b>DC32: Ehlanzeni</b>	<b>80,5</b>	<b>86,5</b>	<b>7,5</b>	<b>4,2</b>
MP321: Thaba Chweu Local Municipality	68,7	58,0	21,9	19,1
MP322: Mbombela Local Municipality	84,7	86,8	8,9	4,3
MP323: Umjindi Local Municipality	64,5	64,6	22,1	17,9
MP324: Nkomazi Local Municipality	76,5	92,4	5,3	0,5
MP325: Bushbuckridge Local Municipality	83,2	92,4	2,8	1,2
<b>Mpumalanga</b>	<b>72,2</b>	<b>77,0</b>	<b>14,5</b>	<b>11,7</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>68,5</b>	<b>70,5</b>	<b>16,4</b>	<b>14,5</b>

### 4.3 Tenure status

The results in Table MP7 show that the proportion of households owning dwellings that were fully paid off increased from 50,7% in 2001 to 62,7% in 2007. Eight municipalities recorded higher proportions in 2007 than the provincial average of 62,7%. Nkomazi municipality recorded the highest increase (from 46,7% in 2001 to 81,5% in 2007). Bushbuckridge municipality recorded the highest proportion of households whose dwellings were fully paid off. Steve Tshwete, Thaba Chweu and Mbombela municipalities recorded a decrease in the proportion of households owning dwellings that were fully paid off.

The table also shows that the proportion of households owning dwellings that were not yet paid off and those that were renting, decreased. Provincially, the proportion of those owning a dwelling that was not yet paid off decreased from 9,7% in 2001 to 7,9% in 2007, while the proportion of those renting decreased from 14,2% in 2001 to 13,3% in 2007. Thaba Chweu and Steve Tshwete municipalities recorded the highest proportions of households renting in 2007 at 42,4% and 32,6% respectively, while Dr JS Moroka, Thembisile and Bushbuckridge municipalities recorded the lowest proportions (3,2%, 2,0% and 1,3% respectively).



**Table MP7: Percentage distribution of households by tenure status and municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007**

Municipality	2001					2007					
	Owned and fully paid off	Owned but not yet paid off	Rented	Occupied rent-free	Total	Owned and fully paid off	Owned but not yet paid off	Rented	Occupied rent-free	Other	Total
<b>DC30: Gert Sibande</b>	<b>38,1</b>	<b>10,7</b>	<b>24,5</b>	<b>26,7</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>56,6</b>	<b>9,8</b>	<b>16,7</b>	<b>16,6</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>100,0</b>
MP301: Albert Luthuli Local Municipality	58,1	4,8	6,5	30,5	100,0	71,9	2,5	7,3	18,3	0,1	100,0
MP302: Msukaligwa Local Municipality	34,9	9,6	27,4	28,2	100,0	66,2	8,9	15,3	9,5	0,2	100,0
MP303: Mkhondo Local Municipality	28,7	10,3	20,8	40,2	100,0	62,2	5,2	15,3	17,1	0,2	100,0
MP304: Seme Local Municipality	29,7	7,4	37,5	25,4	100,0	47,5	7,8	27,9	16,9	-	100,0
MP305: Lekwa Local Municipality	29,2	11,5	26,7	32,6	100,0	46,9	13,1	26,0	13,5	0,5	100,0
MP306: Dipaleseng Local Municipality	53,5	7,0	17,6	21,9	100,0	67,3	9,4	8,7	14,6	-	100,0
MP307: Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	34,8	16,4	32,6	16,1	100,0	45,9	15,8	18,4	19,6	0,3	100,0
<b>DC31: Nkangala</b>	<b>49,8</b>	<b>12,5</b>	<b>13,7</b>	<b>24,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>58,5</b>	<b>10,3</b>	<b>13,8</b>	<b>17,1</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>100,0</b>
MP311: Delmas Local Municipality	42,8	8,5	16,4	32,3	100,0	49,2	8,3	17,1	24,0	1,3	100,0
MP312: Emalahleni Local Municipality	34,1	20,7	21,6	23,6	100,0	42,3	15,7	17,1	24,7	0,2	100,0
MP313: Steve Tshwete Local Municipality	36,6	20,9	30,2	12,3	100,0	34,7	14,3	32,6	17,8	0,6	100,0
MP314: Emakhazeni Local Municipality	32,7	18,9	19,8	28,6	100,0	53,5	12,2	16,7	17,6	-	100,0
MP315: Thembisile Local Municipality	65,5	4,8	2,2	27,5	100,0	85,7	6,6	2,0	5,7	0,1	100,0
MP316: Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality	68,7	3,3	2,1	25,8	100,0	82,1	1,0	3,2	13,7	0,0	100,0
<b>DC32: Ehlanzeni</b>	<b>59,5</b>	<b>7,0</b>	<b>8,0</b>	<b>25,5</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>69,9</b>	<b>4,7</b>	<b>10,7</b>	<b>14,6</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>100,0</b>
MP321: Thaba Chweu Local Municipality	32,0	12,1	33,9	22,1	100,0	27,6	7,9	42,4	21,3	0,8	100,0
MP322: Mbombela Local Municipality	62,7	8,9	10,7	17,8	100,0	59,4	8,4	13,2	18,6	0,3	100,0
MP323: Umjindi Local Municipality	29,8	16,0	16,2	38,0	100,0	36,6	12,2	18,6	32,0	0,6	100,0
MP324: Nkomazi Local Municipality	46,7	5,6	4,0	43,7	100,0	81,5	2,0	7,5	8,9	0,1	100,0
MP325: Bushbuckridge Local Municipality	74,7	3,9	1,4	20,1	100,0	88,7	0,4	1,3	9,5	0,1	100,0
<b>Mpumalanga</b>	<b>50,7</b>	<b>9,7</b>	<b>14,2</b>	<b>25,3</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>62,7</b>	<b>7,9</b>	<b>13,3</b>	<b>15,9</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>41,3</b>	<b>15,0</b>	<b>18,7</b>	<b>25,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>49,7</b>	<b>12,0</b>	<b>18,8</b>	<b>18,7</b>	<b>0,8</b>	<b>100,0</b>

## 4.4 Source of energy for lighting, cooking and heating

The figures in Table MP8 show the proportion of households that reported using electricity for lighting, cooking and heating. More households reported using electricity for lighting than for cooking and heating.

