

PROVINCIAL PROFILE

KWAZULU-NATAL

Report 03-01-10

COMMUNITY SURVEY 2016

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Provincial profile: KwaZulu-Natal Community Survey 2016

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PREFACE

This report forms part of a series of publications generated from the recently conducted Community Survey (CS) 2016. It is the second volume following one based on Census 2011. The report has been compiled for each of the nine provinces to profile the uniqueness of each province in terms of population dynamics, socio-economic development as well as progress in addressing challenges relating to access to basic services rendered in the provinces.

The report provides statistics disaggregated at municipal level based on the 2016 municipal boundaries. All indicators where CS 2016 data has been compared with Census 2011, data for the latter were aligned to the 2016 municipal boundaries. The publication profiles various themes, including population demographics, education, disability prevalence, parental survival status, access to basic services and how households rate services, food security, crime and safety.



N'kosi Maluleke
Statistician-General

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Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Introduction

KwaZulu-Natal,¹ also referred to as KZN and known as "the garden province", is a province of South Africa that was created in 1994 when the Zulu bantustan of KwaZulu ("Place of the Zulu" in Zulu) and Natal Province were merged. It is located in the southeast of the country, enjoying a long shoreline beside the Indian Ocean and sharing borders with three other provinces and the countries of Mozambique, Swaziland and Lesotho. Its capital is Pietermaritzburg and its largest city is Durban. It is the second most populous province in South Africa, with slightly fewer residents than Gauteng.

KwaZulu-Natal is divided into eleven districts. One of these, eThekuni (Durban and surrounding area), is a metropolitan municipality and the other ten are district municipalities. Durban is a rapidly growing urban area and is by most measures the busiest port in Africa. A good railway network links the city to other areas of Southern Africa. Sugar refining is Durban's main industry. Sheep, cattle, dairy, citrus fruits, corn, sorghum, cotton, bananas, and pineapples are also raised. There is an embryonic KwaZulu-Natal wine industry. Other industries (located mainly in and around Durban) include textile, clothing, chemicals, rubber, fertiliser, paper, vehicle assembly and food-processing plants, tanneries, and oil refineries. There are large aluminium-smelting plants at Richards Bay, on the North Coast.

1.2 Community Survey 2016 background

Community Survey 2016 (CS 2016) is the second intercensal survey in democratic South Africa. This household-based survey is one of the few available data sources providing data at municipal level. Provision of data at this level supports evidence-based decision-making that has become increasingly a best practice that many countries, including South Africa, embrace. CS 2016 results are thus critical in promoting optimal resource allocation and utilisation in all spheres of government in order to reduce poverty and vulnerability among South Africa's most marginalised. Secondly, the development and implementation of policy, and the implementation of legislature deem it necessary to have reliable statistics that inform the social, demographic and economic standing of the country.

CS 2016 is the second large sample survey undertaken by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) after CS 2007, but this time around, the data were collected electronically using the Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) system as opposed to the paper collection method used in CS 2007. The new initiative in the organisation is expected to reduce financial and time costs in data processing and to

¹ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/KwaZulu-Natal#Interior>

enhance data quality. Eligible persons for enumeration are all persons present in the household(s) of the sampled dwelling units on the reference night (midnight 6 March 2016 to 7 March 2016), including visitors. Members of the household who were absent overnight, for example, working, travelling, or present at entertainment or religious gatherings but who returned the next day were also counted. For the purposes of Stats SA, a household is a group of persons who live together, and provide for themselves jointly with food and other essentials for living, or a person who lives alone. Babies born before the reference night were also included in the count, the reason being that they were already born by the midnight of 6 March to 7 March 2016. Members of the household who died after the reference night were also counted in, as they were alive during the midnight of the reference period. In contrast, those born after the reference night were excluded.

The use of the CAPI system is not the only new process used; others include utilisation of the present updated dwelling frame data captured from the Census 2011 listing process. Newly incorporated data covered in the CS questionnaire include:

- ❖ Main religious affiliation
- ❖ Main reason for leaving the country
- ❖ Mode of transport used to reach the person's destination for going to school or work and time taken to reach the destination
- ❖ Main challenges/problems/difficulties facing a municipality
- ❖ Quality and satisfaction with provision of basic services
- ❖ Opinion on improving standards of living in households
- ❖ Sources of income
- ❖ Year of death of mother and/ or father if reported deceased
- ❖ Perceptions of safety and crime experienced in households
- ❖ Food security measures
- ❖ Extended additional questions on agricultural activities performed by households
- ❖ Characteristics of emigrants (persons who left the country to live elsewhere)

This chapter highlights the planning processes for CS 2016. During the planning phase, the focus in the early stages was primarily on setting strategic directions and ensuring that all dependencies between the different phases and role players were identified, potential risks identified and control measures put in place to minimise their adverse effects. This facilitated effective integration and implementation of various activities by ensuring that each phase was properly resourced. During the planning phase, all work streams and focus areas prepared operational plans that provided detailed lists of activities that were to be undertaken to achieve specific objectives and outputs as profiled in the CS 2016 Project Charter.

1.2.1 Geography frame

The dwelling frame (DF) is a structures frame, and dwelling units (DUs) form part of the feature classification of structures. Datasets in the integrated DF base layer include the dwelling frame 2011 (formal and informal), Listing Census 2011, Spot Building Count 2012, address assignments and municipal data. Worth mentioning is the fact that the use of the existing updated dwelling frame for a large sample survey such as CS 2016 is the first of its kind in line with other first-time data collection processes in the case of Stats SA. It is also accepted that ongoing improvement is expected as it is has not been perfected at this stage.

1.2.2 Community Survey 2016 sampling methodology

The sample design for CS 2016 was a stratified single-stage sample design. At enumeration area (EA) level, all in-scope EAs were included in the sample and a sample of dwelling units was taken within each EA (i.e. there was no subsampling of EAs). The EA frame was based on the Census 2011 information. The updated dwelling unit (DU) frame was constructed by the Geography Division, using geo-referenced spatial systems.

1.2.3 Questionnaire development processes for CS 2016

The development and design processes of the CS 2016 questionnaire were informed by national priorities, global and continental emerging population issues embedded in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), data needs of both existing and prospective users, and comparability with the previous community survey (i.e. CS 2007) and censuses. The development of the CS questionnaire involved a number of phases as mentioned below:

- Stakeholder needs assessment is an international best practice in survey and census planning aimed at producing products that meet user needs. Stakeholders play a fundamental role in providing information on questions to be asked in a survey. During this phase, processes (including review of data items and questionnaires of previous censuses) were undertaken, and user consultations were held with key internal stakeholders on what needed to be measured in CS 2016.
- Through the consultation process, it became clear that there is an increased demand for data at municipal level. Following the consultation process, Community Survey data items were then finalised and categorised into broader themes of demographics, migration, general health and

functioning, parental survival, education, income and social grants, employment, fertility, mortality, housing conditions, and access to and quality of basic service provision.

The Community Survey 2016 questionnaire was designed using the World Bank Survey Solutions system, which is an online-based questionnaire design application. During the design, skipping patterns and validation rules were predetermined and embedded in the electronic questionnaire. Data collection instruments – questionnaires in particular – were developed and subjected to thorough testing and review processes to ensure that the final product (questionnaire) solicits accurate information. This Community Survey 2016 questionnaire consists of new questions while some other questions have been adopted from existing household-based surveys and Census 2011. Two-stage testing was adopted for CS 2016 – ‘Behind-the-glass’ testing and field testing. The results of each test were used to improve the quality of the draft questions and CS 2016 indicators. The draft CS questionnaire was presented at different forums for approval. These include the CS Technical Committee, Questionnaire Clearance Committee, CS Management, Population & Social Statistics Cluster, Statistics Council Population Subcommittee, and the Statistics Council.

1.2.4 Survey Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation (SCM&E)

The Survey Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation (SCM&E) Division in the Survey Operations Cluster is responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of the quality aspects of all population and household-based survey processes in the Survey Operations and Population and Social Statistics clusters. As part of the enhancement of quality, the SCM&E Division monitored CS 2016 field operations in all provinces. The objectives of the CS 2016 monitoring included conducting quality checks on the collected data, conducting verification on in- and out-of-scope cases, and monitoring any other issues that can have impacts on data quality, with the purpose of compiling lessons learnt. For the purpose of the study, monitors also used the tablets to conduct the monitoring activities. Their tablets were loaded with Observation, Questionnaire Quality Check, Out-of-scope Verification and Control Visit forms.

A total of 7 184 questionnaires were checked in the entire data collection period, and 5 376 (74,8%) errors were identified. During the interview observations, 1 852 observations and 3 501 control visits were conducted, while a total of 7 870 points were verified and 3 787 DUs were in agreement while 4 083 were not out of scope.

Intensive training was required during the use of technology, from the questionnaire, navigation system and CAPI. In addition, the administration of the Dwelling Unit Record Form (DURF) in a point needed close monitoring because in instances where there is growth or shrinkage, fieldworkers (FWs) might

decide to leave the DUs unlisted to avoid more workload. Intensive and continuous training on the use of DURF was encouraged. Fieldwork supervisors (FWSs) and district survey coordinators (DSCs) were encouraged to take more responsibility of observing the FWs, especially during the first two weeks of data collection. DSCs were also urged to conduct immediate and continuous quality checks and identify the non-response cases, which would then immediately be verified by the FWSs.

1.2.5 Data editing

Quality assurance in CS 2016 was largely automated and handled in two phases. The first phase of quality assurance involved the electronic questionnaire being subjected to conditions and validation rules. This process eliminated unnecessary inconsistencies in the data during data collection. An additional automated quality assurance process was used during data collection where completed questionnaires were flagged as REJECTED or ACCEPTED, based on minimum process ability rules. Any questionnaires submitted to the database that did not meet the set minimum rules were marked as REJECTED, and sent back to the fieldworker for verification and correction. The fieldwork supervisors were involved in taking note of the flagged questionnaires and assisted the fieldworker in correcting the mistakes accordingly. For any record marked as REJECTED once, the running of the rejection was done at least for four different times and at different dates. This was necessary for the fieldworker to try and correct mistakes before a particular questionnaire could be declared "Complete". This process contributed tremendously in reducing missing values on a number of questions.

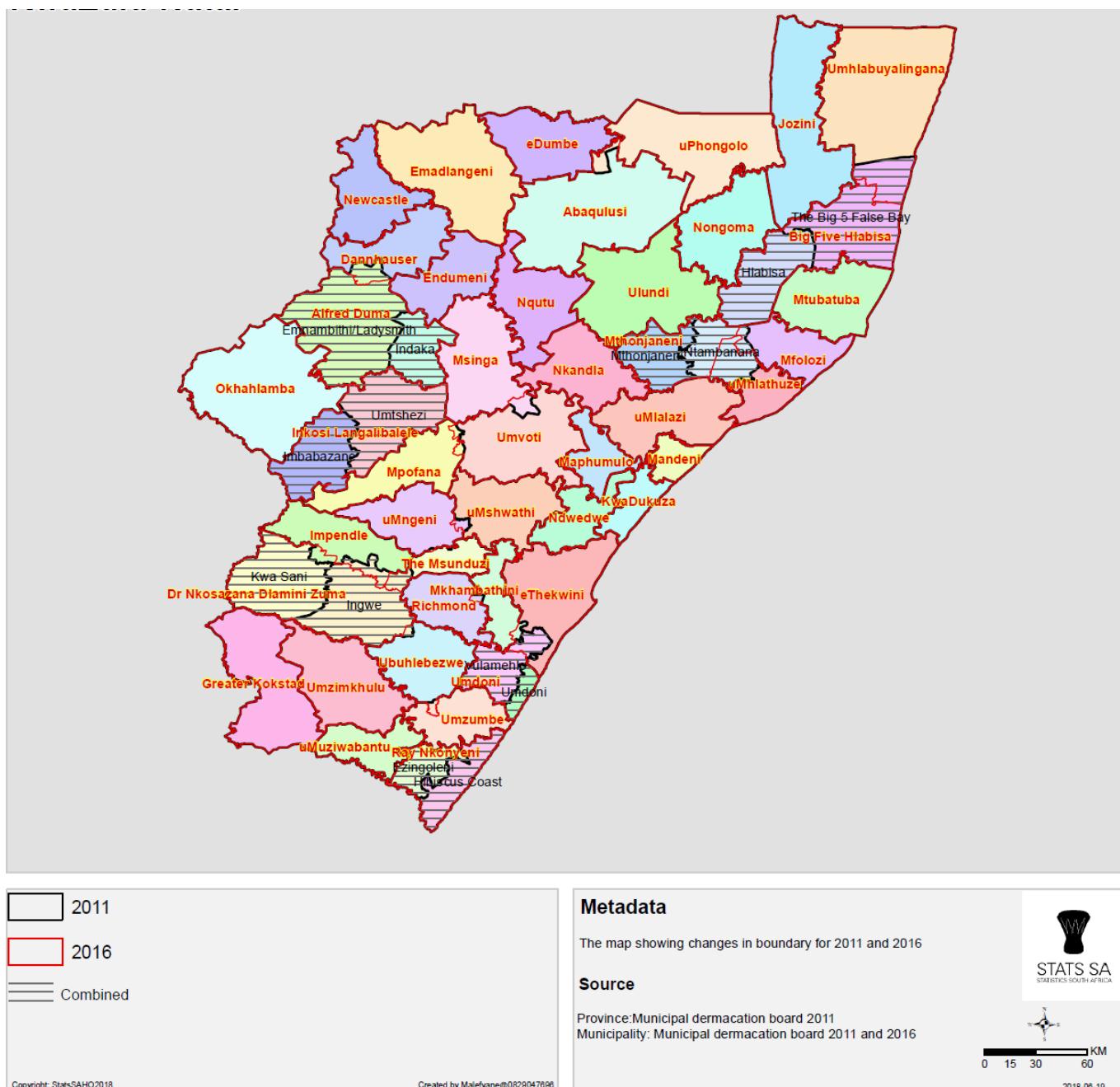
1.2.6 Municipal boundary Changes

In KwaZulu-Natal province, a number of changes were introduced by the Municipal Demarcation Board in 2016. Overall, the number of local municipalities in the province reduced from 61 to 54 municipalities. There were 37 changes to the municipal boundaries. In the KwaZulu-Natal midlands, the Emnambithi and Indaka local municipalities were combined to form Alfred Duma local municipality. Other local municipalities that ceased to exist were the Ingwe and Kwa Sani. The two local municipalities were combined to form Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma local municipality.

Ezingoleni and Hibiscus municipalities, on the KwaZulu-Natal south coast, ceased to exist after they were combined to form Ray Nkonyeni local municipality. Hlabisa local municipality in the north of the province was absorbed by the Big 5 False Bay local municipality. Parts of Mtambanana local municipality were added to Mthonjaneni, Mfolozi and uMhlathuze local municipalities respectively. Umtshezi and Imbabazani local municipalities were combined to form Inkosi Langalibalele local municipality. Vulamehlo local municipality ceased to exist. It was absorbed by Umdoni municipality. Ethekhwini

metropolitan area gained took parts of Mkhambathini and Umdoni municipalities. uMshwathi local municipality also expanded; took part of uMngeni municipality. Umvoti municipality expanded; part of Msinga municipality was added to this local municipality. Abaqulusi local municipality also gained part of eDumbe municipality.

Map 1.1: Boundary changes, new 2016 demarcations



Chapter 2: Population characteristics

This chapter looks into the population-related characteristics of persons from KwaZulu-Natal. Comparison of CS 2016 with Census 2011 required alignment of data for the two data points to 2016 municipal boundaries. This is because the country's provincial demarcations underwent changes through a number of changes at provincial and municipal boundaries. The aim of this chapter is to provide a descriptive analysis of KwaZulu-Natal using the Community Survey and the Census 2011 (*where possible*) datasets.

2.1 Population size

KwaZulu-Natal has been the province with the largest population in 1996 and 2001 as compared to other provinces. The situation started changing from 2007 when Gauteng increased in population size, making it the province with the highest population size in South Africa. Table 2.1 indicates that in both 2011 and 2016, KwaZulu-Natal had the second largest population in South Africa after Gauteng. The population of KwaZulu-Natal grew at annual growth rate of 1,7% between 2011 and 2016, which is the same growth rate as Western Cape, even though Western Cape has only the fourth largest population in the country.

Table 2.1: Population distribution by province, Census 2011 & CS 2016

Province	Census 2011	Community Survey 2016	Growth rate
Western Cape	5 822 734	6 279 730	1,7
Eastern Cape	6 562 053	6 996 976	1,5
Northern Cape	1 145 861	1 193 780	0,9
Free State	2 745 590	2 834 714	0,7
KwaZulu-Natal	10 267 300	11 065 240	1,7
North West	3 509 953	3 748 435	1,5
Gauteng	12 272 263	13 399 724	2,0
Mpumalanga	4 039 939	4 335 964	1,6
Limpopo	5 404 868	5 799 090	1,6
South Africa	51 770 561	55 653 653	1,6

A comparison of KwaZulu-Natal and South Africa in terms of percentage distribution of the population by sex indicates a higher proportion of females in KwaZulu-Natal, marked by four percentage points difference in 2016 (Figure 2.1).

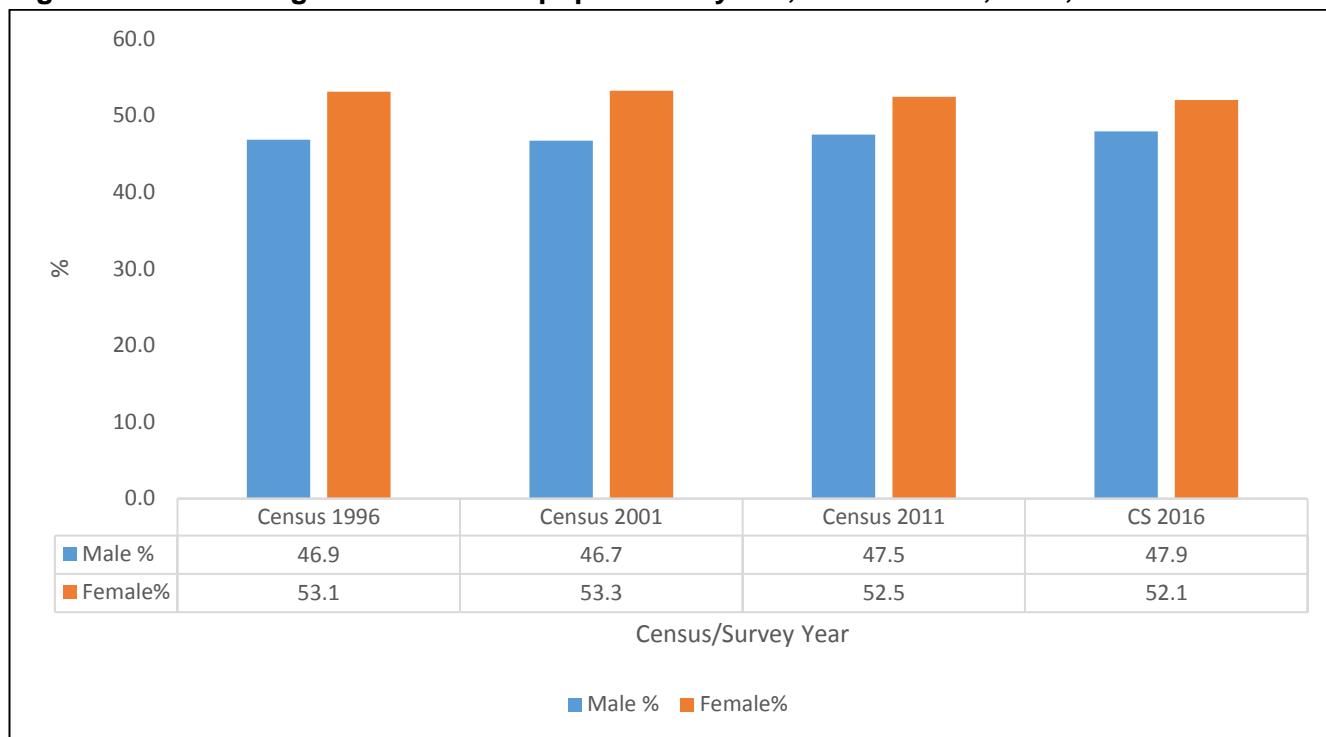
Figure 2.1: Percentage distribution of population by sex, Census 1996, 2001, 2011 & CS 2016

Table 2.2 and Map 2.1 show eThekini Metropolitan Municipality contributes largely to the population of KwaZulu-Natal, even though its population is the third least growing as compared to other districts in the province. Within a period of 5 years, Ugu, Zululand, uMkhanyakude and Sisonke districts had populations that grew at a rate of 2%. eMadlangeni is the municipality with the smallest population compared with other municipalities. The results further showed that Umzumbe, Impendle Mthonjaneni, Nkandla and Maphumulo local municipalities had negative population growth over the period 2011-2016

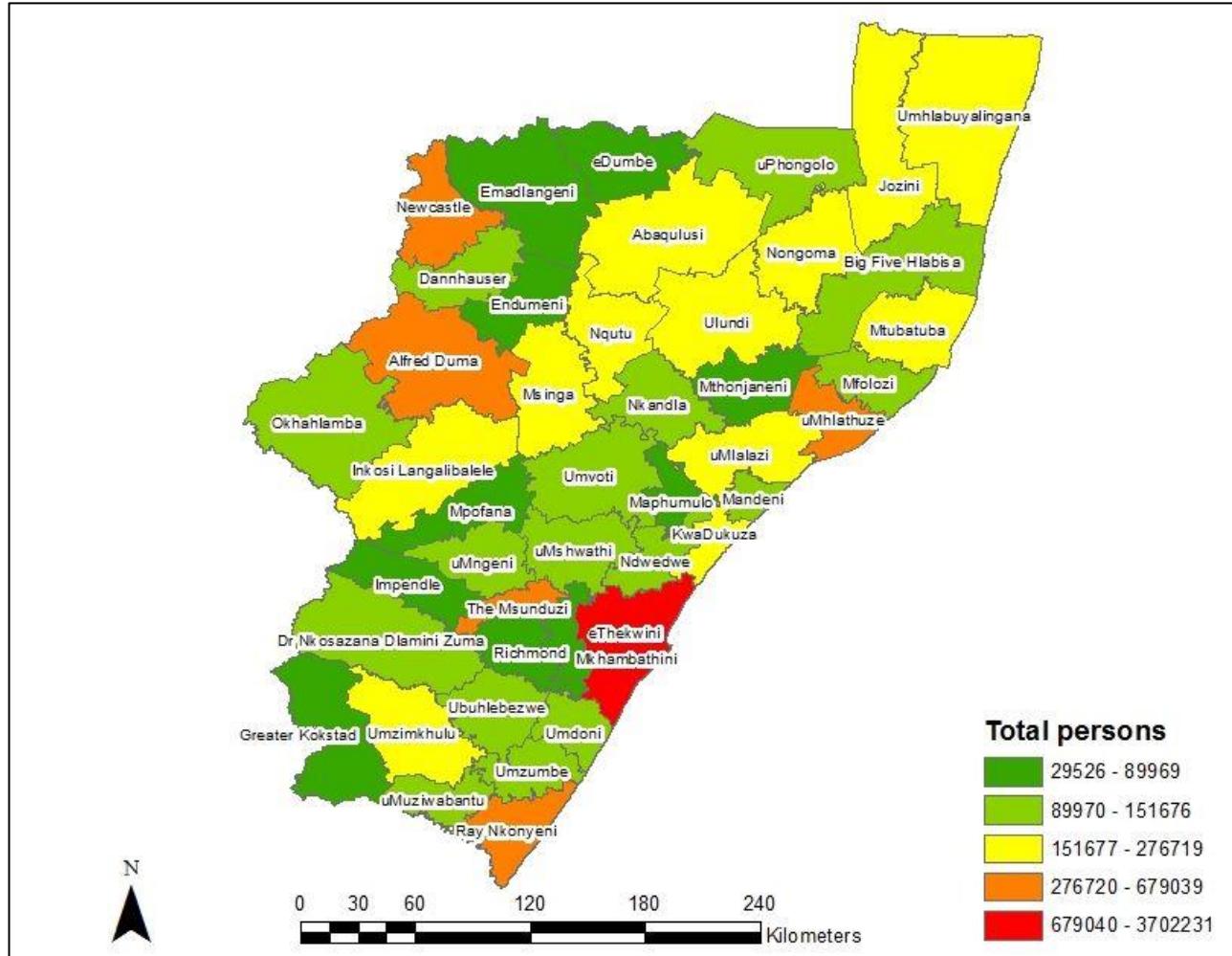
Table 2.2: Distribution of population and annual growth between 2011 and 2016 by district and local municipality

District and local municipality	Total population		Growth rate
	2011	2016	
DC21: Ugu	689 051	753 336	2,03
KZN212: Umdoni	130 413	144 551	2,34
KZN213: Umzumbe	153 407	151 676	-0,26
KZN214: uMuziwabantu	96 556	108 576	2,67
KZN216: Ray Nkonyeni	308 675	348 533	2,76
DC22: uMgungundlovu	1 007 806	1 095 865	1,90
KZN221: uMshwathi	106 388	111 645	1,10
KZN222: uMngeni	93 858	109 867	3,58
KZN224: Impendle	30 382	29 526	-0,65
KZN225: Msunduzi	621 793	679 039	2,00

District and local municipality	Total population	Growth rate
KZN226: Mkhambathini	54 933	0,87
KZN227: Richmond	65 540	1,92
KZN223: Mpofana	34 913	1,56
DC23: uThukela	668 072	706 588
KZN235: Okhahlamba	132 068	0,52
KZN237: Inkosi Langalibalele	196 227	2,09
KZN238: Alfred Duma	339 777	1,08
DC24: uMzinyathi	514 028	554 882
KZN241: Endumeni	64 862	3,79
KZN242: Nqutu	165 307	0,81
KZN244: Msinga	169 145	1,97
KZN245: Umvoti	114 715	1,48
DC25: Amajuba	500 615	531 327
KZN252: Newcastle	363 236	1,56
KZN253: eMadlangeni	34 442	1,55
KZN254: Dannhauser	102 937	0,52
DC26: Zululand	803 575	892 310
KZN261: eDumbe	82 053	2,00
KZN262: uPhongolo	123 584	3,03
KZN263: AbaQulusi	214 714	2,89
KZN265: Nongoma	194 908	1,90
KZN266: Ulundi	188 317	2,01
DC27: uMkhanyakude	625 846	689 090
KZN271: uMhlabuyalingana	156 772	2,12
KZN272: Jozini	186 502	1,38
KZN275: Mtubatuba	175 425	3,22
KZN276: Big Five Hlabisa	107 147	1,93
DC28: Uthungulu	907 519	971 135
KZN281: uMfolozi	133 161	1,84
KZN282: uMhlathuze	362 778	2,81
KZN284: uMlalazi	213 601	0,99
KZN285: Mthonjaneni	83 563	-1,31
KZN286: Nkandla	114 416	-0,03
DC29: iLembe	606 809	657 612
KZN291: Mandeni	138 078	1,55
KZN292: KwaDukuza	231 187	4,08
KZN293: Ndwedwe	140 820	0,37
KZN294: Maphumulo	96 724	-1,64
DC43: Sisonke	467 292	510 865
KZN433: Greater Kokstad	65 981	3,44
KZN434: Ubuhlebezwe	110 925	1,47
KZN435: uMzimkhulu	180 302	2,05
KZN436: Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	110 084	1,67
ETH: eThekwini	3 476 686	3 702 231
		1,43

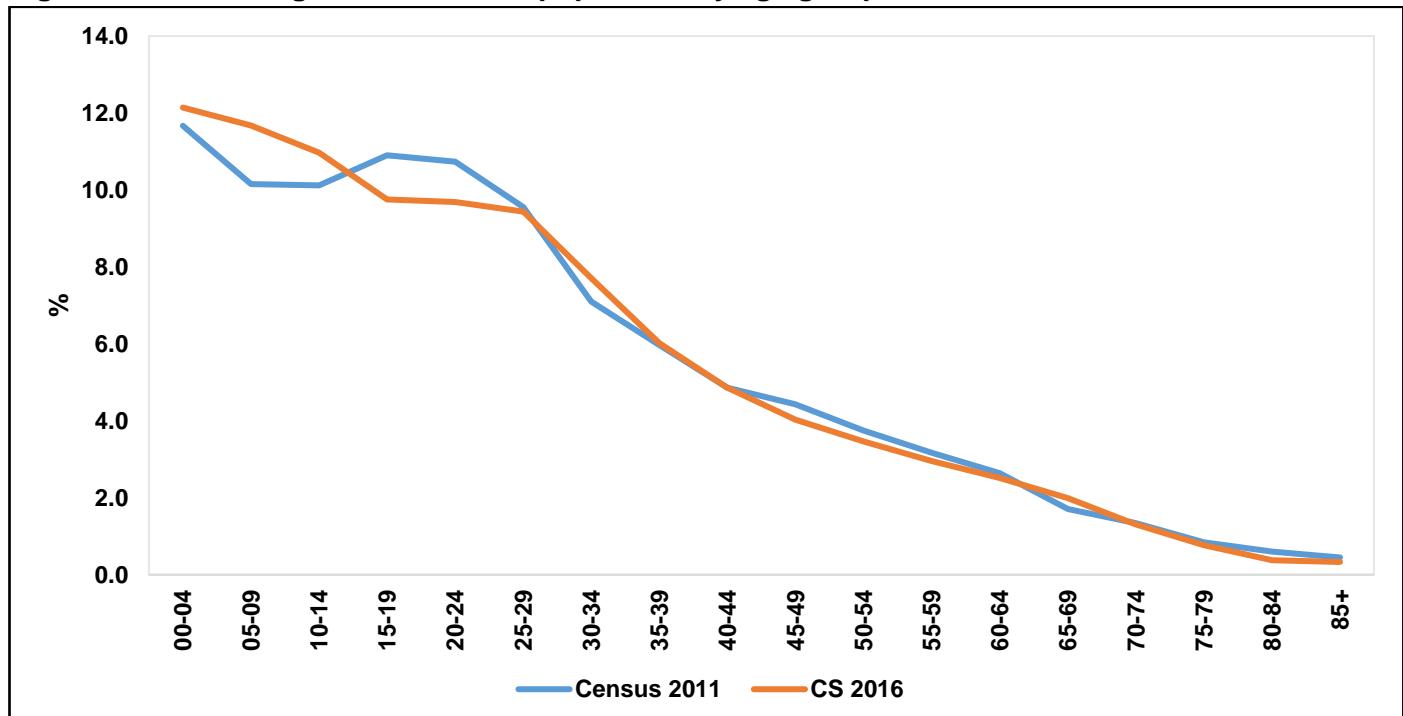
District and local municipality	Total population	Growth rate
KwaZulu-Natal	10 267 300	11 065 240

Map 2.1: Distribution of population by municipality, CS 2016

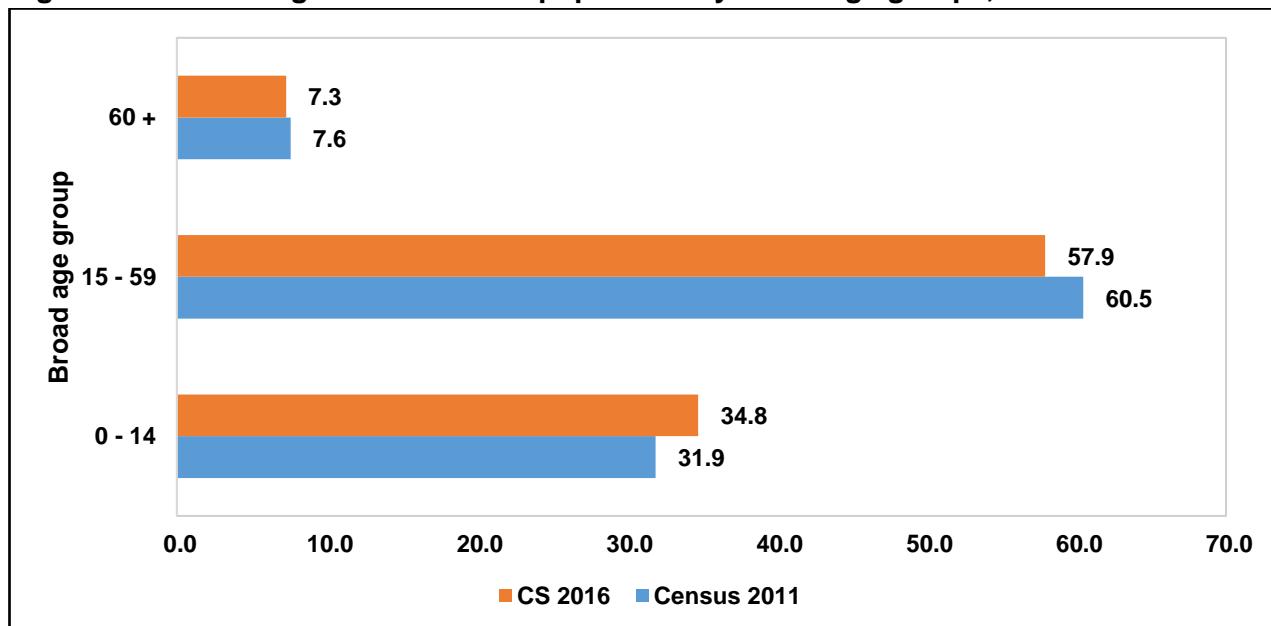


2.2 Age and sex structure

South Africa predominantly comprises a young population, i.e. 34% of the South African population is youth. As shown in Figure 2.2, KwaZulu-Natal follows the same structure of having a large number of the population aged 34 years and younger. While the province showed higher proportion of persons aged 15-29 in Census 2011, lesser proportions were reported for this age group in CS 2016. On contrary, the Community Survey 2016 reported more persons aged 00-19 than Census 2011.

Figure 2.2: Percentage distribution of population by age group, Census 2011 & CS 2016

A comparison between Census 2011 and CS 2016 in terms of the population by broad age shows a large proportion of the population being within the working-age group, i.e. age 15–59 years. However, there has been a decrease of 2,6 percentage points among the population aged 15–59 years between CS 2016 and Census 2011. The number of children (0–14 years) increased by 2,9 percentage points. The distribution of the elderly (aged 60 years and above) remained relatively stable, with 7,6% in Census 2011 and 7,3% in CS 2016.

Figure 2.3: Percentage distribution of population by broad age groups, Census 2011 & CS 2016

The results presented in Table 2.3 showed that approximately half the population is concentrated in the working-age (aged 15–59 years) bracket for all municipal districts of KwaZulu-Natal.

Looking at the local municipality profile, Maphumulo (10,6%) and Ndwedwe (10,0%) local municipalities had the highest percentage elderly persons.

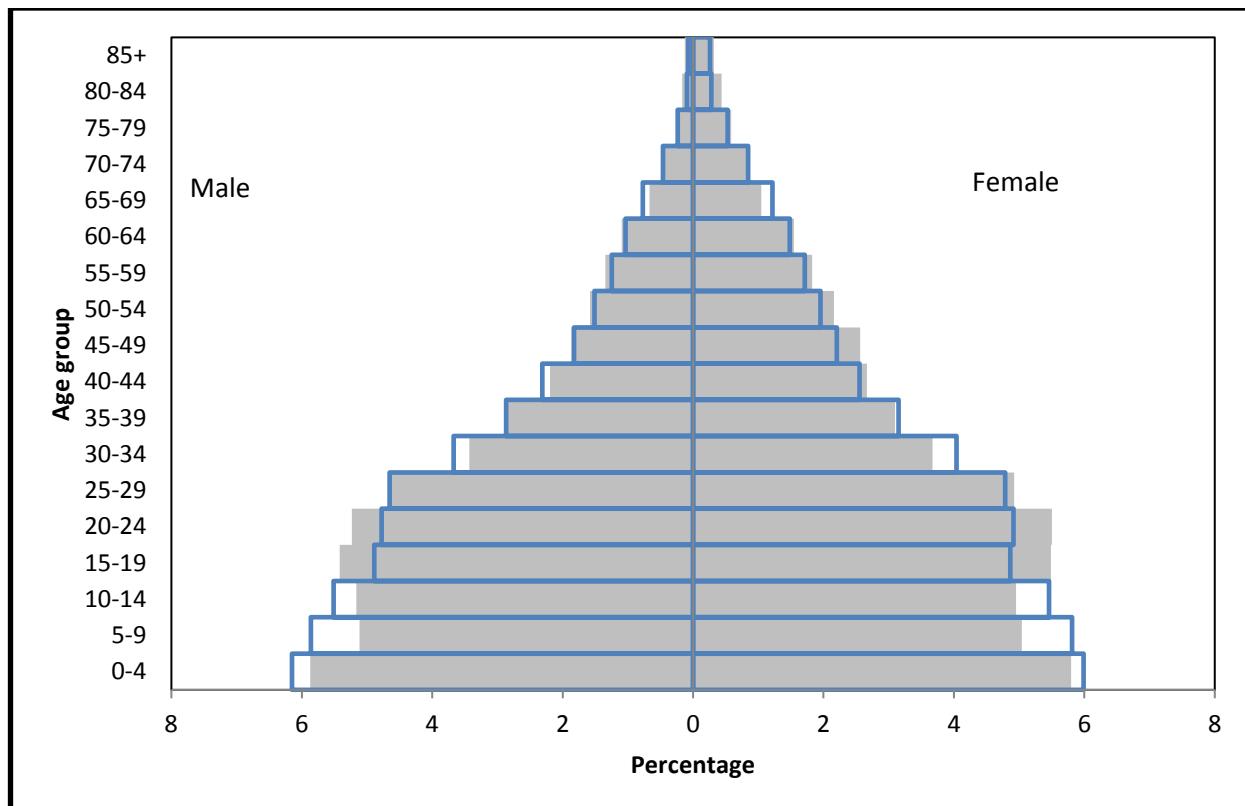
Table 2.3: Distribution of population by district, municipality and broad age groups, CS 2016

District and local municipality	0–14		15–59		60+		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
DC21: Ugu	286 824	38,1	415 863	55,2	50 650	6,7	753 336
KZN212: Umdoni	52 615	36,4	81 580	56,4	10 355	7,2	144 551
KZN213: Umzumbe	64 343	42,4	77 139	50,9	10 194	6,7	151 676
KZN214: uMuziwabantu	50 104	46,1	53 381	49,2	5 092	4,7	108 576
KZN216: Ray Nkonyeni	119 761	34,4	203 763	58,5	25 009	7,2	348 533
DC22: uMgungundlovu	362 985	33,1	657 037	60,0	75 843	6,9	1 095 865
KZN221: uMshwathi	42 639	38,2	61 100	54,7	7 906	7,1	111 645
KZN222: uMngeni	32 570	29,6	66 726	60,7	10 570	9,6	109 867
KZN224: Impendle	12 933	43,8	14 052	47,6	2 540	8,6	29 526
KZN225: Msunduzi	213 706	31,5	420 537	61,9	44 796	6,6	679 039
KZN226: Mkhamabathini	19 666	34,5	33 549	58,8	3 861	6,8	57 075
KZN227: Richmond	28 449	39,9	38 681	54,2	4 191	5,9	71 322
KZN223: Mpofana	13 022	34,8	22 391	59,9	1 978	5,3	37 391
DC23: uThukela	262 299	37,1	397 012	56,2	47 277	6,7	706 588
KZN235: Okhahlamba	53 565	39,6	72 088	53,3	9 479	7,0	135 132
KZN237: Inkosi Langalibalele	78 386	36,4	123 034	57,2	13 762	6,4	215 182
KZN238: Alfred Duma	130 348	36,6	201 890	56,7	24 036	6,7	356 274
DC24: uMzinyathi	210 990	38,0	305 453	55,0	38 439	6,9	554 882
KZN241: Endumeni	22 859	29,8	48 737	63,6	5 044	6,6	76 639
KZN242: Nqutu	69 358	40,5	90 252	52,7	11 715	6,8	171 325
KZN244: Msinga	77 338	41,9	94 611	51,3	12 545	6,8	184 494
KZN245: Umvoti	41 435	33,8	71 854	58,7	9 135	7,5	122 423
DC25: Amajuba	188 258	35,4	310 167	58,4	32 902	6,2	531 327
KZN252: Newcastle	131 865	33,9	233 280	60,0	23 972	6,2	389 117
KZN253: eMadlangeni	14 228	38,6	20 339	55,2	2 303	6,2	36 869
KZN254: Dannhauser	42 166	40,0	56 548	53,7	6 627	6,3	105 341
DC26: Zululand	361 254	40,5	476 865	53,4	54 190	6,1	892 310
KZN261: eDumbe	36 992	41,3	47 044	52,5	5 578	6,2	89 614
KZN262: uPhongolo	57 286	40,6	76 276	54,0	7 685	5,4	141 247
KZN263: AbaQulusi	92 354	37,9	135 628	55,6	15 814	6,5	243 795
KZN265: Nongoma	90 062	42,5	108 673	51,3	13 157	6,2	211 892
KZN266: Uliundi	84 561	41,1	109 245	53,1	11 956	5,8	205 762
DC27: uMkhanyakude	281 781	40,9	368 452	53,5	38 857	5,6	689 090
KZN271: uMhlabuyalingana	70 050	40,7	91 659	53,3	10 368	6,0	172 077
KZN272: Jozini	82 344	41,5	106 152	53,6	9 719	4,9	198 215
KZN275: Mtubatuba	82 443	40,8	108 228	53,5	11 506	5,7	202 176
KZN276: Big Five Hlabisa	46 945	40,3	62 413	53,5	7 264	6,2	116 622
DC28: Uthungulu	387 358	39,9	522 261	53,8	61 516	6,3	971 135

District and local municipality	0–14		15–59		60+		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
KZN281: uMfolozi	59 264	41,1	76 278	52,8	8 821	6,1	144 363
KZN282: uMhlathuze	142 609	34,7	246 485	60,1	21 371	5,2	410 465
KZN284: uMlalazi	96 365	43,2	109 807	49,2	16 968	7,6	223 140
KZN285: Mthonjaneni	36 641	46,4	37 357	47,4	4 886	6,2	78 883
KZN286: Nkandla	52 478	45,9	52 334	45,8	9 471	8,3	114 284
DC29: iLembe	209 426	31,8	394 230	59,9	53 956	8,2	657 612
KZN291: Mandeni	47 242	32,0	90 410	61,2	10 155	6,9	147 808
KZN292: KwaDukuza	76 572	27,7	180 253	65,1	19 893	7,2	276 719
KZN293: Ndwedwe	50 872	35,5	77 919	54,4	14 327	10,0	143 117
KZN294: Maphumulo	34 740	38,6	45 648	50,7	9 580	10,6	89 969
DC43: Sisonke	204 204	40,0	274 649	53,8	32 012	6,3	510 865
KZN433: Greater Kokstad	25 217	32,9	48 453	63,1	3 082	4,0	76 753
KZN434: Ubuhlebezwe	47 835	40,4	62 486	52,8	8 025	6,8	118 346
KZN435: uMzimkhulu	84 169	42,7	100 299	50,8	12 817	6,5	197 286
KZN436: Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	46 982	39,7	63 411	53,5	8 087	6,8	118 480
ETH: eThekwini	1 093 568	29,5	2 288 330	61,8	320 332	8,7	3 702 231
KwaZulu-Natal	3 848 948	34,8	6 410 320	57,9	805 972	7,3	11 065 240

The results of CS 2016 show that the population of KwaZulu-Natal is largely concentrated between the age group 15–19 years and 25–29 years, as opposed to those of Census 2011, which results showed a large proportion of the population falling within the 0–4-year and 10–14-year age groups. Both Census 2011 and CS 2016 recorded a relatively large proportion of females aged 70 years and above residing in KwaZulu-Natal.

Figure 2.4: Age and sex structure, Census 2011 (shaded) & CS 2016



A large number of the population in KwaZulu-Natal falls within the 0–4-year age group. All the age groups that are below the 30–34-year age group have a population of at least 1 000 000. This might suggest that KwaZulu-Natal comprises mainly of a young population.

The sex ratios show that males dominate in young ages (up to age group 15–19), while there are more females per 100 males for the adult and older population.

Table 2.4: Distribution of population by 5-year age groups and sex, CS 2016

Age group	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio
0–4	680 832	662 700	1 343 532	103
5–9	648 687	643 013	1 291 700	101
10–14	609 752	603 964	1 213 716	101
15–19	540 992	538 265	1 079 257	101
20–24	528 247	543 645	1 071 893	97
25–29	514 962	529 822	1 044 784	97
30–34	406 337	446 915	853 251	91
35–39	317 233	348 503	665 736	91
40–44	255 802	282 350	538 152	91
45–49	202 155	243 989	446 144	83
50–54	167 228	216 352	383 581	77
55–59	138 034	189 489	327 522	73
60–64	114 545	163 816	278 361	70
65–69	85 529	134 732	220 261	63
70–74	51 250	93 602	144 852	55
75–79	26 062	58 431	84 492	45
80–84	10 596	30 759	41 355	34
85+	8 052	28 598	36 650	28
KwaZulu-Natal	5 306 295	5 758 945	11 065 240	92

As can be seen in Table 2.5, KwaZulu-Natal has a large number of children and youth in the age groups 0–29. A substantial decline is observed between ages 30–60+. Compared to other age groups, a large number of children fall within the age group 0–4 (1 343 532), which indicates a high birth rate. eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality (388 017) shows the highest number of children aged 0–4 among all the district municipalities, while uMhlathuze Local Municipality (410 465) in Uthungulu reflects the highest number of children aged 0–4 when compared with all other local municipalities. The lowest number of persons recorded for KwaZulu-Natal is observed in the age groups 50–54 (383 581) and 55–59 (327 522).

