

# Demographic Profile of a Selected Area<sup>©</sup>



## Table of content

1	Introduction .....	1
2	Locality .....	1
3	Data and technical aspects .....	2
4	Basic population characteristics.....	2
4.1	Population and gender .....	3
4.2	Population groups .....	3
4.3	Age groups .....	3
4.4	Language groups.....	4
5	Household characteristics .....	4
5.1	Households, size and density.....	4
5.2	Head of household.....	4
5.3	Household income .....	5
5.4	Dwelling type.....	5
5.5	Dwelling ownership .....	5
6	Migration .....	6
6.1	Country of origin.....	6
6.2	Province of previous residence .....	6
7	Education .....	7
8	Employment.....	7
Annexure A.	Data extraction and data mining .....	8

## DISCLAIMER:

This report is based on a data in the MapAble<sup>®</sup> data base. The report is the result of the integration of a series of existing data sets. However, it is not always possible to be definitive and precise in the application and integration of various data sets. The outputs represented on these pages are presented for use as it is. MapAble<sup>®</sup> has confidence in its technology and technical processes but there is no claim as to the correctness the data as MapAble<sup>®</sup> is not the data custodian, nor can MapAble<sup>®</sup> accept any responsibility for decisions taken based on these report outputs.





## List of tables

Table 1: Smaller towns, settlements and villages .....	2
Table 2: Population and gender .....	3
Table 3: Population groups .....	3
Table 4: Age groups .....	3
Table 5: Language groups .....	4
Table 6: Total households, size and density.....	4
Table 7: Head of household by gender .....	4
Table 8: Household income per month in 2011 values.....	5
Table 8: Household income indicators per month in 2011 Rand values.....	5
Table 9: Dwelling type .....	5
Table 10: Dwelling ownership.....	6
Table 11: Migration - country of origin.....	6
Table 12: Province of previous residence .....	6
Table 13: Highest level of education.....	7
Table 14: Employment.....	7

# Demographic Profile Report

## 1 Introduction

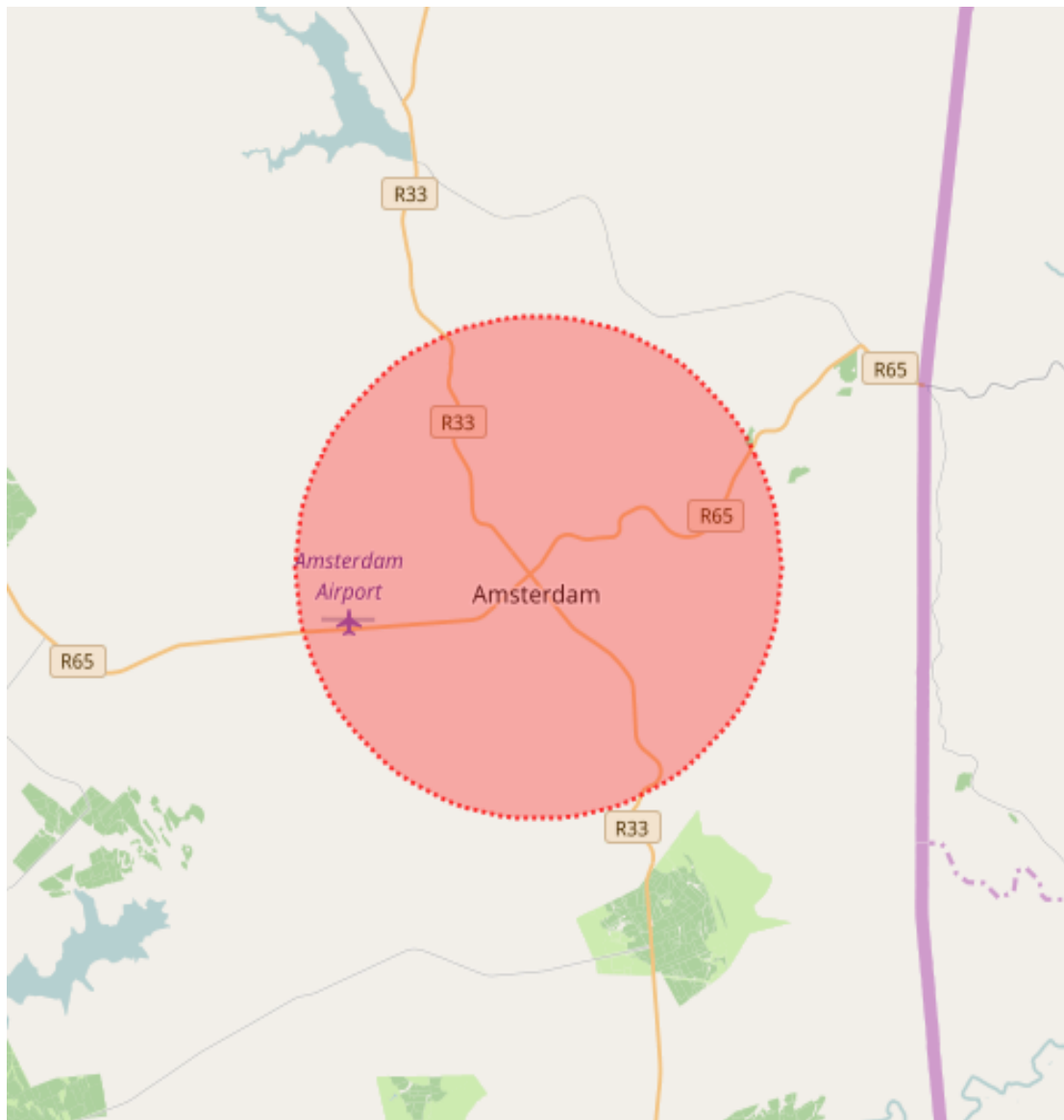
This report was generated by MapAble® and shows the demographic characteristics for the area under assessment.

