The Kingdom of Eswatini

The 2017 Population and Housing Census Volume 3

POPULATION STRUCTURE & COMPOSITION

RELIGION

INTERNAL & INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

URBANIZATION

UNFPA

December 2019
Central Statistical Office

The Kingdom of Eswatini

The 2017 Population and Housing Census Volume 3

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PREFACE

The Population Structure and composition, urbanization, internal migration, international migration and absentee population report is one publication in a series of reports that have been produced from the 2017 Population and Housing Census results. The Census results are presented at national, regional and urban/rural level.

On behalf of the Government, the Central Statistical Office (CSO) would like to express its sincere gratitude to all organizations and individuals who have made contributions towards the success of the Census. Special thanks go to the authors who have contributed in the thematic analysis of the various reports; Amos Zwane , Phumlile Dlamini, Nolwazi Dlamini, Mcebo Bhiya, Hanson Dlamini, Nelisiwe Dlamini, Rachel Masuku, Sabelo Simelane, Nombulelo Dlamini, Tsembayena Phakathi, Gcina Gumedze, Colisile Masilela and Malungisa Mkhatshwa.

We thank the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for her continued financial and technical support in all stages of the Census. We are also grateful to UNICEF, UNDP, WFP AND UNAIDS for their contributions.

Our sincere appreciation goes to the enumerators and supervisors who worked tirelessly during the main census enumeration. We are also grateful to the Data processing staff; Choice Ginindza, Qhawe Tfwala, Ronald Malangwane and Robert Fakudze, with the assistance of Matthew Msibi, Alfred Magagula, Napoleon Hlophe and Glenrose Malindzisa who produced the tables needed by the different authors. Last but not least, we would like to acknowledge the support and cooperation of the general public, especially during the enumeration period.

Finally, I wish to thank everyone that contributed directly or indirectly to the success of the census and in the publication of this report, but not mentioned above. The statistical data obtained from the 2017 census is massive and rich allowing for extensive use and application. As such, what is contained in the report is not the whole but only a very small portion. I urge all of the census data users to feel free and request CSO for any data not found in this publication but was collected in the Census.

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Director of Statistics
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TABLE OF CONTENT

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF TABLES

CHAPTER 1: POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 General relevance of the study of a population size and distribution

A country needs to know the size, growth and characteristics of its population to formulate present and future development programmes. Information about a country's population size, growth and distribution are critical statistics that enable governments to make informed decisions, effectively plan and monitor development progress. A good understanding of population trends and distribution is essential in assessing future developments and service delivery.

1.1.2 Brief overview of contents of the chapter

This chapter focuses on the size and distribution of the population of Eswatini. The introductory section presents the general relevance of the study of the size and distribution of the population and census as a source of data. The subsequent sections look at the total population, growth and its density.

1.1.3 Census as source of data on population size and distribution

The Census is one of the most important sources of demographic data in Eswatini. The country has a long history of census undertaking. The first one was conducted in 1904 and then the second census was undertaken in 1911. After the independence of Eswatini, the first census was held in 1976, and the second one was in 1986 and since then censuses have continued to be conducted in every 10 years with the exception 1996, which was shifted to 1997. The preceding census, which was the fourth after independence, was undertaken in 2007. The fifth census after independence was done in 2017 and used mobile technology for data collection.

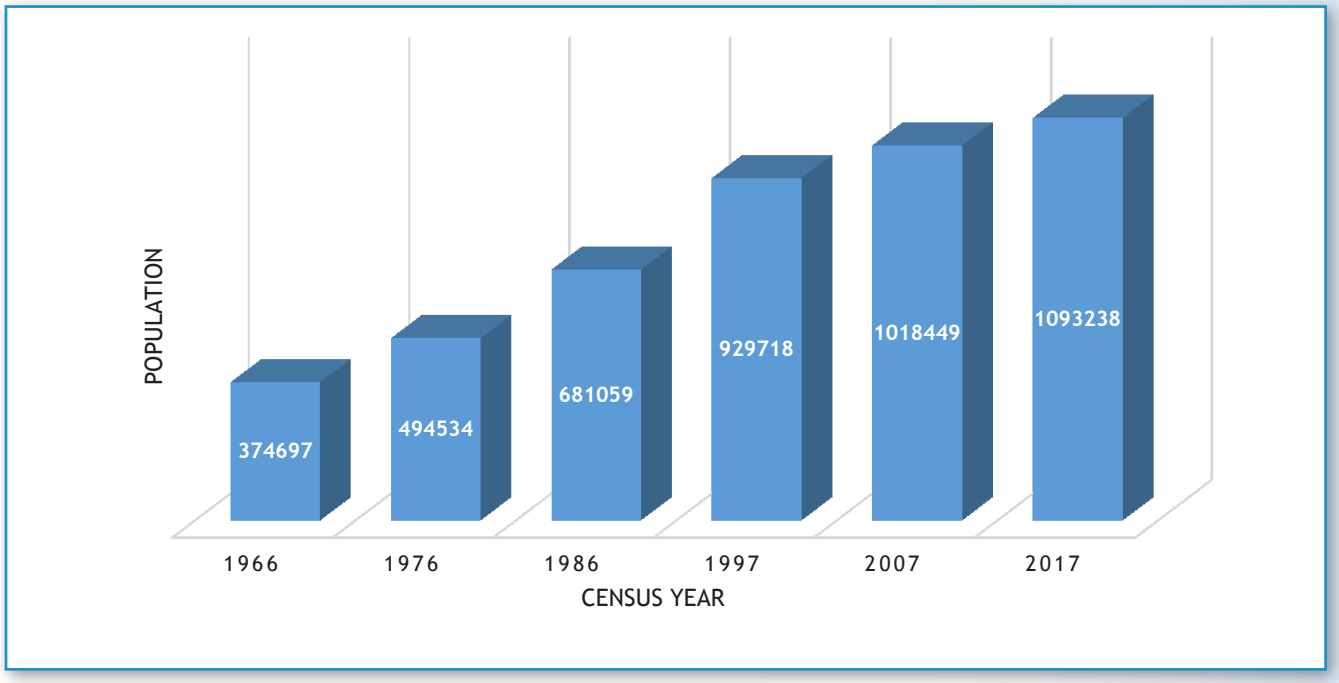
1.1.4 Definitions and other concepts

- **Population distribution:** The patterns of settlement and the dispersal of the population over the surface of a country.
- **Population density:** The number of persons per square kilometre.
- **Population size:** The actual number of individuals in a population.

1.2 Population Size and Distribution

According to the 2017 PHC, the Population of Eswatini is 1,093,238 having increased from 1,018,449 in 2007, reflecting a slight increase over the 10-year period. Between 1966 and 1997, the population was increasing faster while between 1997 and 2017 the population has been increasing at a slow pace. This can be observed in Figure 1.2.1.

Figure 1.2.1: Eswatini Population 1966-2017



1.2.1 Spatial Distribution of the Population

Population distribution refers to the patterns of settlement and the dispersal of the population over the surface of a country. These patterns of settlement are primarily determined by the availability of land, water sources, employment opportunities etc. Knowledge of the size and spatial distribution of a population in a country is vital to know and understand so as to respond to social, economic and environmental challenges. The distribution of the population provides guide on the allocation of resources of a country. Information on size, age and sex are not sufficient for development planning, hence, these should be combined with information on how the population is distributed in a country.

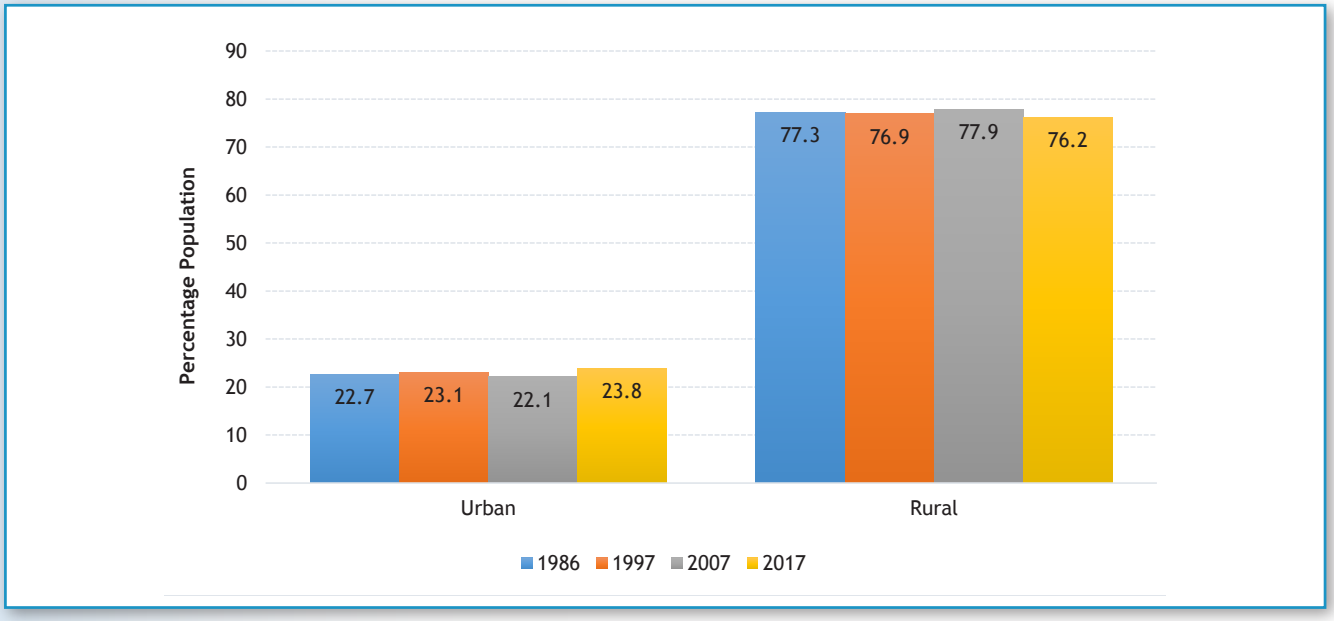
The spatial distribution of the population of Eswatini is given in Table 1.2.1.The table illustrates that the population of Eswatini is predominately rural; out of the total population figure of 1,093,238 in the 2017 PHC the rural population accounted for 833,472 which is 76.2 percent.

In 1986 the urban population stood at 22.7 percent and increased marginally to 23.1 percent in 1997 as seen in Figure 1.2.2. In 2007 the urban population decreased marginally to 22.1 percent and in 2017 grew by 1.7 percent to 23.8 percent as seen in Figure 1.2.2.

Table 1.2.1 Resident (de jure) population, by sex, according to age groups, 2017

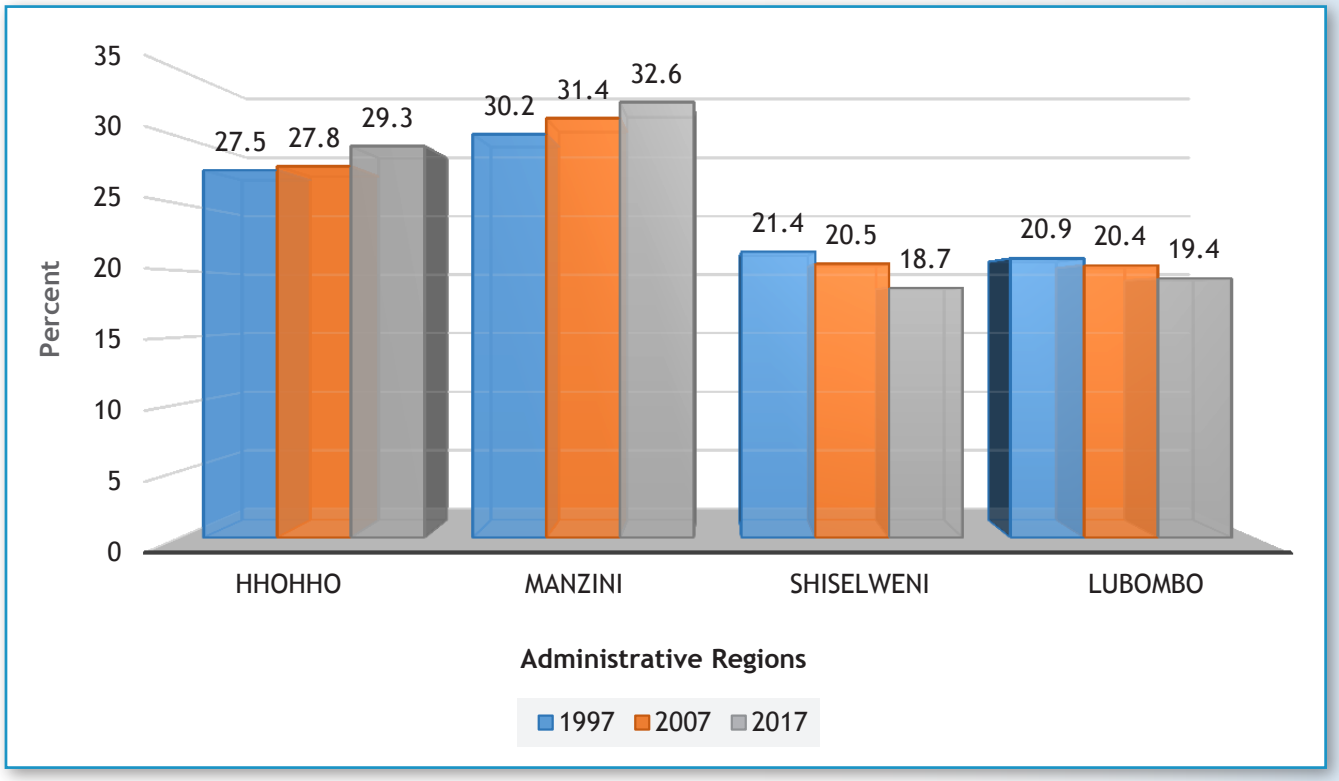
Age	National			Urban			Rural		
	Sex		Total	Sex		Total	Sex		Total
	Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female	
Total	**531111**	**562127**	**1093238**	**128701**	**131065**	**259766**	**402410**	**431062**	**833472**
0 - 4	65218	64990	130208	12973	12933	25906	52245	52057	104302
5 - 9	65109	64719	129828	11144	11429	22573	53965	53290	107255
10 - 14	63783	63654	127437	10096	10513	20609	53687	53141	106828
15 - 19	60955	59213	120168	10194	11295	21489	50761	47918	98679
20 - 24	52280	54236	106516	12845	15025	27870	39435	39211	78646
25 - 29	46551	50188	96739	15419	16569	31988	31132	33619	64751
30 - 34	42148	44222	86370	15171	15260	30431	26977	28962	55939
35 - 39	33443	33538	66981	12609	11277	23886	20834	22261	43095
40 - 44	24428	25268	49696	9002	7681	16683	15426	17587	33013
45 - 49	19194	22084	41278	6535	5603	12138	12659	16481	29140
50 - 54	14094	18724	32818	4320	4115	8435	9774	14609	24383
55 - 59	12062	15754	27816	3137	2896	6033	8925	12858	21783
60 - 64	10059	12810	22869	1751	2101	3852	8308	10709	19017
65 - 69	7322	10037	17359	1103	1381	2484	6219	8656	14875
70 - 74	4998	8256	13254	602	913	1515	4396	7343	11739
75 - 79	3484	5664	9148	401	583	984	3083	5081	8164
80+	2846	6193	9039	273	544	817	2573	5649	8222
Not stated	3137	2577	5714	1126	947	2073	2011	1630	3641

Figure 1.2.2: Urban - Rural Population Trends 1986 - 2017



The population of Eswatini is concentrated in the Manzini and Hhohho regions. About sixty-two percent of the population lives in these regions while 38 percent lives in Shiselweni and Lubombo regions. The Manzini region has the largest share of the national population at 32.6 percent in 2017 showing an increase from 31.4 percent in 2007 as seen in Figure 1.2.3 below and is closely followed by the Hhohho region. Both Lubombo and Shiselweni regions experienced decreases in their share of the national population between 2007 and 2017, and this has been happening since 1997. Worth noting from the 2017 figure, is that Shiselweni's share of the population further declined to below that of Lubombo. This shows a major shift in the population distribution since it has always been Lubombo with the least population. This could be attributed to a number of factors such as less economic activities in the Shiselweni region resulting in people migrating out of the region.

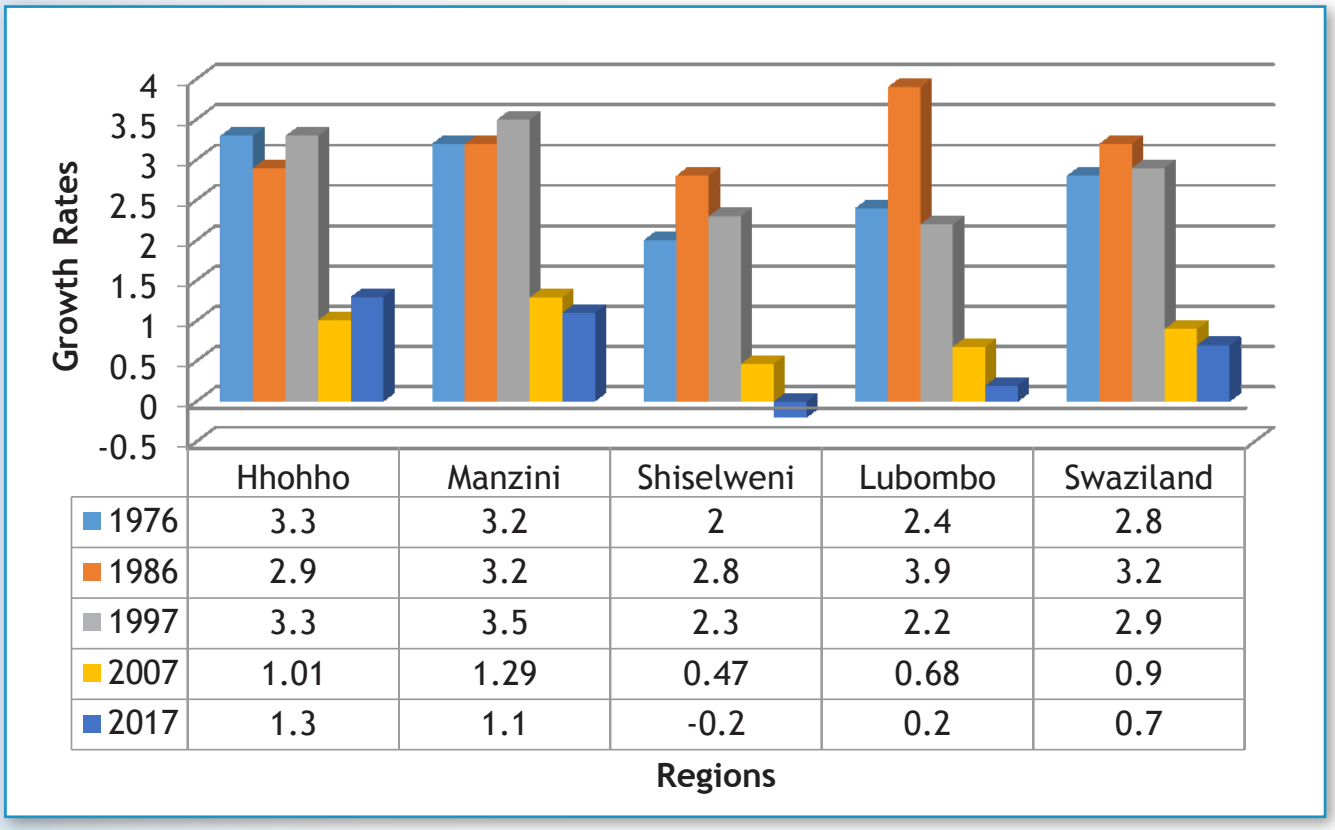
Figure 1.2.3: Percentage share of the Population by Regions, 2017



1.2.2 Population Growth

Eswatini's population grew at an average annual rate of 0.7 percent during the period 2007 to 2017. This was the second lowest inter-censal growth rate since the 1956 population census, the highest being 4.9 percent observed during the period 1956 – 1966. Figure 1.2.4 below shows that the Hhohho region had the highest average annual growth rate of the population during the period 2007 - 2017 while Shiselweni region experienced a negative population growth rate. This implying that more people left this region than people migrated to it. There can be a number of reasons to explain this development as has been mentioned in the spatial distribution section above.

Figure 1.2.4: Annual Population Growth Rates 1976 - 2017



	Hhohho	Manzini	Shiselweni	Lubombo	Swaziland
1976	3.3	3.2	2	2.4	2.8
1986	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.9	3.2
1997	3.3	3.5	2.3	2.2	2.9
2007	1.01	1.29	0.47	0.68	0.9
2017	1.3	1.1	-0.2	0.2	0.7

1.2.3 Population Density

One of the important indices of population concentration is the density of a population which is defined as the number of persons per square kilometre. A high increase in population density is a matter of great concern as it puts immense pressure on natural resources. Also it may adversely affect the quality of life.

Eswatini has a total area of 17,349.98 square kilometres. The 2017 PHC shows population density to be at 63 persons per square kilometre of land area showing a slight increase from 58.7 persons per square kilometre in 2007.

