

CENSUS 2011

Provincial profile: KwaZulu-Natal



**Statistics
South Africa**



The South Africa I know, the home I understand

Provincial profile: KwaZulu-Natal

Census 2011

Statistics South Africa

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Statistician-General

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List of abbreviations and acronyms

DCCs	District Census Coordinators
FWCs	Field work Co-ordinators
DUs	Dwelling units
EA	Enumeration area
PES	Post enumeration survey

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Overview

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

1.2 How the count was done

Census 2011 was conducted from 9th to 31st 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 pilot in 2008 and 2009 respectively. The findings from these tests helped to refine the plans and methods for the final test in 2010 called the “Dress Rehearsal”. The latter was expected to be a replica of how the actual count was to be conducted in 2011, and therefore the timing had to be the same month as the main Census, i.e. October month.

1.2.2 Pre-enumeration

The pre-enumeration phase mainly involved the final preparatory work before the actual count. It started with the mass production of Census instruments like questionnaires, manuals, fieldwork gear etc. The phase also involved acquisition of satellite offices required in the districts, recruitment of the 1st level of field management staff (District Census Coordinators – resulting in appointment of 130 DCCs and Field work Co-ordinators– 6 000 FWCs). These groups of people were then given intensive 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 4 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 the 9th 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. *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 8 months. Over 2 000 data processors working (three) 3 shifts per day were employed for this phase to ensure that 225 million single pages were accounted for.

1.2.5 Data editing and validation system

The execution of each phase of 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 still 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 the 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
- Ensuring of consistency of editing rules between Censuses (2001 and 2011) where applicable
- Provision of imputation flags and rates
- Identification of errors and provision of 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 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 imputations were used. Logical imputations were preferred, and in many cases substantial effort was undertaken to deduce a consistent value, based on the rest of the household's information. To profile the extent of changes in the dataset and assess the effects of imputation, a set of imputation flags are included in the edited dataset. Imputation flags values include the following:

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

1.2.6 Independent monitoring and evaluation of Census field activities

Independent monitoring of the Census 2011 field activities was carried out by a team of 31 professionals and 381 Monitoring and Evaluation Monitors from the Monitoring and Evaluation Division. These included field training, publicity, listing and enumeration. This was to make sure that the activities were implemented according to the plans and 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 (using 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 larger 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 computer-based system for capturing household and person records for matching purposes;

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

1.2.7.2 Methodology

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

1.2.7.3 Sampling

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

1.2.7.4 Questionnaire development

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

1.2.7.5 Fieldwork methodology

The PES replicated the Census in the sampled EAs, which meant that all methodologies and procedures for data collection were based on Census methodologies and procedures. PES fieldwork was split into the following three (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 data and PES data. A two-way case-by-case matching was conducted using the two sources: PES questionnaires and Census questionnaires. Reconciliation visits were conducted in order to confirm or get more information that would assist in matching unresolved cases, i.e. households or individuals enumerated in the Census that did not correspond with households or individuals enumerated in the PES. Guidelines for matching, including rules for determining the match status of households and individuals, were developed. A computer-assisted manual matching-system was developed for the capturing of data for matching purposes.

1.2.7.7 PES data collection

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

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

Temporary personnel (Fieldworkers and Fieldwork Supervisors) were recruited from the EAs/districts in which they would be working and underwent rigorous training on fieldwork procedures to ensure that they deliver work of high quality at the end of the fieldwork phase. Experienced permanent staff from other Household-based 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 (which were initially 600, but increased to 608 due to split of larger 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, but 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, but not in Census:</u>
2. missed in Census
3. PES erroneous inclusion - cases in PES, but not in Census that were outside the EA boundaries or otherwise erroneously included in PES
4. PES insufficient information – cases which were in PES, but 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, but not in PES:</u>
7. correctly enumerated in Census, missed in PES
8. Census erroneous inclusion
9. Census insufficient information – cases in Census, but not in PES for which a final match status cannot be assigned due to insufficient information

1.2.7.9 Estimation and tabulation

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

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

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

Dual system estimation was used to arrive at the *true population of the country*. This means that two independent sources or ‘systems’ are used to arrive at the estimate of the *true population*: the Census and the PES. Both estimates contribute to the dual-system estimate, which is more complete than either the Census or the PES estimate alone. In the end, this *true population* is compared with the *Census-enumerated population* and the difference is the net *undercount (or over-count)*. 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 be, the following are worth mentioning; the Census fieldworkers who traverse 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 away 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 to 2011

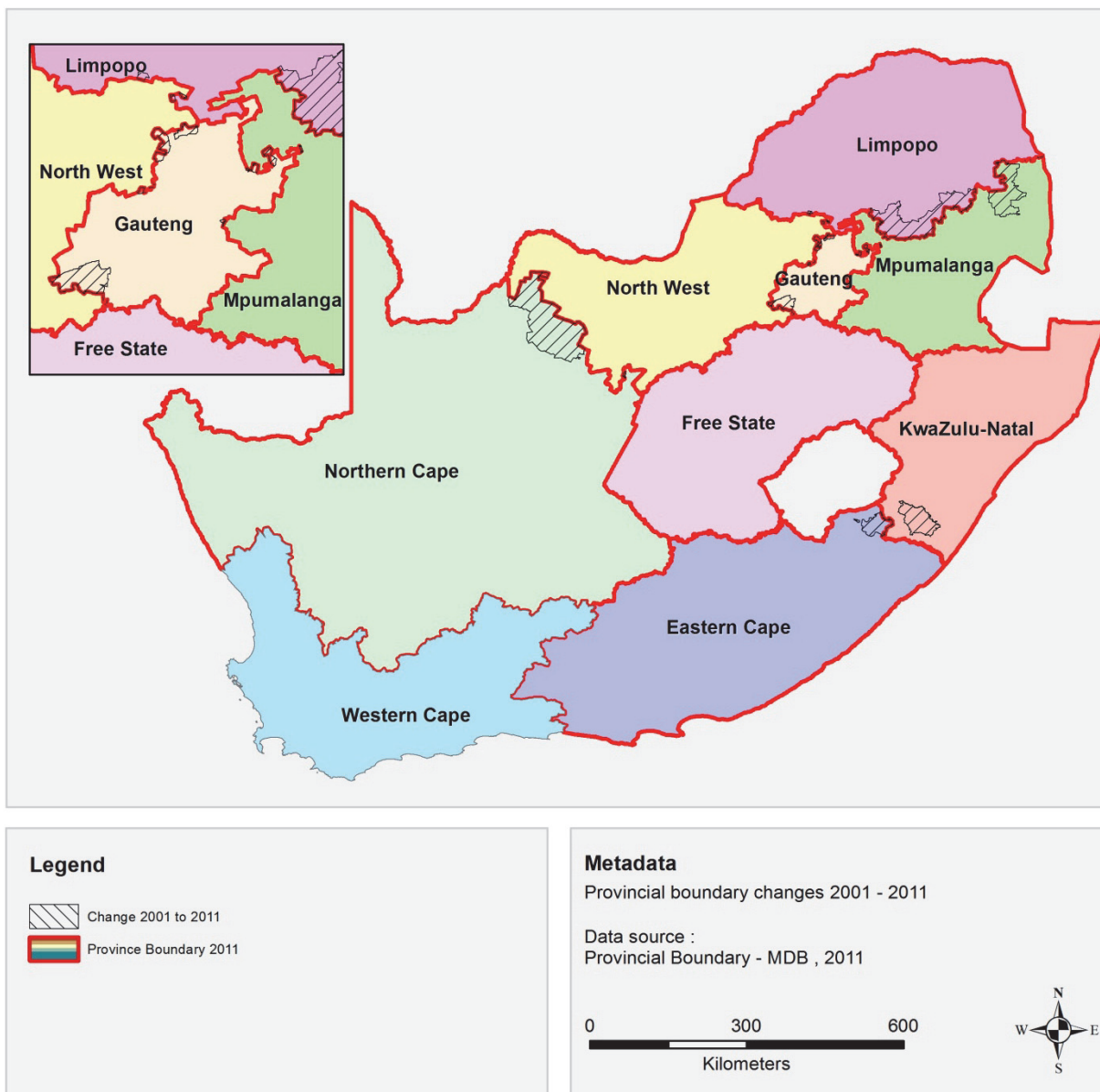
A number of changes occurred in terms of provincial and municipal boundaries during the period between Censuses 2001 and 2011. Of the nine provinces, only two provinces (Western Cape and Free State) were not badly affected by shifting boundaries or changes. The provincial boundary changes were mostly 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	Difference in land area (in square kilometres) _2011
Western Cape	1	129 462	129 449	+12
Eastern Cape	2	168 966	169 954	-988
Northern Cape	3	372 889	362 599	+10 290
Free State	4	129 825	129 824	+1
KwaZulu-Natal	5	94 361	92 305	+2 056
North West	6	104 882	116 231	-11 349
Gauteng	7	18 178	16 936	+1 242
Mpumalanga	8	76 495	79 487	-2 992
Limpopo	9	125 754	122 816	+2 938
Total land area (South Africa)		1 220 813	1 219 602	+1 211

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 (whose land size decreased by 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 2991,9 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 Umzimkhulu (formerly in the Eastern Cape Province) and Matatiele (formerly in KwaZulu-Natal), but due to the shift of the national boundary over the Indian Ocean in the north-east corner of the province to cater for the iSimangaliso Wetland Park. A detailed outline is provided below in terms of which areas moved to which province.

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.
- Moshaweng municipality (now part of Joe Morolong municipality) was incorporated in full in Northern Cape, based on the current provincial boundaries.

North West and Gauteng

- Merafong City municipality (2001) was a cross-boundary local municipality between North West and Gauteng, and was allocated to Gauteng 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 the 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:

- Umzimkhulu, formerly in Eastern Cape, and Matatiele, formerly in KwaZulu-Natal were in effect exchanged, with Umzimkhulu 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 now been reduced to 234 local municipalities in the 2011 Geographical Frame. The difference of 28 municipalities is explained as follows:

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

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

Changes that occurred for municipalities were: 107 municipalities decreased in geographical area while 155 municipalities had an increase in geographical area.

Map 2.2: Municipal boundary changes since 2001

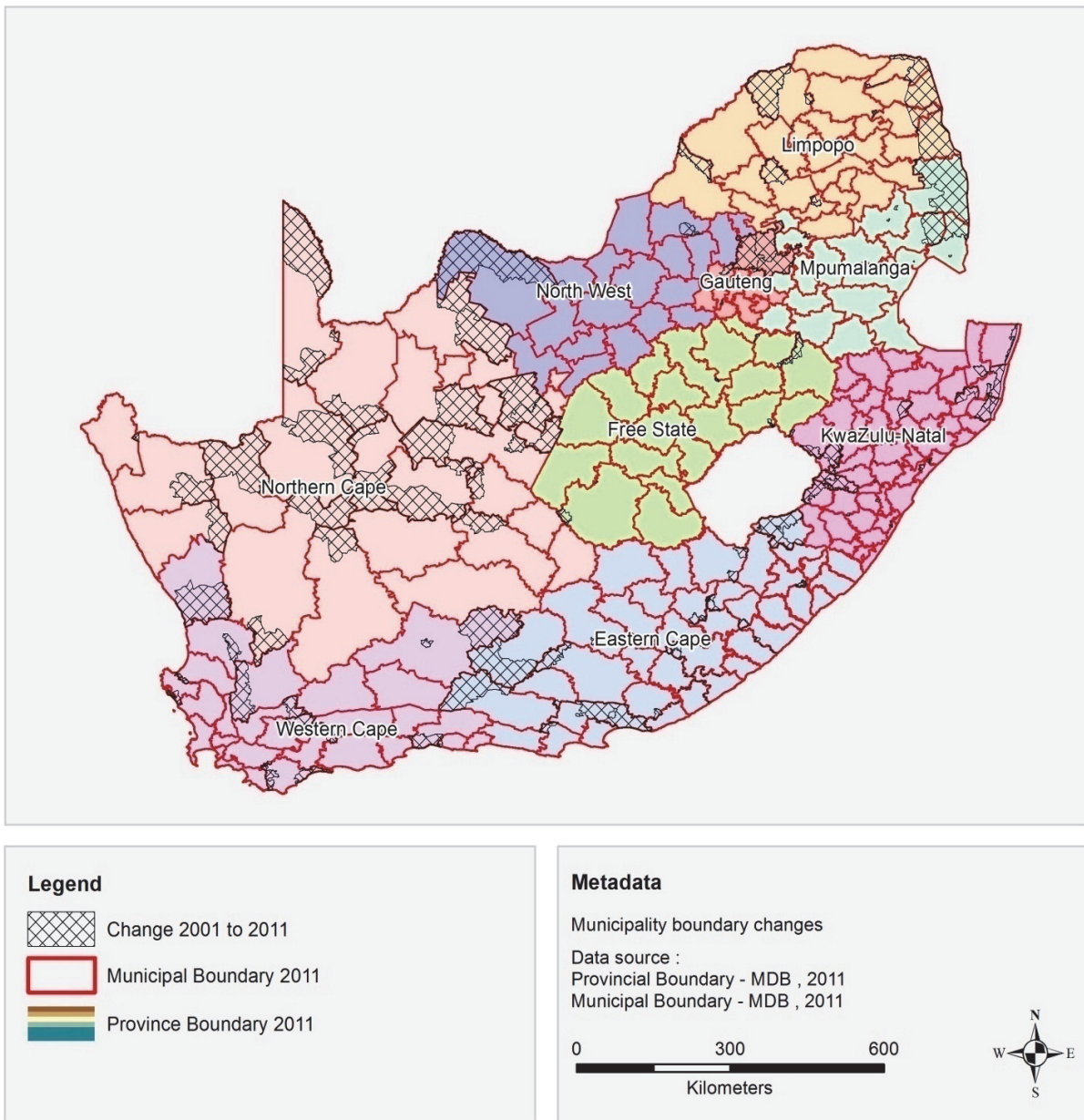
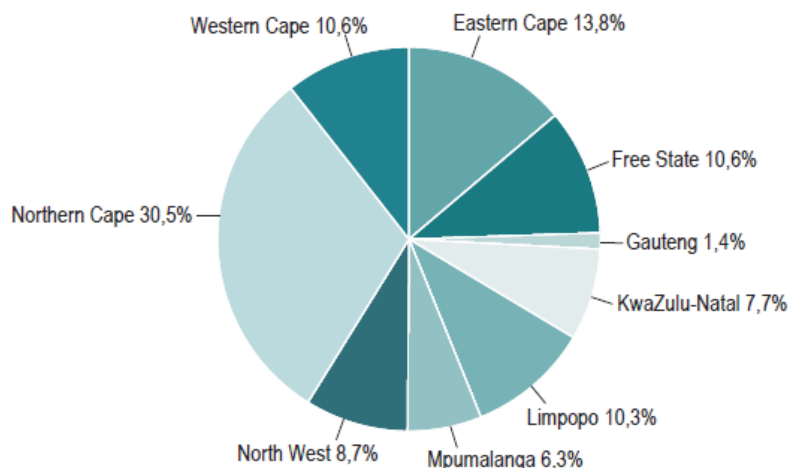


Figure 2.1: Percentage distribution of land area by province, 2011



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, as explained above.

Chapter 3: Results pertaining to persons

3.1 Population size and growth rates

Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1 below show the population of South Africa depicted by province. In 2011 nearly 20% of the South African population was enumerated in KwaZulu-Natal (10 267 300 people).

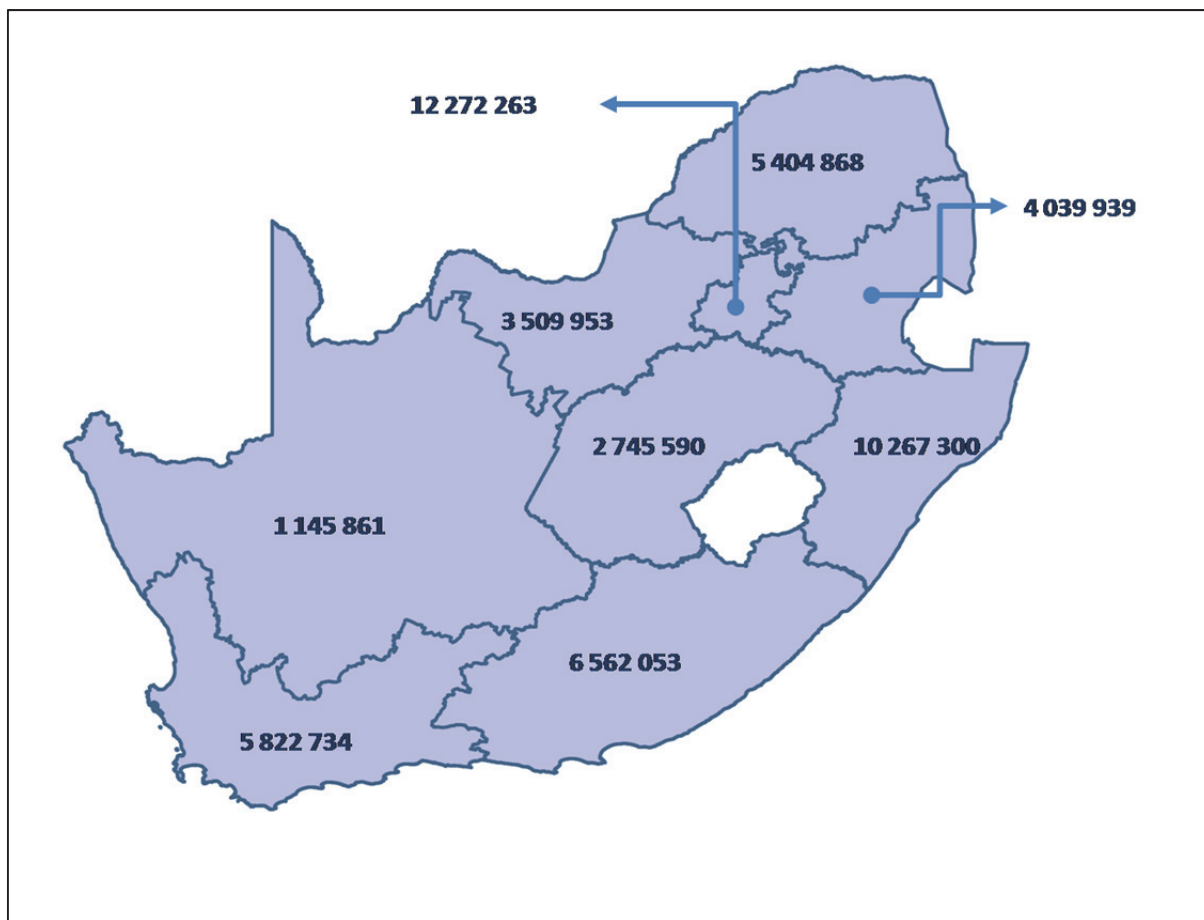
- Approximately 21% of the population of South Africa resided in KwaZulu-Natal in 2001. This constituted the largest share of the country’s population, hence the most populous province in the country. However, in 2011 Gauteng had the largest population (approximately 24% of the South African population).
- The percentage change in the population of KwaZulu-Natal between 1996 and 2001, as well as 2001 and 2011 was 11,8% and 7,1% respectively. This indicates that there is some form of growth happening, such growth occurs at a very slow pace.
- Table 3.1 also shows that Western Cape and Gauteng are the fastest growing populations with Western Cape having a 28,7% percentage change from 2001 to 2011 and Gauteng a massive 30,7%, percentage change respectively.
- An interesting trend to note is that of Northern Cape. In 2001 the population of this province decreased from 1996 by 2% and subsequently increased by 15,5% between 2001 and 2011. This may be due to in-migration.

Table 3.1: Population distribution by province, 1996, 2001 and 2011

Province	Census 1996		Census 2001		% change 1996/2001	Census 2011		% change 2001/2011
	Number	%	Number	%		Number	%	
Western Cape	3 956 875	9,7	4 524 335	10,1	14,3	5 822 734	11,2	28,7
Eastern Cape	6 147 244	15,1	6 278 651	14,0	2,1	6 562 053	12,7	4,5
Northern Cape	1 011 864	2,5	991 919	2,2	-2,0	1 145 861	2,2	15,5
Free State	2 633 504	6,5	2 706 775	6,0	2,8	2 745 590	5,3	1,4
KwaZulu-Natal	8 572 302	21,1	9 584 129	21,4	11,8	10 267 300	19,8	7,1
North West	2 727 223	6,7	2 984 098	6,7	9,4	3 509 953	6,8	17,6
Gauteng	7 834 125	19,3	9 388 854	20,9	19,8	12 272 263	23,7	30,7
Mpumalanga	3 123 869	7,7	3 365 554	7,5	7,7	4 039 939	7,8	20,0
Limpopo	4 576 566	11,3	4 995 462	11,1	9,2	5 404 868	10,4	8,2
South Africa	40 583 573	100,0	44 819 778	100,0	10,4	51 770 561	100,0	15,5

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

Figure 3.1: South Africa’s population by province, 2011

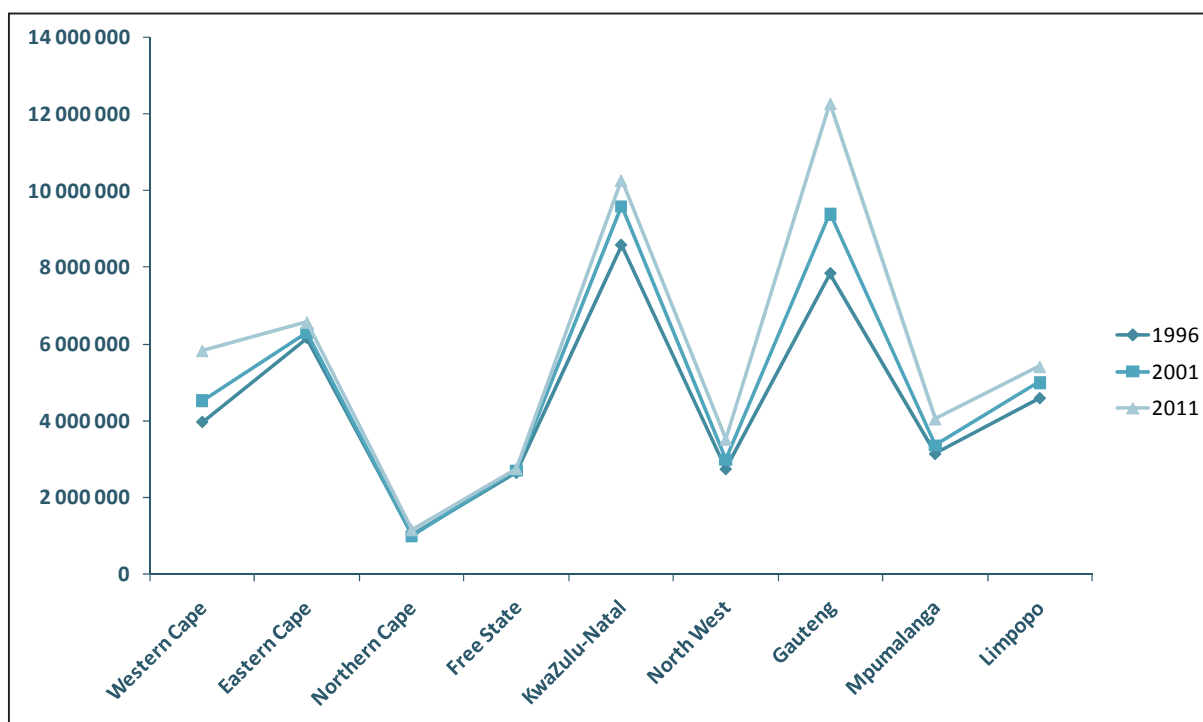


Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

Figure 3.2 shows the population distribution in South Africa by province in 1996, 2001 and 2011.