The outputs of this report must always be interpreted with care. Not all the data exists at the same level of detail and the accuracy of the outputs will be affected by the size of the area assessment. One must assume that the smaller the area the less accurate figures might be when sourced from high-level national datasets. For example, climate data reported for a farm portion will reflect broader zone data and cannot discount microclimatic conditions created by local topography. Generally, the results of queries on larger areas will be more accurate than queries on smaller areas.

## 2 Locality

This section provides a short introductory overview of the area's location and extent.

Map of the area under assessment



Province(s) affected:	Mpumalanga
District Municipality/ Metropolitan area(s) affected:	Gert Sibande
Local municipality(s) affected:	Mkhondo, Msukaligwa
Current municipal ward(s) affected:	MP302-18, MP303-19, MP303-5
Area of area assessed (ha):	18 725,57 hectares

The area's nearest neighbours are the following towns, settlements and places. If the results are indicated as 0 km, then it implies that the town or settlement falls within the area assessed. Distances are measured from the boundary of the area and are shown as direct distance.

The nearest city:	The nearest city is Mbombela which is 123.13 km away
The nearest major town:	The nearest major town is Piet Retief which is 37.86 km away
Nearest town:	The nearest town Carolina is 73.91 km away

The following small towns or settlement points are in the area. The selection is primarily based on the main places as defined in Census 2011.

Table 1: Smaller towns, settlements and villages

Small towns/Main places	Settlement points, villages and small places
The area has 1 small town(s), namely: •Amsterdam	The area has 1 small place(s), namely: •KwaThandeka

### 3 Data and technical aspects

This report is based on queries generated from the MapAble® database. The data in this report, unless indicated otherwise was obtained from the 1996, 2001 and 2011 census respectively. Each census is queried at the smallest data level at which a census was released. The 1996 census was released at enumerator area (EA) level while the 2001 census was only released at sub-place level. A sub place consists of a number of EA's. The 2011 census was released as a small area layer (SAL). Small areas are larger than EA's but smaller than sub-places. It is important to note that the censuses are not consistent in so far as data categories are concerned. It was therefore necessary to make adjustments to some census data (subdividing categories or lumping categories together) in order to get the data at a consistent and comparable basis.