**Table MP8: Percentage of households using electricity for lighting, cooking and heating – Census 2001 and CS 2007**

Municipality	Electricity for lighting		Electricity for cooking		Electricity for heating	
	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007
<b>DC30: Gert Sibande</b>	<b>57,3</b>	<b>79,8</b>	<b>29,8</b>	<b>53,3</b>	<b>27,3</b>	<b>39,7</b>
MP301: Albert Luthuli Local Municipality	50,4	77,3	21,1	33,0	19,0	26,8
MP302: Msukaligwa Local Municipality	53,0	73,2	29,2	38,6	26,7	29,5
MP303: Mkhondo Local Municipality	34,4	69,3	17,5	46,3	15,5	26,2
MP304: Seme Local Municipality	66,9	81,4	22,9	41,4	23,9	30,1
MP305: Lekwa Local Municipality	59,3	79,8	42,9	67,0	38,6	41,6
MP306: Dipaleseng Local Municipality	67,3	78,6	28,2	57,3	27,0	40,4
MP307: Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	69,0	87,5	38,0	71,7	34,6	58,2
<b>DC31: Nkangala</b>	<b>79,3</b>	<b>81,5</b>	<b>47,8</b>	<b>59,6</b>	<b>46,8</b>	<b>49,3</b>
MP311: Delmas Local Municipality	64,9	80,1	27,0	54,1	26,6	36,0
MP312: Emalahleni Local Municipality	68,8	60,1	60,8	56,4	57,2	47,1
MP313: Steve Tshwete Local Municipality	74,7	90,4	52,6	77,0	52,8	64,5
MP314: Emakhazeni Local Municipality	71,8	89,2	33,6	55,9	34,1	45,7
MP315: Thembisile Local Municipality	88,6	95,9	38,7	58,1	36,0	44,9
MP316: Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality	92,0	95,7	43,7	54,2	47,3	49,3
<b>DC32: Ehlanzeni</b>	<b>68,6</b>	<b>84,2</b>	<b>36,1</b>	<b>54,1</b>	<b>36,9</b>	<b>45,1</b>
MP321: Thaba Chweu Local Municipality	76,1	80,6	40,6	57,1	37,9	44,0
MP322: Mbombela Local Municipality	72,3	85,2	52,8	73,6	49,7	61,8
MP323: Umjindi Local Municipality	56,9	79,9	45,6	69,2	46,3	54,3
MP324: Nkomazi Local Municipality	47,3	75,4	26,2	44,1	26,1	41,3
MP325: Bushbuckridge Local Municipality	78,9	90,1	23,0	36,0	28,9	27,7
<b>Mpumalanga</b>	<b>68,9</b>	<b>82,2</b>	<b>38,0</b>	<b>55,7</b>	<b>37,4</b>	<b>45,0</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>69,7</b>	<b>80,0</b>	<b>51,4</b>	<b>66,5</b>	<b>49,0</b>	<b>58,8</b>

### 4.4.1 Electricity for lighting

The percentage of households using electricity for lighting increased from 68,9% in 2001 to 82,2% in 2007. However, the majority of the municipalities (61%) recorded proportions below the provincial average.

### 4.4.2 Electricity for cooking

The proportion of households using electricity for cooking increased from 38% in 2001 to 55,7% in 2007. Almost 56% of municipalities had a lower proportion of households using electricity for cooking than the provincial average. Five municipalities, namely Lekwa, Govan Mbeki, Steve Tshwete, Mbombela and Umjindi, have equalled or exceeded the national average of 67%.

### 4.4.3 Electricity for heating

The proportion of households using electricity for heating increased from 37,4% in 2001 to 45,0% in 2007. In 2007, only Steve Tshwete and Mbombela recorded proportions above the national average of 58,8% (64,5% and 61,8% of households respectively).

## 4.5 Access to piped water

Table MP9 provides a profile of the proportion of households that had access to piped water at provincial and municipality levels. The proportion of households that had access to piped water increased from 85,7% in 2001 to 91,0% in 2007 at provincial level. All the municipalities except Albert Luthuli, Mkhondo, Dr JS Moroka and Bushbuckridge municipalities recorded proportions above or equal to the provincial average.

