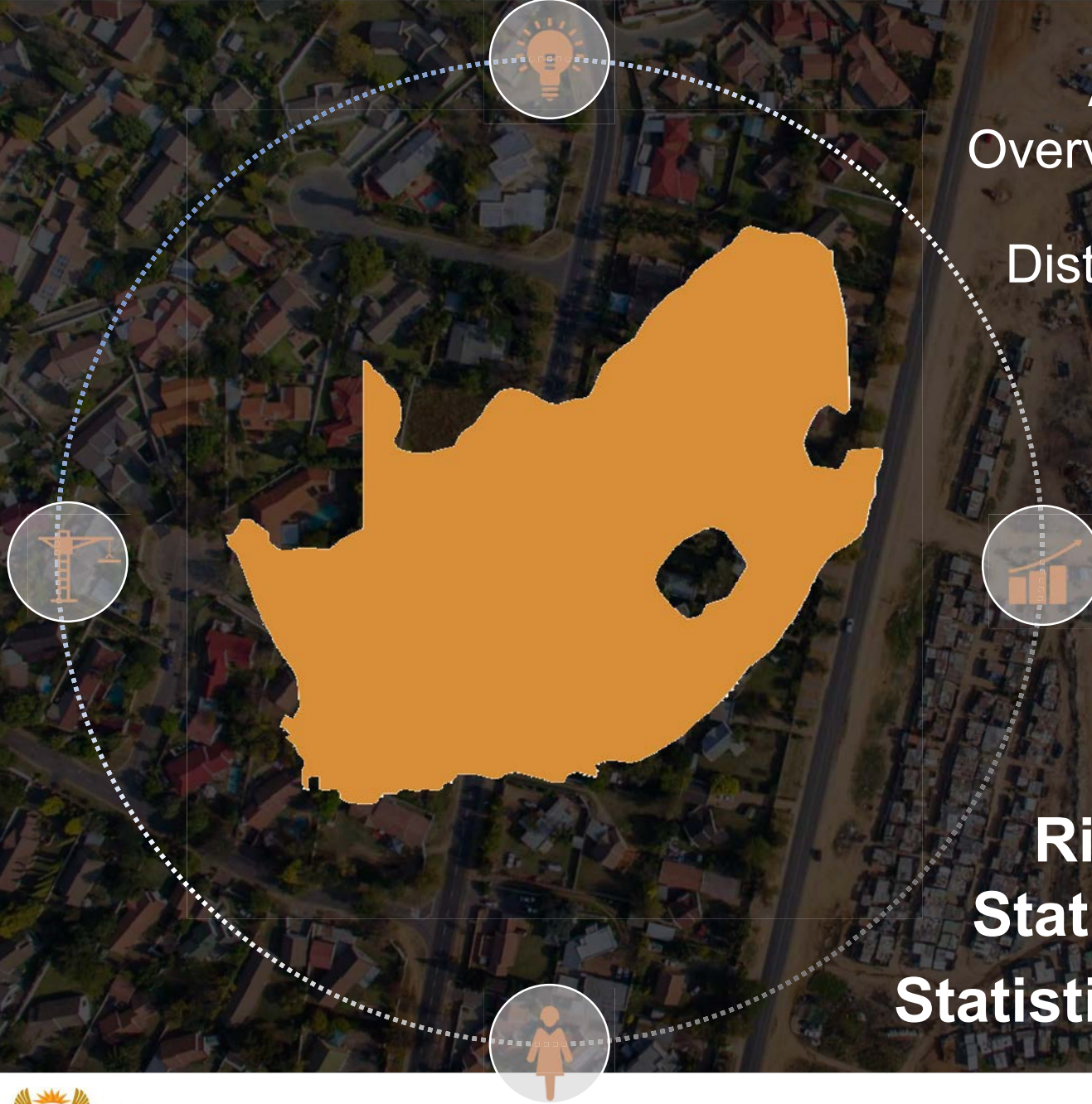


# A Poverty Mapping Overview of the Poorest Provinces, Metros, Districts and Localities in South Africa



**Risenga Maluleke**  
**Statistician-General**  
**Statistics South Africa**



**stats sa**

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# Statistical Production System

## Line Departments



Input



Process

## Official Statistics



Output



Outcome



Impact

Registers/Administrative records

Surveys &  
Censuses

Policy  
analysis

Research

Sector statistics

Stats SA




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# Income, Inequality and Poverty Dynamics

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**Who are the poor and where do they reside?**

# Stats SA applies and measures various definitions of poverty



Money-metric (lack of income/expenditure)



Inequality (Gini coefficient, share of expenditure, etc.)



*Subjective poverty (self-perceived)*



*Multidimensional poverty (lack of basic services, education, etc.)*

# National Poverty Lines based on April 2020 prices

## Upper-Bound Poverty Line

**R1268**



*Threshold of relative deprivation below which people cannot afford the minimum desired lifestyle by most South Africans*

## Lower-Bound Poverty Line

**R840**



*Austere threshold below which one has to choose between food and important non-food items*

## Food Poverty Line

**R585**



*Threshold of absolute deprivation. The amount of money required to purchase the minimum required daily energy intake*

Source: National Poverty Lines

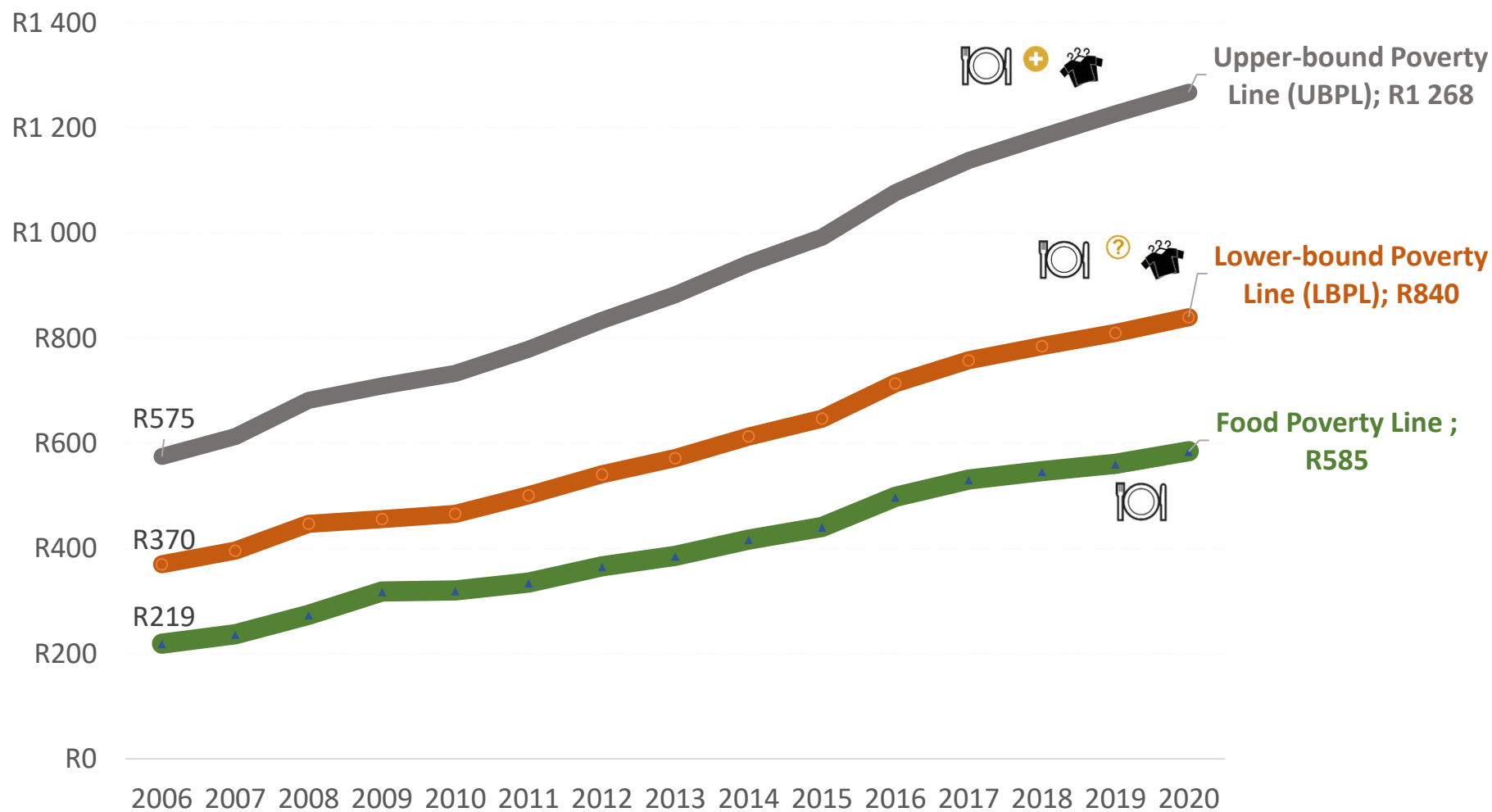


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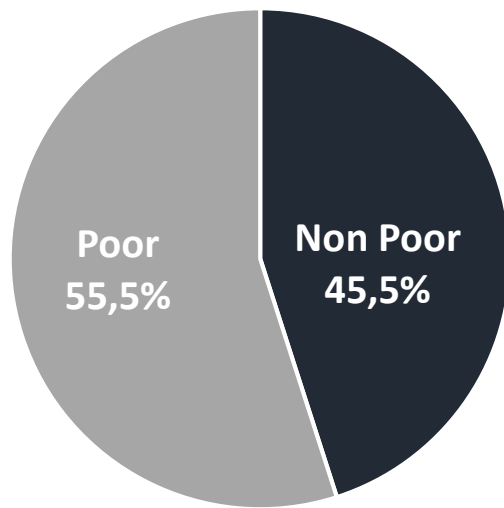


# National Poverty Line Series from 2006 to 2020



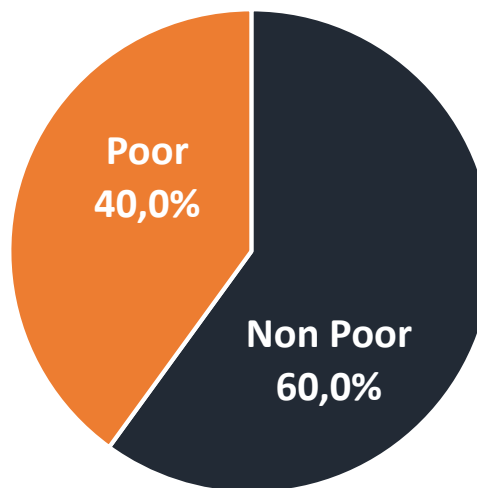
In 2015, more than **a quarter** of the population were living below the food poverty line

### Money-metric Poverty headcounts in 2015



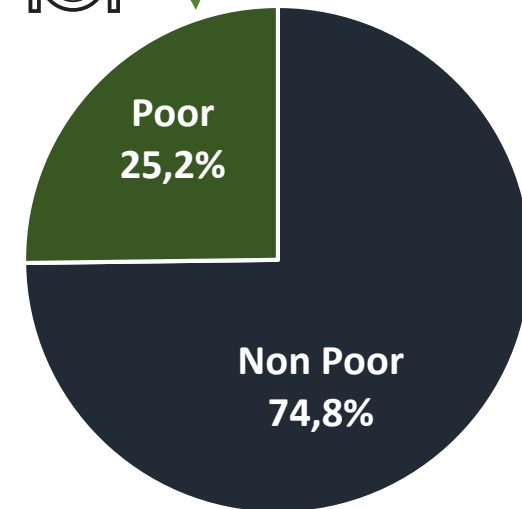
Upper-Bound Poverty Line

Provides an unambiguous threshold of relative deprivation below which people **cannot afford the minimum lifestyle desired by most South Africans**



Lower-Bound Poverty Line

Provides an austere threshold below which one has to **choose between food and important non-food items**



Food Poverty Line

Is the Rand value below which individuals are **unable to purchase or consume enough food** to supply them with minimum per-capita-per-day energy requirement for good health

Source: Living Conditions Survey



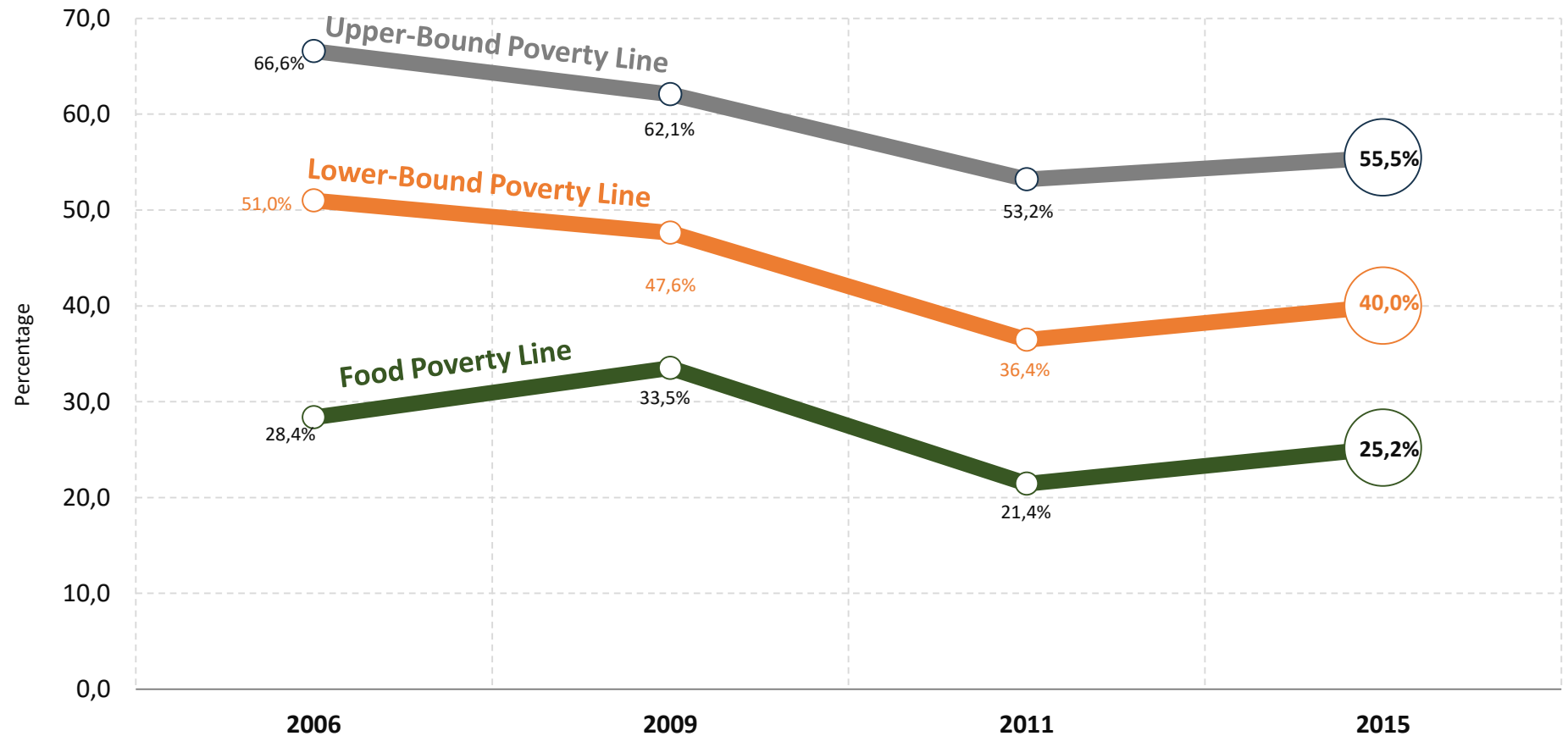
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Approximately **13,8 million** South Africans were living below the FPL in 2015, down from a peak of 16,7 million in 2009.