- KwaZulu-Natal has been the leading province in population size since 1996 but over the years (starting from the 2007 Community Survey) has been reduced in rank in 2011. Gauteng was the leading province in 2011, with 23,7% of the South African population residing there.
- The total population in KwaZulu-Natal was 8 572 302 (approximately 21%) in 1996 and thus grew by almost 20% to 10 267 300 in 2011.

Figure 3.2: Population distribution by province, 1996, 2001 and 2011



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

Table 3.2 and Figure 3.3 show the KwaZulu-Natal total population and population percentage changes over the three Censuses for district municipalities of the province. eThekweni had, and remains to have the highest population in KwaZulu-Natal. The district municipality ranking second after eThekweni is Umgungundlovu, with a total population of 881 674 in 1996 and 1 017 763 in 2011. This trend has been observed throughout the three Censuses. In terms of population percentage changes, Uthukela district had the highest gain (18,2%) between 1996/2001 and the lowest (1,7%) between 2001/2011.

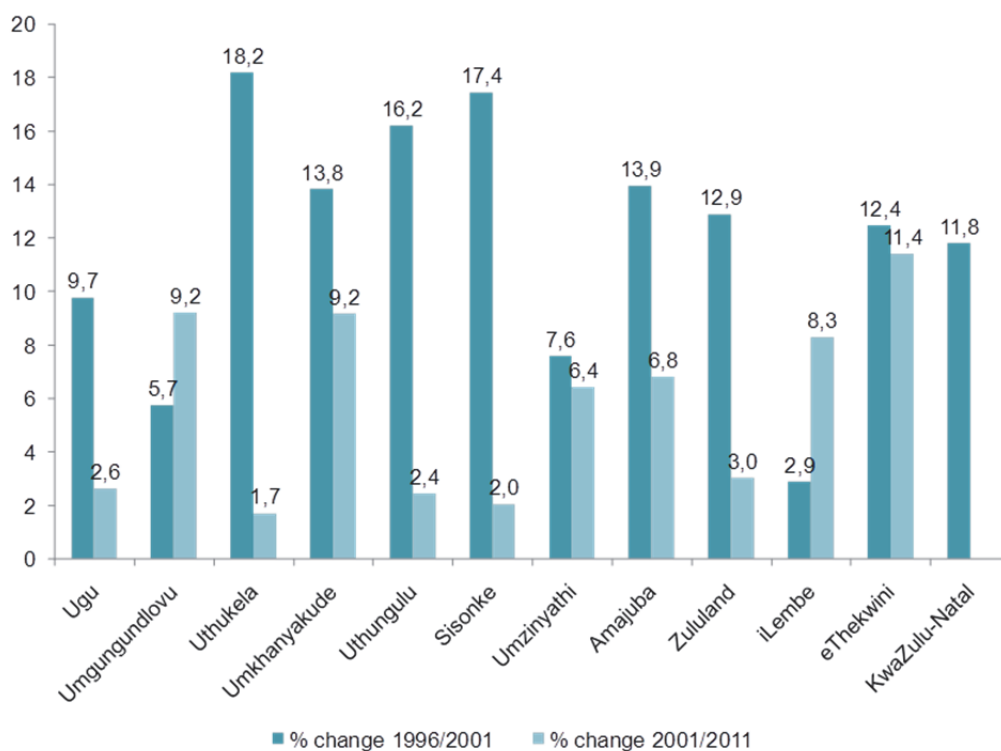
- Approximately 34% of the KwaZulu-Natal province population resided in eThekweni in 2011 and hence the metropolitan district was the most populous in the province.
- The percentage change in population of eThekweni between 1996 and 2001, as well as 2001 and 2011 was 12,4% and 11,4% respectively.

Table 3.2: KwaZulu-Natal population by district municipality, 1996, 2001 and 2011

District	Population					
	1996	%	2001	%	2011	%
Ugu	641 491	7,5	704 030	7,3	722 484	7,0
Umgungundlovu	881 674	10,3	932 121	9,7	1 017 763	9,9
Uthukela	556 550	6,5	657 736	6,9	668 848	6,5
Umkhanyakude	503 757	5,9	573 341	6,0	625 846	6,1
Uthungulu	762 585	8,9	885 965	9,2	907 519	8,8
Sisonke	385 063	4,5	452 231	4,7	461 419	4,5
Umzinyathi	446 298	5,2	480 088	5,0	510 838	5,0
Amajuba	410 790	4,8	468 036	4,9	499 839	4,9
Zululand	691 055	8,1	780 069	8,1	803 575	7,8
iLembe	544 739	6,4	560 389	5,8	606 809	5,9
eThekwini	2 748 299	32,1	3 090 122	32,1	3 442 361	33,5
KwaZulu-Natal	8 572 300	100,00	9 584 130	100,00	10 267 300	100,00

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

Figure 3.3: Percentage change in the KwaZulu-Natal population, by district municipality, 1996, 2001 and 2011



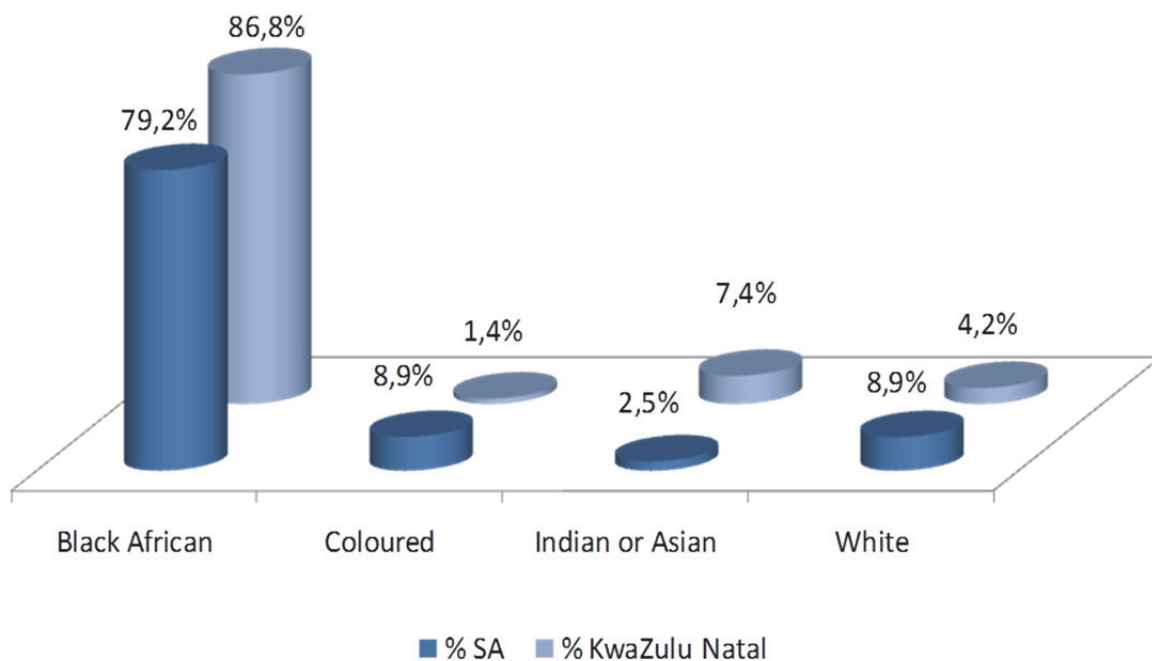
Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

3.2 Population group

The racial classification of a particular group is described using population groups. Figure 3.4 shows that in both South Africa and as in KwaZulu-Natal, the black African population group constituted the vast majority of the population, with South-Africa having about 80% of black Africans and KwaZulu-Natal about 87%.

The smallest population group in South Africa is Indian or Asian (2,6%) while in KwaZulu-Natal 7,4% of the population are Indian or Asian.

Figure 3.4: Percentage distribution of the population by population group, KwaZulu-Natal and South Africa, 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

Table 3.3 below gives a breakdown of the district population according to the population groups in 2011. It shows that:

- Similar to that of the overall KwaZulu-Natal population, black Africans constitute the vast majority of the population in all the districts of KwaZulu-Natal.
- Umkhanyakude had the highest percentage of black African residents (98,8%), followed by Zululand with 98%.

Table 3.3: Population distribution by district municipality and population group, 2011

District	Black African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Ugu	654 773	90,6	6 123	0,8	24 711	3,4	35 723	4,9	722 484
UMgungundlovuu	862 543	84,7	20 538	2,0	68 029	6,7	63 935	6,3	1 017 763
Uthukela	636 394	95,1	3 923	0,6	16 023	2,4	11 437	1,7	668 847
Umkhanyakude	618 130	98,8	1 153	0,2	1 390	0,2	4 189	0,7	625 846
Uthungulu	856 997	94,4	5 025	0,6	14 632	1,6	29 375	3,2	907 518
Sisonke	446 408	96,7	7 546	1,6	1 506	0,3	5 356	1,2	461 419
Umzinyathi	493 456	96,6	2 789	0,5	6 512	1,3	7 390	1,4	510 838
Amajuba	465 142	93,1	3 449	0,7	13 167	2,6	17 030	3,4	499 840
Zululand	787 879	98,0	1 701	0,2	1 775	0,2	11 288	1,4	803 575
iLembe	550 758	90,8	3 222	0,5	35 911	5,9	14 713	2,4	606 809
eThekwini	2 540 441	73,8	85 908	2,5	573 334	16,7	228 406	6,6	3 442 361
KwaZulu-Natal	8 912 921	86,8	141 376	1,4	756 991	7,4	428 842	4,2	10 267 300

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

3.3 Population density

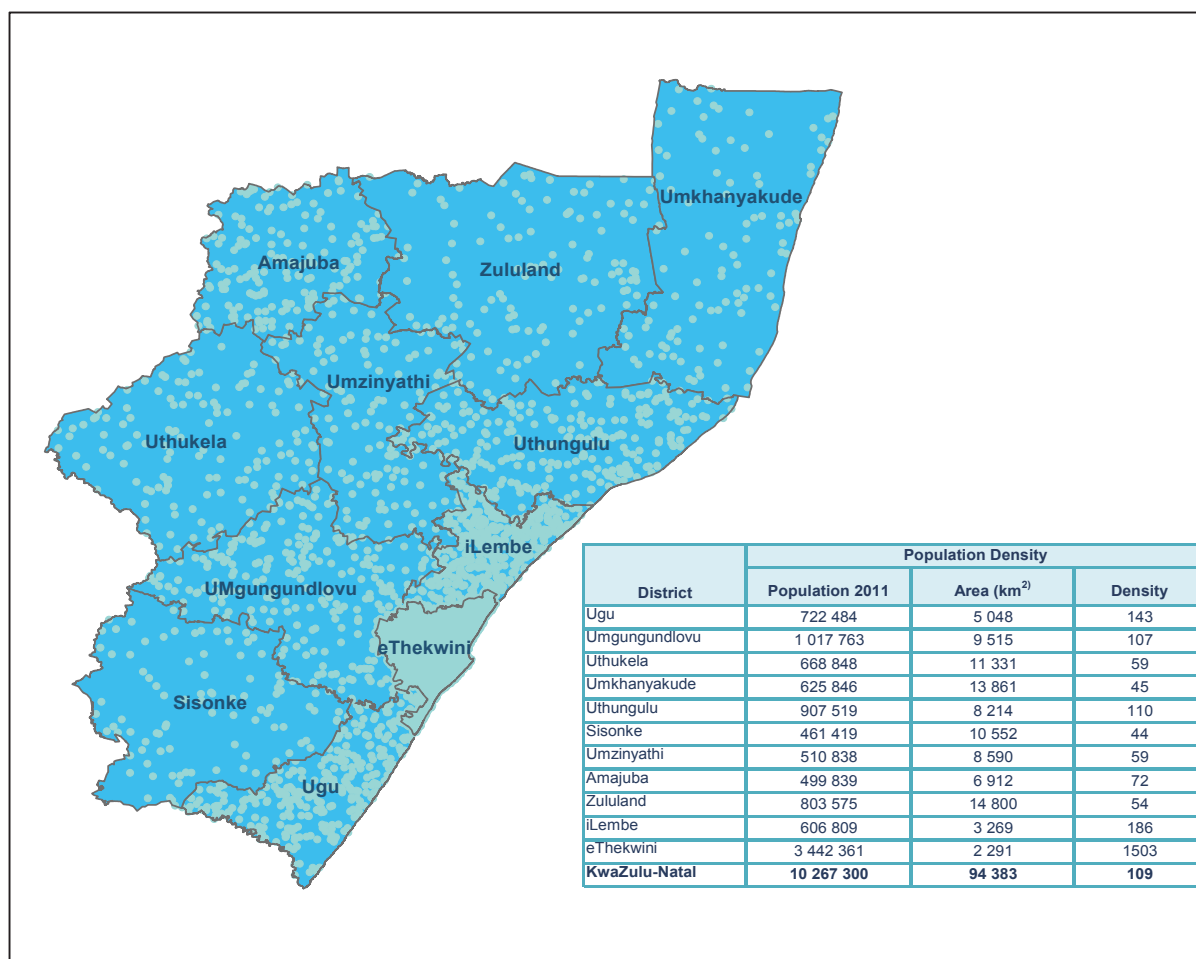
High densities occur in highly concentrated areas such as urban areas where the land area is small but the population is large and low population densities occur where the population is spread over a larger area of land e.g. rural areas and farms.

Figure 3.5 gives the density per district within KwaZulu-Natal in 2011. The Figure indicates that:

- Zululand covered the largest amount of land area and ranked 9 out of the 11 districts in terms of density with a total of 54,3 people per km².
- eThekwini covers the smaller amount of land area and ranked 1 out of the 11 districts with a total of 1502,34 people per km².

These rankings bear testimony to the fact that larger proportions of the population concentrate in urban areas such as eThekwini while the population is more sparsely populated in rural, farm- type settlement areas such as Zululand.

Figure 3.5: Population density (per km²) per district, KwaZulu-Natal, 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011 and Geography Division

3.4 Population age and sex structure

Age and sex structures (population pyramids) are normally used to determine the distribution of specific age groups in a population and reflect the different stages of demographic transition of the population. E.g. an expansive pyramid is wide at the base and indicates high birth rates whilst a constrictive pyramid would contract at the base indicating that the specific population is generally older on average as a consequence of low fertility rate, low death rate and longer life expectancy.

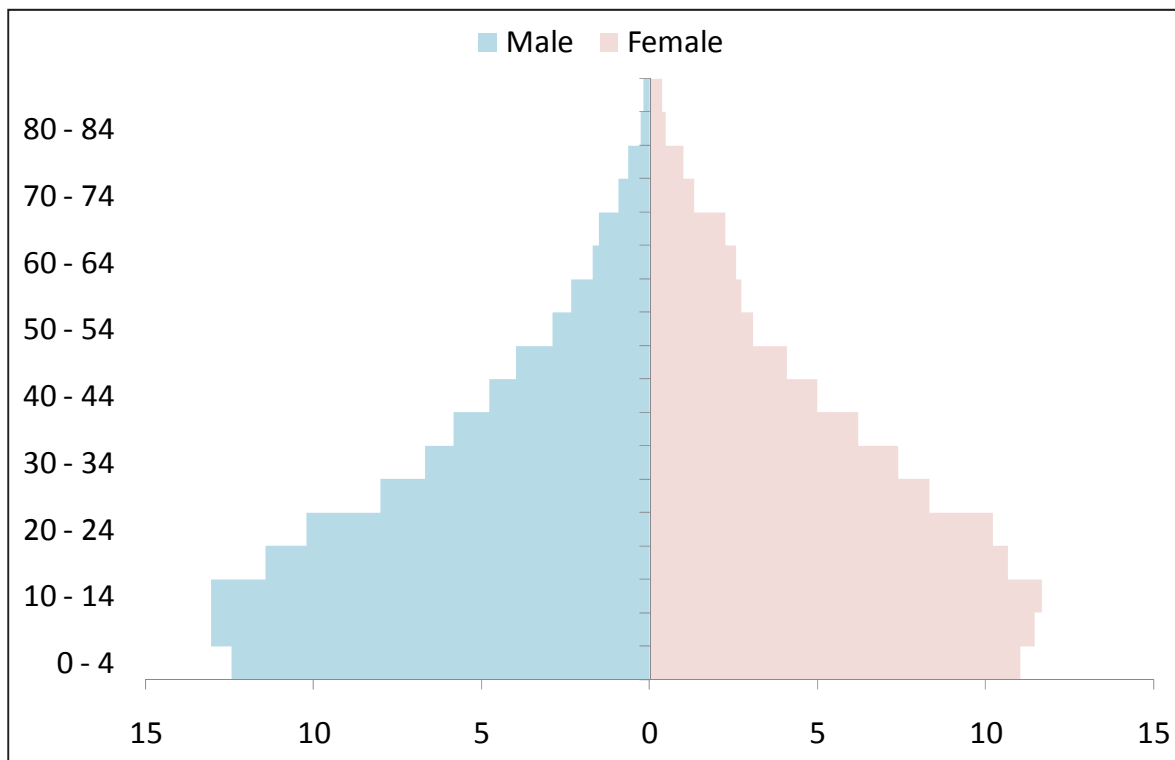
3.5 Population pyramids

Figure 3.6 compares the population structure of the KwaZulu-Natal province between the three Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011. It shows the following:

- The highest proportion of the population in 1996 were those aged 5–14 years while in 2001 it was the population between the ages 10–19 years and in 2011 both 0–4 years as well as 20–29 years.
- It is evident that there has been a large decrease in the proportion of the population aged 5–19 years in 2011.

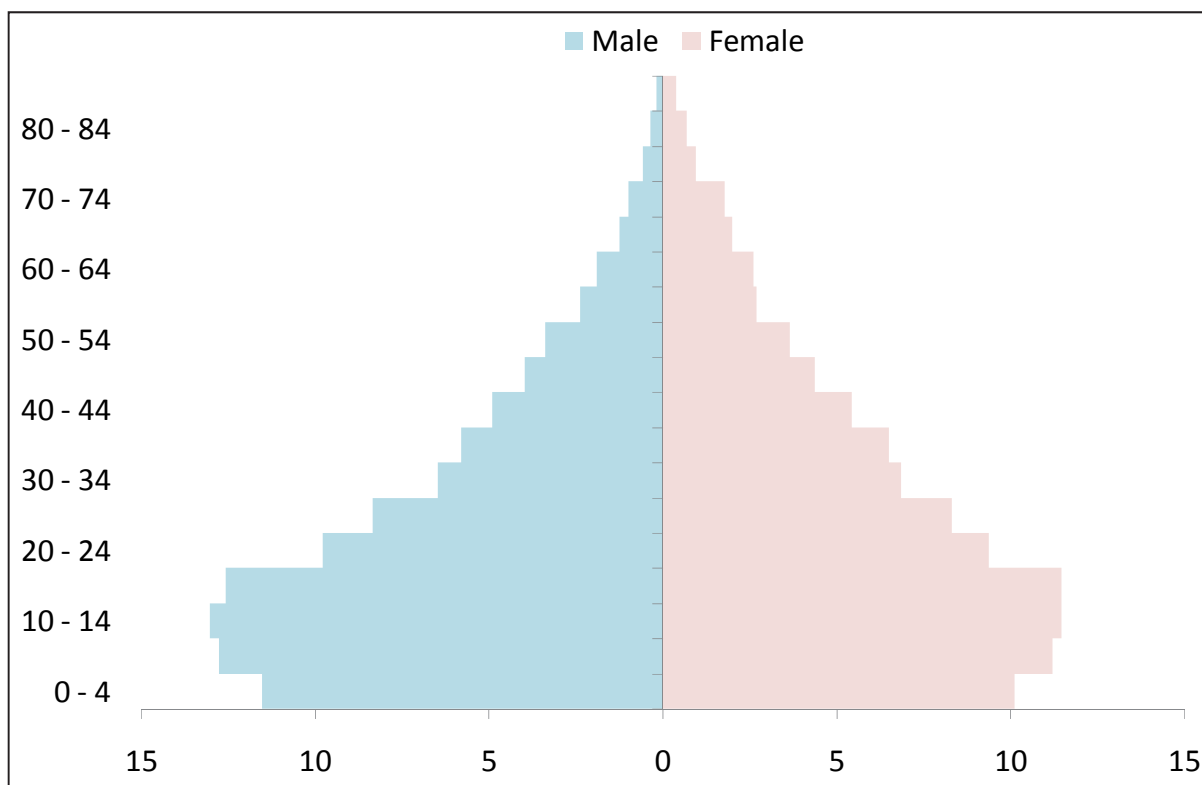
In general, the pyramids show a very youthful population in both 1996 and 2001 and even in 2011 (as shown by the wide base of the pyramid), with highest population falling within the 0–4 year age groups in 2011. The pyramids also show a typical trend of developing countries such as high fertility rates and low life expectancy rates, as well as higher life expectancy of women against that of men.

