

# The Msunduzi at a Glance

## IDP Forum Meeting

30 SEPTEMBER 2016



The South Africa I know, the home I understand

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# Overview

- ❖ Background to the CS 2016
- ❖ Objectives of CS 2016
- ❖ Population and Demographics
- ❖ Household Characteristics
- ❖ Municipal Services and Challenges
- ❖ Poverty

# Background to the CS 2016

- Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) has undertaken three population censuses since 1994 as per the Statistics Act No. 6 of 1999.
- These censuses have generated diverse demographic and socio-economic information at grassroots level that has guided the formulation of policies and interventions aimed at further development of the South African society.

# Demand for Small Area Data

- The demand for data at lower geographic levels continues to increase and in light of this the Community Survey (CS) was initiated to bridge the gap between censuses in providing data at lower geographic levels in the country.
- The CS was first conducted in 2007 and is a large scale household based survey aimed at providing reliable demographic and socio-economic data at local municipality level.
- CS 2016 is the second CS conducted by Stats SA and bridges the data gap between Census 2011 and the upcoming Census 2021.

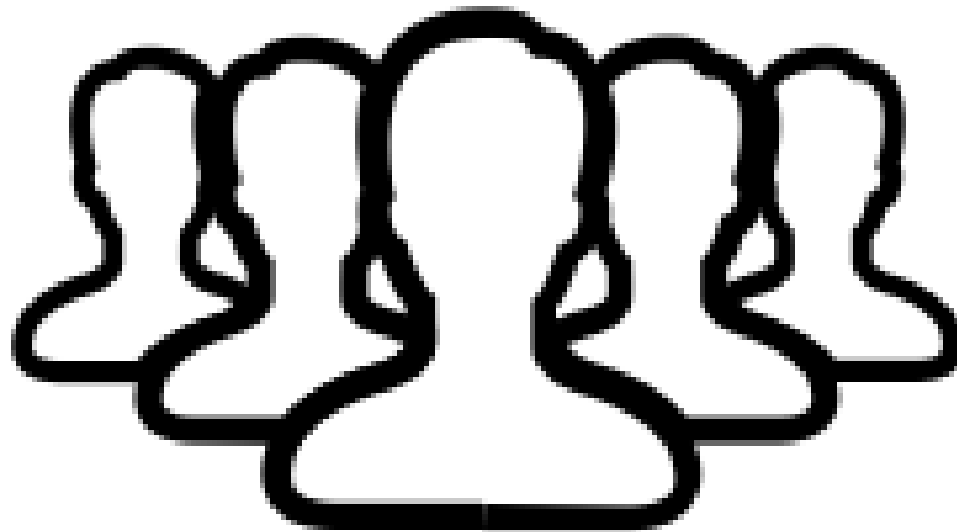
# Objectives of CS 2016

The goal of CS 2016 is to provide indicators that will inform the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development programmes for communities at local municipality level.

The key objectives of CS 2016 are:

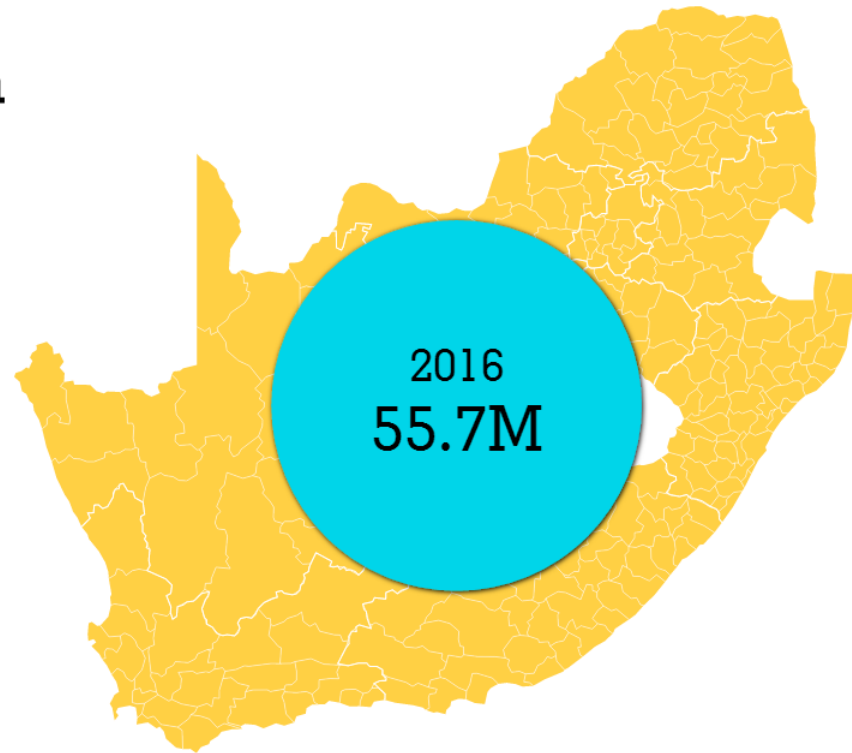
- To provide an estimate of the population count by local municipality.
- To provide an estimate of the household count by local municipality.
- The measurement of demographic factors such as fertility, mortality and migration.
- The measurement of socio-economic factors such as employment, unemployment, and the extent of poverty in households.
- The measurement of access to facilities and services, such as piped water, sanitation and electricity for lighting.