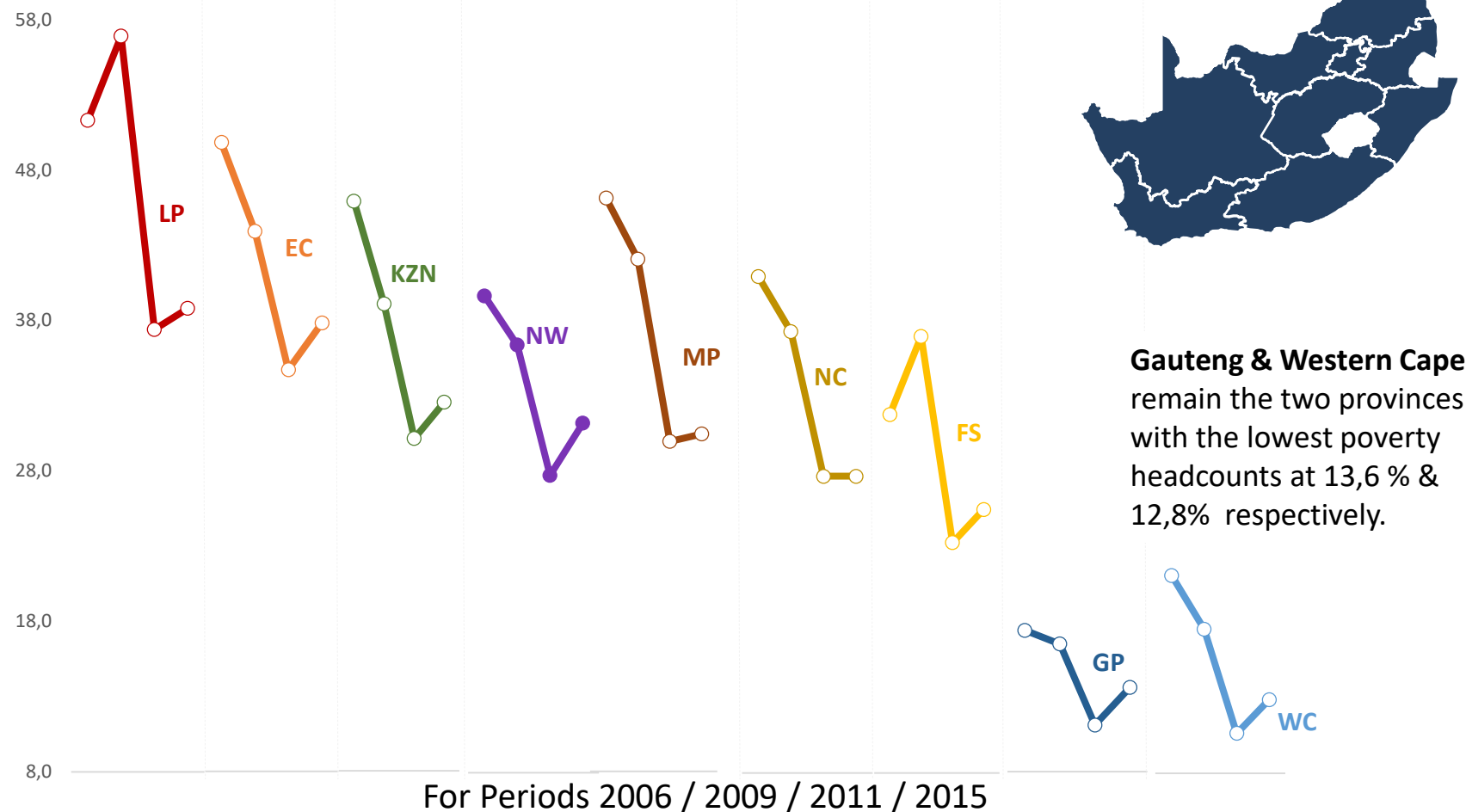
Poverty headcounts based on the FPL, LBPL and UBPL





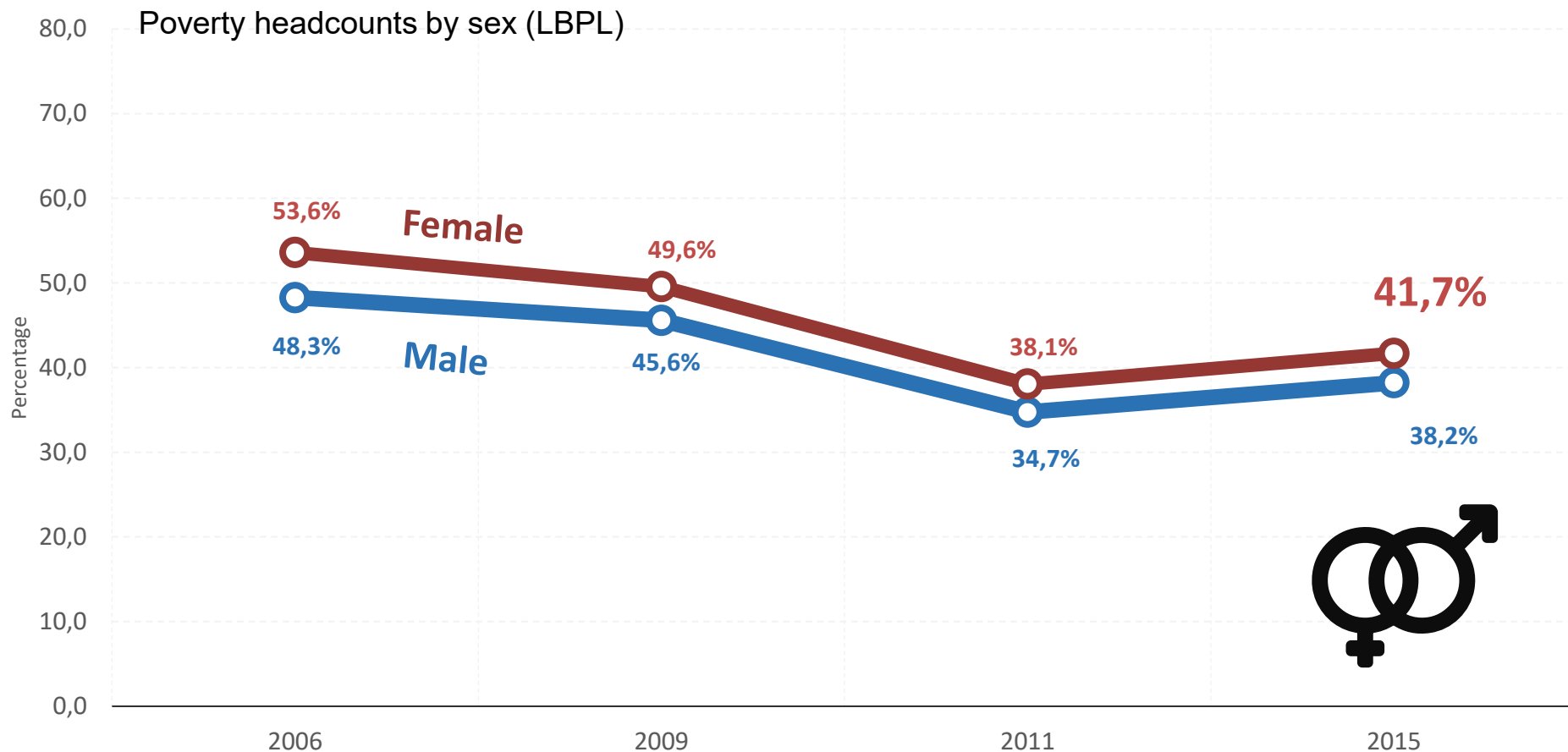
The poorest three provinces in the country have consistently been **Limpopo**, **Eastern Cape** & **KwaZulu-Natal**.

Poverty Measures of Households (LBPL)



Source: Poverty Trends Report

**Females remain more disadvantaged** than males consistently recording a higher headcount, gap and severity measures at each point in time; however, the difference between the sexes is narrowing.



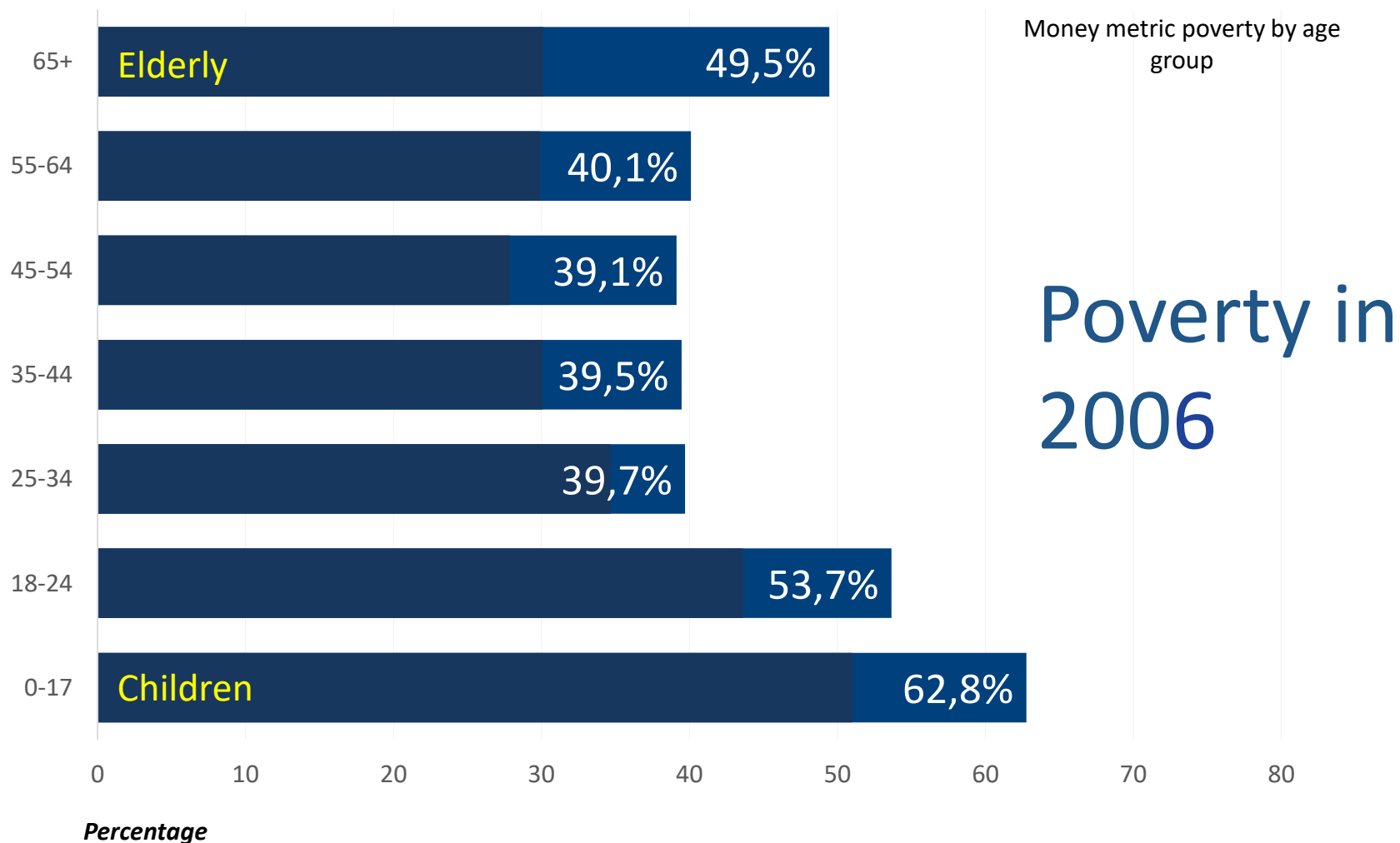
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Source: Living Conditions Survey



# Money metric poverty in 2006 (LBPL)



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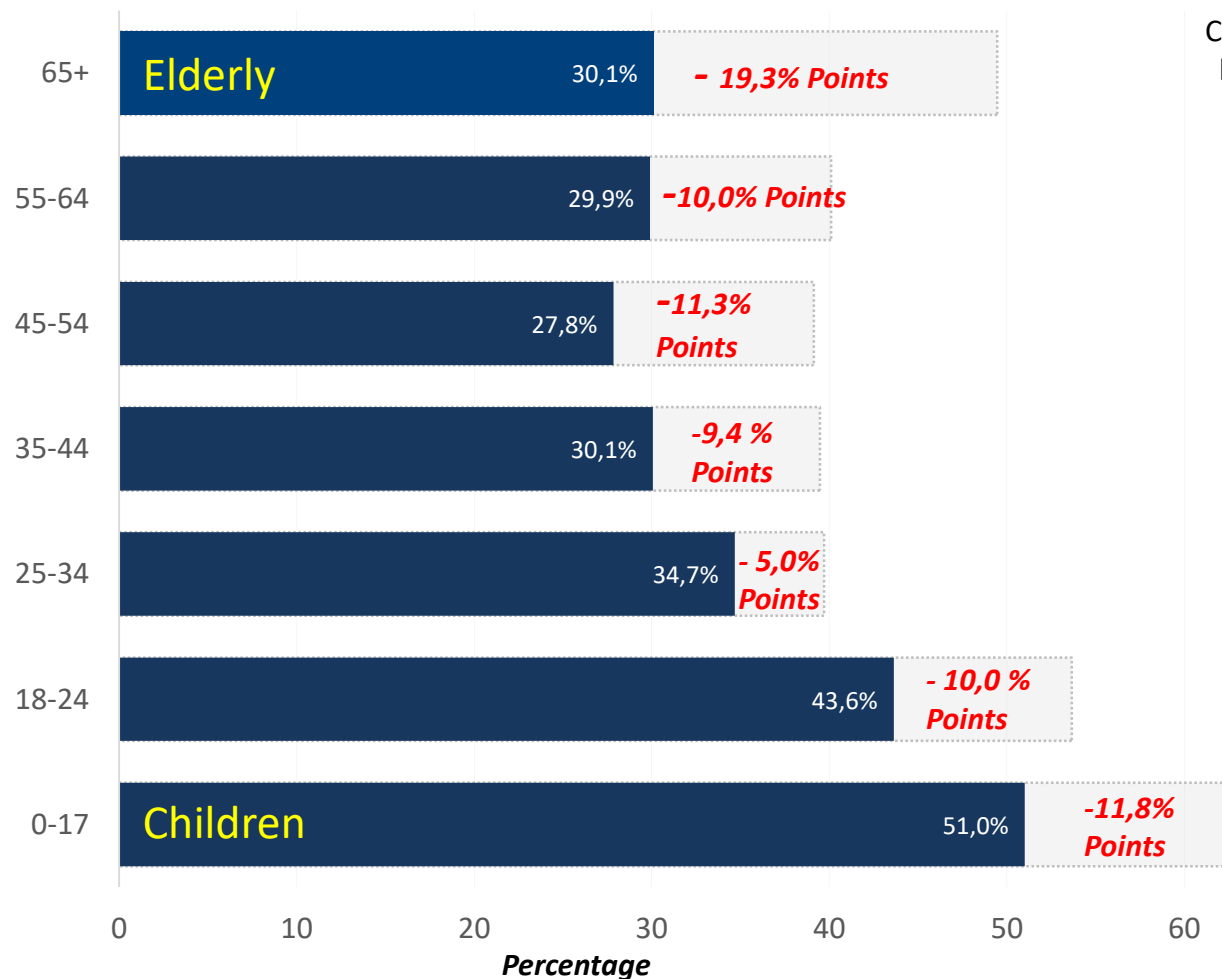
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Source: Living Conditions Survey