Figure 3.6a: KwaZulu-Natal population pyramid, 1996



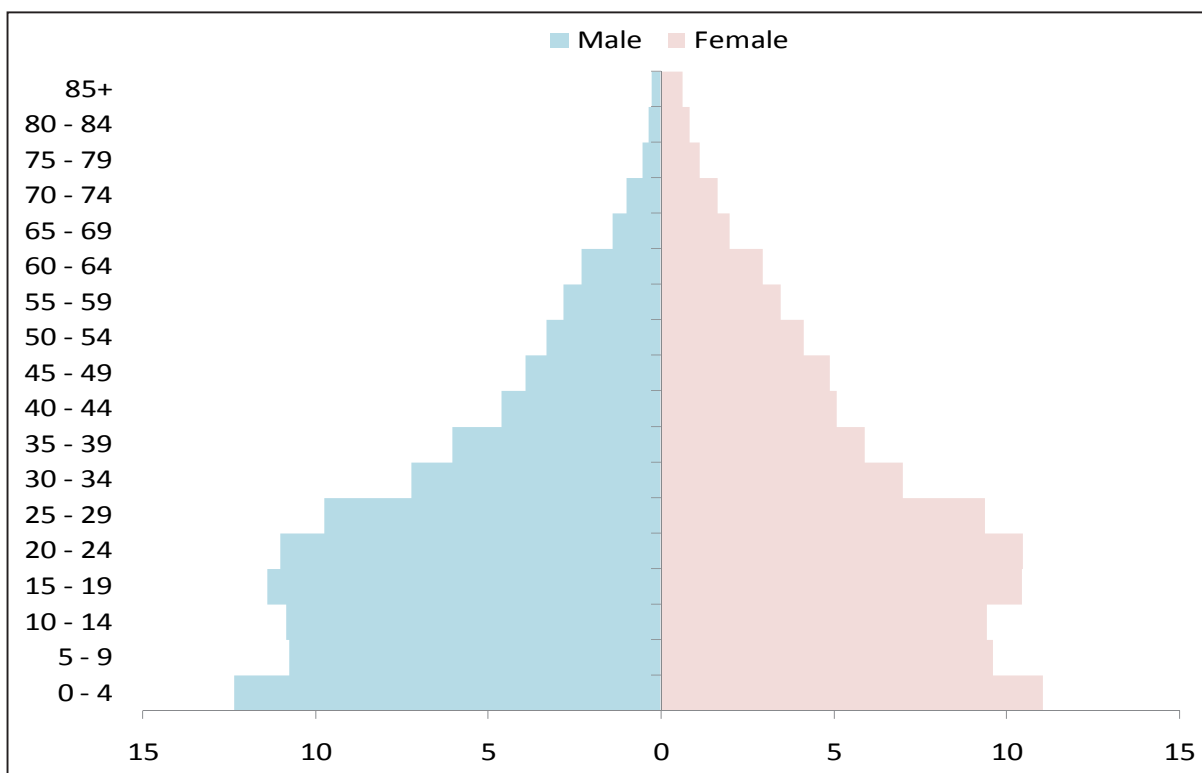
Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 1996

Figure 3.6b: KwaZulu-Natal population pyramid, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001

Figure 3.6c: KwaZulu-Natal population pyramid, 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

3.6 Sex structure and sex ratio

The sex ratio is computed as the proportion of males to females and is normally indicated as the number of males to 100 females. Table 3.4 and Figure 3.7 below give an indication that the KwaZulu-Natal population had more females than males in 2011. The exact make-up of the population is as follows:

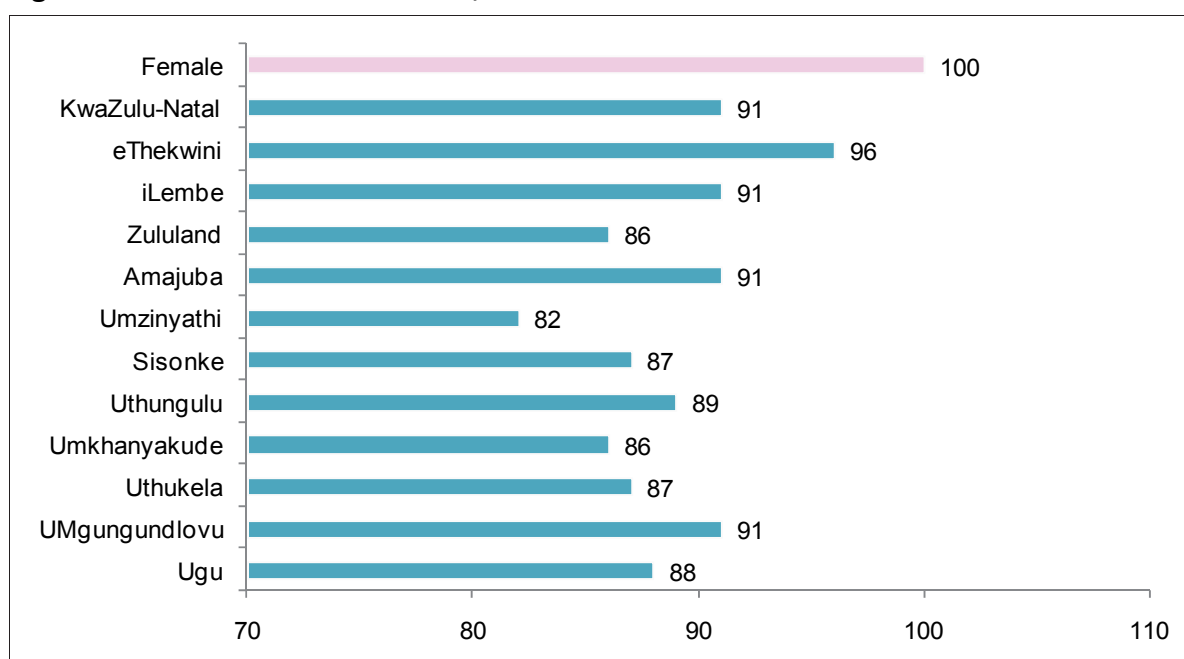
- The KwaZulu-Natal province had a sex ratio of approximately 91 which translates to 91 males for every 100 females, normally illustrated as sex ratio = 91:100.
- All the districts show a higher percentage of females than males. Umzinyathi shows the highest gap between males and females with approximately 45% males and 55% females.

Table 3.4: Population distribution by district municipality and sex, 2011

District	Male		Female		Total
	N	%	N	%	
Ugu	339 137	46,9	383 315	53,1	722 453
UMgungundlovu	485 892	47,7	531 823	52,3	1 017 806
Uthukela	311 131	46,5	357 630	53,5	668 848
Umkhanyakude	288 632	46,1	337 187	53,9	625 905
Uthungulu	427 366	47,1	480 100	52,9	907 555
Sisonke	214 444	46,5	246 936	53,5	461 467
Umzinyathi	229 561	44,9	281 252	55,1	510 895
Amajuba	238 703	47,7	261 126	52,2	499 920
Zululand	372 163	46,3	431 348	53,7	803 597
iLembe	288 996	47,6	317 796	52,4	606 883
eThekwini	1 682 339	48,9	1 759 927	51,1	3 442 362
KwaZulu-Natal	4 878 364	47,5	5 388 439	52,5	10 266 894

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

Figure 3.7: KwaZulu-Natal sex ratio, 2011



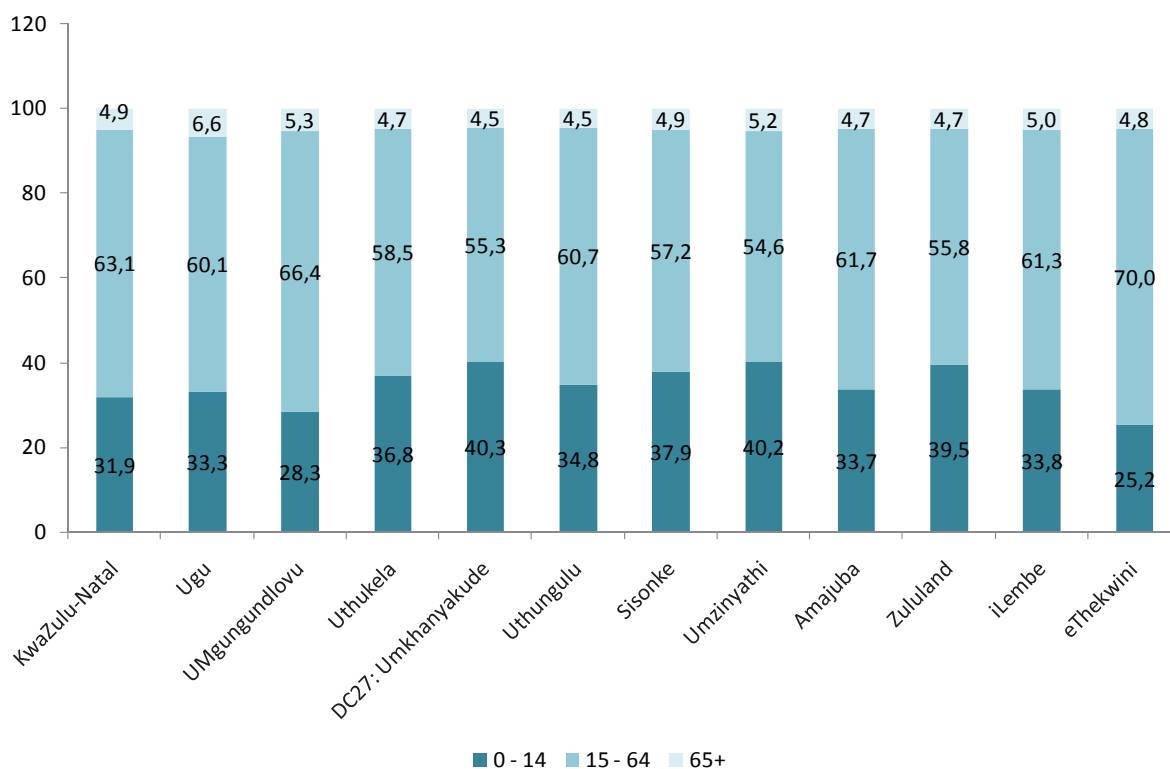
Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

3.7 Dependency ratios

Figure 3.8 shows the dependency ratios per district municipality. The dependency ratio indicates the number of dependent people (who fall within the age groups 0–14 and those 65 or older) per 100 of those who fall within the working age group (15–64 years). Age dependency ratios therefore are a measure of how many of those aged 0–14 (and older than 65 years) depend on a per 100 individuals of the working age group.

- According to the graph below, Umzinyathi district recorded the highest (83,1) dependency ratio followed by Umkhanyakude (81,0).
- Generally, all the districts which are mostly rural had high dependency ratios.

Figure 3.8: Dependency ratios by District Municipality, 2011



	KwaZulu-Natal	Ugu	UMgungundlovu	Uthukela	Umkhanyakude	Uthungulu
Dependency Ratio	58,5	66,4	50,7	70,9	81,0	64,7

	Sisonke	Umzinyathi	Amajuba	Zululand	iLembe	eThekweni
Dependency Ratio	74,9	83,1	62,2	79,2	63,2	42,8

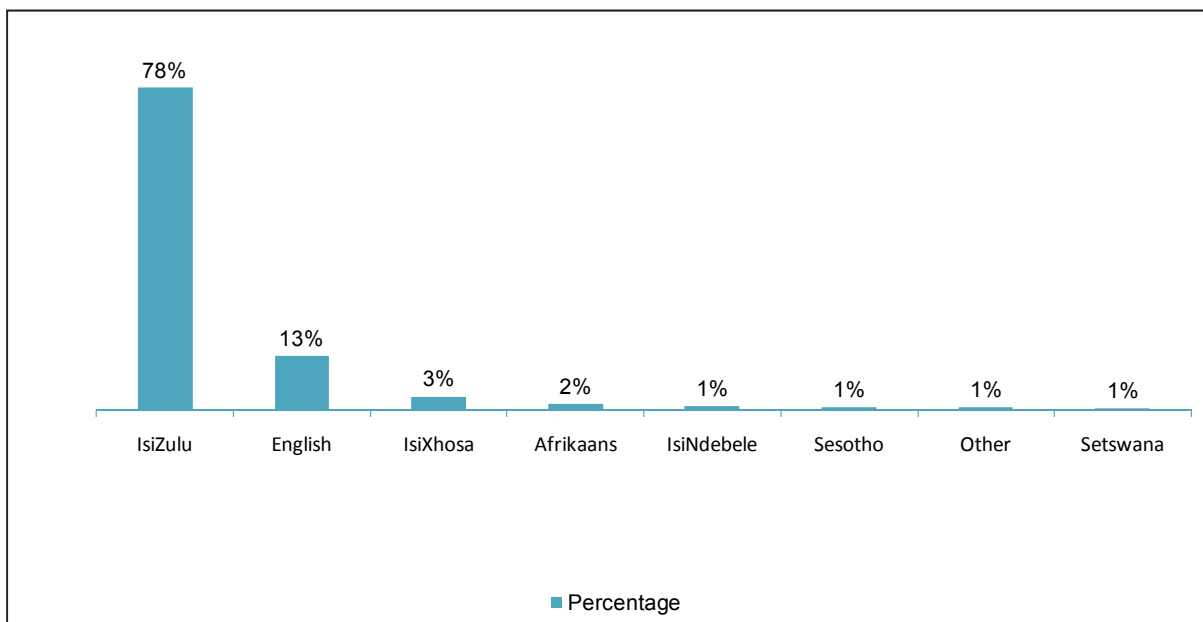
Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

3.8 Language

Figure 3.9 and Table 3.5 show the distribution of the KwaZulu-Natal and South African population by first language spoken and by province as recorded in the Census 2011.

- Most of the population of South Africa and KwaZulu-Natal have IsiZulu as a first language.
- In KwaZulu-Natal, the majority of the population (over 7,9 million people) speak IsiZulu as their first language, while the first language speakers of isiZulu for the entire country are more than 11,5 million.
- Only about four thousand people in KwaZulu-Natal speak Tshivenda as their first language.

Figure 3.9: KwaZulu-Natal population by first language spoken, 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

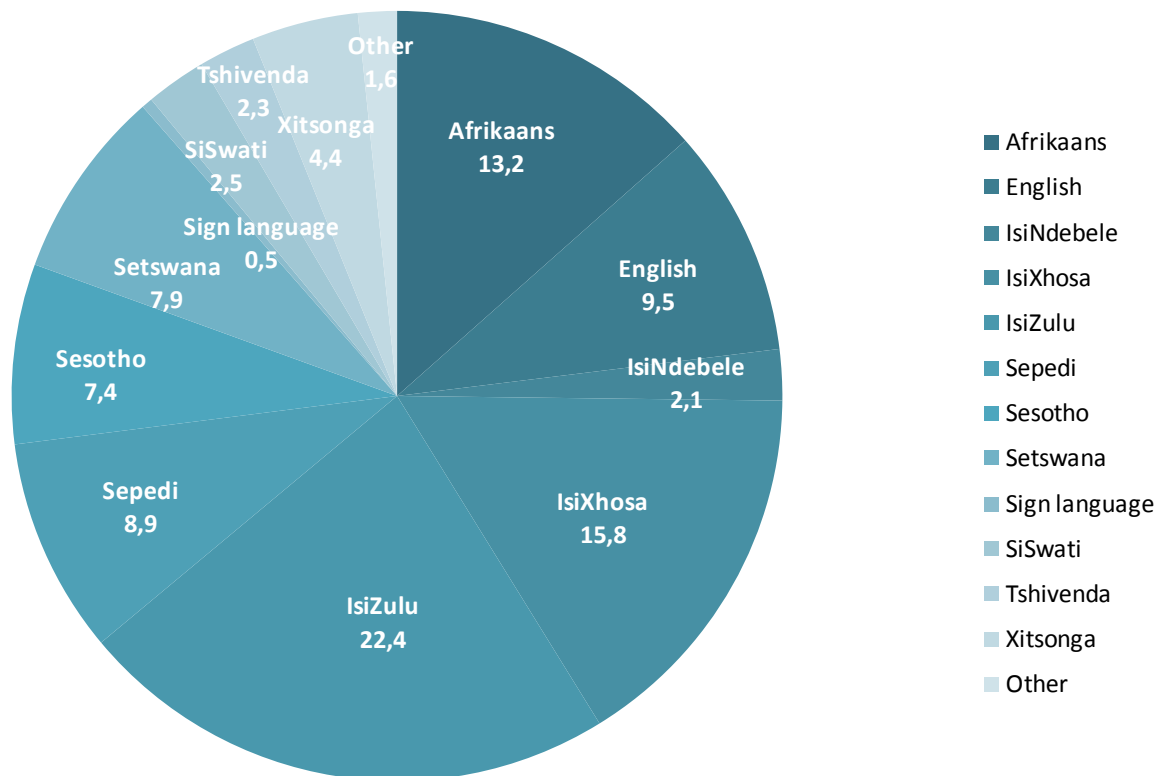
- Table 3.5, and Figures 3.10 and 3.11 show that, in South Africa 11 587 374 (22,7%) speak IsiZulu as their first language.
- In KwaZulu-Natal, over two-thirds which translates to 7 901 932 (77,8%) of the population speak IsiZulu as their first language.
- The second language most often spoken in KwaZulu-Natal is English.

Table 3.5: Distribution of the SA population by first language spoken and province (Numbers)

Language (first)	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Afrikaans	2 820 643	683 410	606 225	340 490	161 876	309 867	1 502 940	289 446	140 185	6 855 082
English	1 149 049	362 502	37 842	78 782	1 337 606	120 041	1 603 464	124 646	78 692	4 892 623
IsiNdebele	15 238	14 854	6 023	10 008	111 657	43 988	380 494	403 678	104 283	1 090 223
IsiXhosa	1 403 233	5 092 152	60 187	201 145	340 832	190 601	796 841	48 993	20 275	8 154 258
IsiZulu	24 634	31 634	8 501	118 126	7 901 932	84 835	2 390 036	965 253	62 424	11 587 374
Sepedi	8 144	14 299	2 431	7 395	20 555	83 999	1 282 896	372 392	2 826 464	4 618 576
Sesotho	64 066	158 964	14 136	1 717 881	79 416	201 153	1 395 089	138 559	80 299	3 849 563
Setswana	24 534	12 607	373 086	140 228	52 229	2 191 230	1 094 599	71 713	107 021	4 067 248
Sign language	22 172	42 235	3 933	32 910	48 575	14 924	52 744	8 932	8 230	234 655
SiSwati	3 208	2 020	648	2 246	8 347	12 091	136 550	1 106 588	25 346	1 297 046
Tshivenda	4 415	3 663	1 083	2 592	4 309	16 255	272 122	12 140	892 809	1 209 388
Xitsonga	9 152	3 092	1 201	8 039	8 936	127 146	796 511	416 746	906 325	2 277 148
Other	127 117	36 893	12 385	15 935	77 519	60 872	371 575	39 639	86 322	828 258
Total	5 675 604	6 458 325	1 127 683	2 675 777	10 153 789	3 457 004	12 075 861	3 998 726	5 338 675	50 961 443

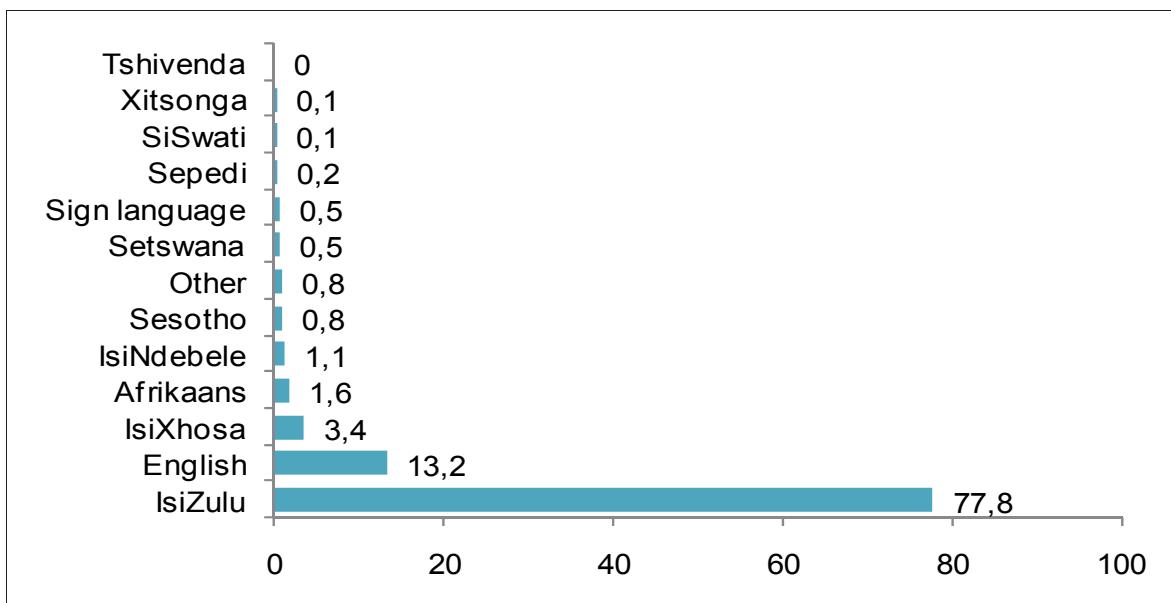
Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

Figure 3.10: Distribution of the South African population by first language spoken (Percentages)



Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

Figure 3.11: Distribution of the KwaZulu-Natal population by first language spoken



Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

Table 3.6 gives information about the dominant languages in the district municipalities of KwaZulu-Natal.

- In eThekweni the largest number of people speaks IsiZulu, followed by those residing in Uthungulu.
- Sisonke has the least number of IsiZulu speaking population.

Table 3.6: Distribution of the KwaZulu-Natal population by first language spoken and district municipality (Numbers)

Language (first)	Ugu	UMgungundlovu	Uthukela	Umzinyathi	Umkhanyakude	Uthungulu	Sisonke	Amajuba	Zululand	iLembe	eThekweni	KwaZulu-Natal
Afrikaans	14 616	15 729	7 919	5 159	2 936	20 290	6 079	15 269	9 979	5 210	58 688	161 876
English	58 801	152 981	31 332	15 700	10 804	45 573	14 646	25 697	11 671	58 227	912 173	1 337 606
IsiNdebele	7 191	10 051	7 562	5 096	7 407	11 801	3 969	4 518	8 538	7 145	38 380	111 657
IsiXhosa	30 440	18 906	1 335	822	638	1 967	131 247	1 441	894	20 005	133 136	340 832
IsiZulu	588 483	762 751	599 323	459 398	587 736	797 545	287 445	432 947	749 176	496 834	2 140 294	7 901 932
Sepedi	1 558	1 904	1 527	927	1 309	1 989	1 084	876	1 395	1 316	6 671	20 555
Sesotho	1 511	17 344	3 677	11 580	539	1 238	4 768	4 852	1 967	1 062	30 878	79 416
Setswana	3 441	4 521	3 790	2 303	3 556	5 771	1 972	2 350	4 011	3 156	17 358	52 229
Sign language	2 704	5 308	2 973	1 970	3 153	3 427	2 557	2 974	2 681	4 340	16 486	48 575
SiSwati	229	482	336	170	1 103	709	110	675	1 260	624	2 651	8 347
Tshivenda	319	342	236	124	256	452	124	174	285	261	1 737	4 309
Xitsonga	214	470	252	147	578	730	145	309	403	1 916	3 773	8 936
Other	2 198	7 764	2 339	1 412	1 565	3 483	4 098	2 826	2 519	4 465	44 850	77 519
Total	711 705	998 553	662 601	504 808	621 580	894 976	458 244	494 907	794 779	604 561	3 407 076	10 153 789

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

3.9 Disability

Statistics South Africa collects disability statistics only for individuals aged 5 years and older. Table 3.7 shows the results of population aged 5 years and older in KwaZulu-Natal by sex and disability status. Generally, the proportion of the population with a disability in the province stands at 8,4%. The results also show that 7% of males and 9,7% of females were disabled. The majority of the district municipalities have high proportions of the disabled population for both males and females. However, a comparison of the proportions of the disabled populations among the district municipalities found that eThekweni is the only district municipality has the lowest share of the disabled population in its total population, with only a 6,6% of the disabled people in the district’s population . A breakdown, by sex, of the disabled population in eThekweni revealed that about 5,5% of males in eThekweni are disabled as compared to 7,5% of female counterparts. The overall results for the province indicate that the majority of the female population in the province is more affected by disability than males.