**Table MP9: Percentage of households that have access to piped water by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007**

Municipality	Census 2001					CS 2007			
	Piped water inside dwelling	Piped water inside yard	Piped water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling	Piped water on community stand: distance greater than 200m from dwelling	Total piped water	Piped water inside dwelling	Piped water inside yard	Piped water from access point outside yard	Total
<b>DC30: Gert Sibande</b>	<b>25,3</b>	<b>35,3</b>	<b>12,9</b>	<b>13,0</b>	<b>86,5</b>	<b>46,6</b>	<b>33,4</b>	<b>11,9</b>	<b>91,9</b>
MP301: Albert Luthuli Local Municipality	8,5	38,1	14,4	14,8	75,8	23,0	42,9	18,2	84,1
MP302: Msukaligwa Local Municipality	34,8	32,7	11,0	11,1	89,6	60,8	19,3	13,4	93,5
MP303: Mkhondo Local Municipality	17,8	18,4	12,1	18,5	66,8	49,0	18,4	12,5	79,9
MP304: Seme Local Municipality	17,8	43,9	9,1	11,7	82,5	22,8	40,7	29,5	93,0
MP305: Lekwa Local Municipality	34,8	32,4	17,0	12,6	96,8	56,8	32,2	8,4	97,4
MP306: Dipaleseng Local Municipality	19,8	56,7	8,9	8,3	93,7	48,6	32,9	14,0	95,5
MP307: Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	34,1	37,7	13,2	11,6	96,6	56,4	37,7	3,4	97,5
<b>DC31: Nkangala</b>	<b>23,3</b>	<b>45,6</b>	<b>9,9</b>	<b>10,0</b>	<b>88,8</b>	<b>36,6</b>	<b>39,3</b>	<b>15,7</b>	<b>91,6</b>
MP311: Delmas Local Municipality	28,0	42,8	11,8	10,9	93,5	49,5	24,5	16,8	90,8
MP312: Emalahleni Local Municipality	41,9	31,2	10,3	9,9	93,3	45,7	32,3	20,2	98,2
MP313: Steve Tshwete Local Municipality	36,4	41,2	9,5	8,9	96,0	60,5	22,6	12,0	95,1
MP314: Emakhazeni Local Municipality	39,5	38,0	7,3	5,6	90,4	58,9	25,6	8,7	93,2
MP315: Thembisile Local Municipality	4,9	67,0	8,6	12,1	92,6	12,7	74,4	9,4	96,5
MP316: Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality	4,0	47,8	11,2	9,1	72,1	18,0	33,5	19,4	70,9
<b>DC32: Ehlanzeni</b>	<b>13,6</b>	<b>30,8</b>	<b>15,0</b>	<b>23,4</b>	<b>82,8</b>	<b>26,1</b>	<b>28,8</b>	<b>35,2</b>	<b>90,1</b>
MP321: Thaba Chweu Local Municipality	33,3	39,6	12,1	9,3	94,3	38,2	30,7	21,9	90,8
MP322: Mbombela Local Municipality	20,7	33,4	12,5	19,9	86,5	40,9	29,2	21,4	91,5
MP323: Umjindi Local Municipality	32,6	28,8	12,0	12,5	85,9	44,5	24,0	27,5	96,0
MP324: Nkomazi Local Municipality	5,8	31,3	22,1	27,2	86,4	14,9	44,4	31,4	90,7
MP325: Bushbuckridge Local Municipality	5,0	26,1	13,9	28,9	73,9	11,3	18,7	57,0	87,0
<b>Mpumalanga</b>	<b>19,8</b>	<b>36,7</b>	<b>12,8</b>	<b>16,4</b>	<b>85,7</b>	<b>34,9</b>	<b>33,4</b>	<b>22,7</b>	<b>91,0</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>32,3</b>	<b>29,0</b>	<b>10,7</b>	<b>12,4</b>	<b>84,5</b>	<b>47,3</b>	<b>22,2</b>	<b>19,1</b>	<b>88,6</b>

## 4.6 Toilet facilities

**Table MP10: Percentage of households that use a pit latrine or bucket toilet or have no toilet facilities by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007**

Municipality	% households using pit latrine		% households using a bucket toilet		% households with no toilet facility	
	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census 2001	CS 2007
<b>DC30: Gert Sibande</b>	<b>30,3</b>	<b>27,5</b>	<b>7,3</b>	<b>0,6</b>	<b>11,3</b>	<b>6,1</b>
MP301: Albert Luthuli Local Municipality	71,0	74,9	3,6	-	7,8	6,5
MP302: Msukaligwa Local Municipality	20,3	16,9	2,7	0,4	8,2	6,0
MP303: Mkhondo Local Municipality	43,0	29,4	3,8	0,5	21,4	16,2
MP304: Seme Local Municipality	31,3	36,9	4,6	-	11,7	4,3
MP305: Lekwa Local Municipality	14,6	11,8	12,0	1,5	15,6	5,0
MP306: Dipaleseng Local Municipality	16,0	8,5	19,3	4,4	7,9	16,5
MP307: Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	11,6	9,3	10,6	0,4	9,2	1,4
<b>DC31: Nkangala</b>	<b>48,7</b>	<b>44,8</b>	<b>1,3</b>	<b>0,8</b>	<b>4,8</b>	<b>3,5</b>
MP311: Delmas Local Municipality	20,1	12,7	7,4	8,7	4,3	1,4
MP312: Emalahleni Local Municipality	19,9	31,9	1,6	0,1	7,0	5,8
MP313: Steve Tshwete Local Municipality	10,4	11,5	1,2	1,7	6,7	3,3
MP314: Emakhazeni Local Municipality	13,2	6,1	1,3	-	12,7	4,3
MP315: Thembisile Local Municipality	89,9	78,3	0,3	-	2,4	1,7
MP316: Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality	84,3	76,4	0,6	0,1	1,9	1,9
<b>DC32: Ehlanzeni</b>	<b>59,7</b>	<b>60,5</b>	<b>0,6</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>18,1</b>	<b>12,7</b>
MP321: Thaba Chweu Local Municipality	30,6	25,1	0,4	0,9	5,4	5,2
MP322: Mbombela Local Municipality	62,1	53,3	0,7	-	10,4	8,7
MP323: Umjindi Local Municipality	28,4	30,5	0,7	-	10,3	5,0
MP324: Nkomazi Local Municipality	58,1	73,2	0,6	0,1	29,1	17,3
MP325: Bushbuckridge Local Municipality	68,7	73,0	0,5	0,0	22,5	17,0
<b>Mpumalanga</b>	<b>48,4</b>	<b>46,7</b>	<b>2,6</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>12,1</b>	<b>8,0</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>28,5</b>	<b>27,1</b>	<b>4,1</b>	<b>2,2</b>	<b>13,6</b>	<b>8,2</b>

### Pit latrine

The proportion of households using pit latrines as their main toilet facility decreased slightly from 48,3% in 2001 to 46,7% in 2007. However, almost three quarters of the households in Albert Luthuli, Thembisile, Dr JS Moroka, Nkomazi and Bushbuckridge used this facility.