# Population Profile












# Population of South Africa

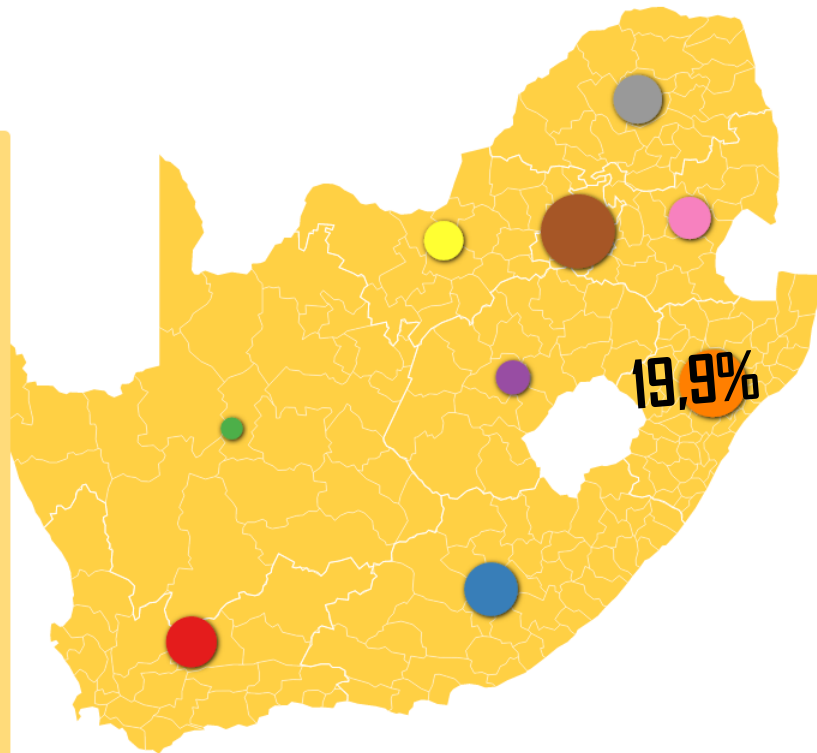
Population



# Provincial share of Total Population, 2016

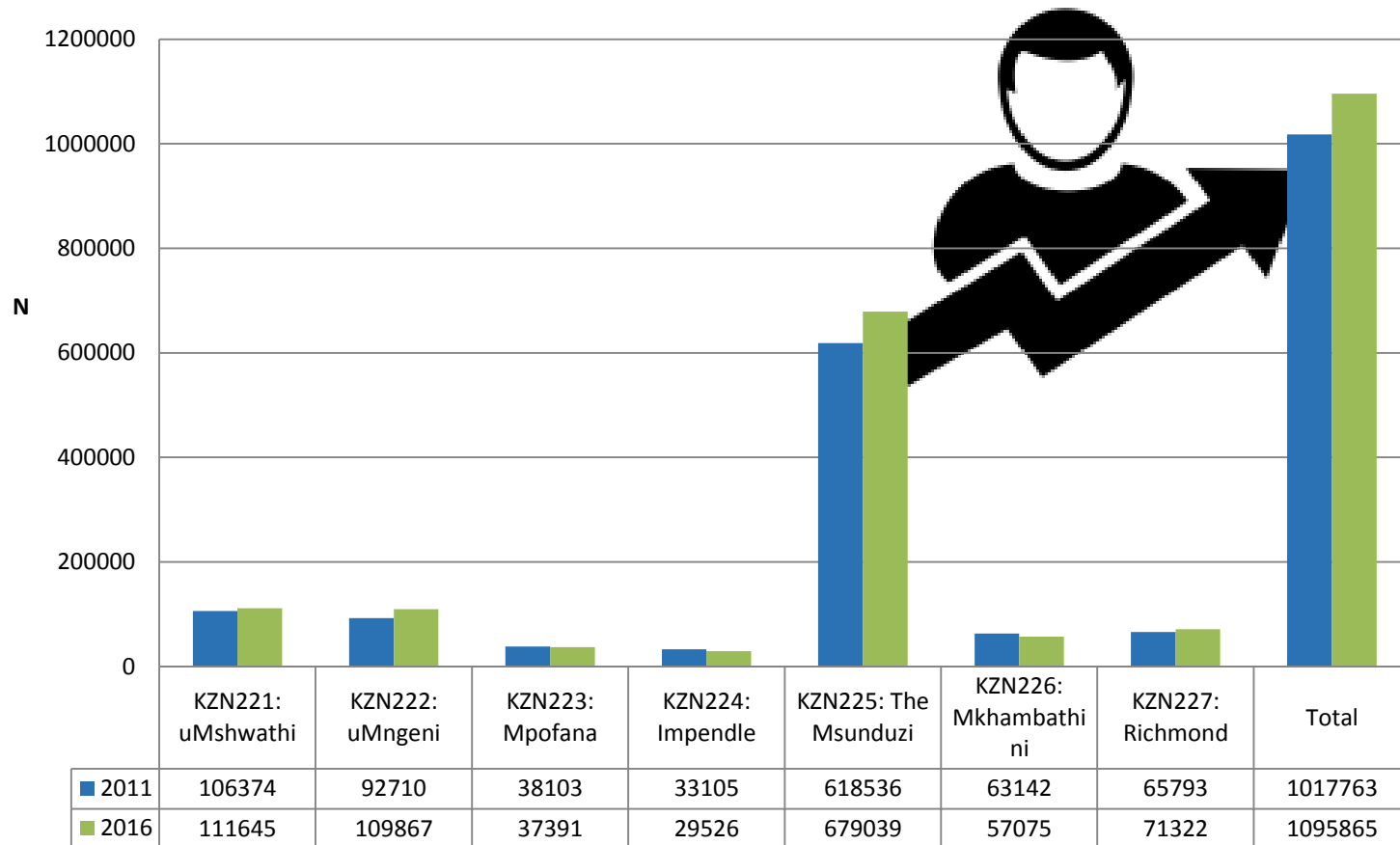
## Population

GAUTENG	13.4M	
KWAZULU-NATAL	11.1M	
EASTERN CAPE	7.0M	
WESTERN CAPE	6.3M	
LIMPOPO	5.8M	
MPUMALANGA	4.3M	
NORTH WEST	3.7M	
FREE STATE	2.8M	
NORTHERN CAPE	1.2M	

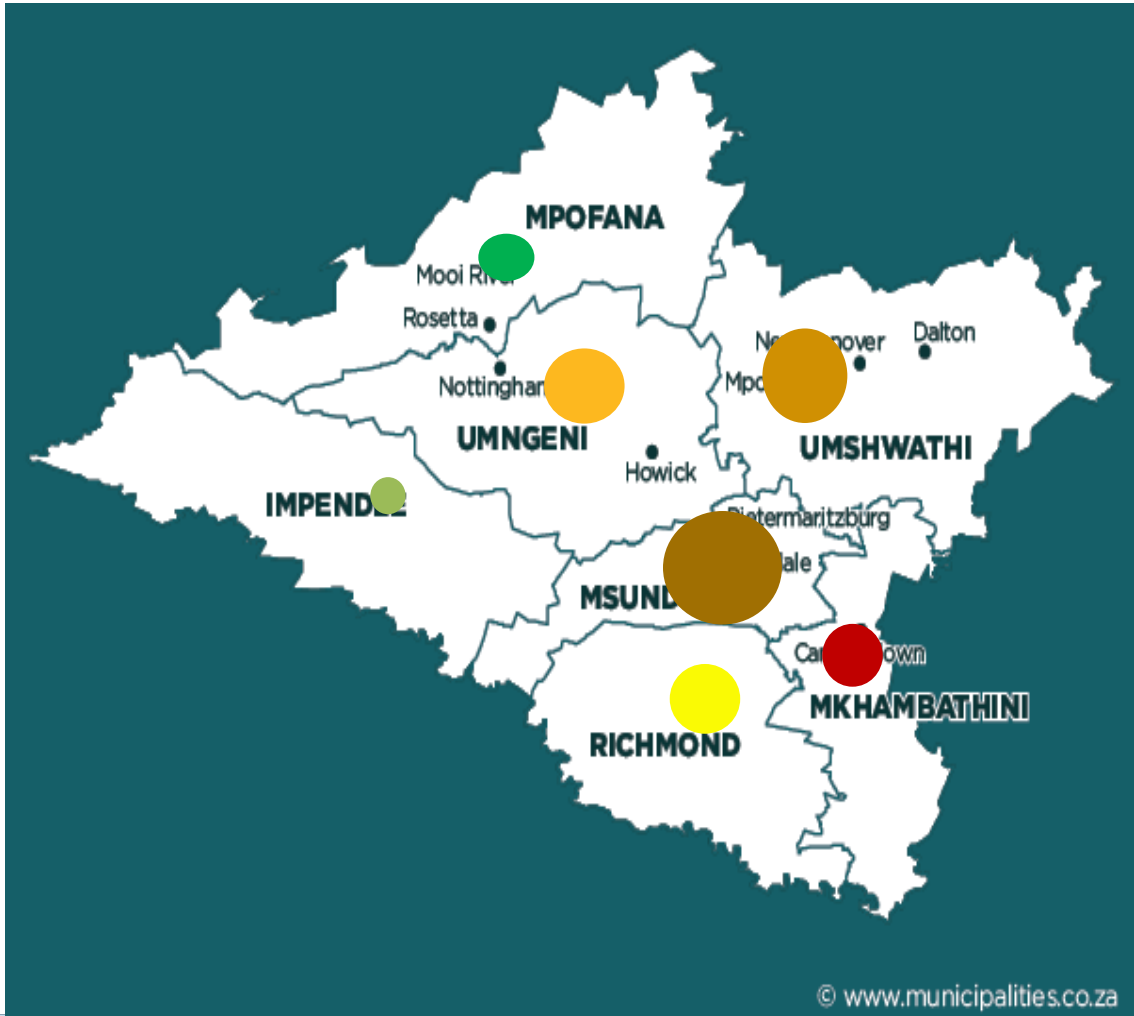









# Population by Local Municipality, 2011 and 2016



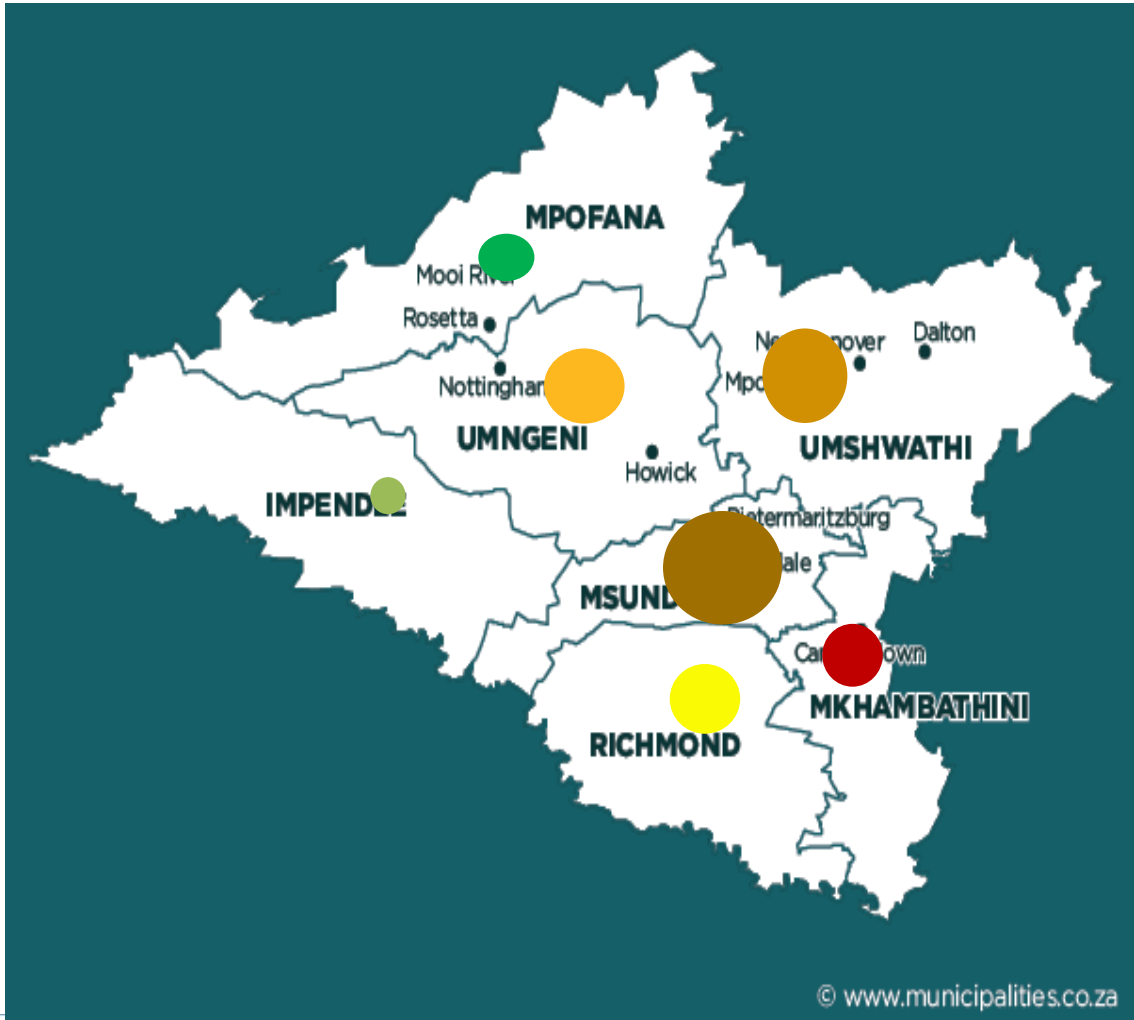
# Percentage Distribution by Local Municipality, 2016