Table 3.7: The distribution of the population aged 5 years and older in KwaZulu-Natal by disability status and sex: Numbers and percentages

Province and district	Disability status	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
		N	N	N	%	%	%
Ugu	Not disabled	218 092	251 196	469 288	91,4	87,8	89,4
	Disabled	20 556	34 997	55 553	8,6	12,2	10,6
	Total	238 648	286 193	524 841	100,0	100,0	100,0
UMgungundlovu	Not disabled	310 959	345 938	656 897	92,8	89,6	91,1
	Disabled	24 105	40 169	64 274	7,2	10,4	8,9
	Total	335 064	386 107	721 171	100,0	100,0	100,0
Uthukela	Not disabled	197 269	232 672	429 941	92,1	89,3	90,6
	Disabled	16 832	27 761	44 593	7,9	10,7	9,4
	Total	214 101	260 433	474 534	100,0	100,0	100,0
Umzinyathi	Not disabled	145 395	184 292	329 687	92,4	89,5	90,7
	Disabled	11 977	21 632	33 609	7,6	10,5	9,3
	Total	157 372	205 924	363 296	100,0	100,0	100,0
Umkhanyakude	Not disabled	185 166	224 725	409 891	92,2	90,2	91,1
	Disabled	15 687	24 478	40 165	7,8	9,8	8,9
	Total	200 853	249 203	450 056	100,0	100,0	100,0
Uthungulu	Not disabled	278 153	317 961	596 114	92,8	89,6	91,1
	Disabled	21 614	36 859	58 473	7,2	10,4	8,9
	Total	299 767	354 820	654 587	100,0	100,0	100,0
Sisonke	Not disabled	134 913	158 901	293 814	91,5	87,7	89,4
	Disabled	12 459	22 366	34 825	8,5	12,3	10,6
	Total	147 372	181 267	328 639	100,0	100,0	100,0

Province and district	Disability status	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
		N	N	N	%	%	%
Amajuba	Not disabled	152 774	170 641	323 415	92,7	90,3	91,4
	Disabled	12 060	18 233	30 293	7,3	9,7	8,6
	Total	164 834	188 874	353 708	100,0	100,0	100,0
Zululand	Not disabled	231 110	274 191	505 301	91,6	88,7	90,0
	Disabled	21 100	34 768	55 868	8,4	11,3	10,0
	Total	252 210	308 959	561 169	100,0	100,0	100,0
iLembe	Not disabled	186 675	208 949	395 624	92,4	89,4	90,8
	Disabled	15 318	24 681	39 999	7,6	10,6	9,2
	Total	201 993	233 630	435 623	100,0	100,0	100,0
eThekweni	Not disabled	1 128 304	1 190 397	2 318 701	94,5	92,5	93,4
	Disabled	65 651	97 178	162 829	5,5	7,5	6,6
	Total	1 193 955	1 287 575	2 481 530	100,0	100,0	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	Not disabled	3 168 810	3 559 863	6 728 673	93,0	90,3	91,6
	Disabled	237 359	383 122	620 481	7,0	9,7	8,4
	Total	3 406 169	3 942 985	7 349 154	100,0	100,0	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

3.10 Migration

Migration refers to either the permanent or semi-permanent movement of people in a population. It involves change of residence and can be either over a long or short distance between clearly distinguishable geographical units (e.g. Country, province, village or city). Migration plays a huge role in a population as it brings about change, influencing the size, growth and composition of the population of the geographical unit.

Migration is often mistakenly classified as a consequence of problems and also the cause of problems, but what is often misunderstood is the fact that migration has some positive outcomes when looking at the grassroots levels i.e. individual and household.

Table 3.8 shows the inter-provincial migration figures as recorded during Census 2011 across all provinces.

- About 281 568 people left KwaZulu-Natal, with approximately 65% having migrated to Gauteng, followed by 10% who relocated to Mpumalanga.
- Approximately 174 228 people moved to KwaZulu-Natal from the other eight provinces, with Eastern Cape having the largest percentage (42,3%) of people that moved to KwaZulu-Natal.
- Although Gauteng has also lost some people to KwaZulu-Natal the percentage (31,9%) is only approximately half of those that moved to Gauteng from KwaZulu-Natal.

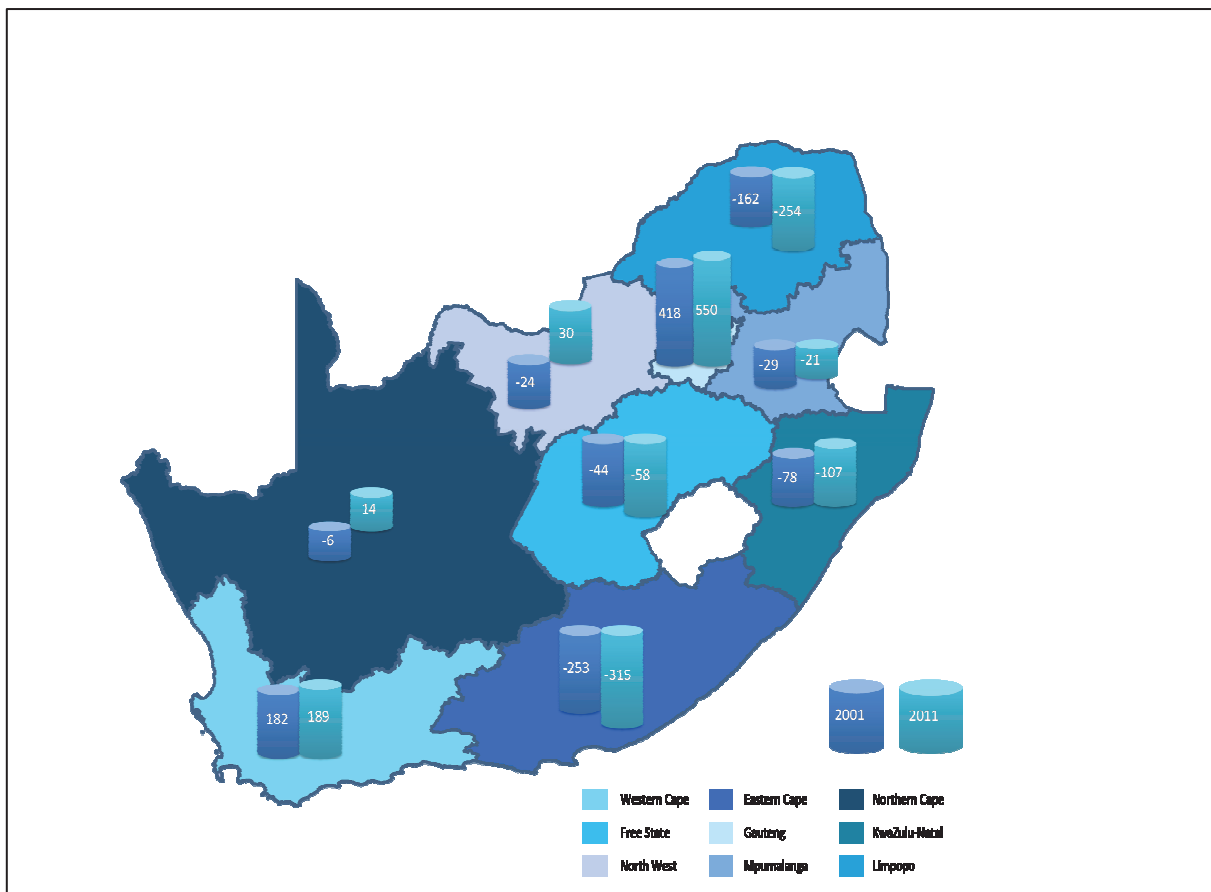
Table 3.8: Inter-provincial migration, 2011

Province	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Western cape	-	170 829	17 577	12 644	21 857	6 013	74 915	7 256	7 826
Eastern cape	40 152	-	4 077	8 155	19 178	3 085	40 161	3 390	2 742
Northern cape	10 566	5 081	-	7 103	2 437	17 000	9 446	1 932	1 847
Free state	5 155	15 542	8 559	-	11 481	9 917	31 455	5 032	5 481
KwaZulu-Natal	9 221	73 831	5 708	8 881	-	3 882	55 620	12 511	4 574
North west	5 039	32 341	11 478	24 090	8 655	-	75 260	13 091	26 826
Gauteng	50 694	117 964	16 019	74 387	184 337	103 550	-	122 578	283 495
Mpumalanga	4 759	12 001	4 202	10 859	28 904	8 495	61 269	-	39 492
Limpopo	3 381	8 877	1 907	5 283	4 719	14 066	54 145	25 299	-

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

Figure 3.12 shows the net migration per province. It can be observed that KwaZulu-Natal had a net loss of 107 000 people between Censuses 2001 and 2011. Western Cape and Gauteng provinces are the only two provinces which show net gains during the above period.

Figure 3.12: Net gain/ loss migration by province (number in thousand), 2001 and 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 2001 and 2011

3.11 Education

This section gives the educational situation in KwaZulu-Natal as it was in 2011. It provides insights into school enrolment, educational attainment and literacy levels.

Education plays a major role in society and serves as the cornerstone for an improved future in terms of skills required for the labour market. Education equips individuals with the necessary information to enhance skills, resulting in diverse capabilities.

Table 3.9 and Figure 3.13 show primary school enrolments for school-going children aged 6–13 years old.

- Eight of the eleven districts had above 90% of children aged 6 – 13 years enrolled in school.
- Amajuba had the highest percentage (94,6%) of children aged 6 -13 years enrolled in school, followed by Uthukela with 92,8%.

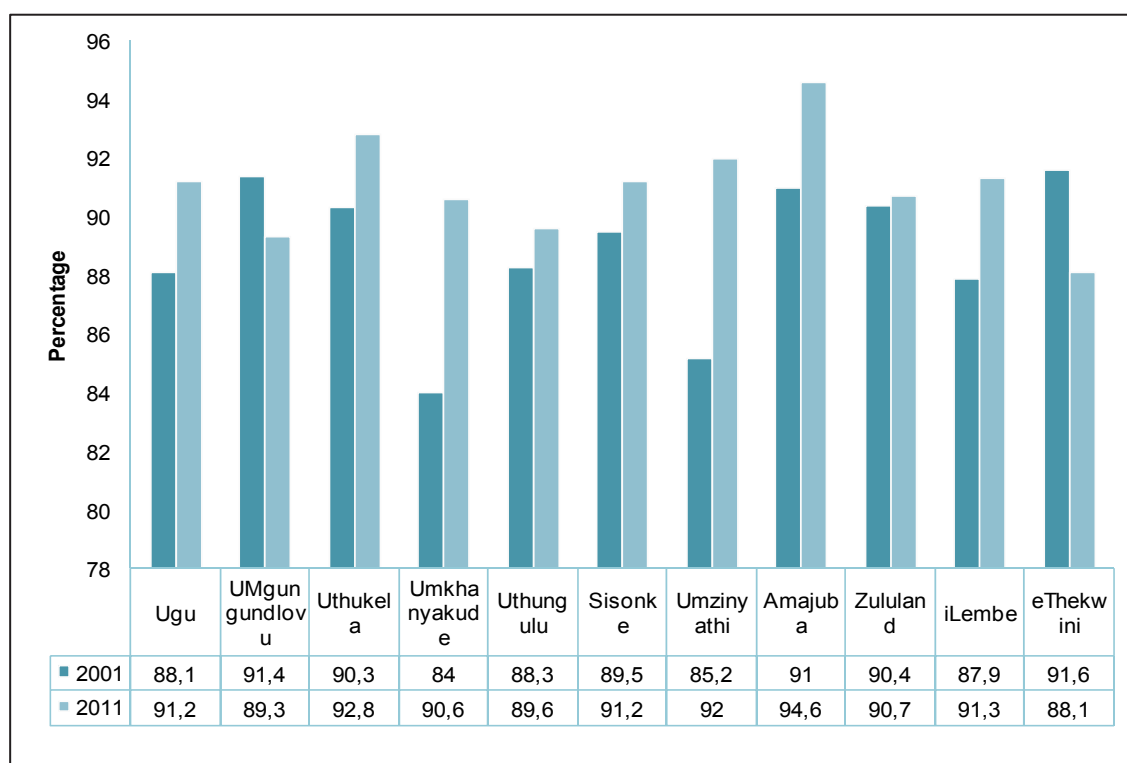
- eThekweni metropolitan had the lowest percentage (88,1%) of children 6–13 years enrolled in school.
- All districts except eThekweni, show a positive trend in terms of school enrolment.

Table 3.9: Primary education enrolment for children aged 6 – 13 years

Province/ District Municipality	PRIMARY EDUCATION ENROLMENT	
	6–13 YEARS	
	2001	2011
Ugu	88,1	91,2
UMgungundlovu	91,4	89,3
Uthukela	90,3	92,8
Umkhanyakude	84,0	90,6
Uthungulu	88,3	89,6
Sisonke	89,5	91,2
Umzinyathi	85,2	92,0
Amajuba	91,0	94,6
Zululand	90,4	90,7
iLembe	87,9	91,3
eThekweni	91,6	88,1
KwaZulu-Natal	89,4	90,3
South Africa	91,0	93,1

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

Figure 3.13: Primary school education enrolment for children aged 6–13 years



Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

Table 3.10 shows the percentage distribution of the population of KwaZulu-Natal aged 20 years or older by level of education achieved.

- In 2011, 10,6% of the population aged 20 years or older reported to have no schooling, 4,8% reported to have achieved tertiary qualification and 30,4% reported to have a matric.
- There has been a huge drop in the percentage of those without schooling when comparing Census 2001 and 2011; decreasing from 21,9% to 10,6% respectively.
- The proportion of those with matric has increased from 21,6% to 30,4% between Census 2001 and 2011.
- The percentage of the KZN population with no schooling is higher than the national population percentage.
- The proportion of those without schooling decreased in all eleven districts between Census 2001 and 2011. Umkhanyakude and Umzinyathi had the highest proportions in 2001 (46,3% and 44,4% respectively) while during 2011, the proportions dropped to 25,0% and 25,3% respectively.
- eThekweni had the lowest proportion of people aged 20 years or above without schooling as it recorded only 4,1% in 2011.
- eThekweni recorded the highest proportions of those with higher level of education at 6,7%, followed by Umgungudlovu at 6,1% in 2011.
- Amajuba district has seen the highest decrease in the proportion of persons with higher level of education of 3,3% (from 7,0% in Census 2001 to 3,7% in Census 2011).

Table 3.10: Level of education for persons aged 20 years or older by district municipality, KwaZulu-Natal

Province/ District municipality	Educational attainment (Aged 20+ years)					
	No schooling		Matric		Higher education	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Ugu	27,1	12,8	13,2	24,4	4,7	7,0
UMgungudlovu	16,8	8,5	19,8	30,3	7,6	10,8
Uthukela	27,4	14,0	15,6	27,0	4,8	6,0
Umkhanyakude	46,3	25,3	11,8	25,6	3,6	4,8
Uthungulu	31,6	16,1	16,6	30,5	5,8	8,2
Sisonke	23,6	9,8	9,9	19,5	4,5	5,6
Umzinyathi	44,4	25,7	10,8	21,7	3,6	4,8
Amajuba	16,1	8,0	20,9	31,4	7,0	9,0
Zululand	38,6	19,2	13,1	27,6	4,4	5,3
iLembe	29,8	15,4	15,4	27,0	3,7	5,8
eThekweni	10,0	4,2	26,8	37,6	9,6	12,1
KwaZulu-Natal	21,9	10,8	19,6	31,2	6,9	9,1
South Africa	17,9	8,6	20,4	28,9	8,5	11,8

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

3.12 The labour market

This sub-section gives an overview of the labour market of KwaZulu-Natal as at 2011. Labour market dynamics focuses on the labour force i.e. the employed, the unemployed, the not economically active, and the discouraged work seekers.

Table 3.11 below shows the labour market statistics with focus on the unemployment rates per district municipality in KwaZulu-Natal. It also shows proportions of youth unemployment (grouped at 15–34 years) between Census 2001 and Census 2011.

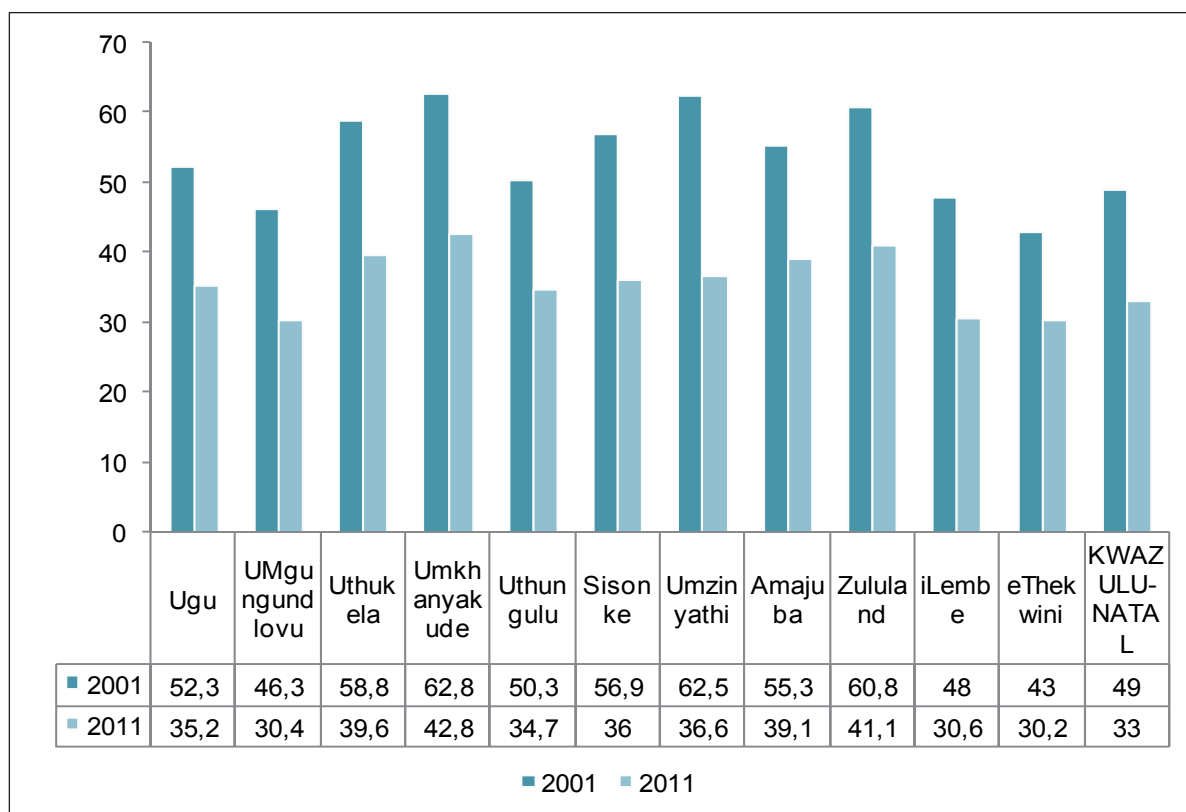
- Overall, KwaZulu-Natal youth unemployment rate dropped from 58,4% in 2001 to 42,1% in 2011.
- There has been an improvement in the unemployment rate in KwaZulu-Natal as it dropped from 49,0% in 2001 to 33,0% in 2011.
- Umzinyathi also showed positive decrease in youth employment from 70,6% in 2001 to 45,6% in 2011.
- Umkhanyakude and Zululand districts recorded unemployment rates of above 50% each during Census 2011.
- Umzinyathi district had the second highest unemployment rate of 62,5% after Umkhanyakude district at 62,8% in 2001, however during Census 2011, Umzinyathi recorded the highest improvement (a drop of over 25 percentage points moving from 62,5% in 2001 to 36,6% in 2011).
- eThekweni recorded the lowest unemployment rate of 30,2% in 2011 when compared to other districts.