### Bucket toilet

The proportion of households that used bucket toilets as the main toilet facility declined since 2001. Seven local municipalities have totally eradicated the use of bucket toilets as the main toilet facility. Dipaleseng and Delmas local municipalities recorded the highest proportions (4,4% and 8,7% respectively).

### No toilet facility

The proportion of households without toilet facilities decreased from 12,1% in 2001 to 8,0% in 2007. Five municipalities recorded the highest decreases from 2001 to 2007, namely Govan Mbeki (9,2% to 1,4%), Lekwa (15,6% to 5,0%), Delmas (4,3% to 1,4%), Emakhazeni (12,7% to 4,3%) and Seme (11,7% to 4,3%). Dipaleseng local municipality recorded the highest increase in the proportion of households without access to toilet facilities (from 7,9% in 2001 to 16,5% in 2007).

## 4.7 Refuse removal

**Table MP11: Percentage of households where refuse is removed by local authority/private company and where there is no refuse removal by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007**

Municipality	Removed by local authority/private company		No refuse removal	
	2001	2007	2001	2007
<b>DC30: Gert Sibande</b>	<b>55,1</b>	<b>60,5</b>	<b>9,7</b>	<b>8,9</b>
MP301: Albert Luthuli Local Municipality	13,7	15,5	16,7	23,4
MP302: Msukaligwa Local Municipality	65,5	68,6	5,8	5,1
MP303: Mkhondo Local Municipality	33,3	42,5	22,0	14,6
MP304: Seme Local Municipality	51,9	57,3	12,0	10,5
MP305: Lekwa Local Municipality	59,1	76,1	7,2	1,8
MP306: Dipaleseng Local Municipality	66,2	77,6	2,9	11,2
MP307: Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	84,2	83,2	3,0	1,4
<b>DC31: Nkangala</b>	<b>43,3</b>	<b>45,1</b>	<b>9,9</b>	<b>3,9</b>
MP311: Delmas Local Municipality	64,2	76,5	4,6	-
MP312: Emalaheni Local Municipality	66,8	57,5	6,0	6,0
MP313: Steve Tshwete Local Municipality	85,3	84,8	2,6	3,1
MP314: Emakhazeni Local Municipality	66,0	77,7	7,0	3,2
MP315: Thembisile Local Municipality	4,2	10,9	17,5	1,2
MP316: Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality	15,0	10,9	13,9	5,1
<b>DC32: Ehlanzeni</b>	<b>20,5</b>	<b>26,5</b>	<b>11,6</b>	<b>5,8</b>
MP321: Thaba Chweu Local Municipality	60,6	60,9	6,7	7,5
MP322: Mbombela Local Municipality	26,5	29,2	7,3	5,4
MP323: Umjindi Local Municipality	69,0	80,5	4,2	2,4
MP324: Nkomazi Local Municipality	10,7	31,5	13,6	3,2
MP325: Bushbuckridge Local Municipality	6,3	4,5	16,7	7,9
<b>Mpumalanga</b>	<b>36,9</b>	<b>41,5</b>	<b>10,5</b>	<b>6,0</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>57,0</b>	<b>61,8</b>	<b>8,7</b>	<b>7,1</b>

### Refuse removal by local authority/private company

The proportion of households whose refuse was removed by local authority/private company increased from 36,9% in 2001 to 41,5% in 2007. The least served local municipalities include Albert Luthuli, Thembisile, Dr JS Moroka, Mbombela, Nkomazi and Bushbuckridge, as shown in Table MP11.

## 5. Household goods

### 5.1 Cellphone

The results in Table MP12 show that the proportion of households that had a cellphone increased from 31,1% in 2001 to 77,4% in 2007 at provincial level. The same trend was recorded by all local municipalities.

**Table MP12: Percentage of households that have a cellphone by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007**