-  The Msunduzi (62%)
-  uMshwathi (10.2%)
-  uMngeni (10%)
-  Richmond (6.5%)
-  Umkhambathini (5.2%)

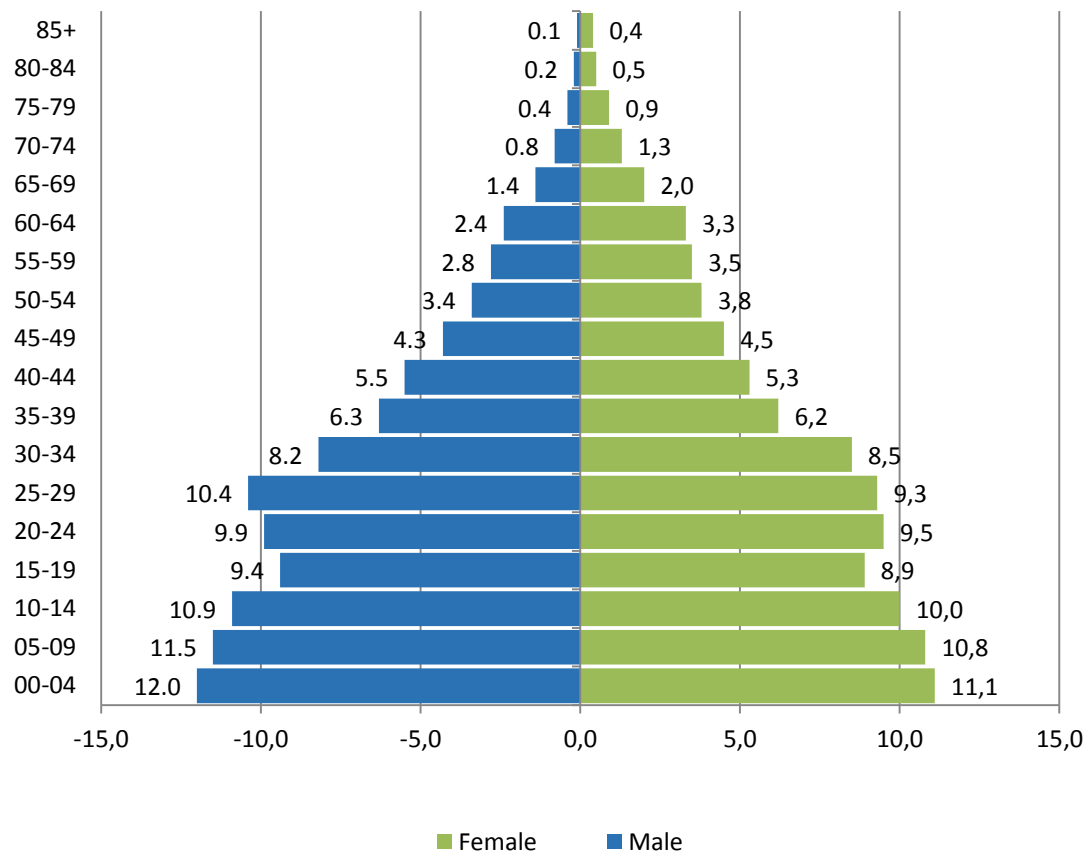
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# Percentage Distribution by Local Municipality, 2016



- Mpofana (3.4%)
- Impendle (2.7%)

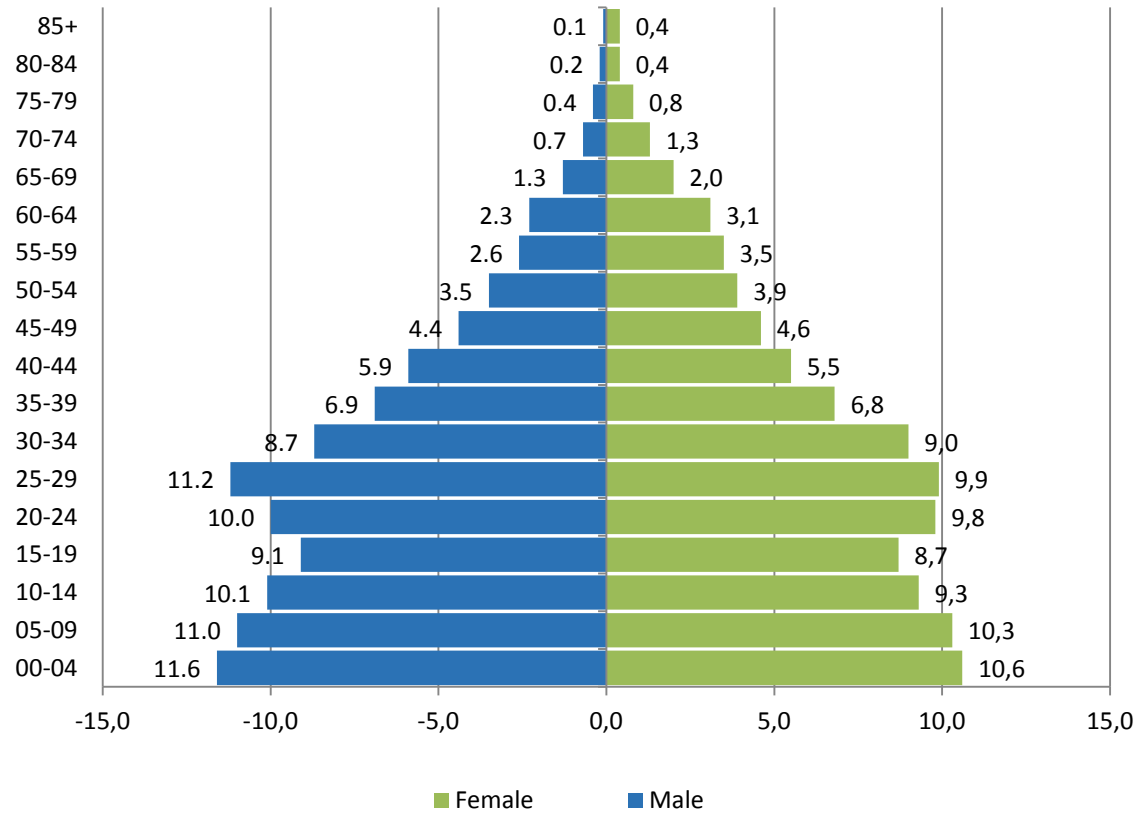
# Distribution by age Category, UMgungundlovu, 2016