The results in Table 1.2.2 show that there are variations among the regions. Hhohho region has the highest population density of 89 persons per square kilometre in 2017 showing an increase from 78 persons per square kilometres recorded in 2007. Shiselweni region was the only region that experienced a decline in population density whilst Lubombo region continues to record the lowest density.

Table 1.2.2 Population density by regions 1986 - 2017

Area	Density			
	1986	1997	2007	2017
National	39	54	59	63
Hhohho	50	71	78	89
Manzini	47	68	78	87
Shiselweni	41	53	55	54
Lubombo	26	33	36	36

1.2.4 Comparisons within the SADC region

The population in the region has been growing at different rates. Eswatini recorded 0.7 percent growth rate for the inter-censal period of 2007 and 2017, Mozambique recorded 4 percent growth rate for the period 2007 and 2017. Namibia recorded 1.4 percent in their last population census of 2011 whilst Zambia recorded 2.8 percent for the period 2000 to 2010.

1.3 Conclusion and recommendations for the next Census

The population of Eswatini grew at a growth rate of 0.7 percent per annum over the inter-censal period of 2007 to 2017.

The population density grew from 59 people per square kilometer in 2007 to 63 people per square kilometer.

CHAPTER 2: POPULATION STRUCTURE AND COMPOSITION

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 General relevance of the study of a population structure and composition

The age and the sex structure of the population are the most important demographic characteristics that are captured by a population census.

The age structure of a population, that is; the distribution of the population in different age groups, constitutes an important subject of demographic analysis and development planning. Age structural dynamics include fertility, mortality, migration as well as related changes in family planning and social arrangements. The use of age structure goes beyond demographic analysis to other important areas. Public policies aim to improve the welfare of a population; population welfare in turn is determined and shaped by the needs of present and future population; a population's needs and its potential are strongly shaped by its demographic composition (Fathmath Riyaza, 2000).

Apart from purely demographic concerns, the age- sex data structure is required for age specific analysis of data for planning, scientific, technical and commercial purposes. The dependency ratio, which is the ratio of economically active to economically inactive persons, is dependent on age composition.

2.1.2 Brief overview of contents of the chapter

This chapter focuses on the population composition and age structure of Eswatini. The introductory section presents the general relevance of the study of a population distribution and composition and census as the source of data for the population and age structure. It further looks at age and sex composition as well as the evaluation of the quality of age data.

2.1.3 Census as source of data on age structure and population composition

Census simply means the counting of people of a certain area at a certain time. It is the main source of demographic data. It is conducted by the governments to know the overall population of the country. In the census, the population is recorded based on age, sex, religion etc.

2.1.4 Definitions and other concepts

- **Age-dependency ratio:** An indicator of the economic burden that the productive population must bear.
- **Median age:** The middle value (age) in a continuous distribution of values from the lowest to the highest
- **Sex ratio:** Defined as the number of males per 100 females in the population
- **Population composition:** The description of a population according to characteristics such as age and sex.

2.2 Age

Data on age are usually characterised by age misreporting in the form of preference or avoidance of ages ending in certain digits. Several measures have been developed which give an estimate of the level of age misreporting.

2.2.1 Evaluation of the quality age data

In order to evaluate the quality of age data in this report, the Myer's and Whipple's Index are used. The Whipple's Index measures the extent to which respondents reported their ages in digits ending with '0' or '5'. In the application of the Whipple's Index, the results of the evaluation would be 100 if there are no errors in the data. If all ages were reported only on digits '0' and '5' then the result shall be scored up to 500, as the maximum score.

The following provides an interpretation for the Whipple's Index when used to evaluate data:

- <105: Highly accurate data
- 105- 109.0: Fairly accurate data
- 110-124.9: Approximate data
- 125-174.9: Rough
- >=175: Very rough data

Table 2.2.1 below shows the Whipple's Index for 1976 to 2017 censuses. It can be observed that the quality of age reporting has been improving over time. It is encouraging to note that the 2007 and the current census reflect highly accurate data. This therefore indicates that there has been no age heaping for ages ending with digits '0' and '5'. The 2017 census is showing a marginal improvement over the 2007 census in age reporting. It can further be noted that there are no significant differences in age reporting between males and females.

Table 2.2.1 Whipple's Index by sex 1976 - 2017

Sex	1976	1986	1997	2007	2017
Total	131.4	125.9	120.6	99.1	99.7
Males	158.0	125.4	121.5	100.5	100.5
Females	137.7	133.0	119.7	97.8	98.9

The Myer's index returns a negative figure if a digit is avoided and a positive one if it is preferred. Tables 2.2.2, 2.2.3 and 2.2.4 show the results of the Myers Index when applied to the 2017 data. In all the tables there is no sign of age preferences and age avoidance.

Table 2.2.2 Computation of Myer's Index National, 2017

Terminal Digit	Sum 10-89	Coefficient	Product	Sum 20-89	Coefficient	Product	Blended Sum	Percent	Deviation From 10
0	95110	1	95110	68569	9	617121	712231	10.09	0.09
1	87937	2	175874	62551	8	500408	676282	9.58	-0.42
2	89983	3	269949	64197	7	449379	719328	10.19	0.19
3	83474	4	333896	58517	6	351102	684998	9.71	-0.29
4	83307	5	416535	58540	5	292700	709235	10.05	0.05
5	78841	6	473046	54976	4	219904	692950	9.82	-0.18
6	76806	7	537642	51542	3	154626	692268	9.81	-0.19
7	78827	8	630616	53534	2	107068	737684	10.45	0.45
8	75995	9	683955	52202	1	52202	736157	10.43	0.43
9	69602	10	696020	47649	0	0	696020	9.86	-0.14
							7057153	100.00	2.43

Table 2.2.3 Computation of Myers Index for Females, 2017

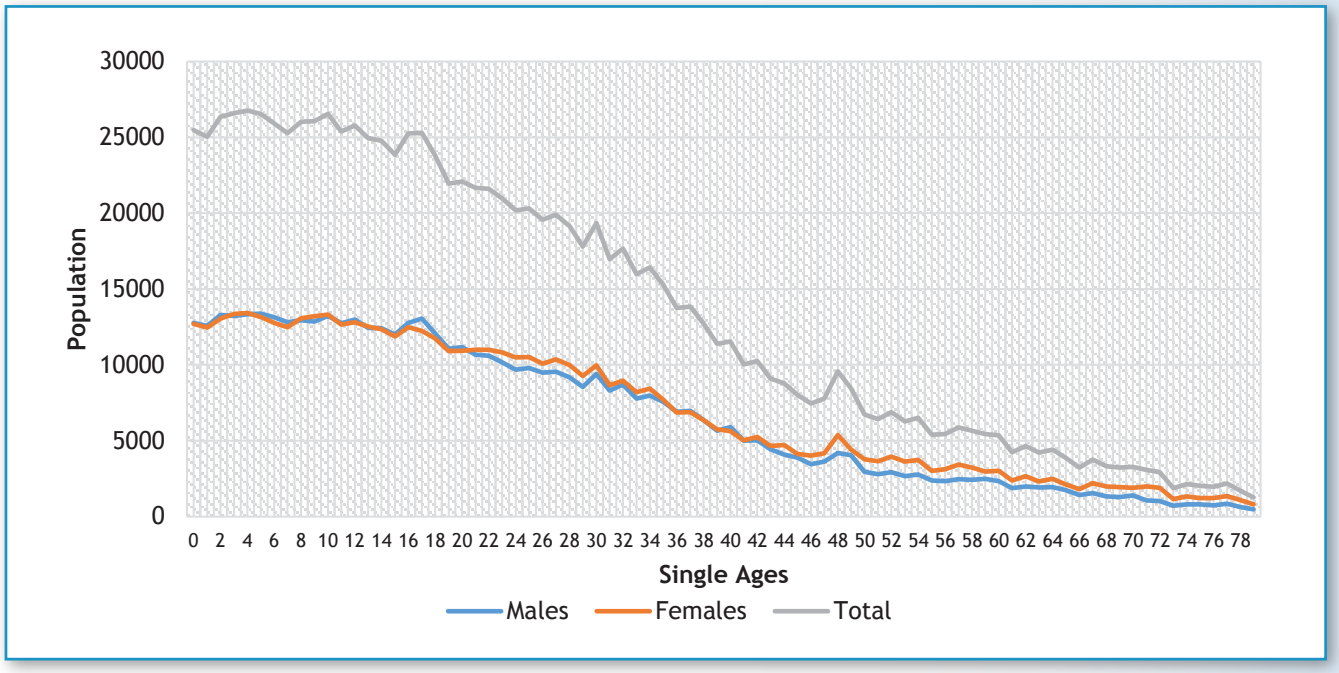
Terminal Digit	Sum 10-89	Coefficient	Product	Sum 20-89	Coefficient	Product	Blended Sum	Percent	Deviation From 10
0	48684	1	48684	35377	9	318393	367077	9.98	-0.02
1	45469	2	90938	32818	8	262544	353482	9.61	-0.39
2	46688	3	140064	33877	7	237139	377203	10.25	0.25
3	43342	4	173368	30818	6	184908	358276	9.74	-0.26
4	43615	5	218075	31254	5	156270	374345	10.18	0.18
5	40640	6	243840	28779	4	115116	358956	9.76	-0.24
6	39663	7	277641	27175	3	81525	359166	9.76	-0.24
7	40747	8	325976	28511	2	57022	382998	10.41	0.41
8	39796	9	358164	28066	1	28066	386230	10.50	0.50
9	36063	10	360630	25165	0	0	360630	9.80	-0.20
							3678363	100.00	2.69

Table 2.2.4 Computation of Myers Index for Males, 2017

Terminal Digit	Sum 10-89	Coefficient	Product	Sum 20-89	Coefficient	Product	Blended Sum	Percent	Deviation From 10
0	46426	1	46426	33192	9	298728	345154	10.22	0.22
1	42468	2	84936	29733	8	237864	322800	9.55	-0.45
2	43295	3	129885	30320	7	212240	342125	10.13	0.13
3	40132	4	160528	27699	6	166194	326722	9.67	-0.33
4	39692	5	198460	27286	5	136430	334890	9.91	-0.09
5	38201	6	229206	26197	4	104788	333994	9.89	-0.11
6	37143	7	260001	24367	3	73101	333102	9.86	-0.14
7	38080	8	304640	25023	2	50046	354686	10.50	0.50
8	36199	9	325791	24136	1	24136	349927	10.36	0.36
9	33539	10	335390	22484	0	0	335390	9.93	-0.07
							3378790	100.00	2.40

Heaping, that is, digit preference, or the lack of heaping, that is, digit avoidance, are the major forms of errors to be found in single year age data. As can be seen from Figure 2.2.1 below, the Census data does not show age heaping. The age distribution by single years is expected to follow a descending pattern in which the population would decline with the increase in age. However a bump is noted around age 47 years.

Figure 2.2.1: Single Year Age Distribution by Sex, 2017



2.2.2 Age Composition

The age pyramid is a pictorial diagram often used in population analysis. The graphical illustration shows the distribution of a population in various age groups which afterward forms a unique pictorial diagram that looks like an Egyptian pyramid. The graph displays a population's age and sex composition by showing the proportion of males and females in each age group on the two opposite sides of the pyramid.

It is used to analyze past and present events of a population, particularly, the growth or decline of fertility, mortality and migration over a period of time. The five-year age increments on the y-axis reflect the trends in birth, death and migration rates. For instance, a new cohort is born each year and appears at the bottom of the pyramid while the cohorts above it move upward. As cohorts age, they lose members as a result of death, and may further lose or gain members due to migration.

The trends depicted by the age-sex pyramids for the population of Eswatini are illustrated in Figures 2.2.2, 2.2.3 and 2.2.4. Eswatini's population pyramid is broad based. The pyramid decreases as it goes upwards thus getting narrower and narrower demonstrating a typical pyramid of most developing countries. The age-sex pyramids of Eswatini indicate that there has been a continuous decline in the percentage share in the youngest age group (0-4 years) of the total population over the decades.

The age-sex structures of the urban and rural population are given in Figures 2.2.3 and 2.2.4. The population pyramid of rural residence is similar to the national structure as shown in Figure 2.3.2 because the population of the country is predominately rural based. The population pyramid for the urban residence is clearly different to that of rural residence. The urban residence population pyramid has a narrow base and is broader in the age groups 20 to 24 years, 25 to 29 years and 30 to 34 years. This might have been influenced by migration since people in these age groups move to towns looking for employment opportunities.

Figure 2.2.2: Population Pyramid, Eswatini, 2017

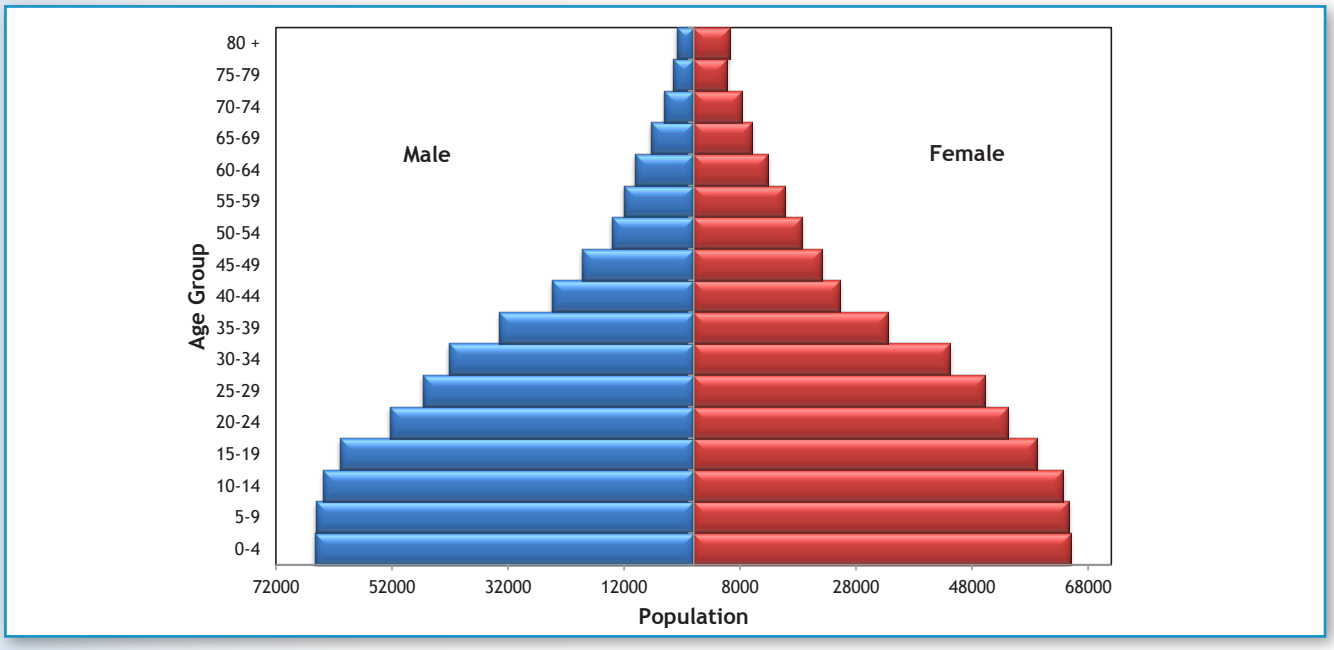


Figure 2.2.3: Population Pyramid for Rural Eswatini, 2017

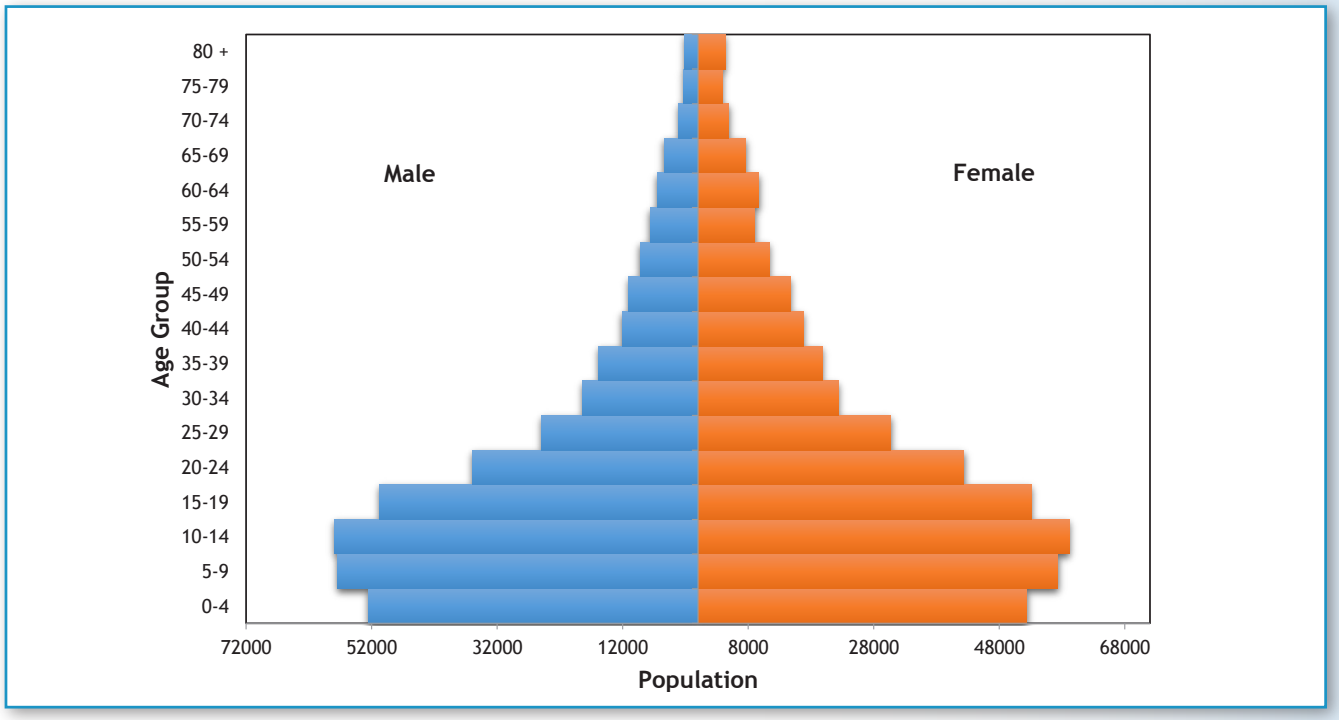


Figure 2.2.4: Population Pyramid for Urban Eswatini, 2017

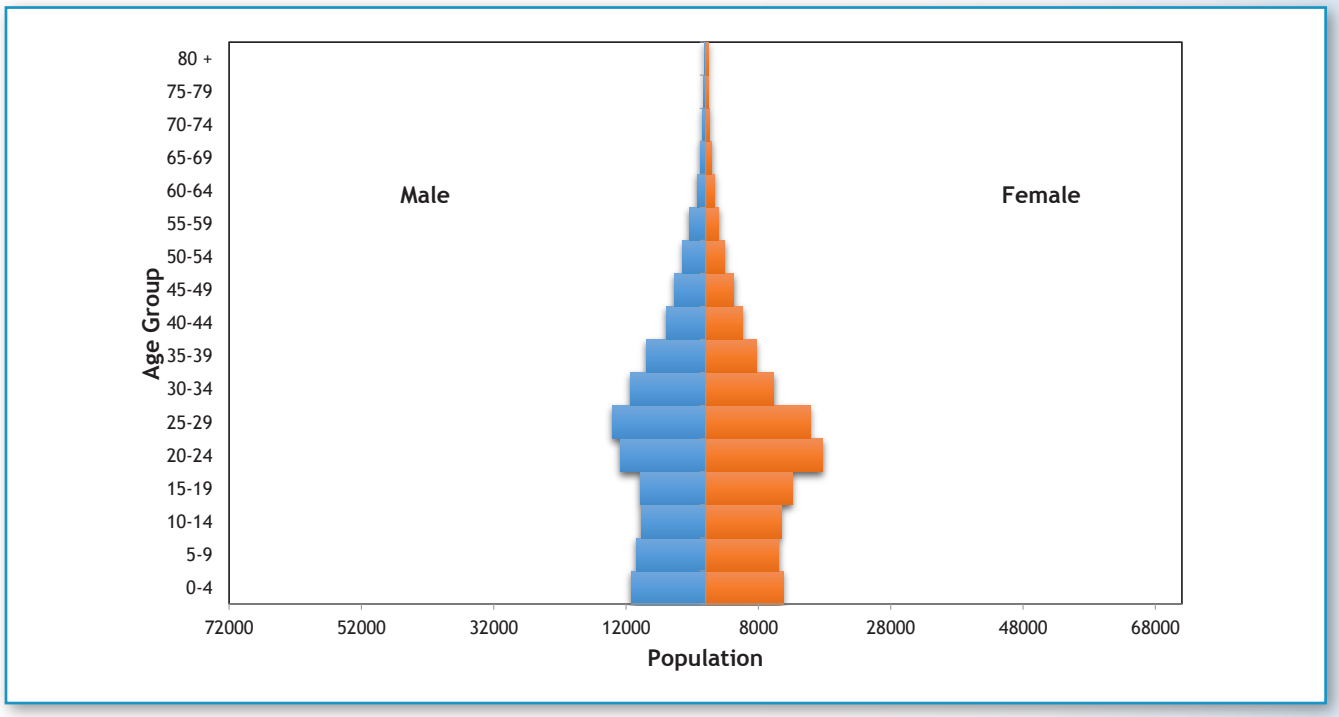


Table 2.2.5 shows the population age structure by broad age groups for three censuses. What can be seen from this table is that the proportion of the young population has been declining whilst the proportion of the working age population and the elderly has been increasing over the three censuses.