Table 2.5: Distribution of population by district, municipality and five year age groups, CS 2016

District and local municipality	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60+	Total
DC21: Ugu	97 059	98 328	91 437	83 998	77 074	71 824	58 838	30 764	28 194	23 783	22 378	19 009	50 650	753 336
KZN212: Umdoni	18 902	17 433	16 280	16 019	15 170	14 267	10 807	5 848	5 846	4 960	4 694	3 970	10 355	144 551
KZN213: Umzumbe	20 879	22 674	20 790	17 610	14 448	12 418	9 890	5 203	5 070	4 307	4 515	3 677	10 194	151 676
KZN214: uMuziwabantu	16 907	16 535	16 662	12 708	9 930	8 561	7 432	3 462	3 737	2 940	2 727	1 883	5 092	108 576
KZN216: Ray Nkonyeni	40 371	41 686	37 704	37 660	37 526	36 579	30 709	16 251	13 540	11 576	10 442	9 479	25 009	348 533
DC22: uMgungundlovu	126 476	122 141	114 368	100 468	106 708	107 755	91 645	68 912	59 299	48 465	39 416	34 367	75 843	1 095 865
KZN221: uMshwathi	14 408	14 054	14 177	11 242	10 317	9 036	8 307	5 058	5 167	4 229	4 214	3 530	7 906	111 645
KZN222: uMngeni	11 512	10 397	10 661	10 433	10 587	9 804	8 963	7 120	6 645	5 357	3 637	4 180	10 570	109 867
KZN224: Impendle	4 412	4 169	4 352	3 071	2 304	2 076	1 541	1 132	1 114	1 089	858	867	2 540	29 526
KZN225: Msunduzi	75 548	72 225	65 933	60 457	67 299	71 455	60 255	46 243	38 516	30 355	25 163	20 793	44 796	679 039
KZN226: Mkhambathini	6 528	6 464	6 674	5 152	5 867	5 560	4 705	3 300	2 319	2 747	2 216	1 682	3 861	57 075
KZN227: Richmond	10 113	9 860	8 476	6 948	6 806	5 919	4 640	3 814	3 352	2 962	2 038	2 200	4 191	71 322
KZN223: Mpofana	3 955	4 971	4 096	3 165	3 528	3 904	3 233	2 246	2 185	1 725	1 290	1 116	1 978	37 391
DC23: uThukela	91 908	89 269	81 122	80 134	71 970	64 875	51 784	34 563	29 306	23 641	21 692	19 048	47 277	706 588
KZN235: Okhahlamba	18 643	18 146	16 776	15 220	12 775	12 062	9 351	5 646	5 406	4 572	3 725	3 331	9 479	135 132
KZN237: Inkosi Langalibalele	28 230	26 371	23 785	25 401	22 791	19 257	15 175	10 769	8 851	7 782	6 937	6 071	13 762	215 182
KZN238: Alfred Duma	45 035	44 752	40 561	39 513	36 403	33 556	27 258	18 148	15 049	11 287	11 030	9 646	24 036	356 274
DC24: uMzinyathi	70 973	70 965	69 052	76 493	59 746	48 123	38 846	21 022	17 881	15 846	14 980	12 517	38 439	554 882
KZN241: Endumeni	8 006	7 274	7 578	9 209	9 127	8 879	7 370	3 674	3 259	2 711	2 570	1 938	5 044	76 639
KZN242: Nqutu	23 307	22 960	23 092	24 124	17 690	13 773	12 049	6 184	4 634	4 324	3 941	3 533	11 715	171 325
KZN244: Msinga	25 756	26 851	24 732	25 975	19 366	13 756	10 363	6 094	5 667	4 751	4 804	3 835	12 545	184 494
KZN245: Umvoti	13 904	13 880	13 650	17 184	13 563	11 714	9 065	5 070	4 322	4 060	3 665	3 211	9 135	122 423
DC25: Amajuba	62 959	63 868	61 432	59 541	56 748	49 135	40 303	28 664	23 386	19 806	16 886	15 698	32 902	531 327
KZN252: Newcastle	44 275	45 389	42 200	43 067	42 011	37 511	30 905	22 168	18 087	14 944	12 763	11 824	23 972	389 117
KZN253: eMadlangeni	4 504	4 887	4 836	3 754	3 594	3 268	2 581	1 694	1 456	1 537	1 299	1 156	2 303	36 869
KZN254: Dannhauser	14 179	13 591	14 395	12 720	11 143	8 357	6 816	4 802	3 843	3 325	2 824	2 718	6 627	105 341
DC26: Zululand	123 592	121 657	116 006	112 674	90 194	82 348	62 980	34 152	28 054	24 166	21 390	20 908	54 190	892 310

District and local municipality	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60+	Total
KZN261: eDumbe	12 079	12 000	12 914	11 115	8 661	7 747	6 237	3 414	2 857	2 631	2 071	2 309	5 578	89 614
KZN262: uPhongolo	19 593	19 245	18 448	18 533	15 927	13 092	9 177	5 380	4 524	3 567	2 921	3 155	7 685	141 247
KZN263: AbaQulusi	30 123	31 104	31 126	30 499	23 649	23 367	19 281	10 331	8 387	7 651	6 316	6 148	15 814	243 795
KZN265: Nongoma	31 596	31 266	27 199	27 668	21 969	18 532	13 359	6 918	5 748	4 836	5 105	4 538	13 157	211 892
KZN266: Ulundi	30 200	28 042	26 319	24 858	19 988	19 609	14 926	8 109	6 538	5 481	4 977	4 758	11 956	205 762
DC27: uMkhanyakude	98 842	93 335	89 604	82 097	68 472	62 493	47 654	28 737	24 502	20 898	18 022	15 578	38 857	689 090
KZN271: uMhlabuyalingana	23 890	23 611	22 548	20 041	16 239	15 540	10 778	8 133	6 721	6 094	4 706	3 408	10 368	172 077
KZN272: Jozini	28 219	27 171	26 954	24 667	20 242	17 353	13 979	7 878	6 576	5 863	5 062	4 531	9 719	198 215
KZN275: Mtubatuba	29 496	27 465	25 481	22 947	19 787	19 093	15 652	8 455	7 088	5 487	5 061	4 657	11 506	202 176
KZN276: Big Five Hlabisa	17 237	15 088	14 621	14 442	12 203	10 508	7 245	4 271	4 116	3 454	3 192	2 982	7 264	116 622
DC28: Uthungulu	136 747	129 008	121 603	94 679	92 573	89 535	69 018	48 136	40 044	32 470	30 528	25 277	61 516	971 135
KZN281: uMfolozi	20 807	19 601	18 857	13 367	14 003	14 592	10 262	7 001	5 152	4 160	3 792	3 949	8 821	144 363
KZN282: uMhlathuze	50 730	47 166	44 714	38 998	43 240	44 510	35 912	23 793	20 306	15 670	13 615	10 441	21 371	410 465
KZN284: uMlalazi	34 057	31 712	30 597	21 926	19 001	17 723	12 473	9 660	8 412	7 381	7 143	6 088	16 968	223 140
KZN285: Mthonjaneni	13 330	12 020	11 291	7 602	6 848	5 389	4 464	3 466	2 750	2 397	2 463	1 979	4 886	78 883
KZN286: Nkandla	17 823	18 510	16 145	12 785	9 481	7 322	5 907	4 215	3 425	2 862	3 516	2 822	9 471	114 284
DC29: iLembe	74 430	71 488	63 508	74 073	68 511	65 077	52 059	36 547	32 532	25 467	22 093	17 871	53 956	657 612
KZN291: Mandeni	16 857	15 390	14 995	16 302	16 255	15 159	12 668	8 373	7 397	5 605	4 865	3 785	10 155	147 808
KZN292: KwaDukuza	28 231	25 783	22 558	29 560	30 250	31 182	26 551	18 137	15 798	12 134	9 718	6 923	19 893	276 719
KZN293: Ndewedwe	17 353	18 018	15 500	17 225	13 865	12 103	7 947	6 715	5 850	4 859	4 730	4 625	14 327	143 117
KZN294: Maphumulo	11 989	12 297	10 455	10 986	8 141	6 633	4 893	3 323	3 486	2 869	2 781	2 537	9 580	89 969
DC43: Sisonke	72 529	67 756	63 919	61 068	51 554	48 715	37 625	18 866	17 129	14 986	13 249	11 458	32 012	510 865
KZN433: Greater Kokstad	9 682	8 250	7 285	8 367	8 673	9 858	8 137	3 682	3 311	2 594	2 069	1 763	3 082	76 753
KZN434: Ubuhlebezwe	17 247	15 679	14 910	13 761	11 572	10 937	8 076	4 336	3 933	3 507	3 431	2 933	8 025	118 346
KZN435: uMzimkhulu	30 032	27 221	26 916	24 587	19 992	16 902	12 669	6 163	5 644	5 521	4 606	4 216	12 817	197 286
KZN436: Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	15 568	16 606	14 808	14 354	11 316	11 019	8 744	4 685	4 241	3 364	3 142	2 546	8 087	118 480
ETH: eThekwini	388 017	363 886	341 665	254 032	328 344	354 904	302 500	315 374	237 825	196 616	162 946	135 790	320 332	3 702 231
KwaZulu-Natal	1 343 532	1 291 700	1 213 716	1 079 257	1 071 893	1 044 784	853 251	665 736	538 152	446 144	383 581	327 522	805 972	11 065 240

Table 2.6 shows that KwaZulu-Natal is dominated by the black African population (87,0%), followed by the Indian/Asian (7,9%) population. The white population constitute 3,9% of the population, and coloureds make up a mere 1,2% of the population. A higher proportion of the white population is observed in eThekini with 6,2%, followed by iLembe (3,4%) and KwaDukuza (7,7%) compared to the other districts. At local municipality level, the highest proportion of the white population is observed in uMngeni at 18,9%. Greater Kokstad Local Municipality also shows a higher proportion of the coloured community (7,3%) compared to other local municipalities, while Indians/Asians show higher proportions in eThekini Metropolitan Municipality at 17,7%, followed by KwaDukuza with 15,1%.

Table 2.6: Distribution of population by population group, district and municipality, CS 2016

District and local municipality	Black African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
DC21: Ugu	678 625	90,1	7 228	1,0	31 234	4,1	36 249	4,8	753 336
KZN12: Umdoni	122 178	84,5	1 515	1,0	14 722	10,2	6 135	4,2	144 551
KZN13: Umzumbe	151 274	99,7	242	0,2	23	0,0	137	0,1	151 676
KZN14: uMuiziabantu	106 911	98,5	1 059	1,0	172	0,2	434	0,4	108 576
KZN16: Ray Nkonyeni	298 262	85,6	4 412	1,3	16 317	4,7	29 543	8,5	348 533
DC22: uMgungundlovu	925 270	84,4	20 887	1,9	84 941	7,8	64 767	5,9	1 095 865
KZN21: uMshwathi	105 201	94,2	538	0,5	3 323	3,0	2 583	2,3	111 645
KZN22: uMngeni	83 343	75,9	1 540	1,4	4 190	3,8	20 795	18,9	109 867
KZN24: Impendle	29 205	98,9	15	0,1	-	0,0	305	1,0	29 526
KZN25: Msunduzi	551 244	81,2	18 114	2,7	75 126	11,1	34 554	5,1	679 039
KZN26: Mkhambathini	54 207	95,0	79	0,1	991	1,7	1 799	3,2	57 075
KZN27: Richmond	68 656	96,3	470	0,7	578	0,8	1 617	2,3	71 322
KZN23: Mpofana	33 414	89,4	131	0,4	733	2,0	3 114	8,3	37 391
DC23: uThukela	679 912	96,2	3 789	0,5	15 310	2,2	7 578	1,1	706 588
KZN35: Okhahlamba	132 093	97,8	270	0,2	295	0,2	2 474	1,8	135 132
KZN37: Inkosi Langalibalele	207 124	96,3	1 245	0,6	5 153	2,4	1 661	0,8	215 182
KZN38: Alfred Duma	340 695	95,6	2 274	0,6	9 862	2,8	3 443	1,0	356 274

District and local municipality	Black African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
DC24: uMzinyathi	537 028	96,8	2 894	0,5	7 278	1,3	7 683	1,4	554 882
KZN241: Endumeni	64 623	84,3	1 767	2,3	4 682	6,1	5 567	7,3	76 639
KZN242: Nqutu	171 087	99,9	190	0,1	42	0,0	6	0,0	171 325
KZN244: Msinga	183 985	99,7	102	0,1	134	0,1	273	0,1	184 494
KZN245: Umvoti	117 333	95,8	834	0,7	2 419	2,0	1 837	1,5	122 423
DC25: Amajuba	495 059	93,2	3 341	0,6	15 103	2,8	17 825	3,4	531 327
KZN252: Newcastle	359 112	92,3	2 603	0,7	13 870	3,6	13 531	3,5	389 117
KZN253: eMadlangeni	33 899	91,9	367	1,0	-	0,0	2 603	7,1	36 869
KZN254: Dannhauser	102 047	96,9	370	0,4	1 233	1,2	1 691	1,6	105 341
DC26: Zululand	880 001	98,6	2 234	0,3	1 053	0,1	9 022	1,0	892 310
KZN261: eDumbe	87 661	97,8	97	0,1	102	0,1	1 755	2,0	89 614
KZN262: uPhongolo	139 493	98,8	140	0,1	198	0,1	1 415	1,0	141 247
KZN263: AbaQulusi	236 198	96,9	1 589	0,7	481	0,2	5 527	2,3	243 795
KZN265: Nongoma	211 537	99,8	203	0,1	120	0,1	33	0,0	211 892
KZN266: Ulundi	205 112	99,7	206	0,1	152	0,1	292	0,1	205 762
DC27: uMkhanyakude	684 411	99,3	750	0,1	593	0,1	3 337	0,5	689 090
KZN271: uMhlabuyalingana	171 387	99,6	197	0,1	92	0,1	401	0,2	172 077
KZN272: Jozini	197 489	99,6	134	0,1	114	0,1	478	0,2	198 215
KZN275: Mtubatuba	200 762	99,3	311	0,2	367	0,2	736	0,4	202 176
KZN276: Big Five Hlabisa	114 773	98,4	108	0,1	20	0,0	1 722	1,5	116 622
DC28: Uthungulu	920 772	94,8	4 335	0,4	17 771	1,8	28 257	2,9	971 135
KZN281: uMfolozi	143 877	99,7	28	0,0	99	0,1	359	0,2	144 363
KZN282: uMhlathuze	367 166	89,5	3 240	0,8	15 329	3,7	24 730	6,0	410 465
KZN284: uMlalazi	217 202	97,3	921	0,4	2 149	1,0	2 867	1,3	223 140
KZN285: Mthonjaneni	78 509	99,5	72	0,1	29	0,0	274	0,3	78 883
KZN286: Nkandla	114 017	99,8	74	0,1	166	0,1	27	0,0	114 284

District and local municipality	Black African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
DC29: iLembe	586 630	89,2	3 509	0,5	45 065	6,9	22 409	3,4	657 612
KZN291: Mandeni	143 563	97,1	759	0,5	2 676	1,8	809	0,5	147 808
KZN292: KwaDukuza	211 078	76,3	2 557	0,9	41 759	15,1	21 325	7,7	276 719
KZN293: Ndwedwe	142 104	99,3	163	0,1	593	0,4	257	0,2	143 117
KZN294: Maphumulo	89 884	99,9	30	0,0	36	0,0	19	0,0	89 969
DC43: Sisonke	496 893	97,3	7 605	1,5	996	0,2	5 370	1,1	510 865
KZN433: Greater Kokstad	68 350	89,1	5 637	7,3	377	0,5	2 388	3,1	76 753
KZN434: UbuHlebezwe	115 893	97,9	1 484	1,3	349	0,3	620	0,5	118 346
KZN435: uMzimkhulu	196 685	99,7	431	0,2	170	0,1	-	0,0	197 286
KZN436: Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	115 965	97,9	53	0,0	101	0,1	2 362	2,0	118 480
ETH: eThekwini	2 741 335	74,0	77 518	2,1	653 819	17,7	229 559	6,2	3 702 231
KwaZulu-Natal	9 625 934	87,0	134 089	1,2	873 161	7,9	432 056	3,9	11 065 240

2.3 Marital status

Table 2.7 showed sex disparities amongst the KwaZulu-Natal population with regard to marital status. Generally, most people in KwaZulu-Natal reported that they have never been married (68,3%). About a fifth of the population were legally married. The results show that among males, 71,8% have never been married and about 19% were legally married. However, the results further show a higher proportion of females (21,0%) who are legally married as compared to their male (19,1%) counterparts. The proportions for those who are legally married, cohabiting, divorced and widowed are slightly higher among females than males.

Table 2.7: Distribution of population aged 12 years and older by marital status and sex, CS 2016

Marital status	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Never married ²	2 668 172	71,8	2 731 015	65,1	5 399 187	68,3
Legally married	711 083	19,1	880 362	21,0	1 591 446	20,1
Living together like husband and wife/partners	232 910	6,3	286 197	6,8	519 107	6,6
Divorced	26 249	0,7	39 474	0,9	65 723	0,8
Separated; but still legally married	14 209	0,4	17 190	0,4	31 399	0,4
Widowed	60 974	1,6	239 035	5,7	300 010	3,8
KwaZulu-Natal	3 713 598	100,0	4 193 275	100,0	7 906 873	100,0

Excludes 'Unspecified' (2 427)

Table 2.8 shows marital status by district within KwaZulu-Natal for the population aged 12 years and older. Approximately 77% of the population in Zululand District Municipality has never been married, which is the highest proportion compared to other districts. The highest proportion of people who are legally married is observed in eThekweni at 25,3%, while the highest proportion of those who are cohabiting has been recorded in uMzinyathi District Municipality (12,1%). The highest proportion of persons who have been widowed is also observed in uMzinyathi District Municipality at 5,2%. Those persons who are separated but still legally married make up less than 1% across the province.

² Never married consists of *Single, but have been living together with someone as husband/wife/partner before;* and *Single, and have never lived together as husband/wife/partner*

Table 2.8: Distribution of population aged 12 years and older by marital status and district, CS 2016

District municipality	Never married	Legally married	Living together like husband and wife/partners	Divorced	Separated; but still legally married	Widowed	Total
DC21: Ugu	374 111	101 071	20 928	3 037	882	17 393	517 421
DC22: uMgungundlovu	540 593	177 171	39 272	7 512	2 859	31 861	799 269
DC23: uThukela	362 644	76 008	34 549	1 697	783	16 121	491 801
DC24: uMzinyathi	266 578	48 199	46 166	991	852	19 907	382 694
DC25: Amajuba	287 488	59 107	17 605	2 336	459	10 320	377 315
DC26: Zululand	460 028	91 773	24 090	1 471	738	18 001	596 100
DC27: uMkhanyakude	343 354	54 419	46 037	654	1 234	13 158	458 856
DC28: Uthungulu	466 708	123 584	39 271	2 378	1 500	18 595	652 035
DC29: iLembe	328 829	85 427	49 420	2 013	1 122	16 932	483 742
DC43: Sisonke	242 449	66 461	20 023	1 103	1 053	12 009	343 098
ETH: eThekwini	1 726 404	708 226	181 748	42 532	19 917	125 713	2 804 540
KwaZulu-Natal	5 399 187	1 591 446	519 107	65 723	31 399	300 010	7 906 873
%							
DC21: Ugu	72,3	19,5	4,0	0,6	0,2	3,4	100,0
DC22: uMgungundlovu	67,6	22,2	4,9	0,9	0,4	4,0	100,0
DC23: uThukela	73,7	15,5	7,0	0,3	0,2	3,3	100,0
DC24: uMzinyathi	69,7	12,6	12,1	0,3	0,2	5,2	100,0
DC25: Amajuba	76,2	15,7	4,7	0,6	0,1	2,7	100,0
DC26: Zululand	77,2	15,4	4,0	0,2	0,1	3,0	100,0
DC27: uMkhanyakude	74,8	11,9	10,0	0,1	0,3	2,9	100,0
DC28: Uthungulu	71,6	19,0	6,0	0,4	0,2	2,9	100,0
DC29: iLembe	68,0	17,7	10,2	0,4	0,2	3,5	100,0
DC43: Sisonke	70,7	19,4	5,8	0,3	0,3	3,5	100,0
ETH: eThekwini	61,6	25,3	6,5	1,5	0,7	4,5	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	68,3	20,1	6,6	0,8	0,4	3,8	100,0

Never married = Single; but have been living together with someone as husband/wife/partner before as well as Single; and have never lived together as husband/wife/partner
Excludes unspecified

2.4 Language

The results presented in Table 2.9 show that, as expected, IsiZulu is the language most spoken at home in KwaZulu-Natal followed by English. Trend analysis shows that the proportion of IsiZulu speakers increased by 5 percentage points over the period 2011–2016.

Table 2.9: Number and percentage of persons aged 1 year and older by language spoken at home, Census 2011 & CS 2016

Language spoken at home ³	Census 2011		CS 2016	
	N	%	N	%
Afrikaans	159 436	1,6	107 406	1,0
English	1 319 361	13,3	1 347 889	12,5
IsiNdebele	108 629	1,1	3 417	0,0
IsiXhosa	331 657	3,3	333 258	3,1
IsiZulu	7 707 715	77,7	8 930 936	82,5
Sepedi	19 822	0,2	4 416	0,0
Sesotho	77 384	0,8	52 320	0,5
Setswana	50 915	0,5	2 747	0,0
Sign language	47 065	0,5	794	0,0
SiSwati	8 033	0,1	5 531	0,1
Tshivenda	4 205	0,0	1 486	0,0
Xitsonga	8 710	0,1	3 284	0,0
Khoi, Nama and San languages	-	0,0	838	0,0
Other	74 774	0,8	27 288	0,3
KwaZulu-Natal	9 917 707	100,0	10 821 611	100,0

Excludes 'Unspecified' (575) for CS 2016

³ For Census 2011, the analysis referred to the first language spoken

2.5 Religion

In CS 2016, a question on religious affiliation was asked to all persons. The findings presented in Table 2.10a show that over 70% of the persons in KwaZulu-Natal were affiliated to Christianity, whereas approximately 13% have no religious affiliation or belief. Hinduism is the third largest religious affiliation in the province, constituting about 4%.

Table 2.10a: Distribution of population by religious affiliation, CS 2016

Religious affiliation	N	%
Christianity	7 798 972	71,1
Islam	183 109	1,7
Traditional African religion	807 639	7,4
Hinduism	438 103	4,0
Buddhism	9 391	0,1
Bahaism	2 303	0,0
Judaism	5 277	0,0
Atheism	14 584	0,1
Agnosticism	5 836	0,1
No religious affiliation/belief	1 411 836	12,9
Other	291 073	2,7
KwaZulu-Natal	10 968 122	100,0

Excludes 'Do not know' (96 891) and 'Unspecified' (227)

The results presented in Table 2.10b show the number and percentage of persons who reported Christianity as their religion. Findings revealed that the Christian population in KwaZulu-Natal is dominated by African Independent Church/African Initiated churchgoers (43,1%), followed by Pentecostal/Evangelistic and Catholic churchgoers at 16,0% and 13,0%, respectively.

Table 2.10b: Population distribution by Christian denomination, CS 2016

Christian denomination	N	%
Catholic	1 008 648	13,0
Anglican/Episcopalian	200 105	2,6
Baptist	192 896	2,5
Lutheran	248 206	3,2
Methodist	373 473	4,8
Presbyterian	85 930	1,1
Pentecostal/Evangelistic	1 244 766	16,0
African Independent Church/African Initiated Church	3 352 167	43,1
Jehovah's Witness	85 709	1,1
Seventh-day Adventist	43 112	0,6
Mormon	18 259	0,2
Reformed church	106 894	1,4
Just a Christian/non-denominational	474 258	6,1
Other	345 675	4,4
KwaZulu-Natal	7 780 097	100,0

Excludes 'Do not know' (18 682) and 'Unspecified' (192)

Chapter 3: Migration

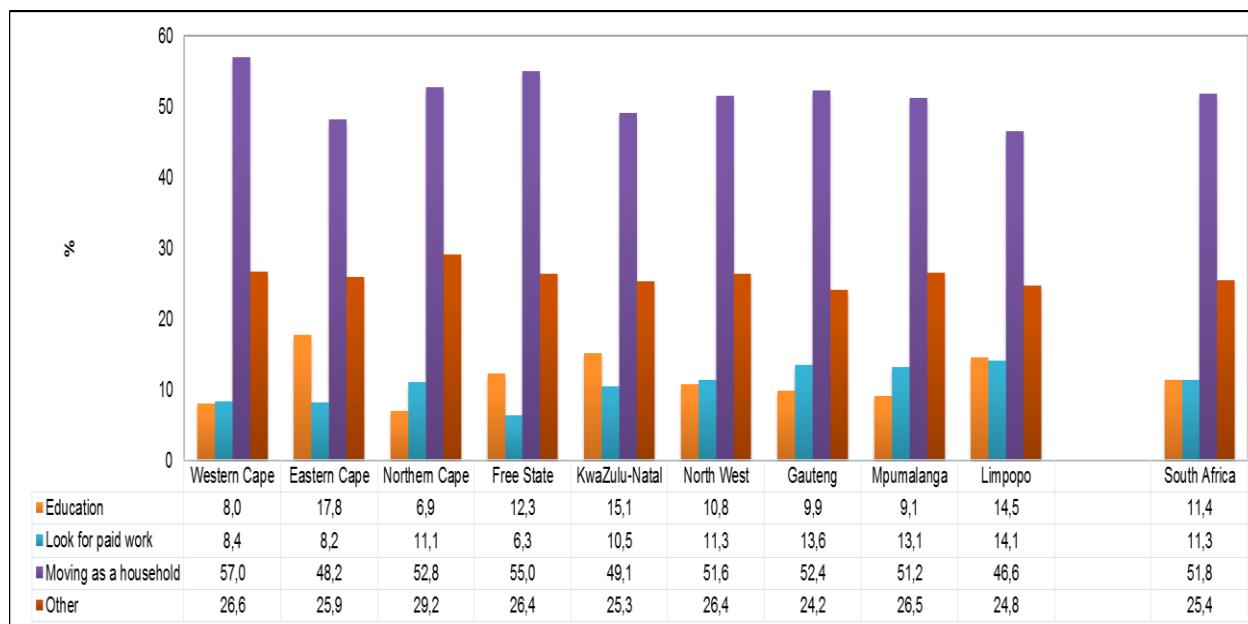
This chapter presents a descriptive analysis of the migratory patterns of persons with regard to KwaZulu-Natal using data from Community Survey 2016. Migration is one of the demographic processes that determine the growth of the population. The chapter is divided into two sections; one focusing on internal migration, and the other focusing on international migration.

3.1 Internal migration

The results in Table 3.1 show that over 90% of persons born in KwaZulu-Natal still reside there. Gauteng comprises 6,0% of persons who were born in KwaZulu-Natal. Less than 1% of persons born in KwaZulu-Natal reside in the remaining seven provinces.

Table 3.1: Place of usual residence of KwaZulu-Natal-born population, CS 2016

Province of usual residence	Province of birth (KwaZulu-Natal)	
	N	%
Western Cape	54 632	0,5
Eastern Cape	44 393	0,4
Northern Cape	3 512	0,0
Free State	22 785	0,2
KwaZulu-Natal	10 564 765	92,0
North West	22 108	0,2
Gauteng	692 934	6,0
Mpumalanga	74 999	0,7
Limpopo	8 662	0,1
Total	11 488 788	100,0

Figure 3.1: Reasons for moving for KwaZulu-Natal population, CS 2016

Excludes 'Do not know' (39 017) and 'Unspecified' (829)

Figure 3.1 indicates that the majority of persons who moved to settle in their current province did so as a household. This pattern is seen across all the provinces. Furthermore, higher proportions are observed for those who moved due to other reasons. Provincial variations show that persons who moved to their current place as a result of looking for paid work are higher in Limpopo (14,1%), Gauteng (13,6%) and Mpumalanga (13,1%). The proportions of those who moved as a result of education are higher in Eastern Cape (17,8%), KwaZulu-Natal (15,1%) and Limpopo (14,5%), with the proportions higher than the country's average of 11,4%. In KwaZulu-Natal, persons who moved did so mainly because their household moved (49,1%), followed by those who moved for education-related reasons (15,1%).

Table 3.2: Reasons for moving for KwaZulu-Natal population by district, CS 2016

District municipality	Education		Look for paid work		Moving as a household		Other		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
DC21: Ugu	5 131	15,5	4 532	13,7	15 174	45,8	8 294	25,0	33 132
DC22: uMgungundlovu	6 637	13,0	4 093	8,0	25 594	50,0	14 841	29,0	51 165
DC23: uThukela	3 481	14,9	1 561	6,7	12 888	55,1	5 446	23,3	23 376
DC24: uMzinyathi	2 077	11,0	908	4,8	11 331	60,2	4 493	23,9	18 809
DC25: Amajuba	5 731	18,3	2 110	6,7	16 769	53,6	6 672	21,3	31 283
DC26: Zululand	5 434	21,5	2 113	8,4	11 225	44,5	6 478	25,7	25 251
DC27: uMkhanyakude	2 336	17,5	1 175	8,8	6 695	50,2	3 119	23,4	13 325
DC28: Uthungulu	5 026	16,0	2 722	8,7	16 504	52,6	7 143	22,8	31 395
DC29: iLembe	2 834	8,7	3 831	11,7	16 843	51,6	9 150	28,0	32 658
DC43: Sisonke	3 502	22,5	2 703	17,4	5 355	34,5	3 986	25,6	15 544
ETH: eThekweni	19 512	14,7	17 176	12,9	62 487	47,0	33 903	25,5	133 078
KwaZulu-Natal	61 701	15,1	42 925	10,5	200 865	49,1	103 525	25,3	409 017

Excludes 'Do not know' (2 367), and 'Unspecified' (81)

Table 3.2 shows variations in reasons for moving from previous place of residence for KwaZulu-Natal and its district municipalities. A pattern similar to the national one is depicted. That is, persons moved mainly as a household (49,1%). High proportions are also observed for those who moved from one district to another due to other reasons (25,3%). The variations within the districts reveal that the highest proportion of those who moved as a household is observed in uMzinyathi district (60,2%). On the other hand, the highest proportions of those who moved due to work prospects and education are observed in Sisonke District Municipality (17,4% and 22,5%, respectively).

3.2 International migration

The majority of persons who were born outside South Africa mostly reside in Gauteng (50,8%), followed by Western Cape (12,2%) and Limpopo (8,5%). Both North West and Mpumalanga have over 7% of their population born outside South Africa. Compared to the other provinces in the country, the lowest percentage of those born outside South Africa reside in Northern Cape (1,1%). KwaZulu-Natal on the other hand recorded about 5% of foreign born persons.

Figure 3.2: Persons born outside South Africa by province of enumeration, CS 2016

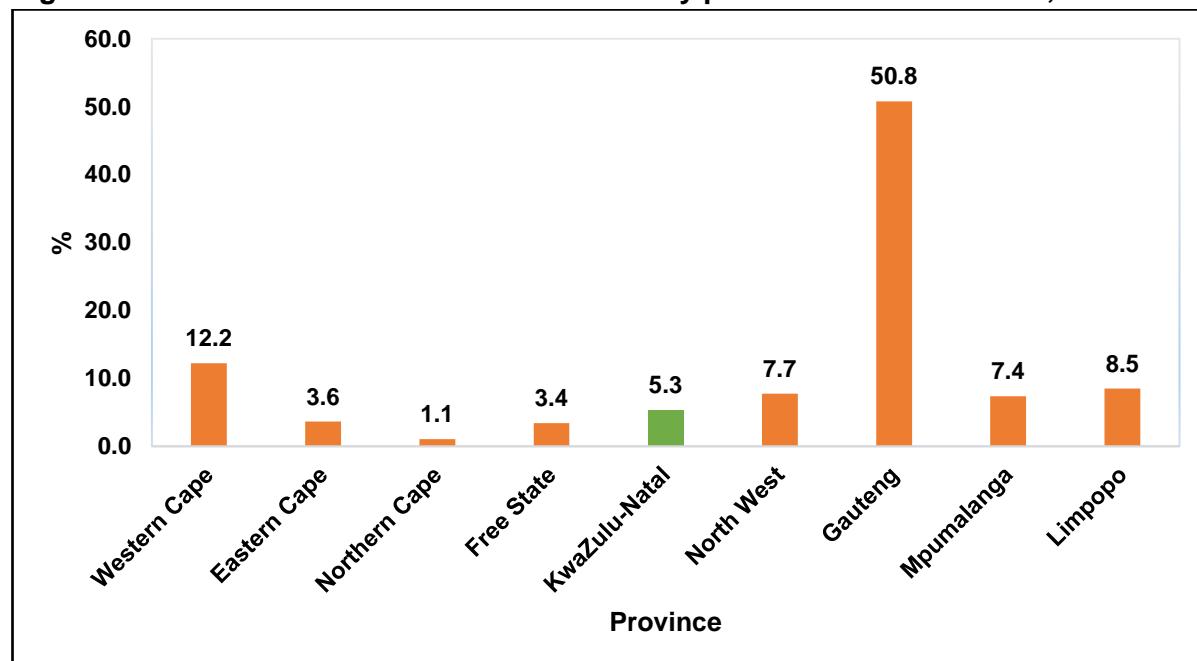


Table 3.3 shows persons born outside South Africa but residing in KwaZulu-Natal. Approximately 68,2% were born in the SADC region, followed by those who were born in the United Kingdom and the rest of Africa at 13,9% and 9,3%, respectively. Those born in Asia and other countries show the lowest proportions at 4,8% and 3,8%, respectively. A focus on provincial variations reveals that the highest proportions of persons born in the SADC region are evident in all districts with proportions higher than 60%, except Ugu District Municipality, which recorded 41,4%. Those born in the rest of Africa and Asia reside mostly in the Uthungulu (14,6%) and uThukela (12,0%) district municipalities.

Table 3.3: Distribution of persons born outside South Africa by district and region of birth, CS 2016

District municipality	SADC		Rest of Africa		United Kingdom and Europe		Asia		Other regions		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
DC21: Ugu	2 180	41,4	549	10,4	1 927	36,6	377	7,2	235	4,5	5 269	100,0
DC22: uMgungundlovu	10 821	68,8	1 547	9,8	2 566	16,3	406	2,6	387	2,5	15 726	100,0
DC23: uThukela	2 375	74,5	232	7,3	196	6,2	383	12,0	-	0,0	3 186	100,0
DC24: uMzinyathi	686	63,9	143	13,3	182	16,9	54	5,0	10	0,9	1 074	100,0
DC25: Amajuba	3 023	81,2	240	6,4	244	6,6	202	5,4	16	0,4	3 725	100,0
DC26: Zululand	2 940	87,1	206	6,1	86	2,5	142	4,2	-	0,0	3 374	100,0
DC27: uMkhanyakude	1 639	90,9	70	3,9	80	4,4	-	0,0	13	0,7	1 803	100,0
DC28: Uthungulu	2 587	69,4	546	14,6	306	8,2	119	3,2	171	4,6	3 730	100,0
DC29: iLembe	6 505	74,2	436	5,0	1 039	11,8	294	3,4	495	5,6	8 769	100,0
DC43: Sisonke	1 498	71,3	202	9,6	119	5,7	198	9,4	83	4,0	2 100	100,0
ETH: eThekweni	23 158	65,4	3 644	10,3	4 946	14,0	1 871	5,3	1 797	5,1	35 417	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	57 413	68,2	7 815	9,3	11 691	13,9	4 046	4,8	3 209	3,8	84 175	100,0

Other regions include Latin America and Caribbean, North America, and Oceania

Excludes 'Unspecified' (171)

Chapter 4: General health and functioning

This chapter focuses on general health, functioning, and disability prevalence among persons aged 5 years and older. In this chapter, descriptive analysis is used to highlight the extent of limitations in six functional domains (seeing, hearing, communicating, walking, remembering, and self-care) using Community Survey 2016 data and Census 2011 data to make comparisons – more specifically with regard to the general health and functional domains. Disability prevalence was measured using a computed index based on the general health and functioning question asked in CS 2016. The threshold (level of inclusion) used in computing persons with and without disabilities was as follows:

- A person who reported ‘some difficulty’ in at least two functional domains was categorised as having a disability
- A person who reported ‘a lot of difficulty’ in any of the six functional domains was categorised as having a disability
- A person who reported ‘unable to do’ in any of the six functional domains was categorised as having a disability
- A person who reported ‘no difficulty’ in any of the six functional domains was categorised as having no disability
- A person who reported ‘some difficulty’ in one of the six functional domains was categorised as having no disability

4.1 Health and functional domains

Table 4.1: General health and functioning by functional domain for persons aged 5 years and older, Census 2011 & CS 2016 (1)

Level of difficulty	Seeing		Hearing		Communicating	
	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016
No difficulty	4 867 718	5 523 473	5 272 194	5 915 216	5 405 747	6 062 225
Some difficulty	558 247	541 972	200 666	204 915	73 127	78 841
A lot of difficulty	94 099	100 565	40 719	45 999	17 868	22 549
Cannot do at all	11 551	11 962	9 853	11 940	12 435	14 692
Total	5 531 616	6 177 971	5 523 432	6 178 069	5 509 177	6 178 306
%						
No difficulty	88,0	89,4	95,5	95,7	98,1	98,1
Some difficulty	10,1	8,8	3,6	3,3	1,3	1,3
A lot of difficulty	1,7	1,6	0,7	0,7	0,3	0,4
Cannot do at all	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Analysis is for persons aged 5 years and older.

For Census 2011, the following exclusions are applicable: Do not know – (2 895) for seeing, (2 638) for hearing, (3 371) for communicating, (2 279) for walking, (6 223) for remembering, (8 438) for self-care; and Unspecified – (159 634) for seeing, (168 074) for hearing, (180 185) for communicating, (164 744) for walking, (172 463) for remembering, (194 699) for self-care. Moreover, Not applicable (100 692) has been excluded for all functional domains. Also, Cannot yet be determined has been excluded in the analysis for communicating (1 411), walking (513), remembering (4 087), and self-care (140 151). For CS 2016, the analysis excludes Do not know – (1 089) for seeing, (985) for hearing, (646) for communicating, (1 229) for walking, (2 809) for remembering, (836) for self-care; and Unspecified – (2 031) for seeing, (2 037) for hearing, (2 139) for communicating, (2 139) for walking, (2 199) for remembering, (2 066) for self-care

Table 4.1: General health and functioning by functional domain for persons aged 5 years and older, Census 2011 & CS 2016 (2)

Level of difficulty	Walking		Remembering		Self-care	
	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016
No difficulty	5 287 486	5 826 537	5 155 770	5 831 713	5 122 633	6 003 671
Some difficulty	171 443	229 540	265 171	255 432	141 279	115 169
A lot of difficulty	51 507	97 412	75 537	77 522	41 262	34 345
Cannot do at all	16 171	24 325	14 895	11 416	45 682	25 005
Total	5 526 609	6 177 813	5 511 372	6 176 084	5 350 856	6 178 190
%						
No difficulty	95,7	94,3	93,5	94,4	95,7	97,2
Some difficulty	3,1	3,7	4,8	4,1	2,6	1,9
A lot of difficulty	0,9	1,6	1,4	1,3	0,8	0,6
Cannot do at all	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,9	0,4
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Analysis is for persons aged 5 years and older.

For Census 2011, the following exclusion are applicable: Do not know – (2 895) for seeing, (2 638) for hearing, (3 371) for communicating, (2 279) for walking, (6 223) for remembering, (8 438) for self-care; and Unspecified – (159 634) for seeing, (168 074) for hearing, (180 185) for communicating, (164 744) for walking, (172 463) for remembering, (194 699) for self-care. Moreover, Not applicable (100 692) has been excluded for all functional domains. Also, Cannot yet be determined has been excluded in the analysis for communicating (1 411), walking (513), remembering (4 087), and self-care (140 151). For CS 2016, the analysis excludes Do not know – (1 089) for seeing, (985) for hearing, (646) for communicating, (1 229) for walking, (2 809) for remembering, (836) for self-care; and Unspecified – (2 031) for seeing, (2 037) for hearing, (2 139) for communicating, (2 139) for walking, (2 199) for remembering, (2 066) for self-care

4.2 Disability prevalence

The results presented in Table 4.2 show that disability prevalence in KwaZulu-Natal was about 9%. Variations at district level revealed that persons with disabilities were more prevalent in Zululand and Ugu district municipalities (10,5% and 10,4%, respectively). Looking at population group variations, disability was more prevalent among the white community (10,7%), followed by the Indian/Asian community (10,1%), the black African community (8,4%) and the coloured community (7,8%). uMzinyathi District Municipality showed the highest disability prevalence among the white community with 16,0%, while Zululand District Municipality had the highest disability prevalence among the Indian/Asian community with 13,8%.

Table 4.2: Disability prevalence by district and population group for persons aged 5 years and older, CS 2016

District municipality	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
DC21: Ugu	10,4	6,1	9,2	13,4	10,4
DC22: uMgungundlovu	6,8	5,9	8,6	8,4	7,0
DC23: uThukela	9,3	9,2	9,2	8,8	9,3
DC24: uMzinyathi	8,7	9,6	12,2	16,0	8,8
DC25: Amajuba	7,5	7,7	5,0	6,7	7,4
DC26: Zululand	10,5	6,2	13,8	10,2	10,5
DC27: uMkhanyakude	8,0	7,4	10,8	7,2	8,0
DC28: Uthungulu	9,0	7,9	7,4	6,1	8,9
DC29: iLembe	8,8	7,2	10,4	13,7	9,1
DC43: Sisonke	8,7	6,6	0,9	4,9	8,6
ETH: eThekweni	7,4	8,6	10,5	11,5	8,3
KwaZulu-Natal	8,4	7,8	10,1	10,7	8,6

Excludes 'Unspecified' (1 540)

Table 4.3: Distribution of population aged 5 years and older by disability status, district, and age group, CS 2016

Age group	Ugu	Umgungundlovu	Uthukela	Umzinyathi	Amajuba	Zululand	Umkhanyakude	Uthungulu	iLembe	Sisonke	eThekuni	KwaZulu-Natal
5–9	6,8	2,6	4,7	3,0	3,5	5,0	5,0	5,1	3,7	4,7	3,5	4,2
10–14	5,2	2,5	3,5	2,6	2,9	5,2	3,6	2,8	2,6	3,0	2,8	3,3
15–19	4,0	2,1	2,8	2,8	2,2	5,5	2,9	2,6	2,1	2,3	2,4	2,9
20–24	4,5	1,7	2,9	2,6	2,4	5,1	3,3	2,8	2,3	3,1	2,1	2,8
25–29	4,3	2,2	3,2	3,5	2,7	5,2	3,4	3,7	2,7	3,6	2,5	3,1
30–34	5,7	3,4	4,8	5,1	3,8	6,2	4,4	4,5	3,4	4,7	3,1	4,1
35–39	6,6	4,0	6,4	6,9	5,1	7,6	4,5	5,2	5,2	6,0	4,0	4,8
40–44	10,5	6,1	9,6	9,7	8,0	11,9	9,1	8,1	8,1	8,3	5,9	7,4
45–49	17,1	10,6	15,0	16,5	11,8	17,7	12,3	13,0	14,6	14,9	9,1	11,8
50–54	24,2	14,7	21,4	22,0	16,7	23,1	19,4	22,0	19,6	20,2	14,0	17,4
55–59	30,2	18,7	27,1	28,7	22,5	30,5	23,7	27,4	25,7	27,0	20,1	23,3
60–64	35,1	27,2	36,2	34,6	24,8	38,9	29,5	32,0	33,3	31,2	26,8	30,0
65–69	40,7	35,6	44,2	42,0	39,7	44,6	38,3	42,4	42,1	44,5	36,0	39,0
70–74	52,6	43,1	56,0	57,0	46,8	54,2	50,3	55,7	49,9	54,5	45,9	49,4
75–79	59,0	53,6	64,7	61,9	58,7	65,7	56,7	62,5	59,0	65,3	55,1	58,2
80–84	64,5	61,5	75,3	73,7	72,6	80,0	66,4	70,2	67,0	83,2	67,9	69,6
85+	82,1	69,8	79,5	78,1	77,8	81,9	70,7	83,6	79,1	82,5	74,9	77,5
Total	10,4	7,0	9,3	8,8	7,4	10,5	8,0	8,9	9,1	8,6	8,3	8,6

Excludes unspecified (1 540)

Table 4.3 (1 & 2) indicates that disability prevalence in KwaZulu-Natal is lower for children and youth in the age groups 5 to 39, given that the proportions in these cases are below 10%. The disability prevalence in the province starts to increase steadily from age 40, and the highest proportions are evident for persons aged 85 years and older. In these age groups, more than half of the population lived with a disability.