**ADULTS = 29.8%**

**YOUTH = 37%**

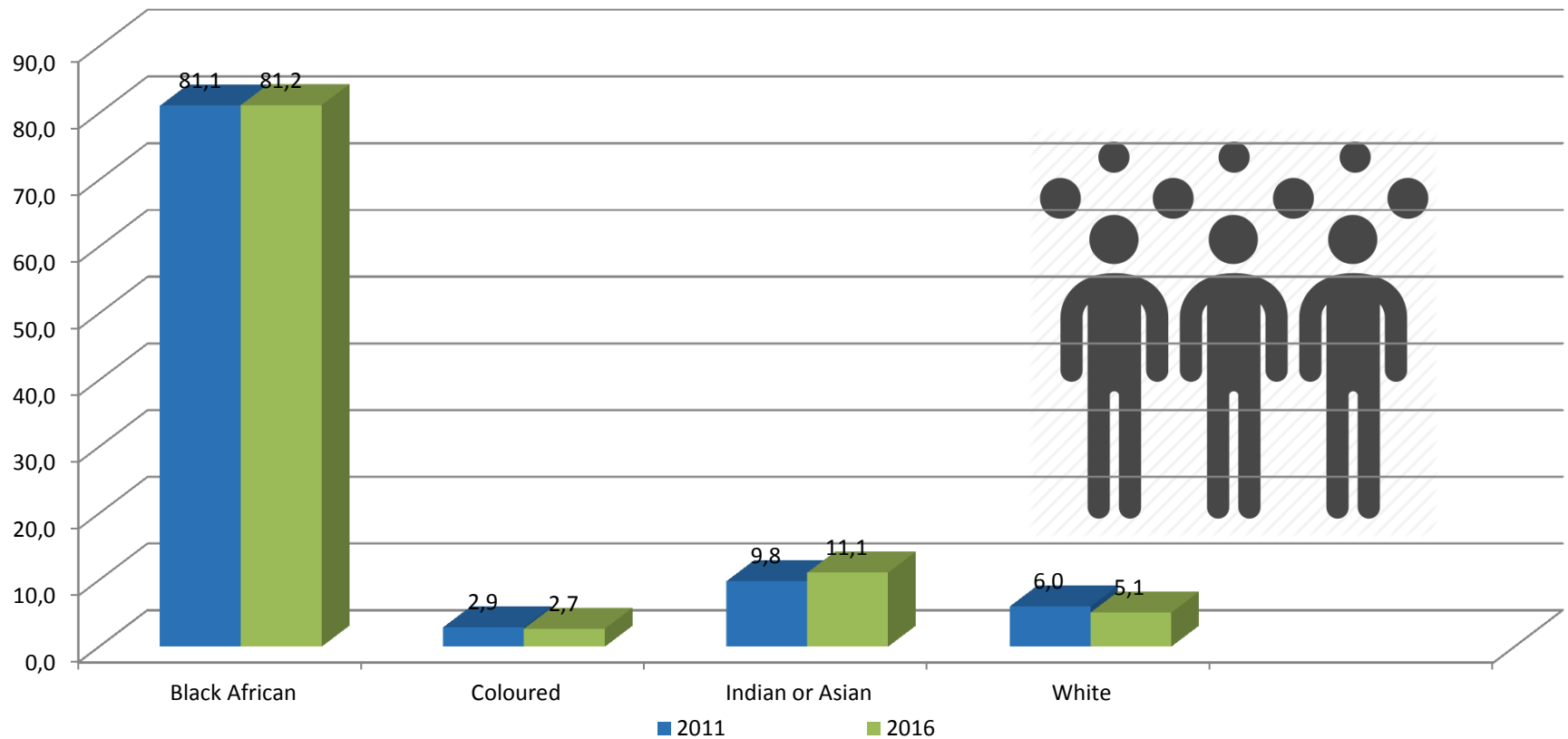
# Distribution by age Category and Sex, Msunduzi, 2016