The concept of demographic dividend relates to the situation where there is sustained decline in fertility and mortality which alters the age structure of the population, resulting in an increased working age population. This would mean a greater proportion of the population is able to be productive and consequently contribute to the growth of the economy as the case in point to the population situation as reflected in Table 2.2.5 below. The table, therefore, indicates that the country is in the window of opportunity to harness the demographic dividend.

Table 2.2.5 Broad Age Population Structure 1997 - 2017

Age Group	Census Year		
	1997	2007	2017
0 - 14	44.57	39.55	35.63
15 - 64	52.27	56.76	59.88
65+	3.16	3.69	4.49
Total	100	100	100
Female			
0 - 14	42.71	37.85	34.56
15 - 64	53.80	57.87	60.05
65+	3.49	4.28	5.39
Total	100	100	100
Male			
0 - 14	46.65	41.44	36.76
15 - 64	50.56	55.52	59.70
65+	2.79	3.04	3.53
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

2.2.3 Median Age

The median value is the middle value in a continuous distribution of values from the lowest to the highest. It divides the distribution into two equal parts above and below the median. This measure when applied to the population distribution gives a proxy of the youthfulness of the population defined as the median age of the population.

The computed median age of the population is shown in Table 2.2.6 for the past three census years for the country as a whole.

It can be observed in the table that the median age of the Eswatini population has been increasing over the years indicating the change in the population structure of the country's population. There are variations between the median by sex, with the males showing lower median age. The table further shows the median age by residence and it is noted that rural areas have lower median age compared to urban areas median. This implies that the urban areas attract more people in the working age groups. It can also be noted that there are regional variations with Manzini having the highest and Shiselweni having the lowest.

Table 2.2.6 Median Age of the Population, 2017

Region	1997	2007	2017
National	17.2	19.2	21.7
Males	16.3	18.4	20.7
Females	18.1	19.9	22.5
Rural	15.7	17.9	19.9
Urban	20.8	23.9	26.6
Hhohho	17.6	19.7	22.1
Manzini	18.1	20.2	23.1
Shiselweni	15.5	17.9	19.6
Lubombo	17.3	18.5	20.2

2.2.4 Age Dependency Ratio

Age Dependency ratios show the potential effects of changes in population age structures for social and economic development hence indicating out trends in social support needs. This is done by relating the group of the population most likely to be economically dependent to the group most likely to be economically active. Changes in the dependency ratio provide an indication of the potential social support requirements resulting from changes in population age structures. In addition, the ratio highlights the potential dependency burden on workers and indicates the shifts in dependency from a situation in which children are dominant, to one in which older persons outnumber children as the demographic transition advances (that is, the transition from high mortality and fertility, to low mortality and fertility).

A high dependency ratio indicates that the economically active population and the overall economy face a greater burden to support and provide the social services needed by children and older persons who are often economically dependent. A high youth dependency ratio, for instance, implies that higher investments need to be made in schooling and child-care.

Table 2.2.7 shows the age dependency ratios from 1986 to 2017 censuses. It can be noted that the ratios have been declining over the years. This implies that the proportions of the economically active population has been increasing while that of the younger population has been decreasing. The Shiselweni region continues to have higher age dependency ratios compared to the other regions. The Manzini region has always had the lowest ratios up until 2007. But in the census year 2017, the Hhohho region had the lowest age dependency ratio. Both Hhohho and Manzini regions have had dependency ratios lower than the national figure over the years, however in 2017 the Manzini region not only changed positions with Hhohho but also posted a ratio above the national figure.

Table 2.2.7 Age Dependency Ratio trends by Regions 1986 - 2017

Region	1986	1997	2007	2017
National	103.91	91.32	76.18	66.99
Hhohho	103.18	87.40	73.13	63.54
Manzini	98.37	82.58	69.03	70.85
Shiselweni	123.00	112.02	87.61	81.63
Lubombo	94.64	90.66	81.24	73.43

Table 2.2.8 below shows the age dependency ratios for the young (0 – 14 years) and old (65 years and over) for census years 1997, 2007 and 2017. The dependency ratios for the young population has been decreasing over the past three population censuses. However, the dependency ratio for the old population has been increasing over the same period.

Table 2.2.8 Age Dependency Ratio by Young and Old 1997 - 2017

Census Year	Young	Old	Overall
1997	85.28	6.04	91.32
2007	69.67	6.51	76.18
2017	59.50	7.49	66.99

Table 2.2.9 below shows dependency ratios for young and old by residence. It can be noted that dependency ratios of rural residences are higher than those from urban areas. The same is true for the dependency for the young and old in the residences. This implies that proportions of young and old are higher in rural areas.

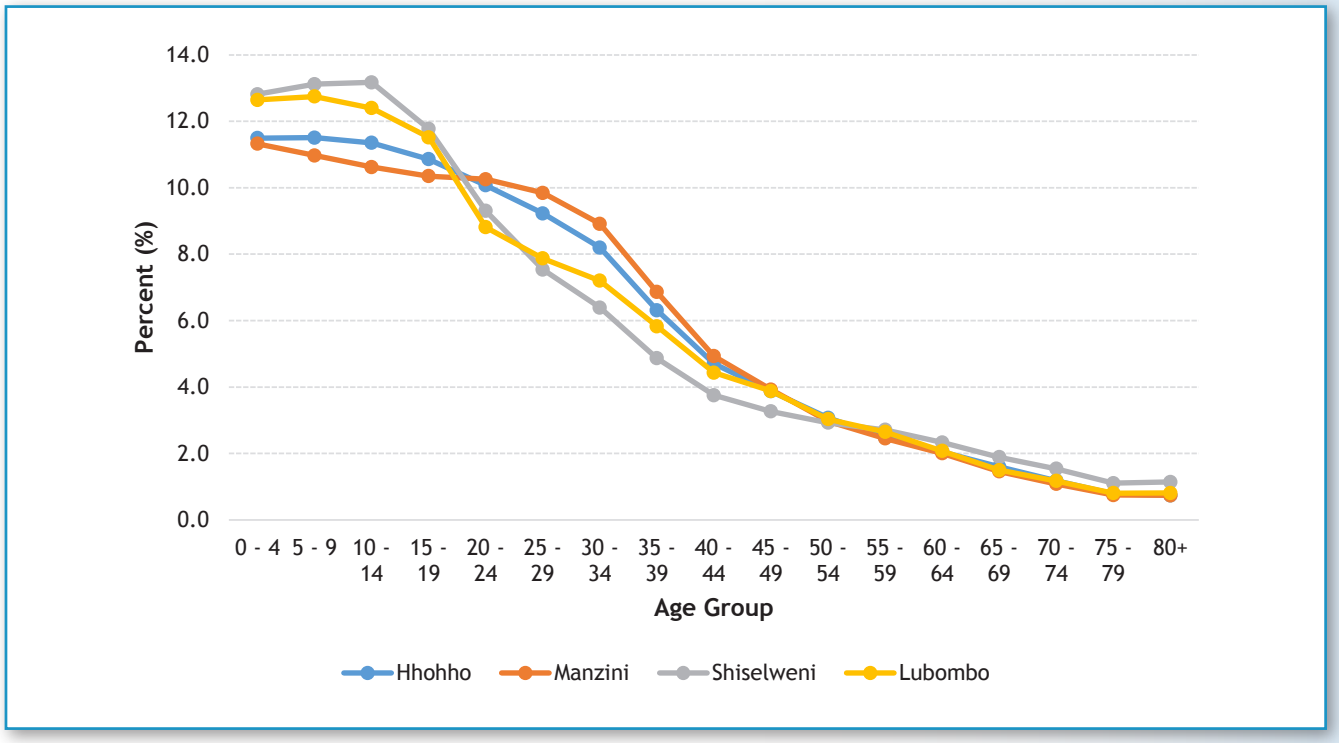
Table 2.2.9 Age Dependency Ratio by Rural/Urban and Young and Old 2007 - 2017

Census Year	Urban - Rural Dependency Ratio			
2007	Residence	Young	Old	Overall
	Rural	74.52	7.98	82.50
	Urban	44.38	2.51	46.89
2017	Rural	67.97	9.18	77.15
	Urban	37.79	3.17	40.97

2.2.5 Regional population age sex structure

Figure 2.2.5 shows the percentage population distribution by age for the four regions. It can be observed that the percentage population of both Shiselweni and Lubombo are higher than those of Hhohho and Manzini in the ages below 20 years. The reverse is true for both Hhohho and Manzini regions for ages above 20 up to 50 years. The percentage population of both Shiselweni and Lubombo beyond 50 years appears to be a bit higher than those of both Hhohho and Manzini. These regional variations suggest that the economically active people are concentrated in the Hhohho and Manzini regions and the dependent population are concentrated in Shiselweni and Lubombo regions.

Figure 2.2.5: Population Distribution by Regions and Age, 2017



2.3 Sex Composition

Sex composition is one of the basic demographic characteristics, which is extremely vital for any meaningful demographic analysis. The Eswatini Census has a tradition of bringing out disaggregated information by sex on various aspects of the population. First and foremost is the simple count of males and females. Changes in sex composition largely reflects the underlying socio-economic and cultural patterns of a society in different ways.

Table 2.3.1 shows the percentage population distribution by sex for the country and administrative regions. It can be observed that the proportion of males has increased between the two censuses. The urban population shows almost parity of males and females whilst the rural population shows a bigger deficit of males. Whilst the proportions of males have generally shown an increase between 2007 and 2017, the Shiselweni region still has a bigger deficit of males.

Table 2.3.1 Percentage Population Distribution by sex 2007 -2017

Residence	2007		2017	
	Percent		Percent	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
National	47.3	52.7	48.6	51.4
Urban	48.0	52.0	49.4	50.6
Rural	47.1	52.9	48.2	51.8
Hhohho	47.7	52.3	49.3	50.7
Manzini	46.9	53.1	48.5	51.5
Shiselweni	46.4	53.6	47.0	53.0
Lubombo	48.1	51.6	49.1	50.9

2.3.1 Sex Ratio

Sex ratio defined as the number of males per 100 females in the population, is an important social indicator used to measure the extent of prevailing equity between males and females in a society at a given point in time. It is mainly the outcome of sex ratio at birth, the interplay of sex differentials in mortality and sex selective migration.

In normal circumstances, the overall sex ratio of a population is expected to be 100. A sex ratio above 100 indicates an excess of males and one below 100 indicates an excess of females. At birth there are more males than females, resulting in a sex ratio at birth over 100. At higher ages, males tend to die more frequently than females; thus producing a sex ratio below 100.

According to the 2017 Census of Eswatini, the sex ratio stands at 94 males per 100 females for the country as a whole. This is an improvement from the 2007 Census, which had recorded 90 males for every 100 females. Figure 2.3.1 presents the trend in sex ratio in Eswatini since 1911. Generally, the graph shows a steady increase of the sex ratio for Eswatini over the years.

Figure 2.3.1: Population Sex Ratio, 2017

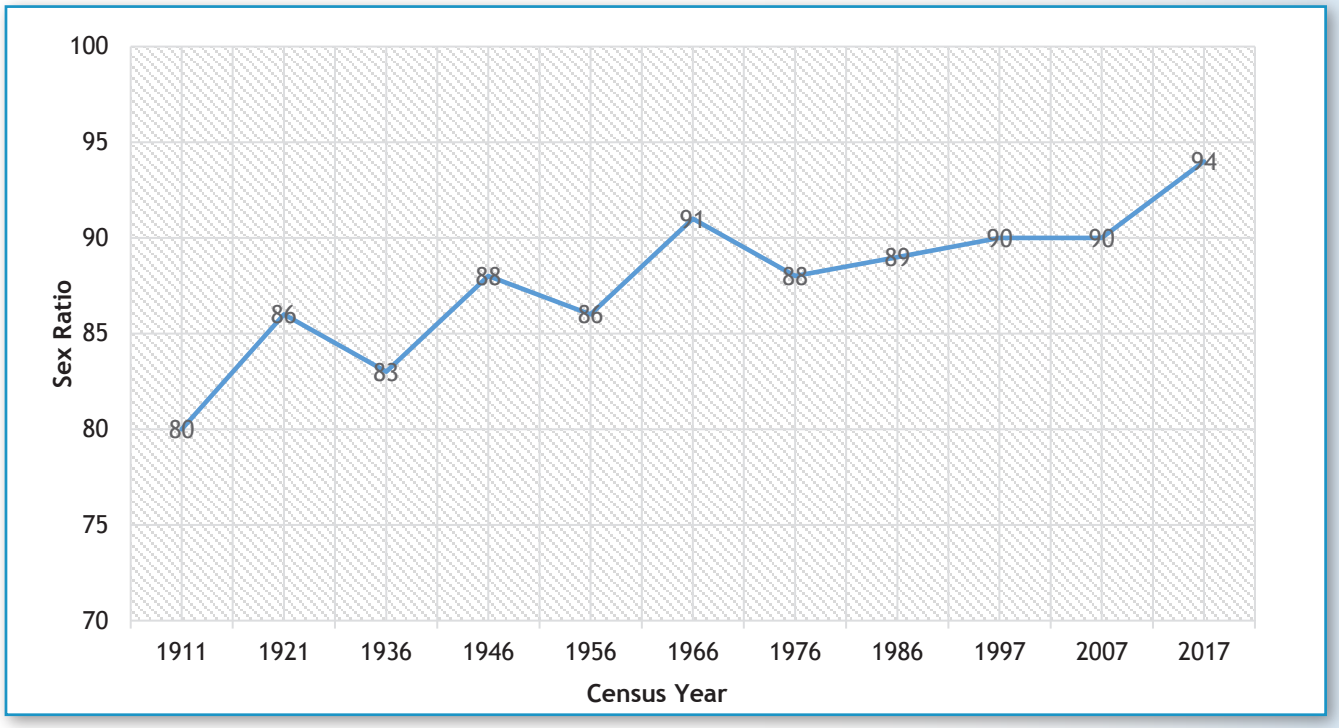


Figure 2.3.2 below shows the 2017 population sex ratio by age. It can be observed that the sex ratio declines as the age increases. At young ages the sex ratios are high as expected; that is, an excess number of males primarily because at birth, more male babies are born. The decrease of sex ratios by increasing age implies that the mortality of males increases faster than that of females by age.

Figure 2.3.2 Sex Ratio by Age, 2017

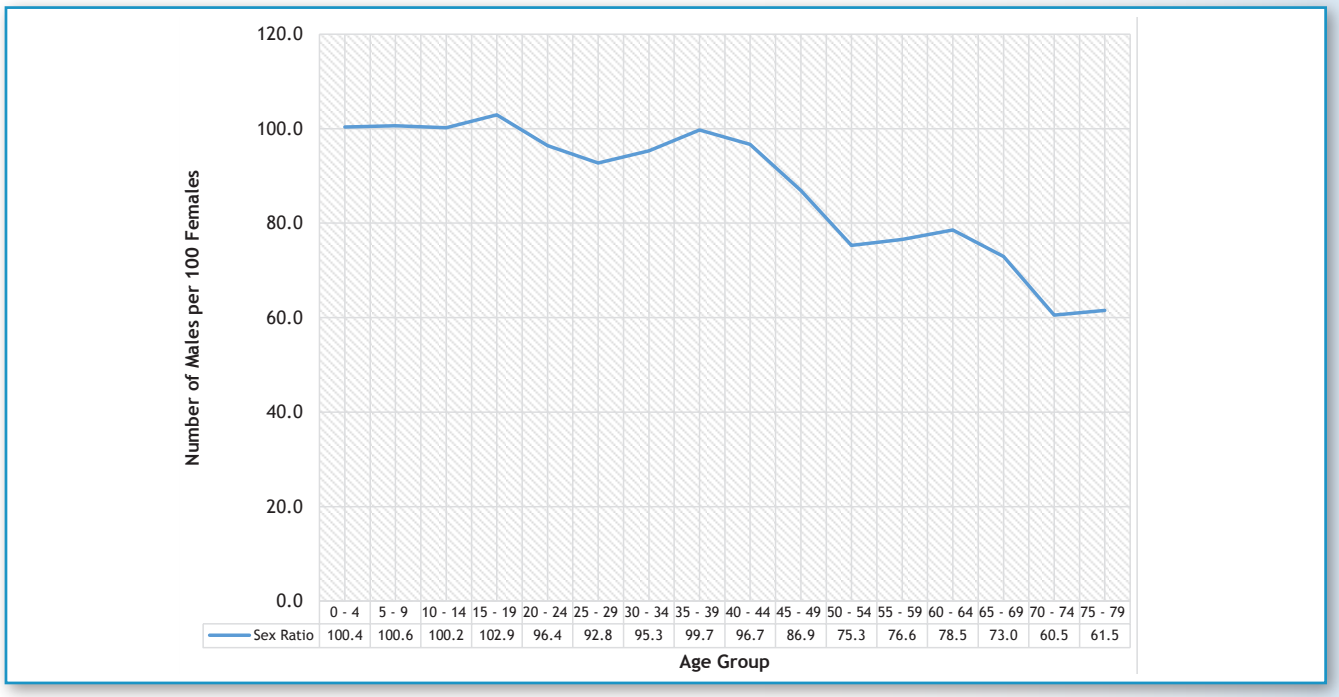


Table 2.3.2 shows sex ratios by regions for census years 1986 – 2017. It can be noted in the table that there are regional variations in terms of sex ratios. It can further be noted that the sex ratios have been improving in all the regions over the years. Lubombo and Hhohho regions have the highest sex ratios and Shiselweni has the low sex ratio which might imply that we have more males migrating out of the Shiselweni region.

Table 2.3.2 Sex Ratio 1986 - 2017

Region	1986	1997	2007	2017
National	89	90	90	94
Hhohho	88	90	91	97
Manzini	91	91	88	94
Shiselweni	83	85	87	89
Lubombo	98	94	93	97

2.4 Conclusion

This chapter has evaluated the quality of age data for the 2017 Population and Housing Census of Eswatini. This pertained to age data and the analysis sought to evaluate the degree to which the Eswatini population preferred or avoided in their census response for ages ending in certain digits. The Whipple's Index, calculated showed virtually no preference or avoidance of ages.

The 2017 Census shows a dependency ratio of about 66.99 percent for the Kingdom. The dependency ratio of the country has improved over the past 10 years indicating that there has been an increase in the number of 'working age group'.

The sex ratio of Eswatini is 94 males per 100 females indicating that the male's survivorship has improved.

The population of under 15 years has been declining which implies that fertility in the country has been on the decline.

The 2017 PHC shows that the population under 5 years is 35.6 percent.

CHAPTER 3 RELIGION

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 General Relevance of the study of Religion

The relevance of knowledge on a population's religious composition is essential to understand the challenges faced by societies today. A census provides an opportunity to collect information on the current prevalence of religions. This socio-economic variable is important in understanding human behaviour. Measuring Eswatini's religious landscape is not about setting a benchmark about a certain level of religious diversity deemed acceptable or threatening, but rather about the impact it has on socio economic variables.

3.1.2 Census as a source of data on religion

Information on religion was obtained for all persons who were enumerated in both conventional households and institutions. The available options for the respondents as detailed in the questionnaire were Christian, Islam, Hindu, Baha'i Faith, Traditionalist, Judaism, Other Religion and No Religion.

3.1.3 Brief overview of contents of the chapter

In order to plan for service delivery it is important to understand the characteristics of the population. These characteristics show the attributes of different population groups. This chapter profiles the composition of religion in the country and further examine the distribution of Christians by denomination according to national, sex, urban- rural and regions.

3.2 Religious Composition

The 2017 Population and Housing Census is the first census to include a question on religion in Eswatini. The Kingdom of Eswatini is characterized by a diversity of religious beliefs and practices.

The distribution of the population by religious affiliation is presented in Table 3.2.1 both in absolute and percentage terms. As reflected in the table, the country is predominantly Christian with all other religions accounting for about ten percent. Among the religious groups it is only the Christians which has more females than males.

Table 3.2.1 Distribution of the Population by Religious Affiliation, 2017

Denomination	Sex		Total	Percent
	Male	Female		
Christian	453249	522508	975757	89.25
Islam	2188	1438	3626	0.33
Hindu	150	94	244	0.02
Bahai Faith	235	195	430	0.04
Traditionalist	3523	1346	4869	0.45
Judaism	93	70	163	0.01
Other	2050	1313	3363	0.31
No religion	57463	23398	80861	7.40
Not Stated	12160	11765	23925	2.19
Total	**531111**	**562127**	**1093238**	**100.00**

Looking at Christians, Zionists constitute the single largest Christian group with a membership of about 37.64 percent of the national population in the 2017 Census. The next largest group is the Evangelical with 25.44 percent followed by the Pentecostal with 13.4 percent. The smallest Christian groups are the Anglicans (1.57 percent), Jehovah Witness (1.22 percent), Seventh Day Adventist (0.9 percent) and Lutheran (0.61 percent) as reflected in Table 3.2.2 below. It can be further seen in the table that in all the denominations there are more females than males with the exception of the Catholics.