Chapter 5: Parental survival

This chapter looks into orphanhood among children aged zero to seventeen years. This group is particularly vulnerable and deprived of parental care. In the absence of a family support structure and inadequacy in resources, many children are left to fend for themselves, and their living circumstances are negatively impacted. The chapter highlights the following types of orphanhood within the province: maternal, paternal and double orphans.

5.1 Orphanhood

Table 5.1 shows that KwaZulu-Natal has a higher number of children who have lost their fathers than those who lost their mothers or both parents. Paternal orphans constituted about 483 870, a figure that is almost double the number of maternal orphans (280 485) in the province. The number of children who had lost both parents (double orphans) amounted to 102 321. Analysis at district level shows that eThekini Metropolitan Municipality had the highest numbers in the three categories of orphans compared to the other districts, while uMzinyathi and Amajuba show the lowest numbers in the three categories of orphans amongst the districts. At local municipal level, Alfred Duma displays the highest numbers in all three categories, while Mkhambathini Local Municipality shows the lowest numbers in the three categories of orphans.

Table 5.1: Distribution of population aged less than 18 years old by orphanhood status, CS 2016

District and local municipality	Maternal orphans	Paternal orphans	Double orphans
DC21: Ugu	23 550	42 201	8 876
KZN212: Umdoni	4 217	7 002	1 434
KZN213: Umzumbe	4 991	9 358	1 986
KZN214: uMuziwabantu	3 858	7 530	1 549
KZN216: Ray Nkonyeni	10 484	18 312	3 906
DC22: uMgungundlovu	26 285	42 738	9 550
KZN221: uMshwathi	4 149	6 362	1 613
KZN222: uMngeni	2 787	4 149	994
KZN224: Impendle	1 044	1 583	422
KZN225: Msunduzi	14 100	22 919	5 437
KZN226: Mkhambathini	845	2 293	160
KZN227: Richmond	2 271	3 889	627
KZN223: Mpofana	1 089	1 543	297
DC23: uThukela	23 157	39 534	8 376
KZN235: Okhahlamba	4 783	7 958	1 777
KZN237: Inkosi Langalibalele	6 215	11 510	2 123
KZN238: Alfred Duma	12 159	20 066	4 476
DC24: uMzinyathi	15 678	32 085	6 033
KZN241: Endumeni	1 716	3 088	468

District and local municipality	Maternal orphans	Paternal orphans	Double orphans
KZN242: Nqutu	5 766	9 654	2 101
KZN244: Msinga	3 758	10 700	1 848
KZN245: Umvoti	4 438	8 643	1 616
DC25: Amajuba	18 292	26 893	6 300
KZN252: Newcastle	11 832	18 417	3 905
KZN253: eMadlangeni	1 648	1 756	485
KZN254: Dannhauser	4 812	6 720	1 910
DC26: Zululand	32 333	55 034	12 199
KZN261: eDumbe	3 260	5 467	1 318
KZN262: uPhongolo	5 458	8 617	2 200
KZN263: AbaQulusi	9 533	14 145	3 273
KZN265: Nongoma	7 590	14 417	2 894
KZN266: Ulundi	6 492	12 389	2 514
DC27: uMkhanyakude	18 119	35 035	7 432
KZN271: uMhlabuyalingana	2 697	6 267	891
KZN272: Jozini	4 881	8 395	1 981
KZN275: Mtubatuba	6 152	10 217	2 253
KZN276: Big Five Hlabisa	4 389	10 156	2 308
DC28: Uthungulu	26 558	47 488	10 124
KZN281: uMfolozi	3 965	7 124	1 124
KZN282: uMhlathuze	9 832	17 712	3 873
KZN284: uMlalazi	7 035	11 746	2 948
KZN285: Mthonjaneni	2 260	4 364	946
KZN286: Nkandla	3 465	6 543	1 233
DC29: iLembe	18 289	27 482	6 003
KZN291: Mandeni	5 023	7 093	1 416
KZN292: KwaDukuza	5 334	9 349	1 676
KZN293: Ndwedwe	5 011	5 951	1 764
KZN294: Maphumulo	2 921	5 088	1 146
DC43: Sisonke	16 724	28 445	6 063
KZN433: Greater Kokstad	1 893	3 329	583
KZN434: UbuHlebezwe	4 463	7 431	1 744
KZN435: uMzimkhulu	6 421	11 794	2 244
KZN436: Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	3 947	5 892	1 491
ETH: eThekwini	61 500	106 936	21 366
KwaZulu-Natal	280 485	483 870	102 321

Chapter 6: Education

Education is one of the basic human rights in South Africa, and among the fundamental socioeconomic indicators for development⁴. In this chapter, educational attendance and levels are profiled using Community Survey 2016 data, with comparisons to Census 2011 where possible.

6.1 Attendance at an educational institution and level of attainment

Table 6.1 displays the educational attendance patterns and trends among individuals in the age group 5–24 years in KwaZulu-Natal as depicted by Census 2011 and CS 2016. Overall, the number of individuals attending school in this province increased slightly by approximately three percentage points between the two periods (74,0% and 76,7%, respectively). The number of individuals attending school in all district municipalities increased slightly, with the exception of Amajuba. A closer look at local municipal level shows a decrease in the number of individuals attending between the two periods in Umdoni, Umzumbe, Newcastle, Dannhauser, Maphumulo and uMzimkhulu municipalities. The numbers in all other local municipalities increased slightly between Census 2011 and CS 2016.

Table 6.1: Population aged 5–24 years attending an educational institution, Census 2011 & CS 2016

District and local municipality	Census 2011		CS 2016	
	N	%	N	%
DC21: Ugu	211 511	75,8	265 056	75,6
KZN212: Umdoni	36 792	73,0	45 991	70,9
KZN213: Umzumbe	53 585	79,1	54 526	72,2
KZN214: uMuziwabantu	34 138	76,8	46 771	83,8
KZN216: Ray Nkonyeni	86 996	74,8	117 767	76,2
DC22: uMgungundlovu	265 293	71,3	332 194	74,9
KZN221: uMshwathi	32 174	73,8	41 008	82,4
KZN222: uMngeni	19 999	66,9	31 210	74,2
KZN224: Impendle	9 631	72,9	11 414	82,1
KZN225: Msunduzi	161 962	72,0	195 655	73,6
KZN226: Mkhambathini	15 107	70,6	17 592	72,8
KZN227: Richmond	18 231	70,1	23 674	73,8
KZN223: Mpofana	8 188	64,5	11 640	74,0
DC23: uThukela	220 718	77,2	249 992	77,5
KZN235: Okhahlamba	46 798	80,0	50 963	81,0
KZN237: Inkosi Langalibalele	63 724	76,2	75 484	76,8
KZN238: Alfred Duma	110 197	76,6	123 545	76,6

⁴ See: http://www.gov.za/sites/www.gov.za/files/devplan_2.pdf

District and local municipality	Census 2011		CS 2016	
	N	%	N	%
DC24: uMzinyathi	184 831	78,9	221 699	80,3
KZN241: Endumeni	17 842	70,3	25 261	76,1
KZN242: Nqutu	64 117	79,9	70 654	80,4
KZN244: Msinga	65 430	81,8	80 630	83,2
KZN245: Umvoti	37 443	76,8	45 153	77,5
DC25: Amajuba	164 875	77,5	185 282	76,7
KZN252: Newcastle	116 909	77,5	132 031	76,5
KZN253: eMadlangeni	11 022	75,8	13 340	78,1
KZN254: Dannhauser	36 944	78,1	39 910	77,0
DC26: Zululand	289 548	78,4	353 727	80,3
KZN261: eDumbe	29 153	76,8	36 658	82,1
KZN262: uPhongolo	42 552	73,9	58 039	80,4
KZN263: AbaQulusi	71 191	77,3	92 338	79,3
KZN265: Nongoma	77 155	81,8	88 104	81,5
KZN266: Ulundi	69 496	79,6	78 588	79,2
DC27: uMkhanyakude	236 245	81,0	270 455	81,1
KZN271: uMhlabuyalingana	61 047	83,0	70 076	85,0
KZN272: Jozini	72 712	81,4	78 169	78,9
KZN275: Mtubatuba	62 971	79,0	78 430	82,0
KZN276: Big Five Hlabisa	39 515	80,6	43 781	77,7
DC28: Uthungulu	293 558	76,7	347 122	79,3
KZN281: uMfolozi	43 712	76,8	51 686	78,6
KZN282: uMhlathuze	104 547	74,0	137 799	79,2
KZN284: uMlalazi	74 249	78,9	81 128	78,6
KZN285: Mthonjaneni	29 693	77,1	30 714	81,4
KZN286: Nkandla	41 358	79,7	45 794	80,5
DC29: iLembe	181 738	73,4	206 512	74,4
KZN291: Mandeni	40 884	72,1	48 069	76,4
KZN292: KwaDukuza	55 686	65,7	73 933	68,4
KZN293: Ndwedwe	48 291	78,6	51 694	80,0
KZN294: Maphumulo	36 877	82,6	32 815	78,4
DC43: Sisonke	159 897	77,4	190 915	78,1
KZN433: Greater Kokstad	18 114	71,1	24 333	74,7
KZN434: UbuHlebezwe	37 390	78,0	44 046	78,8
KZN435: uMzimkhulu	68 486	80,4	77 541	78,5
KZN436: Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	35 907	74,9	44 995	78,8
ETH: eThekwini	812 505	67,7	948 735	73,7
KwaZulu-Natal	3 020 720	74,0	3 571 688	76,7

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

Early childhood development (ECD) is one of the priority areas of the South African government and remains a critical policy issue that the Department of Education aims to address. Early years are critical for acquisition of perceptual-motor skills required for reading, writing and numeracy in later years. It is for this reason that resources are geared towards promoting access to ECD. Despite expanded expenditure on this priority area, gaps in access still exist. Commitment towards ECD is visible in financial expenditure, which shows an upward trend in billions of rands (an increase from 1,4% in 2010/11 to 4,3% in the 2016/17 financial year⁵) being directed towards achieving ECD programmes. As a result, enrolment in grade R has increased, and South Africa is close to reaching the target of universal access to education for five-year-olds⁶.

Table 6.2 displays the educational attendance patterns of children aged 0–5 years in KwaZulu-Natal. At provincial level, about two-thirds (66,8%) of children attend an educational institution. District differentials revealed that uMgungundlovu has the highest proportion (71,1%), followed by uMkhanyakude (70,4%), while the lowest proportion was recorded in Sisonke District Municipality (61,0%). At local municipality level, the highest proportion (which is also above the provincial average of 66,8%) was observed in uMngeni Local Municipality (77,9%), while the lowest proportion was evident in Nkandla Local Municipality (50,8%).

Table 6.2: Population aged 0–5 years attending an educational institution, CS 2016

District/ Municipality/ Province	Attending	Percentage attending	Total
DC21: Ugu	26 848	62,9	42 675
KZN212: Umdoni	4 110	59,4	6 916
KZN213: Umzumbe	4 412	57,5	7 668
KZN214: uMuziwabantu	4 584	61,0	7 516
KZN216: Ray Nkonyeni	13 742	66,8	20 575
DC22: uMgungundlovu	45 051	71,1	63 352
KZN221: uMshwathi	4 833	66,8	7 239
KZN222: uMngeni	5 312	77,9	6 815
KZN224: Impendle	1 769	74,0	2 389
KZN225: Msunduzi	28 309	72,7	38 958
KZN226: Mkhambathini	1 206	61,5	1 962
KZN227: Richmond	2 348	62,0	3 785
KZN223: Mpofana	1 275	57,8	2 204

⁵ Provincial Budgets & Expenditure Report Review: 2010/11-2016/17

⁶ General Household Survey 2015, Report No. P0318

DC23: uThukela	28 098	65,9	42 615
KZN235: Okhahlamba	4 808	59,8	8 038
KZN237: Inkosi Langalibalele	7 914	64,7	12 229
KZN238: Alfred Duma	15 376	68,8	22 348
DC24: uMzinyathi	17 645	62,2	28 384
KZN241: Endumeni	2 779	68,7	4 044
KZN242: Nqutu	5 463	59,5	9 186
KZN244: Msinga	5 677	59,7	9 512
KZN245: Umvoti	3 726	66,1	5 641
DC25: Amajuba	19 528	68,4	28 563
KZN252: Newcastle	14 798	69,7	21 237
KZN253: eMadlangeni	830	68,4	1 213
KZN254: Dannhauser	3 900	63,8	6 113
DC26: Zululand	33 689	63,3	53 239
KZN261: eDumbe	3 984	67,2	5 927
KZN262: uPhongolo	6 227	67,0	9 294
KZN263: AbaQulusi	9 194	68,4	13 446
KZN265: Nongoma	7 602	56,4	13 479
KZN266: Ulundi	6 682	60,2	11 092
DC27: uMkhanyakude	33 975	70,4	48 278
KZN271: uMhlabuyalingana	6 548	66,2	9 889
KZN272: Jozini	10 274	71,6	14 345
KZN275: Mtubatuba	11 708	71,9	16 280
KZN276: Big Five Hlabisa	5 444	70,1	7 764
DC28: Uthungulu	36 246	64,3	56 412
KZN281: uMfolozi	7 121	67,6	10 538
KZN282: uMhlathuze	16 824	70,8	23 752
KZN284: uMlalazi	6 688	59,6	11 229
KZN285: Mthonjaneni	2 116	52,8	4 005
KZN286: Nkandla	3 497	50,8	6 888
DC29: iLembe	19 311	62,3	31 012
KZN291: Mandeni	4 522	65,0	6 957
KZN292: KwaDukuza	8 188	69,4	11 794
KZN293: Ndwedwe	3 707	51,5	7 203
KZN294: Maphumulo	2 894	57,2	5 058
DC43: Sisonke	18 004	61,0	29 507
KZN433: Greater Kokstad	3 880	72,4	5 357
KZN434: UbuHlebezwe	4 353	61,2	7 116
KZN435: uMzimkhulu	5 964	56,4	10 569
KZN436: Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	3 808	58,9	6 465
ETH: eThekwini	123 041	69,6	176 841
KwaZulu-Natal	401 437	66,8	600 877

Excludes 'Do not know' (425) and 'Unspecified' (281)

Table 6.3 shows the distribution of the population aged 20 years and older by the highest level of education. The results indicate that out of 3 186 025 residents in KwaZulu-Natal, about 17% have no formal education, while only 5,8% attained a higher education qualification. More than two-thirds (70,9%) of the population in the province have a secondary education whereas 6,7% have a primary education. uMgungundlovu District Municipality showed the highest proportion of persons with a higher education (9,1%), while the proportion of persons with a secondary education is highest in eThekwin Metropolitan Municipality (79,5%). uMzinyathi District Municipality has the highest proportion of those without a formal education (39,9%). The lowest proportion of persons with a primary education is observed in Uthungulu (5,4%). The lowest proportion of persons with a secondary education is observed in uMzinyathi District Municipality (50,8%). At local municipal level, Msinga, Nkandla, Maphumolo, uMhlabuyalingana and Jozini show higher proportions of those without a formal education.

Table 6.3: Highest level of education for population aged 20 years and older, CS 2016

District and local municipality	No schooling		Primary		Secondary		Higher		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
DC21: Ugu	32 200	17,9	16 704	9,3	121 835	67,7	9 313	5,2	180 052	100,0
KZN212: Umdoni	8 071	21,5	3 481	9,3	24 733	65,7	1 341	3,6	37 626	100,0
KZN213: Umzumbe	7 426	24,4	3 105	10,2	19 230	63,1	696	2,3	30 457	100,0
KZN214: uMuziwabantu	7 013	34,4	2 650	13,0	9 553	46,9	1 151	5,7	20 368	100,0
KZN216: Ray Nkonyeni	9 691	10,6	7 469	8,2	68 319	74,6	6 124	6,7	91 602	100,0
DC22: uMgungundlovu	37 586	11,7	21 630	6,7	233 595	72,5	29 284	9,1	322 095	100,0
KZN221: uMshwathi	5 900	23,7	2 855	11,5	14 949	60,2	1 140	4,6	24 844	100,0
KZN222: uMngeni	2 760	8,4	2 436	7,4	24 208	74,0	3 312	10,1	32 715	100,0
KZN224: Impendle	1 026	18,2	730	12,9	3 751	66,5	132	2,3	5 638	100,0
KZN225: Msunduzi	17 472	8,1	11 924	5,5	163 829	75,8	22 969	10,6	216 194	100,0
KZN226: Mkhambathini	4 125	24,9	1 340	8,1	10 503	63,3	614	3,7	16 582	100,0
KZN227: Richmond	4 612	28,4	1 401	8,6	9 620	59,2	605	3,7	16 238	100,0
KZN223: Mpofana	1 692	17,1	943	9,5	6 735	68,1	513	5,2	9 884	100,0
DC23: uThukela	36 552	20,3	14 459	8,0	121 209	67,5	7 473	4,2	179 693	100,0
KZN235: Okhahlamba	10 652	32,5	2 584	7,9	18 273	55,8	1 230	3,8	32 740	100,0
KZN237: Inkosi Langalibalele	12 021	21,3	3 956	7,0	37 583	66,7	2 798	5,0	56 358	100,0
KZN238: Alfred Duma	13 879	15,3	7 919	8,7	65 353	72,1	3 445	3,8	90 596	100,0
DC24: uMzinyathi	56 443	39,9	8 986	6,4	71 908	50,8	4 097	2,9	141 434	100,0
KZN241: Endumeni	1 964	8,7	1 324	5,8	17 833	78,8	1 519	6,7	22 640	100,0
KZN242: Nqutu	12 080	32,7	3 127	8,5	21 104	57,2	606	1,6	36 917	100,0
KZN244: Msinga	29 750	62,1	2 220	4,6	15 078	31,5	839	1,8	47 888	100,0
KZN245: Umvoti	12 648	37,2	2 315	6,8	17 893	52,6	1 132	3,3	33 988	100,0
DC25: Amajuba	17 156	12,3	10 154	7,3	103 818	74,5	8 198	5,9	139 327	100,0
KZN252: Newcastle	12 346	11,3	6 975	6,4	82 785	75,7	7 221	6,6	109 327	100,0
KZN253: eMadlangeni	2 028	24,2	793	9,4	5 031	59,9	544	6,5	8 397	100,0
KZN254: Dannhauser	2 782	12,9	2 385	11,0	16 002	74,1	433	2,0	21 602	100,0

DC26: Zululand	50 921	24,0	15 223	7,2	135 499	64,0	10 124	4,8	211 767	100,0
KZN261: eDumbe	5 341	28,8	1 792	9,7	10 424	56,3	959	5,2	18 516	100,0
KZN262: uPhongolo	7 539	22,4	2 355	7,0	22 060	65,6	1 691	5,0	33 645	100,0
KZN263: AbaQulusi	9 772	17,0	4 807	8,4	40 389	70,2	2 588	4,5	57 557	100,0
KZN265: Nongoma	13 941	28,2	3 171	6,4	29 564	59,8	2 749	5,6	49 425	100,0
KZN266: Ulundi	14 327	27,2	3 097	5,9	33 063	62,8	2 136	4,1	52 624	100,0
DC27: uMkhanyakude	57 777	32,7	11 544	6,5	101 175	57,3	6 167	3,5	176 663	100,0
KZN271: uMhlabuyalingana	17 965	40,0	3 100	6,9	22 039	49,1	1 764	3,9	44 869	100,0
KZN272: Jozini	20 455	40,0	3 223	6,3	26 364	51,6	1 041	2,0	51 083	100,0
KZN275: Mtubatuba	11 215	21,4	3 355	6,4	35 527	67,9	2 234	4,3	52 331	100,0
KZN276: Big Five Hlabisa	8 141	28,7	1 866	6,6	17 244	60,8	1 128	4,0	28 379	100,0
DC28: Uthungulu	64 914	24,0	14 609	5,4	176 134	65,3	14 272	5,3	269 929	100,0
KZN281: uMfolozi	12 038	30,4	2 425	6,1	24 204	61,2	913	2,3	39 580	100,0
KZN282: uMhlathuze	13 493	10,3	5 313	4,1	101 377	77,6	10 411	8,0	130 594	100,0
KZN284: uMlalazi	21 121	37,6	3 560	6,3	30 006	53,4	1 516	2,7	56 202	100,0
KZN285: Mthonjaneni	6 138	36,3	1 137	6,7	8 809	52,1	839	5,0	16 923	100,0
KZN286: Nkandla	12 124	45,5	2 175	8,2	11 738	44,1	593	2,2	26 630	100,0
DC29: iLembe	41 509	22,0	16 068	8,5	122 882	65,3	7 797	4,1	188 257	100,0
KZN291: Mandeni	4 940	13,1	3 368	8,9	28 184	74,5	1 315	3,5	37 806	100,0
KZN292: KwaDukuza	11 657	13,5	7 424	8,6	62 168	71,9	5 172	6,0	86 420	100,0
KZN293: Ndwedwe	14 582	36,7	3 350	8,4	21 016	52,9	807	2,0	39 755	100,0
KZN294: Maphumulo	10 330	42,6	1 926	7,9	11 515	47,4	504	2,1	24 275	100,0
DC43: Sisonke	25 124	25,0	13 394	13,3	57 621	57,3	4 396	4,4	100 535	100,0
KZN433: Greater Kokstad	695	3,6	2 372	12,2	15 072	77,5	1 317	6,8	19 456	100,0
KZN434: Ubuhlebezwe	7 229	28,5	2 696	10,6	14 596	57,5	867	3,4	25 388	100,0
KZN435: uMzimkhulu	12 511	35,8	5 264	15,0	15 816	45,2	1 394	4,0	34 986	100,0
KZN436: Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	4 689	22,6	3 062	14,8	12 136	58,6	818	4,0	20 706	100,0
ETH: eThekwinı	109 990	8,6	69 788	5,5	1 014 086	79,5	82 411	6,5	1 276 275	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	530 173	16,6	212 558	6,7	2 259 762	70,9	183 533	5,8	3 186 025	100,0

Note: Primary = Grade 7; Secondary = Grade 12 & N3; Higher = Higher diploma & Bachelor's degree

Table 6.3 shows the distribution of the population aged 20 years and older by the highest level of education. The results indicate that out of 3 186 025 residents in KwaZulu-Natal, about 17% have no formal education, while only 5,8% attained a higher education qualification. More than two-thirds (70,9%) of the population in the province have a secondary education whereas 6,7% have a primary education. uMgungundlovu District Municipality showed the highest proportion of persons with a higher education (9,1%), while the proportion of persons with a secondary education is highest in eThekwin Metropolitan Municipality (79,5%). uMzinyathi District Municipality has the highest proportion of those without a formal education (39,9%). The lowest proportion of persons with a primary education is observed in Uthungulu (5,4%). The lowest proportion of persons with a secondary education is observed in uMzinyathi District Municipality (50,8%). At local municipal level, Msinga, Nkandla, Maphumolo, uMhlabuyalingana and Jozini show higher proportions of those without a formal education.

Chapter 7: Fertility

Fertility is one of the major demographic events, as it relates to the growth of the population. This chapter makes use of Community Survey 2016 data to provide some descriptive statistics of fertility-related indicators. The chapter highlights *births in the last twelve months, breastfeeding practices*.

7.1 Births in the last twelve months

Table 7.1 shows the number of women of reproductive age and whether they had given birth or not in the twelve months preceding the census/survey. The table also shows the number of births per female age group. Demographically, the likelihood of a woman having a child varies by age. As expected, the results show that more births occurred among women between ages 20–29, and fewer births occurred among women of later reproductive age (40–49).

Table 7.1: Distribution of women and births in the twelve months preceding the survey, Census 2011 and CS 2016

Female age group	Census 2011				Community Survey 2016			
	Gave birth	Did not	Total women	Total births	Gave birth	Did not	Total women	Total births
15–19	142 992	2 361 866	2 504 858	146 077	122 371	2 426 768	2 549 139	124 512
20–24	292 392	2 387 400	2 679 792	301 341	266 135	2 377 326	2 643 461	271 621
25–29	279 476	2 237 064	2 516 540	288 009	260 475	2 353 771	2 614 246	266 309
30–34	191 283	1 801 512	1 992 795	196 958	201 511	2 066 412	2 267 923	206 779
35–39	113 106	1 645 236	1 758 342	116 471	115 298	1 827 867	1 943 165	117 970
40–44	38 815	1 507 448	1 546 263	40 150	42 165	1 596 949	1 639 114	43 068
45–49	8 166	1 416 377	1 424 543	8 470	6 579	1 416 594	1 423 173	6 656
Total	1 066 230	13 356 903	14 423 133	1 097 476	1 014 534	14 065 687	15 080 221	1 036 915

7.2 Breastfeeding practices

Breastfeeding is one of the critical child-feeding practices highly recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO) and other health organisations, because it has health benefits for both mother and child. In terms of child health benefits, breast milk contains all nutrients needed in the first six months of a child; hence, international organisations and the Department of Health highly recommend that mothers practise exclusive breastfeeding in the early stages of development.

Table 7.2 shows the prevalence of breastfeeding practices within each district and municipality in KwaZulu-Natal. Over all, seven in ten (72,2%) women breastfed their last child. The district profile shows that uMkhanyakude District Municipality had the highest proportion (82,2%) of women who

breastfed their last child in comparison with the other districts. At municipal level, the highest proportions are observed for uMhlabuyalingana (90,0%), Nkandla (85,5%) and Jozini (83,9%) municipalities. The lowest proportion is observed for uPhongolo Local Municipality (64,6%) in the Zululand District Municipality.

Table 7.2: Women breastfeeding practices by district, municipality and province, CS 2016

District and local municipality	Breastfed	Did not breastfeed	Prevalence of breastfeeding	Total
DC21: Ugu	81 264	34 485	70,2	115 749
KZN212: Umdoni	16 856	7 099	70,4	23 954
KZN213: Umzumbe	15 594	6 091	71,9	21 685
KZN214: uMuZiabantu	9 949	4 427	69,2	14 376
KZN216: Ray Nkonyeni	38 864	16 868	69,7	55 733
DC22: uMgungundlovu	114 132	45 531	71,5	159 663
KZN221: uMshwathi	12 516	3 315	79,1	15 831
KZN222: uMngeni	13 679	4 500	75,2	18 180
KZN224: Impendle	3 361	738	82,0	4 100
KZN225: Msunduzi	66 356	30 680	68,4	97 036
KZN226: Mkhambathini	5 890	2 213	72,7	8 104
KZN227: Richmond	6 341	2 462	72,0	8 802
KZN223: Mpofana	5 989	1 623	78,7	7 611
DC23: uThukela	89 238	26 911	76,8	116 148
KZN235: Okhahlamba	15 731	6 418	71,0	22 149
KZN237: Inkosi Langalibalele	29 150	6 429	81,9	35 578
KZN238: Alfred Duma	44 356	14 065	75,9	58 421
DC24: uMzinyathi	58 881	15 797	78,8	74 678
KZN241: Endumeni	9 661	3 050	76,0	12 711
KZN242: Nqutu	19 671	5 333	78,7	25 004
KZN244: Msinga	14 889	3 515	80,9	18 405
KZN245: Umvoti	14 660	3 898	79,0	18 558
DC25: Amajuba	68 527	23 586	74,4	92 113
KZN252: Newcastle	51 016	17 172	74,8	68 188
KZN253: eMadlangeni	4 477	2 038	68,7	6 515
KZN254: Dannhauser	13 034	4 376	74,9	17 411
DC26: Zululand	98 505	38 851	71,7	137 356
KZN261: eDumbe	9 135	3 490	72,4	12 626
KZN262: uPhongolo	15 343	8 408	64,6	23 751
KZN263: AbaQulusi	26 743	12 138	68,8	38 881
KZN265: Nongoma	23 562	6 949	77,2	30 512
KZN266: Ulundi	23 722	7 865	75,1	31 587

District and local municipality	Breastfed	Did not breastfeed	Prevalence of breastfeeding	Total
DC27: uMkhanyakude	77 744	16 801	82,2	94 544

KZN271: uMhlabuyalingana	18 682	2 071	90,0	20 753
KZN272: Jozini	18 671	3 573	83,9	22 244
KZN275: Mtubatuba	26 579	7 383	78,3	33 962
KZN276: Big Five Hlabisa	13 811	3 774	78,5	17 585
DC28: Uthungulu	97 776	34 904	73,7	132 680
KZN281: uMfolozi	11 146	4 697	70,4	15 843
KZN282: uMhlathuze	45 969	17 998	71,9	63 967
KZN284: uMlalazi	21 226	7 526	73,8	28 752
KZN285: Mthonjaneni	8 460	2 827	74,9	11 288
KZN286: Nkandla	10 974	1 856	85,5	12 830
DC29: iLembe	80 495	27 533	74,5	108 028
KZN291: Mandeni	18 767	6 407	74,6	25 173
KZN292: KwaDukuza	35 670	13 469	72,6	49 139
KZN293: Ndwedwe	17 074	4 856	77,9	21 929
KZN294: Maphumulo	8 984	2 801	76,2	11 785
DC43: Sisonke	54 191	18 997	74,0	73 189
KZN433: Greater Kokstad	12 329	3 632	77,2	15 961
KZN434: UbuHlebezwe	10 940	3 901	73,7	14 841
KZN435: uMzimkhulu	20 389	8 258	71,2	28 647
KZN436: Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	10 533	3 206	76,7	13 740
ETH: eThekweni	361 445	171 631	67,8	533 076
KwaZulu-Natal	1 182 198	455 027	72,2	1 637 224

Excludes 'Do not know' (14 419) and 'Unspecified' (4 214)

The analysis is ONLY for women who have ever given birth

Chapter 8: Household characteristics and access to services

This chapter profiles household characteristics and access to basic services. It focuses on the following themes: household size; household headship and composition; housing and dwelling type; access to basic services; type of energy sources used by households; ownership of household goods; access to Internet services; agricultural activities and food security; crime experiences and perceptions of safety; and perceptions on municipal problems and services; as well as the rating of the quality of basic services rendered as asked in Community Survey 2016.

8.1 Household size

Table 8.1 and Map 8.1 show the distribution of households and the average household size by municipality for KwaZulu-Natal between the periods 2011 and 2016. The total number of households has increased from 2 539 337 to 2 875 843 between the two periods, while the average household size reflects a slight decrease from 4,0 to 3,8. The highest number of households is observed in eThekini Metropolitan Municipality, which also reflects a reduction in household size from 3,6 to 3,3.

Table 8.1: Number of households and average household size by municipality, Census 2011 & CS 2016

	Census 2011			Community Survey 2016		
	Population	Households	Household Size	Population	Households	Household Size
Ugu	689051	172899	4,0	753336	175146	4,3
KZN212 : Umdoni	130413	34191	3,8	144551	35433	4,1
KZN213 : Umzumbe	153407	33446	4,6	151676	28132	5,4
KZN214 : uMuziwabantu	96556	21619	4,5	108576	21172	5,1
KZN216 : Ray Nkonyeni	308675	83644	3,7	348533	90409	3,9
Umgungundlovu	1007806	270763	3,7	1095865	298463	3,7
KZN221 : uMshwathi	106388	28131	3,8	111645	29082	3,8
KZN222 : uMngeni	93858	30639	3,1	109867	37943	2,9
KZN224 : Impendle	30382	7519	4,0	29526	7011	4,2
KZN225 : The Msunduzi	621793	164772	3,8	679039	180469	3,8
KZN226 : Mkhambathini	54933	13502	4,1	57075	15460	3,7
KZN227 : Richmond	65540	16358	4,0	71322	17570	4,1
KZN223 : Mpofana	34913	9843	3,5	37391	10927	3,4
Uthukela	668072	147143	4,5	706588	161788	4,4
KZN235 : Okhahlamba	132068	27575	4,8	135132	29510	4,6

	Census 2011			Community Survey 2016		
	Population	Households	Household Size	Population	Households	Household Size
KZN237 : Inkosi Langalibalele	196227	41617	4,7	215182	46953	4,6
KZN238 : Alfred Duma	339777	77951	4,4	356274	85326	4,2
Umzinyathi	514028	114075	4,5	554882	126791	4,4
KZN241 : Endumeni	64862	16850	3,8	76639	21134	3,6
KZN242 : Nqutu	165307	31610	5,2	171325	32622	5,3
KZN244 : Msinga	169145	35586	4,8	184494	38372	4,8
KZN245 : Umvoti	114715	30029	3,8	122423	34664	3,5
Amajuba	500615	111103	4,5	531327	117256	4,5
KZN252 : Newcastle	363236	84271	4,3	389117	90347	4,3
KZN253 : Emadlangeni	34442	6252	5,5	36869	6667	5,5
KZN254 : Dannhauser	102937	20580	5,0	105341	20242	5,2
Zululand	803575	157748	5,1	892310	178516	5,0
KZN261 : eDumbe	82053	16138	5,1	89614	17415	5,1
KZN262 : uPhongolo	123584	28287	4,4	141247	34228	4,1
KZN263 : Abaqulusi	214714	43784	4,9	243795	51910	4,7
KZN265 : Nongoma	194908	34341	5,7	211892	36409	5,8
KZN266 : Ulundi	188317	35198	5,4	205762	38553	5,3
Umkhanyakude	625846	128191	4,9	689090	151245	4,6
KZN271 : Umhlabuyalingana	156772	33871	4,6	172077	39614	4,3
KZN272 : Jozini	186502	38849	4,8	198215	44584	4,4
KZN275 : Mtubatuba	175425	34905	5,0	202176	41792	4,8
KZN276 : Big Five Hlabisa	107147	20567	5,2	116622	25255	4,6
Uthungulu	907519	202971	4,5	971135	225797	4,3
KZN281 : Mfolozi	133161	27352	4,9	144363	30470	4,7
KZN282 : uMhlathuze	362778	91843	3,9	410465	110503	3,7
KZN284 : uMlalazi	213601	45062	4,7	223140	46953	4,8
KZN285 : Mthonjaneni	83563	16254	5,1	78883	16040	4,9
KZN286 : Nkandla	114416	22460	5,1	114284	21832	5,2
iLembe	606809	157690	3,8	657612	191369	3,4
KZN291 : Mandeni	138078	38235	3,6	147808	45678	3,2
KZN292 : KwaDukuza	231187	70284	3,3	276719	91284	3,0
KZN293 : Ndwedwe	140820	29198	4,8	143117	33882	4,2
KZN294 : Maphumulo	96724	19973	4,8	89969	20524	4,4
Sisonke	467292	113742	4,1	510865	123705	4,1
KZN433 : Greater Kokstad	65981	19140	3,4	76753	24397	3,1
KZN434 : Ubuhlebezwe	110925	25520	4,3	118346	25120	4,7
KZN435 : Umzimkhulu	180302	42907	4,2	197286	44571	4,4
KZN436 : Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	110084	26175	4,2	118480	29618	4,0
eThekwini	3476686	963011	3,6	3702231	1125767	3,3
KwaZulu-Natal	10267300	2539337	4,0	11065240	2875843	3,8

Map 8.1: Distribution of households by municipality, CS 2016

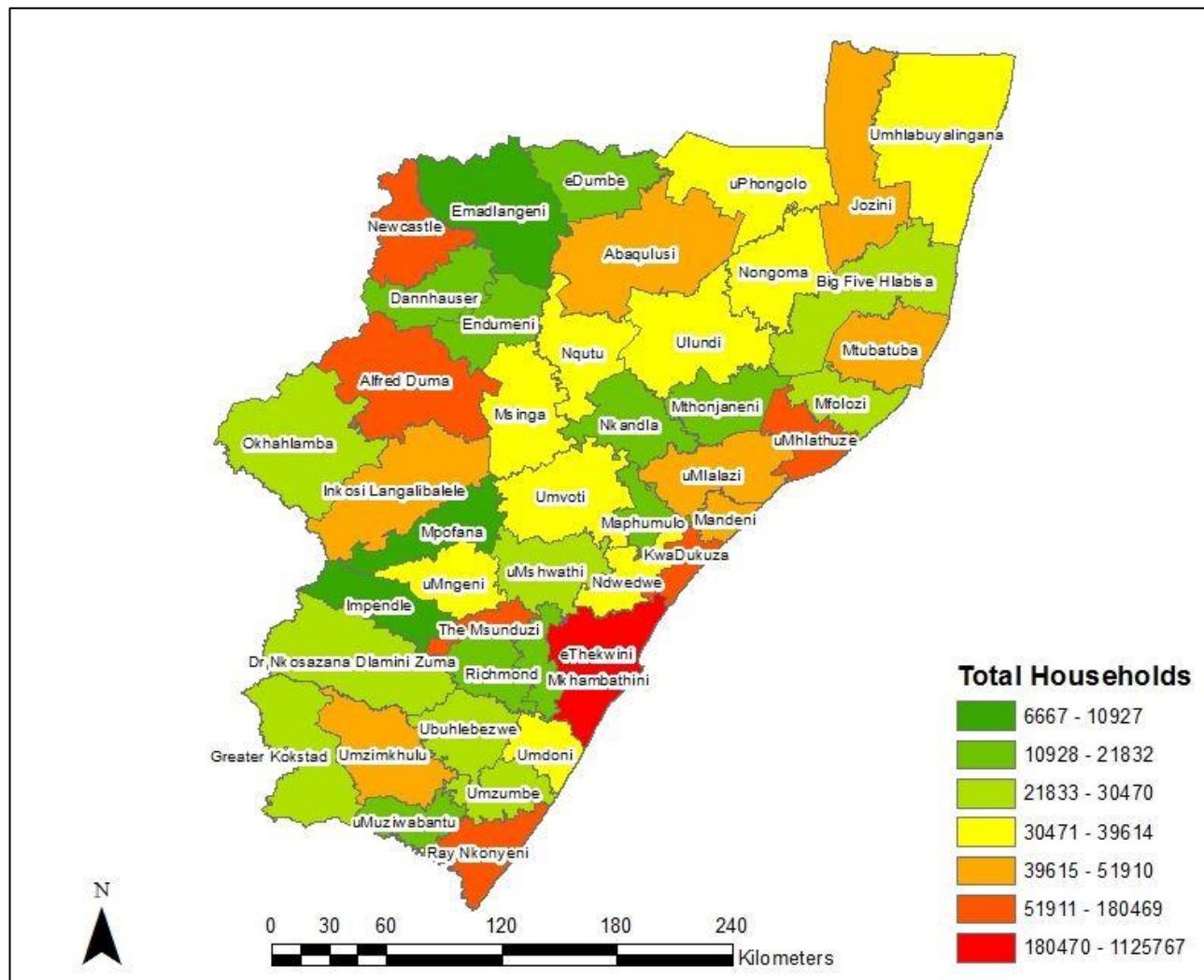


Table 8.2 reflects the distribution of households by the number of household members in KwaZulu-Natal. Overall, household size is decreasing in most households within the province, with most households having only one member. KwaZulu-Natal has 88 654 households with ten or more members, and the most dominant district is eThekwi. Impendle (343) and Mkhambathini (357) local municipalities reflect fewer households with ten or more members than any other local municipality in the province.

Table 8.2: Distribution of households by number of household members in the household and municipality, CS 2016

District and local municipality	Number of household members in the household										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Total
DC21: Ugu	44 079	32 858	26 835	24 190	16 524	11 218	7 272	4 467	2 777	4 927	175 146
KZN212: Umdoni	8 848	6 661	5 893	4 734	2 909	2 128	1 601	818	726	1 115	35 433
KZN213: Umzumbe	5 518	3 882	3 850	4 064	3 238	2 337	1 845	1 238	807	1 353	28 132
KZN214: uMuziwabantu	4 520	3 554	4 111	3 199	2 345	1 581	744	417	293	407	21 172
KZN216: Ray Nkonyeni	25 193	18 761	12 982	12 193	8 032	5 172	3 082	1 993	950	2 052	90 409
DC22: uMgungundlovu	76 605	60 877	50 236	41 802	25 835	15 893	10 740	6 273	3 830	6 371	298 463
KZN221: uMshwathi	8 236	5 513	4 620	3 407	2 492	1 734	1 224	761	484	611	29 082
KZN222: uMngeni	11 362	8 362	5 780	5 642	2 638	1 572	1 101	525	376	585	37 943
KZN224: Impendle	1 608	1 091	687	991	711	693	358	332	198	343	7 011
KZN225: Msunduzi	41 891	37 088	32 599	26 612	16 581	9 765	6 413	3 570	2 236	3 714	180 469
KZN226: Mkhambathini	4 225	3 508	2 743	1 719	1 106	792	484	328	198	357	15 460
KZN227: Richmond	6 077	3 290	2 467	1 826	1 399	769	554	490	191	507	17 570
KZN223: Mpofana	3 206	2 027	1 339	1 604	909	568	606	269	146	254	10 927
DC23: uThukela	30 485	24 121	23 822	22 491	19 150	13 424	9 712	6 824	3 828	7 932	161 788
KZN235: Okhahlamba	5 414	4 778	4 444	3 657	3 948	2 841	1 589	1 066	650	1 122	29 510
KZN237: Inkosi Langalibalele	7 907	6 649	7 022	6 978	5 928	3 980	2 942	2 079	1 109	2 358	46 953
KZN238: Alfred Duma	17 163	12 695	12 355	11 855	9 274	6 603	5 182	3 679	2 069	4 452	85 326
DC24: uMzinyathi	25 232	19 638	19 716	18 256	15 561	10 019	6 442	4 292	2 534	5 102	126 791
KZN241: Endumeni	5 779	3 633	2 940	2 598	2 131	1 295	865	682	312	897	21 134
KZN242: Nqutu	5 537	4 326	4 838	4 930	4 308	2 616	2 189	1 209	773	1 897	32 622
KZN244: Msinga	5 283	4 971	6 452	6 061	5 256	4 216	2 221	1 418	990	1 505	38 372
KZN245: Umvoti	8 633	6 708	5 487	4 666	3 867	1 892	1 166	983	459	803	34 664
DC25: Amajuba	23 288	18 140	15 988	17 313	11 814	9 153	6 912	4 422	3 074	7 152	117 256
KZN252: Newcastle	18 324	14 862	12 491	13 473	9 078	6 864	5 119	3 150	2 079	4 907	90 347
KZN253: eMadlangeni	1 305	797	957	1 132	565	508	334	318	267	485	6 667
KZN254: Dannhauser	3 659	2 481	2 540	2 708	2 171	1 782	1 459	955	728	1 760	20 242
DC26: Zululand	40 529	25 857	23 235	22 437	19 666	14 109	10 437	7 015	4 821	10 409	178 516
KZN261: eDumbe	4 526	2 719	1 849	2 039	1 737	1 187	1 174	612	361	1 210	17 415

KZN262: uPhongolo	10 073	4 765	4 805	3 794	3 111	2 328	1 688	1 071	872	1 721	34 228
KZN263: AbaQulusi	12 652	8 730	6 718	6 534	5 818	3 825	2 460	1 822	1 026	2 325	51 910
KZN265: Nongoma	5 633	4 046	4 403	4 923	4 613	3 792	2 747	1 943	1 333	2 976	36 409
KZN266: Ulundi	7 645	5 598	5 460	5 148	4 386	2 978	2 367	1 567	1 228	2 178	38 553
DC27: uMkhanyakude	31 122	21 242	22 475	20 943	17 664	12 315	8 784	5 440	3 969	7 291	151 245
KZN271: uMhlabuyalingana	8 309	5 563	6 620	5 688	4 947	2 977	2 149	1 164	801	1 396	39 614
KZN272: Jozini	7 842	5 734	6 247	6 687	5 624	4 077	3 118	1 652	1 435	2 167	44 584
KZN275: Mtubatuba	9 425	7 109	5 942	5 102	4 240	3 314	1 908	1 462	990	2 300	41 792
KZN276: Big Five Hlabisa	5 546	2 836	3 666	3 465	2 853	1 947	1 609	1 162	742	1 428	25 255
DC28: Uthungulu	48 576	36 135	33 025	31 495	24 950	17 292	11 670	7 297	5 354	10 002	225 797
KZN281: uMfolozi	6 314	4 783	4 838	4 245	3 371	2 306	1 494	994	855	1 270	30 470
KZN282: uMhlathuze	27 631	19 795	15 892	15 151	10 815	7 275	5 001	2 816	1 946	4 181	110 503
KZN284: uMlalazi	8 141	6 713	7 323	6 721	5 420	4 158	2 911	1 833	1 312	2 422	46 953
KZN285: Mthonjaneni	3 012	2 224	2 188	2 244	2 150	1 277	871	686	568	820	16 040
KZN286: Nkandla	3 479	2 620	2 785	3 134	3 195	2 276	1 393	968	673	1 309	21 832
DC29: iLembe	44 331	32 353	29 742	25 752	20 744	13 775	9 192	5 368	3 367	6 744	191 369
KZN291: Mandeni	12 439	6 334	6 184	5 259	4 900	3 136	2 548	1 686	1 021	2 172	45 678
KZN292: KwaDukuza	23 269	18 889	15 499	12 874	8 904	4 950	2 962	1 521	915	1 501	91 284
KZN293: Ndwedwe	5 457	4 317	5 115	4 558	4 337	3 581	2 304	1 295	854	2 065	33 882
KZN294: Maphumulo	3 166	2 813	2 944	3 062	2 603	2 108	1 379	867	577	1 006	20 524
DC43: Sisonke	35 695	21 385	19 231	15 532	11 616	7 577	4 916	3 108	1 612	3 033	123 705
KZN433: Greater Kokstad	8 481	4 643	3 762	2 727	1 870	1 334	635	450	133	361	24 397
KZN434: UbuHlebezwe	5 909	3 929	3 800	3 305	2 469	1 802	1 296	900	613	1 097	25 120
KZN435: uMzimkhulu	12 043	7 400	6 878	5 941	4 838	2 829	1 902	1 177	575	987	44 571
KZN436: Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	9 262	5 413	4 791	3 560	2 439	1 612	1 083	581	291	588	29 618
ETH: eThekwinı	341 261	248 396	187 713	139 207	85 938	47 785	28 066	16 811	10 900	19 691	1 125 767
KwaZulu-Natal	741 202	541 003	452 019	379 419	269 461	172 561	114 142	71 317	46 064	88 654	2 875 843

8.2 Household headship and composition

Table 8.3 reflects that a higher number of households in KwaZulu-Natal are headed by males compared to females. This trend is evident in both 2011 and 2016, and the increase in both male and female household heads between the two periods supports this trend. The highest number of household heads for both sexes is observed in eThekwini Metropolitan Municipality (1 125 767), followed by uMgungundlovu District Municipality (298 463).