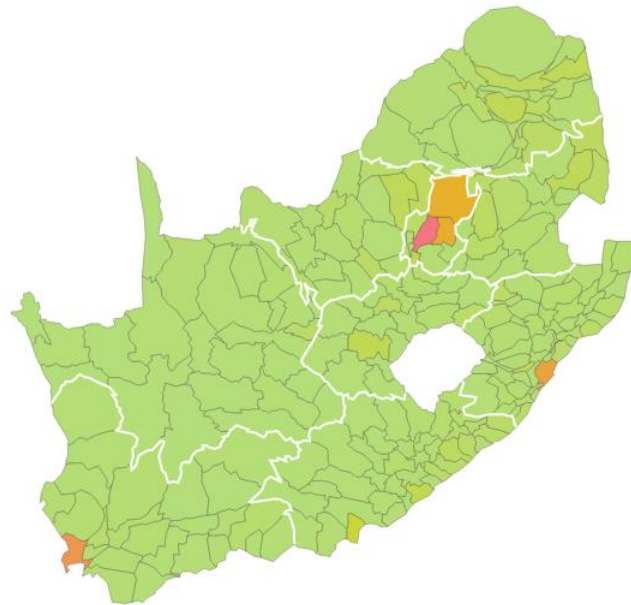
**ADULTS = 30.3%**

**YOUTH = 38.2%**

# Population by Group type, Msunduzi, 2011-2016

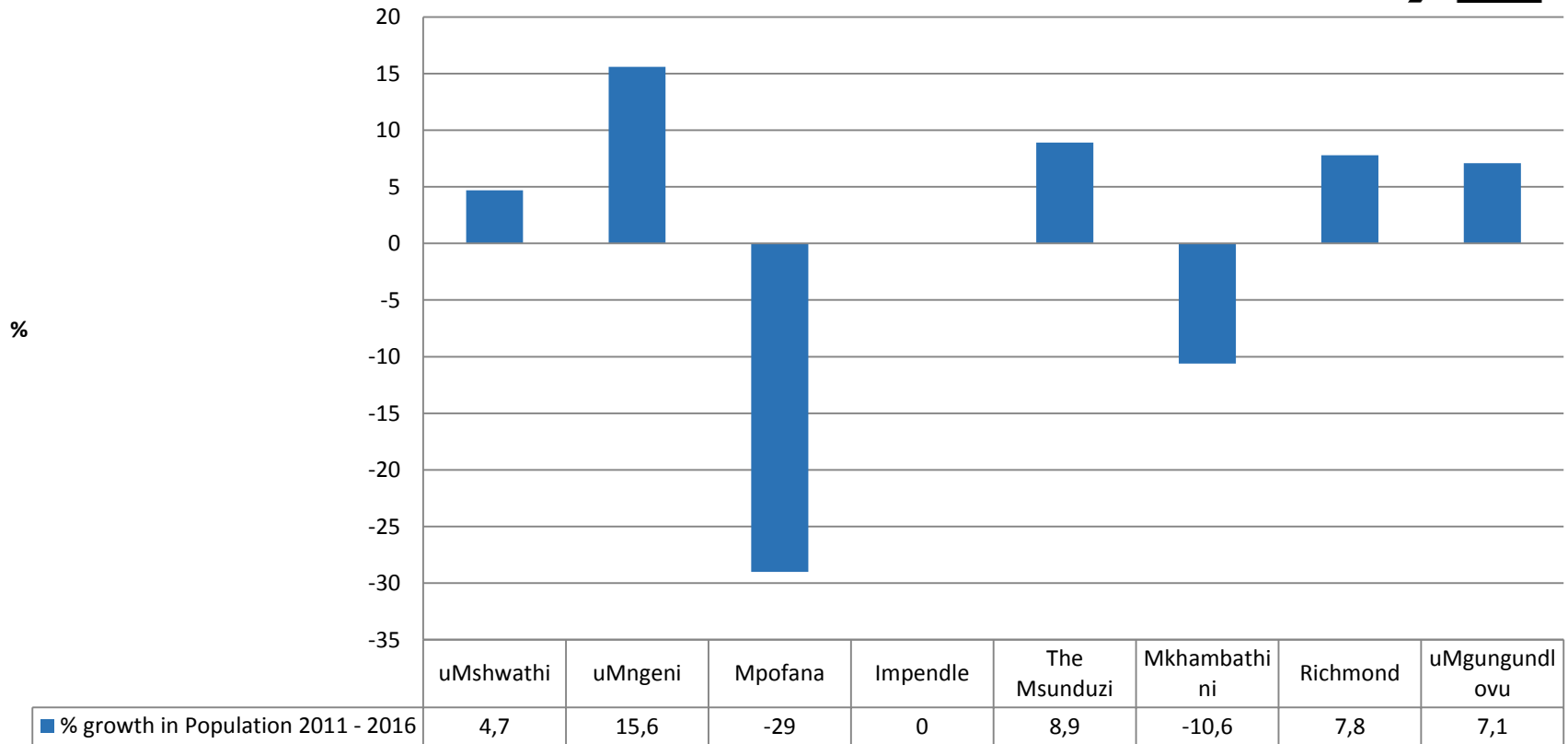


# Population Growth by Municipality



2016

# Municipality Population Growth, 2011-2016

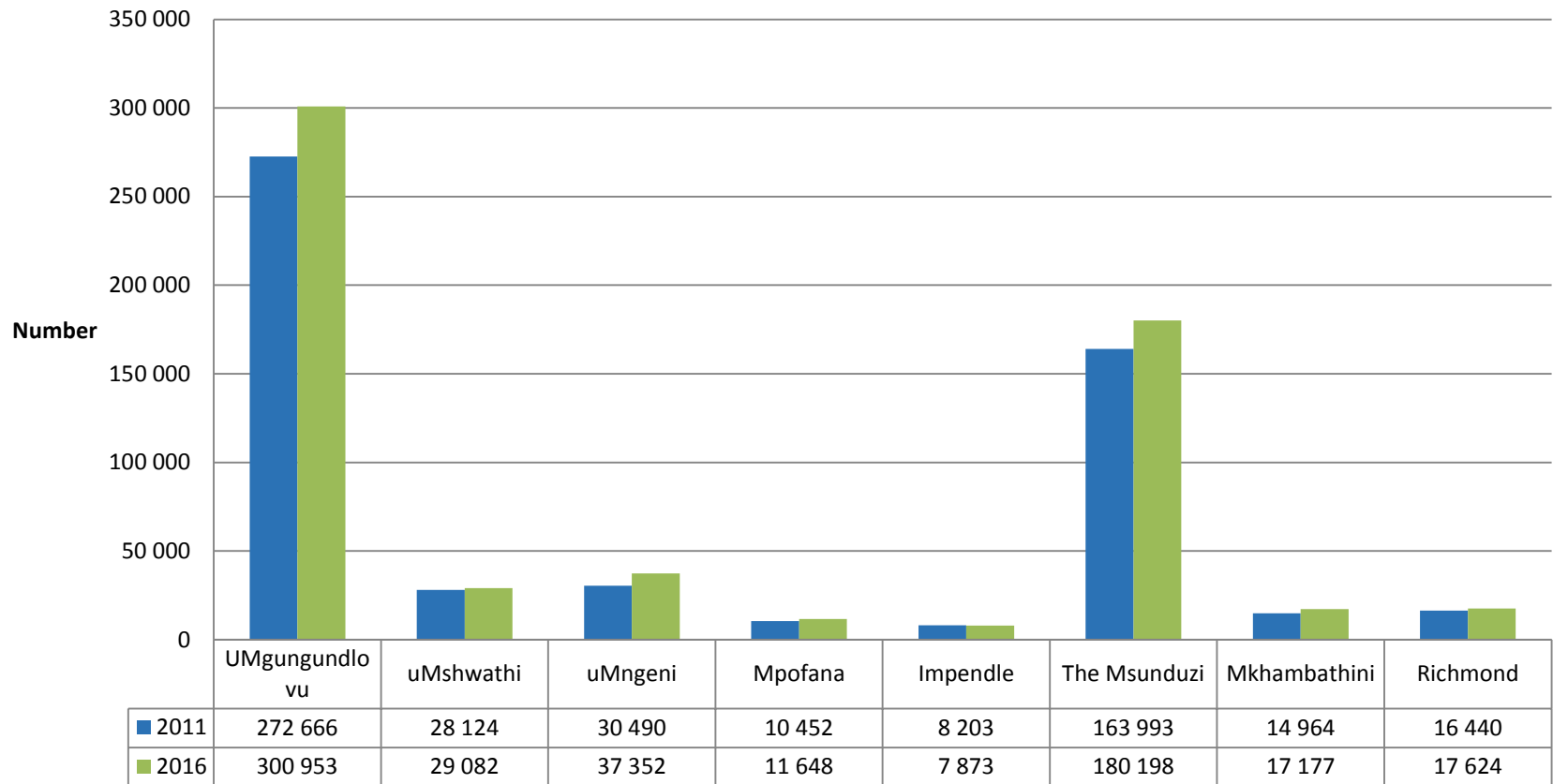