Table 3.2.2 Christians by Denomination, 2017

Denomination	Number 2017			Percent
	Male	Female	Total	
Roman Catholic	18588	17381	35969	3.69
Anglican	7281	8083	15364	1.57
Lutheran	2778	3215	5993	0.61
Methodist	18872	21580	40452	4.15
Jehovah Witness	5383	6513	11896	1.22
Evangelical	107954	140279	248233	25.44
Pentecostal	55871	74923	130794	13.40
Zionists	180908	186382	367290	37.64
Apostles	24750	28650	53400	5.47
Nazarene	20567	23545	44112	4.52
Seventh Day Adventist	4149	4634	8783	0.90
Other	6141	7317	13458	1.38
Not Stated	7	6	13	0.00
Total	**453249**	**522508**	**975757**	**100.00**

Table 3.2.3 below presents the distribution of Christians by their denomination and residence. The list of the denomination according to their preference still follows that of the national list in both urban and rural residence. Looking at the proportion distribution the denominations show higher proportions in urban areas than rural areas. This statement is true to all denominations except the Zionists who show a much higher proportion in rural residence than urban.

Table 3.2.3 Christians by Denomination and Residence, 2017

Denomination	Residence status			
	Urban (Numbers)	Rural (Numbers)	Urban (Percent)	Rural (Percent)
Roman Catholic	14756	21213	6.53	2.83
Anglican	4970	10394	2.20	1.39
Lutheran	1758	4235	0.78	0.56
Methodist	10770	29682	4.76	3.96
Jehovah Witness	3827	8069	1.69	1.08
Evangelical	60371	187862	26.71	25.06
Pentecostal	47420	83374	20.98	11.12
Zionists	52144	315146	23.07	42.03
Apostles	12603	40797	5.58	5.44
Nazarene	10075	34037	4.46	4.54
Seventh Day Adventist	3046	5737	1.35	0.77
Other	4281	9177	1.89	1.22
Not Stated	4	9	0.00	0.00
Total	**226025**	**749732**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Tables 3.2.4 and 3.2.5 below presents the distribution of Christians by their denomination according to regions. These tables show that there are regional variations within Christian denominations. Denominations are not equally represented in all the regions except for the Jehovah Witnesses and the Seventh Day Adventists who appear to be equally represented in all the regions. The Catholic, Anglicans, Pentecostal and the Lutherans appear to be more present in Hhohho and Manzini regions. The Zionist and the Evangelical appear to be more present in the Shiselweni and Lubombo regions. The Nazarenes are more present in the Hhohho and Lubombo regions. The Methodists and Apostles are much more present in Manzini and Shiselweni regions.

Table 3.2.4 Distribution of Christians by Denomination and Regions, 2017

Denomination	Regions				
	Hhohho	Manzini	Shiselweni	Lubombo	Total
Roman Catholic	10464	16336	2500	6669	35969
Anglican	6203	5966	903	2292	15364
Lutheran	2346	2287	632	728	5993
Methodist	10788	16351	7947	5366	40452
Jehovah Witness	3551	3933	2033	2379	11896
Evangelical	57273	81297	60618	49045	248233
Pentecostal	48821	50419	9784	21770	130794
Zionists	109334	105993	76972	74991	367290
Apostles	12022	17866	13954	9558	53400
Nazarene	16725	12740	3733	10914	44112
Seventh Day Adventist	2760	3321	1220	1482	8783
Other	6242	3014	1467	2735	13458
Not Stated	5	4	2	2	13
Total	**286534**	**319527**	**181765**	**187931**	**975757**

Table 3.2.5 Percent Distribution of Christians by Denomination and Regions, 2017

Denomination	Regions			
	Hhohho	Manzini	Shiselweni	Lubombo
Roman Catholic	3.65	5.11	1.38	3.55
Anglican	2.16	1.87	0.50	1.22
Lutheran	0.82	0.72	0.35	0.39
Methodist	3.76	5.12	4.37	2.86
Jehovah Witness	1.24	1.23	1.12	1.27
Evangelical	19.99	25.44	33.35	26.10
Pentecostal	17.04	15.78	5.38	11.58
Zionists	38.16	33.17	42.35	39.90
Apostles	4.20	5.59	7.68	5.09
Nazarene	5.84	3.99	2.05	5.81
Seventh Day Adventist	0.96	1.04	0.67	0.79
Other	2.18	0.94	0.81	1.46
Not Stated	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

3.3 Conclusion and Recommendations for the next census

Christians are the largest religious group in Eswatini accounting for 89.25 percent of the total population. Among the Christians Zionist are the leading denomination accounting for 37.64 percent while 25.44 percent of the Christians were of the Evangelical denominations.

In the next population census data collection tool on the option 'other denomination' it is recommended that a space be provided to specify this option.

CHAPTER 4: INTERNAL MIGRATION

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 General relevance of the study of internal migration

Migration within a country affects the regional and sub-regional population growth rates and impacts on population distribution in a country in important ways. Internal migration is an integral part of economic and social development for a population, initiated by the need for opportunities in employment, better education and access to health facilities.

Internal migration is undoubtedly a very important process which influences the demographic, economic and social composition of a country. It is necessary therefore to examine the major trends of migration in a country and the contributions of migration to urban growth. Analysis of migration patterns is important to understand the changes taking place in the people's movement within a country. Proper understanding of the patterns of migration helps in the estimation of future population redistribution.

4.1.2 Brief overview of contents of the chapter

The objective of this chapter is to produce a detailed migration profile for Eswatini, based on the 2017 Population and Housing Census. It will explore migration at an internal level, by looking at migration in administrative regions. The analysis proceeds by looking at an analysis of internal and lifetime migrants and their characteristics. The chapter ends with a section around reasons for migration and settlement change within the country.

4.1.3 Census as a source of data on internal migration

Information on internal migration is usually unreliable or unavailable, especially in developing countries as most countries do not keep information or statistics on population movements within national geographic boundaries (i.e. movement across regions, administrative areas, municipality or towns), and therefore, population census data (though only available every 10 years) is commonly used.

Data on internal migration was derived from a number of questions asked in the census. These questions included place of enumeration, place of birth, place previously residing and length of stay in current place of residence. The place of birth information coupled with place of enumeration produced information on lifetime in and out migrants and non-migrants. In addition, recent migrants were measured from the question of length of stay in current place.

4.1.4 Definitions and other concepts

- **Internal Migration:** the movement between various, regions and cities as well as the movement from rural to urban areas and vice versa.
- **Out Migrant:** A person who leaves an administrative area of origin to live in another administrative area within the same country.
- **In migrant:** A person who enters an administrative area to live from another administrative area within the same country.
- **Lifetime migrant:** a person whose place of residence/enumeration during the census date differs from his/her place of birth.
- **Period Migration:** residing in a particular area at the census/survey date differs from his/

her area of birth, for a definite interval for example, one year, five years, ten years, or an Intercensal period.

- **Place of birth:** the place of usual residence of the respondents mother at the time of birth.

4.2 Lifetime migration

The volume of lifetime migration and inter-regional migration is shown in Table 4.2.1 below. There has been considerable internal movement of persons in their lifetime within Eswatini. A visible migratory is confined to Manzini region, where there are more in-migrants (22.1 percent) than the other regions Hhohho (15.8 percent) and Lubombo (14.4 percent).

Table 4.2.1 Lifetime in-migration and out-migration according to region, 2017

Region	Total Population	Non Migrants	%	In Migrants	%	Out Migrants	%	Net Migration	Not stated	%
Hhohho	312970	262130	83.5	49552	15.8	36959	11.8	12593	1288	0.4
Manzini	346201	268253	77.5	76400	22.1	45250	13.1	31150	1548	0.4
Shiselweni	201412	184755	91.7	16169	8.0	50407	25.0	-34238	488	0.2
Lubombo	209198	178491	85.3	30158	14.4	39663	19.0	-9505	549	0.3

*** Excludes Foreign born population**

Table 4.2.2 below shows migrants for the period 1986 to 2017. Generally the table indicates that internal migration has increased in the country over the past 3 decades. It increased from 101649 migrants in 1986 to 192279 in the year 2017. It can also be seen that the Shiselweni region recorded a negative net migration over the past three decades, with the highest being in the years 2017 and 1997.

Table 4.2.2 Migration Trends by region, 1986 - 2017

	Census Year	Region			
		Hhohho	Manzini	Shiselweni	Lubombo
Total Population	**1986**	178936	192596	155569	153958
	1997	255445	280972	198978	194323
	2007	282734	319530	208454	207731
	2017	312970	346201	201412	209198
Net Migration	**1986**	2295	4914	-27035	19807
	1997	7316	19142	-32636	6 178
	2007	12672	19040	-31381	-331
	2017	12593	31150	-34238	-9505
In-Migrants	**1986**	26 312	34060	8024	33253
	1997	43562	63119	16944	39503
	2007	52423	72037	20615	39503
	2017	49552	76400	16169	30158
Out-Migrants	**1986**	24017	29146	35059	13446
	1997	36246	43977	49580	33325
	2007	39751	52997	51996	39403
	2017	36959	45250	50407	39663

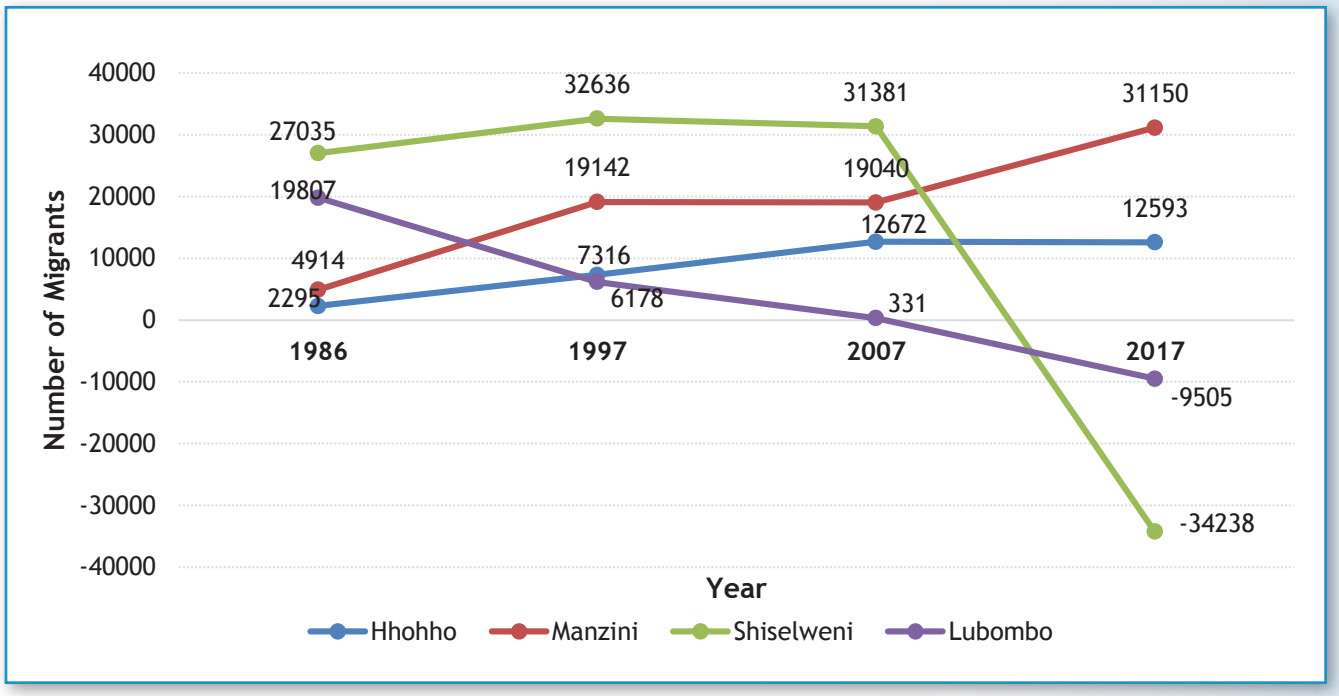
Table 4.2.3 below shows that the region sending out about over 250 people for every one person coming in is Shiselweni region. Number of out-migrants and the net migration rate indicates that Manzini is a heavy in-migration region.

Table 4.2.3: Lifetime in-migration rate according to region, 2017

Region	Net Migration	In-Migration Rate	Out-Migration Rate	Net Migration Rate	Not stated
Hhohho	12593	158.3	118.1	40.2	1288
Manzini	31150	220.7	130.7	90.0	1548
Shiselweni	-34238	80.3	250.3	-170.0	488
Lubombo	-9505	144.2	189.6	-45.4	549

A clear picture of net migration over the past 32 years is shown in Figure 4.2.1 below. Although the number of migrants was highest in 1986, the volume of migration for both Shiselweni and Lubombo regions is now negative.

Figure 4.2.1: Net migration trends according to regions, 1986-2017



4.2.1 Inter-regional migration streams

Table 4.2.4 presents streams of lifetime migrants to each region and from the results, it can be seen that about 55 percent of those resident in the Hhohho region during the 2017 PHC were previously residing in Manzini region. The totals in the table show that Manzini and Shiselweni region have higher numbers of migrants at 27.7 percent and 26.3 percent respectively.

Table 4.2.4 Percent Distribution of lifetime migrants by inter-regional migration streams, 2017

Previous region of residence Current (Migration origin)	Current Region (migration destination)									
	Hhohho	%	Manzini	%	Shiselweni	%	Lubombo	%	Total	%
Hhohho	0	0.0	20621	36.5	8546	21.9	8528	26.3	37695	22.7
Manzini	20707	54.7	0	0.0	18042	47.2	18020	39.4	56769	27.7
Shiselweni	3051	22.7	6573	31.8	0	0.0	4301	34.3	13925	26.3
Lubombo	6430	22.6	9608	31.7	8365	30.9	0	0.0	24403	23.2
Total	**30188**	**28.4**	**36802**	**42.8**	**34953**	**10.5**	**30849**	**18.4**	**132792**	**100.0**

4.3 Characteristics of lifetime migrants

Studies on migration have consistently found that the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of migrants differ from the non-migrants, in migrants and out migrants.

4.3.1 Age-sex distribution

Migration tends to be selective by age and sex. The extent of selectivity can be seen when the age sex composition of the migrants is compared with the age sex composition of the total population. In Table 4.3.1 below, it is evident that females have a somewhat stronger representation of 59.5 percent among migrants than males at 40.5 percent.

Table 4.3.1 Age-sex distribution of Lifetime Migrants, 2017

Age	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%	Sex Ratio
0-4	5296	49.1	5490	50.9	10786	2.8	96.5
5-9	10293	48.9	10740	51.1	21033	5.5	95.8
10-14	11852	48.0	12817	52.0	24669	6.4	92.5
15-19	14014	46.8	15901	53.2	29915	7.8	88.1
20-24	17865	42.6	24102	57.4	41967	11.0	74.1
25-29	20026	40.7	29139	59.3	49165	12.8	68.7
30-34	19222	40.2	28597	59.8	47819	12.5	67.2
35-39	15920	41.3	22661	58.7	38581	10.1	70.3
40-44	11642	40.6	17047	59.4	28689	7.5	68.3
45-49	8969	37.6	14864	62.4	23833	6.2	60.3
50-54	6096	33.4	12149	66.6	18245	4.8	50.2
55-59	4921	32.9	10036	67.1	14957	3.9	49.0
60-64	3367	30.0	7862	70.0	11229	2.9	42.8
65-69	2243	27.4	5937	72.6	8180	2.1	37.8

Age	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%	Sex Ratio
70-74	1366	23.5	4455	76.5	5821	1.5	30.7
75-79	956	24.6	2930	75.4	3886	1.0	32.6
80+	716	19.8	2904	80.2	3620	0.9	24.7
Not Stated	367	46.5	423	53.5	790	0.2	86.8
Total	**155131**	**40.5**	**228054**	**59.5**	**383185**	**100.0**	**68.0**

In the age group 70-74 years, more females (77.6 percent) than males (22.4 percent) tend to not migrate as shown in Table 4.3.2 below.

Table 4.3.2 Distribution of non-migrants by age groups, 2017

Age	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%	Sex Ratio
0-4	3994	49.2	4125	50.8	8119	2.1	96.8
5-9	7360	49.1	7637	50.9	14997	3.9	96.4
10-14	8304	48.4	8836	51.6	17140	4.5	94.0
15-19	9318	47.1	10473	52.9	19791	5.2	89.0
20-24	10873	42.1	14926	57.9	25799	6.7	72.8
25-29	12079	39.8	18259	60.2	30338	7.9	66.2
30-34	11855	39.3	18309	60.7	30164	7.9	64.7
35-39	10129	41.0	14556	59.0	24685	6.4	69.6
40-44	7515	40.3	11124	59.7	18639	4.9	67.6
45-49	5843	37.4	9785	62.6	15628	4.1	59.7
50-54	3960	33.1	7986	66.9	11946	3.1	49.6
55-59	3244	33.0	6596	67.0	9840	2.6	49.2
60-64	2253	29.9	5274	70.1	7527	2.0	42.7
65-69	1547	27.2	4142	72.8	5689	1.5	37.3
70-74	923	22.4	3206	77.6	4129	1.1	28.8
75-79	649	23.5	2115	76.5	2764	0.7	30.7
80+	496	18.8	2141	81.2	2637	0.7	23.2
Not Stated	261	46.5	300	53.5	561	0.1	87.0
Total	**100603**	**40.2**	**149790**	**59.8**	**250393**	**65.3**	**67.2**

The age-sex structures of in-migrants and non-migrant population are given in Figures 4.3.1 and 4.3.2. These population pyramids are different to the national structure as they have a narrow base. The age-sex structure of in-migrants is broadest in the ages 25 years to 34 years, whereas that for non-migrants broadens from age 20 to 39 years.

Figure 4.3.1 Age-sex pyramid for in-migrants, 2017

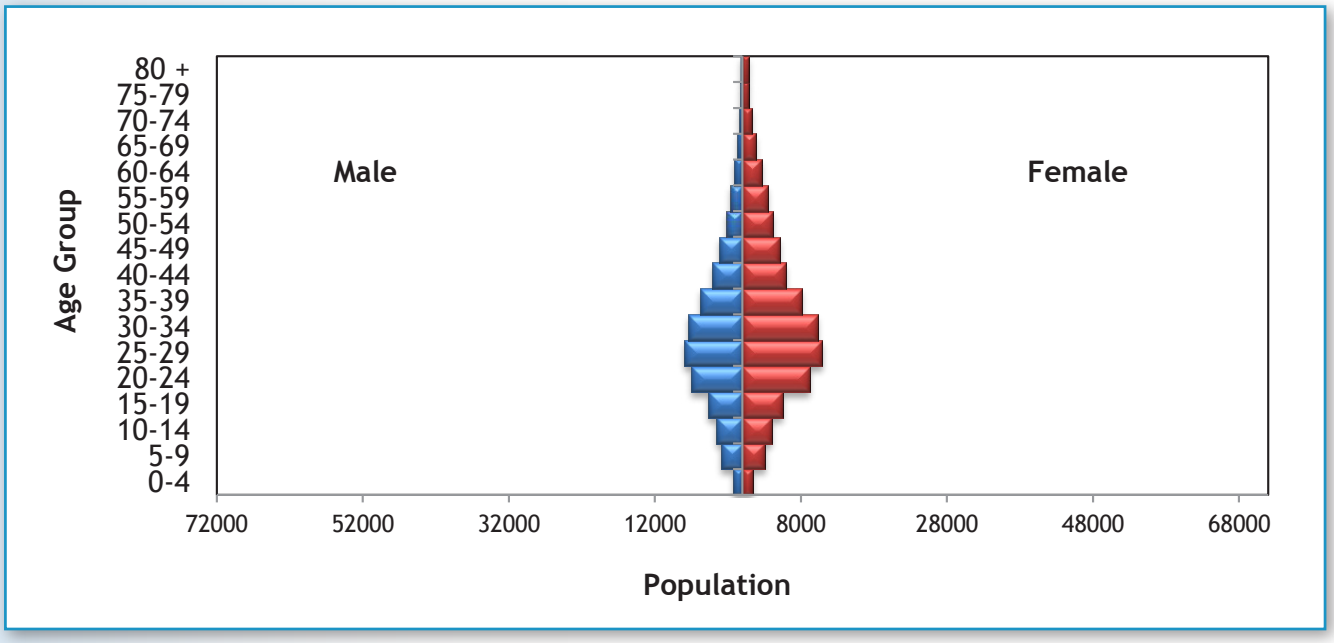
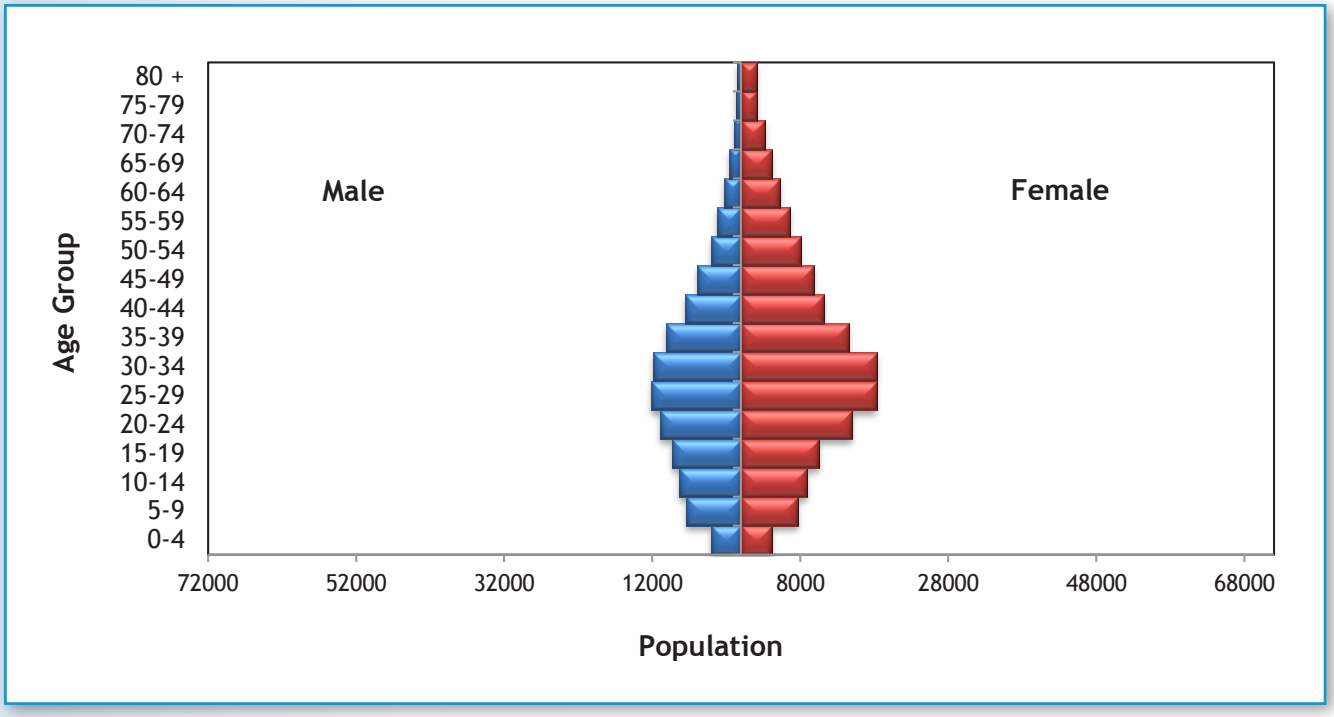


Figure 4.3.2 Age-sex pyramid for non-migrants, 2017



4.3.2 Education

Figure 4.3.3 shows in-migrants and non-migrants by their highest level of education. It can be seen in the graph that people with secondary and high school attainment are more likely to migrate than those in the lower levels, hence it can be said that migration is selective by the level of education.