Table 8.3 Distribution of households by sex of household head and district municipality, Census 2011 & CS 2016

District municipality	Census 2011			CS 2016		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
DC21: Ugu	85 679	87 220	172 899	87 696	87 450	175 146
DC22: Umgungundlovu	146 808	123 953	270 762	159 838	138 625	298 463
DC23: uThukela	69 666	77 474	147 140	76 485	85 303	161 788
DC24: uMzinyathi	46 709	67 366	114 075	52 065	74 726	126 791
DC25: Amajuba	58 233	52 869	111 102	60 547	56 709	117 256
DC26: Zululand	72 202	85 545	157 747	82 425	96 091	178 516
DC27: uMkhanyakude	59 089	69 101	128 190	69 341	81 904	151 245
DC28: Uthungulu	103 671	99 299	202 971	113 421	112 376	225 797
DC29: iLembe	85 469	72 220	157 689	101 186	90 183	191 369
DC43: Sisonke	50 909	62 831	113 740	56 994	66 711	123 705
ETH: eThekwini	576 865	386 141	963 007	651 410	474 357	1 125 767
KwaZulu-Natal	1 355 301	1 184 020	2 539 322	1 511 409	1 364 434	2 875 843

Table 8.4: Distribution of households by age group of household head and district municipality, CS 2016

Age group	Ugu	uMgungundlovu	uThukela	uMzinyathi	Amajuba	Zululand	uMkhan-yakude	Uthungulu	iLembe	Sisonke	eThekwini	KwaZulu-Natal
10–14	260	133	200	327	18	154	189	146	84	348	302	2 160
15–19	4 015	4 110	3 518	3 711	2 174	4 600	4 235	4 182	2 750	3 715	8 802	45 811
20–24	11 126	16 706	9 050	8 606	7 183	12 416	8 663	12 400	11 648	9 241	48 703	155 742
25–29	19 157	31 802	14 668	12 584	10 753	18 675	15 271	22 814	21 341	15 852	103 273	286 189
30–34	25 363	41 309	19 643	17 856	13 776	24 004	21 817	30 585	28 161	18 137	130 151	370 802
35–39	15 091	32 299	15 327	10 352	11 753	15 211	14 625	21 983	18 869	10 643	145 651	311 802
40–44	17 815	35 920	17 181	11 430	13 262	16 658	16 027	24 685	20 107	11 066	126 591	310 741
45–49	17 726	33 081	17 137	11 744	12 438	17 630	16 423	23 735	18 517	11 152	115 384	294 969
50–54	13 212	23 856	13 667	9 563	10 004	13 007	12 073	19 147	14 434	8 776	111 032	248 771
55–59	11 838	21 310	12 842	8 759	10 392	13 425	10 672	17 675	12 053	7 913	97 509	224 390
60–64	11 636	21 208	12 323	8 270	9 304	11 565	8 561	14 705	11 886	7 671	83 026	200 153
65–69	9 913	14 426	10 748	8 546	6 637	10 421	7 248	12 735	12 278	6 871	67 185	167 009
70–74	6 781	8 691	6 060	5 713	4 247	7 178	4 901	7 628	7 314	4 524	41 554	104 590
75–79	5 921	6 879	4 807	4 140	2 814	6 206	4 611	6 126	6 129	3 471	26 339	77 444
80–84	2 961	3 505	2 389	2 185	1 434	3 374	2 813	3 524	3 073	2 300	12 188	39 746
85+	2 330	3 228	2 229	3 006	1 068	3 993	3 116	3 726	2 724	2 025	8 078	35 523
Total	175 146	298 463	161 788	126 791	117 256	178 516	151 245	225 797	191 369	123 705	1 125 767	2 875 843

The highest number of households are headed by people in age group 30–34, followed by those in age group 35–39 in all the district municipalities. In eThekwini Metropolitan Municipality, the highest number of households are headed by people in age group 35–39. The lowest number of households are headed by people in age group 10–14.

8.3 Housing

Table 8.5 above shows that KwaZulu-Natal has the highest number of households residing in formal dwellings for both periods compared to those living in other dwelling types. The same trend is evident nationally for both periods. The table also reflects a gradual increase in the number of households living in both formal and traditional dwellings between the period 2011 and 2016.

Table 8.5: Distribution of households by type of main dwelling, Census 2011 & CS 2016

Main dwelling type	KwaZulu-Natal		South Africa	
	Census 2011	CS 2016	Census 2011	CS 2016
Formal dwelling	1 818 246	2 090 067	11 218 817	13 404 199
Traditional dwelling	483 288	520 244	1 139 894	1 180 745
Informal dwelling	211 540	245 167	1 962 709	2 193 968
Other	26 263	20 166	128 244	142 271
Total	2 539 337	2 875 645	14 449 664	16 921 183

Excludes 'Unspecified' (198) for KZN and (2 126) for SA in CS 2016

Table 8.6 indicates the distribution of households in KwaZulu-Natal by type of main dwelling. The table reflects that KwaZulu-Natal is dominated by formal dwellings, which constitute 72,7% of all dwelling types. Traditional dwellings follow at 18,1%, while informal dwellings and other dwelling types reflect the lowest proportions at 8,5% and 0,7%, respectively. At district level, the highest proportion of formal dwellings is recorded in eThekini Metropolitan Municipality with 81,5%, followed by uMgungundlovu District Municipality (76,7%). The highest number of traditional dwellings are observed in Sisonke District Municipality with 53,0%, while informal dwellings are more prevalent in eThekini Metropolitan Municipality (13,3%), followed by uMgungundlovu District Municipality (7,4%).

Table 8.6: Distribution of households by type of main dwelling and municipality, CS 2016

District and local municipality	Formal dwelling	Traditional dwelling	Informal dwelling	Other	Total
DC21: Ugu	102 651	54 011	16 344	2 140	175 146
KZN212: Umdoni	22 315	8 904	4 080	134	35 433
KZN213: Umzumbe	12 529	14 700	412	491	28 132
KZN214: uMziwabantu	8 369	12 147	395	261	21 172
KZN216: Ray Nkonyeni	59 438	18 259	11 458	1 254	90 409
DC22: uMgungundlovu	228 768	45 826	22 243	1 569	298 405
KZN221: uMshwathi	16 369	10 900	1 797	16	29 082
KZN222: uMngeni	32 904	1 563	3 000	426	37 893

District and local municipality	Formal dwelling	Traditional dwelling	Informal dwelling	Other	Total
KZN224: Impendle	4 082	2 570	325	35	7 011
KZN225: Msunduzi	144 432	19 956	15 103	970	180 461
KZN226: Mkhambathini	9 648	5 143	669	-	15 460
KZN227: Richmond	12 182	4 092	1 229	68	17 570
KZN223: Mpofana	9 150	1 603	120	55	10 927
DC23: uThukela	112 979	44 914	2 169	1 727	161 788
KZN235: Okhahlamba	17 417	11 282	131	680	29 510
KZN237: Inkosi Langalibalele	35 341	9 386	1 266	960	46 953
KZN238: Alfred Duma	60 221	24 246	772	86	85 326
DC24: uMzinyathi	59 558	62 476	4 423	335	126 791
KZN241: Endumeni	16 590	3 223	1 301	20	21 134
KZN242: Nqutu	18 057	14 179	276	111	32 622
KZN244: Msinga	9 928	28 224	85	135	38 372
KZN245: Umvoti	14 983	16 850	2 762	69	34 664
DC25: Amajuba	98 987	10 828	6 153	1 288	117 256
KZN252: Newcastle	80 473	2 816	5 803	1 255	90 347
KZN253: eMadlangeni	4 494	2 077	89	8	6 667
KZN254: Dannhauser	14 020	5 936	261	25	20 242
DC26: Zululand	110 906	57 702	9 221	681	178 510
KZN261: eDumbe	12 654	4 414	300	47	17 415
KZN262: uPhongolo	26 996	5 302	1 871	59	34 228
KZN263: AbaQulusi	37 746	9 407	4 675	83	51 910
KZN265: Nongoma	12 994	21 309	2 069	31	36 403
KZN266: Ulundi	20 516	17 271	306	461	38 553
DC27: uMkhanyakude	106 090	38 306	4 964	1 876	151 236
KZN271: uMhlabuyalingana	27 731	10 896	929	49	39 605
KZN272: Jozini	29 196	13 111	1 668	609	44 584
KZN275: Mtubatuba	31 439	7 442	1 831	1 080	41 792
KZN276: Big Five Hlabisa	17 724	6 856	536	138	25 255
DC28: Uthungulu	159 371	58 094	7 466	867	225 797
KZN281: uMfolozi	20 197	8 395	1 823	56	30 470
KZN282: uMhlathuze	97 595	8 051	4 345	511	110 503
KZN284: uMlalazi	29 285	16 974	469	226	46 953
KZN285: Mthonjaneni	8 584	6 644	738	74	16 040
KZN286: Nkandla	3 711	18 030	91	-	21 832
DC29: iLembe	141 383	32 114	16 170	1 679	191 347
KZN291: Mandeni	38 512	4 763	1 631	749	45 656
KZN292: KwaDukuza	74 936	3 858	11 628	863	91 284
KZN293: Ndwedwe	18 949	12 577	2 290	67	33 882
KZN294: Maphumulo	8 987	10 916	621	-	20 524
DC43: Sisonke	51 564	65 544	6 353	245	123 705
KZN433: Greater Kokstad	21 052	2 714	564	66	24 397
KZN434: UbuHlebezwe	7 745	14 942	2 354	79	25 120

KZN435: uMzimkhulu	11 464	32 474	621	11	44 571
KZN436: Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	11 303	15 414	2 813	89	29 618
ETH: eThekwinı	917 812	50 430	149 662	7 760	1 125 664
KwaZulu-Natal	2 090 067	520 244	245 167	20 166	2 875 645

Excludes 'Unspecified' (198)

Table 8.7 and Figure 8.1 indicate that about 3.9 million (23,3%) households in South Africa live in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings. Variations at province level showed that Gauteng had the highest proportion (31,4%) of households compared to other provinces). Northern Cape (2,7%) and Mpumalanga (6,2%) have the lowest proportions of households that are staying in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings.

Looking at KZN profile, there were about 559 302 (14,3%) households residing in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings.

Table 8.7: Distribution of households in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings in South Africa, CS 2016

Province	Live in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings	Do not live in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings	Total
Western Cape	571 997	1 335 243	1 907 240
Eastern Cape	386 802	1 372 311	1 759 113
Northern Cape	105 541	244 759	350 301
Free State	289 414	652 680	942 094
KwaZulu-Natal	559 302	2 300 600	2 859 902
North West	261 693	976 842	1 238 534
Gauteng	1 227 729	3 641 899	4 869 628
Mpumalanga	241 801	987 316	1 229 117
Limpopo	260 976	1 331 224	1 592 200
South Africa	3 905 254	12 842 874	16 748 128

Total excludes 'Unspecified' (12 579) and 'Do not know' (162 602)

Figure 8.1: Percentage distribution of households in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings in South Africa, CS 2016

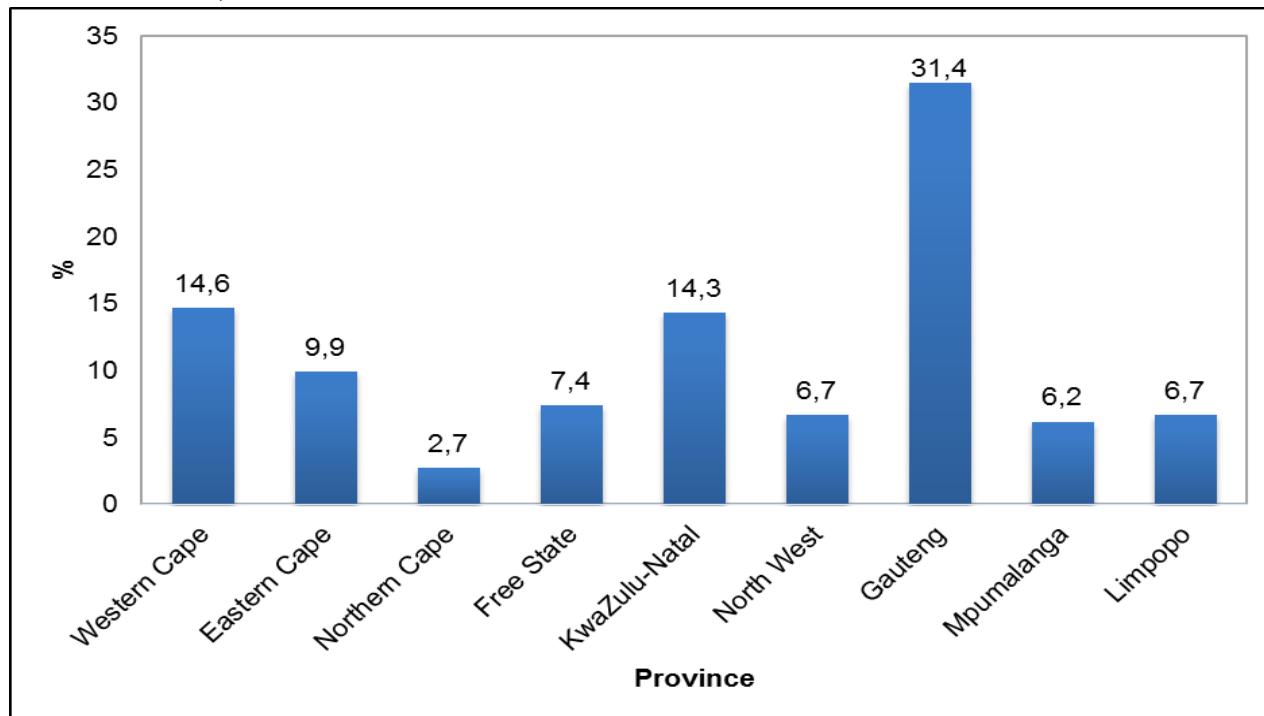


Table 8.8: Distribution of households in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings by municipality, CS 2016

District and local municipality	RDP/government-subsidised dwellings	Not RDP/government-subsidised dwellings	Total
DC21: Ugu	26 202	148 227	174 429
KZN212: Umdoni	7 425	27 563	34 988
KZN213: Umzumbe	3 328	24 775	28 103
KZN214: uMuziwabantu	4 491	16 616	21 107
KZN216: Ray Nkonyeni	10 958	79 273	90 231
DC22: uMgungundlovu	67 463	228 916	296 379
KZN221: uMshwathi	3 306	25 529	28 835
KZN222: uMngeni	13 608	24 072	37 680
KZN224: Impendle	1 206	5 788	6 994
KZN225: Msunduzi	39 520	139 531	179 051
KZN226: Mkhambathini	2 684	12 776	15 460
KZN227: Richmond	2 585	14 963	17 548
KZN223: Mpofana	4 554	6 257	10 811
DC23: uThukela	37 613	123 706	161 318
KZN235: Okhahlamba	3 491	26 019	29 510
KZN237: Inkosi Langalibalele	10 145	36 630	46 775
KZN238: Alfred Duma	23 977	61 056	85 033
DC24: uMzinyathi	15 836	110 371	126 207
KZN241: Endumeni	4 658	16 000	20 658
KZN242: Nqutu	3 363	29 220	32 583
KZN244: Msinga	2 751	35 606	38 358

KZN245: Umvoti	5 064	29 544	34 608
DC25: Amajuba	19 781	96 855	116 637
KZN252: Newcastle	17 571	72 194	89 764
KZN253: eMadlangeni	595	6 051	6 646
KZN254: Dannhauser	1 615	18 611	20 226
DC26: Zululand	23 241	154 463	177 703
KZN261: eDumbe	2 864	14 429	17 293
KZN262: uPhongolo	1 190	32 821	34 011
KZN263: AbaQulusi	7 739	43 938	51 677
KZN265: Nongoma	3 134	33 197	36 330
KZN266: Ulundi	8 313	30 079	38 392
DC27: uMkhanyakude	28 411	122 346	150 757
KZN271: uMhlabuyalingana	5 317	34 210	39 527
KZN272: Jozini	8 875	35 528	44 403
KZN275: Mtubatuba	4 813	36 819	41 632
KZN276: Big Five Hlabisa	9 406	15 788	25 194
DC28: Uthungulu	35 970	189 043	225 012
KZN281: uMfolozi	5 632	24 825	30 458
KZN282: uMhlathuze	14 823	95 103	109 926
KZN284: uMlalazi	5 534	41 244	46 778
KZN285: Mthonjaneni	6 682	9 354	16 036
KZN286: Nkandla	3 298	18 516	21 814

District and local municipality	RDP/government-subsidised dwellings	Not RDP/government-subsidised dwellings	Total
DC29: iLembe	51 159	139 374	190 533
KZN291: Mandeni	8 754	36 811	45 565
KZN292: KwaDukuza	29 639	61 176	90 814
KZN293: Ndwedwe	8 111	25 649	33 760
KZN294: Maphumulo	4 655	15 738	20 393
DC43: Sisonke	20 189	103 024	123 213
KZN433: Greater Kokstad	10 819	13 544	24 363
KZN434: Ubuhlebezwe	3 713	21 046	24 759
KZN435: uMzimkhulu	2 782	41 721	44 503
KZN436: Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	2 875	26 713	29 588
ETH: eThekwini	233 437	884 276	1 117 713
KwaZulu-Natal	559 302	2 300 600	2 859 902

Total excludes 'Unspecified' (25 023) and 'Do not know' (1 164)

Table 8.8 reflects that just under 20% of the KwaZulu-Natal population resides in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings. The highest number of households residing in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings were observed in uMgungundlovu District Municipality 67 463 (22,7%), followed by eThekwini Metropolitan Municipality 233 437 (20,9%).

Table 8.9: Household rating of RDP\government-subsidised dwellings by municipality, CS 2016

District and local municipality	Number				%		
	Good	Average	Poor	Total	Good	Average	Poor
DC21: Ugu	12 572	6 261	7 324	26 157	48,1	23,9	28,0
KZN212: Umdoni	2 748	1 754	2 923	7 425	37,0	23,6	39,4
KZN213: Umzumbe	1 640	720	968	3 328	49,3	21,6	29,1
KZN214: uMuziwabantu	2 835	899	750	4 484	63,2	20,0	16,7
KZN216: Ray Nkonyeni	5 349	2 888	2 683	10 920	49,0	26,4	24,6
DC22: uMgungundlovu	26 791	19 809	20 687	67 287	39,8	29,4	30,7
KZN221: uMshwathi	1 206	654	1 447	3 306	36,5	19,8	43,8
KZN222: uMngeni	5 615	2 640	5 328	13 583	41,3	19,4	39,2
KZN224: Impendle	974	100	133	1 206	80,8	8,3	11,0
KZN225: Msunduzi	15 239	12 850	11 307	39 396	38,7	32,6	28,7
KZN226: Mkhambathini	1 407	1 186	91	2 684	52,4	44,2	3,4
KZN227: Richmond	845	1 129	602	2 575	32,8	43,8	23,4
KZN223: Mpofana	1 508	1 250	1 780	4 538	33,2	27,5	39,2
DC23: uThukela	15 404	12 321	9 785	37 510	41,1	32,8	26,1
KZN235: Okhahlamba	1 407	765	1 292	3 463	40,6	22,1	37,3
KZN237: Inkosi Langalibalele	4 520	4 718	907	10 145	44,6	46,5	8,9
KZN238: Alfred Duma	9 477	6 839	7 586	23 902	39,6	28,6	31,7
DC24: uMzinyathi	8 628	4 328	2 856	15 812	54,6	27,4	18,1
KZN241: Endumeni	1 584	2 062	1 008	4 655	34,0	44,3	21,7
KZN242: Nqutu	2 218	651	473	3 342	66,4	19,5	14,2
KZN244: Msinga	1 853	778	121	2 751	67,4	28,3	4,4
KZN245: Umvoti	2 972	838	1 254	5 064	58,7	16,5	24,8
DC25: Amajuba	7 026	5 760	6 892	19 678	35,7	29,3	35,0
KZN252: Newcastle	6 538	4 966	5 980	17 484	37,4	28,4	34,2
KZN253: eMadlangeni	307	128	160	595	51,6	21,5	26,9
KZN254: Dannhauser	182	665	752	1 599	11,4	41,6	47,0
DC26: Zululand	14 675	6 174	2 303	23 153	63,4	26,7	9,9
KZN261: eDumbe	575	788	1 486	2 849	20,2	27,7	52,2

District and local municipality	Number				%		
	Good	Average	Poor	Total	Good	Average	Poor
KZN262: uPhongolo	910	270	10	1 190	76,5	22,7	0,8
KZN263: AbaQulusi	4 875	2 386	438	7 699	63,3	31,0	5,7
KZN265: Nongoma	2 587	366	181	3 134	82,5	11,7	5,8
KZN266: Ulundi	5 729	2 364	188	8 281	69,2	28,5	2,3
DC27: uMkhanyakude	14 865	10 057	3 446	28 368	52,4	35,5	12,1
KZN271: uMhlabuyalingana	3 314	1 413	575	5 303	62,5	26,6	10,8
KZN272: Jozini	4 617	3 317	924	8 858	52,1	37,4	10,4
KZN275: Mtubatuba	1 842	1 949	1 021	4 813	38,3	40,5	21,2
KZN276: Big Five Hlabisa	5 091	3 377	926	9 395	54,2	35,9	9,9
DC28: Uthungulu	23 733	8 357	3 821	35 911	66,1	23,3	10,6
KZN281: uMfolozi	4 676	745	196	5 617	83,2	13,3	3,5
KZN282: uMhlathuze	9 146	4 461	1 198	14 805	61,8	30,1	8,1
KZN284: uMlalazi	3 013	1 326	1 170	5 509	54,7	24,1	21,2
KZN285: Mthonjaneni	4 727	1 345	610	6 682	70,7	20,1	9,1
KZN286: Nkandla	2 171	480	647	3 298	65,8	14,6	19,6
DC29: iLembe	21 964	15 143	13 786	50 893	43,2	29,8	27,1
KZN291: Mandeni	4 320	3 099	1 310	8 729	49,5	35,5	15,0
KZN292: KwaDukuza	9 695	9 565	10 322	29 582	32,8	32,3	34,9
KZN293: Ndwendwe	5 698	1 562	695	7 955	71,6	19,6	8,7
KZN294: Maphumulo	2 252	916	1 459	4 627	48,7	19,8	31,5
DC43: Sisonke	9 663	5 638	4 836	20 137	48,0	28,0	24,0
KZN433: Greater Kokstad	6 081	2 262	2 441	10 784	56,4	21,0	22,6
KZN434: UbuHlebezwe	1 511	1 475	727	3 713	40,7	39,7	19,6
KZN435: uMzimkhulu	658	975	1 133	2 766	23,8	35,2	41,0
KZN436: Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	1 414	926	536	2 875	49,2	32,2	18,6
ETH: eThekweni	95 946	78 491	58 037	232 474	41,3	33,8	25,0
KwaZulu-Natal	251 269	172 339	133 774	557 382	45,1	30,9	24,0

Total excludes 'Do not know' (1) 221) and 'Unspecified' (698)

Overall, 45,1% of households residing in RDP houses in KwaZulu-Natal are satisfied with their housing conditions, while 24,0% rate the RDP houses as poor. The highest proportions of households who are happy about the condition of the RDP houses were evident in Uthungulu (66,1%) and Zululand (63,4%) district municipalities.

8.4 Access to basic services

Table 8.10: Distribution of household by access to safe drinking water and municipality, CS 2016

District and local municipality	Access to safe drinking water		No access to safe drinking water		Total
	N	%	N	%	
DC21: Ugu	147 255	84,7	26 529	15,3	173 785
KZN212: Umdoni	31 212	88,6	4 007	11,4	35 219
KZN213: Umzumbe	18 680	67,2	9 102	32,8	27 782
KZN214: uMuziwabantu	15 928	76,1	4 991	23,9	20 918
KZN216: Ray Nkonyeni	81 436	90,6	8 429	9,4	89 865
DC22: uMgungundlovu	253 210	85,4	43 242	14,6	296 451
KZN221: uMshwathi	18 231	64,0	10 244	36,0	28 475
KZN222: uMngeni	32 938	87,3	4 811	12,7	37 749
KZN224: Impendle	5 477	78,3	1 522	21,7	6 999
KZN225: Msunduzi	163 516	91,0	16 118	9,0	179 634
KZN226: Mkham bathini	10 107	65,6	5 304	34,4	15 412
KZN227: Richmond	14 001	80,1	3 474	19,9	17 476
KZN223: Mpofana	8 938	83,5	1 769	16,5	10 707
DC23: uThukela	123 011	77,2	36 428	22,8	159 439
KZN235: Okhahlamba	19 676	67,8	9 341	32,2	29 017
KZN237: Inkosi Langalibalele	36 856	81,1	8 613	18,9	45 469
KZN238: Alfred Duma	66 480	78,3	18 473	21,7	84 953
DC24: uMzinyathi	80 935	64,1	45 390	35,9	126 325
KZN241: Endumeni	16 461	78,3	4 563	21,7	21 024
KZN242: Nqutu	24 854	76,4	7 669	23,6	32 523
KZN244: Msinga	16 271	42,6	21 950	57,4	38 222
KZN245: Umvoti	23 348	67,6	11 208	32,4	34 556
DC25: Amajuba	101 666	87,2	14 892	12,8	116 558
KZN252: Newcastle	81 504	90,4	8 637	9,6	90 142
KZN253: eMadlangeni	4 493	67,7	2 143	32,3	6 636
KZN254: Dannhauser	15 670	79,2	4 111	20,8	19 781
DC26: Zululand	110 612	63,6	63 279	36,4	173 891
KZN261: eDumbe	12 568	75,1	4 162	24,9	16 730
KZN262: uPhongolo	23 541	69,8	10 166	30,2	33 707
KZN263: AbaQulusi	36 010	71,7	14 208	28,3	50 218

KZN265: Nongoma	14 971	41,6	21 021	58,4	35 992
KZN266: Ulundi	23 521	63,2	13 722	36,8	37 243
DC27: uMkhanyakude	81 221	55,5	65 137	44,5	146 357
KZN271: uMhlabuyalingana	23 351	60,7	15 113	39,3	38 464
KZN272: Jozini	21 065	49,2	21 758	50,8	42 823
KZN275: Mtubatuba	21 570	52,4	19 587	47,6	41 158
KZN276: Big Five Hlabisa	15 234	63,7	8 679	36,3	23 913
DC28: Uthungulu	181 557	80,9	42 925	19,1	224 481
KZN281: uMfolozi	21 191	71,1	8 593	28,9	29 784
KZN282: uMhlathuze	100 119	90,7	10 208	9,3	110 327
KZN284: uMlalazi	33 786	72,4	12 880	27,6	46 666
KZN285: Mthonjaneni	13 198	82,6	2 788	17,4	15 986
KZN286: Nkandla	13 264	61,1	8 455	38,9	21 719
DC29: iLembe	135 027	71,0	55 112	29,0	190 140
KZN291: Mandeni	37 291	81,9	8 259	18,1	45 550
KZN292: KwaDukuza	70 175	77,2	20 765	22,8	90 940
KZN293: Ndwedwe	17 278	52,1	15 890	47,9	33 168
KZN294: Maphumulo	10 283	50,2	10 198	49,8	20 481
DC43: Sisonke	76 615	62,1	46 809	37,9	123 424
KZN433: Greater Kokstad	22 165	91,2	2 149	8,8	24 314
KZN434: UbuHlebezwe	13 112	52,3	11 951	47,7	25 063
KZN435: uMzimkhulu	24 292	54,6	20 160	45,4	44 452
KZN436: Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	17 047	57,6	12 549	42,4	29 595
ETH: eThekwini	1 019 478	91,0	101 297	9,0	1 120 775
KwaZulu-Natal	2 310 587	81,0	541 040	19,0	2 851 627

Total excludes 'Do not know' (19 552) and 'Unspecified' (4 624)

Given Table 8.10, the overall number of households in KwaZulu-Natal with access to safe drinking water (81,0%) is higher compared to those without access to safe drinking water (19,0%). Among the districts, eThekwini reflects the highest proportion of households with access to safe drinking water (91,0%), while uMkhanyakude reflects the lowest (55,5%). The highest proportion of households with access to safe drinking water among all municipalities is observed in Greater Kokstad (91,2%), while Nongoma reflects the lowest (41,6%).

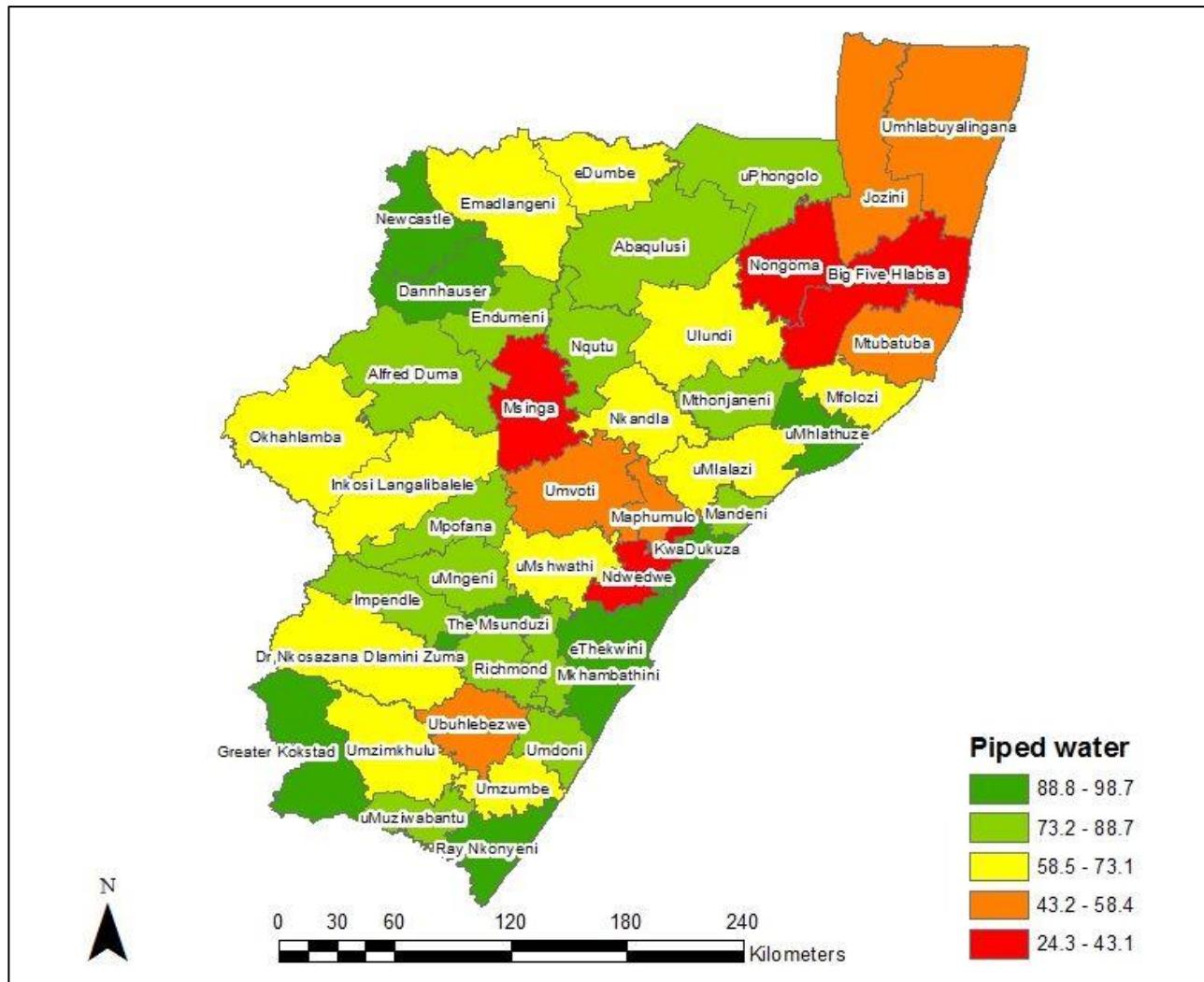
Table 8.11: Distribution of households by main source of water for drinking, CS 2016

District and local municipality	Piped (tap) water inside the dwelling/house	Piped (tap) water inside yard	Piped water on community stand	Rain-water tank in yard	Borehole in the yard - Borehole outside the yard	Neighbours tap	Public/communal tap	Water-carrier/tanker	Flowing water/stream/river	Other source	Total
DC21: Ugu	37 119	21 778	66 413	2 080	2 520	975	27 845	3 976	11 662	779	175 146
KZN212: Umdoni	8 311	4 792	15 335	381	457	301	2 680	675	2 403	100	35 433
KZN213: Umzumbe	440	4 874	7 853	776	835	314	5 595	1 070	6 146	229	28 132
KZN214: uMuziwabantu	1 367	1 181	7 345	572	638	60	7 122	1 100	1 732	54	21 172
KZN216: Ray Nkonyeni	27 001	10 930	35 880	351	591	301	12 448	1 130	1 381	396	90 409
DC22: uMgungundlovu	112 615	123 356	22 292	1 398	3 315	5 499	9 365	8 018	9 858	2 748	298 463
KZN221: uMshwathi	3 205	10 368	3 357	778	650	1 464	658	2 209	5 404	989	29 082
KZN222: uMngeni	23 333	7 534	647	131	677	400	1 517	2 152	994	558	37 943
KZN224: Impendle	241	2 711	2 661	17	307	94	41	176	448	315	7 011
KZN225: Msunduzi	75 218	89 428	7 869	235	374	2 898	2 661	951	319	516	180 469
KZN226: Mkhambathini	1 428	5 730	2 194	212	375	545	2 592	858	1 439	86	15 460
KZN227: Richmond	3 328	4 956	5 254	10	884	97	1 880	491	613	58	17 570
KZN223: Mpofana	5 861	2 629	311	14	46	-	17	1 181	641	227	10 927
DC23: uThukela	36 027	50 094	21 613	1 040	15 260	2 869	11 747	8 485	8 259	6 394	161 788
KZN235: Okhahlamba	1 737	9 057	4 255	298	2 615	912	3 487	757	2 462	3 931	29 510
KZN237: Inkosi Langalibalele	7 283	12 958	8 113	492	3 572	820	4 428	4 911	3 058	1 317	46 953
KZN238: Alfred Duma	27 008	28 080	9 245	249	9 073	1 137	3 832	2 818	2 739	1 146	85 326
DC24: uMzinyathi	16 917	30 496	24 618	2 843	13 725	1 094	6 605	7 322	17 795	5 377	126 791
KZN241: Endumeni	10 433	6 440	1 617	257	644	61	102	1 244	30	305	21 134
KZN242: Nqutu	1 401	13 322	8 293	117	3 296	442	2 180	443	2 157	971	32 622
KZN244: Msinga	669	4 024	9 252	1 574	6 794	131	1 103	3 057	9 422	2 346	38 372
KZN245: Umvoti	4 415	6 709	5 457	895	2 990	459	3 220	2 578	6 186	1 755	34 664

DC25: Amajuba	43 678	58 623	2 642	226	1 235	2 984	3 707	1 572	1 827	762	117 256
KZN252: Newcastle	39 225	44 839	845	78	252	2 380	1 768	330	321	308	90 347
KZN253: eMadlangeni	1 669	1 095	274	81	468	26	1 208	245	1 246	355	6 667
KZN254: Dannhauser	2 784	12 689	1 523	66	516	578	731	997	260	99	20 242
DC26: Zululand	26 067	64 131	13 549	4 146	8 476	3 038	8 286	6 444	38 309	6 069	178 516
KZN261: eDumbe	2 071	8 223	445	124	2 142	129	432	1 219	2 065	565	17 415
KZN262: uPhongolo	4 788	16 227	3 710	364	820	763	1 687	1 770	3 363	737	34 228
KZN263: AbaQulusi	12 621	22 362	2 500	580	1 868	1 385	3 054	1 643	5 034	864	51 910
KZN265: Nongoma	521	3 656	3 341	2 702	2 208	113	1 223	1 425	19 444	1 776	36 409
KZN266: Ulundi	6 066	13 663	3 554	376	1 439	649	1 891	388	8 402	2 127	38 553
DC27: uMkhanyakude	10 458	34 598	15 876	7 069	22 203	8 575	6 164	13 672	29 351	3 278	151 245
KZN271: uMhlabuyalingana	628	11 694	2 759	1 571	12 003	4 392	1 118	1 999	2 779	673	39 614
KZN272: Jozini	2 230	11 037	7 526	1 482	2 150	1 349	1 197	4 359	12 763	491	44 584
KZN275: Mtubatuba	4 820	7 923	4 729	2 501	5 111	2 296	3 529	3 242	6 140	1 500	41 792
KZN276: Big Five Hlabisa	2 780	3 945	862	1 515	2 938	539	321	4 072	7 669	614	25 255
DC28: Uthungulu	60 681	97 549	19 545	2 491	4 917	3 669	8 858	14 250	12 337	1 499	225 797
KZN281: uMfolozi	2 106	14 311	2 916	638	1 766	1 027	1 524	5 181	816	185	30 470
KZN282: uMhlathuze	47 511	53 778	2 591	599	351	1 232	817	3 476	94	54	110 503
KZN284: uMlalazi	7 154	13 351	8 244	815	1 536	758	4 831	3 479	6 063	721	46 953
KZN285: Mthonjaneni	2 817	5 394	3 600	336	497	157	807	1 606	747	79	16 040
KZN286: Nkandla	1 093	10 716	2 193	103	767	496	878	508	4 617	460	21 832
DC29: iLembe	34 994	44 118	55 582	3 384	2 271	3 029	7 200	12 527	25 358	2 906	191 369
KZN291: Mandeni	7 355	14 720	9 537	1 010	584	1 300	1 707	6 380	2 940	146	45 678
KZN292: KwaDukuza	26 012	18 196	37 676	180	715	737	3 443	2 595	904	825	91 284
KZN293: Ndwedwe	1 373	8 373	3 681	1 320	799	715	471	2 698	12 696	1 757	33 882
KZN294: Maphumulo	254	2 829	4 688	874	173	277	1 579	853	8 818	179	20 524
DC43: Sisonke	14 157	29 158	30 426	3 169	5 900	1 075	8 932	2 241	26 137	2 510	123 705
KZN433: Greater Kokstad	6 576	13 665	2 705	190	274	120	505	-	289	71	24 397
KZN434: Ubuhlebezwe	1 891	3 681	6 061	391	2 654	13	2 158	712	6 998	560	25 120
KZN435: uMzimkhulu	2 840	4 167	15 307	1 932	1 866	380	4 569	436	11 843	1 231	44 571
KZN436: Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	2 851	7 644	6 353	655	1 106	562	1 700	1 093	7 006	648	29 618
ETH: eThekwini	683 952	274 115	99 387	1 035	5 970	19 058	30 150	7 503	1 835	2 762	1 125 767
KwaZulu-Natal	1 076 667	828 016	371 943	28 880	85 791	51 864	128 860	86 012	182 727	35 084	2 875 843

Table 8.11 displays the distribution of households by main source of water for drinking. The table shows that 28,8% of KwaZulu-Natal households have access to piped water (for drinking) inside the yard, while 37,4% access piped water from inside the dwelling. About 6,3% of the residents still drink water from rivers and other forms of flowing streams, while just under 1,2% drink water from rainwater tanks. The highest proportions of those who drink water from piped water inside the dwelling are evident in Amajuba District Municipality (37,2%). The highest proportion of residents who access water inside the yard can also be found in Amajuba District Municipality (50,0%).

Map 8.2: Distribution of households by access to piped water and municipality, CS 2016



Map 8.2 profiles the distribution of households by access to piped water. eThekwini, uMhlathuze, KwaDukuza, Greater Kokstad, Msunduzi, Dannhauser and Newcastle municipalities have the biggest proportions of households with access to piped water. The lowest proportions of households with access to piped water are recorded in Nongoma, Big Five Hlabisa, Ndwedwe and Msinga.

Table 8.12: Distribution of households by main source of drinking water supplier, CS 2016

District and local municipality	A municipality	Other water scheme (e.g. community water supply)	A water vendor	Own service (e.g. private borehole; own source on a farm; et al)	Flowing water/stream/river/ spring/grainwater	Total
DC21: Ugu	150 934	3 288	1 273	4 846	14 378	174 719
KZN212: Umdoni	31 114	211	95	680	3 112	35 213
KZN213: Umzumbe	17 466	1 560	381	1 121	7 551	28 080
KZN214: uMuziwabantu	17 458	154	408	782	2 292	21 095
KZN216: Ray Nkonyeni	84 895	1 363	387	2 263	1 424	90 332
DC22: uMgungundlovu	254 988	9 068	2 343	14 835	14 756	295 990
KZN221: uMshwathi	16 110	578	1 141	4 424	6 523	28 775
KZN222: uMngeni	30 288	710	171	3 495	2 298	36 963
KZN224: Impendle	3 492	1 079	41	692	1 665	6 969
KZN225: Msunduzi	174 076	3 313	695	834	699	179 617
KZN226: Mkhambathini	10 906	710	243	1 964	1 617	15 441
KZN227: Richmond	12 323	2 678	51	1 807	710	17 570
KZN223: Mpofana	7 794	-	-	1 618	1 243	10 655
DC23: uThukela	114 375	14 157	4 575	11 555	15 432	160 094
KZN235: Okhahlamba	14 967	3 984	492	3 759	5 921	29 124
KZN237: Inkosi Langalibalele	30 275	5 316	2 551	3 695	4 374	46 210
KZN238: Alfred Duma	69 133	4 857	1 531	4 101	5 138	84 760
DC24: uMzinyathi	70 214	20 078	4 954	6 967	23 848	126 061
KZN241: Endumeni	19 731	57	11	1 037	213	21 049
KZN242: Nqutu	17 756	8 267	2 451	1 278	2 848	32 600
KZN244: Msinga	15 257	5 586	2 115	3 171	11 931	38 060
KZN245: Umvoti	17 469	6 168	378	1 482	8 856	34 353
DC25: Amajuba	100 785	7 881	1 385	3 362	2 444	115 858
KZN252: Newcastle	80 125	6 666	75	1 842	607	89 315
KZN253: eMadlangeni	4 204	190	61	625	1 498	6 578
KZN254: Dannhauser	16 457	1 024	1 249	896	340	19 966
DC26: Zululand	94 161	17 530	5 529	12 519	45 560	175 299
KZN261: eDumbe	12 436	376	373	1 221	2 643	17 048
KZN262: uPhongolo	21 187	5 182	433	3 904	3 366	34 071
KZN263: AbaQulusi	33 367	5 683	565	4 731	6 561	50 907
KZN265: Nongoma	5 089	5 301	2 720	1 876	21 125	36 111
KZN266: Ulundi	22 083	989	1 438	786	11 865	37 161
DC27: uMkhanyakude	54 631	21 543	11 949	25 466	33 167	146 755
KZN271: uMhlabuyalingana	8 769	7 199	2 570	14 410	4 406	37 353
KZN272: Jozini	19 695	7 415	2 182	1 443	13 512	44 248
KZN275: Mtubatuba	16 066	5 977	5 675	6 587	6 770	41 076
KZN276: Big Five Hlabisa	10 101	952	1 522	3 025	8 479	24 078

District and local municipality	A municipality	Other water scheme (e.g. community water supply)	A water vendor	Own service (e.g. private borehole; own source on a farm; et al.)	Flowing water/stream/river/ spring/rainwater	Total
DC28: Uthungulu	177 705	20 975	6 514	4 489	15 092	224 775
KZN281: uMfolozi	23 537	2 688	2 143	1 007	1 073	30 448
KZN282: uMhlathuze	104 710	3 354	1 150	795	215	110 224
KZN284: uMlalazi	29 334	6 220	1 964	1 692	7 380	46 589
KZN285: Mthonjaneni	8 489	5 247	820	375	1 050	15 981
KZN286: Nkandla	11 634	3 466	437	621	5 374	21 532
DC29: iLembe	137 960	12 860	3 895	5 448	29 620	189 782
KZN291: Mandeni	33 191	6 306	1 841	1 148	2 946	45 431
KZN292: KwaDukuza	83 149	2 765	910	2 423	1 077	90 324
KZN293: Ndwedwe	13 701	1 699	799	1 274	16 181	33 653
KZN294: Maphumulo	7 919	2 090	346	603	9 416	20 374
DC43: Sisonke	67 037	14 737	848	8 734	31 821	123 177
KZN433: Greater Kokstad	20 875	86	-	2 826	592	24 378
KZN434: Ubuhlebezwe	14 551	753	308	1 180	8 158	24 950
KZN435: uMzimkhulu	19 720	7 833	411	1 888	14 509	44 361
KZN436: Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	11 891	6 066	129	2 840	8 561	29 489
ETH: eThekwini	1 088 331	18 177	5 434	6 418	2 760	1 121 121
KwaZulu-Natal	2 311 121	160 294	48 700	104 641	228 877	2 853 633

Excludes 'Do not know' (21 819) and 'Unspecified' (391)

According to Table 8.12, approximately 81,0% of KwaZulu-Natal households obtain water for drinking from the municipality, while 1,7% obtain it from water vendors and 8,0% from rivers and streams. The highest number of households obtaining water from the district municipality are evident in eThekwini (97,0%) and uMgungundlovu (86,1%) districts. The highest number of those receiving water from water vendors were recorded for uMkhanyakude (8,1%) while the highest number of households obtaining water from rivers/ streams were recorded for Zululand (26,0%).