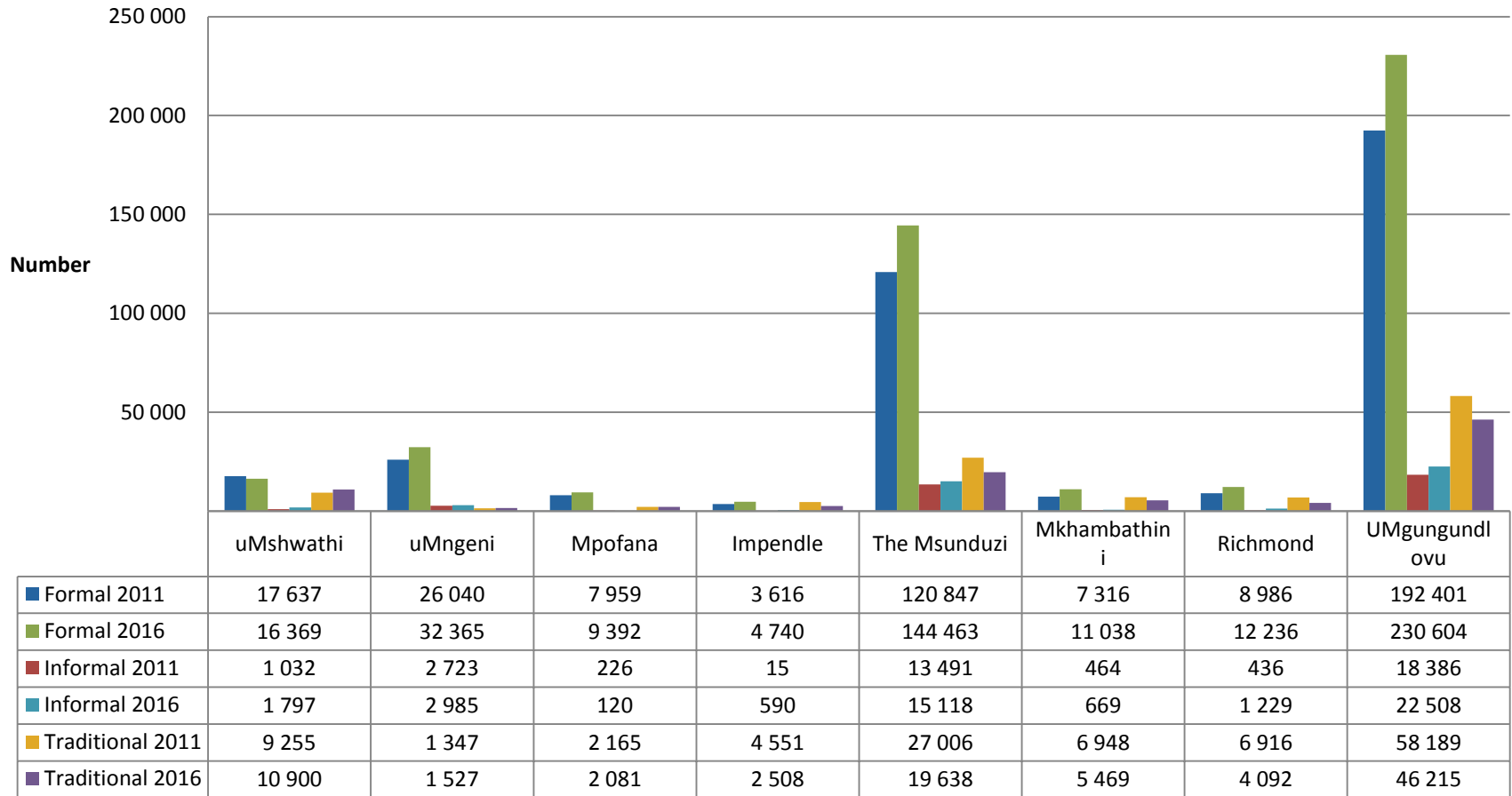
# Household Characteristics



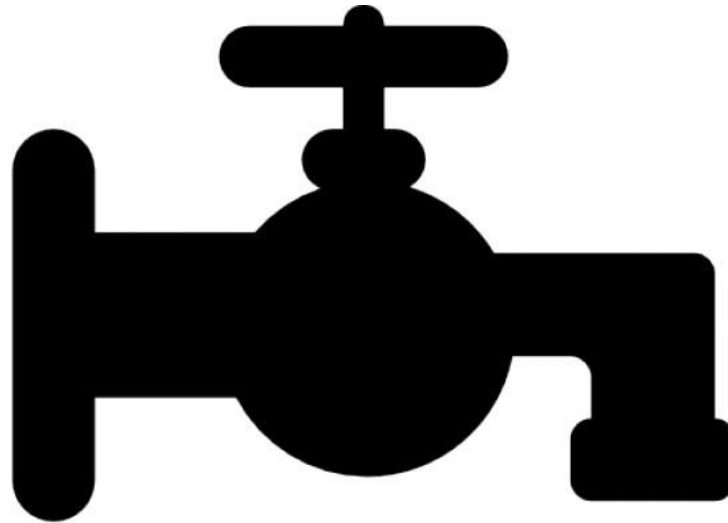
# Number of Households by Local Municipality, 2011 and 2016



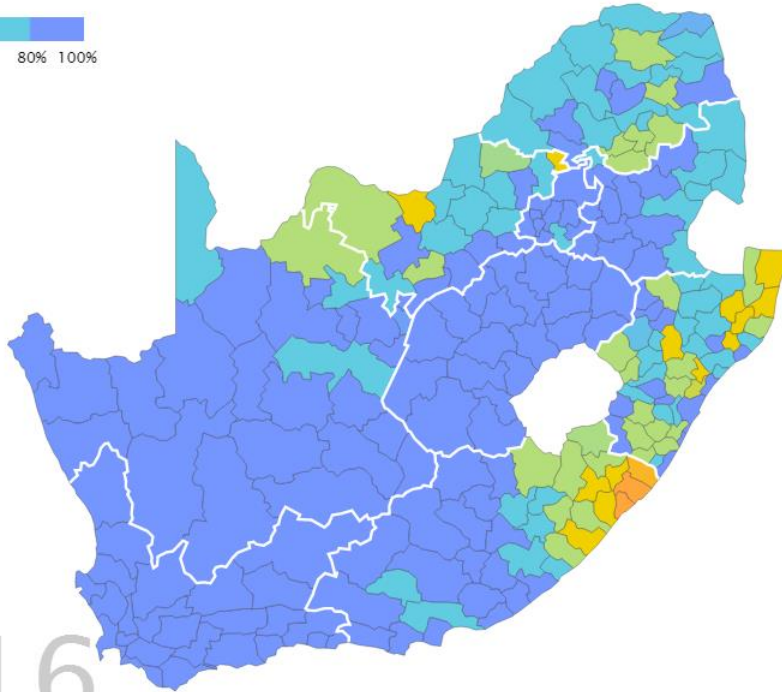
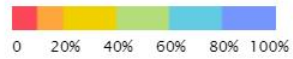
# Type of dwellings occupied by households, 2011-2016