Figure 4.3.3 Educational Level of migrants 10 years and older, 2017

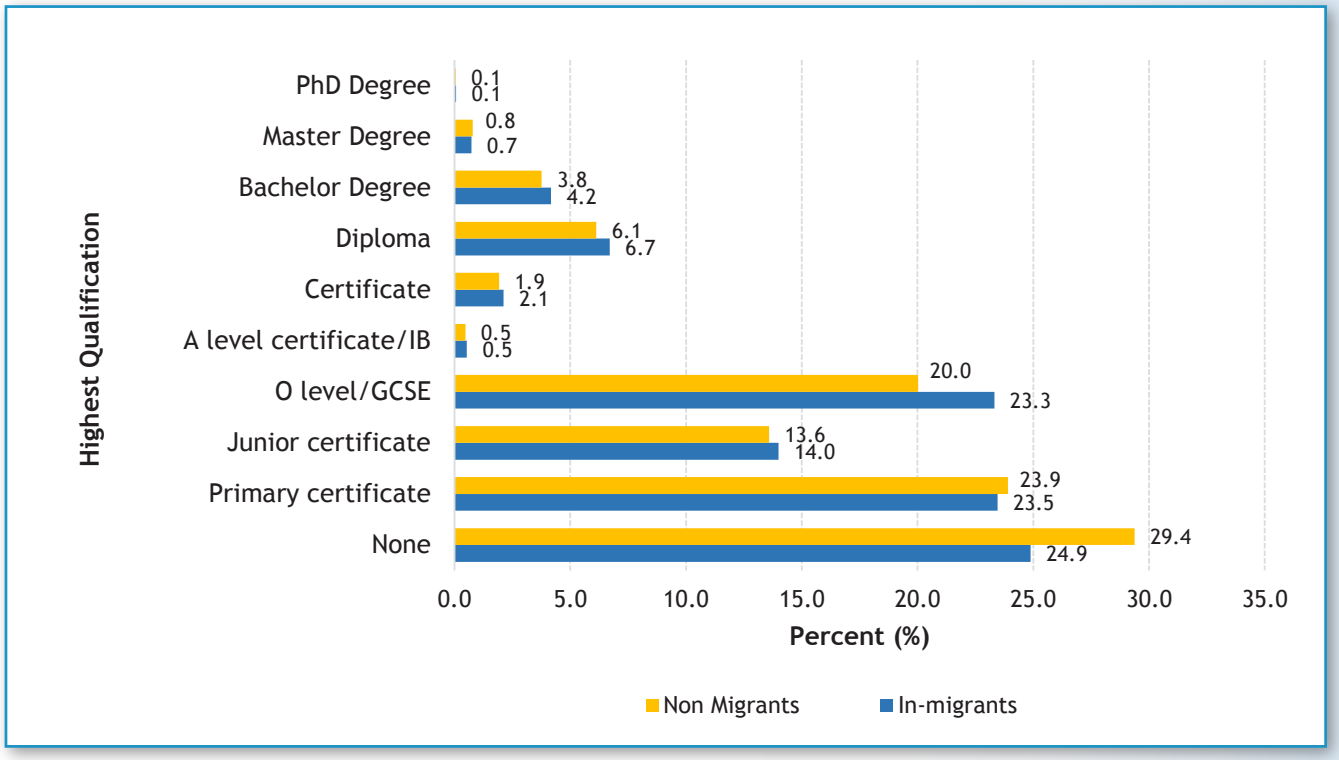


Table 4.3.3 below shows the educational level of in-migrant and non-migrant by sex. Only 35.4 percent of males amongst the in migrants with primary certificates. A higher percentage of in-migrant females have PhD degrees (57.1 percent) when compared to non-migrant PhD holder (50 percent).

Table 4.3.3 Educational Level of migrants 10 years and older by Sex, 2017

Highest Qualification	In-migrants						Non-Migrants					
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
None	12573	41.9	17439	58.1	30012	24.9	2454	40.8	35556	59.2	60060	29.4
Primary certificate	10003	35.4	18280	64.6	28283	23.5	1693	34.7	31920	65.3	48863	23.9
Junior certificate	6581	39.0	10301	61.0	16882	14.0	1056	38.0	17222	62.0	27778	13.6
O level/GCSE	13223	47.0	14906	53.0	28129	23.3	1868	45.5	22321	54.5	40929	20.0
A level certificate/IB	284	44.0	361	56.0	645	0.5	420	43.7	542	56.3	962	0.5
Certificate	1076	42.1	1480	57.9	2556	2.1	1638	41.7	2290	58.3	3928	1.9
Diploma	3440	42.5	4647	57.5	8087	6.7	5240	41.9	7279	58.1	12519	6.1
Bachelor Degree	2224	44.2	2802	55.8	5026	4.2	3400	44.2	4291	55.8	7691	3.8
Master Degree	445	50.7	433	49.3	878	0.7	793	49.1	823	50.9	1616	0.8
PhD Degree	36	42.9	48	57.1	84	0.1	56	50.0	56	50.0	112	0.1
Not stated	4643	38.0	7567	62.0	12210	10.1	1845	40.2	27490	59.8	45935	22.5
Total	**49885**	**41.4**	**70697**	**58.6**	**120582**	**100.0**	**8218**	**40.2**	**122300**	**59.8**	**20448**	**100.0**

4.3.3 Marital Status

The information provided by Table 4.3.4 below indicates that those people who are not married and those married through Swati law and custom are more likely to migrate. However it also shows that widows are also as likely to migrate.

Table 4.3.4 Marital Status of In-migrants and Non-migrants by Sex, 2017

Marital Status	In-migrants			Non-Migrants		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Never Married	59.7	40.1	48.0	57.3	37.8	45.3
Married Swati	24.4	39.4	33.4	25.3	41.0	35.0
Married Civil	9.9	11.4	10.8	11.0	11.2	11.1
Consensually married	4.2	4.7	4.5	4.5	5.0	4.8
Divorced	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
Separated	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Widowed	0.8	3.3	2.3	0.8	3.8	2.7
Total	**40.3**	**59.7**	**36.9**	**38.3**	**61.7**	**63.1**

4.3.4 Labour force

There is no significant difference for the percentage distribution of unemployed in-migrants and non-migrants as seen in Table 4.3.5 below. However, 82.4 percent of in-migrants are employed whereas only 81.4 percent of non-migrants are employed.

Table 4.3.5 Labour Force Status of In-migrants and Non-migrants 15 years and above by Sex, 2017

Labour Force Status	In-migrants			Non-Migrants		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Unemployed	11.6	23.4	17.6	13.4	23.2	18.6
Employed	88.4	76.6	82.4	86.6	76.8	81.4
Total	**48.9**	**51.1**	**38.6**	**47.1**	**52.9**	**61.4**

4.3.5 Occupation

A higher percentage of migrants tend to be in Elementary occupations closely followed by 18.9 percent migrants engaged as Service and sales workers, as shown in Figure 4.3.

Figure 4.3.4 Percentage distribution of migrants by main Occupational Category, 2017

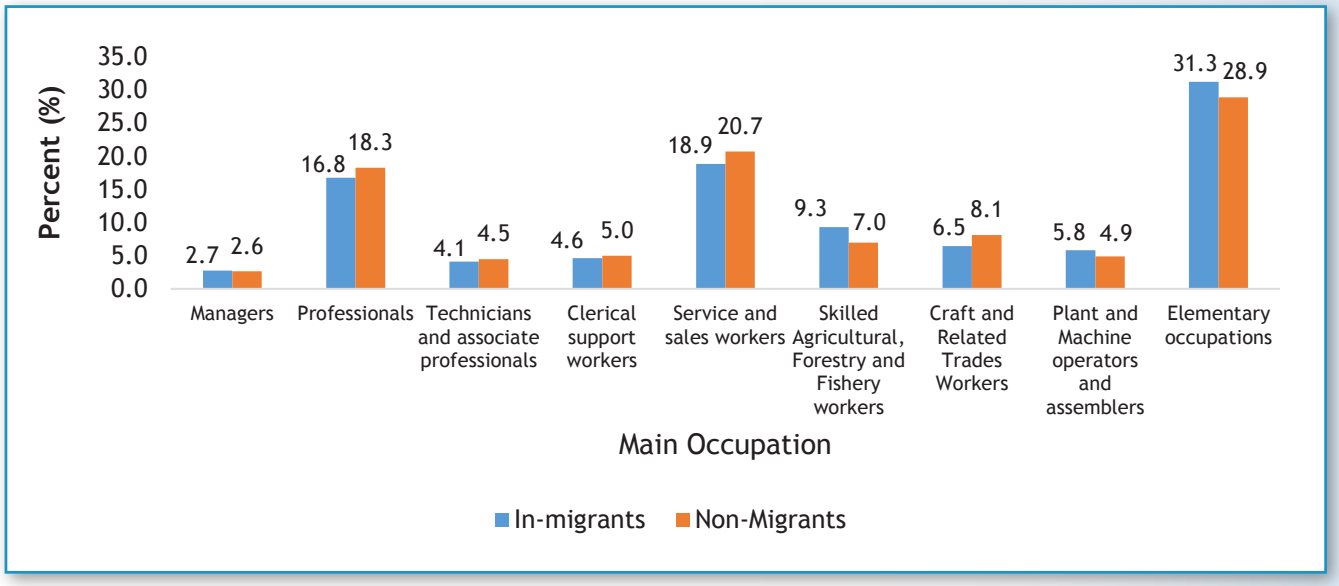


Table 4.3.6 below presents the Distribution of In-migrants and Non-migrants by main Occupational Category according to sex. A high percent of female in migrants (60.8 percent) are employed as professionals whereas a high percent of in-migrant males are plant and machinery operators.

Table 4.3.6 Percentage distribution of migrants by main Occupational Category according to sex, 2017

Main Occupation	In-migrants			Non-Migrants		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Managers	67.8	32.2	2.7	55.1	44.9	2.6
Professionals	38.4	61.6	16.8	38.1	61.9	18.3
Technicians and associate professionals	71.3	28.7	4.1	70.3	29.7	4.5
Clerical support workers	39.2	60.8	4.6	35.7	64.3	5.0
Service and sales workers	48.5	51.5	18.9	45.4	54.6	20.7
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers	79.7	20.3	9.3	73.7	26.3	7.0
Craft and Related Trades Workers	47.9	52.1	6.5	43.1	56.9	8.1
Plant and Machine operators and assemblers	85.8	14.2	5.8	84.0	16.0	4.9
Elementary occupations	56.9	43.1	31.3	52.3	47.7	28.9
Total	**55.5**	**44.5**	**42.7**	**50.6**	**49.4**	**57.3**

4.3.6 Industry

The main industry for both migrants and non-migrants is other service activities. For female migrants, the next main industry in which16.3 percent of them are involved in is manufacturing whereas for male migrants it is Agriculture, forestry and fishing at 17.8 percent. This is shown in Table 4.3.7 below.

Table 4.3.7 Percentage distribution of migrants by main Industry, 2017

Main Industry	In-migrants			Non-Migrants		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	17.8	6.0	12.3	18.0	6.3	12.2
Mining and quarrying	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.4
Manufacturing	8.0	16.3	11.9	8.7	18.6	13.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2.6	0.5	1.6	2.8	0.4	1.6
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1.2	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.7
Construction	9.7	1.1	5.7	9.4	1.1	5.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2.9	2.3	2.6	3.6	2.6	3.1
Transportation and storage	4.7	0.5	2.7	5.5	0.5	3.0
Accommodation and food service activities	2.5	5.8	4.1	2.6	5.5	4.0
Information and communication	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.8
Financial and insurance activities	2.0	3.5	2.7	2.1	3.9	3.0
Real estate activities	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.9
Administration and support service activities	1.9	3.0	2.4	2.0	3.3	2.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	12.0	4.4	8.4	8.3	3.1	5.7
Education	4.6	11.9	8.0	5.0	11.2	8.1
Human health and social work activities	2.8	6.8	4.7	2.6	6.2	4.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.9	1.8	1.3	1.0	1.8	1.4
Other service activities	18.3	23.8	20.9	18.9	24.0	21.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services	1.8	6.2	3.9	1.7	5.5	3.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6
Total	**53.0**	**47.0**	**39.1**	**50.6**	**49.4**	**60.9**

4.4 Reasons for Internal Migration

Unlike the 2007 Census, the 2017 census asked for reasons why people take decisions to migrate internally. Approximately 13268 of those resident in Hhohho have been resident for less than one year. The most population of 49768 resident in the region for 10 years or more are in the Manzini region as shown in Table 4.4.1 below.

Table 4.4.1 Migration by place of last residence, Eswatini and regions, 2017

Region	Total Population	Non-migrants	In migrants by place of last residence	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years and above	Length not stated
Eswatini	1069781	893629	132792	48481	113823	70020	150721	137
Hhohho	312970	268253	37695	13268	31921	20214	43608	33
Manzini	346201	184755	56769	18306	42458	25141	49768	44
Shiselweni	201412	178491	13925	7981	20094	12352	30720	35
Lubombo	209198	262130	24403	8926	19350	12313	26625	25

The major reasons for people leaving their previous regions of residence are employment for almost 29 percent of the migrants, as well as marriage and family for 25 percent of the migrants. In Table 4.4.2 below, it is also evident that Education is also a significant reason for 10.8 percent of the migrants to migrate to other regions. Whereas 32 percent of the migrants left Shiselweni for marital reasons, 28.5 percent of those who previously resided in Hhohho left in order to reunite with their family.

Table 4.4.2 Percent distribution of migrants according to reason of migration, 2017

Reason of Migration	Region of previous residence				
	Hhohho	Manzini	Shiselweni	Lubombo	Total
Education	10.5	10.8	11	11	10.8
Business	1.2	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.4
Employment	26	29.8	28.4	32.3	28.9
Marriage	25.5	21.8	32	27.3	25.8
Family	28.5	26.8	21	21.8	25.3
Health	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Agriculture	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.4
Conflict	1.1	1.8	1.3	1	1.3
Other	5.1	5.1	3.3	3.1	4.4
Not Stated	1.5	1.5	1	1.3	1.4

4.5 Conclusions and Recommendations for the next census

Findings show that internal migration is no longer the domain of males only, and that it is an event of the young, as these appear to be more inclined to have moved recently. This chapter shows that most internal migration movements occur between Hhohho and Manzini, and Lubombo and Manzini. Internal Migrants have at least a junior certificate, and a majority of them seemed to be employed, at the time of enumeration.

CHAPTER 5: URBANIZATION

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 General relevance of the study of urbanization

The process of urbanization, which is caused by a series of complex and inter- linked factors including opportunities for employment, education and access to health facilities, is an important feature of understanding the demographic process and socio-economic development of a country. While urbanization is an integral part of economic and social development, it can have adverse consequences for both the migrating and urban populations by straining infrastructure and services, leading to urban poverty. An analysis of urbanization is important since its findings may be used to strengthen and harmonize the conceptual and methodological aspect of urban data to regional and global commitments on urbanization, including the New Urban Agenda, Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals.

5.1.2 Brief overview of contents of the chapter

The objective of this chapter is to produce a detailed urbanization profile for Eswatini, based on the 2017 Population and Housing Census. It explores the growth of cities and towns in the last 10 years, by looking at the demographic characteristics of the population in urban/ rural areas. The chapter ends with a conclusion on the urbanization process in Eswatini.

5.1.3 Census as a source of data on urbanization

The census is usually the most reliable and commonly used source of data on urbanization, as it gives information or statistics on the movements of a population between and within municipalities or towns. The information is used to determine the degree of urbanization by assessing and comparing changes in the proportion of a population residing in urban/rural areas as well as changes in the percentage of the total population living in urban areas. Information on urbanization in the 2017 PHC was derived from the enumeration area where the persons resided during data collection and by also analysing urban area/town population sizes.

5.1.4 Definitions and other concepts

- **Urbanization:** The shift of a population from rural to urban residency, resulting in a gradual increase in the proportion of people living in urban areas.
- **Urban growth:** The (relative or absolute) increase in the number of people who live in towns and cities.
- **Rate of urbanization:** The increase/ decrease in the proportion of urban population over time, calculated as the rate of growth of the urban population minus that of the total population. Positive rates of urbanization result when the urban population grows at a faster rate than the total population.

5.2 Degree of urbanization

The degree of urbanization provides a statistical measure of the absolute or relative number of people living in urban areas, or towns defined as urban based on national criteria.

5.2.1 Distribution of urban-rural population

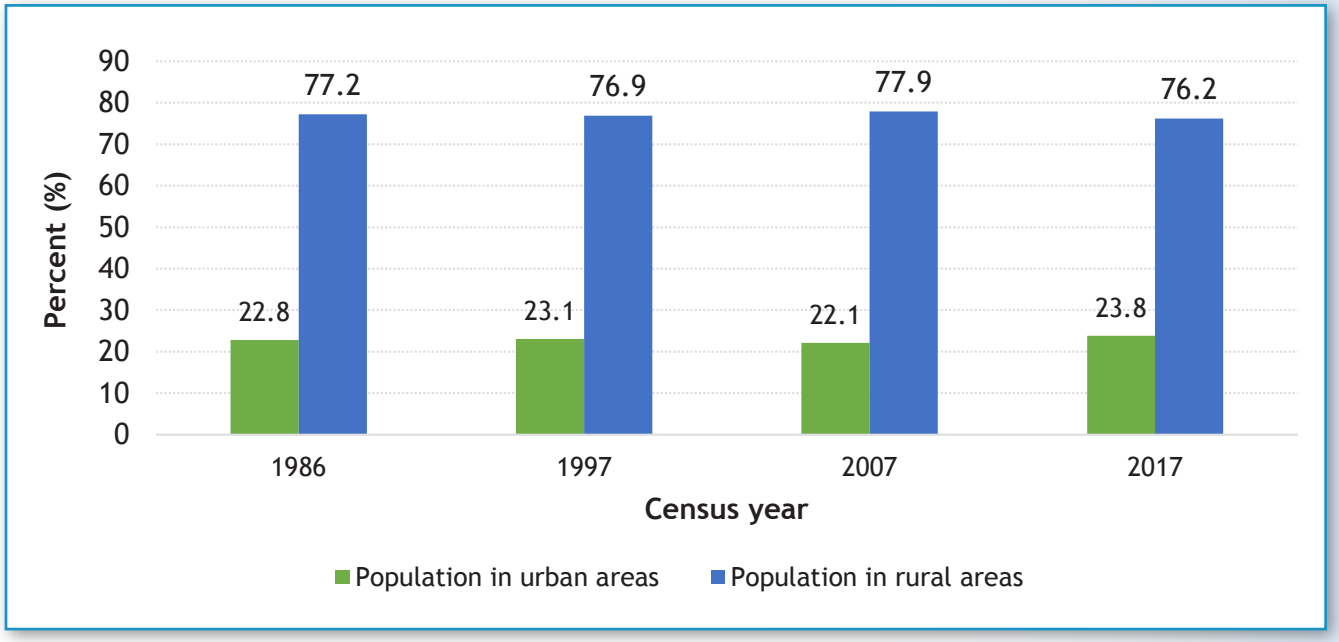
The characteristics which distinguish urban areas from rural areas vary from country to country. The urban population growth rate has varied from census to census in the last 30 years, as the urban population has increased from 154979 in 1986 to 259766 in 2017 as shown in Table 5.2.1 below. Notably, maximum urbanization took place between 1986 and 1997. The Urban - Rural ratio indicates the rate of change brought about by urbanization in a country, and in the 1986 Census, for every 100 persons resident in rural areas, 29.5 persons were resident in urban areas.