Table 3.11: Unemployment rates (official), KwaZulu-Natal

Province/ District Municipality	Labour market			
	Unemployment rate		Youth unemployment rate (population aged 15–34)	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
Ugu	52,3	35,2	61,8	45,1
UMgungundlovu	46,3	30,4	55,6	39,5
Uthukela	58,8	39,6	67,7	49,3
Umkhanyakude	62,8	42,8	69,9	51,2
Uthungulu	50,3	34,7	59,4	44,4
Sisonke	56,9	36,0	65,7	44,4
Umzinyathi	62,5	36,6	70,6	45,6
Amajuba	55,3	39,1	65,4	50,3
Zululand	60,8	41,1	69,2	51,2
iLembe	48,0	30,6	55,8	37,2
eThekweni	43,0	30,2	53,1	39,0
KwaZulu-Natal	49,0	33,0	58,4	42,1
South Africa	41,6	29,8	51,1	48,9

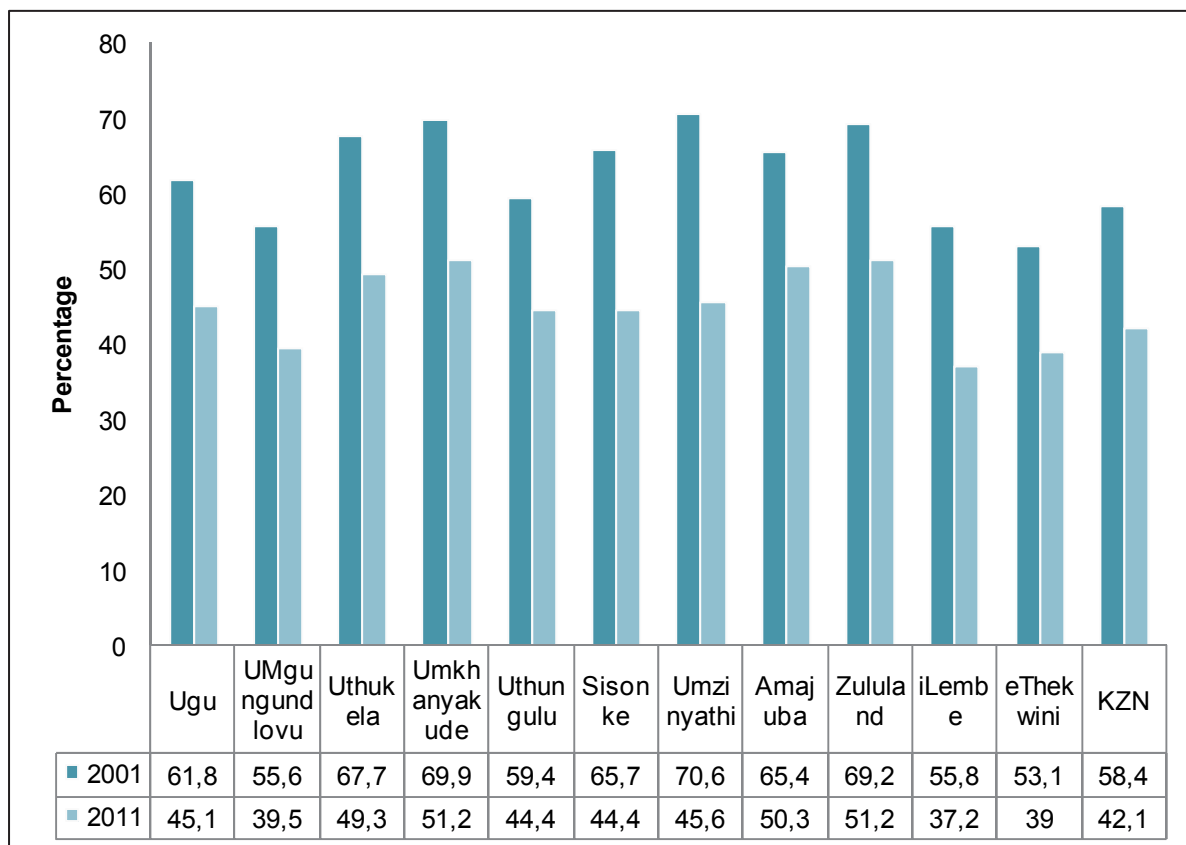
Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 2001 and 2011

Figure 3.14: Unemployment rate (15–64) per district municipality, KwaZulu-Natal



Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 2001 and 2011

Figure 3.15: Youth (15–34) unemployment rate per district municipality, KwaZulu-Natal



Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 2001 and 2011

Chapter 4: Households and households services

This chapter focuses on the household dynamics of KwaZulu-Natal as at 2011. It provides information on the number of households per district, average household size and households headed by females. The chapter also covers the types of dwellings, sanitation and basic services available to households.

4.1 Households

Census defines a household as an individual or group of people who jointly share household goods and food.

Table 4.1 shows the distribution of the total households by district in KwaZulu-Natal in 2001 and 2011. The following observations are made:

- There were approximately 14,4 million households in South Africa in 2011.
- KwaZulu-Natal had approximately 2,1 million households in 2001 which increased to 2,5 million in 2011 (an estimated 20% growth).
- The number of households also increased in all districts in 2011.

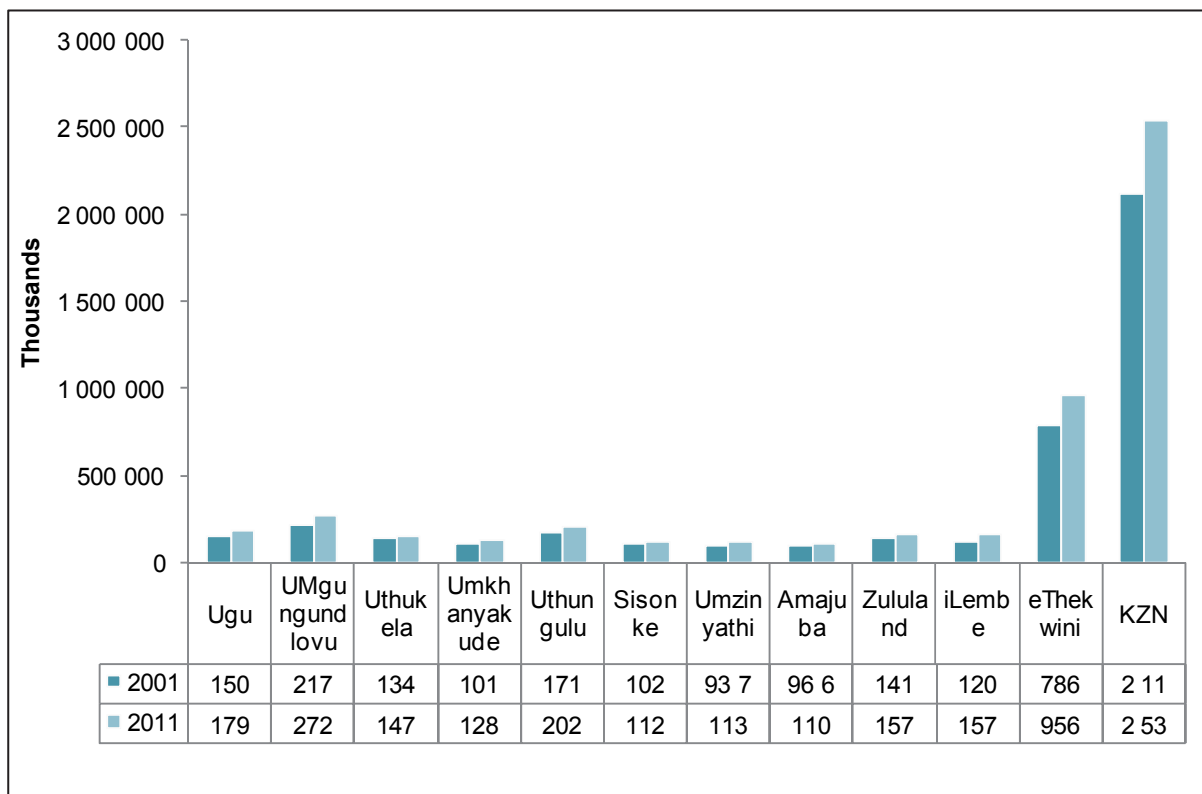
Table 4.1: Total households and average household size per district municipality, KwaZulu-Natal

Province/ district municipality	Number of households		Average household size	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
Ugu	150 611	179 440	4,4	4,0
UMgungundlovu	217 558	272 666	4,0	3,7
Uthukela	134 982	147 286	4,7	4,5
Umkhanyakude	101 563	128 195	5,4	4,9
Uthungulu	171 480	202 976	4,7	4,5
Sisonke	102 349	112 282	4,3	4,1
Umzinyathi	93 733	113 469	4,9	4,5
Amajuba	96 670	110 963	4,8	4,5
Zululand	141 192	157 748	5,3	5,1
iLembe	120 390	157 692	4,3	3,8
eThekwini	786 746	956 713	3,7	3,6
KwaZulu-Natal	2 117 274	2 539 429	4,3	4,0
South Africa	11 205 706	14 450 162	3,8	3,6

Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 2001 and 2011

From Figure 4.1 below it can be observed that Amajuba district had the lowest number (110 960) of households, followed by Sisonke district at 112 280 households during Census 2011. eThekweni district had the highest number (956 713)

Figure 4.1: Total households per district municipality, KwaZulu-Natal

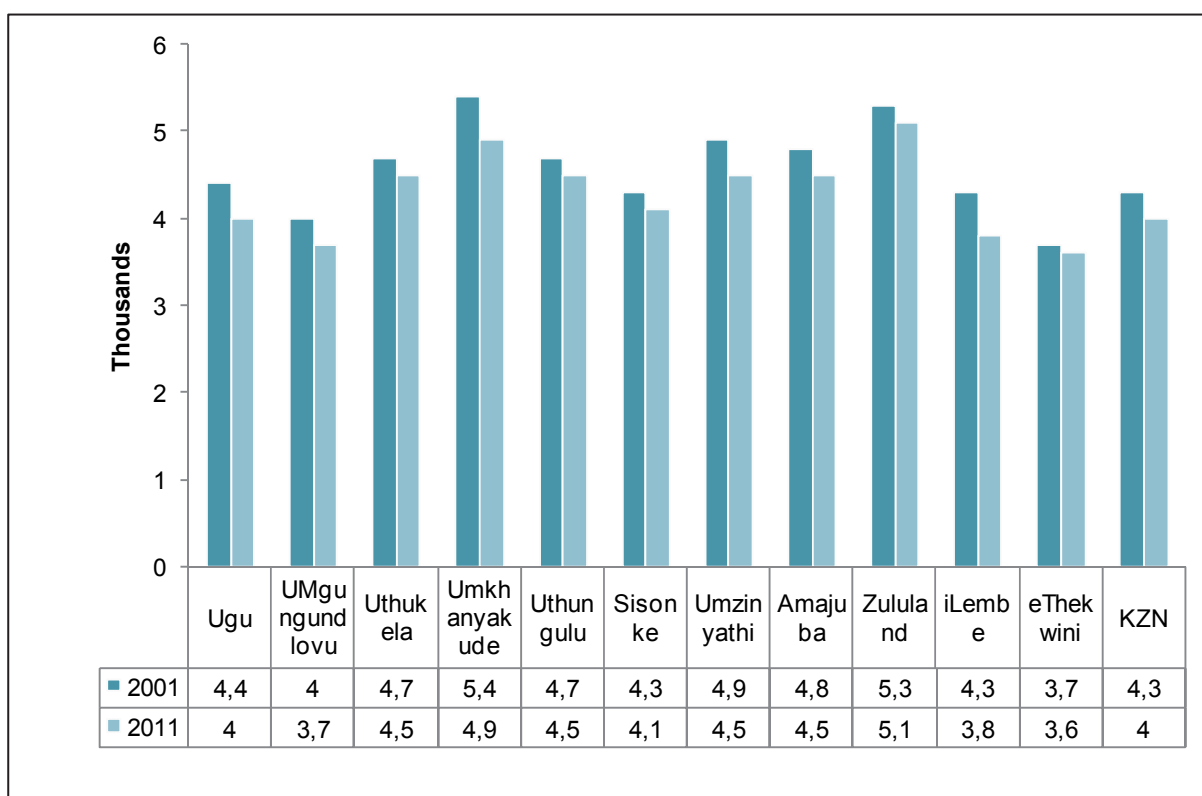


Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 2001 and 2011

Figure 4.2 shows the average household size per district municipality.

- Zululand district recorded the highest average household size of 5,1 members per household during Census 2011, followed by Umkhanyakude district which recorded 4,9 members per household.
- Most of the districts which are dominated by rural settlement types had an average household size of above 4 members per household.
- The lowest number of household size was observed in eThekweni as it recorded a low of 3,6 members per household.

Figure 4.2: Average household size per district municipality, KwaZulu-Natal



Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 2001 and 2011

Table 4.2 and Figure 4.3 show the proportion of households in 2011 that were headed by females.

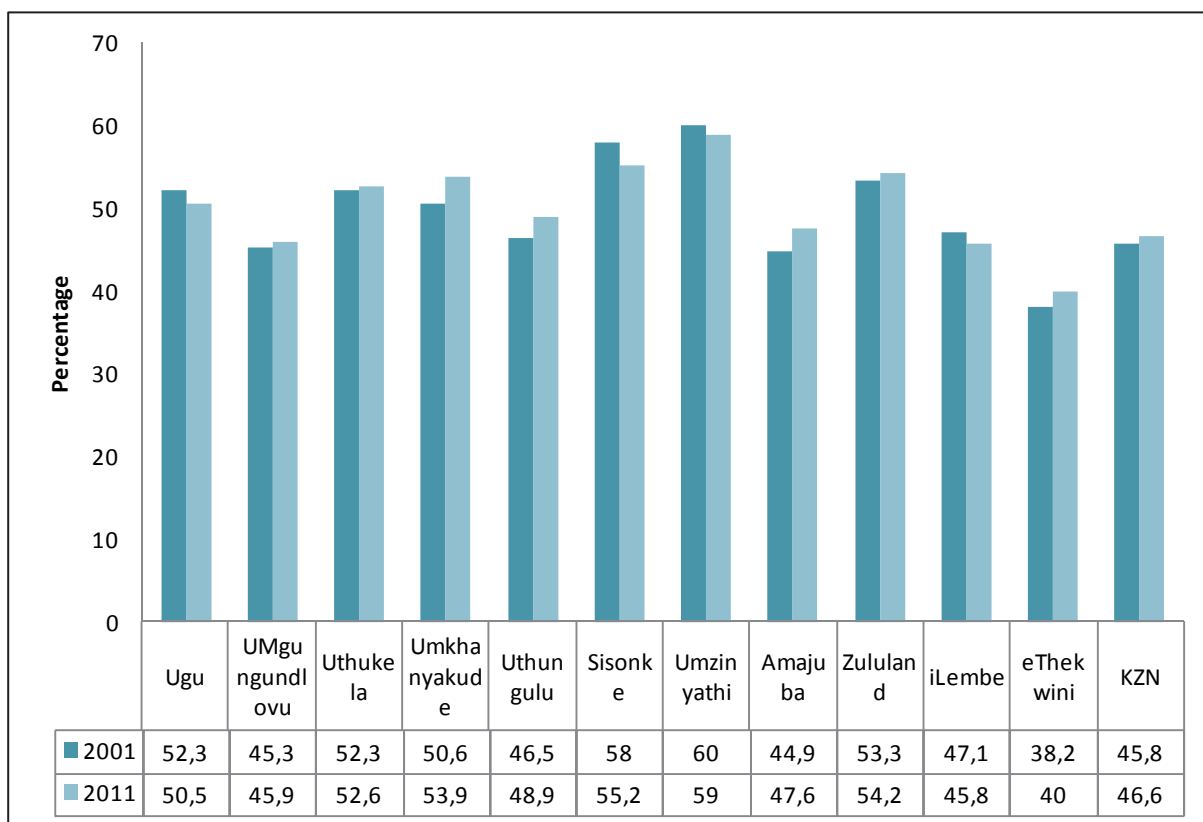
- Female-headed households include households headed by single, divorced or widowed women, and are partly reflective of migrant labour among males.
- Umzinyathi had the highest percentage of female-headed households in 2001, while eThekwini had the lowest percentage (60% and 38,2% respectively).
- In 2011 Umzinyathi still had the highest percentage of female-headed households and eThekwini had the lowest percentage (59% and 40% respectively).
- Only four (Ugu, Sisonke, Umzinyathi and iLembe) of the eleven districts recorded a decrease in the percentage of female headed households.

Table 4.2: Percentage of female headed households per District Municipality, KwaZulu-Natal

Province/District Municipality	Female headed households (%)	
	2001	2011
Ugu	52,3	50,5
UMgungundlovu	45,3	45,9
Uthukela	52,3	52,6
Umkhanyakude	50,6	53,9
Uthungulu	46,5	48,9
Sisonke	58,0	55,2
Umzinyathi	60,0	59,0
Amajuba	44,9	47,6
Zululand	53,3	54,2
iLembe	47,1	45,8
eThekwini	38,2	40,0
KwaZulu-Natal	45,8	46,6
South Africa	41,9	41,2

Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 2001 and 2011

Figure 4.3: Percentage of female headed households per district municipality, KwaZulu-Natal



Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 2001 and 2011

4.2 Housing conditions

This section focuses on the type of housing people in KwaZulu-Natal reside in, as well as their tenure status for the specific dwellings that they occupy. Census classifies the type of main dwelling into four categories – formal, traditional, informal and other. The main type of dwellings that will be focused on in this document is formal dwellings. Table 4.3 shows the proportion of households that reported that they lived in formal dwellings in the province in 2001 and 2011.

- The percentage of households living in formal dwellings increased across all districts from 2001 to 2011, increasing provincially from 60,2% to 71,6%.
- The district with the highest proportion of households living in formal dwellings was Amajuba with 87,7% of formal dwellings in 2011.
- Umkhanyakude and Zululand districts showed a significant improvement in the proportion of households living in formal dwellings (26,6 and 20,6 percentage points respectively between Census 2001 and Census 2011).
- In Sisonke district, less than half (41,5%) of the households lived in formal dwellings during Census 2011. This was the case even during Census 2001 where it recorded the lowest proportion of households living in formal dwellings. KwaZulu-Natal as a whole, is below the national Figure in terms of households living in formal dwellings.

Table 4.3: Percentage of households living in formal dwellings, KwaZulu-Natal

Province/District Municipality	Formal dwellings (%)	
	2001	2011
Ugu	53,9	64,9
UMgungundlovu	64,4	70,6
Uthukela	53,2	65,9
Umkhanyakude	45,1	71,7
Uthungulu	52,7	70,0
Sisonke	31,0	41,5
Umzinyathi	38,1	54,2
Amajuba	77,7	87,7
Zululand	52,5	73,1
iLembe	46,7	64,4
eThekwini	72,8	79,0
KwaZulu-Natal	60,2	71,6
South Africa	68,5	77,6

Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 2001 and 2011

Census classifies the tenure status of households into three categories namely own/paid off, owned but not fully paid off and rented. This part provides the profile of households as per the above status.

Table 4.4 and Figure 4.4 give the tenure status per district in KwaZulu-Natal.

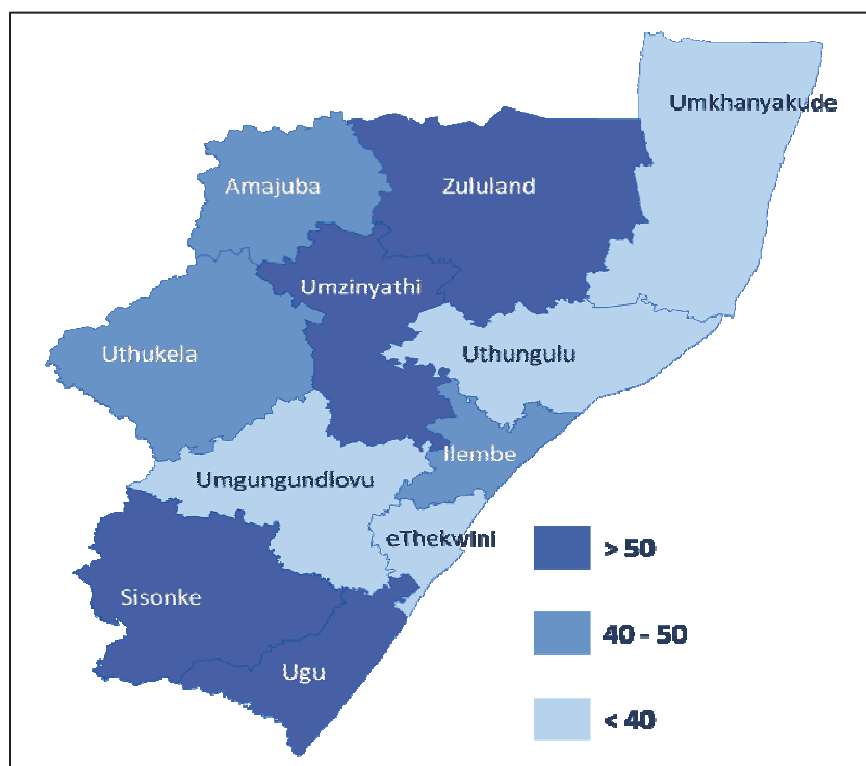
- The proportion of households who indicated that they owned and had paid off their dwellings has increased from 41,3% in 2001 to 43% in 2011 at provincial level.
- In 2011, Ugu district had the highest proportion (56,0%) of households with fully paid off and owned dwellings, while Umkhanyakude district recorded the lowest proportion (37,4%).
- The table further shows major differences between households owned and paid off and households that are being rented. However, although the proportion of households who rented their dwellings were below 23% in 2011, there is an increasing trend from 2001 to 2011 for the province as a whole as well as for most of the districts except Uthukela and Amajuba.

Table 4.4: Households tenure status per district municipality, KwaZulu-Natal

Province/District Municipality	2001	2011		
	Housing owned/fully paid off (%)	Renting	Housing owned/fully paid off (%)	Renting
Ugu	52,7	11,0	56,0	16,1
UMgungundlovu	43,0	14,9	39,7	22,7
Uthukela	38,0	15,6	41,5	14,1
Umkhanyakude	36,1	5,0	37,4	11,6
Uthungulu	36,3	13,7	38,5	20,9
Sisonke	51,4	9,7	50,8	14,4
Umzinyathi	46,9	9,5	50,9	11,8
Amajuba	36,3	29,3	40,4	21,5
Zululand	44,6	8,8	50,9	13,5
iLembe	36,2	16,9	47,6	23,8
eThekwini	39,8	23,9	39,7	29,7
KwaZulu-Natal	41,3	17,3	43,0	22,3
South Africa	39,3	18,7	41,3	25,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 2001 and 2011

Figure 4.4: Households tenure status, owned and paid off (%) per district municipality, KwaZulu-Natal



Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

4.3 Household basic services

Household basic services refer to services such as electricity, water, sanitation and refuse removal, normally supplied by local government. A major challenge faced in terms of service delivery on the part of government involves meeting backlogs in provision of such services. Government therefore also needs to keep abreast of new developments as well as the increasing demand, to ensure the quality standard of such services remains at an acceptable level. The mandate or directive for service delivery lies with municipalities. The service delivery trends that will be discussed in this section are access to flush toilets, weekly refuse removal, access to piped water and electricity.

Table 4.5 and Figure 4.5 below show the distribution of households with access to flush toilet facilities.