# Elderly saw the greatest reduction in money metric poverty

Change in money metric poverty  
between 2006 and 2015 (LBPL)

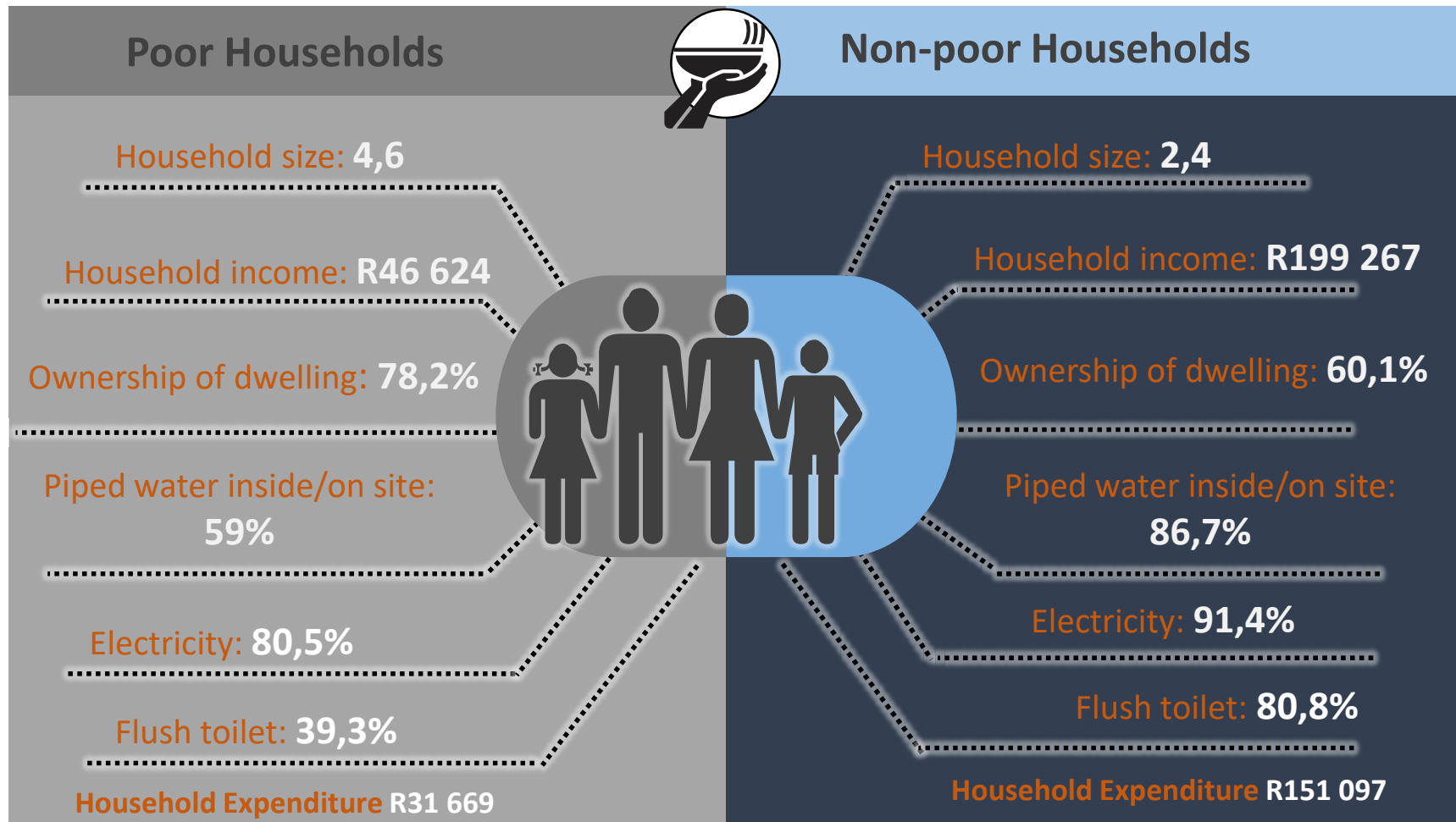


## Poverty in 2015



# Non-poor households had better access to services compared to poor households

Profile of Poor and Non-poor households (Money Metric)





The South African  
Multidimensional  
Poverty Index (SAMPI)  
provides a more  
holistic view of poverty

# The four dimensions of the SAMPI

## Health

### Child mortality

(death of child under 5)

## Education

### Years of schooling

(completed 5 years of schooling)

### School attendance

(school-aged child out of school)

Deprivation  
cut-offs

## Living standards

### Lighting

(no electricity)

### Heating

(no electricity)

### Cooking

(no electricity)

### Water

(no piped water)

### Sanitation

(no flush toilet)

### Dwelling

(informal/traditional/caravan/tent)

### Assets

(no radio/TV/phone/car)

## Economic activity

### Unemployment

(adults unemployed)



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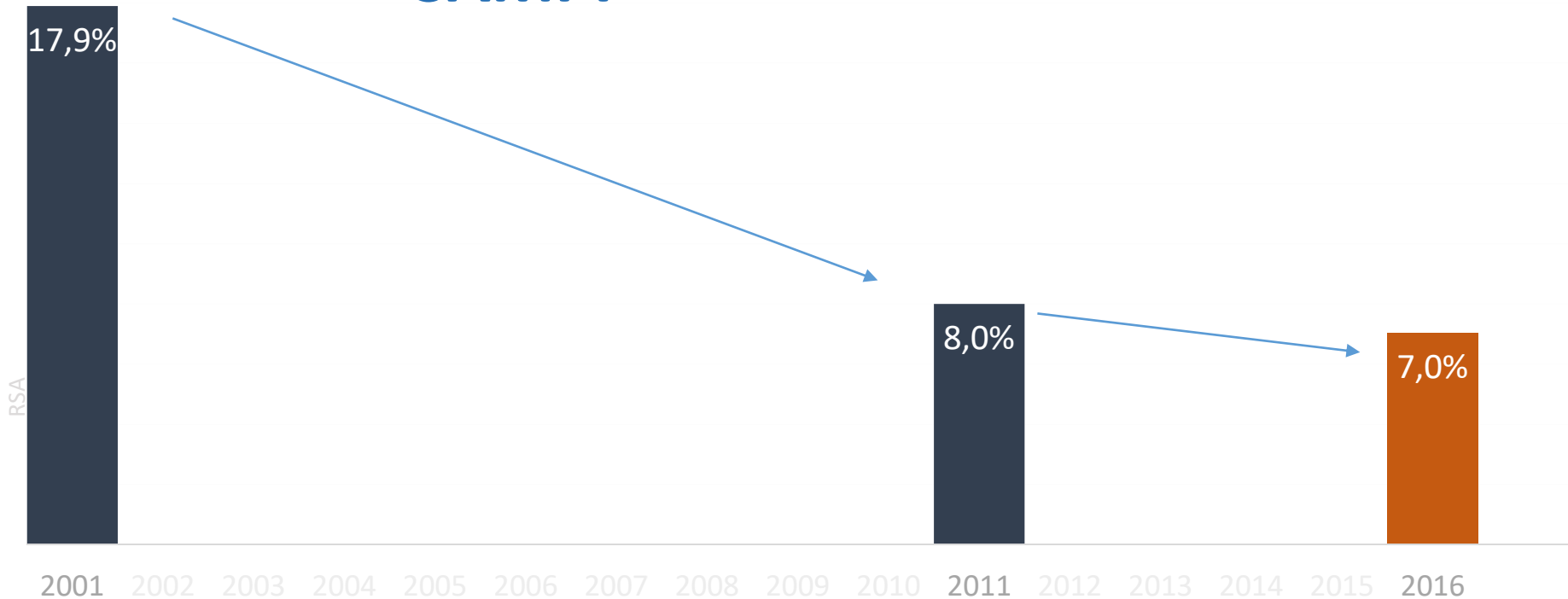
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# Headcount poverty decreased from 17,9% in 2001 to 7,0% in 2016

Multidimensional Poverty headcount by Geographic Various levels 2001-2016

SAMPI



Source: The South African MPI



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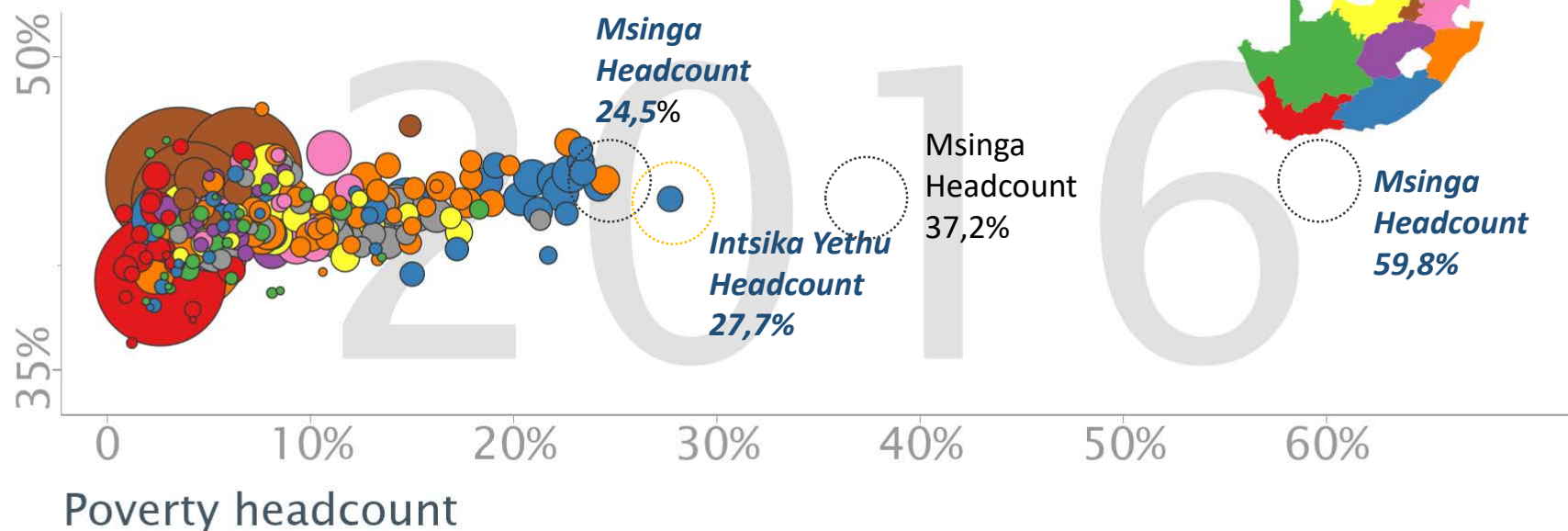
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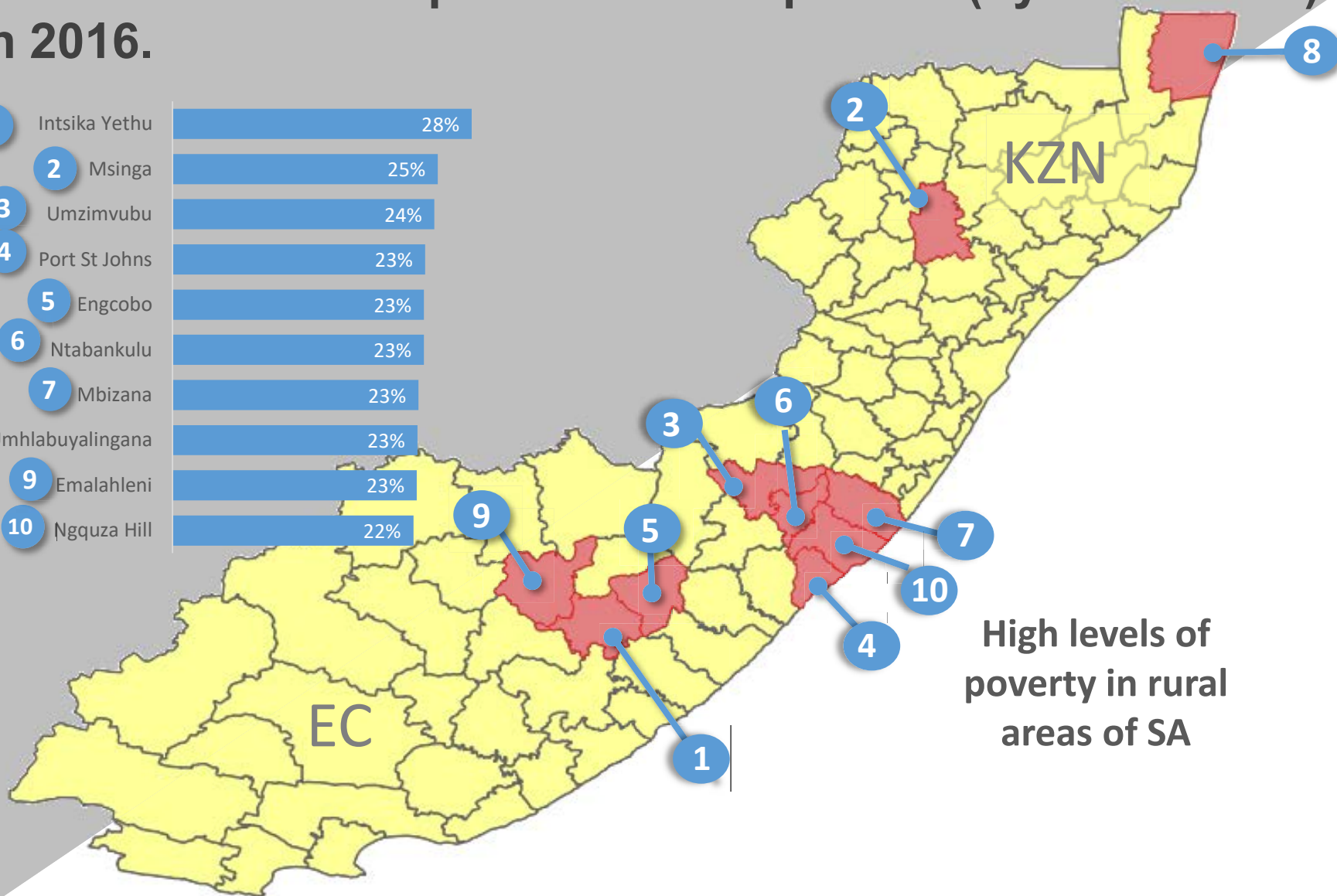
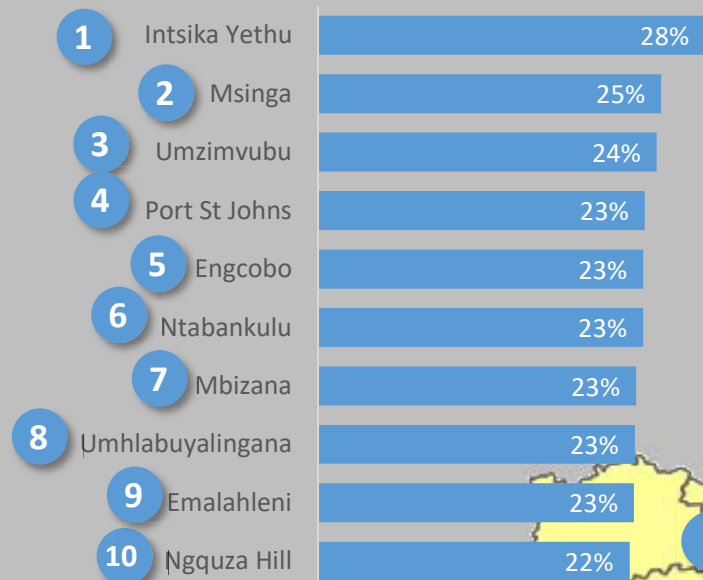
# Multidimensional Poverty by Municipalities 2001-2016