Data partitioning is used in MapAble® to determine values for selected areas. Data partitioning calculates the proportional ratios of underlying data sets (data linked to polygons such as EA's or sub-places) within a selected query area (ward, municipality, farm portion, etc.). Data partitioning is used to overcome the need for information on census demographics for areas that are not consistent with the standard census boundaries themselves. The proportions are based on the area of the intersecting themes.

Data partitioning allows comparisons between the three censuses which each have their own unique demarcations and which are not necessarily spatially comparable or compatible. Due to the way data is extracted from the census, total in the tables below are not necessarily consistent exactly the same throughout the report. The following affects table totals:

- When data is extracted from the censuses, values of less than 5 are randomised with values between 1 and 5 to protect identities. This accounts from smaller variations in totals.
- Data categories are not consistent between the censuses.
- The process of data partitioning is by its very nature affected by the physical scale at which queries are done. The smaller an area is, the bigger the possibility of anomalies become.

Notwithstanding these issues, the results are valid and sufficiently accurate for planning purposes.

### 4 Basic population characteristics

Population dynamics, such as changes in population size, structure and distribution, and the associated demographic factors of births, deaths and migration, affect all facets of human life. Planners in every sector should examine the population aspects of their sectors carefully and address their sector plans with reference to the relevant population

issues. This report provides the necessary base data from which the planner can analyse and draw inferences about the population dynamics of the area under assessment.

#### 4.1 Population and gender

The total population is the starting points for any planning assessment the total population is fundamental to the current and long-term demand for services and facilities. The table below shows population for the three censuses period with a gender split. From the time-related figures, inferences can be drawn on population growth decline. Gender also serves as a proxy for economic conditions. Very generally speaking, male absenteeism can indicate that an area is shedding workers while a surplus of males might indicate the area is attracting migrant labour and hence higher expectation regarding economic growth and job creation. Table 4: Age groups will shed more light on this matter.

Table 2: Population and gender

	1996	2001	2011
Males	3 155	4 639	7 340
Females	3 691	5 149	8 213
Population density	0,33	0,52	0,83
Total	6 846	9 788	15 553

#### 4.2 Population groups

Population groups need not be a central issue in development analysis. However, looking at the composition of the local population might help the explain current dynamics based on historical population settlement patterns.

Table 3: Population groups

	1996	2001	2011
Black	6 106	9 117	14 834
White	706	617	538
Coloured	10	28	67
Indian	8	23	45
Other	27	0	69
Total	6 857	9 786	15 554

#### 4.3 Age groups

Age group are very important in any demographic assessment. The age structure of the population provides a very direct indication of long-term demand patterns for community and social services as well as housing and infrastructure demand. The table below only reflects on four categories. The first category is the preschool population, the second category the extent of the school population, the third category the economic active population and the last group the elderly population.

Table 4: Age groups

	1996		2001		2011	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<5	455	418	623	673	939	996
5 to 20	1 252	1 302	1 868	1 749	2 814	2 858
20 to 65	1 254	1 664	1 962	2 377	3 367	3 948
>65	140	246	187	349	247	447
Unspecified	121		0		0	
Total	3 162	3 691	4 640	5 149	7 368	8 250
	6 853		9 788		15 618	

In considering age groups, the 20 to 65-year cohort is very significant. The male-female ratio in this age group is important. As explained above male absenteeism or male surpluses is a good proxy for migrant labour. Furthermore, the number of women in this age group is a good indicator for the expected number of households in an area. However, one should treat such a figure with care. For example, the proxy is not an accurate in KwaZulu-Natal as it is Limpopo, for example, due to polygamous customs more prevalent in KwaZulu-Natal.

## 4.4 Language groups

Language groups display very strong spatial patterns in South Africa. These patterns and distributions have ramifications in education but also in labour markets and labour relations. Its impact on the demand for community services, infrastructure and social facilities are however not significant for the planner.

