



## Local Government Brief, December 2015

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*Local Government Briefs are monthly electronic updates for municipalities on critical areas of law, policy, facts and data affecting the sector.*

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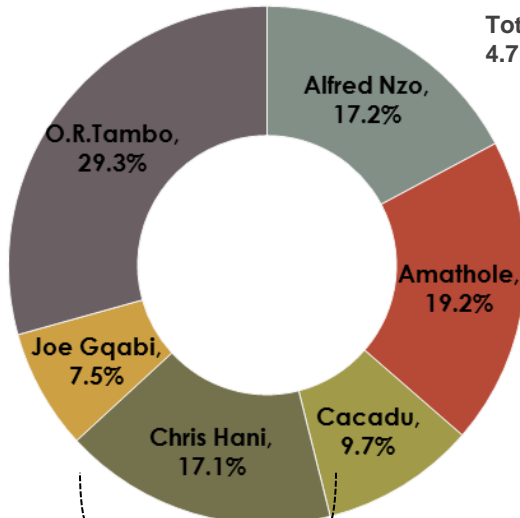
### **Introduction**

The Municipal Barometer is a web-based portal that is aimed at collecting and packaging local level data including ward level data to municipalities. It is envisaged that municipalities will use the data for planning, oversight and benchmarking. SALGA analyses the data periodically and disseminates it in the form of briefs and other publications. This Brief, looks at the socio-economic performance of the Chis Hani District Municipality together with its local municipalities.

# POPULATION and HOUSEHOLD DYNAMICS

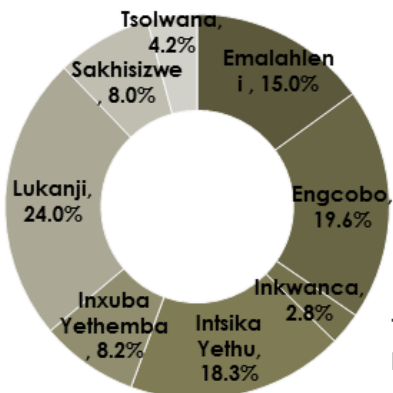
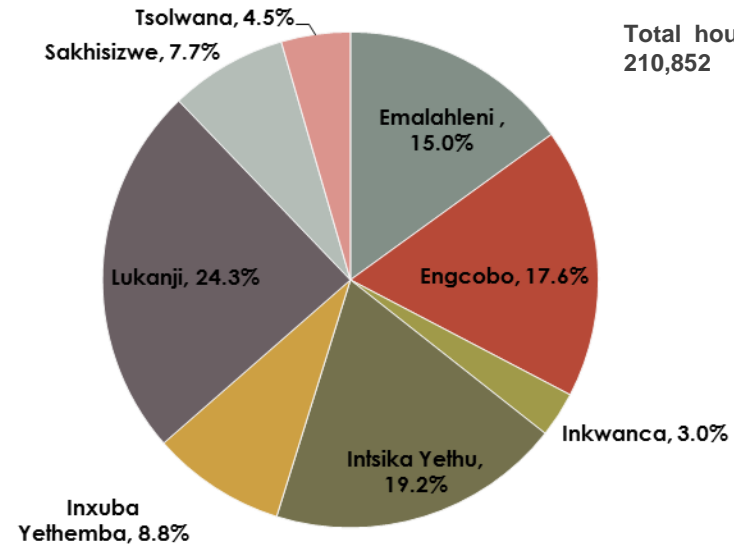
**% share of District population to EC Province population (2011)**