Poverty intensity



- In 2001 wide dispersion of Poverty **with Msinga having a poverty Headcount of around 60%**
- Between 2001 and 2011 poverty generally declines for all municipalities
- However between 2011 and 2016 poverty trends diverge between municipalities

# Location of the ten poorest municipalities (by headcount) in 2016.



Source: The South African MPI

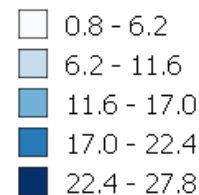
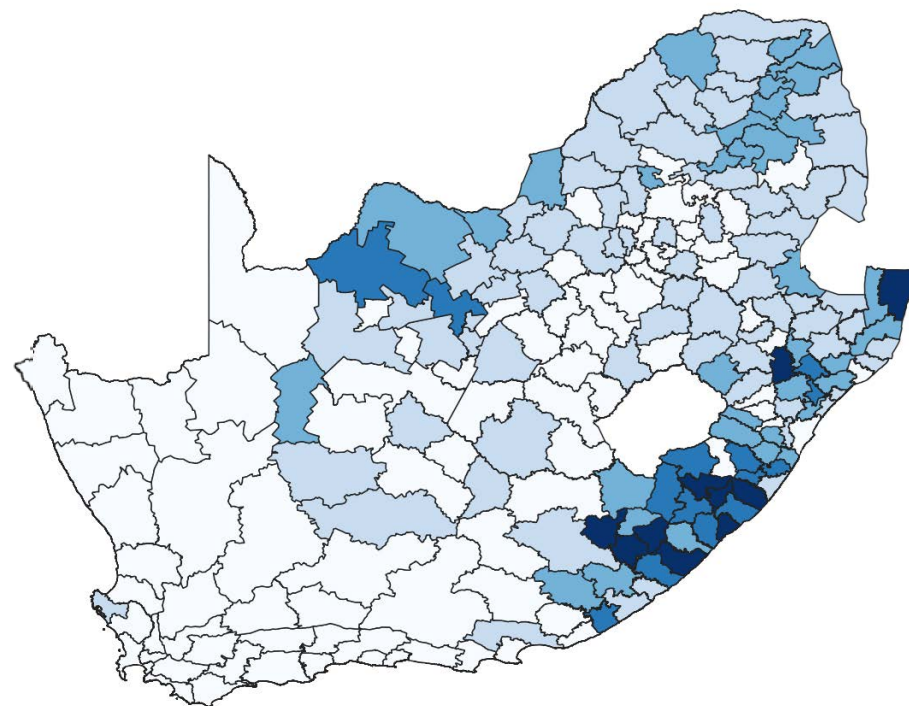
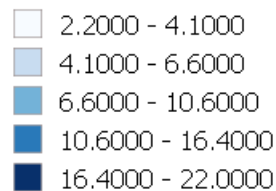
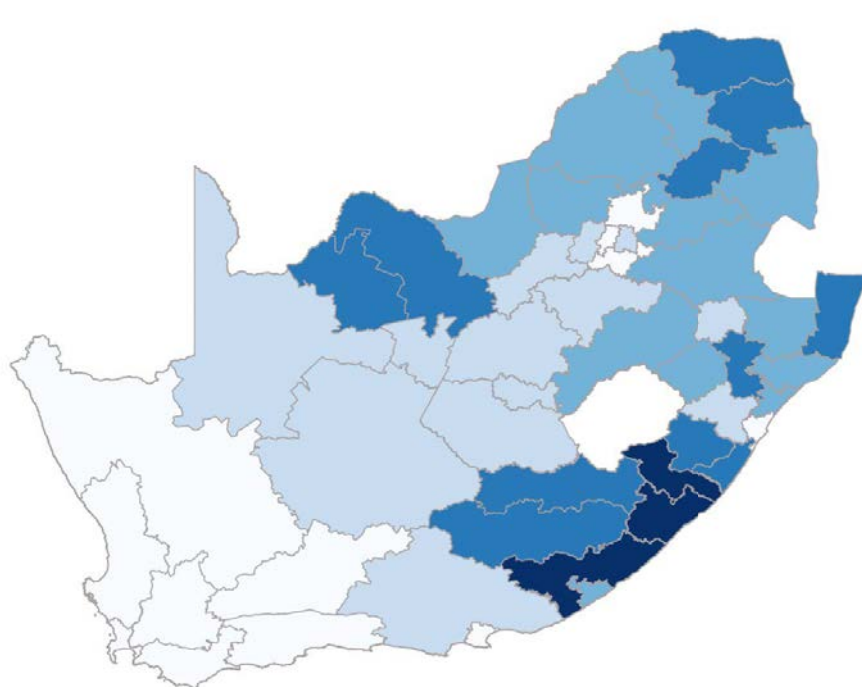


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# District and Municipal View of Poverty 2016



SourceThe South African MPI

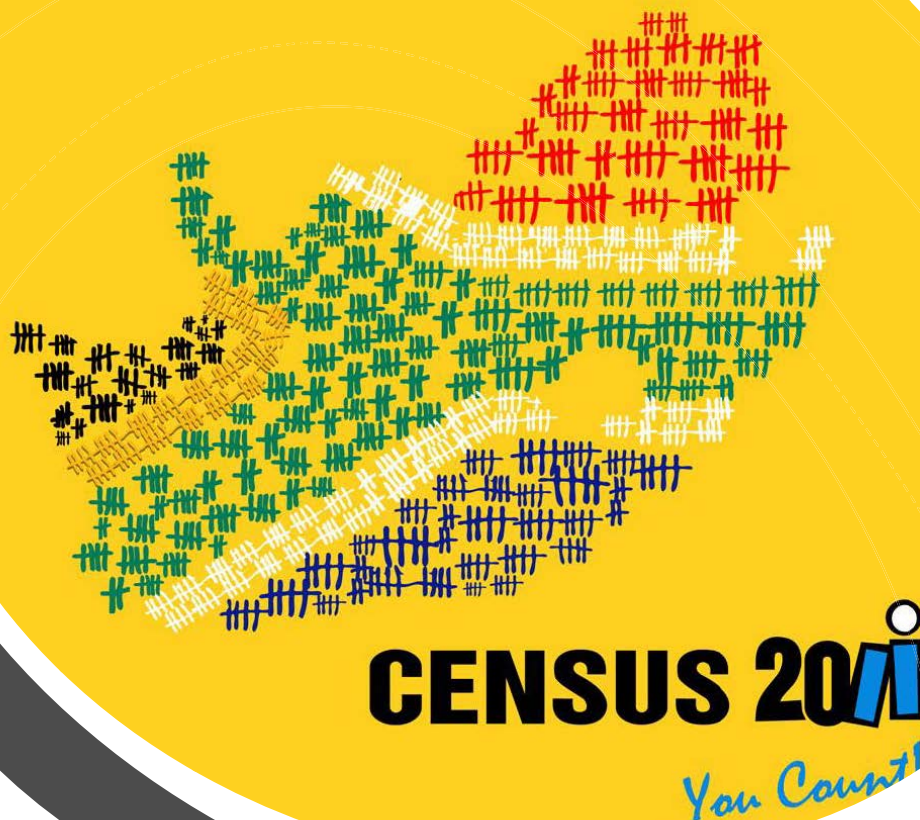


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Data from  
Census 2011  
allows us to  
**zoom into**  
**poverty**  
**hotspots**



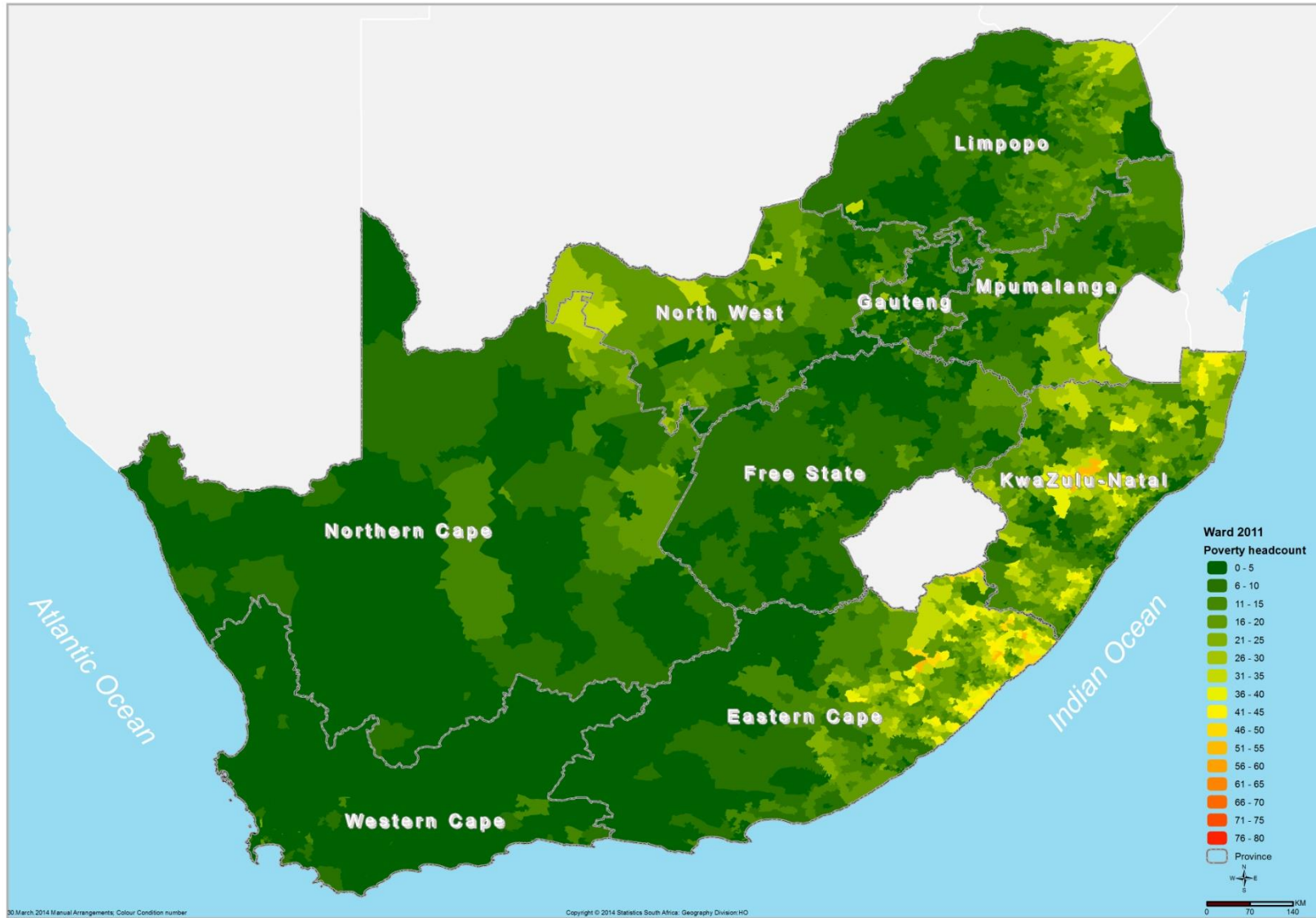
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# Mapping the poverty headcount by ward - 2011