Municipality	2001		2007		2001	2007
	No. of households with a cellphone	Total number of households	No. of households with a cellphone	Total number of households	% of households with a cellphone	
<b>DC30: Gert Sibande</b>	<b>62 070</b>	<b>211 618</b>	<b>186 787</b>	<b>247 518</b>	<b>29,3</b>	<b>75,5</b>
MP301: Albert Luthuli Local Municipality	10 019	39 675	32 972	46 036	25,3	71,6
MP302: Msukaligwa Local Municipality	9 094	29 689	26 561	31 750	30,6	83,7
MP303: Mkhondo Local Municipality	7 110	27 865	22 740	29 926	25,5	76,0
MP304: Seme Local Municipality	4 205	18 002	13 820	21 605	23,4	64,0
MP305: Lekwa Local Municipality	7 956	25 199	21 596	26 685	31,6	80,9
MP306: Dipaleseng Local Municipality	2 017	9 474	8 384	12 324	21,3	68,0
MP307: Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	21 670	61 714	60 715	79 191	35,1	76,7
<b>DC31: Nkangala</b>	<b>87 371</b>	<b>245 475</b>	<b>247 943</b>	<b>305 567</b>	<b>35,6</b>	<b>81,1</b>
MP311: Delmas Local Municipality	4 127	13 390	12 058	15 129	30,8	79,7
MP312: Emalahleni Local Municipality	32 169	74 917	86 059	105 592	42,9	81,5
MP313: Steve Tshwete Local Municipality	15 199	36 229	41 421	50 449	42,0	82,1
MP314: Emakhazeni Local Municipality	3 013	9 723	10 039	12 127	31,0	82,8
MP315: Thembisile Local Municipality	18 667	57 633	54 524	65 394	32,4	83,4
MP316: Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality	14 196	53 583	43 841	56 875	26,5	77,1
<b>DC32: Ehlanzeni</b>	<b>94 670</b>	<b>328 340</b>	<b>293 402</b>	<b>387 317</b>	<b>28,8</b>	<b>75,8</b>
MP321: Thaba Chweu Local Municipality	6 204	21 258	21 812	28 258	29,2	77,2
MP322: Mbombela Local Municipality	39 653	112 226	108 971	137 353	35,3	79,3
MP323: Umjindi Local Municipality	3 992	14 458	14 162	18 768	27,6	75,5
MP324: Nkomazi Local Municipality	17 020	71 772	59 644	78 254	23,7	76,2
MP325: Bushbuckridge Local Municipality	27 408	107 548	88 728	124 595	25,5	71,2
<b>MPDMA32: Ehlanzeni</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>1 078</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>36,6</b>	<b>92,9</b>
<b>Mpumalanga</b>	<b>244 112</b>	<b>785 433</b>	<b>728 132</b>	<b>940 403</b>	<b>31,1</b>	<b>77,4</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>3 615 241</b>	<b>11 205 705</b>	<b>9 090 231</b>	<b>12 500 609</b>	<b>32,3</b>	<b>72,7</b>

## 5.2 Radio

The results in Table MP13 below show that the proportion of households that had a radio increased from 73,3% in 2001 to 77,6% in 2007. The results also show that the proportion of households that had a radio increased in all municipalities during the same period. However, six municipalities recorded proportions below the provincial average. They are: Govan Mbeki, Delmas, Thaba Chweu, Umjindi, Nkomazi and Bushbuckridge.

**Table MP13: Percentage of households that have a radio by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007**

Municipality	2001		2007		2001	2007
	No. of households with a radio	Total number of households	No. of households with a radio	Total number of households	% of households with a radio	
<b>DC30: Gert Sibande</b>	<b>160 506</b>	<b>211 618</b>	<b>198 730</b>	<b>247 518</b>	<b>75,8</b>	<b>80,3</b>
MP301: Albert Luthuli Local Municipality	29 798	39 675	35 863	46 036	75,1	77,9
MP302: Msukaligwa Local Municipality	23 646	29 689	28 014	31 750	79,6	88,2
MP303: Mkhondo Local Municipality	21 303	27 865	23 950	29 926	76,5	80,0
MP304: Seme Local Municipality	14 278	18 002	17 285	21 605	79,3	80,0
MP305: Lekwa Local Municipality	19 047	25 199	22 989	26 685	75,6	86,1
MP306: Dipaleseng Local Municipality	6 883	9 474	9 807	12 324	72,7	79,6
MP307: Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	45 552	61 714	60 822	79 191	73,8	76,8
<b>DC31: Nkangala</b>	<b>190 083</b>	<b>245 475</b>	<b>250 393</b>	<b>305 567</b>	<b>77,4</b>	<b>81,9</b>
MP311: Delmas Local Municipality	9 730	13 390	11 677	15 129	72,7	77,2
MP312: Emalaheni Local Municipality	57 304	74 917	84 537	105 592	76,5	80,1
MP313: Steve Tshwete Local Municipality	29 290	36 229	43 154	50 449	80,8	85,5
MP314: Emakhazeni Local Municipality	7 973	9 723	10 341	12 127	82,0	85,3
MP315: Thembisile Local Municipality	44 767	57 633	54 349	65 394	77,7	83,1
MP316: Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality	41 020	53 583	46 336	56 875	76,6	81,5
<b>DC32: Ehlanzeni</b>	<b>225 374</b>	<b>328 340</b>	<b>280 856</b>	<b>387 317</b>	<b>68,6</b>	<b>72,5</b>
MP321: Thaba Chweu Local Municipality	14 808	21 258	19 870	28 258	69,7	70,3
MP322: Mbombela Local Municipality	80 906	112 226	107 998	137 353	72,1	78,6
MP323: Umjindi Local Municipality	10 460	14 458	13 993	18 768	72,4	74,6
MP324: Nkomazi Local Municipality	43 975	71 772	56 072	78 254	61,3	71,7
MP325: Bushbuckridge Local Municipality	74 479	107 548	82 840	124 595	69,3	66,5
<b>MPDMA32: Ehlanzeni</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>1 078</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>69,1</b>	<b>92,9</b>
<b>Mpumalanga</b>	<b>575 963</b>	<b>785 433</b>	<b>729 979</b>	<b>940 403</b>	<b>73,3</b>	<b>77,6</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>8 182 500</b>	<b>11 205 705</b>	<b>9 568 073</b>	<b>12 500 609</b>	<b>73,0</b>	<b>76,5</b>

### 5.3 Computer

The results in Table MP14 show that the proportion of households that had a computer increased from 4,3% in 2001 to 10,7% in 2007. The same trend was portrayed at municipality level. Steve Tshwete and Emalahleni recorded proportions above the national average (19,5%, and 19,4% respectively).