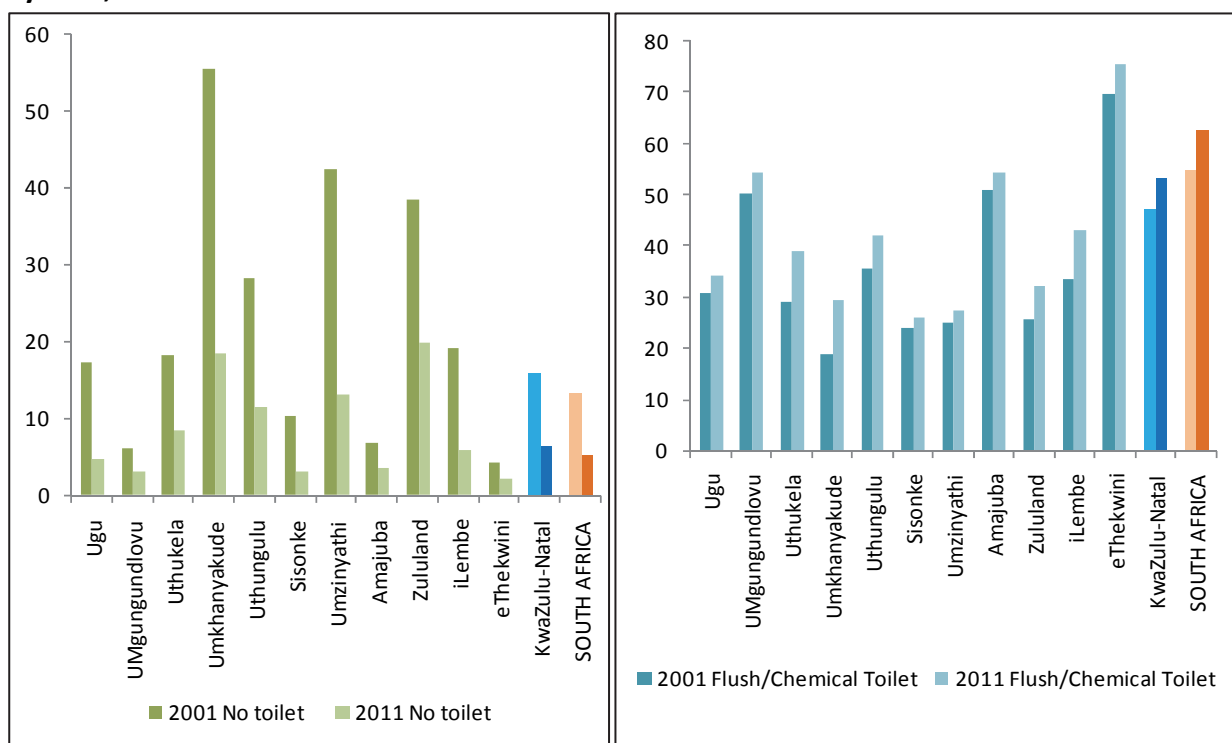
- The results show a slight increase in proportion of households which had access to flush/chemical toilets in KwaZulu-Natal from 2001 to 2011.
- The provincial proportion has increased by six percentage points from 47,1% in 2001 to 53,2% in 2011.
- Umkhanyakude has made remarkable progress in terms of households that had no toilet facilities in 2001 from 55,4% of households that had no toilet facilities to 18,4% in 2011.
- The percentage of households with no toilets in KZN has decreased from 15,8% in 2001 to 6,3% in 2011.

Table 4.5: Percentage of households with access to flush/chemical toilets and no access to a toilet, KwaZulu-Natal

Province/District Municipality	2001		2011	
	Flush/chemical toilet	No toilet	Flush/chemical toilet	No toilet
Ugu	30,8	17,1	34,1	4,7
UMgungundlovu	50,2	6,0	54,3	3,1
Uthukela	29,2	18,2	38,9	8,4
Umkhanyakude	18,9	55,4	29,3	18,4
Uthungulu	35,4	28,1	41,9	11,5
Sisonke	23,9	10,3	26,0	3,1
Umzinyathi	24,9	42,3	27,5	13,0
Amajuba	51,1	6,7	54,3	3,5
Zululand	25,5	38,3	32,0	19,8
iLembe	33,6	19,0	43,0	5,8
eThekwini	69,9	4,1	75,7	2,1
KwaZulu-Natal	47,1	15,8	53,2	6,3
South Africa	53,8	13,6	62,6	5,2

Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 2001 and 2011

Figure 4.5: Percentage of households with access to flush toilet connected to sewerage system, KwaZulu-Natal



Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

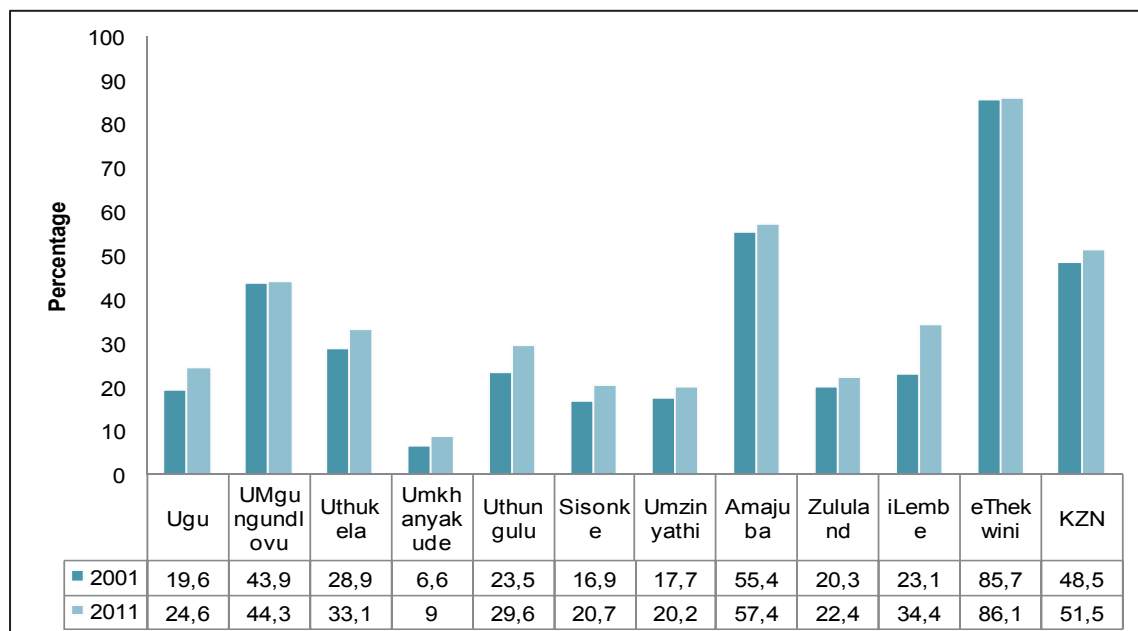
Table 4.6 and Figure 4.6 below illustrates the household access to weekly refuse removal. It can be observed that districts that are more formal or urban shows a high proportion of households whose waste is removed on a weekly basis. Umkhanyakude showed a slight improvement moving from 6.6% in 2001 to 9.0% in 2011 but it is still very low when compared to all the other districts.

Table 4.6: Percentage of households with access to weekly refuse removal, KwaZulu-Natal

Province/District Municipality	Weekly refuse removal (%)	
	2001	2011
Ugu	19,6	24,6
UMgungundlovu	43,9	44,3
Uthukela	28,9	33,1
Umkhanyakude	6,6	9,0
Uthungulu	23,5	29,6
Sisonke	16,9	20,7
Umzinyathi	17,7	20,2
Amajuba	55,4	57,4
Zululand	20,3	22,4
iLembe	23,1	34,4
eThekwini	85,7	86,1
KwaZulu-Natal	48,5	51,5
South Africa	55,4	62,1

Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 2001 and 2011

Figure 4.6: Percentage of households with access to weekly refuse removal, KwaZulu-Natal



Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 2001 and 2011

There has been good progress in terms of households' access to piped water versus no access to piped water as shown in Table 4.7.

- In 2001 26,6% of the households in KZN had no access to piped water, however in 2011 the proportion has decreased to 14,1% – indicating that 85,9% of the province's population have access to some form of piped water. However, four districts reported proportions above 30% (Umkhanyakude, Sisonke, Umzinyathi and Zululand)
- In 2001 half of the province's population had no access to piped water in Ugu, this has decreased to 16,6% in 2011.

Table 4.7: Percentage of households with access to piped water¹, KwaZulu-Natal

Province/District Municipality	2001		2011	
	Access to piped water	No access	Access to piped water	No access
Ugu	50,1	49,9	83,4	16,6
UMgungundlovu	84,8	15,2	91,1	8,9
Uthukela	67,7	32,3	79,8	20,2
Umkhanyakude	44,0	56,0	61,8	38,2
Uthungulu	58,7	41,3	83,8	16,2
Sisonke	52,0	48,0	65,2	34,8
Umzinyathi	45,9	54,1	65,9	34,1
Amajuba	78,4	21,6	92,3	7,7
Zululand	52,2	47,8	69,3	30,7
iLembe	54,1	45,9	80,9	19,1
eThekwini	95,0	5,0	97,2	2,8
KwaZulu-Natal	73,4	26,6	85,9	14,1
South Africa	85,0	15,0	91,2	8,8

Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 2001 and 2011

Table 4.8 and Figure 4.7 show the proportion of households using electricity as an energy source for lighting.

- Zululand district recorded the highest improvement as the proportion of households using electricity for lighting increased from 30,4% in 2001 to 69,8% in 2011 (thereby increasing by 30 percentage points),
- Uthungulu recorded an improvement of about 20,6 percentage points (from 55,2% in 2001 to 75,8% in 2011) in the same period.

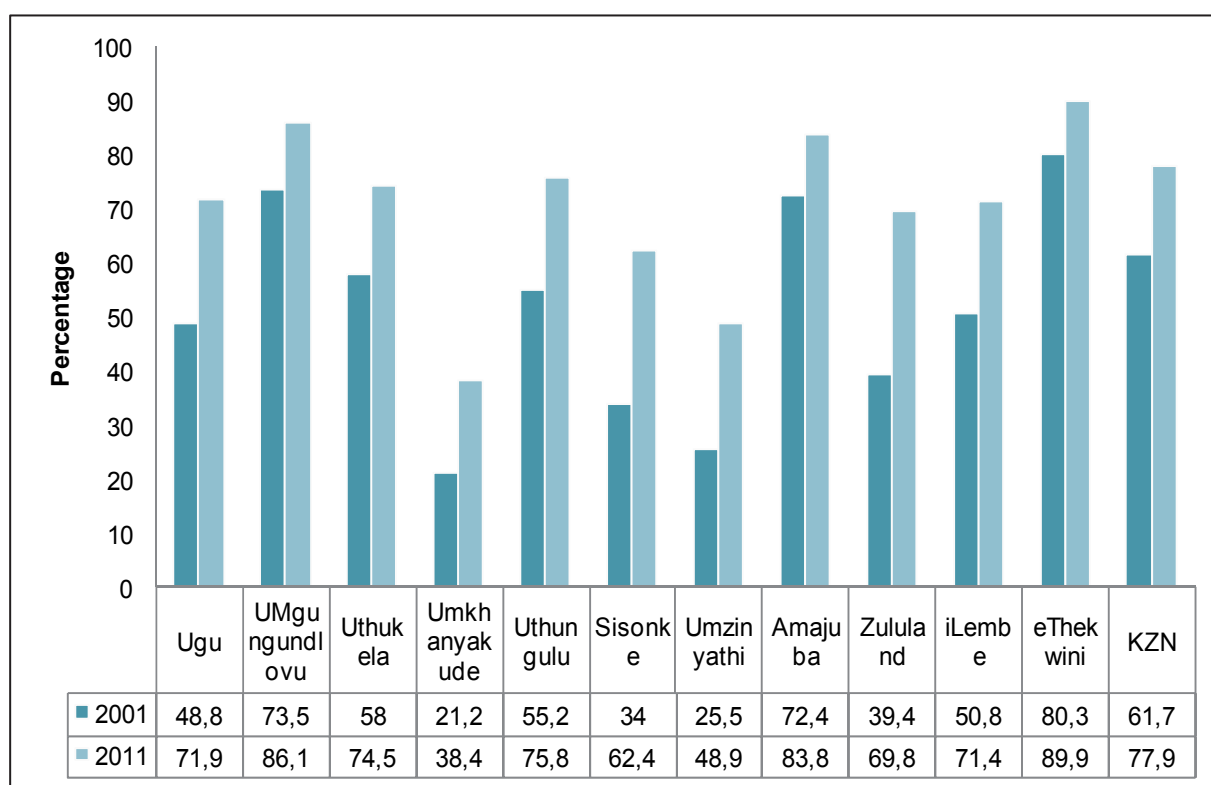
¹ Access to piped water refers to piped water inside the dwelling, inside the yard, on a community stand less than 200m from the dwelling and on a communal stand more than 200m from the dwelling.

Table 4.8: Percentage of households using electricity for lighting, KwaZulu-Natal

Province/ District Municipality	Electricity for lighting (%)	
	2001	2011
Ugu	48,8	71,9
UMgungundlovu	73,5	86,1
Uthukela	58,0	74,5
Umkhanyakude	21,2	38,4
Uthungulu	55,2	75,8
Sisonke	34,0	62,4
Umzinyathi	25,5	48,9
Amajuba	72,4	83,8
Zululand	39,4	69,8
iLembe	50,8	71,4
eThekwini	80,3	89,9
KwaZulu-Natal	61,7	77,9
South Africa	69,7	84,7

Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 2001 and 2011

Figure 4.7: Percentage of households using electricity for lighting, KwaZulu-Natal



Source: Statistics South Africa, Censuses 2001 and 2011

Chapter 5: Conclusion

5.1 Discussion and Conclusion

The population of KwaZulu-Natal has increased from 9,6 million in 2001 to 10,3 million in 2011 and poses many challenges as far as various aspects of development are concerned. Although nearly 90% of the children between the ages of 6–13 years were enrolled in schools for primary education in 2001, only about 30,4% of over 20 year olds (which would be represented by the 2011 10–13 years cohort) had matric as the highest level of education and 4,8% had higher education. As education is a key contributing factor to the economy it is imperative that interventions are put in place to ensure that high proportions of the population complete school and pursue higher learning. One such intervention could relate to the provision of funding as some individuals are discouraged due to the unavailability of funds to pursue further education.

In terms of the labour force, nearly half of the youth are unemployed. This could relate indirectly to the fact that such youth do not have the necessary higher learning qualifications and skills to qualify for jobs in the formal sector. Although the results show a significant decrease between 2001 and 2011 in terms of the population who are unemployed, a third of the entire working age population of KwaZulu-Natal are unemployed, which could be contributing to the poverty challenges faced in the province.

The province has made progress in the allocation of housing and basic services since Census 2001. The percentage of households living in formal dwellings increased from 60,2% in 2001 to 71,6% in 2011 which is an increase of 11,4% percentage points (and a 13,6% increase during that decade) and is above the national increase of 9,1%. Households with no toilet facilities decreased from 15,8% in 2001 to 6,3% in 2011 and those with flush/chemical toilet facilities increased from 47,1% to 53,2% for the same period. Furthermore, the percentage of households with access to weekly refuse removal increased as well, from 48,5% in 2001 to 51,5% in 2011. Another notable improvement was access to piped water with 85,9% of households in 2011 compared to 73,4% in 2001 and those with no access decreasing from 26,6% in 2001 to 14,1% in 2011. Usage of electricity for lighting was experienced by more households in 2011 (77,9%) as compared to 2001 (61,7%).

NB: Local municipality data could not be added in the profile due to the large number of municipalities within KwaZulu-Natal. This has been added as an annexure at the end of the profile.

No external data sources other than Census 2011 were used in compiling this provincial profile.

Annexure 1

6.1 Municipal data tables

6.1.1 A1. Population

6.1.2 A1.1: Population size

Table a1.1: Municipal population, KwaZulu-Natal, 2011

POPULATION		
Province/District Municipality/ Local Municipality	N	%
KwaZulu-Natal	10 267 300	100%
DC21: Ugu	722 484	7,0%
KwaZulu-Natal213: Umzumbe	160 975	1,6%
KwaZulu-Natal214: UMuziwabantu	96 556	0,9%
KwaZulu-Natal215: Ezingoleni	52 540	0,5%
KwaZulu-Natal216: Hibiscus Coast	256 135	2,5%
KwaZulu-Natal211: Vulamehlo	77 403	0,8%
KwaZulu-Natal212: Umdoni	78 875	0,8%
DC22: UMgungundlovu	1 017 763	9,9%
KwaZulu-Natal221: uMshwathi	106 374	1,0%
KwaZulu-Natal222: uMngeni	92 710	0,9%
KwaZulu-Natal223: Mpofana	38 103	0,4%
KwaZulu-Natal224: Impendle	33 105	0,3%
KwaZulu-Natal225: The Msunduzi	618 536	6,0%
KwaZulu-Natal226: Mkhambathini	63 142	0,6%
KwaZulu-Natal227: Richmond	65 793	0,6%
DC23: Uthukela	668 848	6,5%
KwaZulu-Natal232: Emnambithi/Ladysmith	237 437	2,3%
KwaZulu-Natal233: Indaka	103 116	1,0%
KwaZulu-Natal234: Umtshezi	83 153	0,8%
KwaZulu-Natal235: Okhahlamba	132 068	1,3%
KwaZulu-Natal236: Imbabazane	113 073	1,1%
DC27: Umkhanyakude	625 846	6,1%
KwaZulu-Natal271: Umhlabuyalingana	156 736	1,5%
KwaZulu-Natal272: Jozini	186 502	1,8%
KwaZulu-Natal273: The Big 5 False Bay	35 258	0,3%
KwaZulu-Natal274: Hlabisa	71 925	0,7%
KwaZulu-Natal275: Mtubatuba	175 425	1,7%
DC28: Uthungulu	907 519	8,8%
KwaZulu-Natal282: uMhlathuze	334 459	3,3%
KwaZulu-Natal286: Nkandla	114 416	1,1%
KwaZulu-Natal281: Mfolozi	122 889	1,2%
KwaZulu-Natal283: Ntambanana	74 336	0,7%
KwaZulu-Natal284: uMlalazi	213 601	2,1%
KwaZulu-Natal285: Mthonjaneni	47 818	0,5%
DC43: Sisonke	461 419	4,5%
KwaZulu-Natal431: Ingwe	100 548	1,0%
KwaZulu-Natal432: Kwa Sani	12 898	0,1%
KwaZulu-Natal433: Greater Kokstad	65 981	0,6%
KwaZulu-Natal434: Ubuhlebezwe	101 691	1,0%

POPULATION		
Province/District Municipality/ Local Municipality	N	%
KwaZulu-Natal435: Umzimkhulu	180 302	1,8%
DC24: Umzinyathi	510 838	5,0%
KwaZulu-Natal241: Endumeni	64 862	0,6%
KwaZulu-Natal242: Nqutu	165 307	1,6%
KwaZulu-Natal244: Msinga	177 577	1,7%
KwaZulu-Natal245: Umvoti	103 093	1,0%
DC25: Amajuba	499 839	4,9%
KwaZulu-Natal252: Newcastle	363 236	3,5%
KwaZulu-Natal253: Emadlangeni	34 442	0,3%
KwaZulu-Natal254: Dannhauser	102 161	1,0%
DC26: Zululand	803 575	7,8%
KwaZulu-Natal263: Abaqulusi	211 060	2,1%
KwaZulu-Natal261: eDumbe	82 053	0,8%
KwaZulu-Natal262: UPhongolo	127 238	1,2%
KwaZulu-Natal265: Nongoma	194 908	1,9%
KwaZulu-Natal266: Ulundi	188 317	1,8%
DC29: iLembe	606 809	5,9%
KwaZulu-Natal294: Maphumulo	96 724	0,9%
KwaZulu-Natal291: Mandeni	138 078	1,3%
KwaZulu-Natal292: KwaDukuza	231 187	2,3%
KwaZulu-Natal293: Ndwedwe	140 820	1,4%
ETH: eThekweni	3 442 361	33,5%

6.1.3 A1.2: Sex ratios

Table a1.2: KwaZulu-Natal sex ratio by local municipality, 2011

Province/District Municipality/ Local Municipality	Male		Female		Total	Sex Ratio
	N	%	N	%		
KwaZulu-Natal	4 878 676	47,5%	5 388 625	52,5%	10 267 300	91
DC21: Ugu	339 161	46,9%	383 323	53,1%	722 484	88
KwaZulu-Natal213: Umzumbe	74 819	46,5%	86 156	53,5%	160 975	87
KwaZulu-Natal214: UMuziwabantu	44 754	46,4%	51 802	53,6%	96 556	86
KwaZulu-Natal215: Ezingoleni	24 101	45,9%	28 439	54,1%	52 540	85
KwaZulu-Natal216: Hibiscus Coast	121 131	47,3%	135 004	52,7%	256 135	90
KwaZulu-Natal211: Vulamehlo	36 062	46,6%	41 341	53,4%	77 403	87
KwaZulu-Natal212: Umdoni	38 294	48,6%	40 581	51,4%	78 875	94
DC22: UMgungundlovu	485 920	47,7%	531 843	52,3%	1 017 763	91
KwaZulu-Natal221: uMshwathi	50 484	47,5%	55 890	52,5%	106 374	90
KwaZulu-Natal222: uMngeni	44 849	48,4%	47 861	51,6%	92 710	94
KwaZulu-Natal223: Mpofana	18 487	48,5%	19 617	51,5%	38 103	94
KwaZulu-Natal224: Impendle	15 493	46,8%	17 612	53,2%	33 105	88
KwaZulu-Natal225: The Msunduzi	294 454	47,6%	324 082	52,4%	618 536	91
KwaZulu-Natal226: Mkhambathini	30 270	47,9%	32 872	52,1%	63 142	92
KwaZulu-Natal227: Richmond	31 883	48,5%	33 910	51,5%	65 793	94
DC23: Uthukela	311 183	46,5%	357 664	53,5%	668 848	87
KwaZulu-Natal232: Emnambithi/Ladysmith	111 617	47,0%	125 820	53,0%	237 437	89
KwaZulu-Natal233: Indaka	46 509	45,1%	56 607	54,9%	103 116	82
KwaZulu-Natal234: Umtshezi	38 615	46,4%	44 538	53,6%	83 153	87
KwaZulu-Natal235: Okhahlamba	61 624	46,7%	70 443	53,3%	132 068	87
KwaZulu-Natal236: Imbabazane	52 817	46,7%	60 256	53,3%	113 073	88
DC27: Umkhanyakude	288 646	46,1%	337 200	53,9%	625 846	86
KwaZulu-Natal271: Umhlabyalingana	71 769	45,8%	84 967	54,2%	156 736	84
KwaZulu-Natal272: Jozini	86 116	46,2%	100 386	53,8%	186 502	86
KwaZulu-Natal273: The Big 5 False Bay	16 505	46,8%	18 753	53,2%	35 258	88
KwaZulu-Natal274: Hlabisa	32 942	45,8%	38 983	54,2%	71 925	85
KwaZulu-Natal275: Mtubatuba	81 314	46,4%	94 111	53,6%	175 425	86
DC28: Uthungulu	427 397	47,1%	480 122	52,9%	907 519	89
KwaZulu-Natal282: uMhlathuze	162 942	48,7%	171 517	51,3%	334 459	95
KwaZulu-Natal286: Nkandla	50 647	44,3%	63 770	55,7%	114 416	79
KwaZulu-Natal281: Mfolozi	59 020	48,0%	63 869	52,0%	122 889	92
KwaZulu-Natal283: Ntambanana	34 280	46,1%	40 057	53,9%	74 336	86
KwaZulu-Natal284: uMlalazi	98 407	46,1%	115 194	53,9%	213 601	85
KwaZulu-Natal285: Mthonjaneni	22 102	46,2%	25 716	53,8%	47 818	86
DC43: Sisonke	214 466	46,5%	246 953	53,5%	461 419	87
KwaZulu-Natal431: Ingwe	46 752	46,5%	53 795	53,5%	100 548	87
KwaZulu-Natal432: Kwa Sani	6 688	51,9%	6 210	48,1%	12 898	108
KwaZulu-Natal433: Greater Kokstad	32 032	48,5%	33 950	51,5%	65 981	94
KwaZulu-Natal434: Ubuhlebezwe	47 246	46,5%	54 445	53,5%	101 691	87
KwaZulu-Natal435: Umzimkhulu	81 749	45,3%	98 553	54,7%	180 302	83
DC24: Umzinyathi	229 576	44,9%	281 262	55,1%	510 838	82
KwaZulu-Natal241: Endumeni	31 637	48,8%	33 225	51,2%	64 862	95
KwaZulu-Natal242: Nqutu	75 194	45,5%	90 113	54,5%	165 307	83
KwaZulu-Natal244: Msinga	77 143	43,4%	100 433	56,6%	177 577	77
KwaZulu-Natal245: Umvoti	45 601	44,2%	57 491	55,8%	103 093	79