Table 5.2.1 Urban- Rural population, 2007 and 2017

Census year	Urban Population	Percent urban change	Rural Population	Percent rural change	Urban-rural Ratio
2017	259766	15.3	833472	5.1	31.2
2007	225293	5.1	793156	10.9	28.4
1997	214428	38.4	715290	36.0	30.0
1986	154979		526080		29.5

The percentage distribution of the population in urban and rural areas over the years has been consistent. In the 2017 PHC, 76.2 percent of the population lived in rural areas whereas only 23.8 percent lived in urban areas, this is shown in Figure 5.2.1 below.

Figure 5.2.1 Population distribution between urban and rural areas, 1986-2017



The common trend of urban-rural population in Eswatini is that a majority of people are living in rural areas rather than urban areas in all the regions. Notably in Table 5.2.2, Manzini region has the highest urban-rural ratio indicating that it has the largest concentration of urban dwellers, which represents about 66 urban residents for 100 persons living in rural areas.

All other regions recorded an urban- rural ratio below the national ratio, it is further noted that Shiselweni is the least.

Table 5.2.2 Urban-rural ratio by region, Eswatini, 2017

Name	Total	Urban	Rural	Urban-Rural ratio
Eswatini	1093238	259766	833472	31.2
Hhohho	320651	73956	246695	30.0
Manzini	355945	141877	214068	66.3
Shiselweni	204111	14217	189894	7.5
Lubombo	212531	29716	182815	16.3

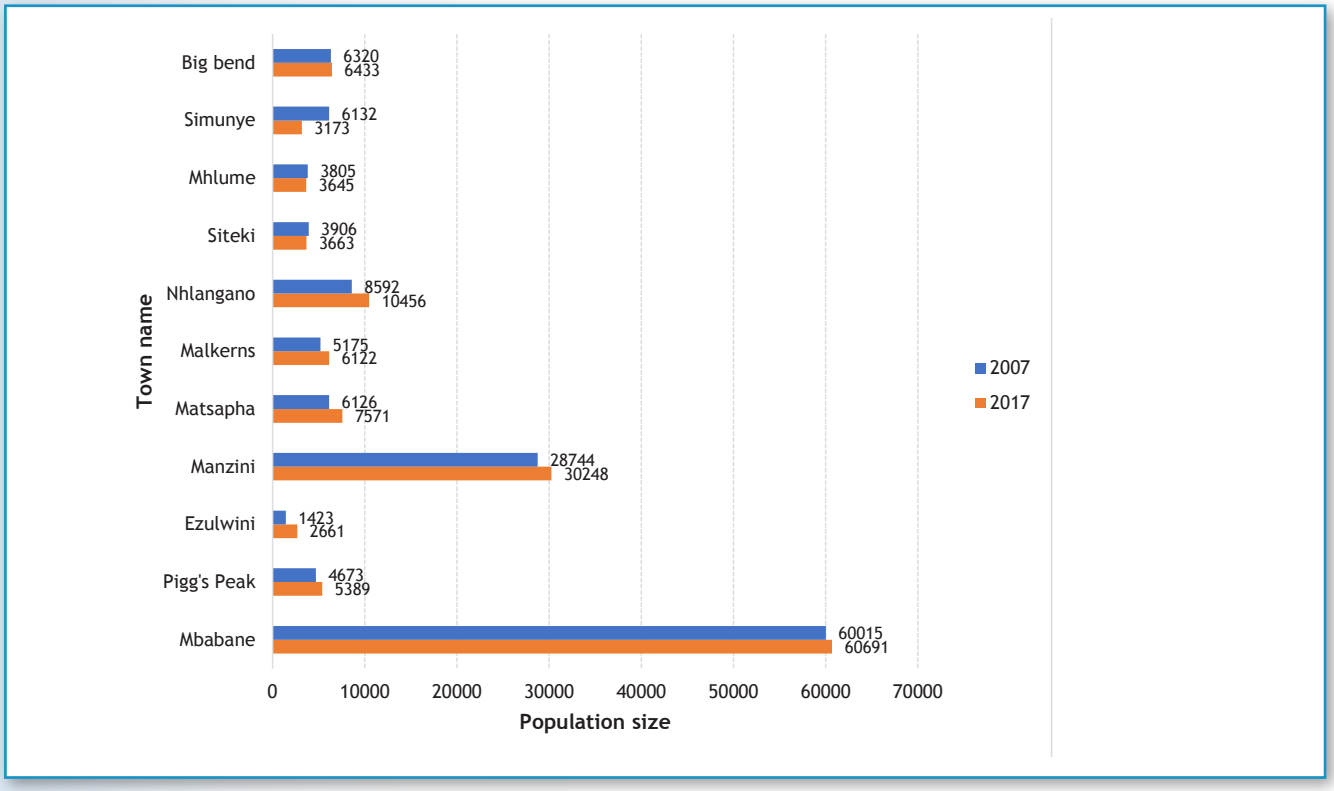
5.3 Town population

The movement of people from rural areas to urban areas, as well as from one town to another, results in growth in the size of the population in a town. These changes in population lead to other changes in land use, economic activity and culture within that town.

5.3.1 Distribution of population in towns

Figure 5.3.1 below shows the estimated population of selected towns/cities in Eswatini from 2007 to 2017 Censuses. There has been a significant growth in towns such as Nhlangano, Ezulwini and Matsapha. However, Simunye town has experienced a loss in the size of its population in the last 10 years.

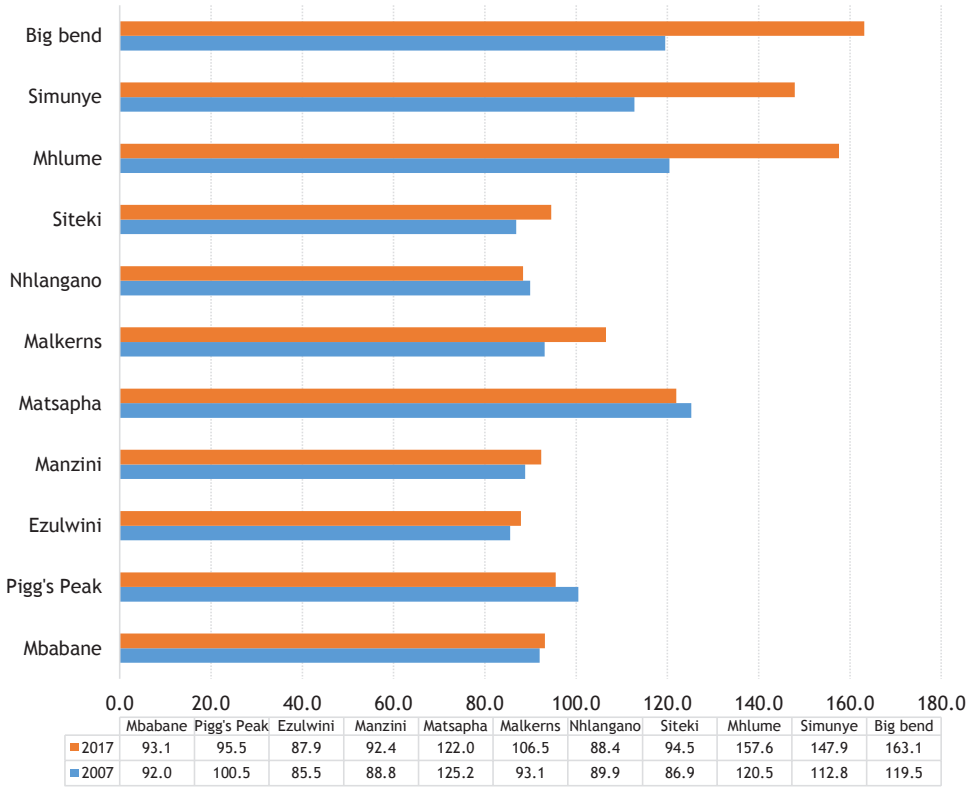
Figure 5.3.1 Distribution of population in selected towns, Eswatini, 2007-2017



5.3.2 Sex ratio in towns

Figures 5.3.2 below presents the sex ratio of the population in selected towns. It can be observed that there are variations for sex ratios in towns between the years 2007 and 2017, as the number of males per 100 females is relatively high in Matsapha, Mhlume, Simunye and Big bend.

Figure 5.3.2 Sex ratio in towns, Eswatini, 2017



	Mbabane	Pigg's Peak	Ezulwini	Manzini	Matsapha	Malkerns	Nhlangano	Siteki	Mhlume	Simunye	Big bend
2017	93.1	95.5	87.9	92.4	122.0	106.5	88.4	94.5	157.6	147.9	163.1
2007	92.0	100.5	85.5	88.8	125.2	93.1	89.9	86.9	120.5	112.8	119.5

5.4 Conclusion and Recommendations for the next census

The use of census data is a good opportunity to improve the quality of urban data collected at national and subnational levels.

The findings from this chapter show that the urban population has increased by about 105 thousand people in 31 years. This shows that the observed urban population growth is not significant, thus indicating that a majority of the population is living in rural areas rather than urban areas in all the regions.

There has been a significant growth in towns such as Nhlangano, Ezulwini and Matsapha, whereas Simunye town has experienced a loss in the size of its population in the last 10 years. This suggests that towns/ cities with a higher initial urban population share tend not to achieve faster economic growth when compared to towns with a low initial urban population share.

For the next census, it is recommended that data is presented also for periphery settlements.

CHAPTER 6: INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 General relevance of the study of international migration

Migration is the geographic movement of people across specified boundaries for the purpose of establishing a new permanent or semi-permanent residence. Along with fertility and mortality, migration is a component of population change. It plays a vital role in determining the population structure and composition of an area. Migration is a complex phenomenon to study. However, it is a key component in understanding various sectors of society, ranging from health to education and security.

6.1.2 Brief overview of contents of the chapter

This chapter on international migration will mainly focus on immigrants and migrant stock, by exploring migration at an international level. The analysis will not only include international migration data (levels, trends, characteristics) but also give attention to key variables that affect it.

Data on international migration is relatively scarce. For many countries the population census is the only suitable data source that can yield information on the volume and characteristics of international migrants i.e. foreign born and foreign citizens. The census also provides information on the length of stay of immigrants, which allows for analysis of recent immigration.

6.1.3 Census as a source of data on international migration

The 2017 Population and Housing Census asked questions to measure international migrants based on country of birth, citizenship and duration of stay in Eswatini, as well as absent population.

The question on country of birth is used to determine the number of immigrants in the country. Furthermore, a question on reason of staying was asked. The question on citizenship helps detect Liswati and non-Liswati population that was in the country during the 2017 Population and Housing Census enumeration.

6.1.4 Definitions and other concepts

- **Migration:** The geographic movement of people across specified boundaries for the purpose of establishing a new permanent or semi-permanent residence.
- **International Migration:** The movement from one country to another and involves the crossing of national borders.
- **Immigration:** A process of entering a country which is not of origin, by crossing an international boundary in order to settle permanently or semi permanently.
- **Migrant Stock:** The number of foreign born population of foreign citizens at a particular moment in time.

6.2 Migrant Stock

Table 6.2.1 shows the age-sex distribution for all persons born outside the country. Across all the age groups, more males are foreign born except in the age group 0-4 years and 65+ years. In addition, a majority of the foreign born population are in the age groups 30-44 years.

Table 6.2.1 Age-sex distribution of foreign born population

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio
0-4	830	839	1669	98.9
5-9	746	700	1446	106.6
10-14	563	553	1116	101.8
15-19	672	571	1243	117.7
20-24	788	613	1401	128.5
25-29	1078	745	1823	144.7
30-34	1284	984	2268	130.5
35-39	1433	923	2356	155.3
40-44	1248	767	2015	162.7
45-49	1045	681	1726	153.5
50-54	791	603	1394	131.2
55-59	623	496	1119	125.6
60-64	481	439	920	109.6
65+	840	1144	1984	73.4
Not Stated	44	40	84	110.0
Total	**12466**	**10098**	**22564**	**123.5**

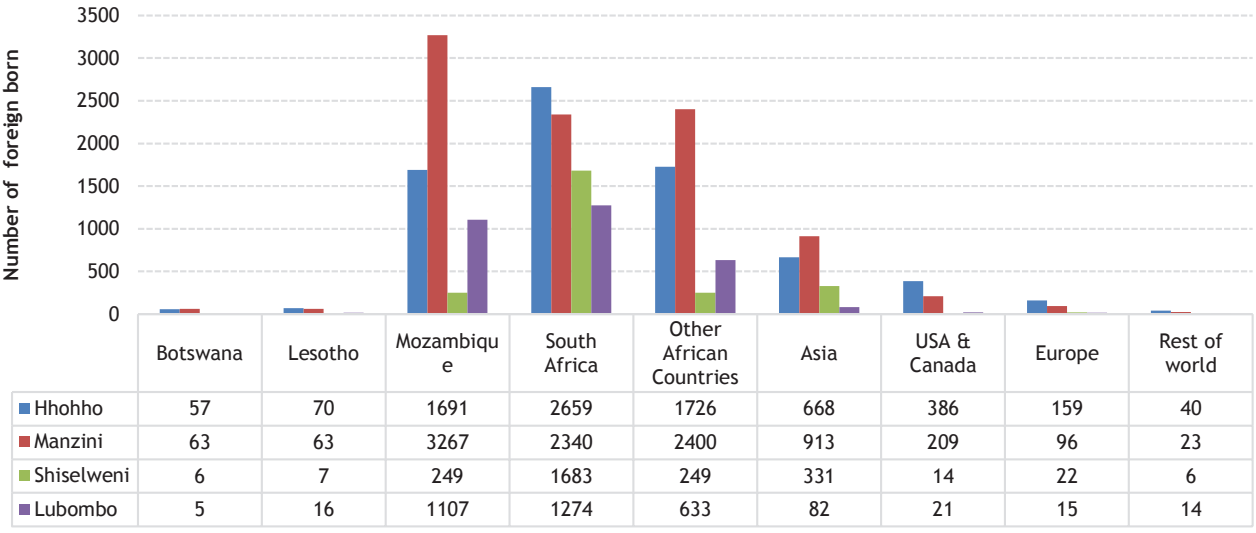
Table 6.2.2 below shows the sex distribution of foreign born population according to their country of birth. A majority of the foreign born males come from Mozambique, at 37.2 percent whereas a majority of the foreign born females (47.5 percent) are from South Africa.

Table 6.2.2 Percent distribution of foreign born population according to country of birth by Sex, 2017

Country of Birth	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
Botswana	53	0.4	78	0.8	131	0.6
Lesotho	35	0.3	121	1.2	156	0.7
Mozambique	4639	37.2	1675	16.6	6351	28.0
South Africa	3158	25.3	4798	47.5	7981	35.3
Other African	2770	22.2	2238	22.2	5030	22.2
Asia	1252	10.0	742	7.3	2004	8.8
Europe	370	3.0	260	2.6	633	2.8
America and Canada	145	1.2	147	1.5	293	1.3
Rest of the World	44	0.4	39	0.4	83	0.4
Total	**12466**	**55.2**	**10098**	**44.8**	**22564**	**100**

A majority of the foreign born population in the Manzini region comes from Mozambique, whereas a majority of those in the Hhohho region were born in South Africa and other African countries as shown in Figure 6.2.1.

Figure 6.2.1: Foreign born population by country of birth and region of residence, 2017



	Botswana	Lesotho	Mozambique	South Africa	Other African Countries	Asia	USA & Canada	Europe	Rest of world
Hhohho	57	70	1691	2659	1726	668	386	159	40
Manzini	63	63	3267	2340	2400	913	209	96	23
Shiselweni	6	7	249	1683	249	331	14	22	6
Lubombo	5	16	1107	1274	633	82	21	15	14

Approximately 8500 of the foreign born population arrived in the country more than 10 years ago, closely followed by 6992 foreign born that arrived between 1 and 4 years ago. This is shown in Figure 6.2.2 below.

Figure 6.2.2: Foreign born population by period of arrival, 2017

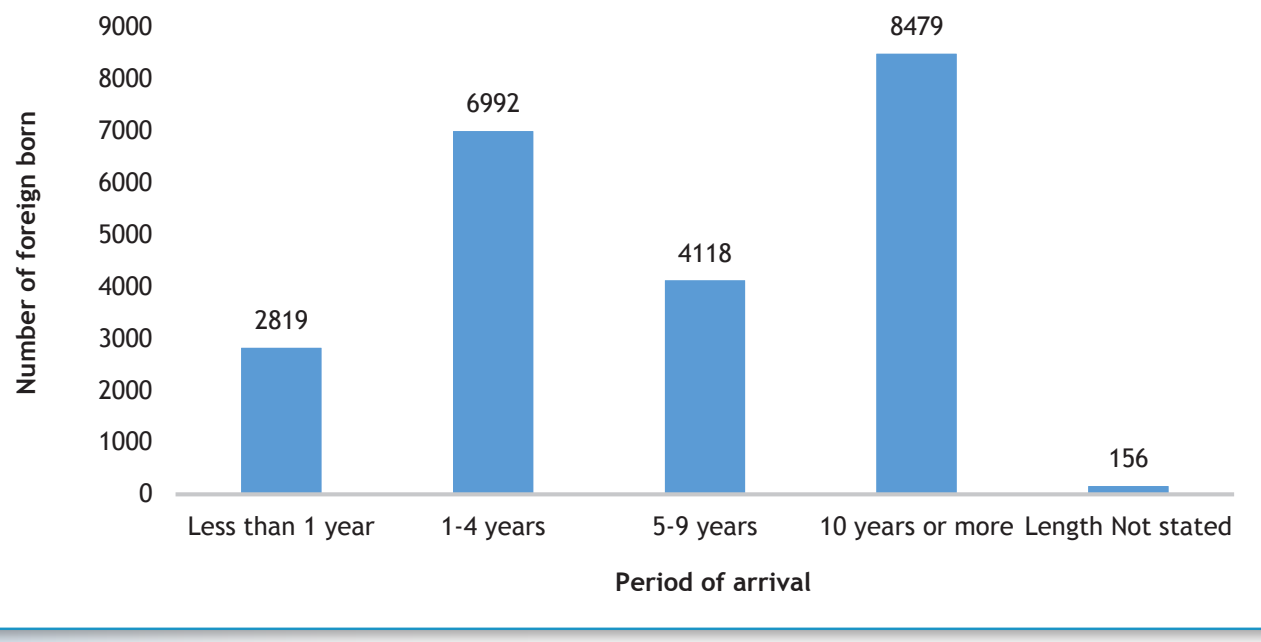


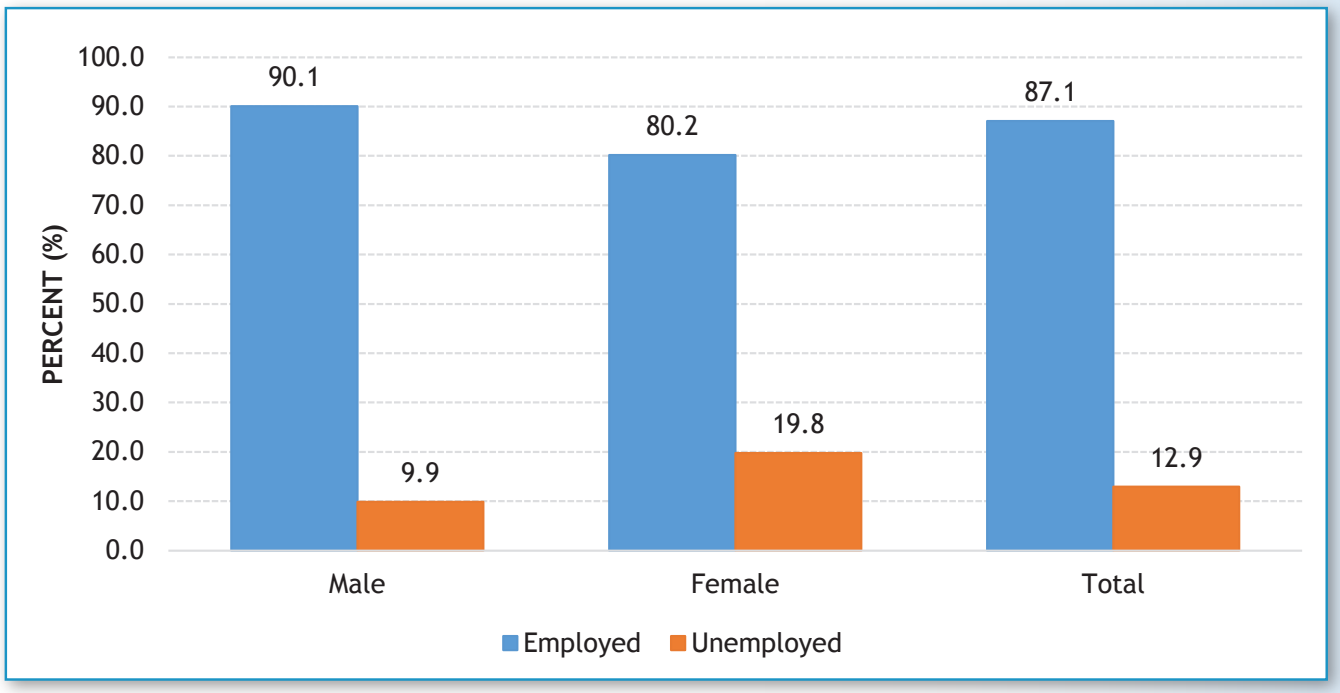
Table 6.2.3 below shows the foreign born population by their highest level of education. The maximum number of foreign born population possessing an educational qualification have an O`level/ GCSE (17.6 percent) as shown below, the second highest number being that of holders of primary certificates at 17 percent. Notably, when disaggregated by sex, 11.5 percent of the foreign born males have a bachelor's degree, whereas 10.8 percent of the female foreign born have a diploma qualification.