Source: The South African MPI

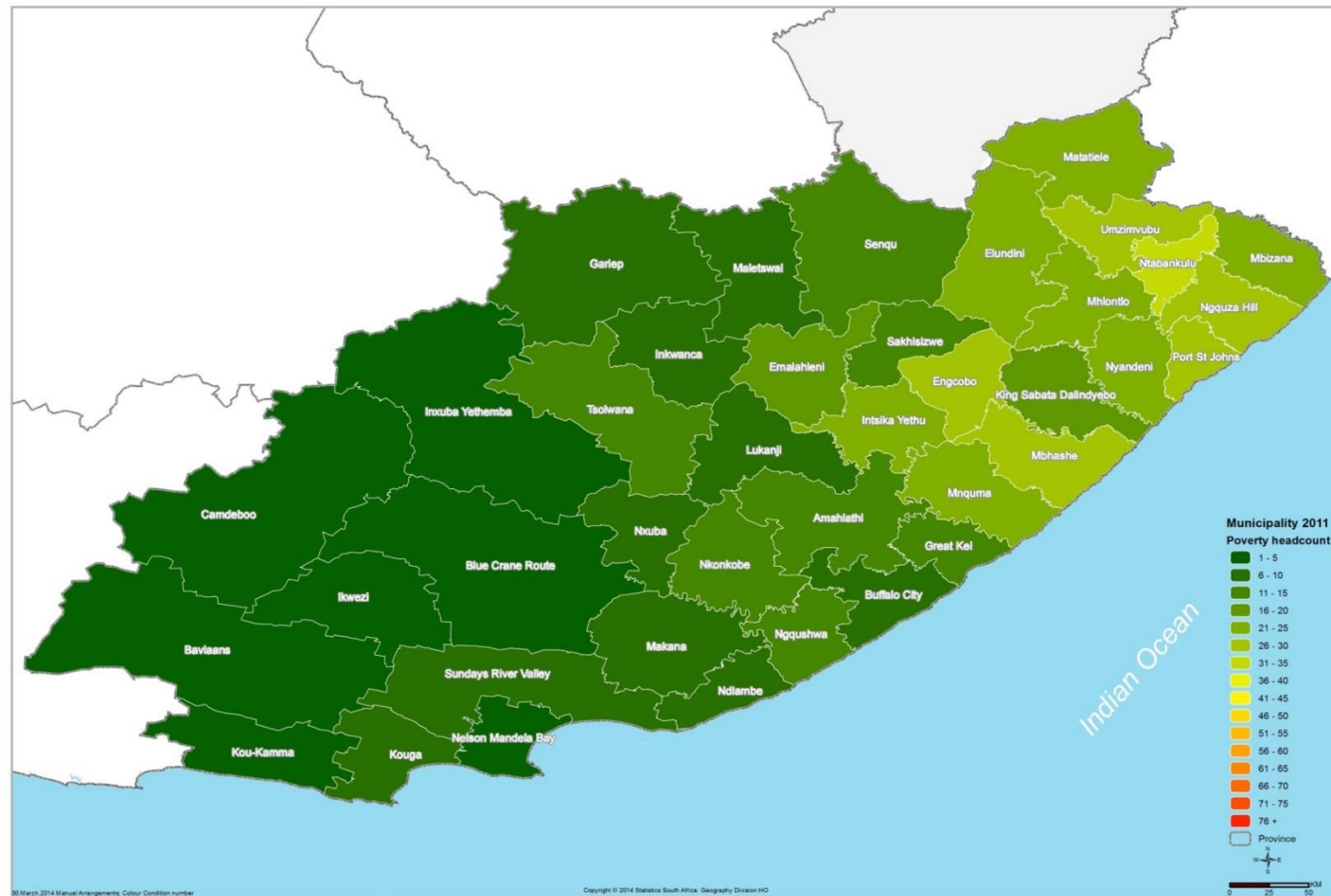


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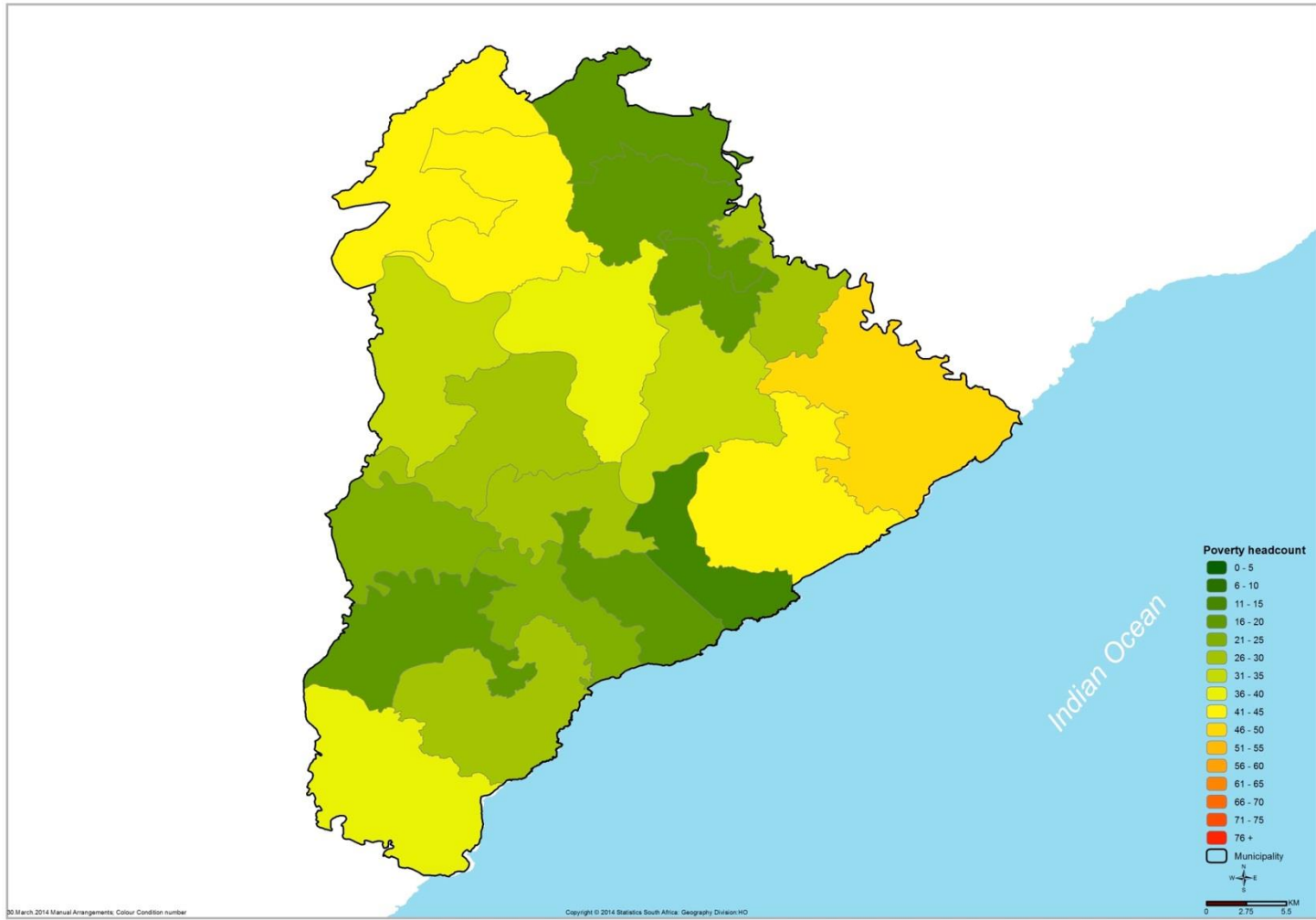
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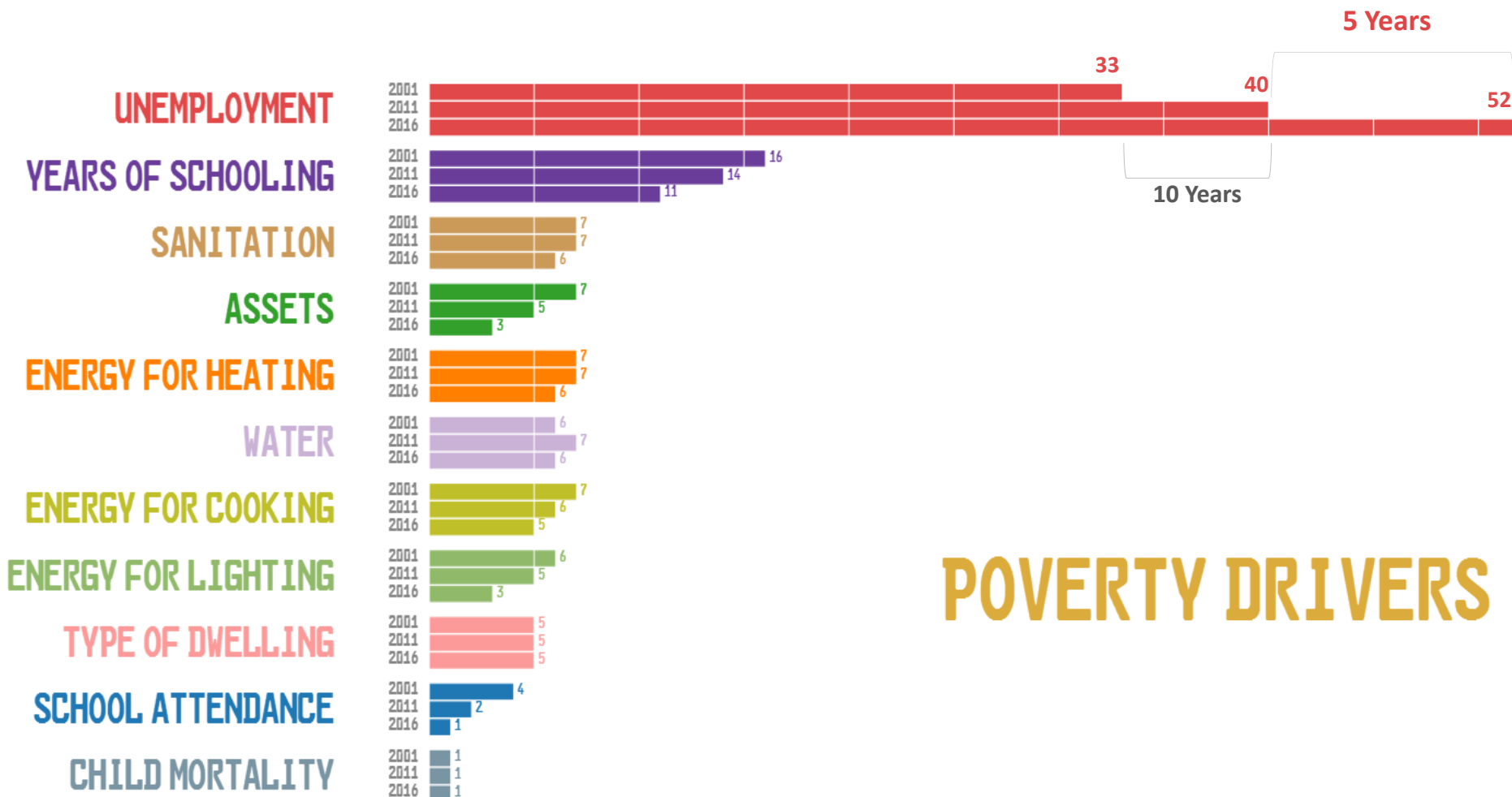
# Mapping the poverty headcount by Municipality Eastern Cape – 2011



# Mapping the poverty headcount by ward Port St Johns – 2011



# Multidimensional Poverty Drivers



Census 2001, 2011 and CS 2016



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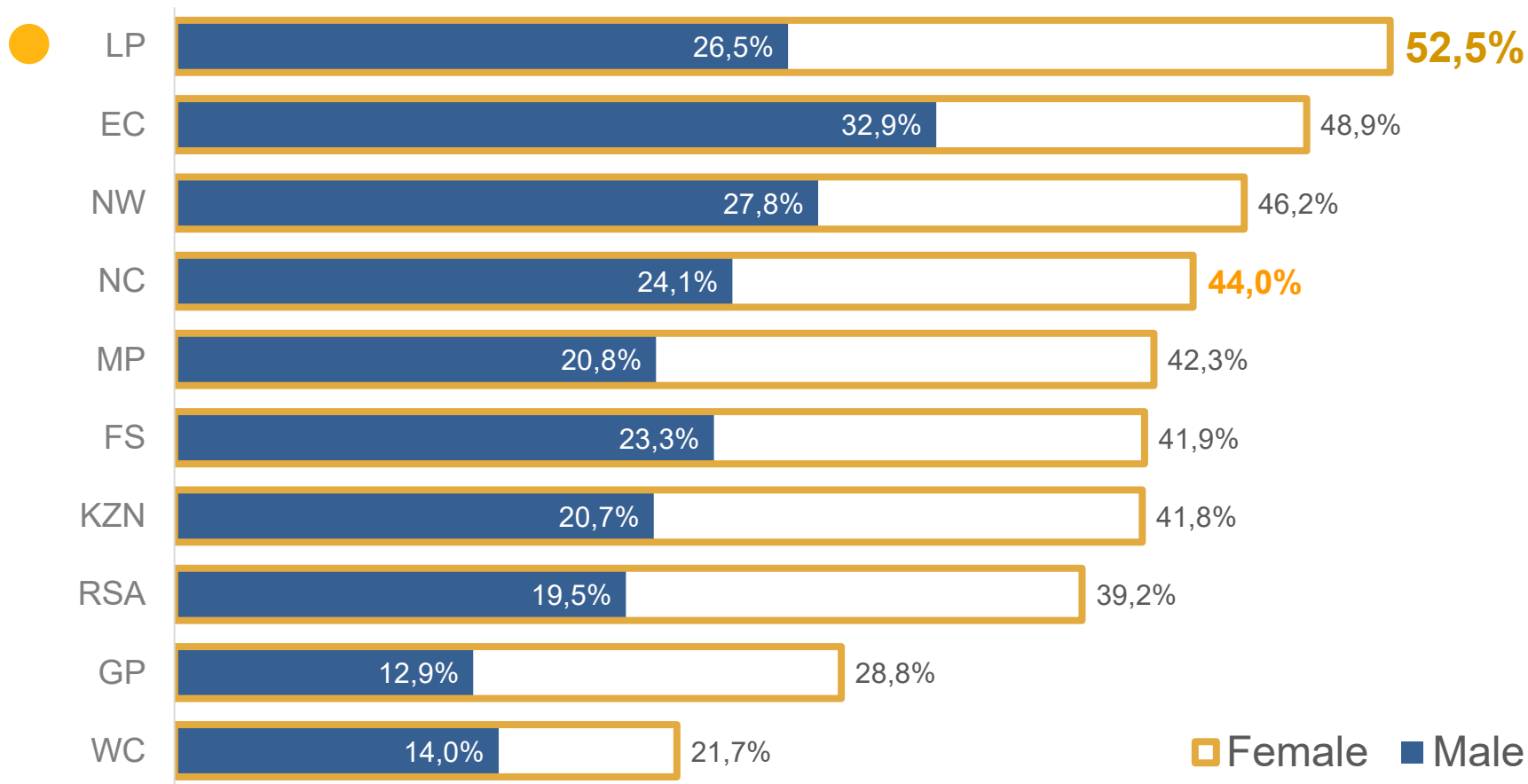
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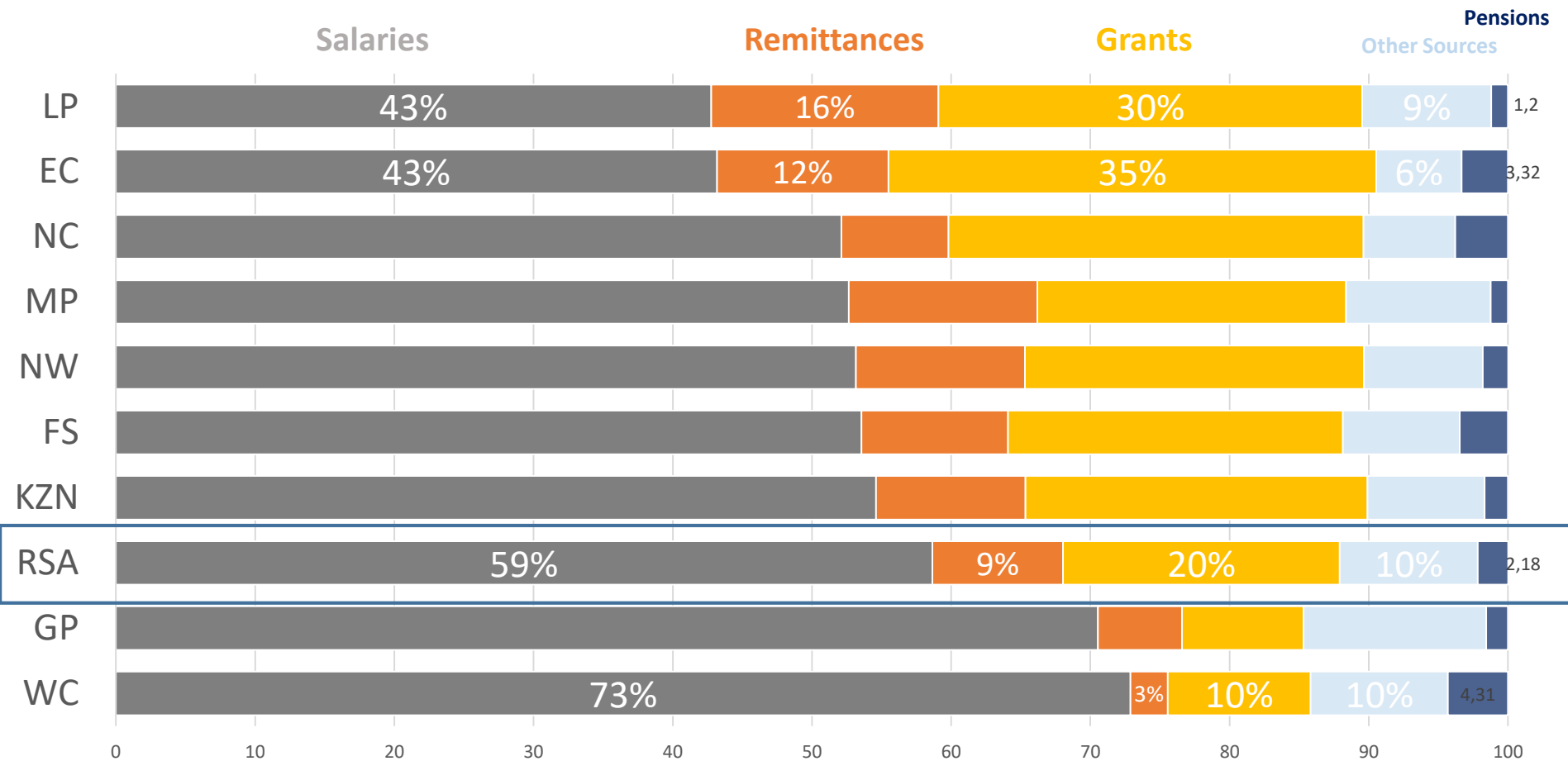
# 52,5% of Female headed households in LP do not have an employed household member