Province/District Municipality/ Local Municipality	Male		Female		Total	Sex Ratio
	N	%	N	%		
DC25: Amajuba	238 712	47,8%	261 127	52,2%	499 839	91
KwaZulu-Natal252: Newcastle	172 846	47,6%	190 390	52,4%	363 236	91
KwaZulu-Natal253: Emadlangeni	17 486	50,8%	16 956	49,2%	34 442	103
KwaZulu-Natal254: Dannhauser	48 380	47,4%	53 781	52,6%	102 161	90
DC26: Zululand	372 200	46,3%	431 375	53,7%	803 575	86
KwaZulu-Natal263: Abaqulusi	100 474	47,6%	110 586	52,4%	211 060	91
KwaZulu-Natal261: eDumbe	38 447	46,9%	43 605	53,1%	82 053	88
KwaZulu-Natal262: UPhongolo	59 728	46,9%	67 510	53,1%	127 238	88
KwaZulu-Natal265: Nongoma	88 490	45,4%	106 418	54,6%	194 908	83
KwaZulu-Natal266: Ulundi	85 061	45,2%	103 255	54,8%	188 317	82
DC29: iLembe	289 009	47,6%	317 801	52,4%	606 809	91
KwaZulu-Natal294: Maphumulo	43 221	44,7%	53 503	55,3%	96 724	81
KwaZulu-Natal291: Mandeni	65 332	47,3%	72 746	52,7%	138 078	90
KwaZulu-Natal292: KwaDukuza	114 160	49,4%	117 028	50,6%	231 187	98
KwaZulu-Natal293: Ndwedwe	66 296	47,1%	74 524	52,9%	140 820	89
ETH: eThekweni	1 682 406	48,9%	1 759 955	51,1%	3 442 361	96

6.1.4 A1.3 Language

Table a1.3: Distribution of the KwaZulu-Natal population by first language spoken and municipality (numbers)

First language	Afrikaans	English	IsiNdebele	IsiXhosa	IsiZulu	Sepedi	Sesotho	Setswana	Sign language	SiSwati	Tshivenda	Xitsonga	Other
KwaZulu-Natal	161 876	1 337 606	1 111 657	340 832	7 901 932	20 555	79 416	52 229	48 575	8 347	4 309	8 936	77 519
Ugu	14 616	58 801	7 191	30 440	588 483	1 558	1 511	3 441	2 704	229	319	214	2 198
Umzumbhe	418	1 181	1 629	1 169	153 365	381	150	907	474	28	49	11	158
UMuziwabantu	607	2 801	1 263	4 719	85 076	262	297	599	421	24	75	16	261
Ezingoleni	147	586	387	890	49 417	94	29	178	103	16	9	12	64
Hibiscus Coast	11 363	35 545	2 258	19 336	177 199	462	811	1 174	978	114	113	130	1 294
Vulamehlo	279	1 268	1 003	610	72 662	234	52	357	246	18	53	8	49
Umdoni	1 802	17 422	651	3 715	50 762	124	172	226	482	29	20	37	372
UMgungundlovu	15 729	152 981	10 051	18 906	762 751	1 904	17 344	4 521	5 308	482	342	470	7 764
uMshwathi	618	5 146	1 070	966	94 689	207	1 170	470	418	54	31	51	741
uMngeni	1 886	22 739	718	1 311	57 419	164	3 358	271	591	31	18	54	760
Mipofana	356	2 622	436	242	32 496	78	230	192	365	16	7	14	298
Impendle	80	584	391	138	30 886	54	528	206	166	5	11	8	43
The Msunduzi	11 660	115 473	6 166	11 392	439 037	1 175	9 489	2 784	3 189	327	248	324	5 373
Mkhambathini	596	3 083	523	3 208	52 875	103	1 162	275	335	27	17	9	142
Richmond	533	3 334	746	1 649	55 350	123	1 409	323	244	23	10	10	406
Uthukela	7 919	31 332	7 562	1 335	599 323	1 527	3 677	3 790	2 973	336	236	252	2 339
Emnambithi/Ladysmith	5 105	17 375	2 470	719	202 535	554	2 077	1 255	1 083	175	101	132	1 321
Indaka	275	931	1 261	131	98 746	193	93	530	668	27	46	15	92
Umtshezi	906	8 796	955	152	69 657	216	303	448	285	34	25	44	439
Okhahlamba	1 334	2 568	1 551	218	120 934	264	1 054	819	614	43	36	44	335
Imbabazane	299	1 662	1 325	115	107 451	300	150	738	323	56	29	17	151
Umkhanyakude	2 936	10 804	7 407	638	587 736	1 309	539	3 556	3 153	1 103	256	578	1 565
Umhlabayalingana	467	1 935	1 626	120	149 130	298	97	669	764	38	35	333	350
Jozini	474	2 245	2 009	174	176 520	398	142	1 152	1 080	797	58	86	486
The Big 5 False Bay	533	677	397	28	32 110	85	14	212	221	23	25	25	115
Hlabisa	205	876	1 043	59	67 898	163	69	536	486	34	33	6	50
Mtubatuba	1 257	5 071	2 331	258	162 078	365	217	986	601	210	106	127	565
Uthungulu	20 290	45 573	11 801	1 967	797 545	1 989	1 238	5 771	3 427	709	452	730	3 483

First language	Afrikaans	English	IsiNdebele	IsiXhosa	IsiZulu	Sepedi	Sesotho	Setswana	Sign language	SiSwati	Tshivenda	Xitsonga	Other
uMhathuze	16 546	31 265	3 857	1 053	263 341	719	709	1 844	1 310	442	214	397	2 018
Nkandla	326	1 428	1 498	134	108 425	228	89	656	400	9	33	37	80
Mfolozi	917	3 578	1 874	174	113 640	327	126	1 034	469	96	69	126	331
Ntambanana	240	965	1 070	66	70 897	112	55	426	180	15	32	2	84
uMlalazi	1 909	7 513	2 765	487	196 381	504	227	1 491	812	114	92	98	813
Mthonjaneni	352	823	737	53	44 861	98	33	320	257	34	12	69	158
Sisonke	6 079	14 646	3 969	131 247	287 445	1 084	4 768	1 972	2 557	110	124	145	4 098
Ingwe	316	1 618	1 200	377	95 049	247	380	605	360	20	12	10	149
Kwa Sani	129	1 316	102	297	10 232	21	205	41	35	-	-	2	69
Greater Kokstad	4 490	5 702	153	45 834	4 872	120	2 804	163	391	34	24	32	362
Ubuhlebezwe	431	3 155	1 289	1 576	92 453	219	438	634	504	28	20	13	190
Urmzimkhulu	712	2 855	1 225	83 163	84 839	477	941	529	1 267	29	68	89	3 328
Urmziyathi	5 159	15 700	5 096	822	459 398	927	11 580	2 303	1 970	170	124	147	1 412
Endumeni	3 317	7 660	567	143	49 509	104	375	264	149	66	23	33	408
Nqutu	436	1 338	1 415	244	148 330	256	10 799	697	574	54	46	44	340
Misinga	462	1 602	2 226	179	169 705	381	208	964	624	36	42	15	153
Umvoti	945	5 100	888	256	91 855	186	199	379	624	15	13	55	511
Amajuba	15 269	25 697	4 518	1 441	432 947	876	4 852	2 350	2 974	675	174	309	2 826
Newcastle	12 574	22 979	3 397	1 154	308 297	607	3 539	1 762	2 309	554	129	264	2 524
Emadlangeni	2 029	556	257	97	29 079	108	319	161	241	83	22	24	99
Dannhauser	666	2 161	864	191	95 572	161	994	427	424	38	23	22	203
Zululand	9 979	11 671	8 538	894	749 176	1 395	1 967	4 011	2 681	1 260	285	403	2 519
Abaqulusi	6 157	5 088	2 140	251	188 187	344	1 525	1 044	497	215	65	140	776
eDumbe	927	1 050	950	133	76 533	154	97	536	450	240	23	34	711
UPhongolo	1 940	1 398	1 515	120	119 365	235	112	724	553	630	47	124	276
Nongoma	451	1 760	1 896	208	186 501	276	105	804	633	93	61	47	410
Ullundi	503	2 376	2 037	183	178 591	385	129	903	549	81	89	57	347
iLembe	5 210	58 227	7 145	20 005	496 834	1 316	1 062	3 156	4 340	624	261	1 916	4 465
Maphumulo	247	1 178	1 355	109	91 953	203	71	576	582	15	33	12	63
Mandeni	1 038	6 391	1 609	1 200	123 778	386	243	745	1 123	162	53	210	784
KwaDukuza	3 414	47 886	2 114	16 042	152 114	358	594	775	1 347	374	129	1 648	3 388
Ndwedwe	510	2 772	2 067	2 655	128 989	369	154	1 059	1 288	72	46	46	230
eThekwini	58 688	912 173	38 380	133 136	2 140 294	6 671	30 878	17 358	16 486	2 651	1 737	3 773	44 850

6.1.5 A1.4 Education

Table a1.4: Education enrolment for children aged 6–13 years

Province/District Municipality/ Local Municipality	Education Enrolment		
	Enrolment	N	%
KwaZulu-Natal	1 484 527	1 643 386	90%
DC21: Ugu	109 052	119 519	91%
KwaZulu-Natal213: Umzumbe	28 127	30 060	94%
KwaZulu-Natal214: UMuziwabantu	17 257	19 659	88%
KwaZulu-Natal215: Ezingoleni	9 237	9 658	96%
KwaZulu-Natal216: Hibiscus Coast	32 708	35 396	92%
KwaZulu-Natal211: Vulamehlo	12 533	14 281	88%
KwaZulu-Natal212: Umdoni	9 190	10 465	88%
DC22: UMgungundlovu	129 273	144 840	89%
KwaZulu-Natal221: uMshwathi	16 033	17 613	91%
KwaZulu-Natal222: uMngeni	10 060	11 363	89%
KwaZulu-Natal223: Mpofana	4 969	5 854	85%
KwaZulu-Natal224: Impendle	5 214	6 340	82%
KwaZulu-Natal225: The Msunduzi	74 433	82 524	90%
KwaZulu-Natal226: Mkhambathini	8 999	10 014	90%
KwaZulu-Natal227: Richmond	9 565	11 132	86%
DC23: Uthukela	115 297	124 292	93%
KwaZulu-Natal232: Emnambithi/Ladysmith	36 670	39 537	93%
KwaZulu-Natal233: Indaka	20 992	22 201	95%
KwaZulu-Natal234: Umtshezi	13 429	14 719	91%
KwaZulu-Natal235: Okhahlamba	24 502	26 313	93%
KwaZulu-Natal236: Imbabazane	19 704	21 522	92%
DC27: Umkhanyakude	116 278	128 305	91%
KwaZulu-Natal271: Umhlabyalingana	30 070	32 217	93%
KwaZulu-Natal272: Jozini	35 509	39 536	90%
KwaZulu-Natal273: The Big 5 False Bay	5 576	6 788	82%
KwaZulu-Natal274: Hlabisa	13 759	14 930	92%
KwaZulu-Natal275: Mtubatuba	31 364	34 835	90%
DC28: Uthungulu	142 342	158 935	90%
KwaZulu-Natal282: uMhlathuze	44 491	48 513	92%
KwaZulu-Natal286: Nkandla	20 570	23 719	87%
KwaZulu-Natal281: Mfolozi	19 579	22 202	88%
KwaZulu-Natal283: Ntambanana	13 454	14 738	91%
KwaZulu-Natal284: uMlalazi	35 970	40 456	89%
KwaZulu-Natal285: Mthonjaneni	8 277	9 307	89%
DC43: Sisonke	80 203	87 908	91%
KwaZulu-Natal431: Ingwe	17 902	20 008	89%
KwaZulu-Natal432: Kwa Sani	1 130	1 524	74%
KwaZulu-Natal433: Greater Kokstad	9 073	10 073	90%
KwaZulu-Natal434: Ubuhlebezwe	17 111	19 059	90%
KwaZulu-Natal435: Umzimkhulu	34 986	37 245	94%
DC24: Umzinyathi	96 477	104 851	92%
KwaZulu-Natal241: Endumeni	9 445	10 696	88%
KwaZulu-Natal242: Nqutu	33 507	35 838	93%
KwaZulu-Natal244: Msinga	36 683	39 574	93%
KwaZulu-Natal245: Umvoti	16 842	18 743	90%

Province/District Municipality/ Local Municipality	Education Enrolment		
	Enrolment	N	%
DC25: Amajuba	82 473	87 153	95%
KwaZulu-Natal252: Newcastle	57 301	60 491	95%
KwaZulu-Natal253: Emadlangeni	6 132	6 597	93%
KwaZulu-Natal254: Dannhauser	19 041	20 065	95%
DC26: Zululand	147 937	163 071	91%
KwaZulu-Natal263: Abaqulusi	35 337	40 183	88%
KwaZulu-Natal261: eDumbe	15 479	17 033	91%
KwaZulu-Natal262: UPhongolo	22 506	25 774	87%
KwaZulu-Natal265: Nongoma	38 943	41 558	94%
KwaZulu-Natal266: Ulundi	35 673	38 523	93%
DC29: iLembe	92 088	100 897	91%
KwaZulu-Natal294: Maphumulo	18 397	20 107	91%
KwaZulu-Natal291: Mandeni	20 516	22 580	91%
KwaZulu-Natal292: KwaDukuza	29 060	31 849	91%
KwaZulu-Natal293: Ndwedwe	24 115	26 361	91%
ETH: eThekwini	373 107	423 615	88%

Table a1.5: Level of education for persons aged 20 years or older by local municipality, 2011

Province/District Municipality/ Local Municipality	No schooling	Matric	Higher education
KwaZulu-Natal	10,6%	30,4%	10,0%
DC21: Ugu	12,5%	23,6%	7,8%
KwaZulu-Natal213: Umzumbe	17,1%	20,0%	4,1%
KwaZulu-Natal214: UMuziwabantu	16,3%	15,3%	5,3%
KwaZulu-Natal215: Ezingoleni	13,9%	16,3%	4,4%
KwaZulu-Natal216: Hibiscus Coast	7,4%	27,9%	12,1%
KwaZulu-Natal211: Vulamehlo	23,9%	20,6%	2,7%
KwaZulu-Natal212: Umdoni	8,3%	29,2%	8,7%
DC22: UMgungundlovu	8,3%	29,3%	11,6%
KwaZulu-Natal221: uMshwathi	15,5%	21,1%	5,3%
KwaZulu-Natal222: uMngeni	6,2%	28,3%	16,0%
KwaZulu-Natal223: Mpofana	15,0%	25,3%	6,2%
KwaZulu-Natal224: Impendle	14,9%	22,2%	4,1%
KwaZulu-Natal225: The Msunduzi	5,3%	32,9%	13,7%
KwaZulu-Natal226: Mkhambathini	18,3%	20,3%	5,6%
KwaZulu-Natal227: Richmond	15,5%	20,9%	4,5%
DC23: Uthukela	13,8%	26,3%	6,7%
KwaZulu-Natal232: Emnambithi/Ladysmith	8,0%	30,4%	9,7%
KwaZulu-Natal233: Indaka	22,0%	20,5%	2,7%
KwaZulu-Natal234: Umtshezi	16,7%	26,3%	8,4%
KwaZulu-Natal235: Okhahlamba	16,7%	22,5%	4,7%
KwaZulu-Natal236: Imbabazane	15,4%	26,0%	4,0%
DC27: Umkhanyakude	25,0%	25,2%	5,3%
KwaZulu-Natal271: Umhlabuyalingana	30,2%	22,0%	4,9%
KwaZulu-Natal272: Jozini	27,1%	25,0%	5,5%
KwaZulu-Natal273: The Big 5 False Bay	25,0%	23,4%	5,2%
KwaZulu-Natal274: Hlabisa	21,7%	26,4%	3,5%
KwaZulu-Natal275: Mtubatuba	19,7%	28,1%	6,2%
DC28: Uthungulu	15,7%	29,5%	9,2%
KwaZulu-Natal282: uMhlathuze	7,2%	36,9%	15,2%
KwaZulu-Natal286: Nkandla	28,8%	21,0%	5,2%
KwaZulu-Natal281: Mfolozi	14,6%	30,3%	3,4%
KwaZulu-Natal283: Ntambanana	21,2%	23,1%	3,0%
KwaZulu-Natal284: uMlalazi	22,5%	22,9%	6,4%
KwaZulu-Natal285: Mthonjaneni	23,3%	22,1%	4,9%
DC43: Sisonke	9,7%	19,1%	6,2%
KwaZulu-Natal431: Ingwe	13,7%	17,7%	4,3%
KwaZulu-Natal432: Kwa Sani	7,2%	20,6%	8,9%
KwaZulu-Natal433: Greater Kokstad	4,0%	27,8%	11,7%
KwaZulu-Natal434: Ubuhlebezwe	15,8%	19,8%	4,8%
KwaZulu-Natal435: Umzimkhulu	6,4%	15,2%	5,4%
DC24: Umzinyathi	25,3%	21,2%	5,2%
KwaZulu-Natal241: Endumeni	6,7%	30,8%	11,2%
KwaZulu-Natal242: Nqutu	18,0%	20,2%	4,1%
KwaZulu-Natal244: Msinga	40,9%	16,9%	3,5%
KwaZulu-Natal245: Umvoti	25,9%	22,2%	5,0%
DC25: Amajuba	7,8%	30,5%	10,4%
KwaZulu-Natal252: Newcastle	7,0%	32,8%	12,4%
KwaZulu-Natal253: Emadlangeni	14,0%	18,8%	5,3%
KwaZulu-Natal254: Dannhauser	8,9%	25,3%	4,1%

Province/District Municipality/ Local Municipality	No schooling	Matric	Higher education
DC26: Zululand	19,0%	27,1%	6,0%
KwaZulu-Natal263: Abaqulusi	16,4%	27,3%	7,0%
KwaZulu-Natal261: eDumbe	18,2%	22,0%	4,5%
KwaZulu-Natal262: UPhongolo	19,9%	25,6%	5,1%
KwaZulu-Natal265: Nongoma	20,3%	27,6%	5,4%
KwaZulu-Natal266: Ulundi	20,4%	29,6%	6,5%
DC29: iLembe	15,3%	26,6%	6,7%
KwaZulu-Natal294: Maphumulo	31,2%	21,9%	4,4%
KwaZulu-Natal291: Mandeni	10,1%	30,6%	5,8%
KwaZulu-Natal292: KwaDukuza	9,7%	28,2%	9,5%
KwaZulu-Natal293: Ndwedwe	22,2%	22,1%	3,3%
ETH: eThekwini	4,1%	36,7%	13,3%

6.1.6 A1.5: Labour Force

Table a1.6: Unemployment rates (official), KwaZulu-Natal local municipalities, 2011

Provincial/District Municipality/ Local Municipality	Labour Market	
	Unemployment rate	Youth Unemployment Rate (15–34)
KwaZulu-Natal	33,0	42,1
DC21: Ugu	35,2	45,1
KwaZulu-Natal213: Umzumbe	51,9	62,6
KwaZulu-Natal214: UMuziwabantu	33,0	42,2
KwaZulu-Natal215: Ezingoleni	41,6	51,9
KwaZulu-Natal216: Hibiscus Coast	28,0	37,3
KwaZulu-Natal211: Vulamehlo	52,6	62,8
KwaZulu-Natal212: Umdoni	33,3	43,3
DC22: UMgungundlovu	30,4	39,5
KwaZulu-Natal221: uMshwathi	24,9	31,5
KwaZulu-Natal222: uMngeni	23,9	32,0
KwaZulu-Natal223: Mpofana	23,9	29,3
KwaZulu-Natal224: Impendle	45,1	56,2
KwaZulu-Natal225: The Msunduzi	33,0	43,1
KwaZulu-Natal226: Mkhambathini	26,8	34,1
KwaZulu-Natal227: Richmond	26,3	33,2
DC23: Uthukela	39,6	49,3
KwaZulu-Natal232: Emnambithi/Ladysmith	34,0	43,4
KwaZulu-Natal233: Indaka	57,2	66,8
KwaZulu-Natal234: Umtshezi	36,9	47,0
KwaZulu-Natal235: Okhahlamba	43,4	52,3
KwaZulu-Natal236: Imbabazane	48,6	58,6
DC27: Umkhanyakude	42,8	51,2
KwaZulu-Natal271: Umhlabyalingana	47,1	56,5
KwaZulu-Natal272: Jozini	44,1	52,7
KwaZulu-Natal273: The Big 5 False Bay	26,5	31,6
KwaZulu-Natal274: Hlabisa	52,6	61,9
KwaZulu-Natal275: Mtubatuba	39,0	46,9
DC28: Uthungulu	34,7	44,4
KwaZulu-Natal282: uMhlathuze	31,0	40,8
KwaZulu-Natal286: Nkandla	43,9	53,5
KwaZulu-Natal281: Mfolozi	42,0	50,4
KwaZulu-Natal283: Ntambanana	49,2	59,5
KwaZulu-Natal284: uMlalazi	35,2	45,1
KwaZulu-Natal285: Mthonjaneni	28,5	35,7
DC43: Sisonke	36,0	44,4
KwaZulu-Natal431: Ingwe	39,3	48,5
KwaZulu-Natal432: Kwa Sani	16,0	20,5
KwaZulu-Natal433: Greater Kokstad	28,9	36,3
KwaZulu-Natal434: Ubuhlebezwe	34,0	42,1
KwaZulu-Natal435: Umzimkhulu	46,6	56,8
DC24: Umzinyathi	36,6	45,6
KwaZulu-Natal241: Endumeni	26,4	36,2
KwaZulu-Natal242: Nqutu	44,4	53,3
KwaZulu-Natal244: Msinga	49,5	58,2
KwaZulu-Natal245: Umvoti	30,4	38,0