**Table MP14: Percentage of households that have a computer by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007**

Municipality	2001		2007		2001	2007
	No. of households with a computer	Total number of households	No. of households with a computer	Total number of households	% of households with a computer	
<b>DC30: Gert Sibande</b>	<b>10 828</b>	<b>211 618</b>	<b>30 183</b>	<b>247 518</b>	<b>5,1</b>	<b>12,2</b>
MP301: Albert Luthuli Local Municipality	586	39 675	1 390	46 036	1,5	3,0
MP302: Msukaligwa Local Municipality	1 521	29 689	4 701	31 750	5,1	14,8
MP303: Mkhondo Local Municipality	702	27 865	2 071	29 926	2,5	6,9
MP304: Seme Local Municipality	801	18 002	1 856	21 605	4,4	8,6
MP305: Lekwa Local Municipality	1 573	25 199	3 634	26 685	6,2	13,6
MP306: Dipaleseng Local Municipality	340	9 474	1 193	12 324	3,6	9,7
MP307: Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	5 304	61 714	15 340	79 191	8,6	19,4
<b>DC31: Nkangala</b>	<b>12 911</b>	<b>245 475</b>	<b>36 245</b>	<b>305 567</b>	<b>5,3</b>	<b>11,9</b>
MP311: Delmas Local Municipality	735	13 390	2 026	15 129	5,5	13,4
MP312: Emalahleni Local Municipality	6 560	74 917	15 883	105 592	8,8	15,0
MP313: Steve Tshwete Local Municipality	3 542	36 229	9 858	50 449	9,8	19,5
MP314: Emakhazeni Local Municipality	505	9 723	1 620	12 127	5,2	13,4
MP315: Thembisile Local Municipality	884	57 633	4 081	65 394	1,5	6,2
MP316: Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality	686	53 583	2 777	56 875	1,3	4,9
<b>DC32: Ehlanzeni</b>	<b>10 020</b>	<b>328 340</b>	<b>33 955</b>	<b>387 317</b>	<b>3,1</b>	<b>8,8</b>
MP321: Thaba Chweu Local Municipality	1 209	21 258	3 222	28 258	5,7	11,4
MP322: Mbombela Local Municipality	5 960	112 226	19 641	137 353	5,3	14,3
MP323: Umjindi Local Municipality	782	14 458	2 474	18 768	5,4	13,2
MP324: Nkomazi Local Municipality	1 053	71 772	5 005	78 254	1,5	6,4
MP325: Bushbuckridge Local Municipality	917	107 548	3 567	124 595	0,9	2,9
<b>MPDMA32: Ehlanzeni</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>1 078</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>9,2</b>	<b>51,9</b>
<b>Mpumalanga</b>	<b>33 759</b>	<b>785 433</b>	<b>100 384</b>	<b>940 403</b>	<b>4,3</b>	<b>10,7</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>968 741</b>	<b>11 205 705</b>	<b>1 950 163</b>	<b>12 500 609</b>	<b>8,6</b>	<b>15,6</b>



## 5.4 Internet

Only 3,7% of the households in the province had access to Internet facilities. This proportion is below the national average of 7,3%. Bushbuckridge, Thembisile and Dr JS Moroka recorded the lowest proportion of households that had access to Internet facilities (0,1%, 0,5% and 0,6% respectively).

**Table MP15: Percentage of households that have Internet facilities by municipality – CS 2007**

Municipality	CS 2007		
	No. of households that have access to Internet	Total no. of households	% of households that have access to Internet
<b>DC30: Gert Sibande</b>	<b>12 105</b>	<b>247 518</b>	<b>4,9</b>
MP301: Albert Luthuli Local Municipality	824	46 036	1,8
MP302: Msukaligwa Local Municipality	1 667	31 750	5,3
MP303: Mkhondo Local Municipality	910	29 926	3,0
MP304: Seme Local Municipality	968	21 605	4,5
MP305: Lekwa Local Municipality	1 851	26 685	6,9
MP306: Dipaleseng Local Municipality	717	12 324	5,8
MP307: Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	5 168	79 191	6,5
<b>DC31: Nkangala</b>	<b>11 188</b>	<b>305 567</b>	<b>3,7</b>
MP311: Delmas Local Municipality	874	15 129	5,8
MP312: Emalahleni Local Municipality	5 451	105 592	5,2
MP313: Steve Tshwete Local Municipality	3 937	50 449	7,8
MP314: Emakhazeni Local Municipality	282	12 127	2,3
MP315: Thembisile Local Municipality	299	65 394	0,5
MP316: Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality	343	56 875	0,6
<b>DC32: Ehlanzeni</b>	<b>118 545</b>	<b>387 317</b>	<b>3,1</b>
MP321: Thaba Chweu Local Municipality	1 142	28 258	4,0
MP322: Mbombela Local Municipality	7 510	137 353	5,5
MP323: Umjindi Local Municipality	761	18 768	4,1
MP324: Nkomazi Local Municipality	2 241	78 254	2,9
MP325: Bushbuckridge Local Municipality	179	124 595	0,1
<b>MPDMA32: Ehlanzeni</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>24,7</b>
<b>Mpumalanga</b>	<b>35 148</b>	<b>940 403</b>	<b>3,7</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>900 612</b>	<b>12 500 609</b>	<b>7,2</b>

## 5.5 Refrigerator

The results in Table MP16 show that the proportion of households that had a refrigerator increased from 49,4% in 2001 to 65,7% in 2007. The results also show that seven municipalities recorded proportions above the provincial average. Dr JS Moroka municipality had the highest proportion of households that had a refrigerator (79,2%), followed by Thembisile and Steve Tshwete (75,5% and 73,3% respectively). Mkhondo recorded the lowest proportion.