Households without and employed household member by sex of household head, 2018



# Grants remain a significant source of income for SA households, particularly in rural areas

Percentage distribution of sources of household income by province, 2018



Source: GHS 2018



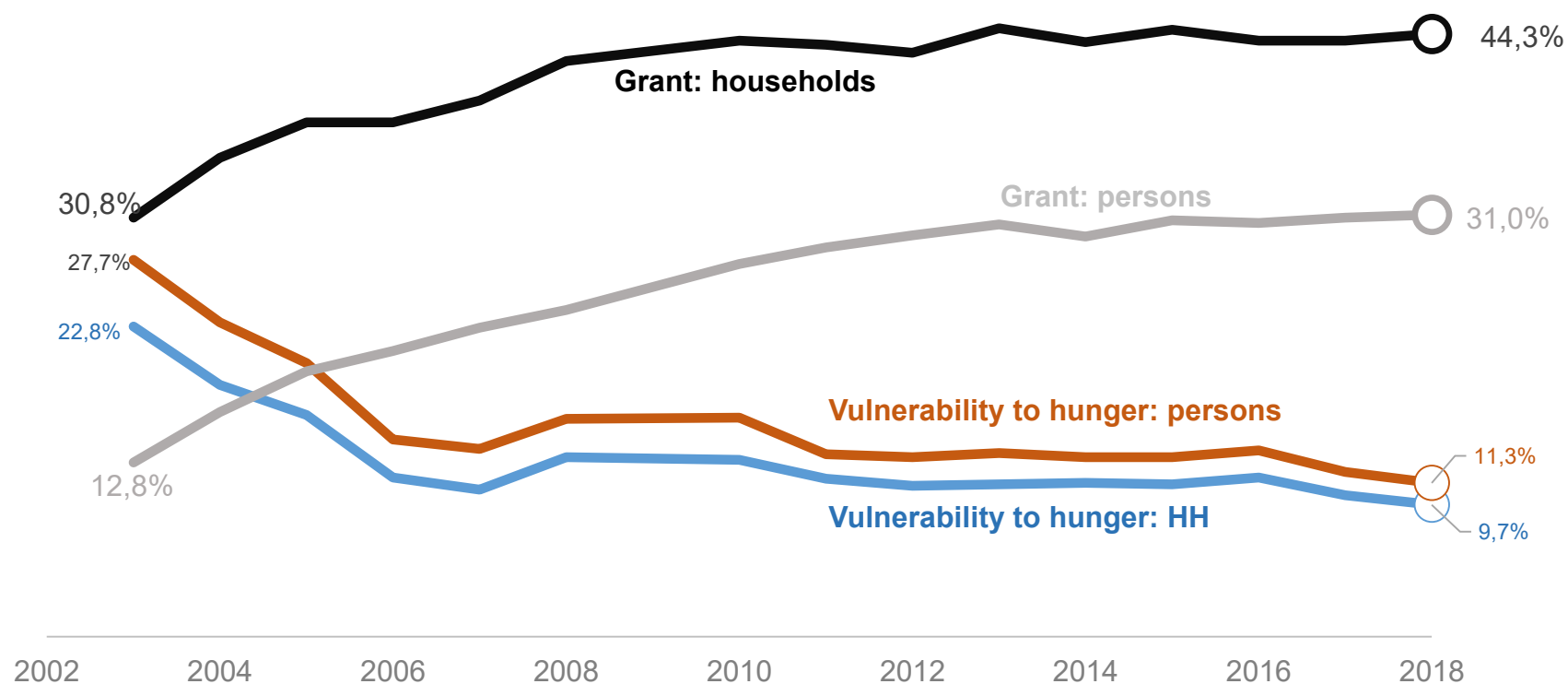
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# Vulnerability to hunger at an individual and household level has been declining whilst access to grants has been increasing.

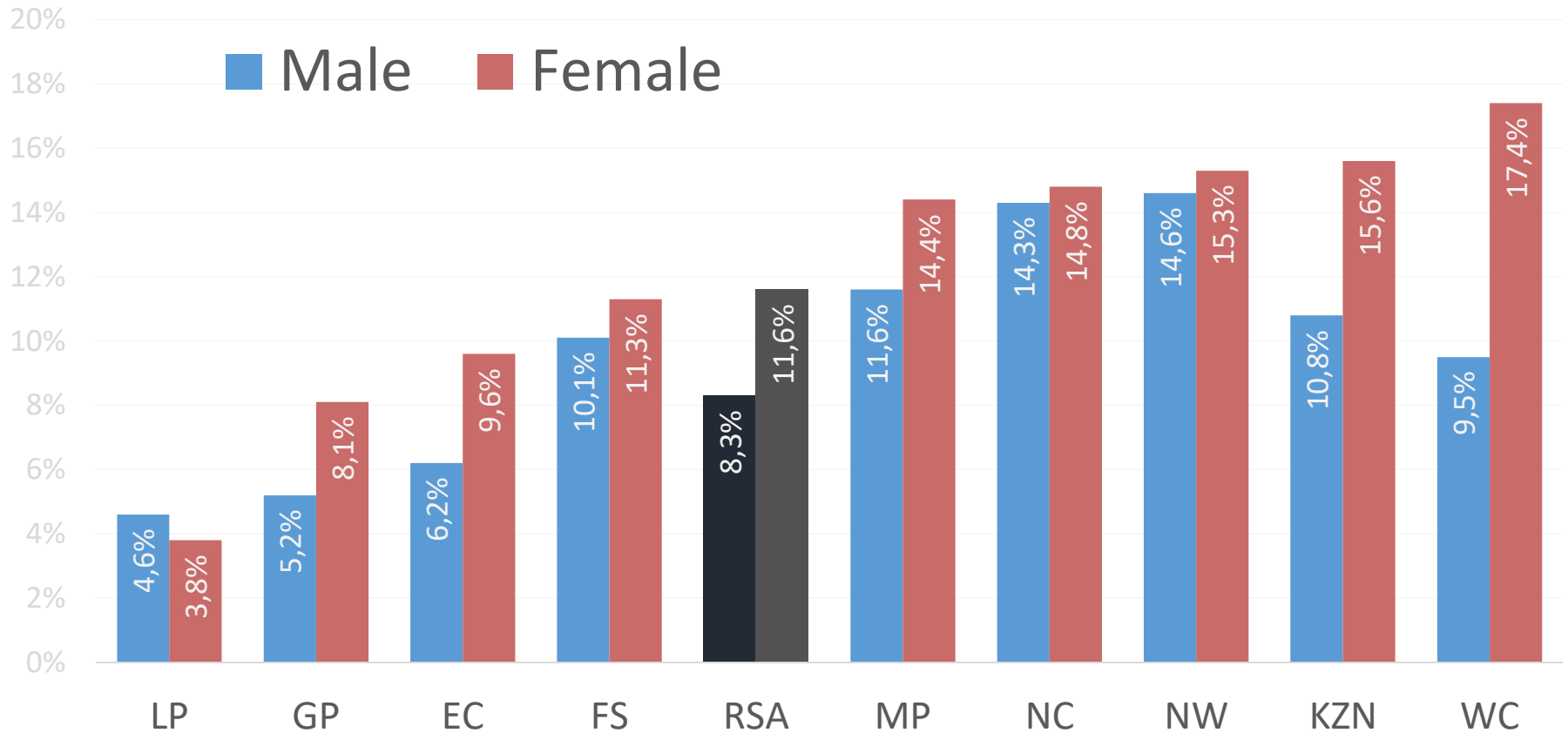
*Grants and Vulnerability to hunger 2002 - 2018*



Source: GHS 2018

# Limpopo as a whole (4,2%) had the lowest percentage of households male or female that reported suffering from hunger

*Households that reported hunger*



Source: Marginal Groups Indicator Report 2018



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## 3,6 Million Indigent households identified by municipalities

Indigent households registered with municipalities: 2018	Indigent households identified by municipalities	Beneficiaries			
		Water	Electricity	Sewerage and sanitation	Solid waste management
Western Cape	370 639	360 571	365 839	357 619	357 016
Eastern Cape	797 103	516 972	337 832	274 686	221 946
Northern Cape	73 831	67 015	69 548	63 200	63 841
Free State	178 740	147 304	164 215	144 414	146 737
KwaZulu-Natal	769 258	643 560	296 034	347 792	465 588
North West	162 170	99 492	146 996	74 643	79 573
Gauteng	863 221	744 844	407 788	384 352	814 705
Mpumalanga	109 318	103 125	104 447	90 741	93 664
Limpopo	307 163	127 550	131 448	44 603	42 493
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>3 631 443</b>	<b>2 810 433</b>	<b>2 024 147</b>	<b>1 782 050</b>	<b>2 285 563</b>

Poor households as determined by municipalities ; The basis on which a municipality determines if a household is indigent varies across municipalities, even within same province



# A gender disaggregated perspective on poverty and inequality as experienced by **Women, Youth and People with Disabilities**?



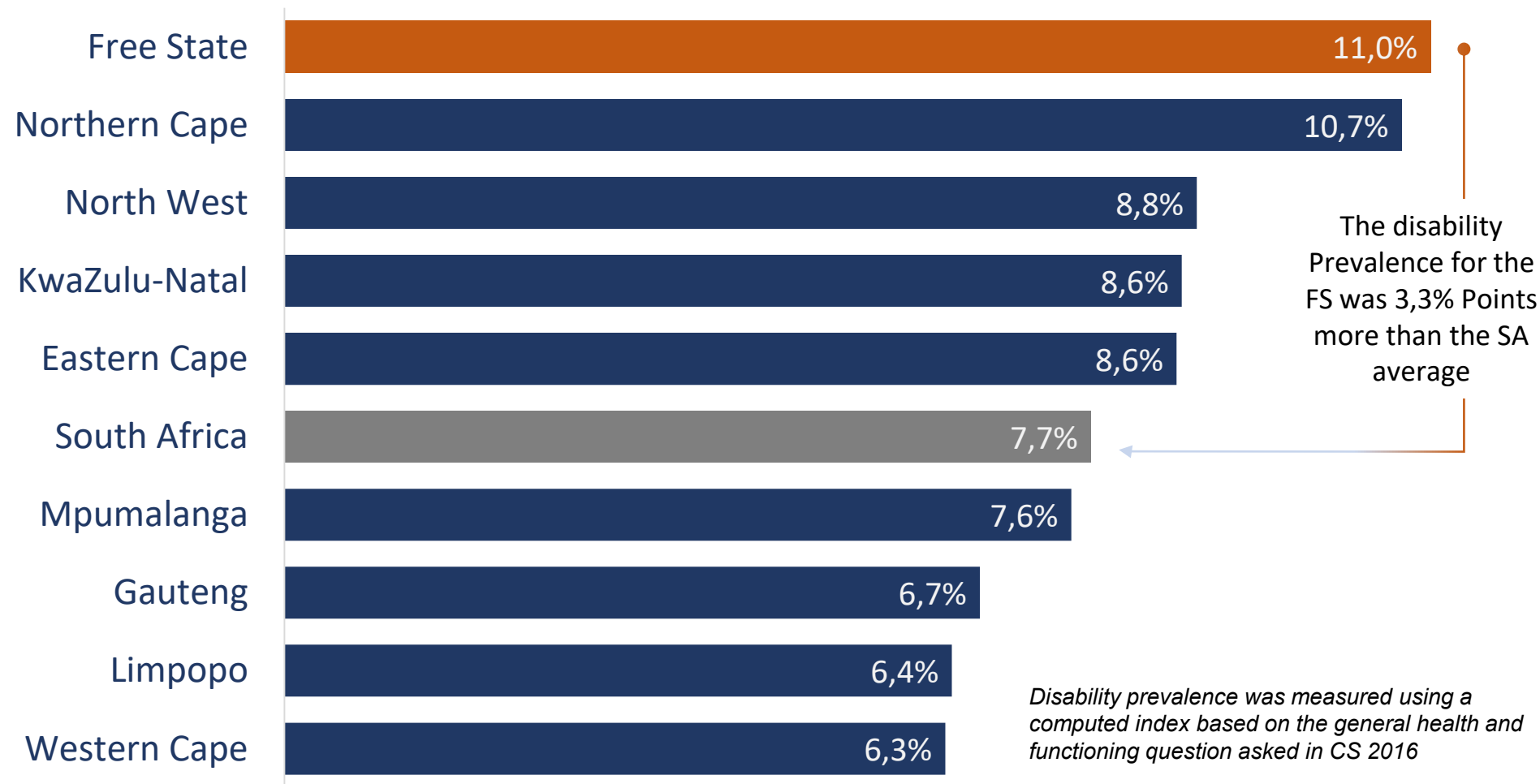
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# SA Disability Prevalence Stood at 7,7%

*Distribution of population aged 5 years and older by district, disability status UN Disability Index*