Table 8.13: Distribution of households by water interruptions in the last 3 months, CS 2016

District municipality	Water interruptions	No water interruptions	Total
DC21: Ugu	69 554	80 644	150 197
DC22: uMgungundlovu	73 429	179 535	252 964
DC23: uThukela	56 438	57 483	113 921
DC24: uMzinyathi	24 659	45 373	70 032
DC25: Amajuba	21 212	78 736	99 948
DC26: Zululand	50 720	41 448	92 168
DC27: uMkhanyakude	27 879	26 044	53 923
DC28: Uthungulu	51 250	125 643	176 893
DC29: iLembe	49 406	87 594	137 000
DC43: Sisonke	22 543	44 004	66 547
ETH: eThekwini	219 259	859 576	1 078 835
KwaZulu-Natal	666 347	1 626 081	2 292 428

Applicable to households whose main source of water supplier is the municipality

Excludes 'Do not know' (16 667) and 'Unspecified' (2 026)

Table 8.13 reflects that 29,1% of households in KwaZulu-Natal experienced water interruptions three months before CS 2016 enumeration, while 70,9% did not experience any interruption during the same period. Water interruptions were higher in eThekwini (20,3%) compared to the other district municipalities.

Table 8.14: Distribution of households by type of toilet facility and municipality, CS 2016

District and local municipality	Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system	Flush toilet connected to a septic tank or conservancy tank	Chemical toilet	Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe	Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe	Ecological toilet (e.g. urine diversion; enviroloo; etc.)	Bucket toilet (collected by municipality) - Bucket toilet (emptied by household)	Other	None	Total
DC21: Ugu	36 356	6 044	14 590	63 201	28 637	3 853	5 760	9 140	7 565	175 146
KZN212: Umdoni	8 312	1 636	5 615	6 940	4 602	10	3 242	3 305	1 771	35 433
KZN213: Umzumbe	351	428	4 309	13 643	3 868	1 045	1 321	2 478	689	28 132
KZN214: uMuziabantu	1 728	206	2 338	11 406	1 603	972	436	2 165	318	21 172
KZN216: Ray Nkonyeni	25 965	3 774	2 328	31 212	18 564	1 825	762	1 193	4 787	90 409
DC22: uMgungundlovu	120 937	21 432	33 267	55 861	41 170	2 740	1 859	17 330	3 867	298 463
KZN221: uMshwathi	3 478	1 306	6 812	7 669	4 520	23	227	4 393	654	29 082
KZN222: uMngeni	19 300	8 005	3 727	2 000	2 109	66	196	2 092	448	37 943
KZN224: Impendle	135	152	441	5 097	362	-	-	824	-	7 011
KZN225: Msunduzi	88 890	8 095	20 738	24 551	25 424	496	1 428	9 380	1 467	180 469
KZN226: Mkhambathini	450	1 334	97	4 669	5 908	2 118	8	51	826	15 460
KZN227: Richmond	2 157	1 636	1 451	10 167	1 711	37	-	127	285	17 570
KZN223: Mpofana	6 528	905	-	1 709	1 136	-	-	463	186	10 927
DC23: uThukela	46 888	1 819	27 092	47 204	24 277	1 699	2 833	6 269	3 708	161 788
KZN235: Okhahlamba	2 309	756	6 219	7 888	5 668	27	1 237	3 905	1 501	29 510
KZN237: Inkosi Langalibalele	8 819	388	9 968	15 060	8 607	1 425	80	1 899	707	46 953
KZN238: Alfred Duma	35 760	674	10 905	24 256	10 002	247	1 516	465	1 501	85 326
DC24: uMzinyathi	25 800	1 178	15 108	55 191	15 508	3 726	3 170	4 173	2 937	126 791
KZN241: Endumeni	16 468	234	2 804	154	375	-	266	321	512	21 134
KZN242: Nqutu	1 426	308	4 478	12 819	6 669	917	2 276	3 294	434	32 622
KZN244: Msinga	341	309	2 261	30 121	3 438	22	92	353	1 434	38 372
KZN245: Umvoti	7 566	327	5 565	12 095	5 026	2 787	535	206	558	34 664
DC25: Amajuba	60 950	2 834	9 835	20 993	16 972	351	1 092	1 904	2 324	117 256

KZN252: Newcastle	56 657	2 411	4 695	6 825	14 754	335	1 034	1 648	1 987	90 347
KZN253: eMadlangeni	2 182	183	819	2 249	827	16	43	70	278	6 667
KZN254: Dannhauser	2 111	240	4 322	11 920	1 391	-	14	185	60	20 242
DC26: Zululand	33 422	3 122	42 465	50 593	20 628	774	3 007	10 603	13 901	178 516
KZN261: eDumbe	305	1 026	9 890	3 284	805	4	28	501	1 571	17 415
KZN262: uPhongolo	5 131	613	4 908	12 747	3 917	13	1 832	408	4 659	34 228
KZN263: AbaQulusi	20 305	1 214	5 702	8 131	9 878	333	811	3 397	2 137	51 910
KZN265: Nongoma	699	172	16 235	7 693	2 472	135	248	4 995	3 759	36 409
KZN266: Ulundi	6 981	98	5 730	18 737	3 556	290	87	1 302	1 774	38 553
DC27: uMkhanyakude	11 414	3 164	31 236	56 540	26 032	1 054	1 449	4 897	15 460	151 245
KZN271: uMhlabuyalingana	377	746	4 749	20 363	6 952	21	10	1 184	5 213	39 614
KZN272: Jozini	2 944	614	10 038	13 881	7 272	996	1 263	2 155	5 422	44 584
KZN275: Mtubatuba	5 700	1 148	7 267	13 036	9 998	37	17	1 218	3 370	41 792
KZN276: Big Five Hlabisa	2 392	655	9 183	9 261	1 810	-	158	340	1 455	25 255
DC28: Uthungulu	61 784	8 806	58 474	58 331	24 604	1 411	1 874	5 026	5 486	225 797
KZN281: uMfolozi	1 117	1 652	16 509	3 294	5 394	80	84	804	1 534	30 470
KZN282: uMhlathuze	50 554	4 365	27 411	20 435	6 086	27	216	651	757	110 503
KZN284: uMlalazi	5 779	2 499	9 827	15 181	7 061	686	290	3 166	2 462	46 953
KZN285: Mthonjaneni	3 144	134	3 064	5 323	2 808	-	1 273	109	187	16 040
KZN286: Nkandla	1 190	156	1 662	14 098	3 255	617	11	296	546	21 832
DC29: iLembe	39 064	7 429	45 798	39 868	46 059	891	2 654	4 406	5 201	191 369
KZN291: Mandeni	9 999	878	12 704	13 912	5 719	23	16	584	1 843	45 678
KZN292: KwaDukuza	27 755	6 088	14 843	8 828	28 523	260	88	3 041	1 860	91 284
KZN293: Ndawedwe	1 144	359	9 662	14 097	4 584	608	1 722	461	1 244	33 882
KZN294: Maphumulo	165	104	8 588	3 030	7 233	-	829	321	254	20 524
DC43: Sisonke	22 719	2 778	25 006	35 358	29 040	240	2 535	3 559	2 470	123 705
KZN433: Greater Kokstad	16 154	495	813	3 607	2 552	-	131	76	570	24 397
KZN434: Ubuhlebezwe	1 884	183	5 544	9 777	5 896	14	-	995	826	25 120
KZN435: uMzimkhulu	2 598	58	17 831	10 605	10 625	92	122	2 043	596	44 571
KZN436: Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	2 084	2 042	819	11 368	9 966	134	2 281	445	479	29 618
ETH: eThekwini	780 043	47 365	118 166	42 408	78 494	3 560	24 422	21 800	9 510	1 125 767
KwaZulu-Natal	1 239 378	105 971	421 037	525 548	351 421	20 299	50 655	89 107	72 428	2 875 843

Table 8.14 shows that the majority of KwaZulu-Natal households use a flush toilet connected to the public sewerage system (43,0%), while 12,2% of households use a pit latrine/ toilet without ventilation pipe, and 18,3% use a pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe. Only 2,5% of households reported that they do not have any form of toilet facility. The highest proportion of those using a flush toilet connected to the public sewerage system is evident in eThekini Metropolitan Municipality (69,3%), followed by uMgungundlovu District Municipality (40,5%). uMgungundlovu District Municipality recorded the highest number of households using a flush toilet connected to a septic tank (7,2%).

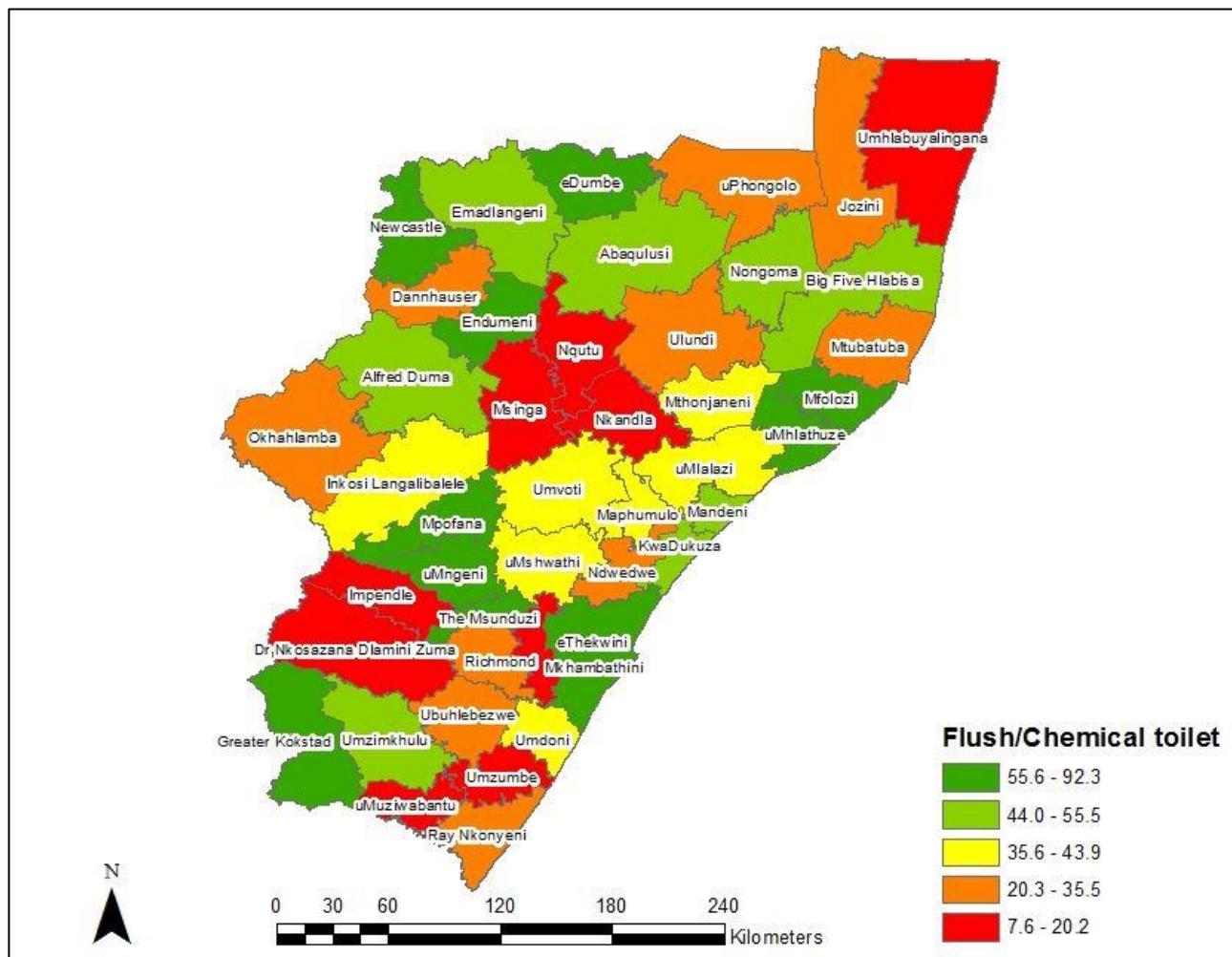
Table 8.15: Distribution of households by location of toilet facility and main type of dwelling for KwaZulu-Natal, CS 2016

	Formal dwelling	Traditional dwelling	Informal dwelling	Other	Total
In the dwelling/house	1 402 288	3 450	34 680	5 504	1 445 922
In the yard	176 795	3 547	92 235	3 105	275 682
Outside the yard	10 819	1 790	178 547	1 337	192 493
Total	1 589 902	8 787	305 462	9 946	1 914 097

Not applicable to households with no toilet facilities

Table 8.15 indicates that the majority of KwaZulu-Natal households access toilet facilities from inside the yard, irrespective of the type of dwelling in which the household resides. The number of households with a toilet facility inside the dwelling/house (88,2%) is higher in formal dwellings than in any other type of dwelling. The highest number of households with a toilet facility in the yard (30,1%) and outside the yard (58,4%) is observed among informal dwellings.

Map 8.3: Distribution of households by access to flush/chemical toilet and municipality, CS 2016



Map 8.3 profiles the distribution of households by access to a flush/chemical toilet. The highest proportions observed were in eThekwinini, uMngeni and Endumeni, while the lowest proportions were observed in Impendle, Msinga, Nkandla, Nqutu and some other municipalities, as can be seen on the above map.

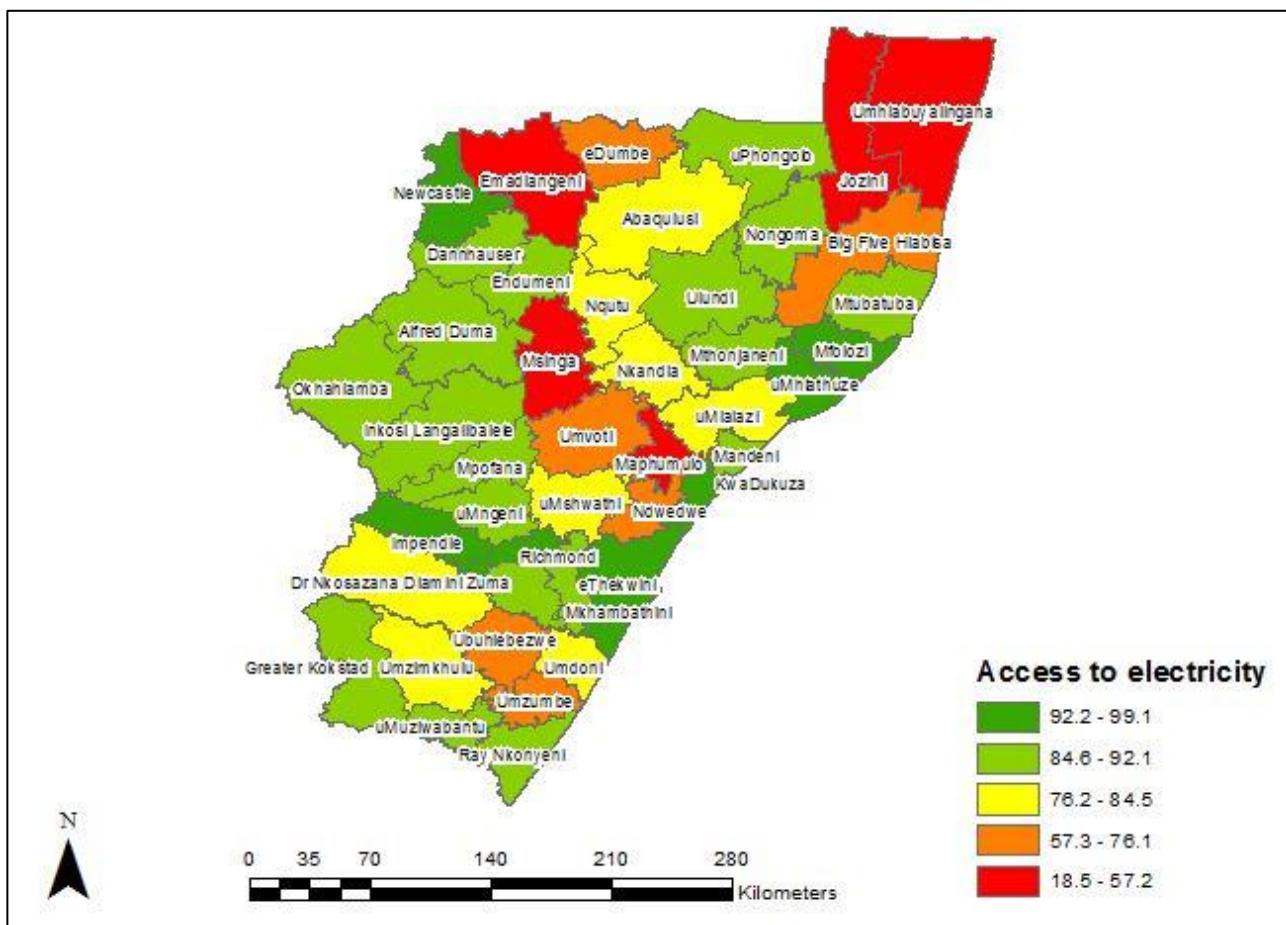
Table 8.16: Distribution of households with or without access to electricity, CS 2016

District and local municipality	In-house conventional meter	In-house prepaid meter	Connected to other source which household pays for (e.g. con)	Connected to other source which household is not paying for	Generator	Solar home system	Battery	Other	No access to electricity	Total
DC21: Ugu	29 156	114 099	2 544	1 963	42	86	34	1 294	25 928	175 146
KZN212: Umdoni	5 199	21 530	725	836	25	-	-	509	6 611	35 433
KZN213: Umzumbe	137	18 861	265	750	18	63	27	124	7 887	28 132
KZN214: uMuziwabantu	1 075	17 790	72	27	-	-	7	392	1 811	21 172
KZN216: Ray Nkonyeni	22 746	55 919	1 483	350	-	23	-	271	9 619	90 409
DC22: uMgungundlovu	75 847	192 736	5 088	3 266	432	611	57	1 752	18 673	298 463
KZN221: uMshwathi	4 128	18 811	391	79	182	517	-	248	4 727	29 082
KZN222: uMngeni	9 517	23 207	436	497	34	40	-	416	3 796	37 943
KZN224: Impendle	447	6 175	82	43	-	17	-	-	246	7 011
KZN225: Msunduzi	56 740	111 130	3 712	2 181	89	25	57	882	5 653	180 469
KZN226: Mkhambathini	1 344	12 147	223	314	20	2	-	25	1 385	15 460
KZN227: Richmond	2 048	13 521	245	152	-	11	-	116	1 477	17 570
KZN223: Mpofana	1 622	7 745	-	-	108	-	-	64	1 388	10 927
DC23: uThukela	11 249	126 530	2 121	776	127	2 288	80	1 697	16 920	161 788
KZN235: Okhahlamba	2 692	22 388	385	275	-	628	13	1 241	1 887	29 510
KZN237: Inkosi Langalibalele	2 078	36 987	1 647	494	23	368	42	112	5 201	46 953
KZN238: Alfred Duma	6 479	67 155	89	6	104	1 292	24	344	9 832	85 326
DC24: uMzinyathi	9 227	79 407	1 831	771	489	2 236	154	5 096	27 582	126 791
KZN241: Endumeni	3 103	14 297	354	504	-	384	-	631	1 862	21 134
KZN242: Nqutu	1 894	22 988	688	24	230	941	54	1 856	3 947	32 622
KZN244: Msinga	1 206	19 927	125	34	49	827	99	2 417	13 688	38 372
KZN245: Umvoti	3 024	22 195	664	210	210	84	-	192	8 084	34 664
DC25: Amajuba	15 808	91 453	544	287	48	114	-	327	8 675	117 256
KZN252: Newcastle	14 014	70 813	533	278	42	43	-	268	4 356	90 347
KZN253: eMadlangeni	727	3 089	-	-	5	29	-	37	2 780	6 667
KZN254: Dannhauser	1 067	17 552	11	9	1	42	-	23	1 539	20 242

District and local municipality	In-house conventional meter	In-house prepaid meter	Connected to other source which household pays for (e.g. con)	Connected to other source which household is not paying for	Generator	Solar home system	Battery	Other	No access to electricity	Total
DC26: Zululand	16 623	135 002	755	221	83	401	32	905	24 494	178 516
KZN261: eDumbe	1 461	11 640	133	27	48	39	-	274	3 792	17 415
KZN262: uPhongolo	5 666	24 960	347	42	-	32	-	110	3 071	34 228
KZN263: AbaQulusi	4 652	37 865	108	116	14	93	-	401	8 661	51 910
KZN265: Nongoma	1 658	30 298	47	35	20	217	32	53	4 048	36 409
KZN266: Ulundi	3 185	30 239	120	-	-	20	-	67	4 922	38 553
DC27: uMkhanyakude	12 700	62 664	2 874	2 662	326	3 596	216	3 320	62 887	151 245
KZN271: uMhlabuyalingana	2 939	3 237	694	458	146	1 069	82	739	30 250	39 614
KZN272: Jozini	4 694	12 612	1 182	72	157	1 483	105	1 546	22 734	44 584
KZN275: Mtubatuba	4 515	29 981	745	589	24	309	29	889	4 712	41 792
KZN276: Big Five Hlabisa	553	16 834	253	1 542	-	735	-	146	5 192	25 255
DC28: Uthungulu	12 744	191 175	2 194	4 531	262	104	52	671	14 064	225 797
KZN281: uMfolozi	2 051	27 174	345	136	-	-	-	67	696	30 470
KZN282: uMhlathuze	7 114	98 638	1 347	2 392	-	20	-	134	858	110 503
KZN284: uMlalazi	1 902	36 010	323	1 428	147	9	18	343	6 772	46 953
KZN285: Mthonjaneni	386	13 412	115	200	-	-	16	63	1 849	16 040
KZN286: Nkandla	1 292	15 940	64	374	115	75	18	65	3 889	21 832
DC29: iLembe	21 992	131 692	6 615	3 251	44	250	49	1 743	25 731	191 369
KZN291: Mandeni	2 734	35 106	1 911	1 650	-	15	-	236	4 026	45 678
KZN292: KwaDukuza	15 793	65 850	4 160	1 382	-	38	-	396	3 666	91 284
KZN293: Ndwedwe	2 881	19 767	432	176	13	-	-	542	10 071	33 882
KZN294: Maphumulo	584	10 969	112	43	31	197	49	569	7 969	20 524
DC43: Sisonke	6 120	93 637	1 792	850	96	583	-	271	20 356	123 705
KZN433: Greater Kokstad	1 549	19 312	1 004	79	13	43	-	-	2 397	24 397
KZN434: Ubuhlebezwe	1 064	17 336	57	385	64	93	-	81	6 040	25 120
KZN435: uMzimkhulu	1 266	35 174	226	38	20	339	-	78	7 429	44 571
KZN436: Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	2 240	21 815	505	348	-	107	-	112	4 491	29 618
ETH: eThekwini	415 519	616 624	18 668	26 076	264	143	37	7 521	40 914	1 125 767
KwaZulu-Natal	626 985	1 835 019	45 025	44 654	2 214	10 412	711	24 598	286 224	2 875 843

Table 8.16 shows that the majority of KwaZulu-Natal households access electricity through in-house prepaid meters (63,8%), 21,8% of households access electricity through in-house conventional meters, while 10,0% do not have access to electricity. The highest proportion of households using in-house prepaid meters is observed in eThekini Metropolitan Municipality (54,8%). uMkhanyakude District Municipality shows the highest number of households with no access to electricity (41,6%), while eThekini is leading with those who have access to in-house conventional meters (36,9%).

Map 8.4: Distribution of households by access to electricity, KwaZulu-Natal, 2016



Map 8.4 profiles the distribution of households by access to electricity. The highest proportions are observed in eThekwin, Impendle and Msunduzi, while the lowest proportions are observed in eMadlangeni, Msinga and Jozini municipalities, as can be seen on the map above.

Table 8.17: Distribution of households by supplier of electricity, CS 2016

District and local municipality	Municipality-prepaid	Municipality-receive bill from municipality	Eskom-prepaid	Eskom-receive bill from Eskom	Other supplier (e.g. metering services such as impact meters)	Total
DC21: Ugu	12 291	6 425	103 814	19 526	784	142 840
KZN212: Umdoni	2 497	405	19 220	4 467	109	26 698
KZN213: Umzumbe	307	9	18 395	136	150	18 997
KZN214: uMuziwabantu	4 790	90	13 863	31	21	18 795
KZN216: Ray Nkonyeni	4 697	5 921	52 337	14 892	503	78 350
DC22: uMgungundlovu	67 751	48 075	136 996	12 325	1 901	267 048
KZN221: uMshwathi	387	450	18 857	1 899	1 160	22 754
KZN222: uMngeni	13 599	4 968	9 370	4 245	426	32 608
KZN224: Impendle	695	-	5 699	209	-	6 603
KZN225: Msunduzi	47 457	39 192	78 090	2 101	170	167 009
KZN226: Mkhambathini	381	38	12 118	899	35	13 470
KZN227: Richmond	1 818	113	11 723	1 678	76	15 408
KZN223: Mpofana	3 415	3 314	1 140	1 294	33	9 196
DC23: uThukela	33 668	2 746	98 688	2 239	145	137 486
KZN235: Okhahlamba	1 931	108	21 861	1 001	72	24 973
KZN237: Inkosi Langalibalele	12 322	904	25 371	324	45	38 965
KZN238: Alfred Duma	19 415	1 735	51 457	914	28	73 549
DC24: uMzinyathi	27 215	2 628	54 666	2 071	1 960	88 541
KZN241: Endumeni	15 287	404	1 604	56	32	17 383
KZN242: Nqutu	4 529	299	18 468	1 052	535	24 882
KZN244: Msinga	3 489	108	17 122	381	33	21 133
KZN245: Umvoti	3 911	1 818	17 472	582	1 360	25 143
DC25: Amajuba	5 712	12 347	86 797	1 380	253	106 489
KZN252: Newcastle	3 875	11 921	67 730	558	114	84 198
KZN253: eMadlangeni	1 575	215	1 617	145	138	3 691
KZN254: Dannhauser	262	210	17 450	677	-	18 600

DC26: Zululand	37 968	5 852	101 047	4 695	1 518	151 080
KZN261: eDumbe	3 313	70	9 469	199	10	13 061
KZN262: uPhongolo	561	768	25 264	3 540	286	30 419
KZN263: AbaQulusi	21 229	3 318	16 900	715	184	42 346
KZN265: Nongoma	681	72	29 981	176	1 024	31 935
KZN266: Ulundi	12 184	1 623	19 432	65	14	33 319
DC27: uMkhanyakude	12 570	615	56 050	4 889	813	74 938
KZN271: uMhlabuyalingana	806	141	2 633	2 267	126	5 972
KZN272: Jozini	6 903	315	8 810	715	501	17 244
KZN275: Mtubatuba	3 048	101	29 723	1 342	152	34 366
KZN276: Big Five Hlabisa	1 813	59	14 885	565	34	17 356
DC28: Uthungulu	63 500	4 824	132 860	2 129	181	203 494
KZN281: uMfolozi	1 491	88	27 240	277	50	29 146
KZN282: uMhlathuze	51 173	3 630	50 290	460	16	105 568
KZN284: uMlalazi	6 094	524	30 081	1 017	115	37 831
KZN285: Mthonjaneni	3 217	319	9 952	287	-	13 775
KZN286: Nkandla	1 524	264	15 297	89	-	17 173
DC29: iLembe	70 677	8 808	70 386	2 123	660	152 654
KZN291: Mandeni	405	1 122	35 187	753	303	37 770
KZN292: KwaDukuza	66 685	7 449	6 348	645	112	81 239
KZN293: Ndwendwe	2 743	224	18 613	552	137	22 269
KZN294: Maphumulo	844	13	10 238	173	108	11 377
DC43: Sisonke	20 927	643	75 597	2 392	107	99 666
KZN433: Greater Kokstad	17 533	168	2 824	271	66	20 862
KZN434: Ubuhlebezwe	815	254	16 922	381	14	18 387
KZN435: uMzimkhulu	669	25	35 644	53	-	36 390
KZN436: Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	1 911	196	20 206	1 687	27	24 028
ETH: eThekwini	600 005	324 022	88 995	10 580	2 725	1 026 327
KwaZulu-Natal	952 285	416 985	1 005 897	64 350	11 047	2 450 563

Applicable to households connected to in-house conventional meter and in-house prepaid meter.

Excludes 'Do not know' (9 257) and 'Unspecified' (2 185)

Table 8.17 illustrates that the majority of households in KwaZulu-Natal use Eskom prepaid electricity (41,0%), followed by prepaid electricity from the municipality(38,9%) over other suppliers of electricity. As far as the billing system is concerned, 17,0% of households receive electricity bills from the municipality, while only 2,6% receive bills from Eskom. Less than 1% of households receive electricity from service providers other than municipalities and Eskom. The highest proportion of households using Eskom prepaid services are evident in Zululand District Municipality (66,9%), while the majority of those using municipality prepaid services are observed in eThekewini (58,5%). eThekewini also reflects the highest proportion of households receiving electricity bills from a municipality (31,6%).

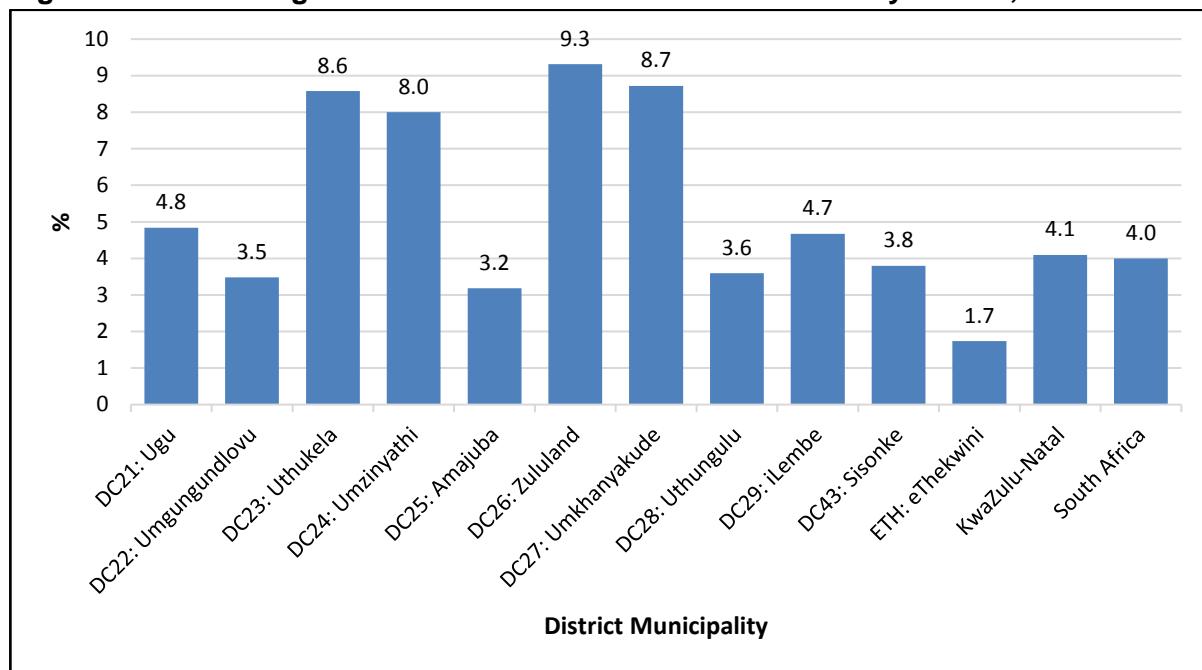
Table 8.18: Distribution of households by refuse removal, CS 2016

District and local municipality	Removed by local authority/private company/community members at least once a week	Removed by local authority/private company/community members less often than once a week	Communal refuse dump	Communal container/central collection point	Own refuse dump	Dump or leave rubbish anywhere (no rubbish disposal)	Other	Total
DC21: Ugu	34 455	1 533	8 565	5 220	116 354	8 469	551	175 146
KZN212: Umdoni	7 375	474	4 243	2 166	20 432	590	154	35 433
KZN213: Umzumbe	20	10	1 056	-	24 765	2 251	28	28 132
KZN214: uMuziwabantu	3 007	102	469	-	16 460	1 092	41	21 172
KZN216: Ray Nkonyeni	24 053	946	2 796	3 055	54 697	4 535	327	90 409
DC22: uMgungundlovu	123 619	10 867	7 237	964	141 241	10 387	4 148	298 463
KZN221: uMshwathi	2 391	926	1 628	107	22 561	837	632	29 082
KZN222: uMngeni	25 269	1 378	569	150	9 514	358	705	37 943
KZN224: Impendle	73	16	116	-	6 762	32	13	7 011
KZN225: Msunduzi	85 517	7 803	3 298	640	73 299	7 159	2 753	180 469
KZN226: Mkhambathini	1 302	407	555	-	12 398	768	29	15 460
KZN227: Richmond	2 559	79	934	67	12 761	1 153	16	17 570
KZN223: Mpofana	6 507	259	136	-	3 945	80	-	10 927

DC23: uThukela	50 711	4 065	3 252	1 894	86 134	13 872	1 859	161 788
KZN235: Okhahlamba	2 692	166	716	881	22 172	1 881	1 001	29 510
KZN237: Inkosi Langalibalele	10 314	778	1 840	910	29 405	3 546	159	46 953
KZN238: Alfred Duma	37 705	3 122	696	102	34 557	8 445	699	85 326
DC24: uMzinyathi	23 730	1 844	5 450	3 802	76 463	10 140	5 362	126 791
KZN241: Endumeni	15 579	402	377	15	3 105	849	807	21 134
KZN242: Nqutu	1 867	456	1 990	1 496	20 042	4 923	1 848	32 622
KZN244: Msinga	113	47	2 482	74	32 839	484	2 333	38 372
KZN245: Umvoti	6 171	939	601	2 217	20 478	3 884	374	34 664
DC25: Amajuba	63 093	2 148	1 739	483	44 937	3 730	1 126	117 256
KZN252: Newcastle	59 199	2 066	1 451	467	23 805	2 334	1 024	90 347
KZN253: eMadlangeni	1 958	70	89	-	4 479	-	70	6 667
KZN254: Dannhauser	1 935	11	198	16	16 654	1 397	31	20 242
DC26: Zululand	39 827	2 741	4 661	501	108 833	16 628	5 324	178 516
KZN261: eDumbe	4 329	28	1 087	77	10 107	1 639	148	17 415
KZN262: uPhongolo	8 841	480	364	13	21 001	2 380	1 150	34 228
KZN263: AbaQulusi	20 001	2 021	671	218	21 774	5 355	1 870	51 910
KZN265: Nongoma	397	69	2 008	22	27 944	5 418	551	36 409
KZN266: Ulundi	6 259	144	531	171	28 006	1 838	1 606	38 553
DC27: uMkhanyakude	6 023	1 420	2 548	1 448	121 863	13 184	4 760	151 245
KZN271: uMhlabuyalingana	140	117	800	66	33 246	4 240	1 004	39 614
KZN272: Jozini	2 224	669	692	91	33 081	5 535	2 292	44 584
KZN275: Mtubatuba	3 266	364	478	302	36 343	951	88	41 792
KZN276: Big Five Hlabisa	393	269	578	989	19 193	2 458	1 376	25 255
DC28: Uthungulu	61 617	4 850	9 001	8 763	132 848	8 114	604	225 797
KZN281: uMfolozi	3 646	145	830	275	24 979	594	-	30 470
KZN282: uMhlathuze	47 598	1 956	4 678	8 268	46 265	1 279	459	110 503
KZN284: uMlalazi	6 220	2 471	1 682	181	32 233	4 100	66	46 953
KZN285: Mthonjaneni	3 273	58	1 417	-	11 147	145	-	16 040
KZN286: Nkandla	879	221	394	40	18 223	1 996	79	21 832

DC29: iLembe	62 147	3 942	10 915	9 747	92 775	8 934	2 907	191 369
KZN291: Mandeni	11 107	269	4 521	2 124	26 740	733	185	45 678
KZN292: KwaDukuza	50 728	3 552	4 957	7 190	20 325	2 682	1 850	91 284
KZN293: Ndwendwe	312	70	1 112	433	29 718	1 842	395	33 882
KZN294: Maphumulo	-	52	324	-	15 992	3 678	478	20 524
DC43: Sisonke	28 566	2 071	2 257	375	85 228	4 694	513	123 705
KZN433: Greater Kokstad	17 729	1 344	135	32	4 950	179	27	24 397
KZN434: UbuHlebezwe	2 414	38	809	9	19 168	2 528	153	25 120
KZN435: uMzimkhulu	3 602	165	1 026	334	38 341	1 032	70	44 571
KZN436: Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	4 822	524	286	-	22 769	954	263	29 618
ETH: eThekwin	878 679	56 763	25 503	27 602	107 928	19 549	9 743	1 125 767
KwaZulu-Natal	1 372 467	92 244	81 128	60 799	1 114 605	117 702	36 898	2 875 843

Table 8.18 shows that the most dominant form of refuse removal in the province is by having refuse removed at least once a week by the local authority, a private company or community members (47,7%). Making use of one's own refuse dump (38,8%) is the second most popular method of refuse removal. The highest proportion of households whose refuse is removed at least once a week by the designated service provider was recorded in eThekwin (78,1%), followed by uMgungundlovu District Municipality (41,4%). uMzinyathi District Municipality shows a higher proportion of households using their own refuse dump (60,3%), while Zululand District Municipality is leading in terms of households with no rubbish disposal services (9,3%).

Figure 8.2: Percentage of households with no refuse removal by district, CS 2016

According to Figure 8.2, Zululand (9,3%) and uMkhanyakude (8,7%) districts have the highest proportion of households with no refuse removal. These proportions are also higher than the average of both the province and the country.

8.5 Energy sources

Table 8.19a: Households by main source of energy for cooking and lighting, CS 2016

	Cooking				Lighting			
	Electricity	Other energy sources	None	Total	Electricity	Other energy sources	None	Total
KwaZulu-Natal	2 351 429	514 549	9 277	2 875 255	2 541 197	324 818	5 856	2 871 871
DC21: Ugu	129 641	44 994	497	175 132	147 400	27 492	203	175 095
KZN212: Umdoni	25 774	9 498	147	35 419	28 444	6 904	86	35 434
KZN213: Umzumbe	14 345	13 711	76	28 132	19 713	8 347	42	28 102
KZN214: uMuziwabantu	14 590	6 553	29	21 172	19 062	2 099	-	21 161
KZN216: Ray Nkonyeni	74 932	15 232	245	90 409	80 180	10 142	76	90 398
DC22: uMgungundlovu	261 538	36 263	523	298 324	276 458	21 000	489	297 947
KZN221: uMshwathi	20 757	8 221	104	29 082	23 403	5 581	67	29 051
KZN222: uMngeni	30 688	7 217	38	37 943	33 717	3 989	146	37 852
KZN224: Impendle	4 901	2 096	15	7 012	6 694	303	15	7 012
KZN225: Msunduzi	170 349	9 730	252	180 331	173 557	6 409	223	180 189
KZN226: Mkhambathini	12 693	2 767	-	15 460	13 872	1 547	8	15 427
KZN227: Richmond	15 030	2 474	65	17 569	15 770	1 708	19	17 497
KZN223: Mpofana	7 120	3 758	50	10 928	9 446	1 463	11	10 920
DC23: uThukela	117 538	43 731	505	161 774	138 236	23 090	294	161 620
KZN235: Okhahlamba	21 361	8 071	77	29 509	26 192	3 240	78	29 510
KZN237: Inkosi Langalibalele	31 992	14 926	34	46 952	40 085	6 798	12	46 895
KZN238: Alfred Duma	64 185	20 733	394	85 312	71 959	13 052	204	85 215
DC24: uMzinyathi	71 991	54 182	618	126 791	88 487	37 997	205	126 689
KZN241: Endumeni	16 411	4 382	341	21 134	18 528	2 531	75	21 134
KZN242: Nqutu	23 083	9 510	29	32 622	26 712	5 890	9	32 611
KZN244: Msinga	14 614	23 663	95	38 372	18 387	19 971	13	38 371
KZN245: Umvoti	17 883	16 628	153	34 664	24 859	9 605	108	34 572
DC25: Amajuba	100 805	15 796	655	117 256	107 915	9 147	144	117 206
KZN252: Newcastle	82 537	7 394	416	90 347	85 633	4 591	91	90 315

KZN253: eMadlangeni	3 475	3 144	48	6 667	3 816	2 839	13	6 668	
KZN254: Dannhauser	14 793	5 258	191	20 242	18 467	1 718	41	20 226	
DC26: Zululand	133 100	44 141	1 271	178 512	151 410	26 176	840	178 426	
KZN261: eDumbe	9 132	8 264	19	17 415	13 198	4 187	30	17 415	
KZN262: uPhongolo	27 304	6 422	503	34 229	30 835	2 906	487	34 228	
KZN263: AbaQulusi	38 316	13 348	247	51 911	42 742	9 048	120	51 910	
KZN265: Nongoma	28 219	8 155	32	36 406	31 610	4 696	67	36 373	
KZN266: Ulundi	30 129	7 953	471	38 553	33 026	5 339	135	38 500	
DC27: uMkhanyakude	71 780	78 364	1 085	151 229	80 182	70 205	787	151 174	
KZN271: uMhlabuyalingana	6 729	32 703	183	39 615	7 763	31 639	213	39 615	
KZN272: Jozini	17 849	26 282	453	44 584	18 794	25 407	340	44 541	
KZN275: Mtubatuba	31 509	10 058	208	41 775	35 808	5 947	10	41 765	
KZN276: Big Five Hlabisa	15 694	9 320	240	25 254	17 817	7 214	224	25 255	
DC28: Uthungulu	183 548	41 545	626	225 719	207 203	17 969	338	225 510	
KZN281: uMfolozi	25 327	4 991	137	30 455	29 247	1 085	54	30 386	
KZN282: uMhlathuze	105 502	4 711	253	110 466	109 229	1 081	89	110 399	
KZN284: uMlalazi	32 267	14 507	178	46 952	38 332	8 402	136	46 870	
KZN285: Mthonjaneni	10 534	5 493	13	16 040	13 532	2 498	11	16 041	
KZN286: Nkandla	9 917	11 843	45	21 805	16 863	4 903	48	21 814	
DC29: iLembe	148 243	42 635	470	191 348	162 695	27 941	421	191 057	
KZN291: Mandeni	39 751	5 846	60	45 657	41 393	4 172	58	45 623	
KZN292: KwaDukuza	82 987	7 971	326	91 284	86 507	4 411	237	91 155	
KZN293: Ndwedwe	16 746	17 102	34	33 882	23 110	10 605	68	33 783	
KZN294: Maphumulo	8 759	11 715	51	20 525	11 686	8 752	58	20 496	
DC43: Sisonke	72 848	50 494	349	123 691	100 407	23 079	121	123 607	
KZN433: Greater Kokstad	19 916	4 411	69	24 396	21 634	2 762	1	24 397	
KZN434: Ubuhlebezwe	11 045	14 017	57	25 119	18 392	6 673	30	25 095	
KZN435: uMzimkhulu	26 532	17 945	80	44 557	35 709	8 722	66	44 497	
KZN436: Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	15 354	14 122	142	29 618	24 672	4 923	23	29 618	
ETH: eThekwi	1 060 396	62 405	2 679	1 125 480	1 080 805	40 722	2013	1 123 540	

Excludes Unspecified cases, Cooking (587), Lighting (3 971)

Table 8.19a demonstrates households by main source of energy for cooking and lighting, and shows the proportions for KwaZulu-Natal as being 81,8% for cooking and 88,5% for lighting. eThekini Metropolitan Municipality shows the highest proportions of households with access to electricity for cooking (94,2%) and lighting (96,2%). The lowest proportions of households with access to electricity for both cooking and lighting (53,0%) were recorded in uMkhanyakude (47,5% and 53,0%, respectively).