**Table MP16: Percentage of households that have a refrigerator by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007**

Municipality	2001		2007		2001	2007
	No. of households with a refrigerator	Total number of households	No. of households with a refrigerator	Total number of households	% of households with a refrigerator	
<b>DC30: Gert Sibande</b>	<b>90 700</b>	<b>211 618</b>	<b>150 483</b>	<b>247 518</b>	<b>42,9</b>	<b>60,8</b>
MP301: Albert Luthuli Local Municipality	15 675	39 675	26 668	46 036	39,5	57,9
MP302: Msukaligwa Local Municipality	12 591	29 689	19 588	31 750	42,4	61,7
MP303: Mkhondo Local Municipality	9 330	27 865	16 355	29 926	33,5	54,6
MP304: Seme Local Municipality	7 508	18 002	12 566	21 605	41,7	58,2
MP305: Lekwa Local Municipality	11 713	25 199	19 075	26 685	46,5	71,5
MP306: Dipaleseng Local Municipality	4 373	9 474	7 394	12 324	46,2	60,0
MP307: Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	29 510	61 714	48 837	79 191	47,8	61,7
<b>DC31: Nkangala</b>	<b>143 618</b>	<b>245 475</b>	<b>209 820</b>	<b>305 567</b>	<b>58,5</b>	<b>68,7</b>
MP311: Delmas Local Municipality	5 683	13 390	9 862	15 129	42,4	65,2
MP312: Emalahleni Local Municipality	41 806	74 917	59 832	105 592	55,8	56,7
MP313: Steve Tshwete Local Municipality	21 989	36 229	37 004	50 449	60,7	73,3
MP314: Emakhazeni Local Municipality	5 121	9 723	8 679	12 127	52,7	71,6
MP315: Thembisile Local Municipality	34 605	57 633	49 395	65 394	60,0	75,5
MP316: Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality	34 415	53 583	45 049	56 875	64,2	79,2
<b>DC32: Ehlanzeni</b>	<b>153 972</b>	<b>328 340</b>	<b>257 652</b>	<b>387 317</b>	<b>46,9</b>	<b>66,5</b>
MP321: Thaba Chweu Local Municipality	10 372	21 258	16 078	28 258	48,8	56,9
MP322: Mbombela Local Municipality	62 900	112 226	10 015	137 353	56,0	72,8
MP323: Umjindi Local Municipality	6 844	14 458	11 366	18 768	47,3	60,6
MP324: Nkomazi Local Municipality	26 361	71 772	48 217	78 254	36,7	61,6
MP325: Bushbuckridge Local Municipality	47 108	107 548	81 893	124 595	43,8	65,7
<b>MPDMA32: Ehlanzeni</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>1 078</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>35,8</b>	<b>93,1</b>
<b>Mpumalanga</b>	<b>388 290</b>	<b>785 433</b>	<b>617 956</b>	<b>940 403</b>	<b>49,4</b>	<b>65,7</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>5 737 536</b>	<b>11 205 705</b>	<b>7 986 012</b>	<b>12 500 609</b>	<b>51,2</b>	<b>63,9</b>

## 5.6 Television

The results given in Table MP17 show that the proportion of households that had a television increased from 49,1% in 2001 to 64,0% in 2007. All municipalities recorded an increase in the proportion of households that had a television. Lekwa, Steve Tshwete, Dr JS Moroka, Delmas and Msukaligwa recorded the most households that had a television (75,6%, 73,5%, 70,2%, 70,2% and 70,0% respectively). Thaba Chweu and Nkomazi had the lowest proportion of households that had a television.

**Table MP17: Percentage of households that have a television by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007**

Municipality	2001		2007		2001	2007
	No. of households with a television	Total number of households	No. of households with a television	Total number of households	% of households with a television	
<b>DC30: Gert Sibande</b>	<b>102 250</b>	<b>211 618</b>	<b>160 931</b>	<b>247 518</b>	<b>48,3</b>	<b>65,0</b>
MP301: Albert Luthuli Local Municipality	15 903	39 675	26 581	46 036	40,1	57,7
MP302: Msukaligwa Local Municipality	15 146	29 689	22 225	31 750	51,0	70,0
MP303: Mkhondo Local Municipality	11 224	27 865	18 029	29 926	40,3	60,2
MP304: Seme Local Municipality	8 879	18 002	14 552	21 605	49,3	67,4
MP305: Lekwa Local Municipality	13 831	25 199	20 173	26 685	54,9	75,6
MP306: Dipaleseng Local Municipality	4 950	9 474	8 552	12 324	52,3	69,4
MP307: Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	32 316	61 714	50 820	79 191	52,4	64,2
<b>DC31: Nkangala</b>	<b>144 537</b>	<b>245 475</b>	<b>206 049</b>	<b>305 567</b>	<b>58,9</b>	<b>67,4</b>
MP311: Delmas Local Municipality	6 752	13 390	10 624	15 129	50,4	70,2
MP312: Emalahleni Local Municipality	43 023	74 917	65 617	105 592	57,4	62,1
MP313: Steve Tshwete Local Municipality	22 743	36 229	37 076	50 449	62,8	73,5
MP314: Emakhazeni Local Municipality	5 272	9 723	7 315	12 127	54,2	60,3
MP315: Thembisile Local Municipality	33 943	57 633	45 503	65 394	58,9	69,6
MP316: Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality	32 804	53 583	39 914	56 875	61,2	70,2
<b>DC32: Ehlanzeni</b>	<b>138 597</b>	<b>328 340</b>	<b>234 944</b>	<b>387 317</b>	<b>42,2</b>	<b>60,7</b>
MP321: Thaba Chweu Local Municipality	9 642	21 258	15 164	28 258	45,4	53,7
MP322: Mbombela Local Municipality	55 675	112 226	91 547	137 353	49,6	66,7
MP323: Umjindi Local Municipality	6 866	14 458	11 119	18 768	47,5	59,2
MP324: Nkomazi Local Municipality	18 735	71 772	41 987	78 254	26,1	53,7
MP325: Bushbuckridge Local Municipality	47 366	107 548	75 046	124 595	44,0	60,2
<b>MPDMA32: Ehlanzeni</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>1 078</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>29,1</b>	<b>89,6</b>
<b>Mpumalanga</b>	<b>385 384</b>	<b>785 433</b>	<b>601 924</b>	<b>940 403</b>	<b>49,1</b>	<b>64,0</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>6 029 413</b>	<b>11 205 705</b>	<b>8 191 115</b>	<b>12 500 609</b>	<b>53,8</b>	<b>65,5</b>