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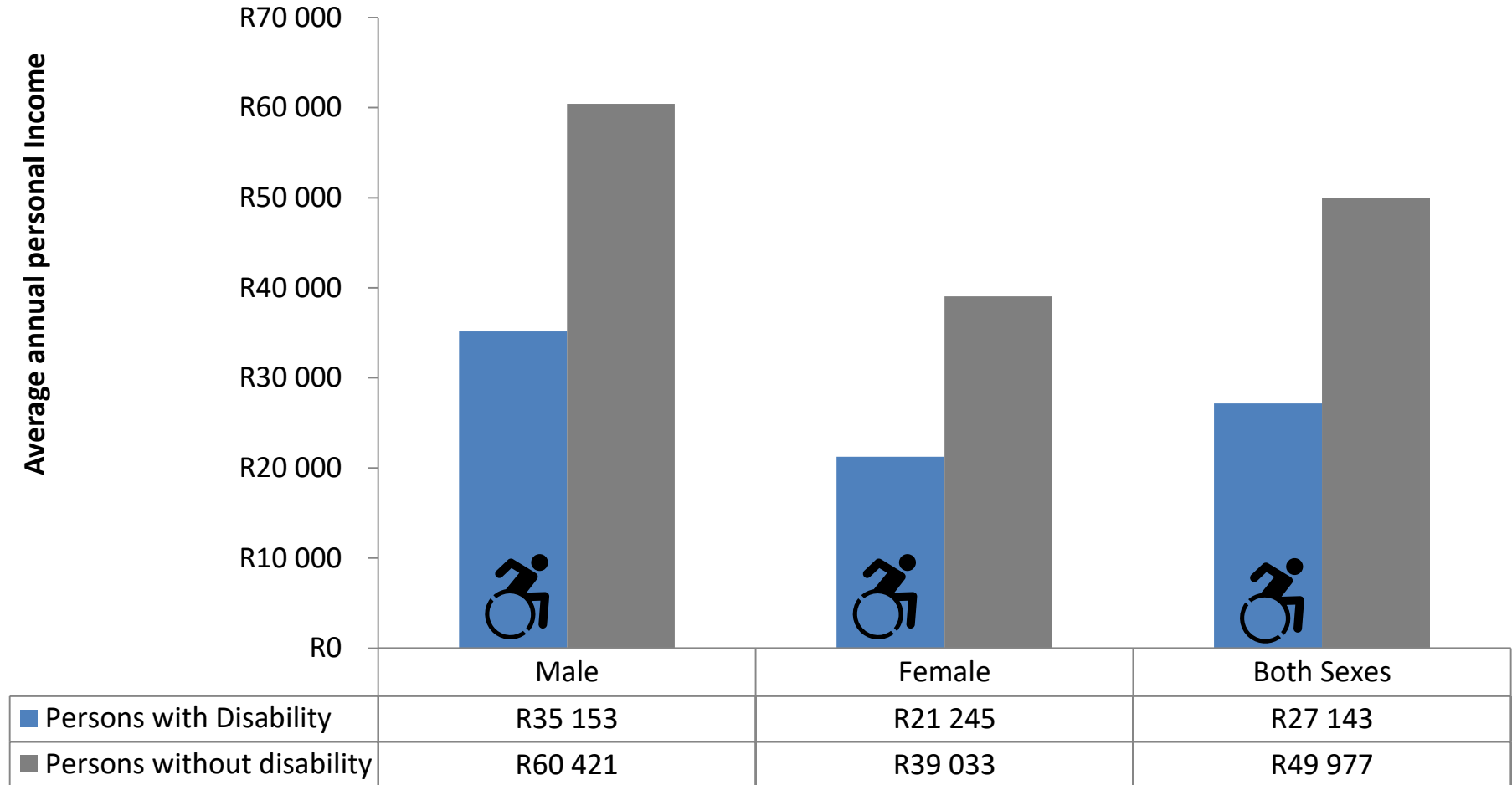
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# Average annual personal income of persons with disabilities is lower compared to those with no disabilities.

Average annual personal income by sex and disability status



Source: Profile of persons with disabilities in South Africa Census 2011



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# Disability and level of education



24,6%

Persons with disabilities showed the highest proportion with no formal education (24,6%) and had the lowest proportion that had attained higher education (5,1%)



7,4%

Persons without disabilities: only 7,4% had no formal education and about 11% had tertiary education

Source: Profile of persons with disabilities in South Africa



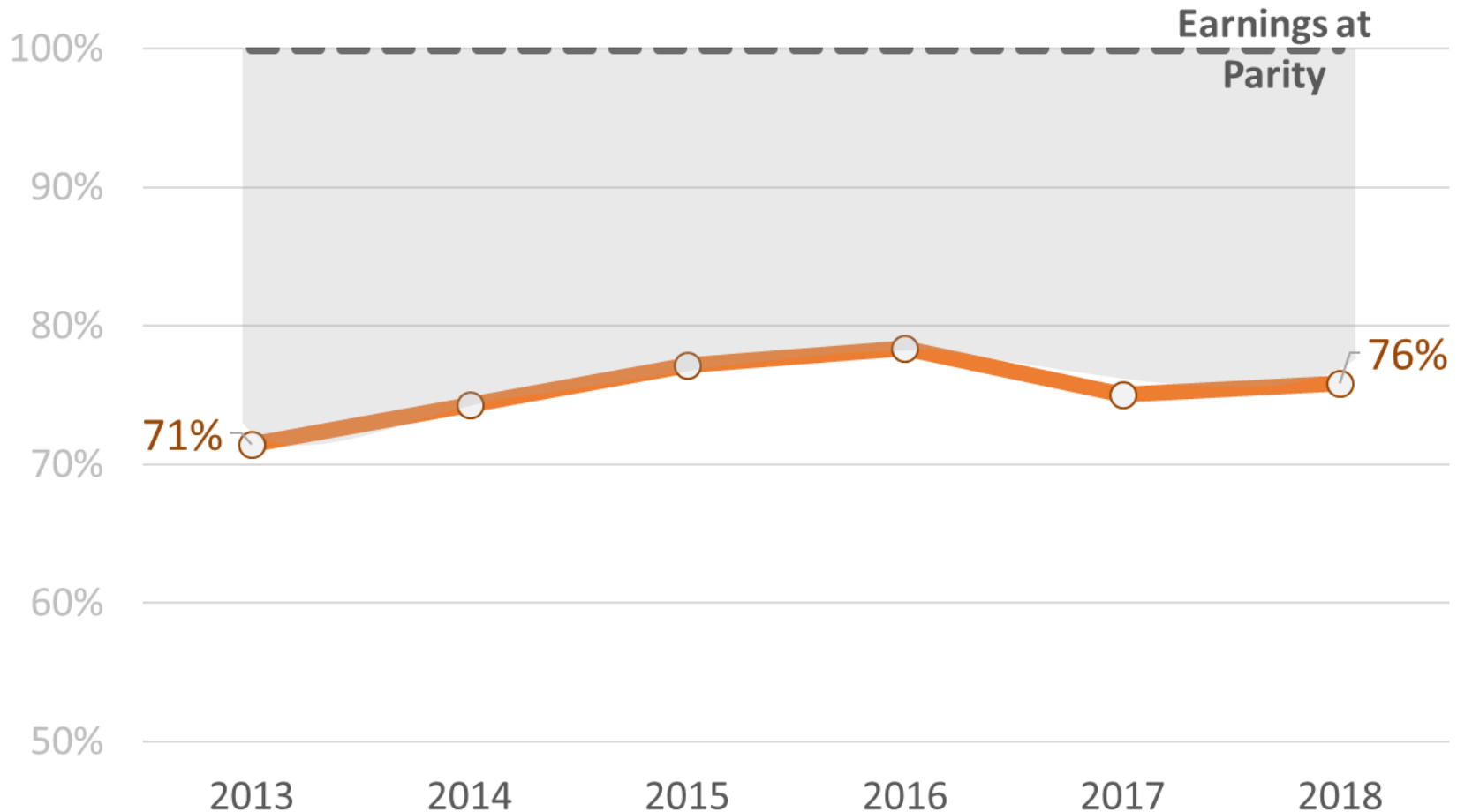
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# In 2018 women's median monthly earnings **were 76%** of men's median monthly earnings

*Median Female Earnings as a Percentage of  
Median Male Earnings 2013-2018, QLFS*



Source: QLFS 2018



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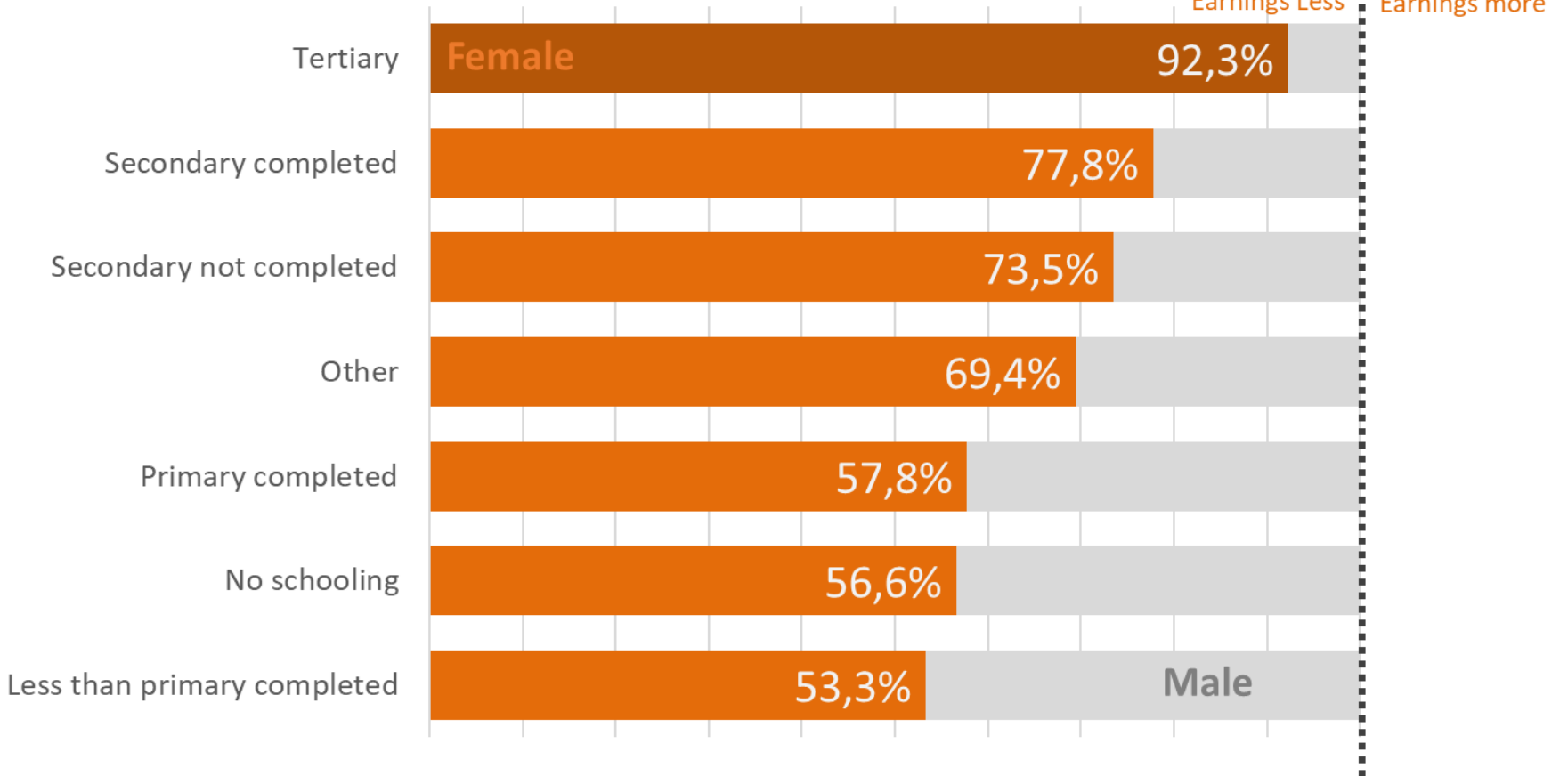
# Women with **tertiary education** experienced a narrower pay gap in 2018, earning 92,3% of men's earnings

*Median Female Earnings as a percentage of Median Male Earnings 2018, QLFS by education*

Earnings at Parity

Female Median Earnings Less

Female Median Earnings more



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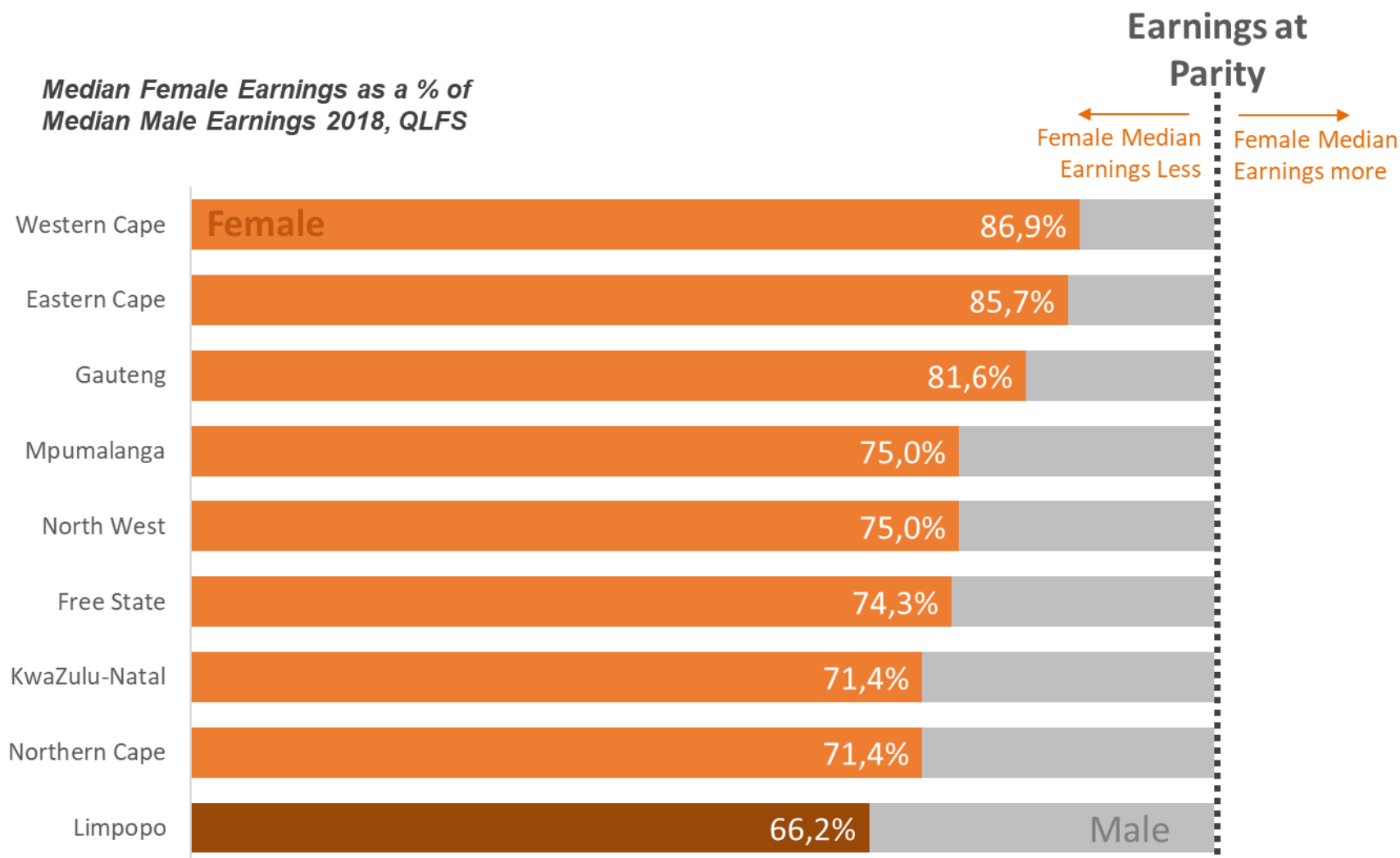
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Source: QLFS 2018