Table 8.19b: Households by main source of energy for water and space heating, CS 2016

	Water heating				Space heating			
	Electricity	Other energy sources	None	Total	Electricity	Other energy sources	None	Total
KwaZulu-Natal	2 314 145	503 788	55 229	2 873 162	1 847 061	532 486	494 034	2 873 581
DC21: Ugu	129 459	42 435	3 236	175 130	86 869	39 747	48 453	175 069
KZN212: Umdoni	25 003	8 683	1 747	35 433	14 703	8 463	12 240	35 406
KZN213: Umzumbe	15 142	12 760	213	28 115	7 937	12 698	7 458	28 093
KZN214: uMuiziabantu	13 883	7 182	108	21 173	9 201	9 231	2 729	21 161
KZN216: Ray Nkonyeni	75 432	13 810	1 168	90 410	55 028	9 355	26 026	90 409
DC22: uMgungundlovu	259 297	35 984	2 884	298 165	220 519	45 957	31 636	298 112
KZN221: uMshwathi	19 418	9 106	535	29 059	15 380	10 741	2 961	29 082
KZN222: uMngeni	32 319	4 999	579	37 897	23 865	7 934	6 129	37 928
KZN224: Impendle	4 505	2 427	79	7 011	2 229	4 297	486	7 012
KZN225: Msunduzi	169 651	9 589	1 051	180 291	152 210	10 183	17 825	180 218
KZN226: Mkhambathini	12 607	2 709	144	15 460	12 208	2 778	471	15 457
KZN227: Richmond	13 690	3 671	159	17 520	11 883	4 133	1 472	17 488
KZN223: Mpofana	7 107	3 484	336	10 927	2 744	5 890	2 292	10 926
DC23: uThukela	116 825	42 428	2 427	161 680	89 046	52 285	20 356	161 687
KZN235: Okhahlamba	20 010	8 669	831	29 510	14 372	10 780	4 358	29 510
KZN237: Inkosi Langalibalele	31 550	14 863	501	46 914	24 715	16 158	6 068	46 941
KZN238: Alfred Duma	65 264	18 897	1 094	85 255	49 959	25 347	9 931	85 237

DC24: uMzinyathi	65 707	57 564	3 474	126 745	51 792	63 184	11 745	126 721
KZN241: Endumeni	15 217	4 038	1 854	21 109	13 474	4 595	3 064	21 133
KZN242: Nqutu	21 128	11 210	277	32 615	17 088	13 858	1 665	32 611
KZN244: Msinga	12 280	25 354	724	38 358	10 224	26 038	2 110	38 372
KZN245: Umvoti	17 082	16 963	620	34 665	11 005	18 693	4 905	34 603
DC25: Amajuba	101 223	14 651	1 314	117 188	76 078	22 928	18 181	117 187
KZN252: Newcastle	82 173	7 083	1 036	90 292	62 185	12 590	15 503	90 278
KZN253: eMadlangeni	3 626	2 981	61	6 668	3 175	3 376	116	6 667
KZN254: Dannhauser	15 424	4 587	217	20 228	10 718	6 962	2 562	20 242
DC26: Zululand	131 000	42 761	4 607	178 368	90 084	53 910	34 484	178 478
KZN261: eDumbe	9 795	7 517	103	17 415	5 861	9 115	2 439	17 415
KZN262: uPhongolo	27 552	5 924	732	34 208	17 200	6 202	10 827	34 229
KZN263: AbaQulusi	38 149	12 361	1 372	51 882	26 076	16 002	9 833	51 911
KZN265: Nongoma	27 554	8 477	376	36 407	22 566	10 412	3 427	36 405
KZN266: Ulundi	27 949	8 482	2 023	38 454	18 382	12 179	7 958	38 519
DC27: uMkhanyakude	66 958	73 370	10 805	151 133	45 889	52 343	52 946	151 178
KZN271: uMhlabuyalingana	5 836	28 625	5 133	39 594	3 095	17 463	19 056	39 614
KZN272: Jozini	16 607	24 364	3 590	44 561	13 782	17 887	12 903	44 572
KZN275: Mtubatuba	30 418	10 186	1 133	41 737	22 250	9 840	9 659	41 749
KZN276: Big Five Hlabisa	14 097	10 194	949	25 240	6 762	7 153	11 328	25 243
DC28: Uthungulu	182 760	39 212	3 537	225 509	147 993	39 384	38 120	225 497
KZN281: uMfolozi	25 566	4 436	383	30 385	20 088	2 881	7 452	30 421
KZN282: uMhlathuze	105 734	3 276	1 346	110 356	88 919	4 887	16 572	110 378
KZN284: uMlalazi	31 744	13 834	1 318	46 896	24 733	12 320	9 833	46 886
KZN285: Mthonjaneni	10 539	5 121	380	16 040	7 597	5 235	3 186	16 018
KZN286: Nkandla	9 177	12 545	110	21 832	6 656	14 062	1 076	21 794
DC29: iLembe	143 167	40 819	7 245	191 231	105 250	35 809	50 076	191 135
KZN291: Mandeni	39 332	5 507	815	45 654	28 762	4 707	12 121	45 590
KZN292: KwaDukuza	79 994	6 864	4 389	91 247	57 755	5 150	28 313	91 218
KZN293: Ndwedwe	15 070	17 682	1 054	33 806	12 162	15 533	6 121	33 816
KZN294: Maphumulo	8 771	10 767	987	20 525	6 570	10 420	3 522	20 512

DC43: Sisonke	65 190	57 179	1 310	123 679	33 093	72 453	18 094	123 640
KZN433: Greater Kokstad	18 162	6 082	153	24 397	4 947	14 383	5 053	24 383
KZN434: UbuHlebezwe	8 913	15 927	279	25 119	5 232	14 994	4 884	25 110
KZN435: uMzimkhulu	24 342	19 835	368	44 545	14 757	24 804	4 968	44 529
KZN436: Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	13 773	15 334	511	29 618	8 157	18 272	3 190	29 619
ETH: eThekwinı	1 052 559	57 383	14 391	1 124 333	900 447	54 486	169 943	1 124 876

Excludes Unspecified cases, Water heating (2 681) and Space heating (2 262)

Table 8.19b displays households by main source of energy for water heating and space heating; the proportion of households in KwaZulu-Natal being 80,5% and 64,3%, respectively. eThekwinı Metropolitan Municipality shows the highest proportions of households with access to electricity for water heating (93,6%) and space heating (80,0%). The lowest proportion of households with access to electricity for water heating is recorded in uMkhanyakude (44,3%), and for space heating, in Sisonke (53,0%).

Table 8.20: Distribution of households by energy-saving methods, CS 2016

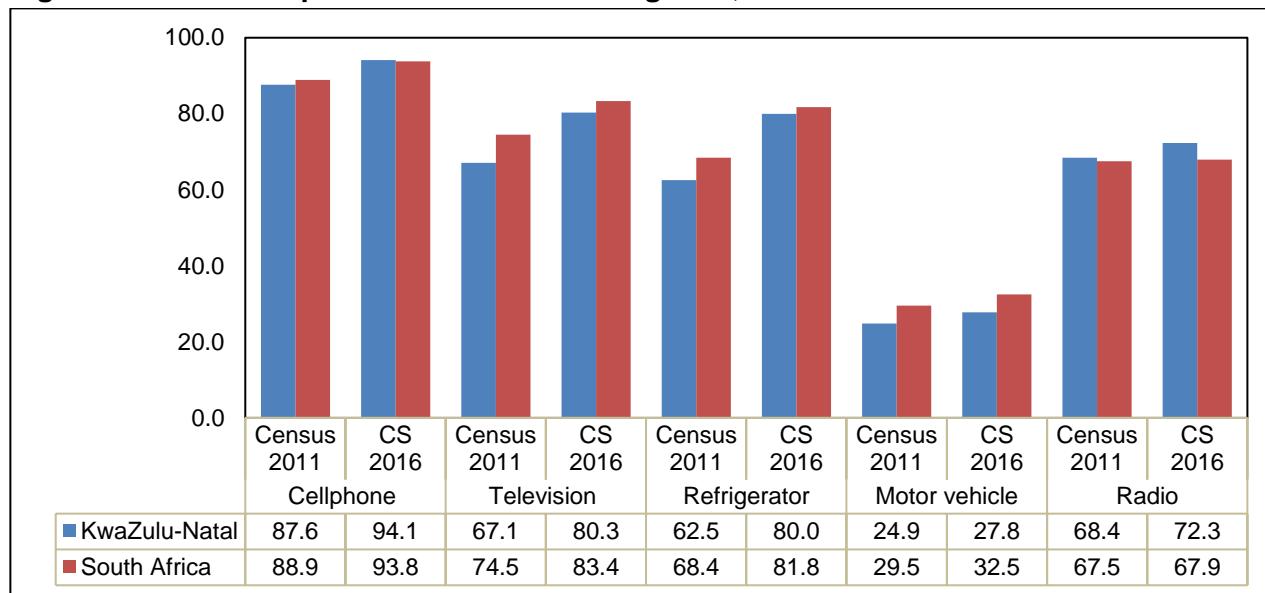
Energy saving methods	Save energy	Do not save energy	Total
Switching off lights when leaving the house	2 350 786	100 160	2 450 946
Using energy-saving light bulbs	1 958 408	370 192	2 328 600
Switching off all lights, except security lights in the home when not in use	1 842 770	435 977	2 278 748
Switching off appliances	2 056 355	306 079	2 362 434
Switching off geyser at certain times	1 281 507	1 028 391	2 309 898
Boiling only as much water with a pot or kettle that is needed	1 899 955	462 135	2 362 090
Using stove plates and oven as little as possible	1 898 323	490 495	2 388 818
Using warm clothing or blankets instead of electric heater	1 715 216	682 013	2 397 229
Closing windows and doors when heater is on	1 550 082	840 880	2 390 963
Allowing clothes to drip-dry instead of ironing	1 431 068	946 263	2 377 331
Installing a solar water heater instead of electric geyser	799 226	1 494 837	2 294 063
Insulating household geyser and hot pipes	841 965	1 571 160	2 413 125

Total excludes 286 201 household with no access to electricity and unspecified cases: Switching off lights when leaving the house (138 696), Using energy-saving light bulbs (261 042), Switching off all lights; except security lights in the home when not in use (310 895), Switching off appliances (227 209), Switching off geyser at certain times (279 744), Boiling only as much water with a pot or kettle that is needed (227 552), Using stove plates and oven as little as possible (200 824), Using warm clothing or blankets instead of electric heater (192 414), Closing windows and doors when heater is on (198 680), Allowing clothes to drip-dry instead of ironing (212 311), Installing a solar water heater instead of electric geyser (295 579), Insulating household geyser and hot pipes (176 517)

Table 8.20 shows that most households in KwaZulu-Natal save energy by switching off the lights when leaving home (95,9%) and switching off appliances (87,0%) when compared to other energy-saving methods. Lower proportions are observed for those saving energy through the installation of a solar water heater instead of an electric geyser (34,8%) and insulating the household geyser and hot pipes(34,9%).

8.6 Ownership of household goods

Figure 8.3: Ownership of selected household goods, Census 2011 & CS 2016



Ownership of cellphone, television, refrigerator, radio and motor vehicle in KwaZulu-Natal reflects an upward increase between the period 2011 and 2016. The proportions of households that own a cellphone and radio in KwaZulu-Natal are higher than those for the country. About 7,5% more households in KwaZulu-Natal owned refrigerators in 2016 than they did in 2011. Ownership of a television set increased by 13,2% over the same period, while that of a cellphone increased by only 6,5%.

8.7 Internet services

Table 8.21: Distribution of households by access to Internet services and sex of household head, CS 2016

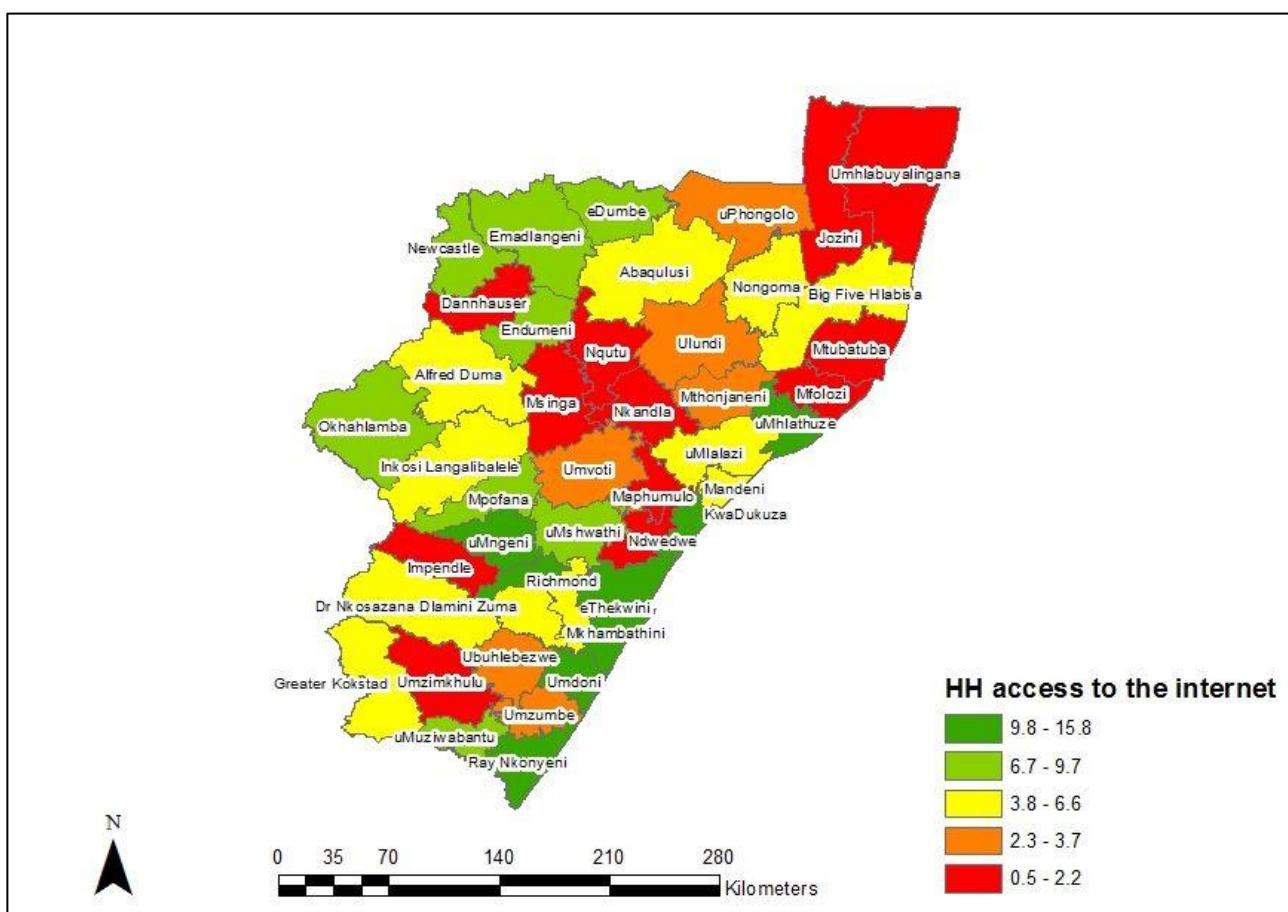
District and local municipality	Male		Female		Total	
	Access to Internet	No access to Internet	Access to Internet	No access to Internet	Access to Internet	No access to Internet
DC21: Ugu	10 151	74 449	8 254	76 311	18 405	150 760
KZN212: Umdoni	3 431	14 971	1 695	15 083	5 126	30 055
KZN213: Umzumbe	498	11 906	467	14 632	965	26 538
KZN214: uMziwabantu	623	9 010	853	10 212	1 476	19 222
KZN216: Ray Nkonyeni	5 599	38 561	5 238	36 384	10 837	74 945
DC22: uMgungundlovu	18 572	134 086	11 793	120 574	30 365	254 660
KZN221: uMshwathi	1 248	13 324	1 089	12 757	2 337	26 081
KZN222: uMngeni	3 492	17 253	2 421	14 326	5 914	31 579
KZN224: Impendle	88	2 798	54	3 938	142	6 736
KZN225: Msunduzi	11 956	79 449	7 142	70 485	19 097	149 934
KZN226: Mkhambathini	531	7 663	307	6 623	838	14 285
KZN227: Richmond	646	8 614	502	7 577	1 148	16 191
KZN223: Mpofana	612	4 987	278	4 867	889	9 854
DC23: uThukela	5 573	68 612	3 595	78 610	9 168	147 222
KZN235: Okhahlamba	1 499	11 349	1 117	13 033	2 616	24 382
KZN237: Inkosi Langalibalele	1 635	19 990	1 144	23 304	2 779	43 293
KZN238: Alfred Duma	2 438	37 273	1 334	42 273	3 772	79 547
DC24: uMzinyathi	2 087	49 192	1 176	72 153	3 263	121 345
KZN241: Endumeni	935	10 730	559	8 541	1 494	19 271
KZN242: Nqutu	273	12 355	231	19 199	504	31 554
KZN244: Msinga	200	12 232	133	25 001	333	37 232
KZN245: Umvoti	680	13 875	253	19 412	933	33 288
DC25: Amajuba	5 263	54 276	3 938	51 736	9 201	106 013
KZN252: Newcastle	4 698	41 363	3 610	39 110	8 308	80 473
KZN253: eMadlangeni	290	3 291	210	2 731	501	6 022
KZN254: Dannhauser	275	9 622	118	9 896	392	19 518
DC26: Zululand	4 026	76 131	4 143	89 576	8 169	165 707
KZN261: eDumbe	837	7 243	688	8 378	1 525	15 621

KZN262: uPhongolo	647	17 117	613	15 282	1 260	32 398
KZN263: AbaQulusi	1 089	23 756	1 164	23 991	2 252	47 747
KZN265: Nongoma	814	13 213	1 077	20 332	1 891	33 545
KZN266: Ulundi	640	14 802	601	21 593	1 241	36 395
DC27: uMkhanyakude	1 613	63 984	1 470	76 432	3 083	140 416
KZN271: uMhlabuyalingana	330	16 481	494	19 563	823	36 044
KZN272: Jozini	222	18 607	113	23 218	335	41 825
KZN275: Mtubatuba	580	18 377	288	20 482	868	38 858
KZN276: Big Five Hlabisa	482	10 519	575	13 169	1 056	23 689
DC28: Uthungulu	11 204	99 228	5 513	102 998	16 717	202 227
KZN281: uMfolozi	462	14 880	78	14 152	540	29 032
KZN282: uMhlathuze	9 129	52 239	3 924	42 927	13 054	95 166
KZN284: uMlalazi	1 182	18 711	1 132	24 590	2 314	43 301
KZN285: Mthonjaneni	222	6 018	202	8 656	423	14 674
KZN286: Nkandla	209	7 380	177	12 674	386	20 054
DC29: iLembe	8 481	90 107	3 636	85 028	12 117	175 136
KZN291: Mandeni	1 130	20 868	884	22 294	2 014	43 162
KZN292: KwaDukuza	7 040	46 978	2 552	32 471	9 591	79 449
KZN293: Ndwedwe	269	14 676	148	17 983	418	32 659
KZN294: Maphumulo	42	7 586	52	12 280	94	19 867
DC43: Sisonke	2 454	52 787	1 788	61 952	4 241	114 739
KZN433: Greater Kokstad	895	12 757	401	10 119	1 297	22 875
KZN434: Ubuhlebezwe	296	10 030	333	13 558	630	23 587
KZN435: uMzimkhulu	411	17 056	398	23 568	809	40 623
KZN436: Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	851	12 945	655	14 708	1 506	27 653
ETH: eThekwini	87 513	531 127	47 911	401 853	135 424	932 980
KwaZulu-Natal	156 936	1 293 980	93 217	1 217 225	250 153	2 511 205

Excludes 'Unspecified' (60 492) for KwaZulu-Natal

Table 8.21 shows that higher proportions of male-headed households had access to the Internet than female-headed households in all districts of KwaZulu-Natal except Zululand. eThekwini (14,5%) reflects the highest proportion of households with access to the Internet, followed by uMgungundlovu District Municipality (11,9%).

Map 8.5: Percentage distribution of households by access to Internet services and municipality, KwaZulu-Natal, CS 2016



Map 8.5 profiles the distribution of households by access to Internet services. The highest proportions are observed in eThekini, Ray Nkonyeni, uMngeni, KwaDukuza, uMhlathuze and Msunduzi, while the lowest proportions are observed in Mtubatuba, Msinga, Jozini and other municipalities, as can be seen on the map above.

8.8 Agricultural activities and food security

Table 8.22: Distribution of households by agricultural activities, CS 2016

	Agricultural	Non-agricultural	Prevalence of agricultural households	Total
Western Cape	69 152	1 864 725	3,6	1 933 876
Eastern Cape	495 042	1 278 353	27,9	1 773 395
Northern Cape	48 798	304 911	13,8	353 709
Free State	157 510	789 129	16,6	946 638
KwaZulu-Natal	536 225	2 339 618	18,6	2 875 843
North West	167 780	1 080 986	13,4	1 248 766
Gauteng	242 594	4 708 543	4,9	4 951 137
Mpumalanga	225 282	1 013 579	18,2	1 238 861
Limpopo	386 660	1 214 423	24,1	1 601 083
South Africa	2 329 043	14 594 266	13,8	16 923 309

Table 8.22 shows that household agricultural activities are most predominant in Eastern Cape (27,9%), Limpopo (24,1%) and KwaZulu-Natal (18,6%) compared to households in other provinces. Households in provinces such as Western Cape (3,6%) and Gauteng (4,9%) show the lowest prevalence of agricultural activities.

Table 8.23: Distribution of households involved in agricultural activities by type of agricultural activity and district municipality, CS 2016

District municipality	Livestock production	Poultry production	Grain and food crops	Industrial crops	Fruit production	Vegetable production	Other
DC21: Ugu	20 131	27 201	30 923	160	6 332	19 214	839
DC22: uMgungundlovu	19 071	23 248	15 498	628	6 240	28 650	1 191
DC23: uThukela	31 368	33 745	11 599	128	5 662	15 624	231
DC24: uMzinyathi	32 186	31 548	6 410	273	2 918	10 939	731
DC25: Amajuba	12 292	17 042	7 326	61	7 013	19 201	148
DC26: Zululand	32 802	36 094	9 111	70	2 085	11 720	662
DC27: uMkhanyakude	24 042	31 638	7 626	212	2 180	8 432	530
DC28: Uthungulu	27 188	32 083	11 173	206	6 976	21 146	1 033
DC29: iLembe	15 427	20 766	15 502	154	3 397	13 954	933
DC43: Sisonke	23 399	27 586	16 523	205	5 221	14 691	421
ETH: eThekweni	18 139	29 506	11 787	261	7 895	24 871	1 731
KwaZulu-Natal	256 045	310 458	143 477	2 358	55 920	188 442	8 449

Excludes Unspecified, Livestock production (23 597), Poultry production (26 011), Grains and food crops (37 892), Industrial crops (45 097), Fruit production (42 064), Vegetable production (33 944), Other (27 852)

Table 8.23 illustrates the distribution of households involved in agricultural activities in KwaZulu-Natal by type of agricultural activity. Poultry and livestock production are the two dominant types of agricultural activity in the province. Households in Zululand District Municipality dominate both poultry and livestock production at 35,4% and 39,0%, respectively.

Table 8.24: Distribution of households that ran out of money to buy food in the last 12 months by province, CS 2016

Province	Ran out of money to buy food	Did not run out of money to buy food	Prevalence of running out of money to buy food in the last 12 months	Total
Western Cape	255 163	1 671 601	13,2	1 926 764
Eastern Cape	464 838	1 303 800	26,3	1 768 638
Northern Cape	97 169	255 514	27,6	352 683
Free State	220 863	723 575	23,4	944 438
KwaZulu-Natal	667 625	2 202 001	23,3	2 869 626
North West	312 324	931 612	25,1	1 243 936
Gauteng	771 725	4 150 248	15,7	4 921 973
Mpumalanga	273 886	958 542	22,2	1 232 428
Limpopo	288 963	1 305 479	18,1	1 594 441
South Africa	3 352 555	13 502 372	19,9	16 854 927

Excludes 'Do not know' (57 291) and 'Unspecified' (11 092)

Table 8.24 shows that 19,9% of households in South Africa ran out of money to buy food in the 12 months preceding Community Survey 2016. The highest proportions of households that ran out of money to buy food are observed in Northern Cape (27,6%) and Eastern Cape (26,3%), while the lowest proportions are evident in Western Cape (13,2%) and Gauteng (15,7%).

Table 8.25: Distribution of households that ran out of money to buy food in the last 12 months by municipality, CS 2016

District and local municipality	Ran out of money to buy food	Did not run out of money to buy food	Prevalence of running out of money to buy food in the last 12 months	Total
DC21: Ugu	54 210	120 763	31,0	174 973
KZN212: Umdoni	9 106	26 270	25,7	35 376
KZN213: Umzumbe	10 540	17 556	37,5	28 096
KZN214: uMuziwabantu	5 825	15 328	27,5	21 153
KZN216: Ray Nkonyeni	28 738	61 610	31,8	90 348
DC22: uMgungundlovu	59 164	238 388	19,9	297 552
KZN221: uMshwathi	6 117	22 959	21,0	29 077
KZN222: uMngeni	11 505	26 332	30,4	37 837
KZN224: Impendle	3 223	3 764	46,1	6 988
KZN225: Msunduzi	26 601	153 198	14,8	179 798
KZN226: Mkhambathini	1 393	14 048	9,0	15 441
KZN227: Richmond	4 439	13 075	25,3	17 514
KZN223: Mpofana	5 886	5 010	54,0	10 896
DC23: uThukela	61 670	99 875	38,2	161 544
KZN235: Okhahlamba	13 065	16 436	44,3	29 501
KZN237: Inkosi Langalibalele	19 851	26 980	42,4	46 830
KZN238: Alfred Duma	28 754	56 459	33,7	85 213
DC24: uMzinyathi	45 668	81 091	36,0	126 759
KZN241: Endumeni	5 487	15 637	26,0	21 123
KZN242: Nqutu	12 032	20 568	36,9	32 600
KZN244: Msinga	14 904	23 468	38,8	38 372
KZN245: Umvoti	13 246	21 418	38,2	34 664
DC25: Amajuba	34 930	82 158	29,8	117 088
KZN252: Newcastle	26 126	64 130	28,9	90 256
KZN253: eMadlangeni	2 097	4 537	31,6	6 634
KZN254: Dannhauser	6 706	13 492	33,2	20 198
DC26: Zululand	59 231	118 624	33,3	177 855
KZN261: eDumbe	4 747	12 580	27,4	17 326
KZN262: uPhongolo	11 496	22 636	33,7	34 132
KZN263: AbaQulusi	19 357	32 298	37,5	51 655
KZN265: Nongoma	13 991	22 318	38,5	36 308
KZN266: Ulundi	9 642	28 792	25,1	38 434
DC27: uMkhanyakude	49 129	101 470	32,6	150 598
KZN271: uMhlabuyalingana	13 715	25 756	34,7	39 471
KZN272: Jozini	16 765	27 658	37,7	44 422
KZN275: Mtubatuba	8 924	32 810	21,4	41 734
KZN276: Big Five Hlabisa	9 725	15 247	38,9	24 972

DC28: Uthungulu	69 830	155 615	31,0	225 445
KZN281: uMfolozi	12 333	18 137	40,5	30 470
KZN282: uMhlathuze	24 308	85 969	22,0	110 277
KZN284: uMlalazi	17 598	29 314	37,5	46 912
KZN285: Mthonjaneni	3 775	12 209	23,6	15 984
KZN286: Nkandla	11 816	9 987	54,2	21 803
DC29: iLembe	53 981	137 093	28,3	191 074
KZN291: Mandeni	15 349	30 289	33,6	45 638
KZN292: KwaDukuza	20 909	70 150	23,0	91 058
KZN293: Ndwedwe	11 829	22 036	34,9	33 865
KZN294: Maphumulo	5 894	14 619	28,7	20 512
DC43: Sisonke	30 819	92 792	24,9	123 612
KZN433: Greater Kokstad	2 954	21 433	12,1	24 387
KZN434: UbuHlebezwe	8 315	16 805	33,1	25 120
KZN435: uMzimkhulu	10 471	34 075	23,5	44 546
KZN436: Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	9 080	20 479	30,7	29 559
ETH: eThekwini	148 993	974 132	13,3	1 123 125
KwaZulu-Natal	667 625	2 202 001	23,3	2 869 626

Excludes 'Do not know' (5 227) and 'Unspecified' (990)

Table 8.25 reflects that 23,3% of households in KwaZulu-Natal ran out of money to buy food in the 12 months preceding Community Survey 2016. Over 20% of households in all the districts in the province – except uMgungundlovu (19,9%) and eThekwini (13,3%) – ran out of money to buy food. uThukela district displays the highest proportion of households that ran out of money (38,2%), followed by Zululand (33,3%).

Table 8.26: Distribution of households that skipped a meal in the last 12 months by municipality, CS 2016

District and local municipality	Skipped a meal	Did not skip a meal	Total
DC21: Ugu	27 688	147 249	174 936
KZN212: Umdoni	4 392	31 011	35 403
KZN213: Umzumbe	4 679	23 379	28 058
KZN214: uMuZiabantu	3 423	17 739	21 162
KZN216: Ray Nkonyeni	15 194	75 119	90 314
DC22: uMgungundlovu	36 577	261 129	297 705
KZN221: uMshwathi	4 871	24 179	29 050
KZN222: uMngeni	7 178	30 695	37 873
KZN224: Impendle	2 027	4 961	6 988
KZN225: Msunduzi	15 818	164 131	179 949
KZN226: Mkhambathini	881	14 574	15 455
KZN227: Richmond	2 585	14 909	17 494
KZN223: Mpofana	3 216	7 680	10 896
DC23: uThukela	39 855	121 692	161 547
KZN235: Okhahlamba	9 160	20 325	29 485
KZN237: Inkosi Langalibalele	13 095	33 763	46 858
KZN238: Alfred Duma	17 600	67 604	85 204

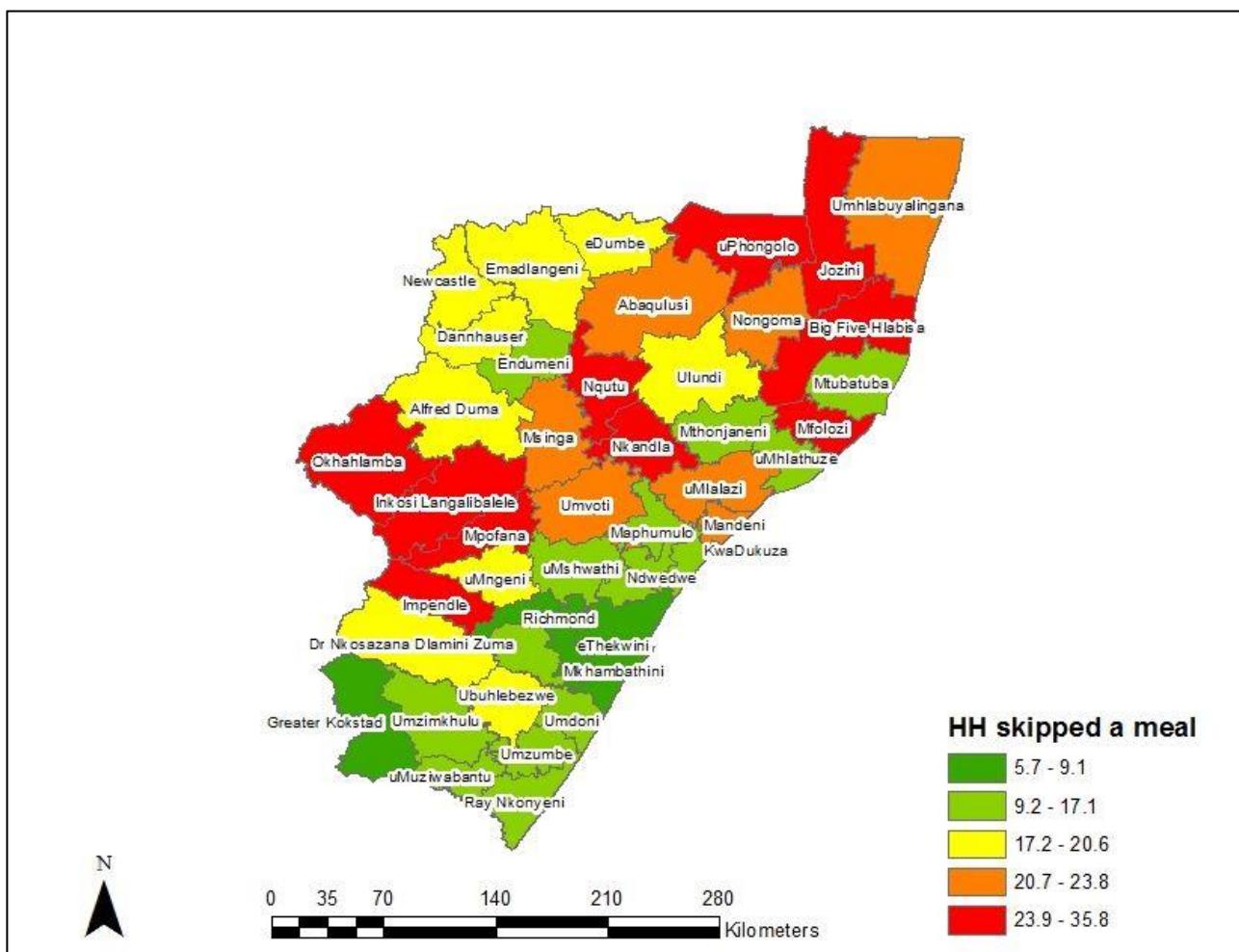
District and local municipality	Skipped a meal	Did not skip a meal	Total
DC24: uMzinyathi	27 865	98 837	126 702
KZN241: Endumeni	3 582	17 541	21 123
KZN242: Nqutu	8 533	24 054	32 587
KZN244: Msinga	8 065	30 280	38 345
KZN245: Umvoti	7 685	26 962	34 647
DC25: Amajuba	23 410	93 675	117 084
KZN252: Newcastle	18 228	72 002	90 231
KZN253: eMadlangeni	1 208	5 460	6 667
KZN254: Dannhauser	3 974	16 213	20 186
DC26: Zululand	38 137	139 917	178 054
KZN261: eDumbe	3 049	14 279	17 328
KZN262: uPhongolo	8 858	25 360	34 218
KZN263: AbaQulusi	10 931	40 792	51 723
KZN265: Nongoma	7 891	28 455	36 347
KZN266: Ulundi	7 408	31 031	38 439
DC27: uMkhanyakude	35 812	114 633	150 445
KZN271: uMhlabuyalingana	9 440	30 102	39 542
KZN272: Jozini	12 280	32 022	44 303
KZN275: Mtubatuba	5 062	36 580	41 641
KZN276: Big Five Hlabisa	9 029	15 929	24 959
DC28: Uthungulu	44 924	180 459	225 383
KZN281: uMfolozi	8 055	22 365	30 420
KZN282: uMhlathuze	16 950	93 344	110 294
KZN284: uMlalazi	11 194	35 711	46 905
KZN285: Mthonjaneni	2 747	13 207	15 954
KZN286: Nkandla	5 978	15 832	21 810
DC29: iLembe	30 493	160 620	191 114
KZN291: Mandeni	9 621	36 008	45 629
KZN292: KwaDukuza	12 076	79 016	91 092
KZN293: Ndwedwe	5 707	28 161	33 868
KZN294: Maphumulo	3 089	17 436	20 524
DC43: Sisonke	18 074	105 541	123 615
KZN433: Greater Kokstad	1 466	22 931	24 397
KZN434: Ubuhlebezwe	5 029	20 061	25 091
KZN435: uMzimkhulu	5 803	38 747	44 550
KZN436: Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	5 776	23 802	29 578
ETH: eThekweni	102 825	1 020 611	1 123 436
KwaZulu-Natal	425 660	2 444 362	2 870 022

Excludes 'Do not know' (5 468) and 'Unspecified' (352)

Skipping a meal refers to skipping a meal because the household did not have enough food for the household

According to Table 8.26, 14,8% of households in KwaZulu-Natal skipped a meal in the 12 months preceding Community Survey 2016. Households who skipped a meal in the last 12 months are most predominant in uMkhanyakude district (31,2%), followed by uMzinyathi district (28,2%). eThekweni shows the lowest proportion of households who skipped a meal at 9,1%.

Map 8.6: Percentage distribution of households that skipped a meal in the last 12 months by municipality, KwaZulu-Natal, CS 2016



Map 8.6 profiles the distribution of households who skipped a meal in the 12 months preceding Community Survey 2016. The highest proportions are observed in Big Five Hlabisa and Okhahlamba, while the lowest proportions are observed in eThekwin, Greater Kokstad and Msunduzi municipalities, as can be seen on the map above.

8.9 Crime experienced by the household and perceptions of safety

Table 8.27: Distribution of households by crime experienced in the last 12 months by municipality, CS 2016

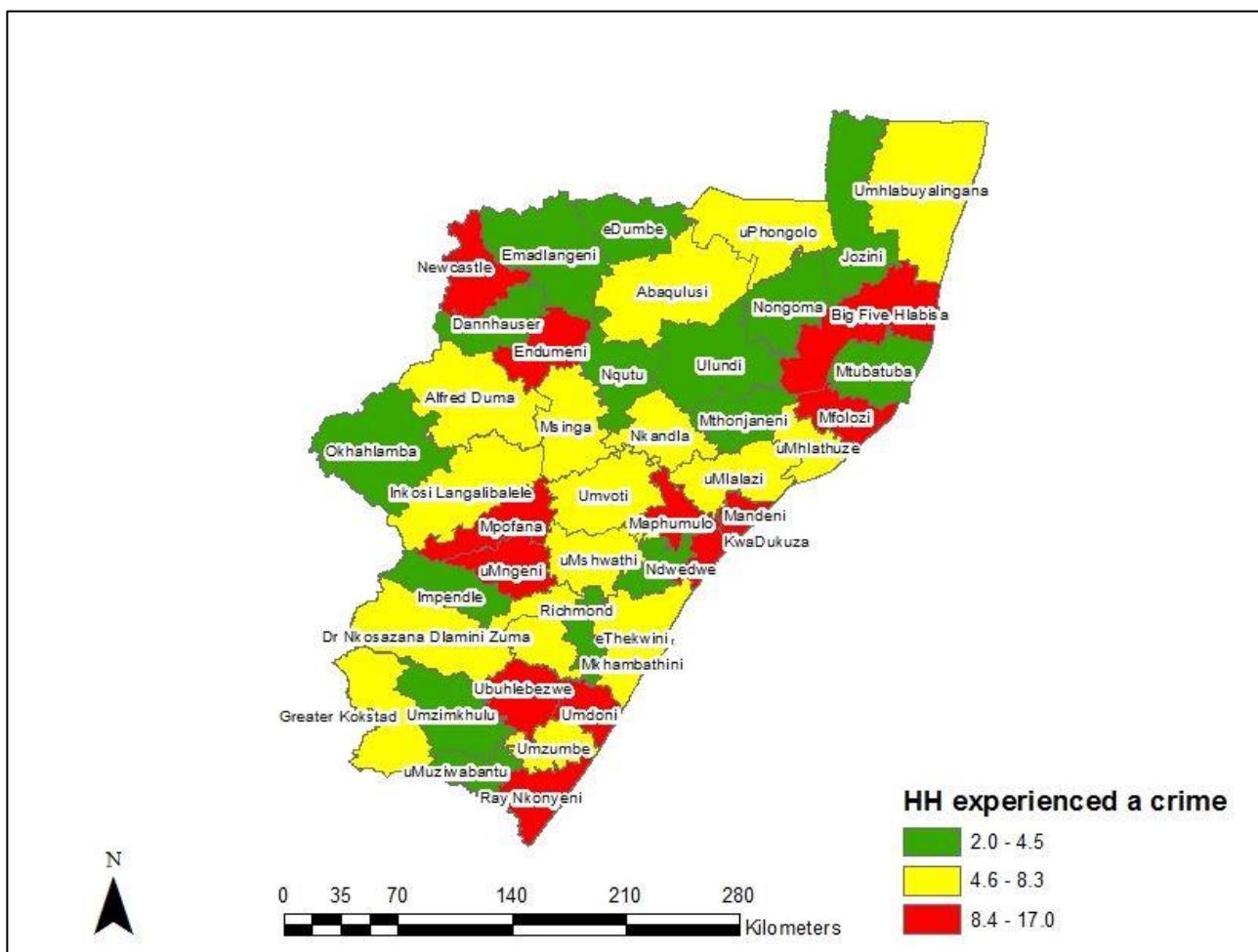
District and local municipality	Experienced crime	Did not experience crime	Total
DC21: Ugu	15 943	158 910	174 853
KZN212: Umdoni	3 815	31 534	35 349
KZN213: Umzumbe	1 930	26 103	28 034
KZN214: uMuziwabantu	610	20 551	21 161
KZN216: Ray Nkonyeni	9 589	80 721	90 310
DC22: uMgungundlovu	24 244	273 094	297 338
KZN221: uMshwathi	1 630	27 429	29 059
KZN222: uMngeni	3 842	34 058	37 900
KZN224: Impendle	253	6 672	6 924
KZN225: Msunduzi	14 941	164 642	179 583
KZN226: Mkhambathini	494	14 966	15 460
KZN227: Richmond	1 230	16 254	17 484
KZN223: Mpofana	1 854	9 073	10 927
DC23: uThukela	11 052	150 432	161 484
KZN235: Okhahlamba	1 220	28 252	29 471
KZN237: Inkosi Langalibalele	3 784	43 047	46 831
KZN238: Alfred Duma	6 049	79 133	85 182
DC24: uMzinyathi	7 346	119 221	126 567
KZN241: Endumeni	2 157	18 898	21 055
KZN242: Nqutu	835	31 762	32 597
KZN244: Msinga	2 415	35 934	38 348
KZN245: Umvoti	1 939	32 627	34 566
DC25: Amajuba	12 429	104 616	117 045
KZN252: Newcastle	11 353	78 869	90 221
KZN253: eMadlangeni	165	6 502	6 667
KZN254: Dannhauser	911	19 245	20 157
DC26: Zululand	8 230	169 574	177 803
KZN261: eDumbe	723	16 508	17 231
KZN262: uPhongolo	1 864	32 349	34 213
KZN263: AbaQulusi	2 985	48 744	51 730
KZN265: Nongoma	1 269	35 074	36 343
KZN266: Ulundi	1 388	36 899	38 287
DC27: uMkhanyakude	7 481	143 116	150 597
KZN271: uMhlabuyalingana	2 046	37 445	39 491
KZN272: Jozini	1 257	43 228	44 485
KZN275: Mtubatuba	1 820	39 812	41 632
KZN276: Big Five Hlabisa	2 358	22 631	24 989

DC28: Uthungulu	16 181	208 937	225 118
KZN281: uMfolozi	2 766	27 616	30 382
KZN282: uMhlathuze	9 187	100 948	110 136
KZN284: uMlalazi	2 829	44 019	46 848
KZN285: Mthonjaneni	322	15 671	15 993
KZN286: Nkandla	1 077	20 682	21 759
DC29: iLembe	17 502	173 276	190 779
KZN291: Mandeni	5 294	40 259	45 552
KZN292: KwaDukuza	8 887	82 081	90 968
KZN293: Ndwedwe	1 418	32 371	33 789
KZN294: Maphumulo	1 903	18 566	20 469
DC43: Sisonke	6 137	117 291	123 428
KZN433: Greater Kokstad	1 230	23 126	24 355
KZN434: Ubuhlebezwe	2 314	22 788	25 102
KZN435: uMzimkhulu	1 099	43 273	44 372
KZN436: Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	1 493	28 104	29 598
ETH: eThekwini	70 735	1 050 476	1 121 211
KwaZulu-Natal	197 280	2 668 941	2 866 222

Excludes 'Do not know' (8 723) and 'Unspecified' (898)

Table 8.27 shows that 6,9% of households in KwaZulu-Natal experienced crime in the 12 months preceding Community Survey 2016. Crime seems to be more predominant in Amajuba District Municipality (11,9%) and uMgungundlovu District Municipality (8,9%) when compared to the other district municipalities.