Total EC population: 4.7 mil



**%share of households in Chris Hani District (2011)**

Total households: 210,852



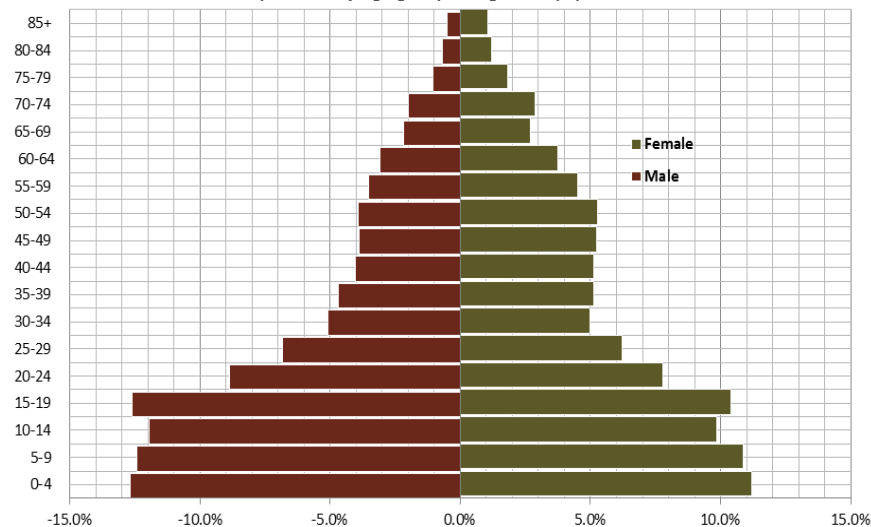
Total Chris Hani population: 795,461

- Of the total population in the Eastern Cape province, Chris Hani DM accounts for 17.1% making it the third largest District after O.R Tambo (29.3%) and Alfred Nzo (17.2%) DMs.
- Chris Hani is made up of eight LMs with Lukanji LM having the highest population size and Inkwanca being the smallest in population size
- With regards to the total households in the District, a similar pattern is evident where Lukanji remains in the lead with the highest proportion of households and Inkwanca with the least households in 2011.
- The DM in 1996 had a total of 168,754 households. An additional 40,298 households have been recorded to reach 210,852 households in 2011, a 1.6% growth over the two periods.

## POPULATION DYNAMICS

- The population the District reflects a typical age structure of a relatively young population distribution with approximately 43% accounts for those in the ages 0-19 yrs.
- The District has a very low base of those who are economically active and a very low labour force that can contribute significantly to the economic growth of the District.
- The population pyramid could possibly be reflecting the impact of migration where the young population migrates to other DMs or Provinces for better living and working conditions.

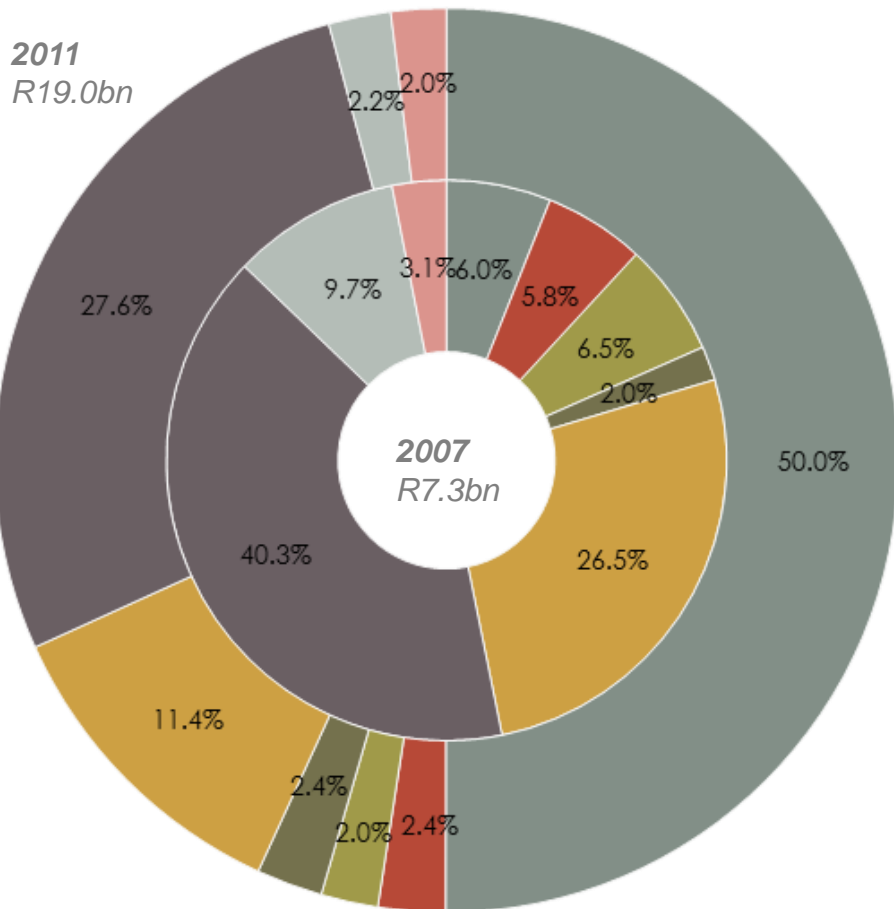
Population by age group and gender (%) 2011