Table 5: Language groups

	1996	2001	2011
Afrikaans	630	605	614
English	116	79	461
Ndebele	1	17	168
Sepedi	15	11	27
Sesotho	7	22	32
Siswati	1 489	2 494	1 035
Tsonga	18	23	27
Tswana	0	7	107
Venda	0	0	9
Xhosa	4	6	26
Zulu	4 514	6 507	12 762
Other	59	13	279
Total	6 855	9 785	15 549

## 5 Household characteristics

Population numbers and dynamics determine the demand for a range of facilities. These are normally facilities and services to which people go to use or enjoy. Households, on the other hand, determine the demand for infrastructure and housing, basically services taken to the people. Furthermore, many planning indicators and densities are measured in terms of household sizes and densities.

### 5.1 Households, size and density

Households are usually assessed in the context of the total population. This gives rise to density ratios and household size. The total number of households is always an important factor in determining the overall demand for infrastructure services and housing. Household density is an important indicator for settlement efficiency and plays an important role in urban planning and development strategies. Household size has an impact on the extent of consumption of goods and services. One should note that housing support strategies have impacted on household formation to the extent that there are often different rates of change between households and population. The basic household profile for the assessment area is shown in the table below.

Table 6: Total households, size and density

	1996	2001	2011
Total households	1 265	2 201	3 613
Household density	0,06	0,12	0,19
Ave household size	5,42	4,45	4,29

### 5.2 Head of household

Gender is an important aspect in any development environment. The gender of household heads relates to many socio-economic and cultural practices and factors. The data below should, therefore, be interpreted within the context of the environment that is being assessed.

Table 7: Head of household by gender

	1996	2001	2011
Male head of household	737	1 263	1 912
Female head of household	541	1 002	1 702
Unspecified	6	NA	0
Total	1 283	2 265	3 615

### 5.3 Household income

Household income is used as one of the main poverty indicators in South Africa. Social support and subsidy systems are often based on household income parameters. When comparing household income, it is important to discount the impact of inflation. The figures in the table below were adjusted to 2011 values.

Table 8: Household income per month in 2011 values

Income group	1996	2001	2011
<1200	328	1 051	1 668
1 200 – 2 000	24	592	719
2 000 – 5 000	95	238	646
5000 – 10 000	160	188	343
10 000 – 20 000	250	121	158
20 000 – 50 000	279	54	66
>50 000	141	13	16
Total	1 278	2 254	3 615

The following income comparisons can be drawn between drawn:

Table 9: Household income indicators per month in 2011 Rand values

	1996	2001	2011
Total income in the area	22 347 819	8 087 856	11 757 248
Income per capita	3 261	826	759
Income per ha	1 076	432	628
Ave household income (pm)	17 483	3 589	3 252

### 5.4 Dwelling type

Housing backlogs and the demand for housing was and will always remain an issue in development and social support strategies in South Africa. The next table shows the different dwelling types in the area under assessment.

Table 10: Dwelling type

	1996	2001	2011
Traditional	903	643	212
House made of bricks	231	1 473	3 190
Flat	25	8	57
Multiple housing	4	4	6
Dwelling in backyard	39	10	35
Room/ granny flat	30	2	23
Informal	11	43	31
Informal dwelling in backyard	14	7	16
Other	20	73	52
Total	1 278	2 263	3 621

### 5.5 Dwelling ownership

Dwelling ownership data must be treated with circumspect. The data from the census below is based on the occupant's perceptions. There are many ownership systems available. If ownership is interpreted as freehold ownership in terms of a title deed, most areas in South Africa are excluded from this form of ownership. This applies to tribal land and many of the townships in South Africa that were surveyed but never proclaimed. The table below reflects the position as reported in the censuses.

Table 11: Dwelling ownership<sup>1</sup>

Tenure	2001	2011
Rented	374	690
Owned but not yet paid off	14	463
Occupied rent-free	339	717
Owned and fully paid off	1 372	1 673
Other	70	75
Total	2 169	3 617

## 6 Migration

In a country where urbanisation plays a determining role in long-term development strategies and where the local economy is open, migration is an important issue.

### 6.1 Country of origin

Migration to the area assessment from abroad is shown in the next table.