Provincial/District Municipality/ Local Municipality	Labour Market	
	Unemployment rate	Youth Unemployment Rate (15–34)
DC25: Amajuba	39,1	50,3
KwaZulu-Natal252: Newcastle	37,4	49,0
KwaZulu-Natal253: Emadlangeni	37,6	46,4
KwaZulu-Natal254: Dannhauser	47,6	58,2
DC26: Zululand	41,1	51,2
KwaZulu-Natal263: Abaqulusi	35,4	45,1
KwaZulu-Natal261: eDumbe	37,7	45,4
KwaZulu-Natal262: UPhongolo	35,5	43,9
KwaZulu-Natal265: Nongoma	49,3	59,9
KwaZulu-Natal266: Ulundi	49,4	61,8
DC29: iLembe	30,6	37,2
KwaZulu-Natal294: Maphumulo	49,0	58,4
KwaZulu-Natal291: Mandeni	28,6	34,6
KwaZulu-Natal292: KwaDukuza	25,0	30,8
KwaZulu-Natal293: Ndwedwe	48,7	58,3
ETH: eThekwini	30,2	39,0

6.1.7 A1.6: General health and functioning

Table a1.6.1: Percentage distribution of population aged 5 years and older by degree of difficulty (seeing)

District Municipality	Seeing							
	No difficulty		Some difficulty		A lot of difficulty		Cannot do at all	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Ugu	91,5	85,5	7,0	11,8	1,3	2,5	0,2	0,2
UMgungundlovu	91,0	85,2	7,4	12,0	1,2	2,4	0,4	0,4
Uthukela	91,9	86,6	6,6	10,9	1,3	2,3	0,3	0,2
Umkhanyakude	92,4	88,6	6,0	9,2	1,2	1,8	0,4	0,4
Uthungulu	91,6	86,7	6,8	10,8	1,3	2,2	0,3	0,4
Sisonke	92,4	86,0	6,3	11,7	1,0	2,0	0,3	0,3
Umzinyathi	92,2	87,4	6,5	10,6	1,1	1,8	0,2	0,2
Amajuba	89,9	85,0	8,3	12,3	1,5	2,4	0,3	0,3
Zululand	92,2	87,1	6,4	10,5	1,2	2,1	0,2	0,3
iLembe	91,2	85,9	7,3	11,5	1,3	2,3	0,2	0,3
eThekwini	90,9	86,0	7,8	11,8	1,1	2,0	0,1	0,2
KwaZulu-Natal	91,4	86,3	7,2	11,3	1,2	2,1	0,2	0,3

Table a1.6.2: Percentage distribution of population aged 5 years and older by degree of difficulty (hearing)

District municipality	Hearing							
	No difficulty		Some difficulty		A lot of difficulty		Cannot do at all	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Ugu	96,2	95,0	3,1	4,0	0,6	0,8	0,2	0,2
UMgungundlovu	96,4	95,2	2,7	3,7	0,5	0,7	0,4	0,3
Uthukela	96,5	95,3	2,7	3,7	0,6	0,7	0,2	0,2
Umkhanyakude	96,4	95,5	2,6	3,4	0,6	0,7	0,4	0,4
Uthungulu	96,7	95,5	2,5	3,5	0,5	0,7	0,3	0,3
Sisonke	96,2	94,5	2,9	4,4	0,5	0,8	0,3	0,3
Umzinyathi	96,3	94,9	2,9	4,2	0,5	0,7	0,2	0,2
Amajuba	96,4	95,5	2,8	3,6	0,5	0,7	0,3	0,2
Zululand	96,1	94,8	3,0	4,1	0,6	0,8	0,2	0,3
iLembe	96,5	95,2	2,8	3,8	0,5	0,7	0,2	0,3
eThekwini	97,3	96,7	2,2	2,7	0,4	0,5	0,1	0,1
KwaZulu-Natal	96,7	95,7	2,6	3,4	0,5	0,7	0,2	0,2

Table a1.6.3: Percentage distribution of population aged 5 years and older by degree of difficulty (communication)

District municipality	Communication							
	No difficulty		Some difficulty		A lot of difficulty		Cannot do at all	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Ugu	97,3	97,2	1,8	2,0	0,6	0,5	0,3	0,3
UMgungundlovu	98,0	98,0	1,4	1,5	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2
Uthukela	97,7	97,7	1,6	1,7	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,3
Umkhanyakude	97,6	97,5	1,5	1,6	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4
Uthungulu	97,9	97,7	1,4	1,6	0,4	0,5	0,3	0,2
Sisonke	97,5	97,4	1,7	1,8	0,6	0,5	0,3	0,2
Umzinyathi	97,7	97,5	1,7	1,9	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,2
Amajuba	98,2	98,3	1,2	1,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2
Zululand	97,6	97,4	1,6	1,8	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4
iLembe	97,7	97,4	1,7	2,0	0,4	0,4	0,2	0,2
eThekwini	98,6	98,6	1,0	1,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1
KwaZulu-Natal	98,0	97,9	1,4	1,5	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,2

Table a1.6.4: Percentage distribution of population aged 5 years and older by degree of difficulty (walking or climbing stairs)

District Municipality	Walking or climbing stairs							
	No difficulty		Some difficulty		A lot of difficulty		Cannot do at all	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Ugu	96,2	94,2	2,6	4,1	0,8	1,3	0,3	0,4
UMgungundlovu	96,6	94,6	2,4	3,9	0,7	1,2	0,3	0,3
Uthukela	97,0	95,4	2,1	3,4	0,6	0,9	0,3	0,3
Umkhanyakude	96,9	95,5	2,1	3,2	0,6	0,9	0,4	0,4
Uthungulu	97,0	95,0	2,0	3,5	0,6	1,1	0,3	0,4
Sisonke	96,5	94,5	2,4	3,9	0,7	1,1	0,4	0,4
Umzinyathi	96,7	94,9	2,4	3,9	0,6	0,9	0,3	0,3
Amajuba	97,3	96,0	1,9	2,9	0,6	0,9	0,2	0,3
Zululand	96,7	95,0	2,3	3,6	0,7	1,0	0,3	0,4
iLembe	96,5	94,7	2,5	3,9	0,7	1,0	0,3	0,3
eThekwini	97,4	96,2	1,9	2,9	0,5	0,8	0,2	0,2
KwaZulu-Natal	97,0	95,4	2,1	3,4	0,6	1,0	0,3	0,3

Table a1.6.5: Percentage distribution of population aged 5 years and older by degree of difficulty (remembering/concentration)

District municipality	Remembering / Concentrating							
	No difficulty		Some difficulty		A lot of difficulty		Cannot do at all	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Ugu	94,0	91,0	4,6	6,7	1,1	2,0	0,3	0,3
UMgungundlovu	95,6	93,5	3,4	5,0	0,8	1,3	0,2	0,2
Uthukela	95,1	93,1	3,8	5,4	0,9	1,3	0,3	0,2
Umkhanyakude	95,3	93,8	3,6	4,6	0,8	1,1	0,4	0,4
Uthungulu	95,5	93,1	3,4	5,1	0,8	1,5	0,3	0,3
Sisonke	94,3	90,8	4,3	6,9	1,1	2,0	0,3	0,3
Umzinyathi	95,2	93,0	3,7	5,4	0,8	1,4	0,3	0,3
Amajuba	95,7	94,2	3,2	4,4	0,8	1,2	0,3	0,3
Zululand	94,8	92,5	3,9	5,7	0,9	1,4	0,4	0,4
iLembe	95,3	93,3	3,6	5,1	0,8	1,4	0,3	0,3
eThekwini	97,0	95,9	2,3	3,2	0,5	0,7	0,2	0,2
KwaZulu-Natal	95,8	93,9	3,2	4,7	0,8	1,2	0,2	0,2

Table a1.6.6: Percentage distribution of population aged 5 years and older by degree of difficulty (self care)

District municipality	Self care							
	No difficulty		Some difficulty		A lot of difficulty		Cannot do at all	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Ugu	95,2	95,2	2,9	3,1	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,8
UMgungundlovu	96,8	96,6	2,0	2,3	0,6	0,7	0,6	0,5
Uthukela	95,4	95,5	2,9	2,9	0,8	0,8	1,0	0,8
Umkhanyakude	94,6	94,7	3,3	3,4	1,0	0,9	1,1	1,0
Uthungulu	96,0	95,6	2,5	2,9	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,7
Sisonke	95,3	95,3	2,8	3,0	0,9	0,8	1,0	0,9
Umzinyathi	94,9	94,9	3,3	3,5	1,0	0,9	0,8	0,7
Amajuba	96,4	96,6	2,3	2,2	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,6
Zululand	94,2	94,1	3,6	3,8	1,0	1,0	1,2	1,1
iLembe	95,8	95,4	2,8	3,2	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,6
eThekwini	97,7	97,4	1,5	1,7	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4
KwaZulu-Natal	96,3	96,1	2,3	2,6	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,6

Annexure 2

7.1 A2.1 Households and household size

Table a2.1: Number of households and household sizes per local district, KwaZulu-Natal, 2011

Province/District Municipality/Local Municipality	Households	Average household size
KwaZulu-Natal	2 539 429	4,0
DC21: Ugu	179 440	4,0
KwaZulu-Natal213: Umzumbe	35 171	4,6
KwaZulu-Natal214: UMuziwabantu	21 619	4,5
KwaZulu-Natal215: Ezingoleni	11 472	4,6
KwaZulu-Natal216: Hibiscus Coast	72 175	3,5
KwaZulu-Natal211: Vulamehlo	16 135	4,8
KwaZulu-Natal212: Umdoni	22 869	3,4
DC22: UMgungundlovu	272 666	3,7
KwaZulu-Natal221: uMshwathi	28 124	3,8
KwaZulu-Natal222: uMngeni	30 490	3,0
KwaZulu-Natal223: Mpofana	10 452	3,6
KwaZulu-Natal224: Impendle	8 203	4,0
KwaZulu-Natal225: The Msunduzi	163 993	3,8
KwaZulu-Natal226: Mkhambathini	14 964	4,2
KwaZulu-Natal227: Richmond	16 440	4,0
DC23: Uthukela	147 286	4,5
KwaZulu-Natal232: Emnambithi/Ladysmith	58 058	4,1
KwaZulu-Natal233: Indaka	20 035	5,1
KwaZulu-Natal234: Umtshezi	19 252	4,3
KwaZulu-Natal235: Okhahlamba	27 576	4,8
KwaZulu-Natal236: Imbabazane	22 365	5,1
DC27: Umkhanyakude	128 195	4,9
KwaZulu-Natal271: Umhlabyalingana	33 857	4,6
KwaZulu-Natal272: Jozini	38 849	4,8
KwaZulu-Natal273: The Big 5 False Bay	7 998	4,4
KwaZulu-Natal274: Hlabisa	12 586	5,7
KwaZulu-Natal275: Mtubatuba	34 905	5,0
DC28: Uthungulu	202 976	4,5
KwaZulu-Natal282: uMhlathuze	86 609	3,9
KwaZulu-Natal286: Nkandla	22 463	5,1
KwaZulu-Natal281: Mfolozi	25 584	4,8
KwaZulu-Natal283: Ntambanana	12 826	5,8
KwaZulu-Natal284: uMlalazi	45 062	4,7
KwaZulu-Natal285: Mthonjaneni	10 433	4,6
DC43: Sisonke	112 282	4,1
KwaZulu-Natal431: Ingwe	23 073	4,4
KwaZulu-Natal432: Kwa Sani	3 673	3,5
KwaZulu-Natal433: Greater Kokstad	19 140	3,4
KwaZulu-Natal434: Ubuhlebezwe	23 487	4,3
KwaZulu-Natal435: Umzimkhulu	42 909	4,2
DC24: Umzinyathi	113 469	4,5
KwaZulu-Natal241: Endumeni	16 851	3,8
KwaZulu-Natal242: Nqutu	31 612	5,2
KwaZulu-Natal244: Msinga	37 724	4,7
KwaZulu-Natal245: Umvoti	27 282	3,8

Province/District Municipality/Local Municipality	Households	Average household size
DC25: Amajuba	110 963	4,5
KwaZulu-Natal252: Newcastle	84 272	4,3
KwaZulu-Natal253: Emadlangeni	6 252	5,5
KwaZulu-Natal254: Dannhauser	20 439	5,0
DC26: Zululand	157 748	5,1
KwaZulu-Natal263: Abaqulusi	43 299	4,9
KwaZulu-Natal261: eDumbe	16 138	5,1
KwaZulu-Natal262: UPhongolo	28 772	4,4
KwaZulu-Natal265: Nongoma	34 341	5,7
KwaZulu-Natal266: Ulundi	35 198	5,4
DC29: iLembe	157 692	3,8
KwaZulu-Natal294: Maphumulo	19 973	4,8
KwaZulu-Natal291: Mandeni	38 235	3,6
KwaZulu-Natal292: KwaDukuza	70 284	3,3
KwaZulu-Natal293: Ndwedwe	29 200	4,8
ETH: eThekwini	956 713	3,6

7.2 A2.2 Housing Conditions

Table a2.2: Percentage distribution of households with formal dwellings by local municipality, 2011

Province/District Municipality/ Local Municipality	Formal dwelling (%)
KwaZulu-Natal	71,6%
DC21: Ugu	64,9%
KwaZulu-Natal213: Umzumbe	47,6%
KwaZulu-Natal214: UMuziwabantu	47,7%
KwaZulu-Natal215: Ezingoleni	64,0%
KwaZulu-Natal216: Hibiscus Coast	83,3%
KwaZulu-Natal211: Vulamehlo	30,5%
KwaZulu-Natal212: Umdoni	74,3%
DC22: UMgungundlovu	70,6%
KwaZulu-Natal221: uMshwathi	62,7%
KwaZulu-Natal222: uMngeni	85,4%
KwaZulu-Natal223: Mpofana	76,1%
KwaZulu-Natal224: Impendle	44,1%
KwaZulu-Natal225: The Msunduzi	73,7%
KwaZulu-Natal226: Mkhambathini	48,9%
KwaZulu-Natal227: Richmond	54,7%
DC23: Uthukela	65,9%
KwaZulu-Natal232: Emnambithi/Ladysmith	80,5%
KwaZulu-Natal233: Indaka	61,0%
KwaZulu-Natal234: Umtshezi	68,9%
KwaZulu-Natal235: Okhahlamba	42,8%
KwaZulu-Natal236: Imbabazane	58,5%
DC27: Umkhanyakude	71,7%
KwaZulu-Natal271: Umhlabyalingana	57,7%
KwaZulu-Natal272: Jozini	76,5%
KwaZulu-Natal273: The Big 5 False Bay	79,6%
KwaZulu-Natal274: Hlabisa	65,7%
KwaZulu-Natal275: Mtubatuba	80,5%
DC28: Uthungulu	70,0%
KwaZulu-Natal282: uMhlathuze	88,3%
KwaZulu-Natal286: Nkandla	31,8%
KwaZulu-Natal281: Mfolozi	72,6%
KwaZulu-Natal283: Ntambanana	53,1%
KwaZulu-Natal284: uMlalazi	60,7%
KwaZulu-Natal285: Mthonjaneni	54,5%
DC43: Sisonke	41,5%
KwaZulu-Natal431: Ingwe	30,1%
KwaZulu-Natal432: Kwa Sani	67,5%
KwaZulu-Natal433: Greater Kokstad	83,6%
KwaZulu-Natal434: Ubuhlebezwe	30,3%
KwaZulu-Natal435: Umzimkhulu	32,7%
DC24: Umzinyathi	54,2%
KwaZulu-Natal241: Endumeni	87,1%
KwaZulu-Natal242: Nqutu	63,1%
KwaZulu-Natal244: Msinga	32,5%
KwaZulu-Natal245: Umvoti	53,5%

Province/District Municipality/ Local Municipality	Formal dwelling (%)
DC25: Amajuba	87,7%
KwaZulu-Natal252: Newcastle	91,1%
KwaZulu-Natal253: Emadlangeni	58,3%
KwaZulu-Natal254: Dannhauser	82,7%
DC26: Zululand	73,1%
KwaZulu-Natal263: Abaqulusi	78,8%
KwaZulu-Natal261: eDumbe	74,0%
KwaZulu-Natal262: UPhongolo	83,5%
KwaZulu-Natal265: Nongoma	64,6%
KwaZulu-Natal266: Ulundi	65,2%
DC29: iLembe	64,4%
KwaZulu-Natal294: Maphumulo	40,8%
KwaZulu-Natal291: Mandeni	58,7%
KwaZulu-Natal292: KwaDukuza	80,9%
KwaZulu-Natal293: Ndwedwe	48,5%
ETH: eThekwini	79,0%

7.3 A2.3 Household Services

Table a2.3: Distribution of households with access to flush toilets, weekly refuse removal, piped water and electricity per local municipality, 2011

Province/District Municipality/ Local Municipality	Flush toilets connected to a sewerage system	Weekly refuse removal	Piped water inside the dwelling	Electricity for lighting
KwaZulu-Natal	40,4%	51,5%	40,0%	77,9%
DC21: Ugu	18,2%	24,6%	24,6%	71,9%
KwaZulu-Natal213: Umzumbe	2,0%	1,2%	5,1%	49,0%
KwaZulu-Natal214: UMuziwabantu	8,7%	15,7%	10,3%	80,3%
KwaZulu-Natal215: Ezingoleni	3,3%	1,4%	6,8%	79,9%
KwaZulu-Natal216: Hibiscus Coast	29,6%	38,6%	40,5%	85,6%
KwaZulu-Natal211: Vulamehlo	2,8%	1,7%	5,6%	36,9%
KwaZulu-Natal212: Umdoni	34,2%	52,5%	40,6%	76,3%
DC22: UMgungundlovu	42,0%	44,3%	42,7%	86,1%
KwaZulu-Natal221: uMshwathi	13,5%	15,1%	22,6%	72,7%
KwaZulu-Natal222: uMngeni	54,8%	67,9%	67,5%	85,5%
KwaZulu-Natal223: Mpofana	53,1%	48,0%	39,5%	71,9%
KwaZulu-Natal224: Impendle	4,8%	3,0%	16,0%	83,6%
KwaZulu-Natal225: The Msunduzi	51,6%	53,2%	47,9%	91,9%
KwaZulu-Natal226: Mkhambathini	8,9%	5,5%	14,5%	65,2%
KwaZulu-Natal227: Richmond	12,6%	15,5%	20,2%	81,5%
DC23: Uthukela	31,9%	33,1%	28,7%	74,5%
KwaZulu-Natal232: Emnambithi/Ladysmith	56,1%	58,1%	45,4%	82,1%
KwaZulu-Natal233: Indaka	13,4%	13,4%	10,6%	58,2%
KwaZulu-Natal234: Umtshezi	47,3%	50,3%	42,9%	73,2%
KwaZulu-Natal235: Okhahlamba	8,7%	9,2%	16,9%	75,4%
KwaZulu-Natal236: Imbabazane	1,1%	0,9%	3,9%	69,2%
DC27: Umkhanyakude	9,9%	9,0%	13,4%	38,4%
KwaZulu-Natal271: Umhlabuyalingana	2,8%	1,4%	5,3%	14,2%
KwaZulu-Natal272: Jozini	9,6%	11,0%	10,9%	29,1%
KwaZulu-Natal273: The Big 5 False Bay	20,3%	18,4%	23,5%	42,6%
KwaZulu-Natal274: Hlabisa	4,1%	5,4%	12,5%	55,4%
KwaZulu-Natal275: Mtubatuba	17,0%	13,3%	22,1%	65,1%
DC28: Uthungulu	27,2%	29,6%	30,5%	75,8%
KwaZulu-Natal282: uMhlathuze	49,7%	53,5%	50,3%	93,5%
KwaZulu-Natal286: Nkandla	8,1%	7,8%	16,7%	44,6%
KwaZulu-Natal281: Mfolozi	5,5%	7,2%	10,5%	83,7%
KwaZulu-Natal283: Ntambanana	1,8%	2,2%	4,7%	62,0%
KwaZulu-Natal284: uMlalazi	13,4%	15,8%	19,6%	58,2%
KwaZulu-Natal285: Mthonjaneni	25,2%	25,4%	24,4%	68,9%
DC43: Sisonke	17,6%	20,7%	14,7%	62,4%
KwaZulu-Natal431: Ingwe	7,4%	4,7%	11,7%	49,9%
KwaZulu-Natal432: Kwa Sani	26,5%	43,2%	42,9%	75,4%
KwaZulu-Natal433: Greater Kokstad	60,1%	74,0%	36,1%	80,7%
KwaZulu-Natal434: Ubuhlebezwe	12,0%	12,3%	12,4%	53,9%
KwaZulu-Natal435: Umzimkhulu	6,4%	8,3%	5,6%	64,5%
DC24: Umzinyathi	18,9%	20,2%	17,5%	48,9%
KwaZulu-Natal241: Endumeni	76,1%	76,7%	61,9%	79,1%
KwaZulu-Natal242: Nqutu	5,1%	8,5%	8,0%	53,0%
KwaZulu-Natal244: Msinga	1,7%	1,3%	3,7%	25,1%
KwaZulu-Natal245: Umvoti	23,4%	24,9%	20,2%	58,3%

Province/District Municipality/ Local Municipality	Flush toilets connected to a sewerage system	Weekly refuse removal	Piped water inside the dwelling	Electricity for lighting
DC25: Amajuba	46,1%	57,4%	43,1%	83,8%
KwaZulu-Natal252: Newcastle	55,8%	71,0%	50,0%	87,2%
KwaZulu-Natal253: Emadlangeni	28,5%	24,2%	27,0%	48,5%
KwaZulu-Natal254: Dannhauser	11,5%	11,5%	19,5%	80,7%
DC26: Zululand	19,1%	22,4%	22,3%	69,8%
KwaZulu-Natal263: Abaqulusi	40,9%	41,5%	38,8%	72,1%
KwaZulu-Natal261: eDumbe	5,5%	20,7%	13,8%	62,8%
KwaZulu-Natal262: UPhongolo	11,4%	19,3%	17,4%	73,0%
KwaZulu-Natal265: Nongoma	4,5%	4,3%	9,6%	63,6%
KwaZulu-Natal266: Ulundi	19,1%	19,7%	22,2%	73,4%
DC29: iLembe	22,5%	34,4%	23,7%	71,4%
KwaZulu-Natal294: Maphumulo	2,2%	1,9%	6,3%	33,7%
KwaZulu-Natal291: Mandeni	26,4%	27,5%	25,8%	82,5%
KwaZulu-Natal292: KwaDukuza	33,7%	60,7%	33,6%	90,2%
KwaZulu-Natal293: Ndwedwe	4,7%	2,3%	9,3%	37,3%
ETH: eThekwini	63,4%	86,1%	60,2%	89,9%

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 bucket 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 where 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 destination.

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

Household income

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

Immigrant

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

In-migrants

A person who moves from one part of a country to another part (of the same country) 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, but an out-migrant where they moved from.

Informal dwelling

A make-shift structure not approved by a local authority and not intended as a permanent dwelling. Typically built with found materials (such as corrugated iron, cardboard, plastic, etc.). This is in contrast with the 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 over count.

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.