District	Total Population			Population growth		
	1996	2001	2011	1996-2001	2001-2011	1996-2011
Emalahleni	130 670	121 820	119 459	-1.7%	-0.2%	-0.6%
Engcobo	165 040	162 247	155 513	-0.4%	-0.5%	-0.4%
Inkwanca	19 425	20 244	21 970	10%	0.9%	0.9%
Intsika Yethu	164 175	154 830	145 373	-1.5%	-0.7%	-0.9%
Inxuba Yethemba	57 872	60 365	65 560	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%
Lukanji	176 363	181 797	190 723	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%
Sakhisizwe	65 223	66 446	63 582	0.5%	-0.5%	-0.2%
Tsolwana	35 104	32 539	33 281	-1.9%	0.3%	-0.4%
<b>Chris Hani District</b>	<b>813 872</b>	<b>800 288</b>	<b>795 461</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>

- Negative population growth rates have been recorded by most of the LMs over the three census years from 1996 to 2011- with Emalahleni, Engcobo and Intsika Yethu LMs mostly affected.
- The District followed a similar pattern by recording negative growth rates through out the periods under review
- These growth patterns are then reflected by the population pyramid

## GDP CONTRIBUTION



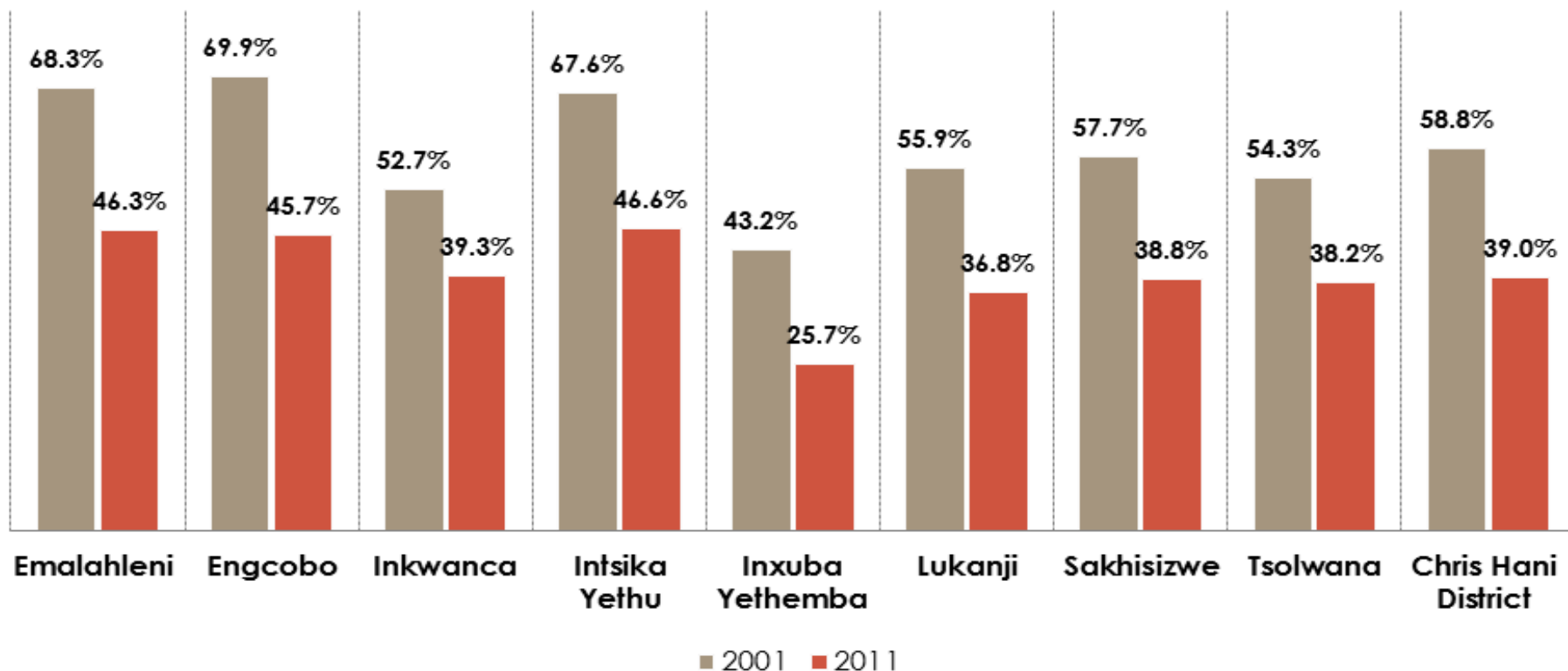
- **Emalahleni**
- **Engcobo**
- **Inkwanca**
- **Intsika Yethu**
- **Inxuba Yethemba**
- **Lukanji**
- **Sakhisizwe**
- **Tsolwana**