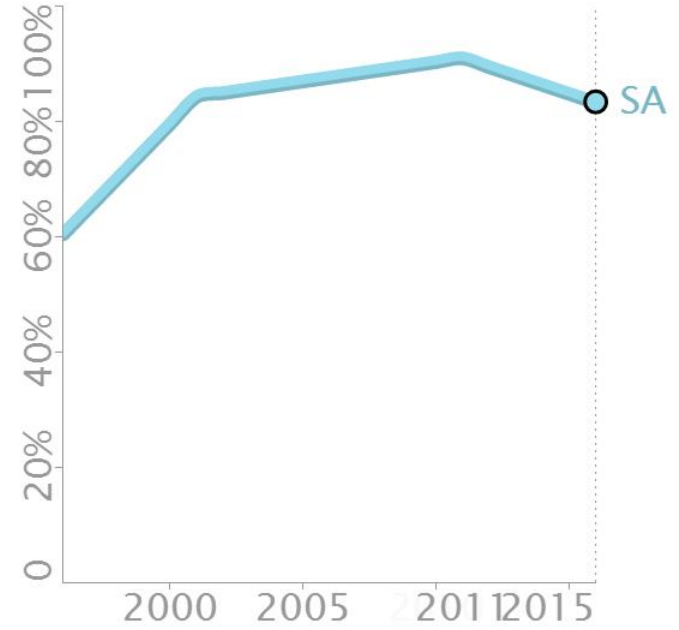
# Municipal Services and Challenges



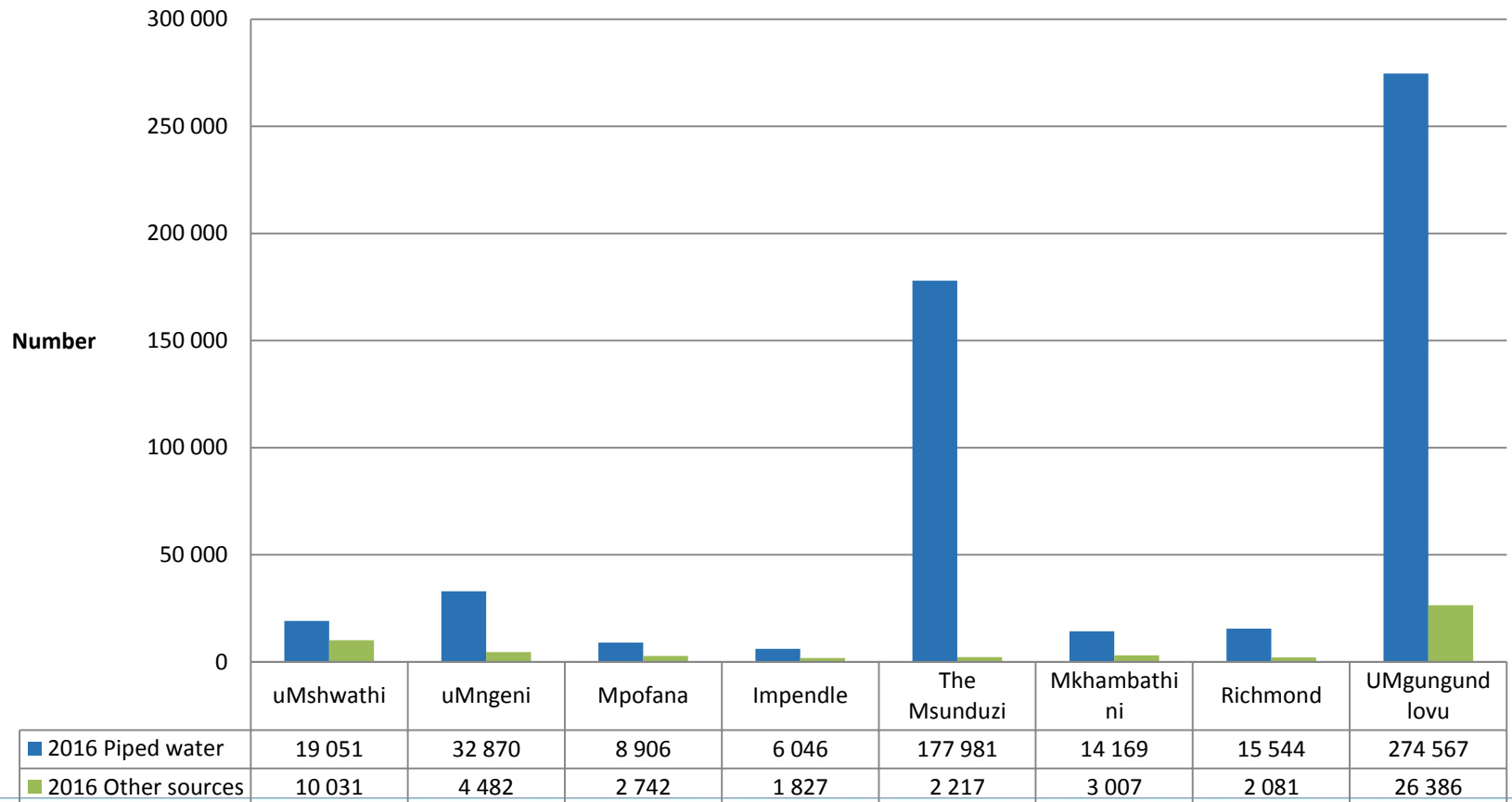
## Piped water access



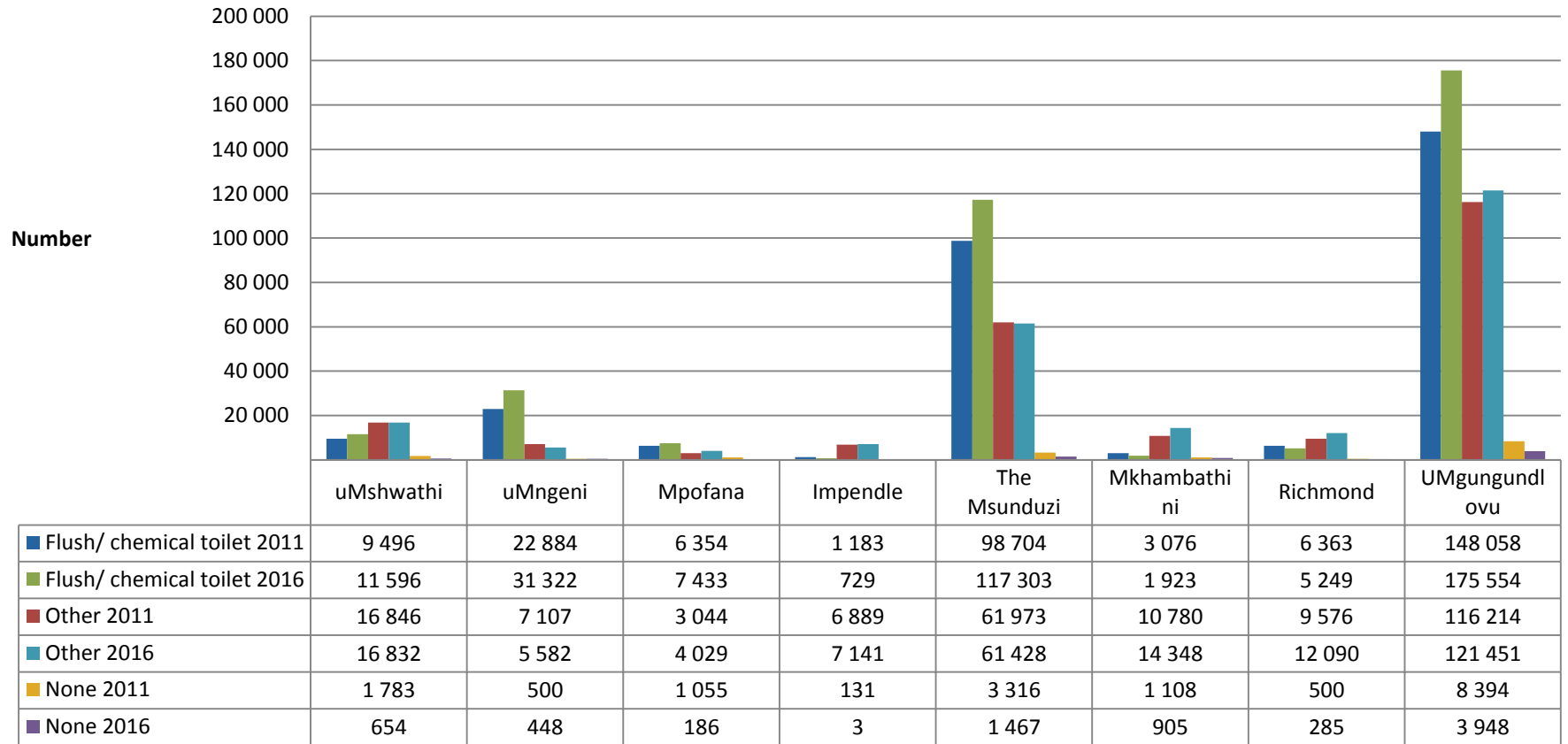
2016



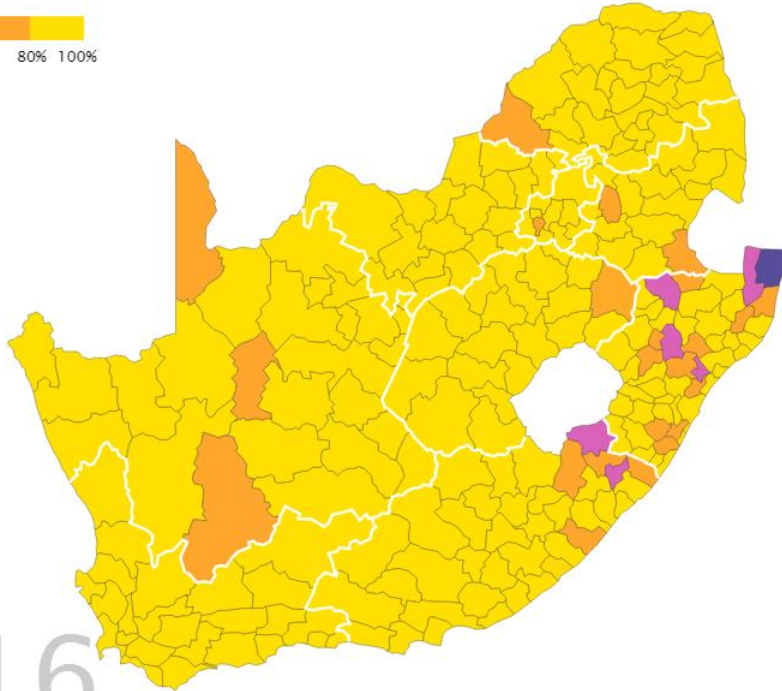
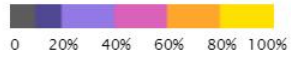
# Households with access to main source of water for drinking, 2016



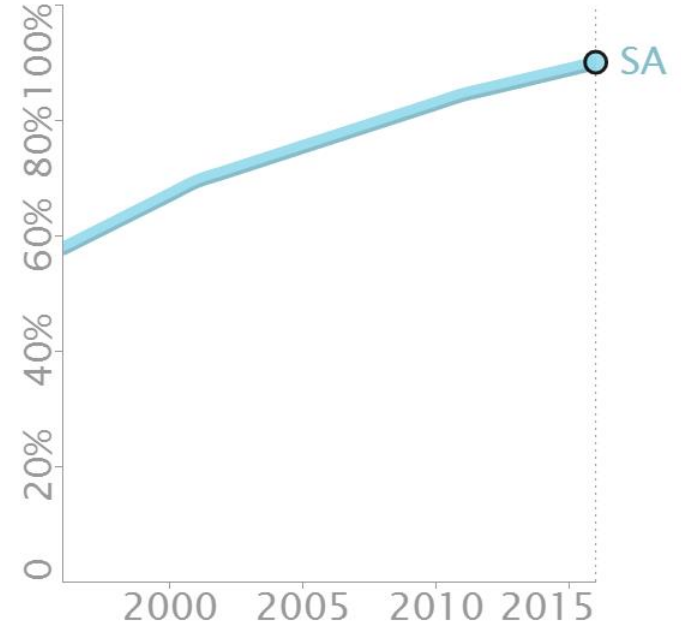
# Access to Improved Sanitation, 2011-2016