Map 8.7: Percentage distribution of households that experienced crime in the last 12 months by municipality, KwaZulu-Natal, CS 2016



Map 8.7 profiles the distribution of households who experienced crime in the 12 months preceding Community Survey 2016. The highest proportions are observed in uMngeni, Endumeni, Big Five Hlabisa, Umdoni and other municipalities, as can be seen on the map above, while the lowest proportions are observed in eMadlangeni, Jozini and Nqutu municipalities.

Table 8.28: Distribution of household perceptions of safety when walking alone during the day, CS 2016

District and local municipality	Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Total
DC21: Ugu	90 764	51 087	21 705	11 554	175 109
KZN212: Umdoni	16 007	12 759	4 183	2 485	35 433
KZN213: Umzumbe	13 784	7 723	3 870	2 755	28 132
KZN214: uMuziwabantu	13 582	4 503	1 828	1 236	21 149
KZN216: Ray Nkonyeni	47 392	26 102	11 823	5 078	90 395
DC22: uMgungundlovu	127 828	105 179	42 529	22 779	298 314
KZN221: uMshwathi	14 067	12 292	1 819	905	29 082
KZN222: uMngeni	21 277	9 399	3 777	3 472	37 924
KZN224: Impendle	6 106	390	50	466	7 011
KZN225: Msunduzi	66 004	71 036	30 097	13 203	180 340
KZN226: Mkhambathini	9 166	4 434	1 723	137	15 460
KZN227: Richmond	5 002	5 527	3 961	3 080	17 570
KZN223: Mpofana	6 206	2 103	1 102	1 517	10 927
DC23: uThukela	102 676	41 036	10 309	7 696	161 717
KZN235: Okhahlamba	21 246	5 857	1 647	760	29 510
KZN237: Inkosi Langalibalele	30 831	13 022	2 239	823	46 916
KZN238: Alfred Duma	50 599	22 157	6 423	6 112	85 291
DC24: uMzinyathi	78 101	33 733	7 841	7 091	126 765
KZN241: Endumeni	8 841	7 519	2 394	2 380	21 134
KZN242: Nqutu	20 656	8 472	1 432	2 047	32 607
KZN244: Msinga	25 686	9 949	1 624	1 114	38 372
KZN245: Umvoti	22 918	7 793	2 392	1 549	34 652
DC25: Amajuba	58 018	34 898	13 696	10 636	117 247
KZN252: Newcastle	37 843	29 846	12 482	10 166	90 338
KZN253: eMadlangeni	4 293	1 889	253	232	6 667
KZN254: Dannhauser	15 881	3 162	961	238	20 242
DC26: Zululand	105 121	50 423	12 204	10 664	178 412
KZN261: eDumbe	8 539	4 368	1 489	3 007	17 403
KZN262: uPhongolo	22 079	8 565	2 221	1 309	34 175
KZN263: AbaQulusi	26 998	17 828	4 414	2 670	51 910
KZN265: Nongoma	24 837	8 496	1 967	1 098	36 397
KZN266: Ulundi	22 668	11 165	2 114	2 580	38 527
DC27: uMkhanyakude	81 292	51 103	12 304	6 496	151 195
KZN271: uMhlabuyalingana	25 433	9 618	3 833	719	39 604
KZN272: Jozini	22 698	18 295	1 682	1 897	44 572
KZN275: Mtubatuba	18 357	14 187	6 215	3 004	41 764
KZN276: Big Five Hlabisa	14 803	9 004	573	875	25 255
DC28: Uthungulu	122 090	57 323	28 806	17 397	225 616
KZN281: uMfolozi	17 506	7 529	3 424	1 990	30 450
KZN282: uMhlathuze	45 174	31 964	20 431	12 854	110 423
KZN284: uMlalazi	29 953	11 120	3 612	2 233	46 918
KZN285: Mthonjaneni	12 112	3 701	143	51	16 007
KZN286: Nkandla	17 346	3 009	1 196	268	21 819

DC29: iLembe	77 110	59 634	35 565	18 970	191 280
KZN291: Mandeni	25 622	13 314	4 364	2 356	45 656
KZN292: KwaDukuza	26 097	26 416	25 220	13 552	91 284
KZN293: Ndwedwe	17 445	10 111	4 467	1 808	33 830
KZN294: Maphumulo	7 946	9 794	1 514	1 255	20 509
DC43: Sisonke	78 381	29 690	9 347	6 216	123 634
KZN433: Greater Kokstad	15 843	4 846	2 743	964	24 397
KZN434: Ubululebezwe	12 165	9 181	2 177	1 577	25 101
KZN435: uMzimkhulu	27 460	10 461	3 745	2 852	44 519
KZN436: Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	22 912	5 201	682	823	29 618
ETH: eThekweni	383 912	417 019	197 312	127 090	1 125 333
KwaZulu-Natal	1 305 292	931 125	391 618	246 589	2 874 623

Excludes 'Unspecified' (1 220)

Table 8.28 shows household perceptions of safety when walking alone during the day. In KwaZulu-Natal, 45,4% of households feel very safe walking alone during the day, and 32,4% feel fairly safe. On the other hand, 13,6% of households feel very unsafe while 8,6% feel a bit unsafe. The majority of households that feel very safe are evident in uThukela District Municipality while those that feel very unsafe are predominant in Amajuba District Municipality.

Table 8.29: Distribution of households by perception of safety when walking alone when it is dark, CS 2016

District and local municipality	Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Total
DC21: Ugu	23 207	34 967	35 913	81 019	175 105
KZN212: Umdoni	4 737	5 731	6 638	18 328	35 433
KZN213: Umzumbe	3 341	5 860	6 424	12 506	28 132
KZN214: uMziwabantu	4 353	6 030	4 770	5 992	21 144
KZN216: Ray Nkonyeni	10 776	17 347	18 081	44 192	90 395
DC22: uMgungundlovu	45 052	64 492	70 377	118 431	298 351
KZN221: uMshwathi	4 210	8 999	7 116	8 750	29 075
KZN222: uMngeni	6 483	7 820	7 083	16 556	37 943
KZN224: Impendle	2 279	1 481	1 424	1 826	7 011
KZN225: Msunduzi	22 422	37 113	47 632	73 231	180 399
KZN226: Mkhambathini	3 455	4 649	3 238	4 118	15 460
KZN227: Richmond	2 785	2 774	2 437	9 540	17 537
KZN223: Mpofana	3 416	1 655	1 447	4 409	10 927
DC23: uThukela	21 691	38 648	36 149	65 300	161 788
KZN235: Okhahlamba	5 636	7 853	4 931	11 090	29 510
KZN237: Inkosi Langalibalele	6 823	10 142	13 362	16 626	46 953
KZN238: Alfred Duma	9 231	20 653	17 857	37 584	85 326
DC24: uMzinyathi	26 851	38 363	19 795	41 770	126 779
KZN241: Endumeni	2 128	5 529	3 507	9 970	21 134
KZN242: Nqutu	11 638	11 037	2 711	7 235	32 622
KZN244: Msinga	5 868	13 882	6 837	11 785	38 372
KZN245: Umvoti	7 218	7 915	6 739	12 780	34 652

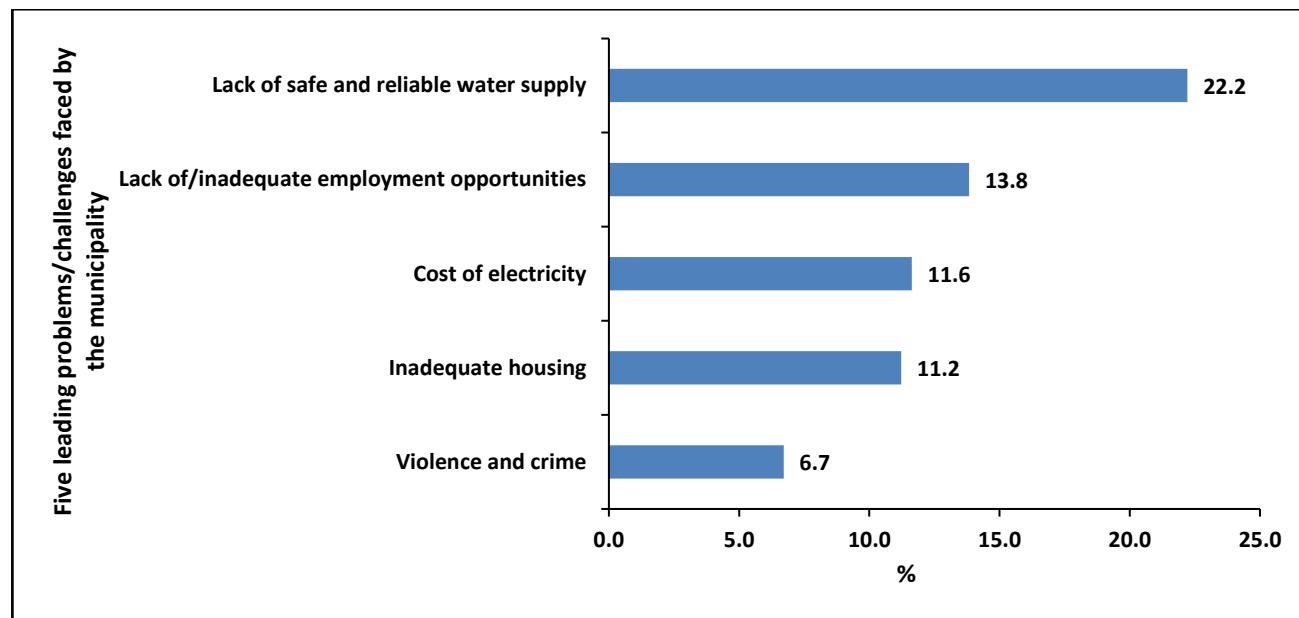
DC25: Amajuba	15 941	17 176	19 034	65 092	117 243
KZN252: Newcastle	9 403	12 157	13 382	55 392	90 334
KZN253: eMadlangeni	3 003	2 030	903	731	6 667
KZN254: Dannhauser	3 535	2 989	4 750	8 969	20 242
DC26: Zululand	31 191	41 604	31 821	73 877	178 493
KZN261: eDumbe	2 625	2 794	2 942	9 053	17 415
KZN262: uPhongolo	4 453	4 755	8 049	16 960	34 217
KZN263: AbaQulusi	6 028	9 355	7 920	28 608	51 910
KZN265: Nongoma	9 368	12 324	6 478	8 226	36 397
KZN266: Ulundi	8 717	12 376	6 432	11 029	38 553
DC27: uMkhanyakude	24 494	43 976	32 200	50 575	151 245
KZN271: uMhlabuyalingana	8 241	11 058	6 464	13 852	39 614
KZN272: Jozini	7 054	15 529	10 258	11 743	44 584
KZN275: Mtubatuba	4 382	9 890	8 573	18 947	41 792
KZN276: Big Five Hlabisa	4 817	7 499	6 906	6 032	25 255
DC28: Uthungulu	34 545	48 720	40 073	102 377	225 716
KZN281: uMfolozi	3 976	10 563	4 136	11 775	30 450
KZN282: uMhlathuze	9 763	14 045	20 190	66 479	110 476
KZN284: uMlalazi	7 498	11 596	10 434	17 391	46 920
KZN285: Mthonjaneni	5 229	4 567	2 642	3 601	16 039
KZN286: Nkandla	8 079	7 950	2 671	3 133	21 832
DC29: iLembe	21 147	33 393	46 542	90 274	191 357
KZN291: Mandeni	6 594	10 457	11 321	17 295	45 666
KZN292: KwaDukuza	7 041	9 695	21 033	53 515	91 284
KZN293: Ndwedwe	5 347	5 778	9 704	13 053	33 882
KZN294: Maphumulo	2 166	7 464	4 484	6 411	20 524
DC43: Sisonke	22 926	28 008	23 317	49 410	123 661
KZN433: Greater Kokstad	5 906	1 663	3 337	13 490	24 397
KZN434: Ubuhlebezwe	3 154	6 806	3 230	11 929	25 120
KZN435: uMzimkhulu	6 884	10 981	9 340	17 321	44 526
KZN436: Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	6 982	8 558	7 409	6 669	29 618
ETH: eThekweni	158 384	250 914	270 310	445 854	1 125 462
KwaZulu-Natal	425 430	640 261	625 530	1 183 978	2 875 199

Excludes 'Unspecified' (644)

Table 8.29 shows household perceptions of safety when walking alone in the dark. In KwaZulu-Natal, 14,8% of households feel very safe walking alone when it is dark, and 22,3% feel fairly safe. On the other hand 21,8% of households feel very unsafe while 41,2% feel a bit unsafe. The majority of households that feel very safe are evident in Sisonke District Municipality (18,5%), while those that feel very unsafe are predominant in Amajuba District Municipality(55,1%).

8.10 Perceptions on municipal problems and services

Figure 8.4: Five leading problems/challenges faced by the municipality in KwaZulu-Natal, CS 2016



The analysis excludes 'None'. About 3,6% households reported no problems/challenges (i.e. 'none') faced by municipality

CS 2016 data show that KwaZulu-Natal residents listed the lack of safe and reliable water supply as the biggest challenge faced by the municipality, at 22,2%. This is followed by lack of employment opportunities (13,8%) and the cost of electricity (11,6%). Other challenges that form part of the top five include inadequate housing (11,2%) and violence and crime (6,7%).

Table 8.30a: Extent to which household agrees that municipality is trying to solve the problem of lack of safe and reliable water supply by district, CS 2016

District/ Province	Strongly disagree		Disagree		Neither agree nor disagree		Agree		Strongly agree		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
DC21: Ugu	74 687	44,8	47 487	28,5	13 786	8,3	27 743	16,6	3 090	1,9	166 792
DC22: uMgungundlovu	137 273	48,7	81 483	28,9	30 317	10,8	23 067	8,2	9 576	3,4	281 716
DC23: uThukela	66 399	41,9	47 987	30,3	14 772	9,3	25 075	15,8	4 091	2,6	158 323
DC24: uMzinyathi	39 650	32,8	30 076	24,9	18 301	15,1	29 037	24,0	3 807	3,1	120 871
DC25: Amajuba	58 857	54,0	32 365	29,7	6 098	5,6	9 033	8,3	2 561	2,4	108 913
DC26: Zululand	80 419	46,5	44 279	25,6	17 723	10,3	23 928	13,8	6 495	3,8	172 845
DC27: uMkhanyakude	76 317	51,2	36 435	24,4	16 613	11,1	16 170	10,8	3 536	2,4	149 071
DC28: Uthungulu	98 929	45,4	67 363	30,9	19 984	9,2	25 623	11,8	5 998	2,8	217 897
DC29: iLembe	60 395	32,4	67 500	36,3	26 948	14,5	25 928	13,9	5 379	2,9	186 150
DC43: Sisonke	48 651	40,6	34 011	28,4	11 890	9,9	20 421	17,0	4 826	4,0	119 799
ETH: eThekwini	441 480	41,7	342 154	32,3	114 359	10,8	122 356	11,6	37 693	3,6	1 058 042
KwaZulu-Natal	1 183 056	43,2	831 141	30,3	290 791	10,6	348 380	12,7	87 052	3,2	2 740 419

Excludes 'Unspecified' (30 746)

Table 8.30a indicates that 43,2% of KwaZulu-Natal households strongly disagree that the municipality is trying to solve the issue around the lack of safe and reliable water in the province, and 30,3% disagree to that effect. Those who strongly agree, constitute 3,2%, while 12,7% agree that the municipality is trying to solve the problems encountered. Amajuba District Municipality displays the highest proportions of households that strongly disagree (54,0%) and, combined with the proportion of those that disagree, the total constitutes over 80% of those who are not convinced that the municipality is trying to solve the problems. Subsequently, the combination of households that strongly agree and those that agree that the municipality is trying to solve the problem, constitutes less than 20% in Amajuba District Municipality. Just over 5,6% of the households neither agree nor disagree with the attempts by the municipality to solve the challenges they are facing.

Table 8.30b: Extent to which household agrees that municipality is trying to solve the cost of electricity in KwaZulu-Natal, CS 2016

Municipality	Strongly disagree		Disagree		Neither agree nor disagree		Agree		Strongly agree		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
KZN12: Umdoni	13 502	40,2	12 779	38,1	1 010	3,0	5 512	16,4	768	2,3	33 571
KZN13: Umzumbe	14 346	51,8	7 322	26,4	2 180	7,9	3 284	11,9	580	2,1	27 712
KZN14: uMuziwabantu	10 713	51,7	4 863	23,5	796	3,8	4 087	19,7	266	1,3	20 725
KZN16: Ray Nkonyeni	36 125	42,6	22 523	26,6	9 800	11,6	14 860	17,5	1 475	1,7	84 784
KZN21: uMshwathi	10 055	38,2	7 205	27,4	3 510	13,3	3 265	12,4	2 263	8,6	26 297
KZN22: uMngeni	20 100	57,8	7 939	22,8	3 793	10,9	2 725	7,8	227	0,7	34 784
KZN24: Impendle	1 511	22,0	2 668	38,9	1 370	20,0	1 315	19,2	-	0,0	6 863
KZN25: Msunduzi	85 074	49,6	51 842	30,2	15 247	8,9	12 917	7,5	6 610	3,8	171 690
KZN26: Mkhambathini	7 933	52,7	3 884	25,8	2 378	15,8	566	3,8	305	2,0	15 066
KZN27: Richmond	7 933	46,5	6 319	37,1	1 526	9,0	1 150	6,7	121	0,7	17 049
KZN23: Mpofana	4 667	46,8	1 626	16,3	2 494	25,0	1 130	11,3	50	0,5	9 968
KZN25: Okhahlamba	11 477	39,6	9 680	33,4	4 133	14,3	3 255	11,2	438	1,5	28 983
KZN27: Inkosi Langalibalele	18 923	41,0	11 719	25,4	2 451	5,3	10 594	23,0	2 435	5,3	46 122
KZN28: Alfred Duma	35 998	43,3	26 588	31,9	8 188	9,8	11 225	13,5	1 218	1,5	83 218
KZN41: Endumeni	7 365	41,1	6 203	34,7	1 698	9,5	1 734	9,7	900	5,0	17 901
KZN42: Nqutu	12 286	39,2	6 465	20,6	4 504	14,4	7 675	24,5	379	1,2	31 310
KZN44: Msinga	8 807	23,3	9 179	24,3	7 632	20,2	10 306	27,2	1 908	5,0	37 833
KZN45: Umvoti	11 191	33,1	8 228	24,3	4 466	13,2	9 322	27,6	619	1,8	33 827
KZN52: Newcastle	42 142	51,1	25 513	31,0	4 753	5,8	8 059	9,8	1 942	2,4	82 409
KZN53: eMadlangeni	5 204	80,0	529	8,1	97	1,5	109	1,7	568	8,7	6 506
KZN54: Dannhauser	11 511	57,6	6 322	31,6	1 248	6,2	865	4,3	51	0,3	19 998
KZN61: eDumbe	6 296	36,8	3 831	22,4	2 483	14,5	4 310	25,2	168	1,0	17 088
KZN62: uPhongolo	15 887	49,9	5 049	15,9	5 025	15,8	2 182	6,9	3 698	11,6	31 841
KZN63: AbaQulusi	20 244	39,7	16 906	33,2	3 723	7,3	9 225	18,1	865	1,7	50 964

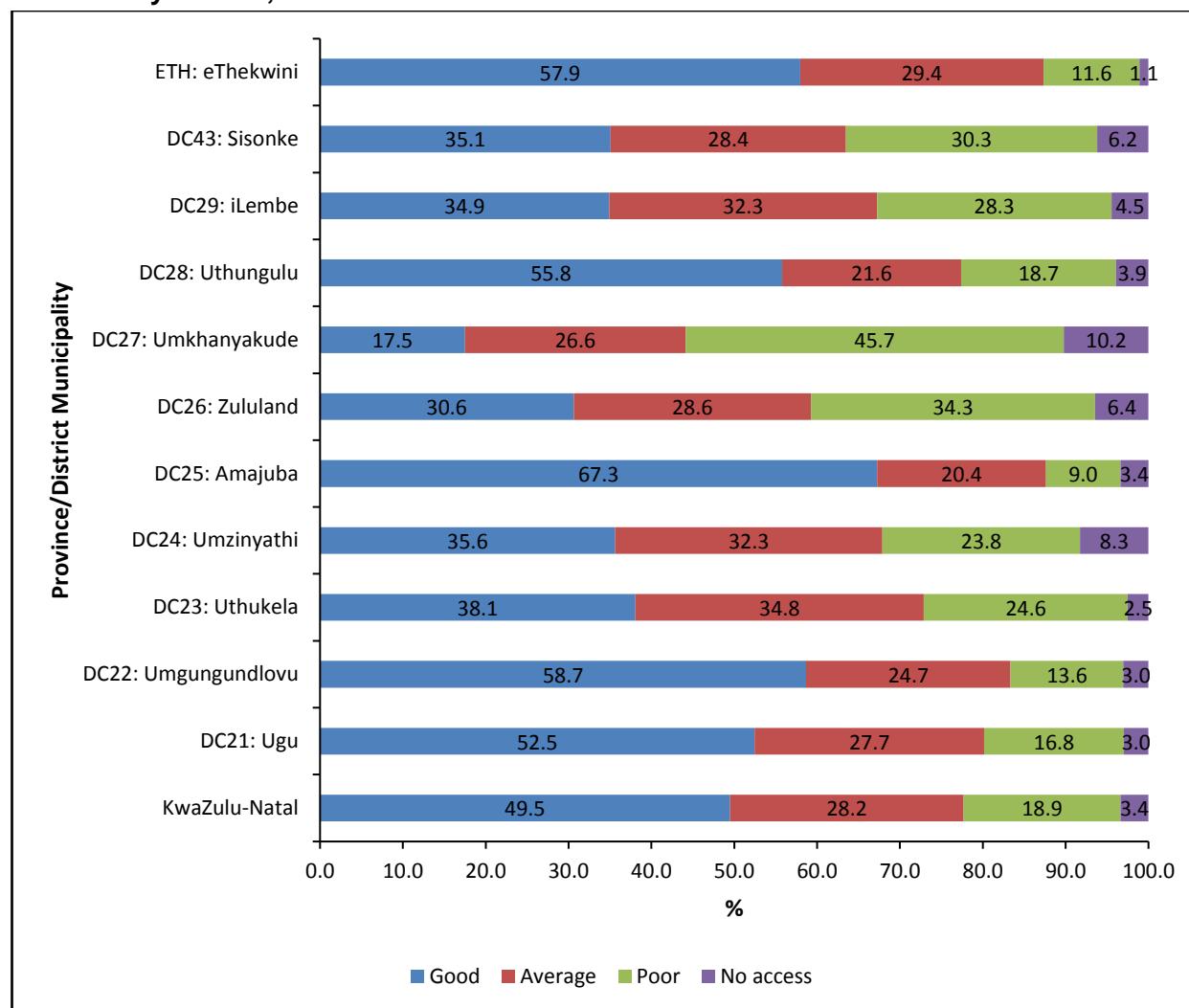
KZN265: Nongoma	19 198	53,7	7 266	20,3	3 683	10,3	4 332	12,1	1 258	3,5	35 736
KZN266: Ulundi	18 794	50,5	11 228	30,2	2 809	7,5	3 879	10,4	506	1,4	37 215
KZN271: uMhlabuyalingana	23 294	60,3	8 774	22,7	2 273	5,9	3 999	10,3	301	0,8	38 641
KZN272: Jozini	14 762	33,4	10 913	24,7	7 931	17,9	9 185	20,8	1 415	3,2	44 206
KZN275: Mtubatuba	25 232	60,9	9 363	22,6	3 837	9,3	1 334	3,2	1 694	4,1	41 460
KZN276: Big Five Hlabisa	13 029	52,6	7 385	29,8	2 573	10,4	1 652	6,7	125	0,5	24 764
KZN281: uMfolozi	14 103	46,9	8 970	29,8	1 963	6,5	4 230	14,1	797	2,7	30 063
KZN282: uMhlathuze	45 879	43,9	34 334	32,9	10 395	10,0	11 011	10,5	2 790	2,7	104 410
KZN284: uMlalazi	21 143	45,9	12 546	27,2	4 784	10,4	6 259	13,6	1 324	2,9	46 056
KZN285: Mthonjaneni	7 277	46,2	5 453	34,6	876	5,6	1 475	9,4	679	4,3	15 760
KZN286: Nkandla	10 526	48,7	6 060	28,0	1 966	9,1	2 649	12,3	409	1,9	21 609
KZN291: Mandeni	13 309	29,7	14 342	32,0	7 478	16,7	8 741	19,5	973	2,2	44 843
KZN292: KwaDukuza	26 127	29,6	38 568	43,6	10 907	12,3	9 155	10,4	3 623	4,1	88 381
KZN293: Ndwedwe	14 870	45,8	7 747	23,9	3 613	11,1	5 622	17,3	601	1,9	32 454
KZN294: Maphumulo	6 088	29,7	6 843	33,4	4 950	24,2	2 409	11,8	181	0,9	20 472
KZN433: Greater Kokstad	11 448	50,0	4 750	20,7	1 156	5,0	4 911	21,4	639	2,8	22 904
KZN434: Ubuhlebezwe	7 022	28,3	9 294	37,5	3 554	14,3	2 711	10,9	2 213	8,9	24 794
KZN435: uMzimkhulu	15 636	35,5	15 308	34,8	4 033	9,2	8 440	19,2	581	1,3	43 998
KZN436: Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	14 545	51,8	4 659	16,6	3 147	11,2	4 360	15,5	1 393	5,0	28 103
KwaZulu-Natal	741 572	35,6	488 985	34,9	176 433	9,3	226 026	19,3	49 356	1,4	1 682 378

Table 8.30a indicates that 35,6% of KwaZulu-Natal households strongly disagree that the municipality is trying to solve the problem around the lack of safe and reliable water in the province, and 34,9% disagree to that effect. Those who strongly agree constitute 1,4%, and 19,3% agree that the municipality is trying to solve the problems encountered. The proportions of households that strongly disagree, combined with those that disagree, constitute over 70% of those who are not convinced that the municipality is trying to solve the problems. In contrast, the combination of the households that strongly agree and those that agree constitutes less than 20% of those who are convinced that the municipality is attempting to solve the problems. Just over 10% of the households neither agree nor disagree with the attempts by the municipality.

8.11 Rating quality of services

In CS 2016, a question on households' perceptions on some selected basic services was introduced. The results are presented below.

Figure 8.5: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of water services by district, CS 2016



The results on rating of water services are presented in Figure 8.5. It is noted that almost half of households in this province (49%) perceive the quality of water to be good while about a fifth (19%) consider it to be poor. It should also be noted that 3% of households reported that they do not have access to water services.

Analysis at district level revealed that the highest proportion of households satisfied with the water quality, which is also higher than the provincial average was observed in Amajuba District Municipality (67%). uMkhanyakude district on the other hand recorded the lowest proportions of

households satisfied (17.5%). It is interesting to note that almost half of households (45.7%) in this district rated water services as poor.

Figure 8.6: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of refuse removal services by district, CS 2016

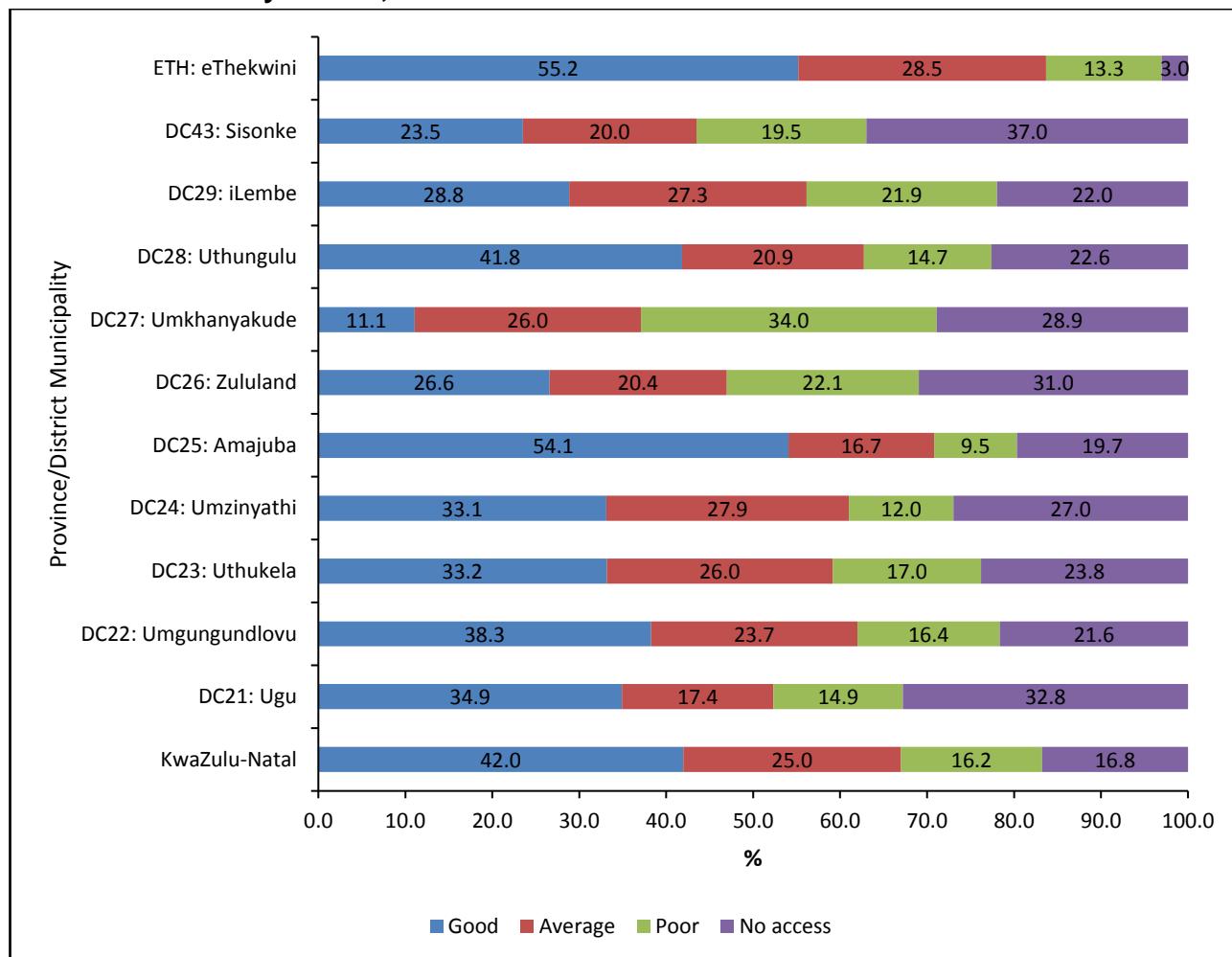


Figure 8.6 shows that 42% of KwaZulu-Natal households perceive the overall quality of refuse removal in the province as being good, 25% rate the overall quality as average, while 16% consider it to be poor, and 17% indicated that they do not have access to refuse removal. The highest proportion of those satisfied with the overall quality of refuse removal, which is also higher than the provincial average, is observed in eThekwin Metropolitan Municipality (55%). This municipality also shows higher proportions for households that rate the overall quality of refuse removal as average (28%) and those that rate it as poor (34%). Sisonke District Municipality displays the highest proportion of those without refuse removal (37%).

Figure 8.7: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of electricity supply services by district, CS 2016

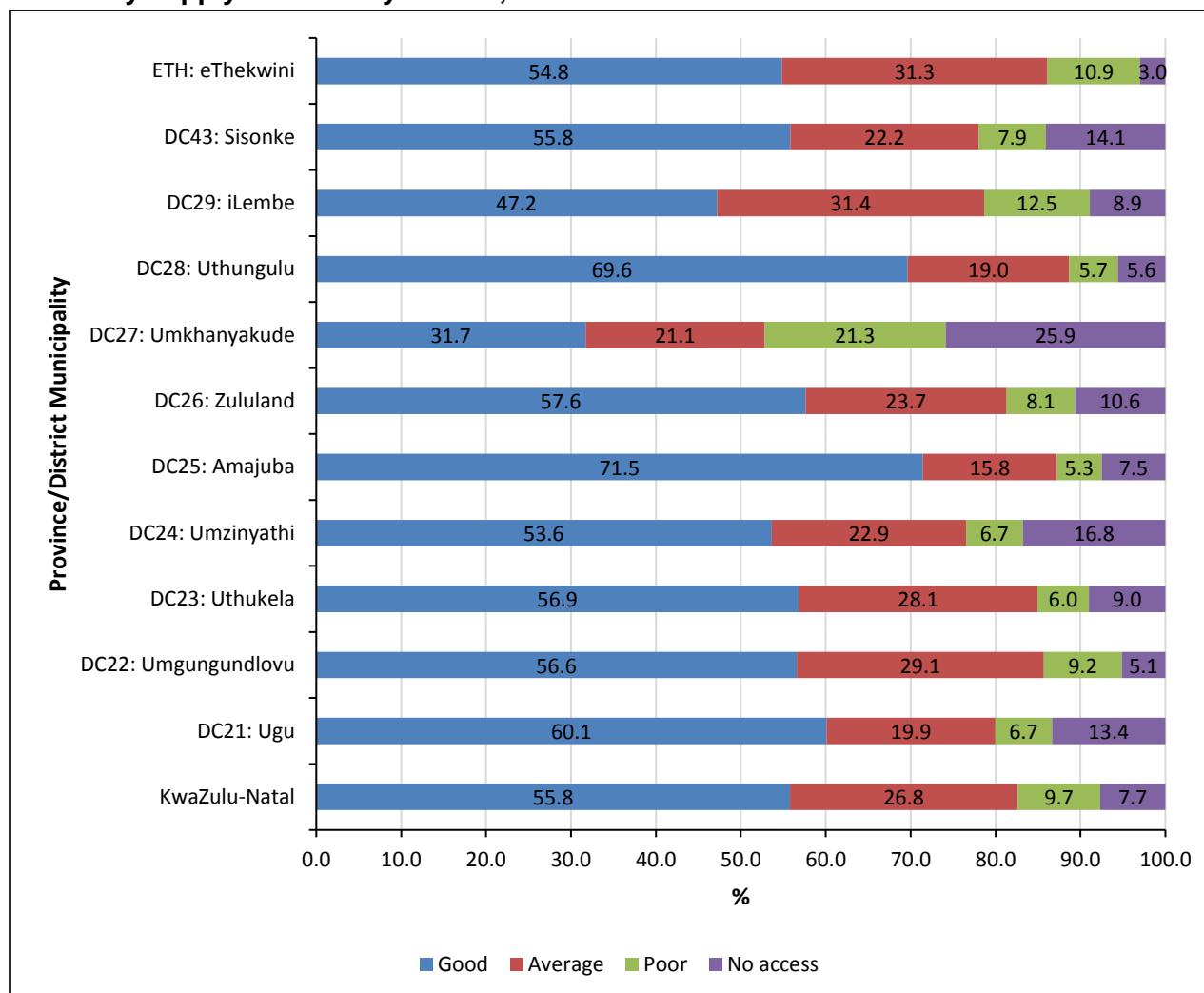


Figure 8.7 shows that 56% of KwaZulu-Natal households perceive the overall quality of electricity supply in the province as “good”, 27% rate the quality as average, while 10% consider it to be poor, and 8% indicated that they do not have access to electricity. The highest proportion of households satisfied with the overall quality of electricity, which is also higher than the provincial average, is observed in Amajuba District Municipality (71%), followed by Uthungulu with (70%).

Figure 8.8: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of toilet/sanitation services by district, CS 2016

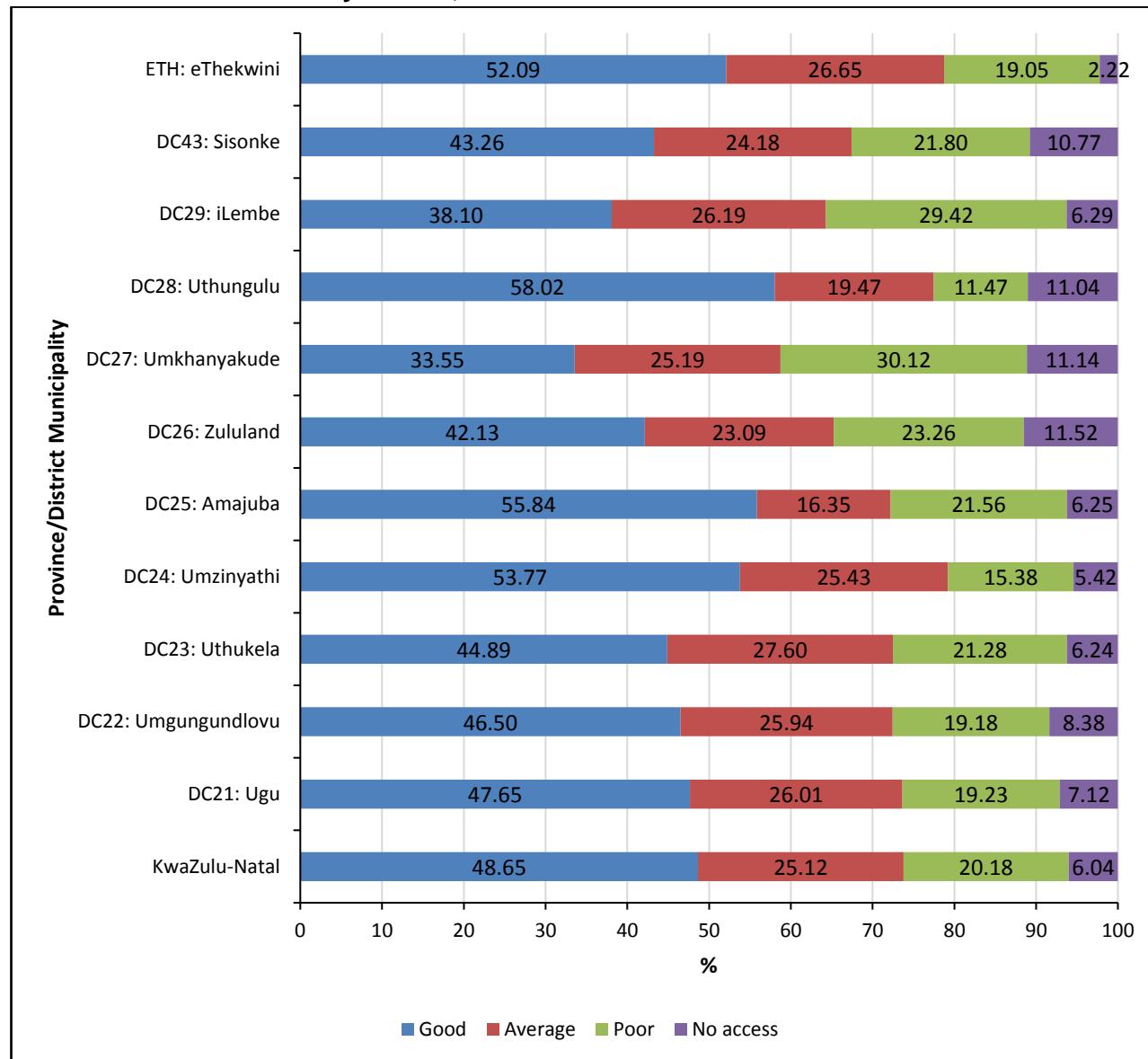


Figure 8.8 shows that 48% of KwaZulu-Natal households perceive the overall quality of toilet/sanitation in the province to be good, 25% rate the overall quality as average, while 20% consider it to be poor, and 6% indicated that they do not have access to toilet/sanitation facilities. The highest proportion of those satisfied with the overall quality of toilet/sanitation, which is also higher than the provincial average, is observed in Uthungulu District Municipality (58%). uThukela District Municipality shows the highest proportion of those households who rate the overall quality of toilet/sanitation as average (27%), while uMkhanyakude district shows the highest proportion of those households who consider the overall quality to be poor (30%).

Figure 8.9: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of local public hospital services by district, CS 2016

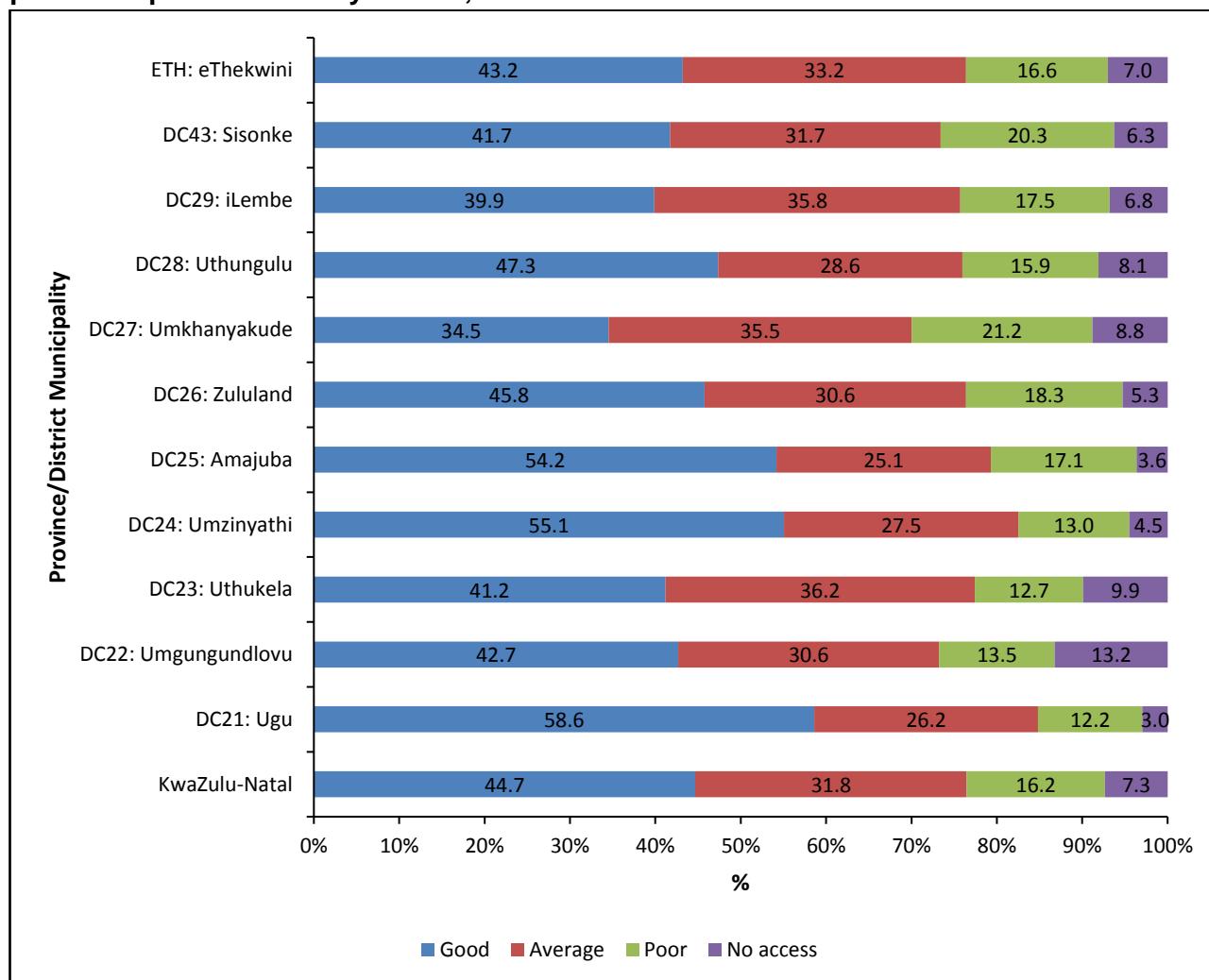


Figure 8.9 shows that about 45% of KwaZulu-Natal households perceive the overall quality of the local public hospital services in the province to be good, 32% rate the overall quality as average, while 16% consider it to be poor, and 7% indicated that they do not have access to local public hospital facilities. The highest proportion of those satisfied with the overall quality of local public hospital services, which is also higher than the provincial average, is observed in Ugu District Municipality (58%). uThukela District Municipality shows the highest proportion of those households who rate the overall quality of local public hospital as average (36%), while uMkhanyakude district shows the highest proportion of those who consider the overall quality to be poor (21%).