Table 12: Migration - country of origin

Migration	1996	2001	2011
RSA Origin	6 618	9 646	14 904
SADAC	40	115	190
Rest of Africa	0	3	13
Europe	7	15	6
Asia	1	8	72
Oceania	0	0	0
North America	0	0	0
South America	0	0	0
Unspecified/Other	191	NA	370
Total	6 857	9 788	15 556

### 6.2 Province of previous residence

This section describes the movement people within South Africa to the area under assessment.

Table 13: Province of previous residence

Migration	1996	2001	2011
Eastern Cape	5	20	9
Free State	7	15	6
Gauteng	108	60	96
KwaZulu-Natal	60	81	154
Limpopo	18	13	15
Mpumalanga	1 882	9 583	14 967
Northern Cape	0	0	6
North West	7	4	10
Western Cape	5	8	3
Unspecified/Other	4 763	3	296
Total	6 856	9 787	15 561

<sup>1</sup> 1996 census data is not comparable to the 2001 and 2011 census.



## 7 Education

Education is pivotal in the development process. Skill levels are derivatives of levels of educations. The next table shows the highest level of education in the area.

Table 14: Highest level of education

	1996	2001	2011
Under 5 and not applicable	874	1 282	1 965
No school	1 846	1 741	1 491
Primary	2 086	3 809	5 326
Secondary	1 500	2 080	4 035
Matric	336	731	2 178
Post matric	71	98	385
Graduate	6	11	38
Post-graduate	2	18	85
Other	127	6	56
Total	6 847	9 778	15 558

## 8 Employment

Employment and unemployment are some the most challenging aspects of the South African development environment. The next table shows how employment and related factors has changed since 1996.

Table 15: Employment

Employment	1996	2001	2011
Employed	1 422	1 704	2 512
Unemployed	624	1 620	1 306
Discouraged	125	322	561
Not economically active	1 914	924	4 681
< 15 years	2 574	918	48
Unspecified/Other	194	NA	6 456
Total	6 857	5 487	15 564

This report was prepared by Albert Ferreira

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## Annexure A. Data extraction and data mining

This report is based on queries generated from the MapAble® database. The data sources are indicated in the table below. All the data utilised is in the public domain and can be sourced from the respective data custodians.

The bulk of the data comes from census data from Statistics South Africa. Each census is queried at the smallest data level at which a census was released. The 1996 census was released at enumerator area (EA) level while the 2001 census was only released at sub-place level. A sub place consists of a number of EAs. The 2011 census was released as a small area layer (SAL). Small areas are larger than EA's but smaller than sub-places. It is important to note that the censuses are not consistent insofar as data categories are concerned. It was therefore necessary to adjust some census data (subdividing categories or lumping categories together) in order to get the data at a consistent and comparable basis. Due to the way data is extracted from the census the totals in the tables in the report are not necessarily consistent or the same throughout the report. The following affects table totals:

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Data partitioning is used in MapAble® to determine values for the selected areas. Data partitioning calculates the proportional ratios of underlying data sets (data linked to polygons such as EA's or sub-places) within a selected query area (ward, municipality, farm portion, etc.). Data partitioning is used to overcome the need for information on census demographics for areas that are not consistent with the standard boundaries themselves, or as the case in this report, where boundaries change from time to time and area profiles are not directly comparable. The proportions are based on the area of the intersecting themes.

Data partitioning allows for comparisons between datasets, which each having their own unique demarcations, and data that is not necessarily spatially comparable or compatible.

Data sources:

Data table	Data source
Table 1: Smaller towns, settlements and villages	Municipal Demarcation Board
Table 2: Population and gender	Census 1996, 2001, 2011
Table 3: Population groups	Census 1996, 2001, 2011
Table 4: Age groups	Census 1996, 2001, 2011
Table 5: Language groups	Census 1996, 2001, 2011
Table 6: Total households, size and density	Census 1996, 2001, 2011
Table 7: Head of household by gender	Census 1996, 2001, 2011
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Table 14: Employment	Census 1996, 2001, 2011