## Electricity lighting access

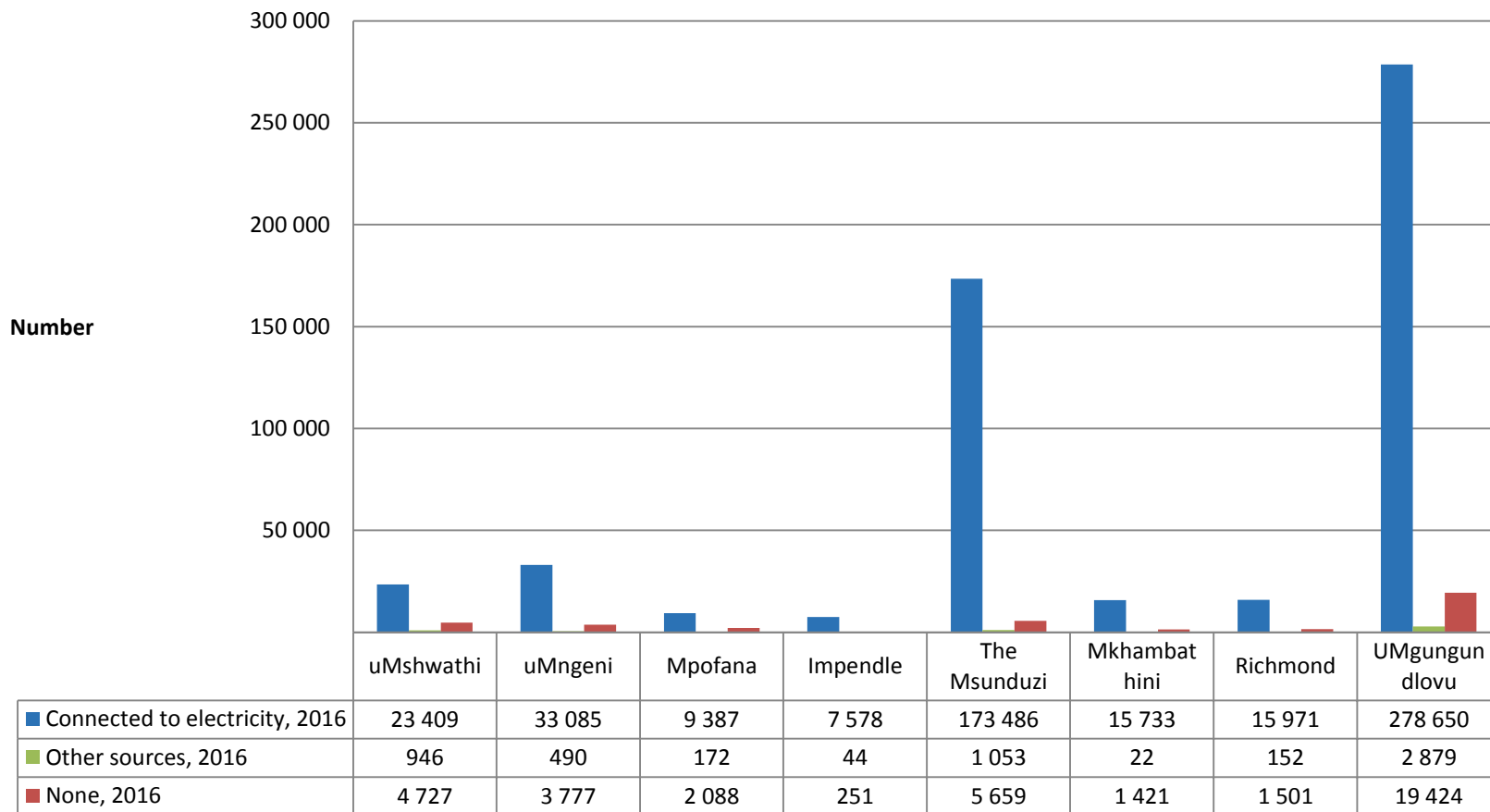


2016



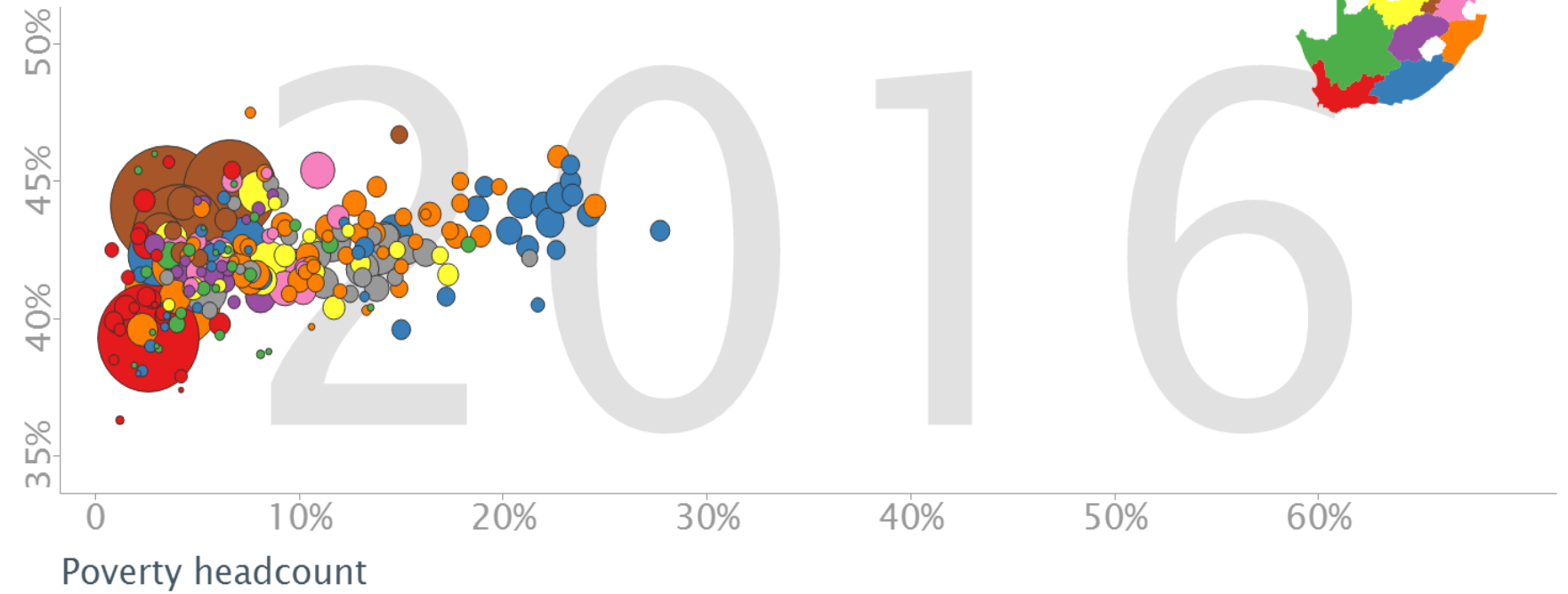


# Connected to electricity, 2016



### Poverty by municipalities

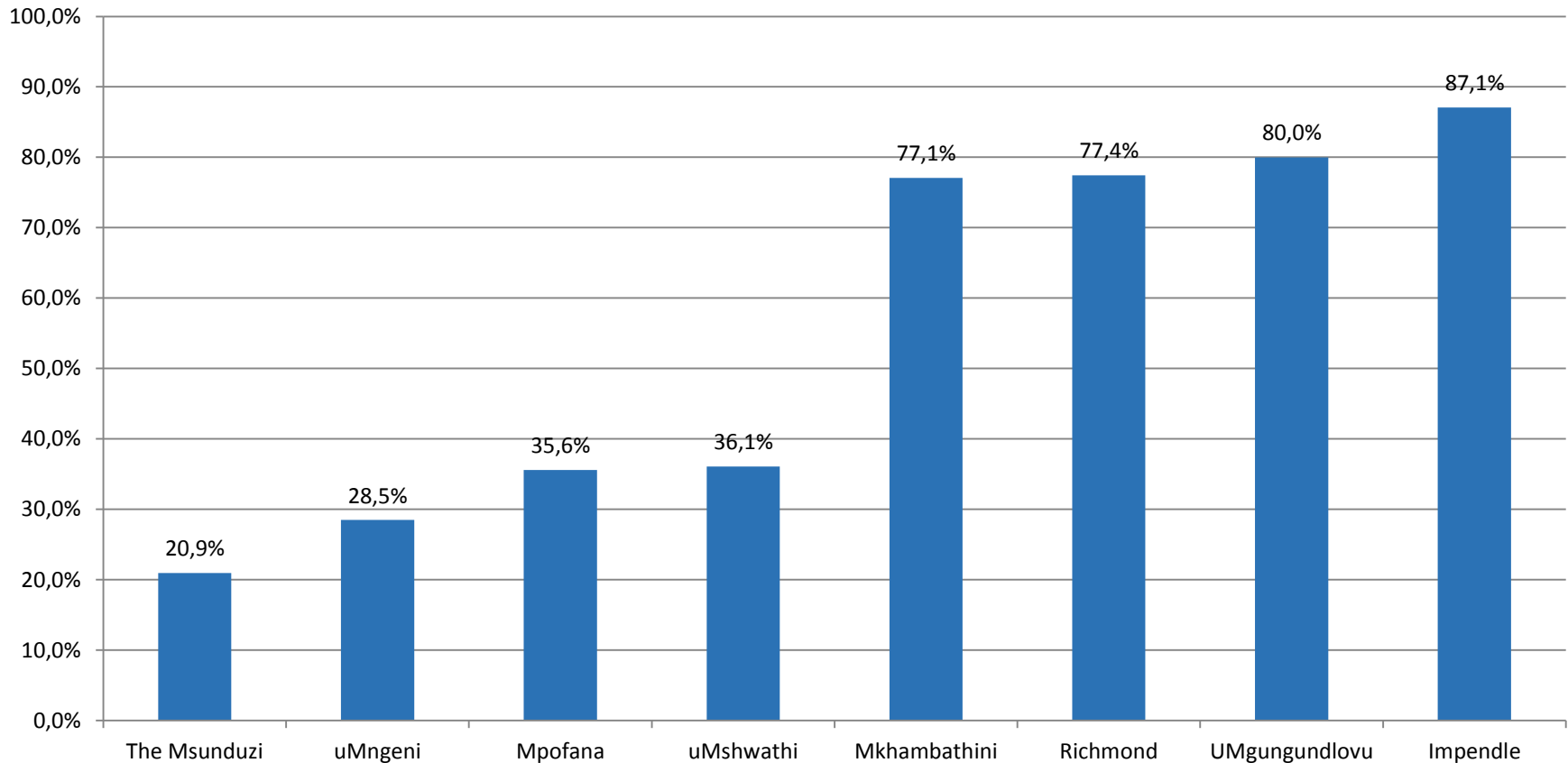
Poverty intensity



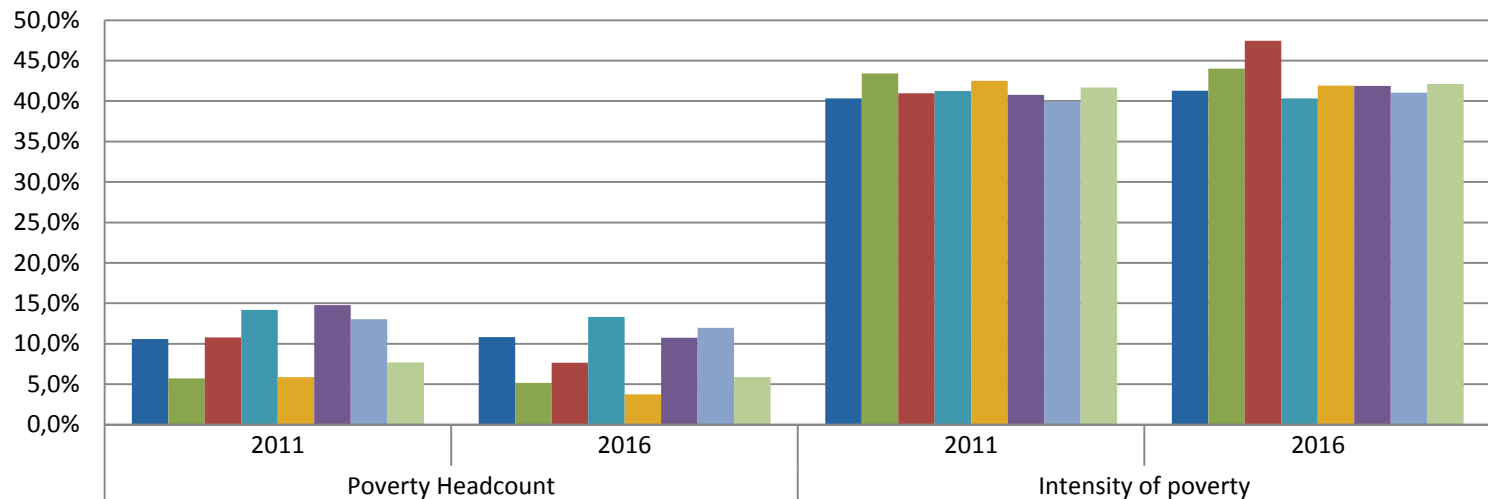
# Poverty headcount and Intensity



# Grants and subsidies as percentage of total income, 2016



# Poverty headcount and Intensity by Municipalities, 2011-2016



	Poverty Headcount		Intensity of poverty	
	2011	2016	2011	2016
■ uMshwathi	10,6%	10,8%	40,3%	41,3%
■ uMngeni	5,7%	5,2%	43,4%	44,0%
■ Mpofana	10,8%	7,6%	41,0%	47,5%
■ Impendle	14,2%	13,3%	41,3%	40,3%
■ The Msunduzi	5,9%	3,8%	42,5%	41,9%
■ Mkhambathini	14,8%	10,7%	40,7%	41,9%
■ Richmond	13,0%	12,0%	39,9%	41,0%
■ UMgungundlovu	7,7%	5,9%	41,7%	42,1%



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