Table 6.2.3 Foreign born population by highest level of education, 2017

Educational Level	Male	Female	Total
Primary certificate	17.4	16.5	17.0
Junior certificate	9.5	9.7	9.6
O level/GCSE	18.3	16.7	17.6
A level certificate/IB	1.2	1.4	1.3
Certificate	1.8	1.9	1.8
Diploma	9.4	10.8	10.0
Bachelor Degree	11.5	10.9	11.2
Master Degree	5.0	3.4	4.3
PhD Degree	1.0	0.4	0.8
Not stated	24.9	28.3	26.4

There is a significant difference in employment status between foreign born males and foreign born females, as about 90 percent males are employed while only 80.2 percent of females are employed. Overall only 12.9 percent of the foreign-born population is unemployed as shown in Figure 6.2.3 below.

Figure 6.2.3 Foreign born population by work status, 2017



Most of the foreign born population is mainly engaged as professionals, (26.8 percent), Service and sales workers (19.8 percent) as compared to the other occupations. Table 6.2.4 below indicates that most of the foreign born population is found in white-collar jobs. A further disaggregation by sex reveals that only 21 percent of the foreign born males work as professionals whereas 42 percent females are engaged in the same occupation.

Table 6.2.4 Distribution of Foreign Born population by main occupation, 2017

Main Occupation category	Sex				Total	%
	Male	%	Female	%		
Total	**6613**	**72.5**	**2510**	**27.5**	**9123**	**100**
Managers	502	7.6	217	8.6	719	7.9
Professionals	1391	21.0	1053	42.0	2444	26.8
Technicians and associate professionals	486	7.3	97	3.9	583	6.4
Clerical support workers	132	2.0	65	2.6	197	2.2
Service and sales workers	1367	20.7	439	17.5	1806	19.8
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers	364	5.5	63	2.5	427	4.7
Craft and Related Trades Workers	829	12.5	157	6.3	986	10.8
Plant and Machine operators and assemblers	318	4.8	19	0.8	337	3.7
Elementary occupations	1224	18.5	400	15.9	1624	17.8

Table 6.2.5 shows that a significant number of the foreign born population is engaged in other service activities, (those not elsewhere classified) at 22.2 percent and construction at 12.2 percent. Notably, only 6.7 percent of foreign born males are in the Education industry and about 16 percent of the females are in the same industry.

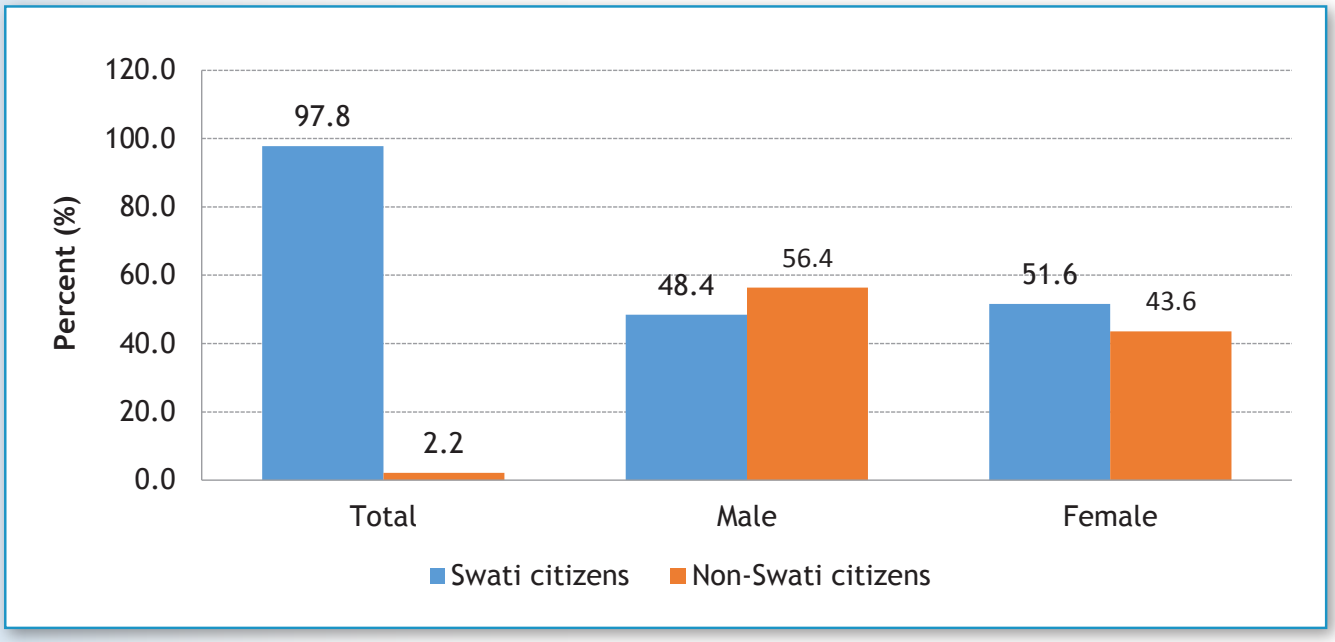
Table 6.2.5 Distribution of foreign born population by main industry, 2017

Main Industry	Sex				Total	%
	Male	%	Female	%		
Total	**6610**	**72.5**	**2510**	**27.5**	**9120**	**100**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	635	9.6	114	4.5	749	8.2
Mining and quarrying	28	0.4	6	0.2	34	0.4
Manufacturing	432	6.5	179	7.1	611	6.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	153	2.3	7	0.3	160	1.8
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	40	0.6	10	0.4	50	0.5
Construction	1075	16.3	35	1.4	1110	12.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	519	7.9	73	2.9	592	6.5
Transportation and storage	110	1.7	21	0.8	131	1.4
Accommodation and food service activities	162	2.5	140	5.6	302	3.3
Information and communication	172	2.6	59	2.4	231	2.5
Financial and insurance activities	115	1.7	102	4.1	217	2.4
Real estate activities	40	0.6	14	0.6	54	0.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	200	3.0	79	3.1	279	3.1
Administration and support service activities	122	1.8	78	3.1	200	2.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	78	1.2	26	1.0	104	1.1
Education	441	6.7	406	16.2	847	9.3
Human health and social work activities	439	6.6	420	16.7	859	9.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	165	2.5	56	2.2	221	2.4
Other service activities	1478	22.4	549	21.9	2027	22.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods-and services-	173	2.6	123	4.9	296	3.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	33	0.5	13	0.5	46	0.5

6.3 Citizenship

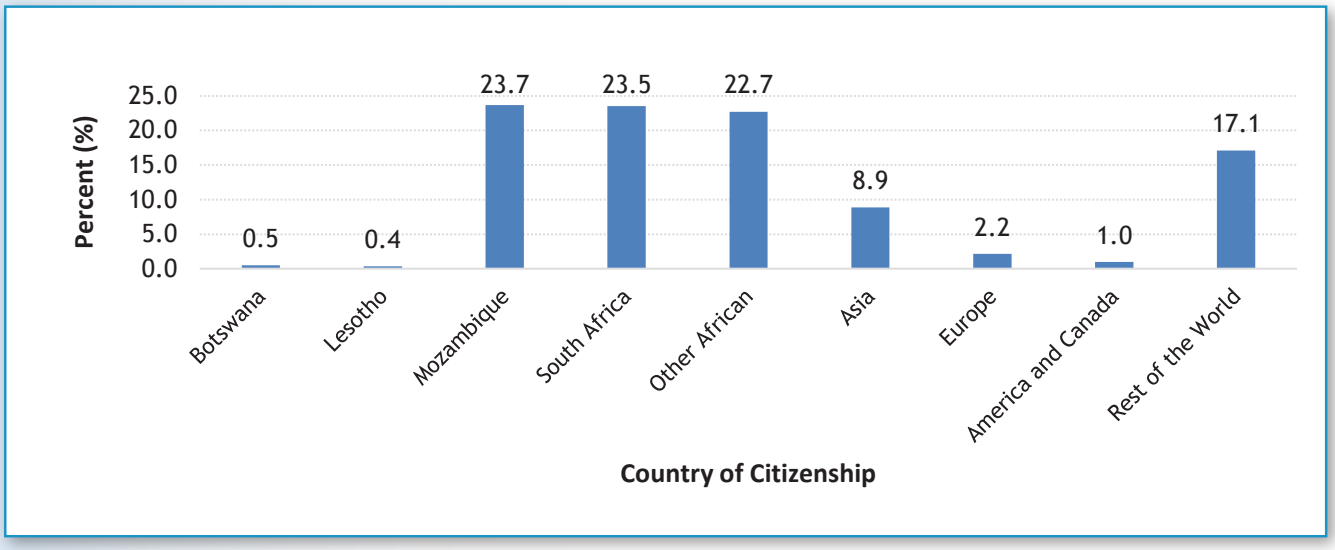
According to the 2017 PHC, 97.8 percent of the population are citizens of the country and only 2.2 percent of them are non-citizens. Notably, the proportion of non-citizen males to females shows that there are more males than females from foreign countries who are residing in the Kingdom of Eswatini at 56.4 percent and 43.6 percent respectively. This is shown in Figure 6.3.1.

Figure 6.3.1 Population by sex and citizenship, Eswatini, 2017



Mozambicans and South Africans, together make more than 47 percent of the non-Liswati citizens, closely followed by those who come from other African countries, as shown in Figure 6.3.2 below.

Figure 6.3.2 Distribution of non-Liswati citizens by country of citizenship, Eswatini, 2017



The highest number of foreign citizens is found in age groups 30 to 39 years, closely followed by those in the age groups 25-29 years, 40-44 years and 0-4 years. Notably, the sex ratio is highest in the age group 40-44 years where there are about 170 males for every 100 women amongst foreign citizens as shown in Table 6.3.1.

Table 6.3.1 Age-sex distribution of foreign citizens, 2017

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio
0-4	856	844	1700	101.4
5-9	711	653	1364	108.9
10-14	538	520	1058	103.5
15-19	665	579	1244	114.9
20-24	820	644	1464	127.3
25-29	1101	780	1881	141.2
30-34	1253	991	2244	126.4
35-39	1411	885	2296	159.4
40-44	1140	673	1813	169.4
45-49	944	585	1529	161.4
50-54	677	471	1148	143.7
55-59	509	347	856	146.7
60-64	379	299	678	126.8
65-69	238	214	452	111.2
70-74	178	186	364	95.7
75-79	105	117	222	89.7
80+	75	179	254	41.9
Not stated	1789	1376	3165	130.0
Total	**13389**	**10343**	**23732**	**129.4**

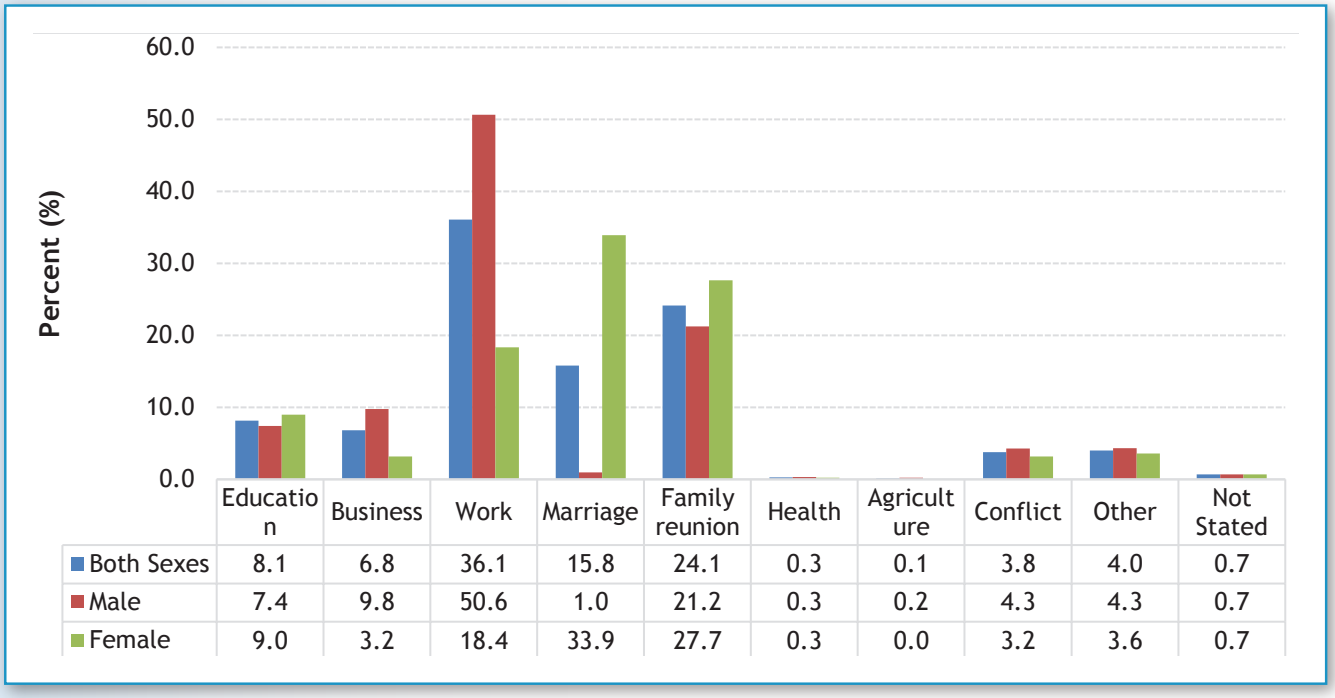
Table 6.3.2 below shows Non-Liswati population by country of citizenship, and region of current residence. From the table it is observed that Manzini region is the most common region of residence for non-Liswati citizens, save for those from South Africa, USA, Canada and Europe, whose usual region of residence is Hhohho.

Table 6.3.2 Non-Liswati population by country of citizenship, and region of current residence, 2017

Country of Citizenship	Total Number	Percent	Region			
			Hhohho	Manzini	Shiselweni	Lubombo
Botswana	121	0.5	51	56	8	6
Lesotho	89	0.4	33	36	8	12
Mozambique	5619	23.7	1474	3010	247	888
South Africa	5586	23.5	1844	1680	1181	881
Other African Countries	5389	22.7	1796	2517	344	732
Asia	2109	8.9	672	1032	330	75
USA & Canada	516	2.2	314	167	20	15
Europe	241	1.0	128	80	19	14
Rest of the world	4062	17.1	1368	1601	504	589
Total	**23732**	**100.0**	**7680**	**10179**	**2661**	**3212**

The main reasons of staying in the country for foreign citizens are work, marriage and family reunification. When further disaggregated by sex, marriage/family reunion are the leading reasons for stay for females, whereas for males it is work. This is illustrated in Figure 6.3.3 below.

Figure 6.3.3 Reason for stay of foreign citizens in Eswatini, 2017



	Education	Business	Work	Marriage	Family reunion	Health	Agriculture	Conflict	Other	Not Stated
Both Sexes	8.1	6.8	36.1	15.8	24.1	0.3	0.1	3.8	4.0	0.7
Male	7.4	9.8	50.6	1.0	21.2	0.3	0.2	4.3	4.3	0.7
Female	9.0	3.2	18.4	33.9	27.7	0.3	0.0	3.2	3.6	0.7

6.4 Conclusion and Recommendations for the next census

An analysis of the country's migrant stock reveals that a majority of the foreign born population resident in the country is in the age groups 30 to 44 years. Further disaggregation by sex reveals that most foreign born males are from Mozambique whereas a majority of the foreign born females are from the Republic of South Africa. In addition, it is evident that international migration is still the domain of males. Migration still appears to be an event of the young, as these appear to be more inclined to have moved recently. The main reasons for migration of males in Eswatini is work/ business whereas females migrate because of marriage and family reunion.

It is recommended that the categories "other African country" and "rest of the world" be reclassified as large percentages of immigrants are citizens from these.

CHAPTER 7: ABSENTEE POPULATION

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 General relevance of the study of absentee population

Emigration is considered as a response of the people to the existing socio-economic and political conditions of a country. Many people who are unable to fulfil their needs with the environment around them and find it convenient to emigrate rather than fight for a change. (Gautam, Tika. (2006)).

The collection and compilation of information on the geographic movement of citizens of a country across specified boundaries for purposes of establishing a new, permanent or semi-permanent residence is important for the formulation of sound policies in a country, as well as addressing any challenges related to the loss of skilled citizens. Data on absentee population / long-term emigrants is important for evaluating and understanding various sectors of society, ranging from population composition, health to education and population income from remittances.

7.1.2 Brief overview of contents of the chapter

This chapter will mainly focus on emigrants at an international level. The analysis will include their characteristics by age and sex, destination countries, including their activity abroad and year of departure.

7.1.3 Census as a source of data on absentee population

Historically the Census has been a key source of data that can yield information on the number of Emaswati who left the country within the last twelve years preceding the census. The 2017 Population and Housing Census asked questions on members of the households who emigrated from 2005 to 2017, so as to allow for the analysis of the absentee population.

A person reported to have been to more than one country/ continent since he or she left was recorded in the most recent country/continent visited. The destination countries/continents were categorized as follows: *Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, South Africa, Rest of African Countries, Asia, Europe, U.S.A. & Canada, and the Rest of the World.*

7.1.4 Definitions and other concepts

- **Emigration:** The process of leaving a country to settle permanently/semi-permanently in another country.
- **Absentee population:** Those members of the household that emigrated from Eswatini during the last 12 years (that is those members of the household that moved out of the country from 2005 to 2017) so that the country of destination effectively became his or her new country of usual residence.
- **Emigrant stock:** The total number of emigrants from a given country at a particular point in time.

7.2 Characteristics of absentee population

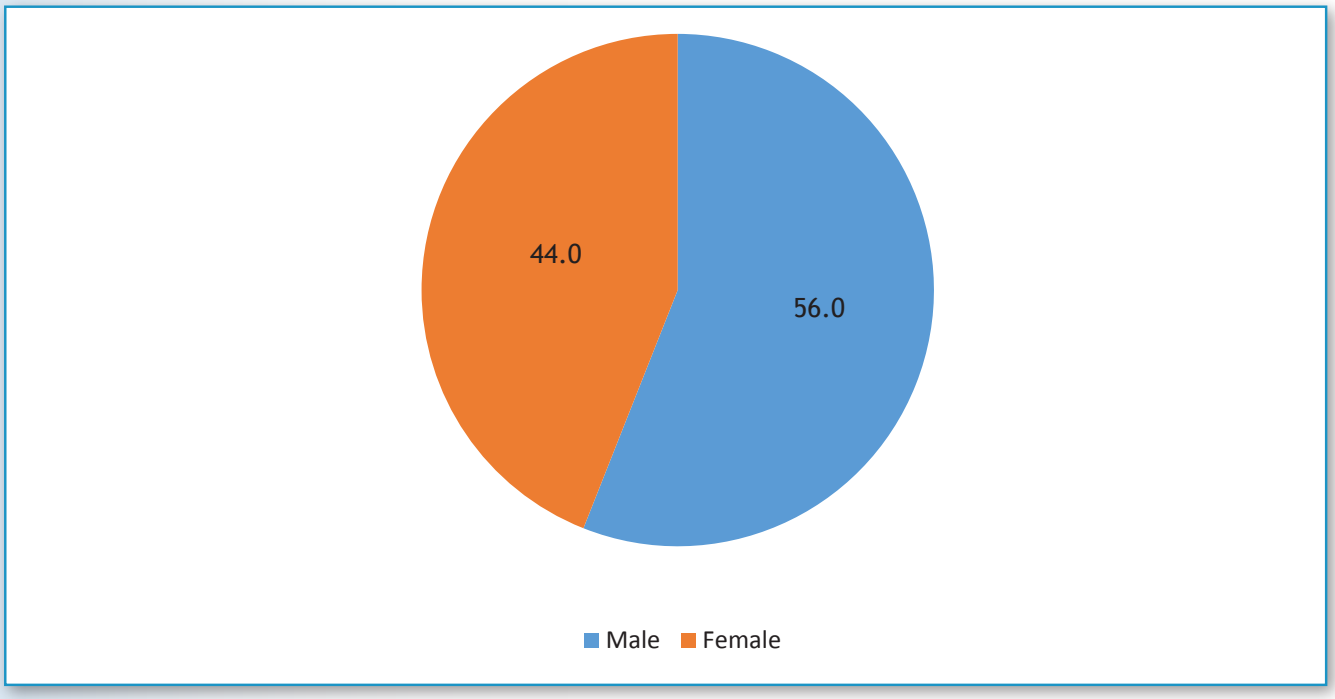
A total of 32,448 people have emigrated from the country in the past 12 years prior to the 2017 census and these have immigrated to most parts of the world, comprising of all sexes and age groups. This is an increase of 8 392 people in the number of emigrants when compared to those who emigrated in the past 12 years prior to the 2007 Census as illustrated in Table 7.2.1 below.