- According to StatsSA simulated estimates of municipal GDP, in 2007 Chris Hani had a GDP of R7.3 bn which grew by 27% to reach R19.0 bn in 2011.
- Emalahleni's contribution to the GDP of the District grew from 6.0% in 2007 to 50.0% in 2011, making it the major driver of economic growth in the District. This is because it is an administrative area with Government and Services sectors the major employers.
- The economic contribution of Inxuba Yethemba and Lukanji to the total GDP of the District declined significantly compared to the decline recorded by the remaining LMs.
- However these two LMs continue to be major drivers to economic growth in the District.



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South African Local Government Association

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

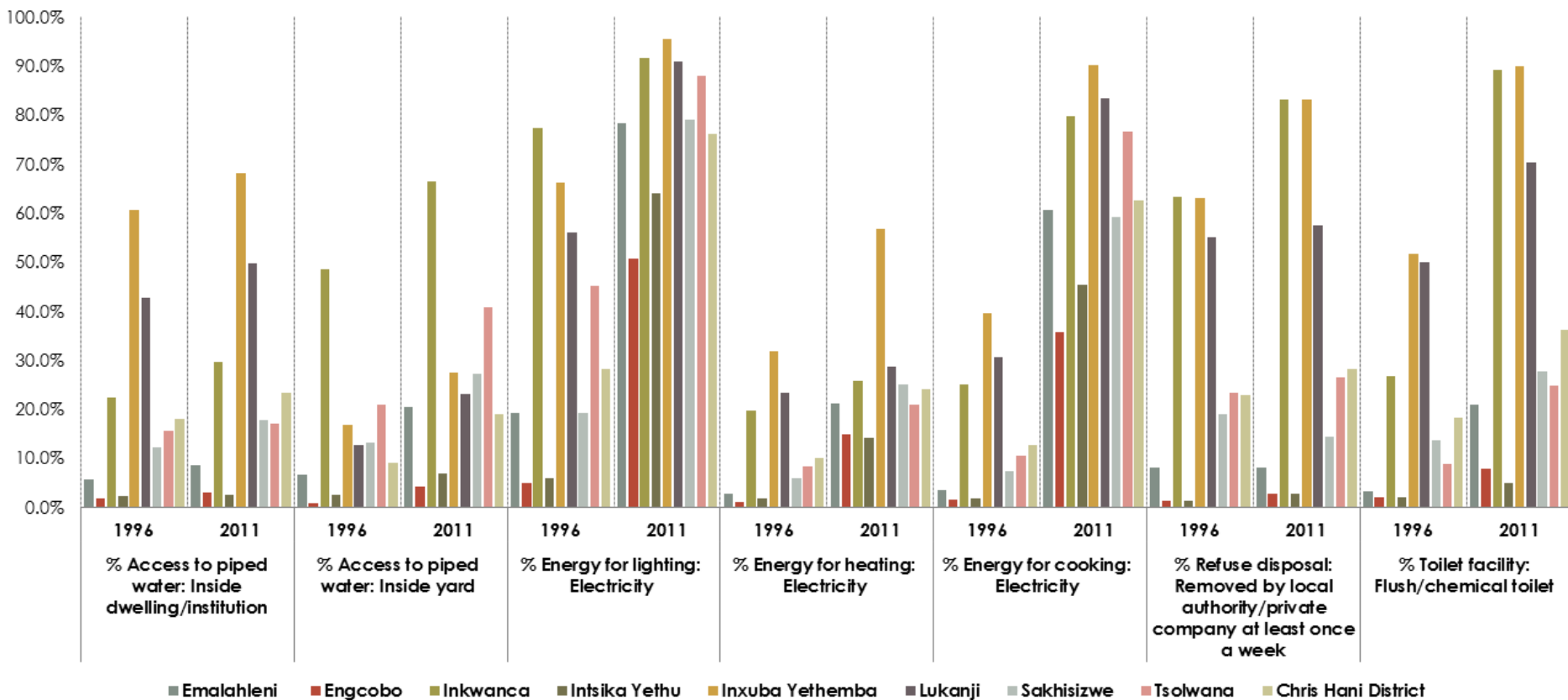


- Unemployment rate in the District and in the LMs has declined between 2001 and 2011. The unemployment rates have been highest in Emalahleni, Engcobo and Intsika Yethu LMs in 2001 peaking at an average of 68%. However significant declines have been recorded although at high rates of over 46% in 2011.
- Inxuba Yethemba has the lowest unemployment rate in the District. Community services and finance are main economic sectors driving employment in the area.