## 5.7 Landline telephone

The results in Table MP18 show that the proportion of households that had a landline telephone decreased from 14,4% in 2001 to 9,0% in 2007. This trend was reported in all municipalities.

**Table MP18: Percentage of households that have a landline telephone by municipality – Census 2001 and CS 2007**

Municipality	2001		2007		2001	2007
	No. of households with a landline telephone	Total number of households	No. of households with a landline telephone	Total number of households	% of households with a landline telephone	
<b>DC30: Gert Sibande</b>	<b>34 006</b>	<b>211 618</b>	<b>28 445</b>	<b>247 518</b>	<b>16,1</b>	<b>11,5</b>
MP301: Albert Luthuli Local Municipality	3 590	39 675	1 611	46 036	9,0	3,5
MP302: Msukaligwa Local Municipality	4 782	29 689	3 681	31 750	16,1	11,6
MP303: Mkhondo Local Municipality	2 475	27 865	1 942	29 926	8,9	6,5
MP304: Seme Local Municipality	2 959	18 002	3 141	21 605	16,4	14,5
MP305: Lekwa Local Municipality	5 625	25 199	4 307	26 685	22,3	16,1
MP306: Dipaleseng Local Municipality	1 507	9 474	1 715	12 324	15,9	13,9
MP307: Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	13 070	61 714	12 048	79 191	21,2	15,2
<b>DC31: Nkangala</b>	<b>46 152</b>	<b>245 475</b>	<b>33 213</b>	<b>305 567</b>	<b>18,8</b>	<b>10,9</b>
MP311: Delmas Local Municipality	1 834	13 390	1 483	15 129	13,7	9,8
MP312: Emalahleni Local Municipality	20 215	74 917	15 389	105 592	27,0	14,6
MP313: Steve Tshwete Local Municipality	10 066	36 229	9 849	50 449	27,8	19,5
MP314: Emakhazeni Local Municipality	2 438	9 723	1 777	12 127	25,1	14,7
MP315: Thembisile Local Municipality	6 036	57 633	2 461	65 394	10,5	3,8
MP316: Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality	5 564	53 583	2 255	56 875	10,4	4,0
<b>DC32: Ehlanzeni</b>	<b>32 778</b>	<b>328 340</b>	<b>23 262</b>	<b>387 317</b>	<b>10,0</b>	<b>6,0</b>
MP321: Thaba Chweu Local Municipality	4 102	21 258	2 299	28 258	19,3	8,1
MP322: Mbombela Local Municipality	14 859	112 226	13 865	137 353	13,2	10,1
MP323: Umjindi Local Municipality	2 275	14 458	2 423	18 768	15,7	12,9
MP324: Nkomazi Local Municipality	4 575	71 772	2 843	78 254	6,4	3,6
MP325: Bushbuckridge Local Municipality	6 797	107 548	1 800	124 595	6,3	1,4
<b>MPDMA32: Ehlanzeni</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>1 078</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>15,8</b>	<b>35,3</b>
<b>Mpumalanga</b>	<b>112 937</b>	<b>785 433</b>	<b>84 920</b>	<b>940 403</b>	<b>14,4</b>	<b>9,0</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>2 734 836</b>	<b>11 205 705</b>	<b>2 318 462</b>	<b>12 500 609</b>	<b>24,4</b>	<b>18,5</b>

## 6. Summary

The population of Mpumalanga increased from 3,4 million in 2001 to 3,6 million in 2007 – an increase of 8,2%, which is the third highest amongst all the provinces. About 41% of the population reside in three local municipalities, namely Emalahleni, Mbombela and Bushbuckridge.

The results show that there has been an improvement in the housing conditions of households across all the municipalities since 2001. The proportion of households living in formal dwellings has increased while the proportion of those living in informal dwellings has decreased (77% of households lived in formal dwellings in 2007 compared to 72,2% recorded in 2001). The proportion of households using electricity for lighting, cooking and heating increased in all the local municipalities. The proportion of households using electricity for lighting was 82,2%, followed by cooking (55,7%) and heating (45,0%).

The proportion of households that had access to piped water increased from 85,7% in 2001 to 91,0% in 2007. A higher proportion of those having access to piped water accessed it either from inside the dwelling (34,9%), or at least from inside the yard (33,4%) in 2007. The proportion of household accessing piped water from a point outside the yard decreased from 29,2% in 2001 to 22,7% in 2007. The proportion of households that had access to better toilet facilities has improved between 2001 and 2007 as portrayed by the decline in the proportion of households using bucket toilets and those that had no toilet facilities. All municipalities recorded an improvement with regard to refuse removal with more households receiving services from the municipality.

Since 2001, the proportion of households owning various household goods increased, whereas those households that had a landline telephone, decreased.

## References

Statistics South Africa, 2008. *Community Survey, 2007: Basic Results – Municipalities*. Statistical Release P301.1. Pretoria

Statistics South Africa, 2007. *Community Survey 2007*. Statistical Release P301. Pretoria