Table 7.2.1 Emigration trends, 2007 & 2017

Period of Departure (Year)	Emigrant Sock
1995-2007	24056
2005-2017	32448

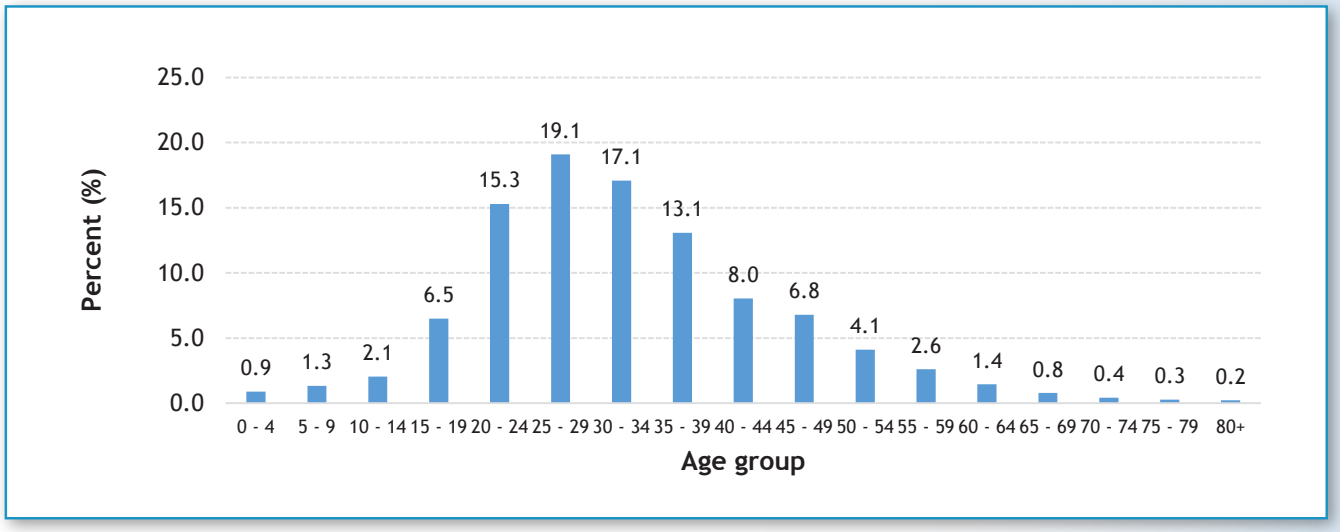
A majority of those who had emigrated from the country by the time of the 2017 PHC undertaking are males at 56 percent. This is shown in Figure 7.2.1 below.

Figure 7.2.1 Absentee population by sex, Eswatini, 2017



The distribution of the absentee population by age groups in Figure 7.2.2 shows that the number of emigrants increases from age group 0-4 years reaching a peak of 19.1 percent in the age group 25-29 years. Although this percentage is closely followed by those in the age group 30-34 years at 17.1 percent, this marks a decline in the percentage of absentee population with an increase in age.

Figure 7.2.2 Absentee population by age groups, Eswatini, 2017



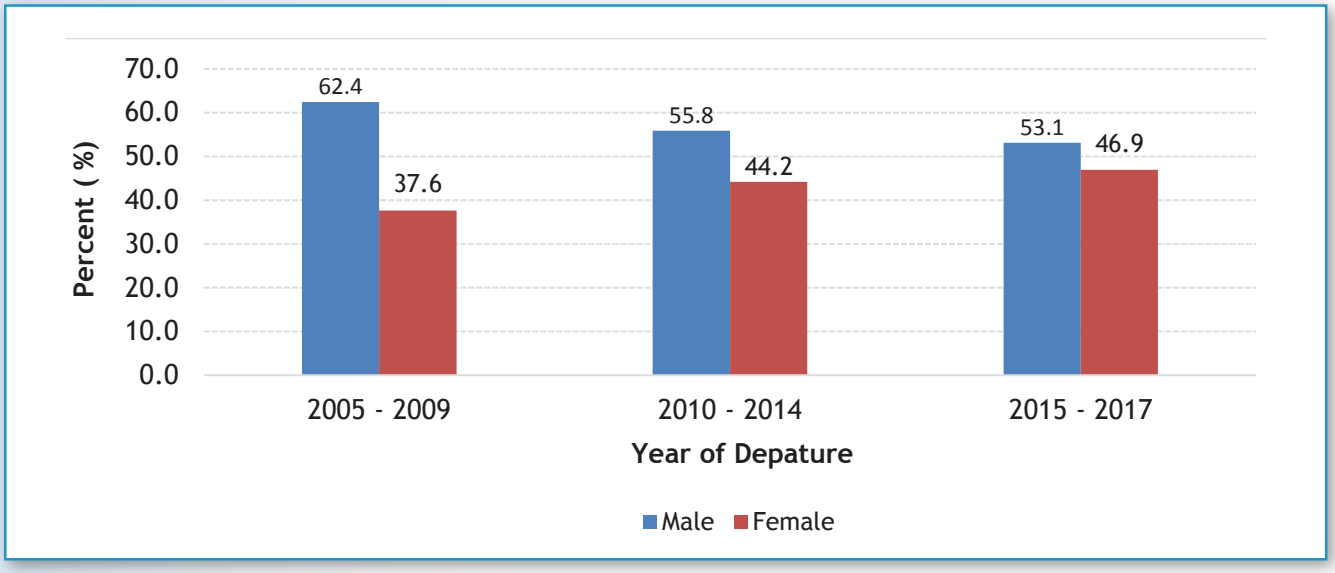
A further disaggregation of the age groups by sex in Table 7.2.2 below shows that for all age groups, it is mostly males that emigrate. Interestingly from ages 5 years to 24 years more females have emigrated.

Table 7.2.2 Age sex distribution of Absentee Population, 2017

Age	Male	Female
0-4	51.4	48.6
5-9	47.6	52.4
10-14	44.7	55.3
15-19	45.5	54.5
20-24	49.0	51.0
25-29	55.1	44.9
30-34	58.6	41.4
35-39	59.6	40.4
40-44	62.0	38.0
45-49	62.3	37.7
50-54	65.9	34.1
55-59	64.4	35.6
60-64	55.0	45.0
65-69	57.9	42.1
70-74	41.8	58.2
75-79	39.3	60.7
80+	43.2	56.8
Total	**56.0**	**44.0**

Although the composition of those who emigrated nearly 12 years ago comprised of 62.4 percent males, and 37.6 percent females, the number of absentee males leaving the country has declined by a little over 9 percent over the years whereas that of females has increased by about 9 percent as seen in Figure 7.2.3 below.

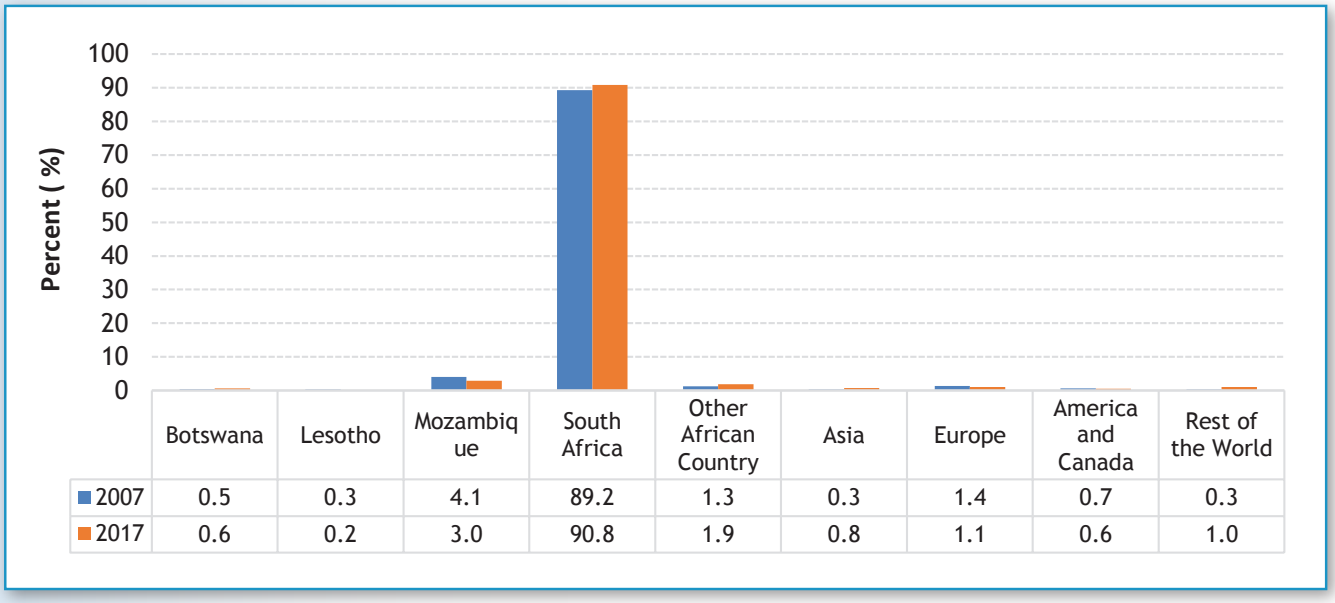
Figure 7.2.3 Absentee population by period of departure, Eswatini, 2017



7.2.1 Destination of absentee population

Most of the people who have emigrated, have relocated to neighbouring countries and the rest of Africa. South Africa and Mozambique continue to be destination countries for 90.8 percent and 3.0 percent of the country`s absentee population respectively when comparing trends between 2007 and 2017 in Figure 7.2.4 below.

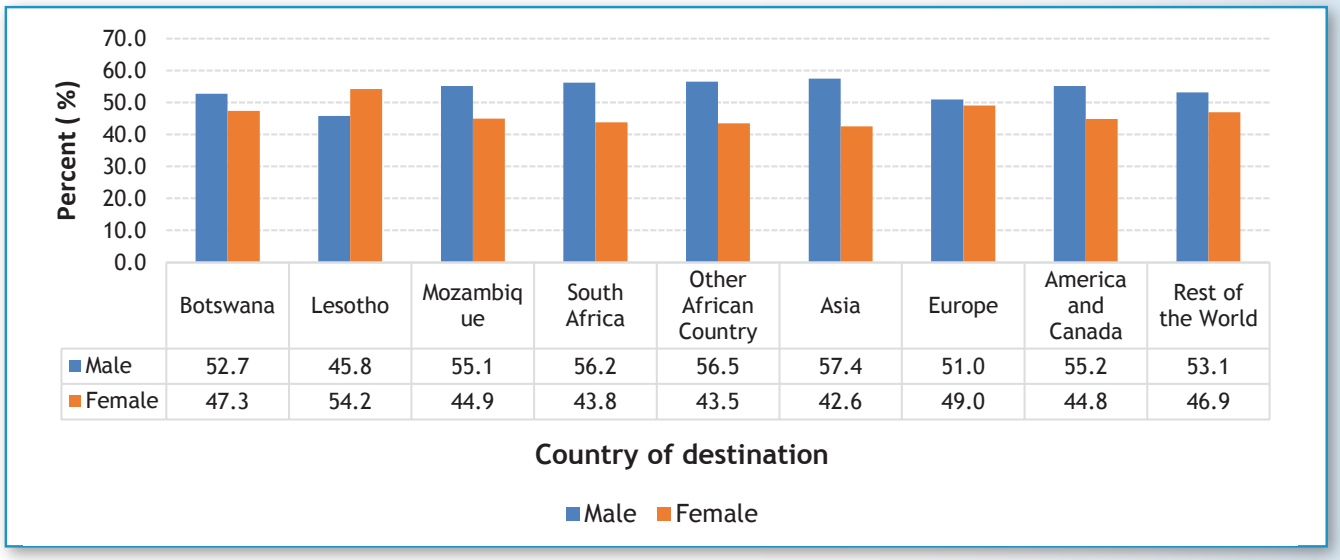
Figure 7.2.4 Absentee population by country of destination, Eswatini, 2007 and 2017



	Botswana	Lesotho	Mozambique	South Africa	Other African Country	Asia	Europe	America and Canada	Rest of the World
2007	0.5	0.3	4.1	89.2	1.3	0.3	1.4	0.7	0.3
2017	0.6	0.2	3.0	90.8	1.9	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.0

Although, a majority of emigrants that travel are males, it is observed in Figure 7.2.5 below that the absentee population in Lesotho comprises of more females than males at 54.2 percent and 45.8 percent respectively.

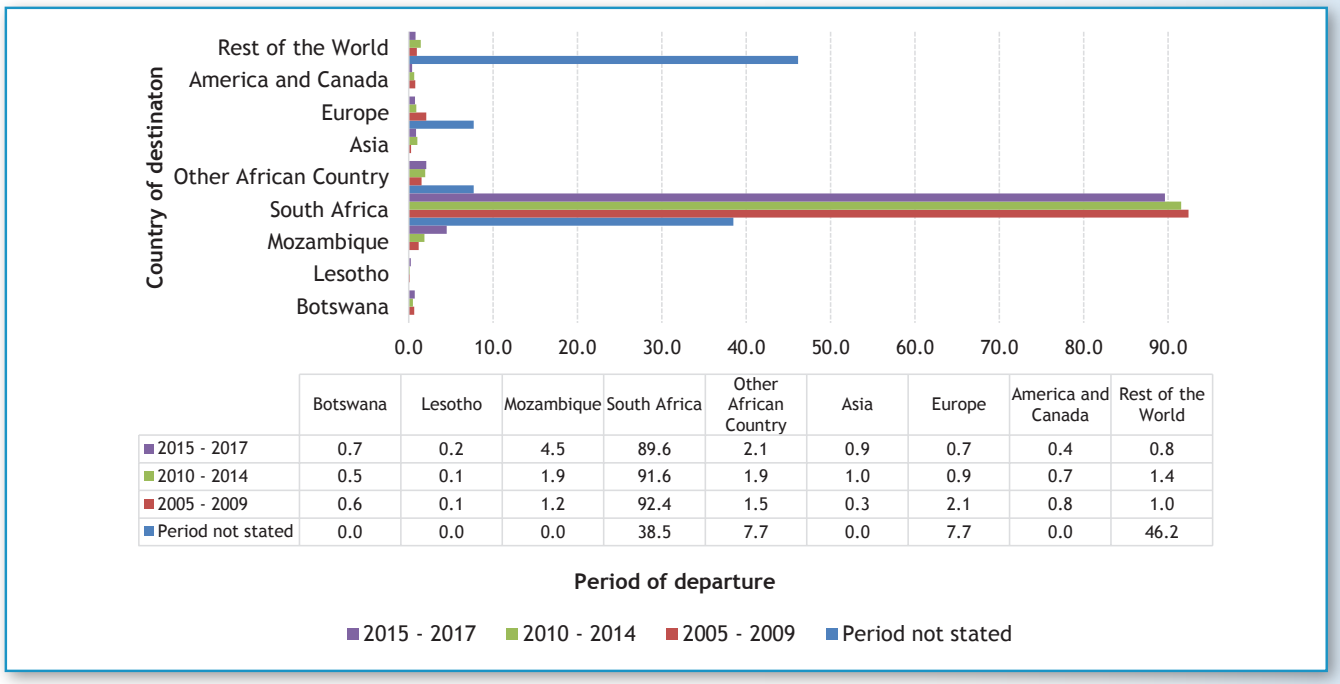
Figure 7.2.5 Absentee population by country of destination and sex, Eswatini, 2017



	Botswana	Lesotho	Mozambique	South Africa	Other African Country	Asia	Europe	America and Canada	Rest of the World
Male	52.7	45.8	55.1	56.2	56.5	57.4	51.0	55.2	53.1
Female	47.3	54.2	44.9	43.8	43.5	42.6	49.0	44.8	46.9

When observing trends in the choice of destination of emigrants over the years, it is observed in Figure 7.2.6 below that although nearly 12 years ago emigrants preferred to go to South Africa, the rate of emigration to South Africa has declined from 94.2 percent between the years 2005 and 2009 to 89.6 percent between the years 2015 and 2017. However, the number of people leaving for Mozambique has increased to 4.5 percent in recent years.

Figure 7.2.6 Absentee population by country of destination and period of departure, Eswatini, 2017



	Botswana	Lesotho	Mozambique	South Africa	Other African Country	Asia	Europe	America and Canada	Rest of the World
2015 - 2017	0.7	0.2	4.5	89.6	2.1	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.8
2010 - 2014	0.5	0.1	1.9	91.6	1.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.4
2005 - 2009	0.6	0.1	1.2	92.4	1.5	0.3	2.1	0.8	1.0
Period not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.5	7.7	0.0	7.7	0.0	46.2

7.2.2 Reasons for emigration

People tend to leave the country for multiple reasons, and the most common reasons are employment and education as shown in Table 7.2.3 below. When looking at the reason of emigration by sex, more males tend to emigrate in search of employment whereas more females than males leave the country as students.

Table 7.2.3 Absentee population by activity abroad and sex, 2017

Activity abroad/ Reason of migration		Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Mines		1316	97.3	36	2.7	1352	4.2
Employment/ Search of employment		8901	68.1	4167	31.9	13068	40.3
Student		3224	47.9	3508	52.1	6732	20.8
Business		808	46.2	940	53.8	1748	5.4
Medical		173	47.0	195	53.0	368	1.1
Marriage		85	6.3	1259	93.7	1344	4.1
Family reunification		1043	43.8	1341	56.3	2384	7.3
Do not know		2171	46.8	2465	53.2	4636	14.3
Not Stated		452	55.7	359	44.3	811	2.5
Total		**18155**	**56.0**	**14237**	**44.0**	**32392**	**100.0**

Table 7.2.4 below shows that a majority of the absentee population, left the country for employment. Of the females who left Eswatini for Lesotho, 25 percent are students whereas 18.8 percent left because of marriage.

Table 7.2.4 Activity abroad by selected country of Destination, 2017

Country of Destination	Sex	Activity Abroad %								
		Mines	Employment	Student	Business	Medical	Marriage	Family reunification	Don't know	Not stated
South Africa	Male	7.9	51.3	16.7	3.9	0.9	0.4	5.1	11.2	2.5
	Female	0.3	30.5	24.1	6.1	1.4	9.0	9.2	17.0	2.6
	Total	**4.5**	**42.2**	**19.9**	**4.9**	**1.1**	**4.2**	**6.9**	**13.7**	**2.6**
Mozambique	Male	0.0	14.5	3.0	12.3	2.1	0.4	26.2	38.9	2.6
	Female	0.0	4.6	4.6	25.0	0.2	4.9	21.5	36.1	3.0
	Total	**0.0**	**10.1**	**3.7**	**18.0**	**1.2**	**2.4**	**24.1**	**37.6**	**2.8**
Lesotho	Male	0.0	18.5	22.2	7.4	0.0	0.0	11.1	40.7	0.0
	Female	0.0	18.8	25.0	3.1	0.0	18.8	3.1	25.0	6.3
	Total	**0.0**	**18.6**	**23.7**	**5.1**	**0.0**	**10.2**	**6.8**	**32.2**	**3.4**
Botswana	Male	0.0	26.9	38.0	11.1	0.9	0.0	3.7	18.5	0.9
	Female	0.0	16.5	26.8	11.3	0.0	11.3	7.2	25.8	1.0
	Total	**0.0**	**22.0**	**32.7**	**11.2**	**0.5**	**5.4**	**5.4**	**22.0**	**1.0**
Other African Country	Male	2.0	37.8	26.7	13.4	0.0	1.1	6.5	10.8	1.7
	Female	0.7	25.1	28.0	5.5	1.1	9.2	10.3	18.8	1.1
	Total	**1.4**	**32.3**	**27.3**	**10.0**	**0.5**	**4.7**	**8.2**	**14.3**	**1.4**

7.3 Conclusion and Recommendations for the next census

The findings show an increase in population mobility, which may have been stimulated by the global economy and rapid developments in the means and ease of travel across borders. Emigration still appears to be an event of the young males, as they appear to be more inclined to move the most mainly in search of employment and education.
The major reasons for emigration for females are mainly attributed to marriage and family reunification.

It is recommended that instead of 12 years, the period of the emigration question may be reduced to 10 years or five years for better capture of data for the next census.

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