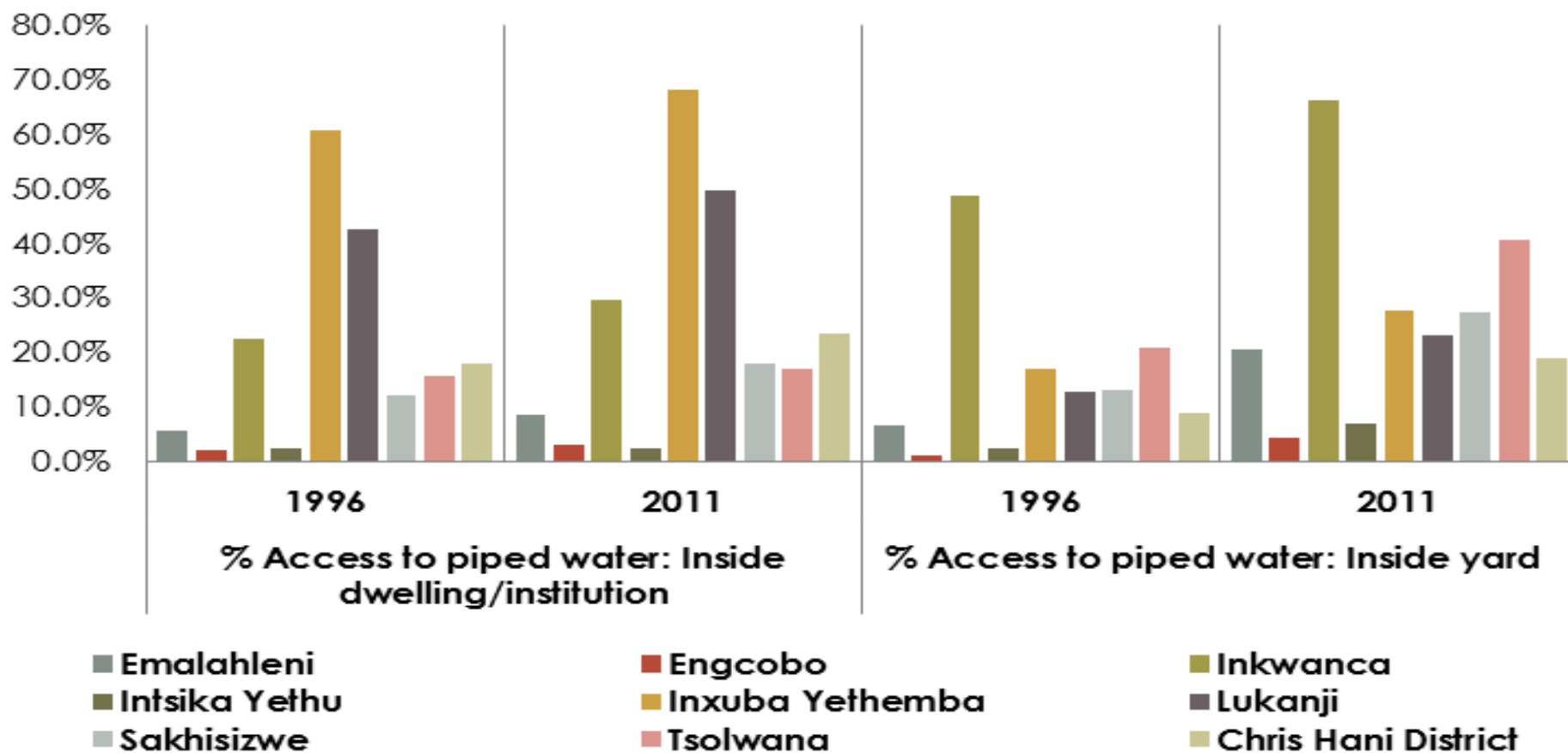


# % OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO SERVICES

- More households have access to electricity, mainly for lighting and cooking compared to the other services between 1996 and 2011.

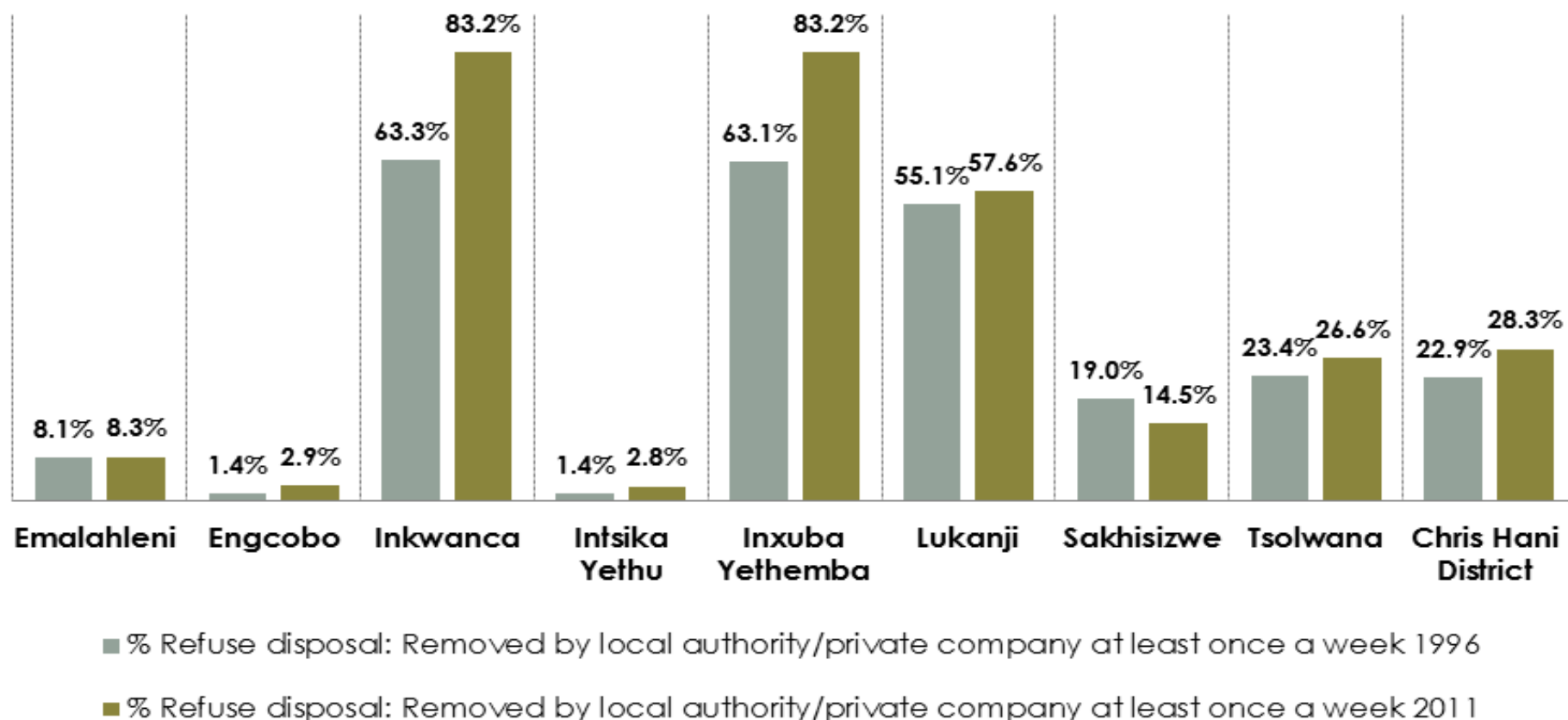


## % HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO PIPED WATER



- A higher percentage of households with the access to piped water inside dwelling is found in Inxuba Yethemba, Intsika Yethu and Inkwanca LMs respectively. These LMs are initially coming from a slightly higher base compared to the other LMs
- With regards to households with access to piped water inside yard, Inkwanca is in the lead with a significant increase in households with access to piped water inside yard from the remaining LMs in 2011.