Figure 8.10: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of public clinic services by district, CS 2016

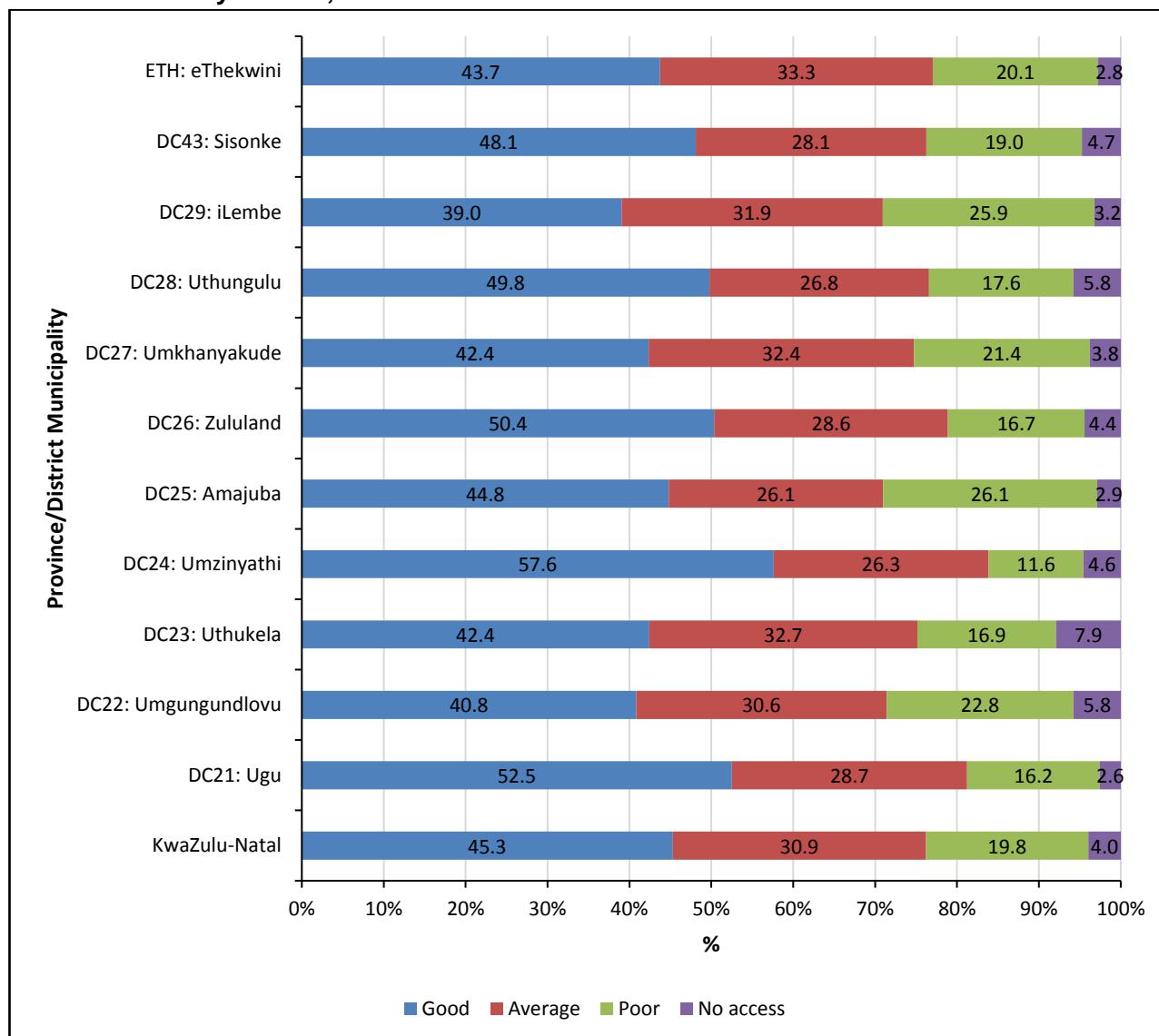
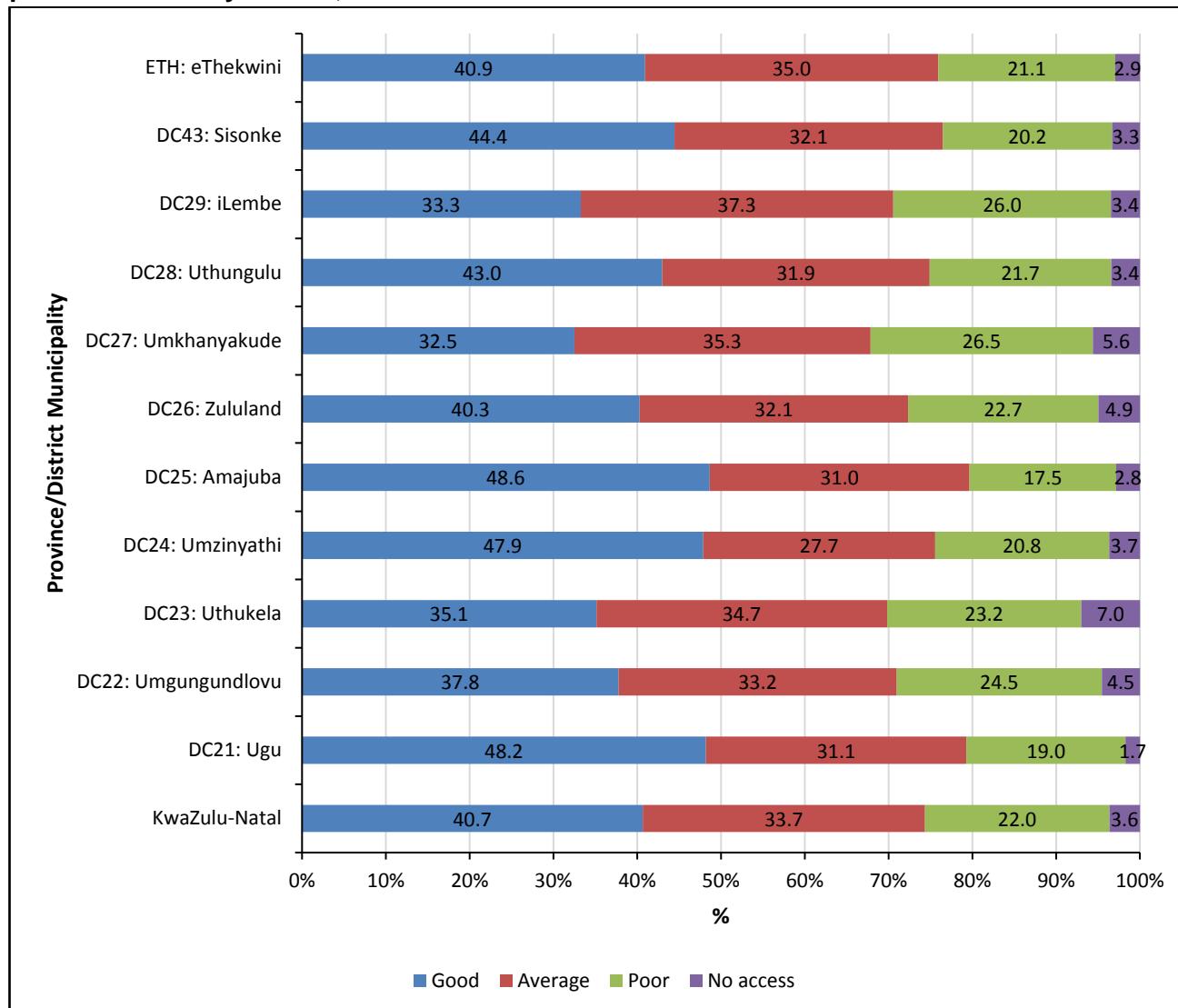


Figure 8.10 shows that 45% of KwaZulu-Natal households perceive the overall quality of local public clinic services in the province as being good, 31% rate the overall quality as average, while 20% consider it to be poor, and 4% indicated that they do not have access to local public clinic facilities. The highest proportion of those satisfied with the overall quality of local public clinic services, which is also higher than the provincial average, is observed in uMzinyathi district (57%). uThukela district leads recorded the highest proportion of households who rate the local public clinic as average (32%), while those who rate it as poor reside in Amajuba District Municipality (26%).

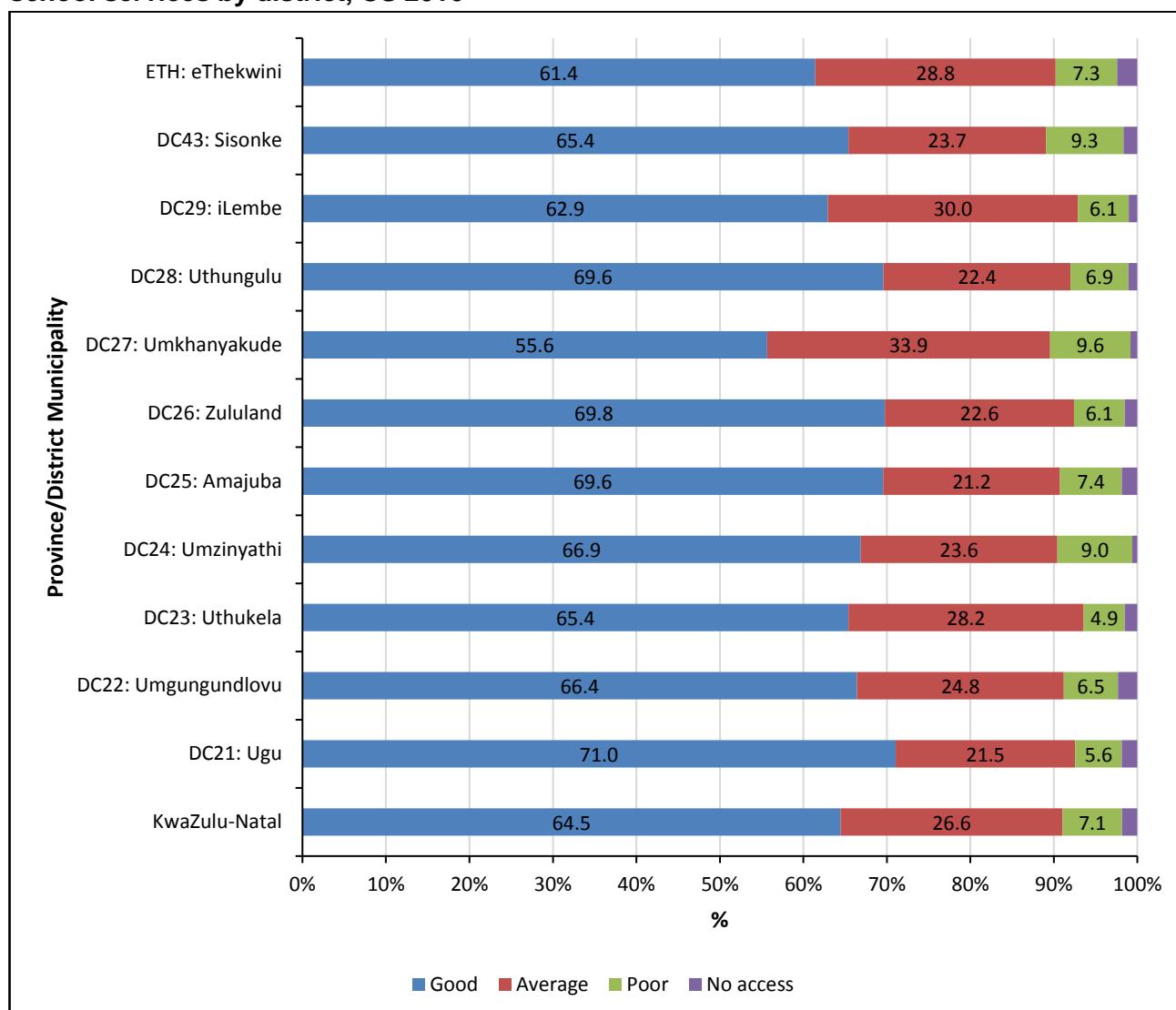
Figure 8.11: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of local police services by district, CS 2016



The results presented in Figure 8.11 show that at provincial level, about 41% of KwaZulu-Natal households perceive overall quality of the local police services in the province to be good, while more than a fifth (22%) consider it to be poor. About 4% households indicated that they do not have access to local police services.

Looking at district profile in ratings of local police services, the highest proportion of households satisfied with the overall quality were observed in Amajuba District Municipality (49%) while uMkhanyakude district recorded the lowest proportions (32,5%). uMkhanyakude, iLembe and and those who rate it as poor reside in (26%).

Figure 8.12: Percentage distribution of households by rating of the overall quality of public school services by district, CS 2016



Looking at rating of local public schools, Figure 8.12 shows that six in ten (64%) households in KwaZulu-Natal perceive the overall quality to be good while 7% consider it to be poor.

Variations in rating of local public schools at district level showed that Ugu District Municipality had the highest proportion of households satisfied with the overall quality of local public schools (71%) which is also higher than the provincial average. uMkhanyakude District Municipality recorded the highest proportion of households who rated the overall quality of the local public school services as poor (9,6%).

Chapter 9: Emigration

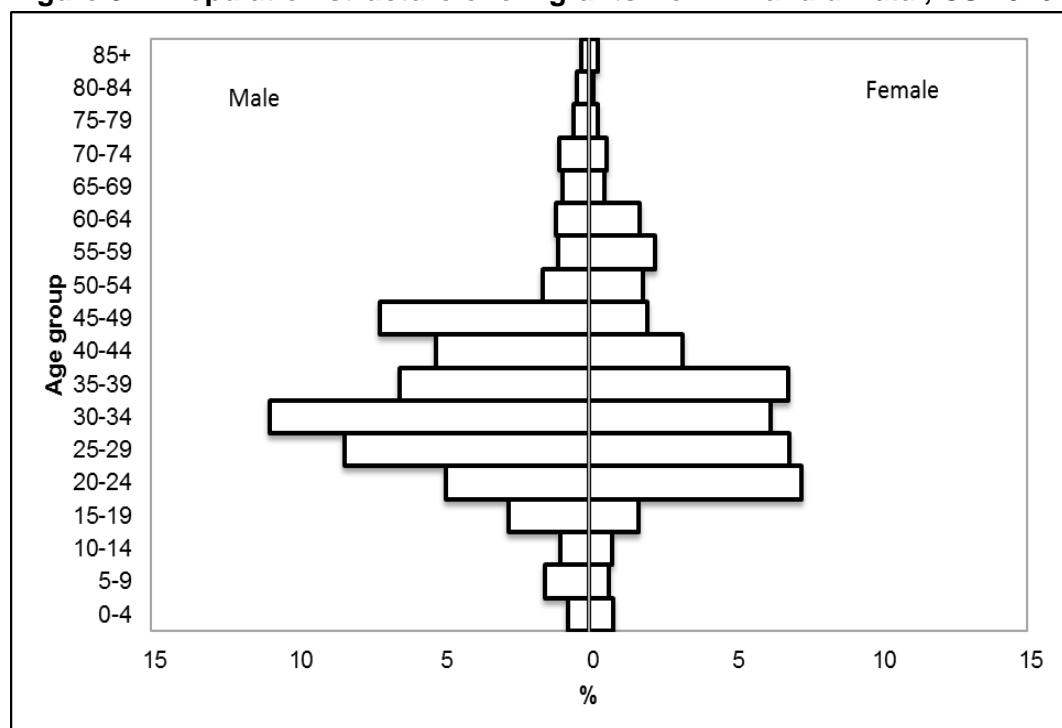
9.1 Demographic profile of emigrants

Table 9.1: Age and sex of emigrants that left KwaZulu-Natal by 5-year age group, CS 2016

Age group	Male		Female		KwaZulu-Natal	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0–4	288	3,9	202	3,0	490	3,5
5–9	216	3,0	169	2,5	385	2,7
10–14	175	2,4	138	2,1	313	2,2
15–19	433	5,9	251	3,7	684	4,9
20–24	953	13,1	799	11,9	1 751	12,5
25–29	1 159	15,9	1 316	19,6	2 475	17,7
30–34	1 076	14,7	1 179	17,6	2 255	16,1
35–39	1 060	14,5	809	12,1	1 868	13,3
40–44	555	7,6	609	9,1	1 165	8,3
45–49	454	6,2	321	4,8	775	5,5
50–54	148	2,0	228	3,4	376	2,7
55–59	333	4,6	216	3,2	549	3,9
60–64	196	2,7	147	2,2	343	2,4
65–69	62	0,8	118	1,8	180	1,3
70–74	106	1,5	66	1,0	172	1,2
75–79	68	0,9	61	0,9	129	0,9
80–84	13	0,2	13	0,2	25	0,2
85+	7	0,1	65	1,0	72	0,5
KwaZulu-Natal	7 301	100,0	6 707	100,0	14 009	100,0

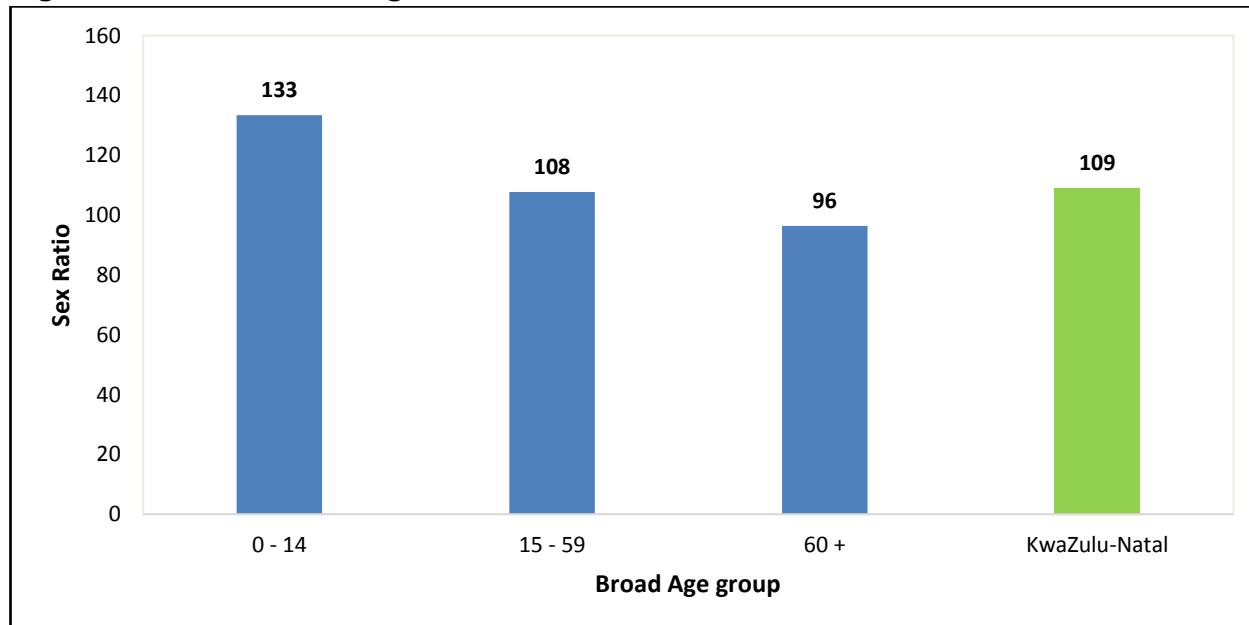
Excludes 'Unspecified' (54)

Table 9.1 shows the number of persons who were born in KwaZulu-Natal and who left the province by age and sex. The majority of persons who left the province are in the age groups 25–44 with proportions ranging from 12,0% to 18,0%. Sex differentials reveal that the highest proportions of those who left the province are females in the age groups 25–29 and 30–34 at 19,6% and 17,6%, respectively, followed by males in the age group 25–29 at 15,9%. The lowest proportions are evident among persons aged 80 years and above with proportions of 1,0% and lower.

Figure 9.1: Population structure of emigrants from KwaZulu-Natal, CS 2016

Excludes 'Unspecified' (54)

Figure 9.1 reflects the number of persons in KwaZulu-Natal who left the province by age group and sex as indicated by CS 2016. The majority of females who emigrated from KwaZulu-Natal are in the age group 20–39, while male emigrants are concentrated in the age group 25–49. Fewer emigrants are observed among persons aged 0–24 and those that are aged 60 years and above.

Figure 9.2: Sex ratio of emigrants from KwaZulu-Natal, CS 2016

Excludes 'Unspecified' (54)

Table 9.2 indicates the sex ratio of emigrants from KwaZulu-Natal as observed from CS 2016. A higher number of male emigrants than female emigrants is observed in the age groups 0–14 and 15–59, while in contrast, there are more female than male emigrants in the age group 60 and above.

9.2 Provincial differentials in emigrants, 2016

Figure 9.3: Percentage distribution of emigrants by province, CS 2016

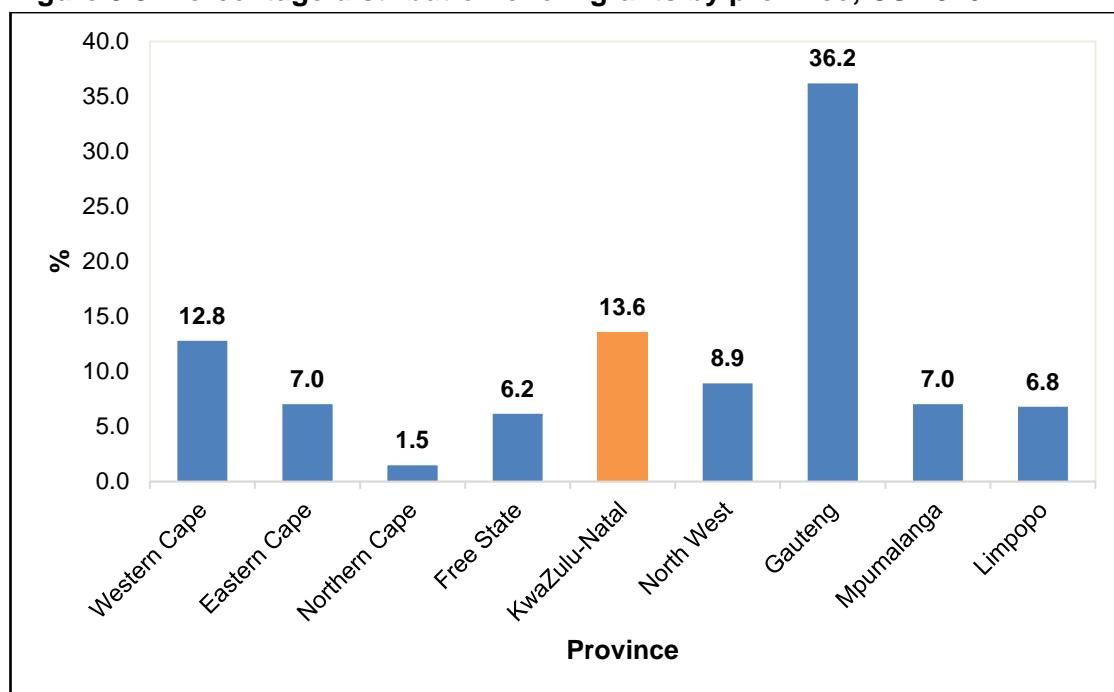


Figure 9.3 shows the distribution of emigrants disaggregated by province. Provincial variations indicate that Gauteng has the highest proportion of emigrants at 36,2%, while Northern Cape reflects the lowest at 1,5% compared to other provinces.

9.3 Year moved and current place of residence

Table 9.2: Distribution of emigrants who left KwaZulu-Natal by year moved, CS 2016

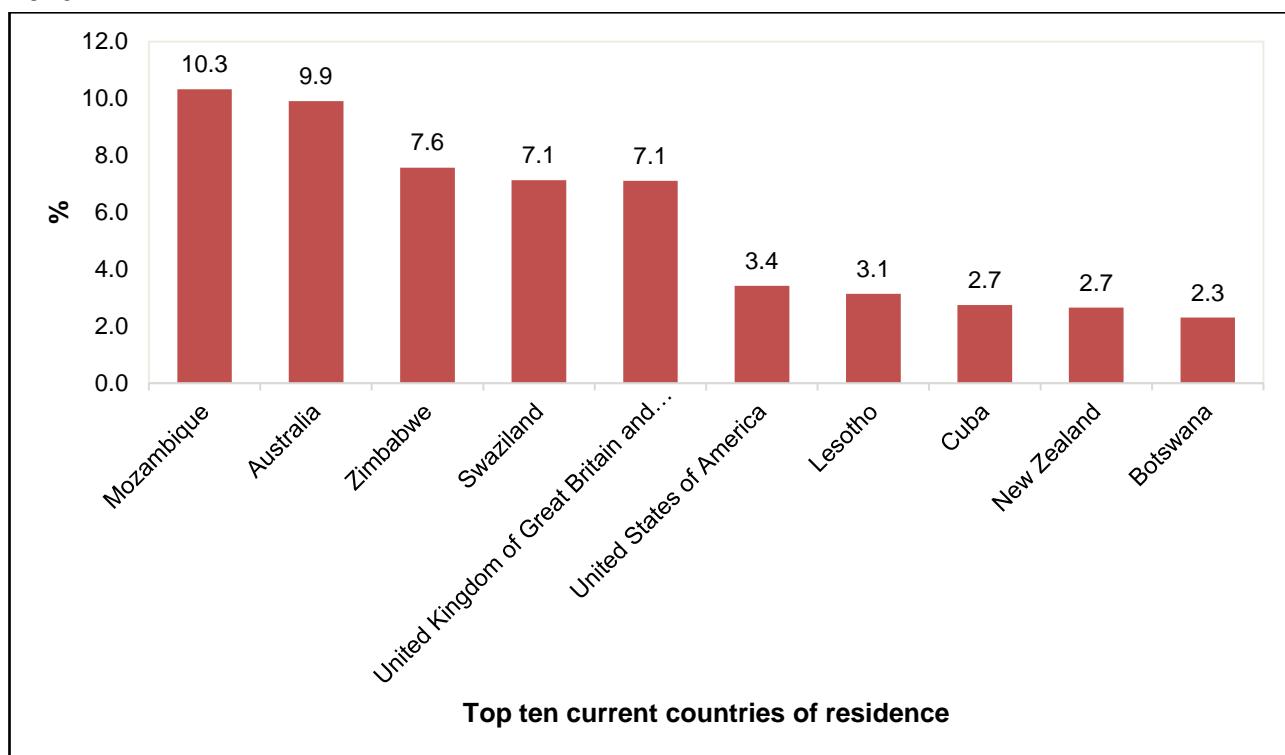
Year moved	Number	%
2006	1 026	8,1
2007	926	7,3
2008	937	7,4
2009	759	6,0
2010	1 184	9,3

2011	749	5,9
2012	745	5,9
2013	1 308	10,3
2014	1 439	11,3
2015	2 691	21,2
2016	915	7,2
Total	12 680	100,0

Excludes 'Unspecified' (1 383)

Table 9.2 presents the proportion of KwaZulu-Natal residents who left the province between 2006 and 2016. It shows that 21,2% of KwaZulu-Natal residents left the province in 2015, followed by 11,3% who left in 2014. The lowest proportion of those who left the province is observed in 2011/12 at 5,9%.

Figure 9.4: Top ten current countries of residence of emigrants who left KwaZulu-Natal, CS 2016



*Note: Excludes Unspecified (1 033)

Figure 9.4 illustrates the top ten current countries of emigrants who left KwaZulu-Natal. The highest proportions of these emigrants went to Mozambique (10,3%), followed by Australia and Zimbabwe at 9,9% and 7,6%, respectively.

Chapter 10: Mortality

10.1 Household deaths

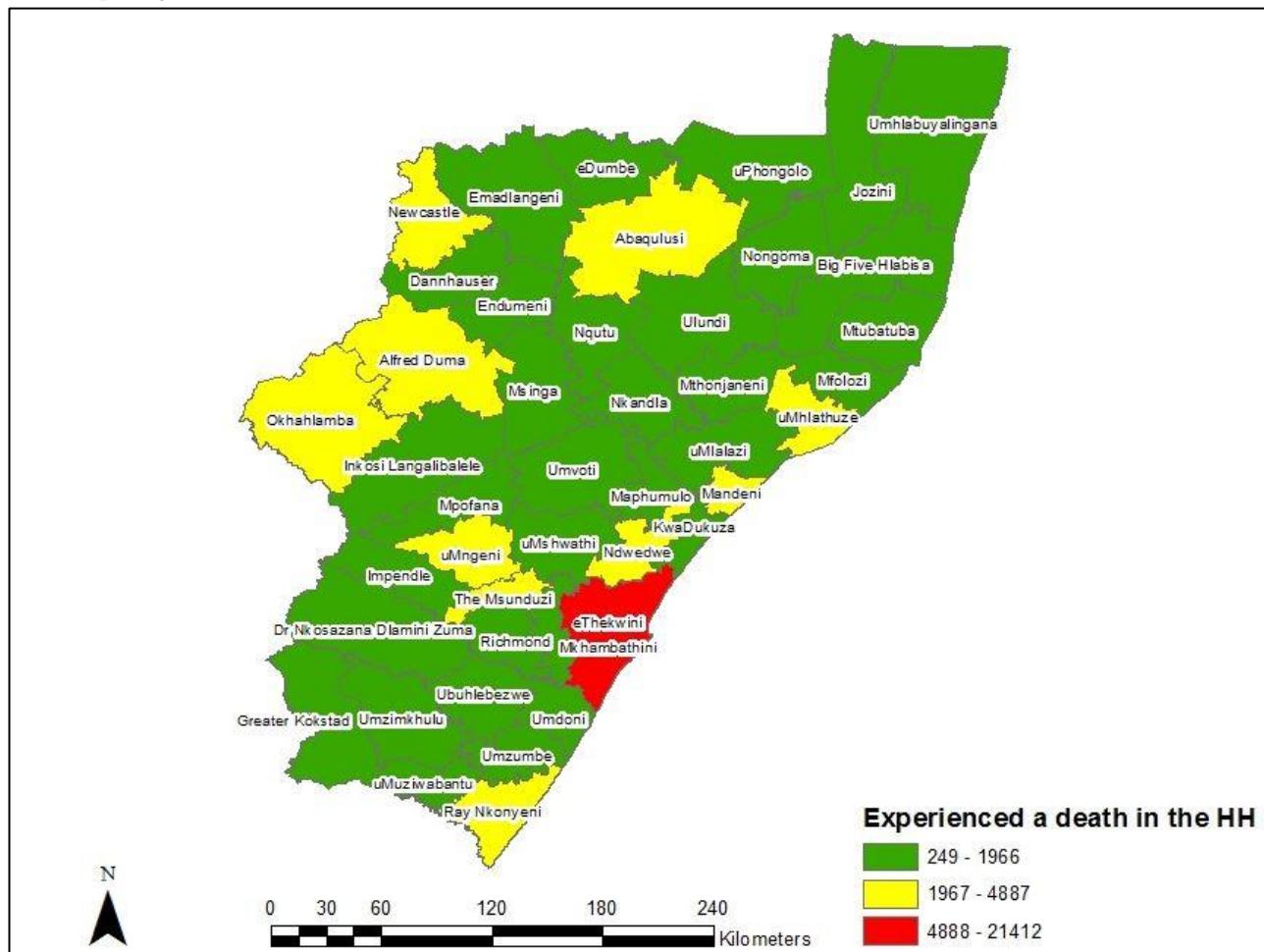
Table 10.1 and Map 10.1 profile the distribution of households that experienced death in the last 12 months. The highest proportion is observed in eThekwin Metropolitan Municipality, while the lowest proportions can be observed in several municipalities, as they are the majority.

Table 10.1: Distribution of households by whether death occurred and province and municipality, CS 2016

Province/District/Local municipality	Deaths occurred	No death occurred	Total
DC21: Ugu	7 207	167 940	175 146
KZN212: Umdoni	1 671	33 762	35 433
KZN213: Umzumbe	1 893	26 238	28 132
KZN214: uMuziwabantu	901	20 271	21 172
KZN216: Ray Nkonyeni	2 741	87 668	90 409
DC22: uMgungundlovu	10 678	287 785	298 463
KZN221: uMshwathi	1 587	27 495	29 082
KZN222: uMngeni	2 287	35 655	37 943
KZN224: Impendle	595	6 417	7 011
KZN225: Msunduzi	4 887	175 582	180 469
KZN226: Mkhambathini	475	14 985	15 460
KZN227: Richmond	416	17 154	17 570
KZN223: Mpofana	431	10 496	10 927
DC23: uThukela	8 312	153 476	161 788
KZN235: Okhahlamba	2 189	27 321	29 510
KZN237: Inkosi Langalibalele	1 798	45 155	46 953
KZN238: Alfred Duma	4 326	81 000	85 326
DC24: uMzinyathi	4 861	121 930	126 791
KZN241: Endumeni	503	20 631	21 134
KZN242: Nqutu	1 252	31 370	32 622
KZN244: Msinga	1 566	36 806	38 372
KZN245: Umvoti	1 541	33 123	34 664
DC25: Amajuba	5 342	111 915	117 256
KZN252: Newcastle	4 036	86 311	90 347
KZN253: eMadlangeni	249	6 418	6 667
KZN254: Dannhauser	1 056	19 186	20 242
DC26: Zululand	7 765	170 751	178 516
KZN261: eDumbe	911	16 504	17 415
KZN262: uPhongolo	1 367	32 861	34 228
KZN263: AbaQulusi	2 397	49 514	51 910
KZN265: Nongoma	1 336	35 073	36 409
KZN266: Ulundi	1 755	36 799	38 553
DC27: uMkhanyakude	3 747	147 498	151 245
KZN271: uMhlabuyalingana	497	39 117	39 614
KZN272: Jozini	946	43 638	44 584
KZN275: Mtubatuba	1 056	40 736	41 792

Province/District/Local municipality	Deaths occurred	No death occurred	Total
KZN276: Big Five Hlabisa	1 247	24 007	25 255
DC28: Uthungulu	6 518	219 280	225 797
KZN281: uMfolozi	614	29 856	30 470
KZN282: uMhlathuze	2 236	108 267	110 503
KZN284: uMlalazi	1 966	44 987	46 953
KZN285: Mthonjaneni	661	15 380	16 040
KZN286: Nkandla	1 042	20 790	21 832
DC29: iLembe	7 104	184 265	191 369
KZN291: Mandeni	2 155	43 523	45 678
KZN292: KwaDukuza	1 936	89 348	91 284
KZN293: Ndwedwe	2 097	31 785	33 882
KZN294: Maphumulo	916	19 609	20 524
DC43: Sisonke	4 833	118 872	123 705
KZN433: Greater Kokstad	687	23 710	24 397
KZN434: Ubuahlebezwe	1 382	23 737	25 120
KZN435: uMzimkhulu	1 813	42 757	44 571
KZN436: Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	951	28 668	29 618
ETH: eThekwini	21 412	1 104 355	1 125 767
KwaZulu-Natal	87 778	2 788 065	2 875 843

Map 10.1: Distribution of households that experienced death in the last 12 months by municipality, KwaZulu-Natal, CS 2016



10.2 Demographic differentials of the deceased.

Table 10.2: Distribution of deaths by age and sex in KwaZulu-Natal, CS 2016

	Male	Female	Total
KwaZulu-Natal			
0–9	5 120	4 413	9 534
10–19	1 710	1 433	3 143
20–29	5 984	4 113	10 097
30–39	7 806	5 579	13 384
40–49	7 082	5 409	12 491
50–59	6 321	5 795	12 117
60–69	6 654	5 968	12 622
70–79	4 096	6 229	10 325
80+	3 302	6 561	9 863
DC21: Ugu			
0–9	384	395	779
10–19	147	113	260
20–29	497	352	849
30–39	804	323	1 127
40–49	552	346	899
50–59	467	356	823
60–69	527	662	1 189
70–79	266	718	984
80+	202	587	788
DC22: uMgungundlovu			
0–9	567	376	943
10–19	226	138	365
20–29	741	404	1 145
30–39	795	617	1 412
40–49	912	660	1 572
50–59	697	666	1 363
60–69	569	596	1 166
70–79	461	865	1 326
80+	932	950	1 881
DC23: uThukela			
0–9	868	877	1 745
10–19	178	109	287
20–29	451	301	752
30–39	792	435	1 227
40–49	873	419	1 293
50–59	446	416	863
60–69	846	652	1 498
70–79	357	401	759
80+	222	486	708
DC24: uMzinyathi			
0–9	348	319	667
10–19	135	110	245
20–29	439	234	673
30–39	426	395	821
40–49	380	287	667
50–59	181	496	677
60–69	278	277	555
70–79	184	159	342
80+	167	404	571

DC25: Amajuba			
0–9	273	196	468
10–19	63	132	195
20–29	205	312	517
30–39	407	299	707
40–49	556	376	932
50–59	515	324	839
60–69	467	425	892
70–79	189	412	600
80+	148	408	556
DC26: Zululand			
0–9	518	384	902
10–19	179	89	268
20–29	460	395	855
30–39	696	383	1 080
40–49	662	626	1 288
50–59	629	459	1 089
60–69	449	584	1 034
70–79	378	504	882
80+	326	649	975
DC27: uMkhanyakude			
0–9	165	293	458
10–19	43	68	112
20–29	350	303	653
30–39	345	232	577
40–49	325	228	554
50–59	330	195	524
60–69	286	126	412
70–79	201	130	331
80+	93	229	322
DC28: Uthungulu			
0–9	309	247	556
10–19	81	28	109
20–29	379	417	797
30–39	499	362	861
40–49	480	310	790
50–59	377	466	843
60–69	552	385	937
70–79	371	605	976
80+	270	648	918
DC29: iLembe			
0–9	398	259	657
10–19	68	185	253
20–29	629	223	853
30–39	646	470	1 117
40–49	574	316	890
50–59	556	509	1 065
60–69	537	603	1 140
70–79	279	487	766
80+	218	607	825

DC43: Sisonke			
0–9	204	361	566
10–19	94	116	210
20–29	351	176	528
30–39	405	343	748
40–49	232	469	702
50–59	344	297	641
60–69	327	388	715
70–79	228	318	546
80+	192	349	541
ETH: eThekwini			
0–9	1 085	707	1 792
10–19	496	344	841
20–29	1 481	996	2 477
30–39	1 988	1 720	3 708
40–49	1 533	1 371	2 904
50–59	1 779	1 611	3 390
60–69	1 815	1 269	3 084
70–79	1 182	1 630	2 812
80+	533	1 244	1 778

Table 10.2 profiles the distribution of deaths by age and sex in KwaZulu-Natal. The highest number of deaths among the age groups is observed in eThekwini Metropolitan Municipality.

Appendices

Age group		5–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65–69	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+	Total
Ugu	Without disability	91 634	86 702	80 600	73 605	68 688	55 514	28 713	25 219	19 712	16 955	13 276	11 384	7 372	4 346	2 500	1 049	438	587 707
	With disability	6 634	4 713	3 398	3 435	3 097	3 325	2 037	2 959	4 071	5 423	5 734	6 152	5 049	4 819	3 591	1 910	2 015	68 360
	Total	98 268	91 415	83 998	77 039	71 786	58 838	30 750	28 177	23 783	22 378	19 009	17 536	12 420	9 165	6 091	2 959	2 453	656 067
Umgungundlovu	Without disability	118 783	111 381	98 248	104 900	105 252	88 556	66 117	55 680	43 344	33 596	27 953	22 790	11 879	6 686	3 445	1 452	945	901 005
	With disability	3 170	2 821	2 141	1 763	2 401	3 073	2 780	3 619	5 120	5 803	6 415	8 528	6 560	5 070	3 976	2 319	2 181	67 738
	Total	121 953	114 202	100 388	106 663	107 652	91 629	68 897	59 299	48 465	39 399	34 367	31 317	18 438	11 755	7 421	3 771	3 126	968 744
Uthukela	Without disability	85 049	78 308	77 863	69 866	62 767	49 286	32 346	26 483	20 088	17 060	13 882	10 872	7 391	3 543	1 584	565	440	557 392
	With disability	4 180	2 799	2 241	2 104	2 089	2 498	2 217	2 823	3 553	4 632	5 166	6 173	5 848	4 515	2 909	1 721	1 701	57 170
	Total	89 228	81 107	80 104	71 970	64 856	51 784	34 563	29 306	23 641	21 692	19 048	17 045	13 238	8 058	4 494	2 286	2 140	614 561
Umzinyathi	Without disability	68 842	67 160	74 336	58 119	46 455	36 851	19 571	16 146	13 235	11 678	8 925	7 846	6 013	3 241	1 415	542	599	440 975
	With disability	2 094	1 825	2 114	1 538	1 668	1 972	1 451	1 735	2 611	3 291	3 592	4 156	4 362	4 288	2 301	1 523	2 137	42 660
	Total	70 936	68 985	76 450	59 657	48 123	38 824	21 022	17 881	15 846	14 969	12 517	12 003	10 376	7 529	3 716	2 065	2 736	483 635
Amajuba	Without disability	61 640	59 654	58 240	55 387	47 810	38 761	27 214	21 525	17 472	14 061	12 164	9 884	5 144	3 062	1 229	383	241	433 874
	With disability	2 223	1 777	1 288	1 334	1 325	1 542	1 450	1 861	2 334	2 825	3 534	3 262	3 388	2 690	1 747	1 016	846	34 442
	Total	63 863	61 432	59 529	56 721	49 135	40 303	28 664	23 386	19 806	16 886	15 698	13 146	8 533	5 752	2 976	1 399	1 086	468 316
Zululand	Without disability	115 461	109 920	106 384	85 549	77 991	59 015	31 525	24 728	19 891	16 435	14 516	10 549	7 672	4 585	2 076	615	714	687 627
	With disability	6 104	6 040	6 210	4 582	4 317	3 908	2 609	3 326	4 275	4 938	6 381	6 708	6 165	5 437	3 974	2 464	3 222	80 659
	Total	121 565	115 959	112 594	90 131	82 309	62 923	34 133	28 054	24 166	21 373	20 897	17 258	13 837	10 022	6 050	3 079	3 936	768 286
Umkhanyakude	Without disability	88 634	86 396	79 719	66 219	60 340	45 566	27 446	22 266	18 330	14 521	11 891	8 274	5 938	3 436	2 016	942	916	542 851
	With disability	4 686	3 208	2 378	2 252	2 153	2 088	1 290	2 236	2 568	3 500	3 688	3 466	3 679	3 480	2 638	1 860	2 210	47 382
	Total	93 320	89 604	82 097	68 472	62 493	47 654	28 737	24 502	20 898	18 022	15 578	11 741	9 617	6 916	4 654	2 803	3 126	590 234

Uthungulu	Without disability	122 394	118 187	92 252	89 917	86 158	65 912	45 590	36 778	28 240	23 822	18 344	14 105	9 601	4 690	2 336	1 043	608	759 976
	With disability	6 614	3 385	2 427	2 605	3 306	3 106	2 511	3 234	4 230	6 707	6 933	6 640	7 076	5 908	3 894	2 451	3 091	74 120
	Total	129 008	121 572	94 679	92 522	89 464	69 018	48 101	40 012	32 470	30 528	25 277	20 745	16 677	10 598	6 230	3 494	3 700	834 096
iLembe	Without disability	68 789	61 797	72 435	66 943	63 270	50 271	34 644	29 867	21 693	17 753	13 275	11 256	8 959	4 944	2 512	994	542	529 943
	With disability	2 629	1 651	1 583	1 568	1 736	1 788	1 891	2 634	3 701	4 327	4 596	5 622	6 509	4 923	3 618	2 021	2 056	52 854
	Total	71 418	63 448	74 019	68 511	65 006	52 059	36 535	32 502	25 394	22 080	17 871	16 878	15 468	9 867	6 130	3 015	2 598	582 797
Sisonke	Without disability	64 545	61 983	59 671	49 968	46 947	35 846	17 700	15 707	12 758	10 572	8 364	7 334	4 783	2 630	1 077	345	311	400 542
	With disability	3 211	1 937	1 397	1 586	1 768	1 778	1 136	1 422	2 228	2 677	3 094	3 328	3 838	3 148	2 029	1 703	1 472	37 752
	Total	67 756	63 919	61 068	51 554	48 715	37 625	18 836	17 129	14 986	13 249	11 458	10 662	8 621	5 778	3 106	2 047	1 784	438 294
eThekwini	Without disability	350 894	332 032	247 888	321 493	346 019	292 958	302 705	223 849	178 760	140 102	108 425	80 498	59 510	32 107	15 107	4 627	500	3 039 475
	With disability	12 848	9 487	5 993	6 821	8 798	9 514	12 511	13 959	17 829	22 763	27 321	29 442	33 487	27 253	18 509	9 792	7 442	273 769
	Total	363 741	341 520	253 880	328 314	354 818	302 472	315 216	237 809	196 590	162 864	135 746	109 940	92 997	59 360	33 616	14 419	9 942	3 313 244
KwaZulu-Natal	Without disability	1 236 664	1 173 520	1 047 636	1 041 966	1 011 697	818 537	633 570	498 249	393 525	316 556	251 015	194 792	134 262	73 271	35 297	12 558	8 254	8 881 368
	With disability	54 393	39 644	31 170	29 587	32 660	34 592	31 882	39 807	52 520	66 885	76 453	83 479	85 961	71 531	49 188	28 781	28 374	836 905
	Total	1 291 057	1 213 164	1 078 806	1 071 553	1 044 357	853 129	665 452	538 056	446 045	383 440	327 468	278 271	220 223	144 802	84 485	41 339	36 628	9 718 273