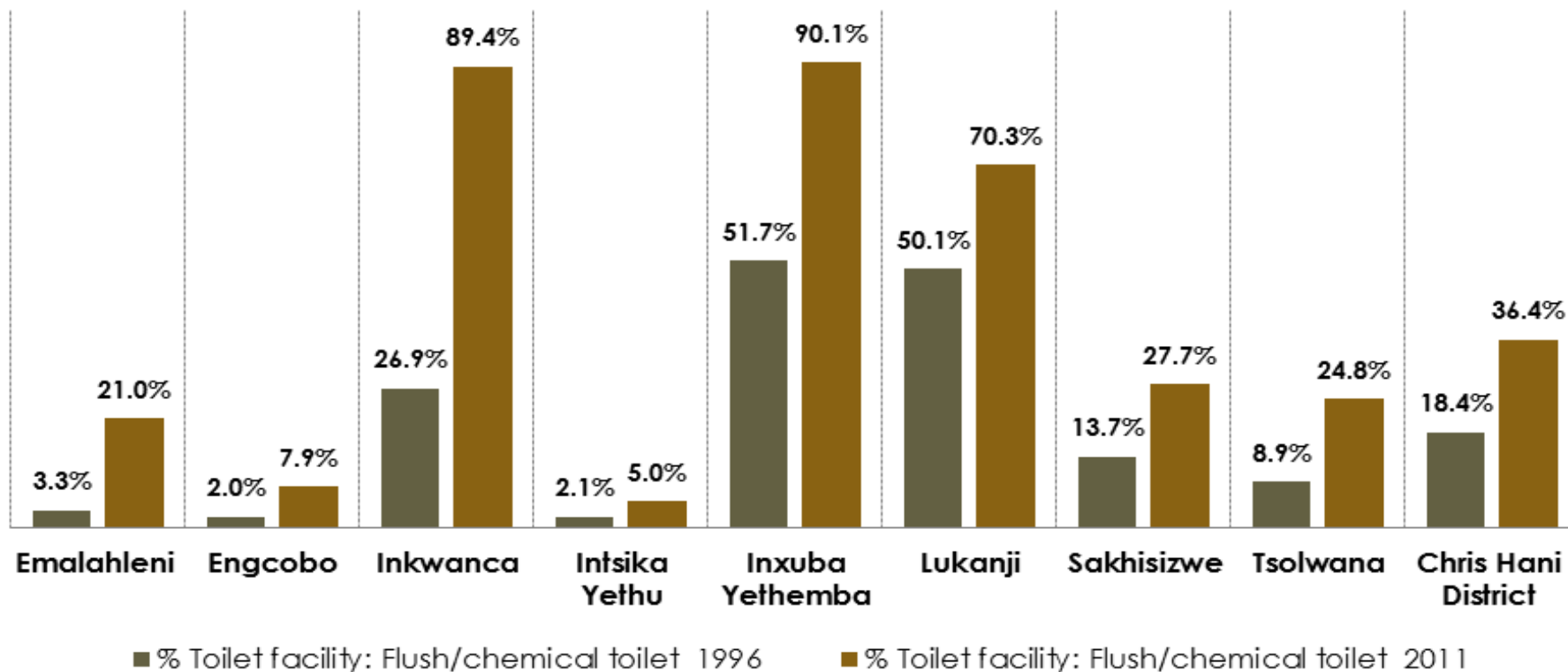
## % HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO REFUSE REMOVAL



- Inkwanca, Inxuba Yethemba and Lukani LMs are in the lead with more households having access to refuse disposal removed at least once a week. Engcobo and Intsika Yethu have the lowest proportion of households with access to refuse removal. Engcobo has a fragmented settlement pattern, has a low-density rural settlement environment, while Intsika yethu

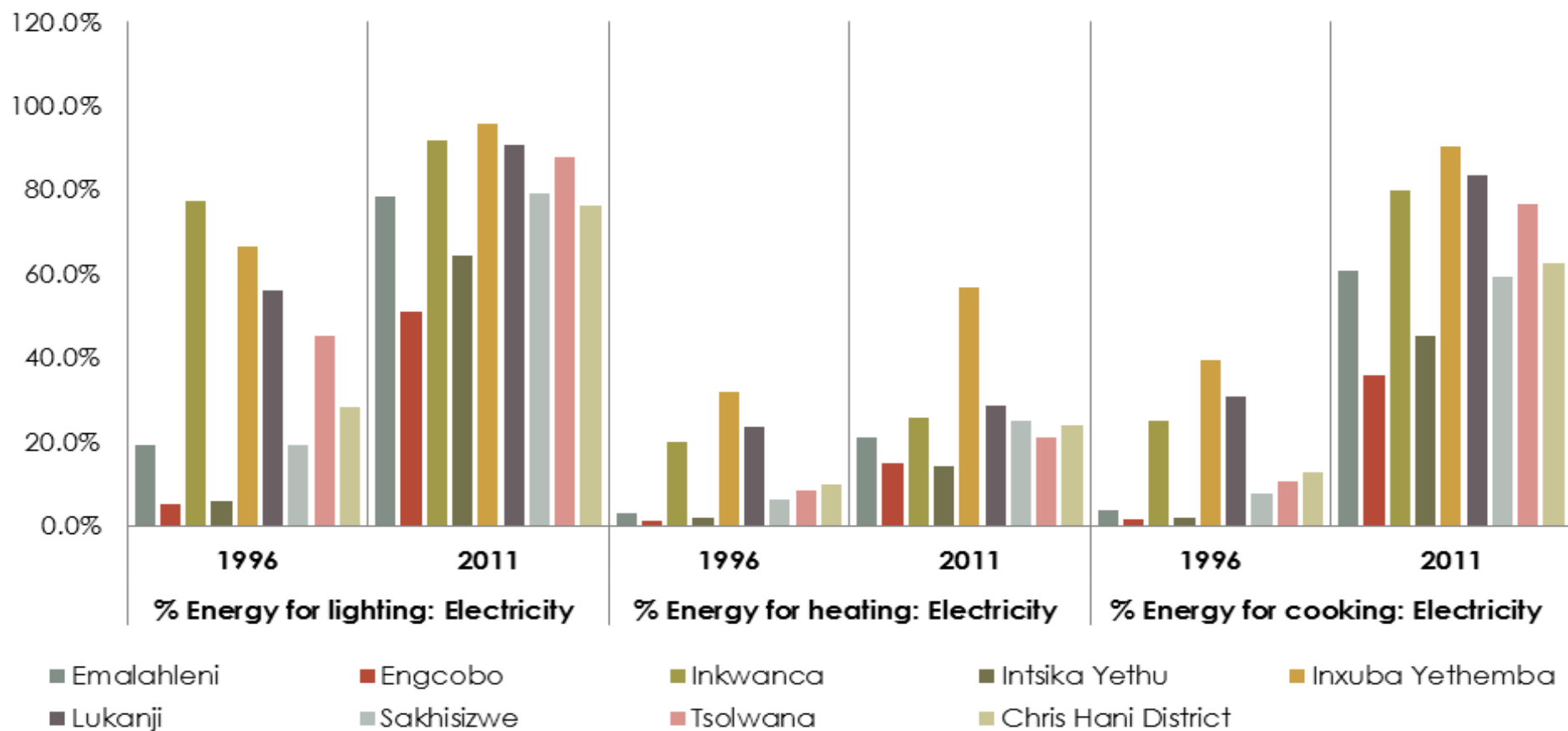


## % HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO TOILET FACILITY



- Significant increases to households with access to flush toilet facilities have been recorded by Inkwanca, Inxuba Yethemba and Lukani LMs while the remaining LMs remain below 30% while the District recorded 36.4% of households with access to flush toilet facilities.
- This is due to the fact that the LMs in the District are predominantly rural and the population is living in small villages

## % HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY



- A significant proportion of households in the District have access to electricity. The electricity is mainly used for lighting and cooking.