# Limpopo has the highest gender pay gap - Females earned 66,2% of men's median monthly earnings in 2018

*Median Female Earnings as a % of Median Male Earnings 2018, QLFS*



Source: QLFS 2018



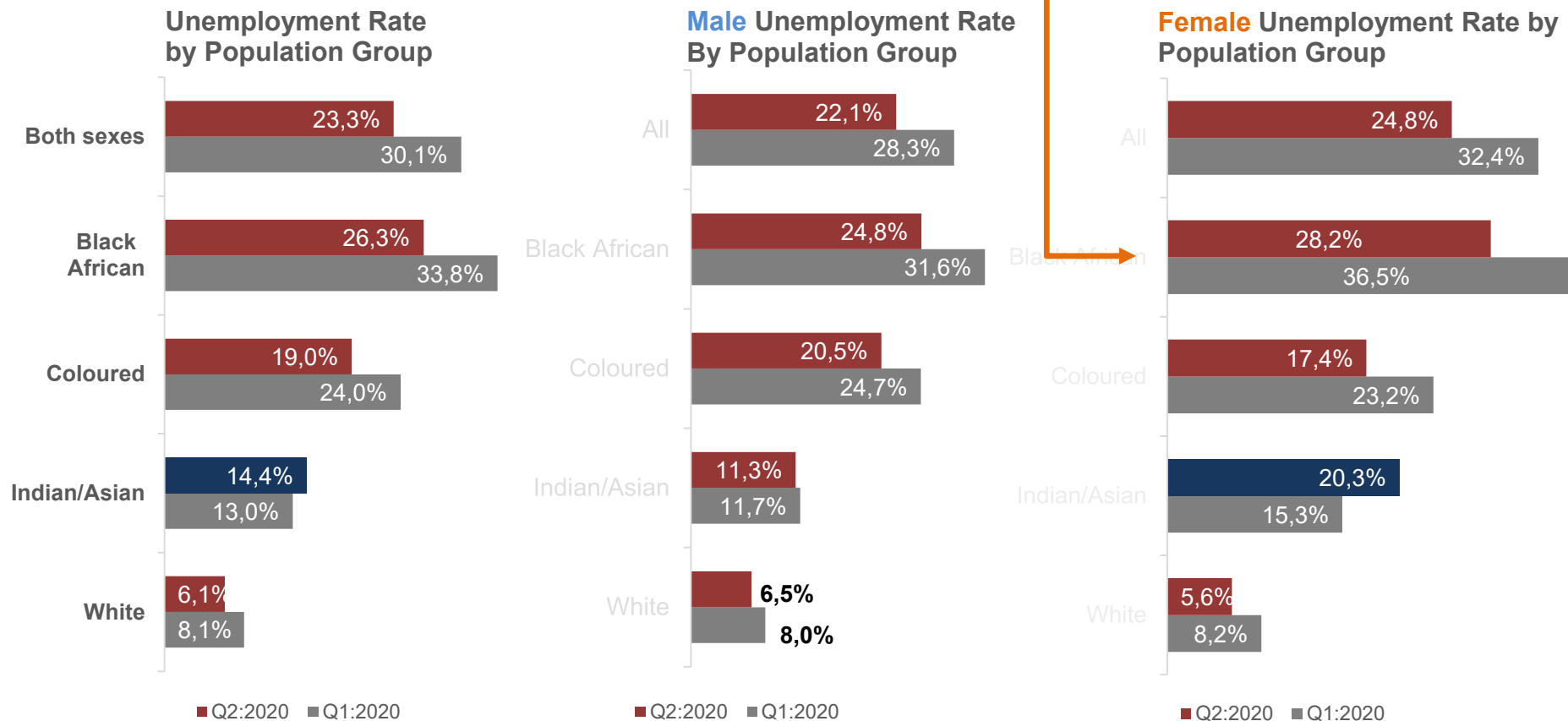
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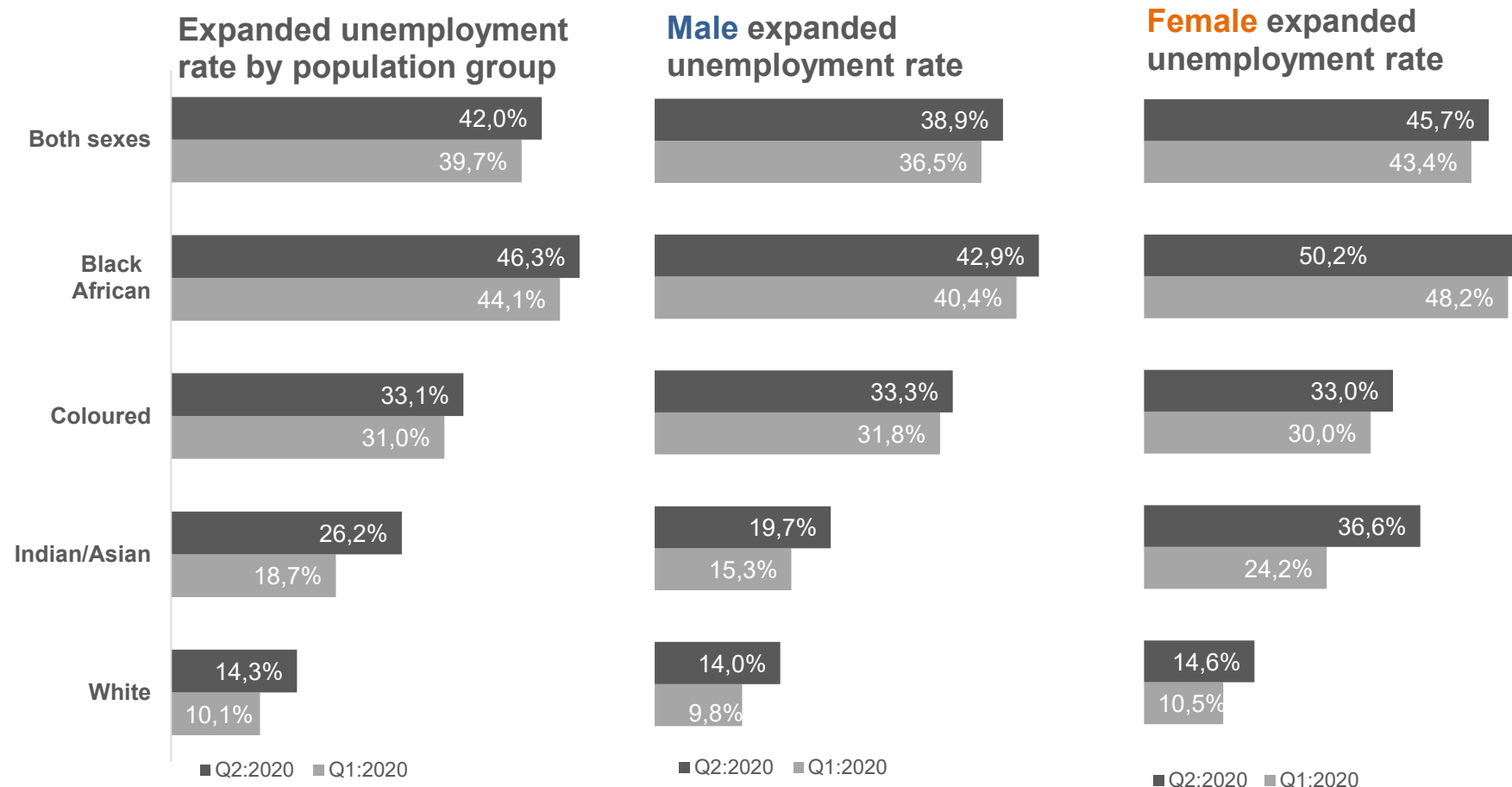
# Black African women are the most vulnerable with an unemployment rate above 28,0%.

**OFFICIAL** unemployment rate by population group and sex



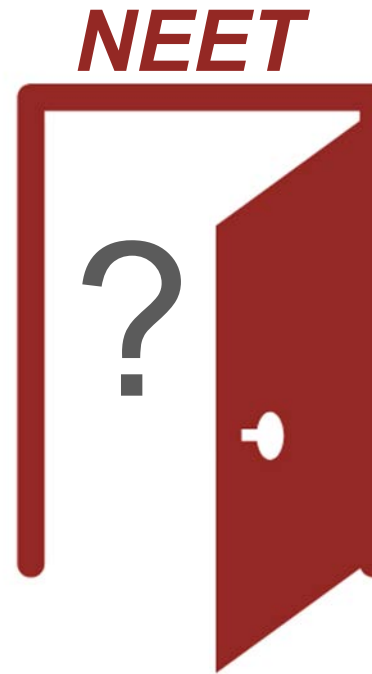
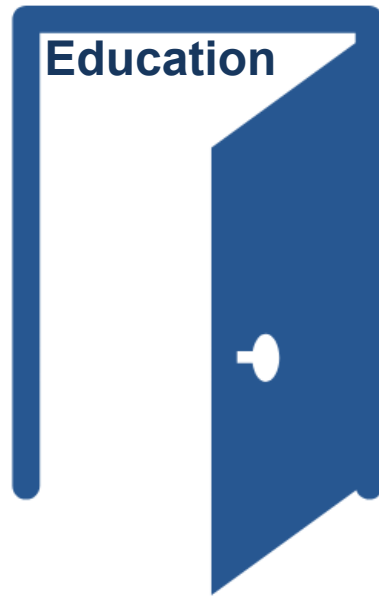
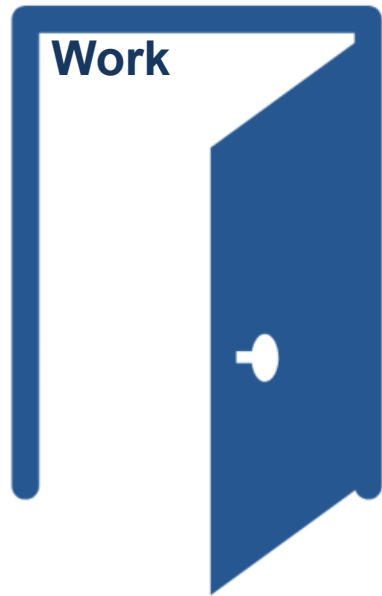
Irrespective of gender, the **black African and coloured** population groups **remain vulnerable** in the labour market.

*EXPANDED unemployment rate by population group and sex*





# Not in employment, education or training (NEET)

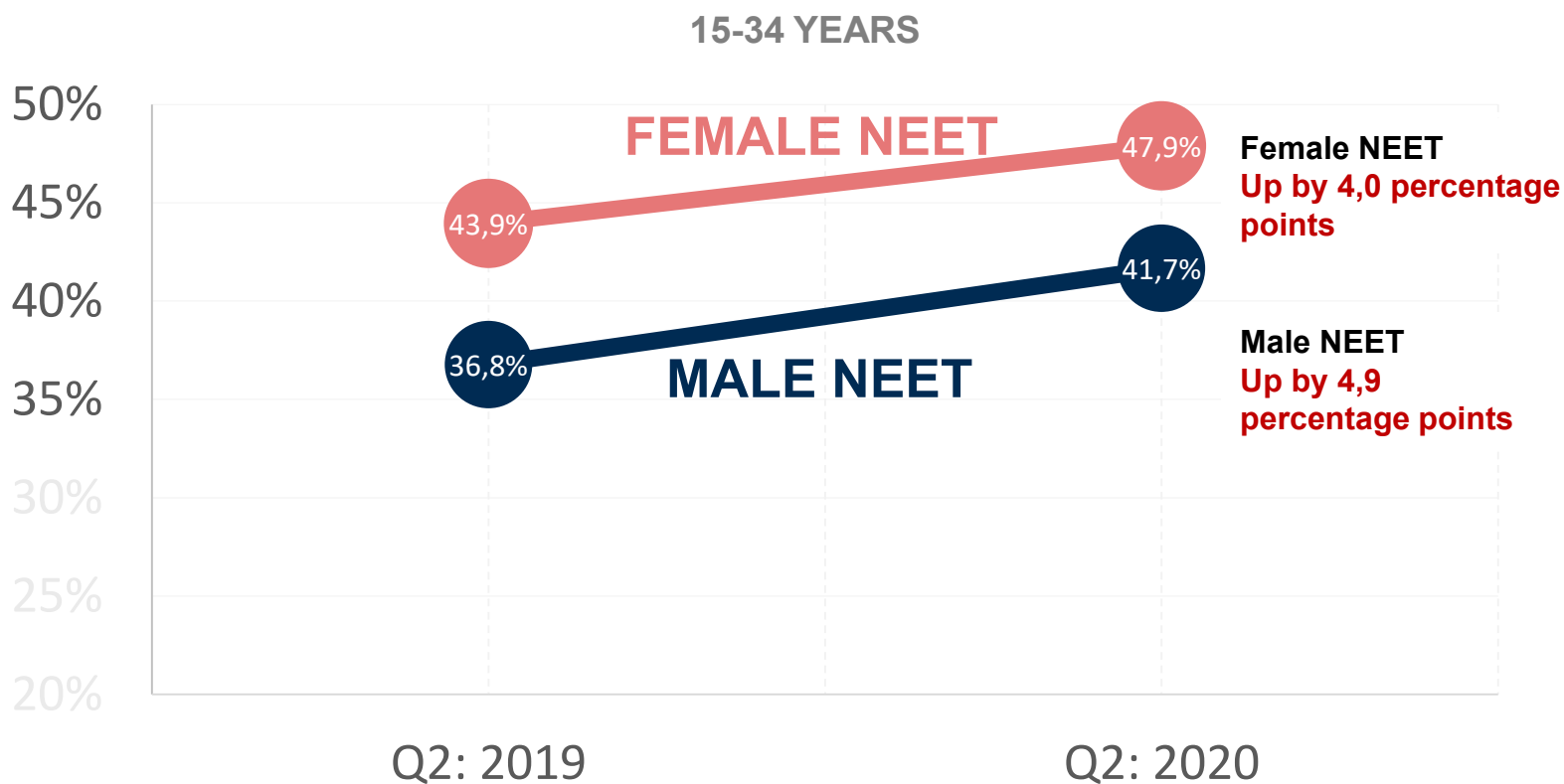


Those young people (15-34 years) who are categorised as NEET are considered to be *disengaged* from both work and education.

*Youth NEET rate is calculated as the total number of youth who are NEET as a proportion of the total youth-specific working-age population*

Over 9,2 million (44,7%) out of 20,5 million young people **aged 15-34 years** were not in employment, education or training (NEET). *The overall NEET rate increased by 4,4 percentage points y/y.*

NEET (15-34 years) by gender



Source: QLFS Q2 2020



There is an undeniable relationship between poverty and education.



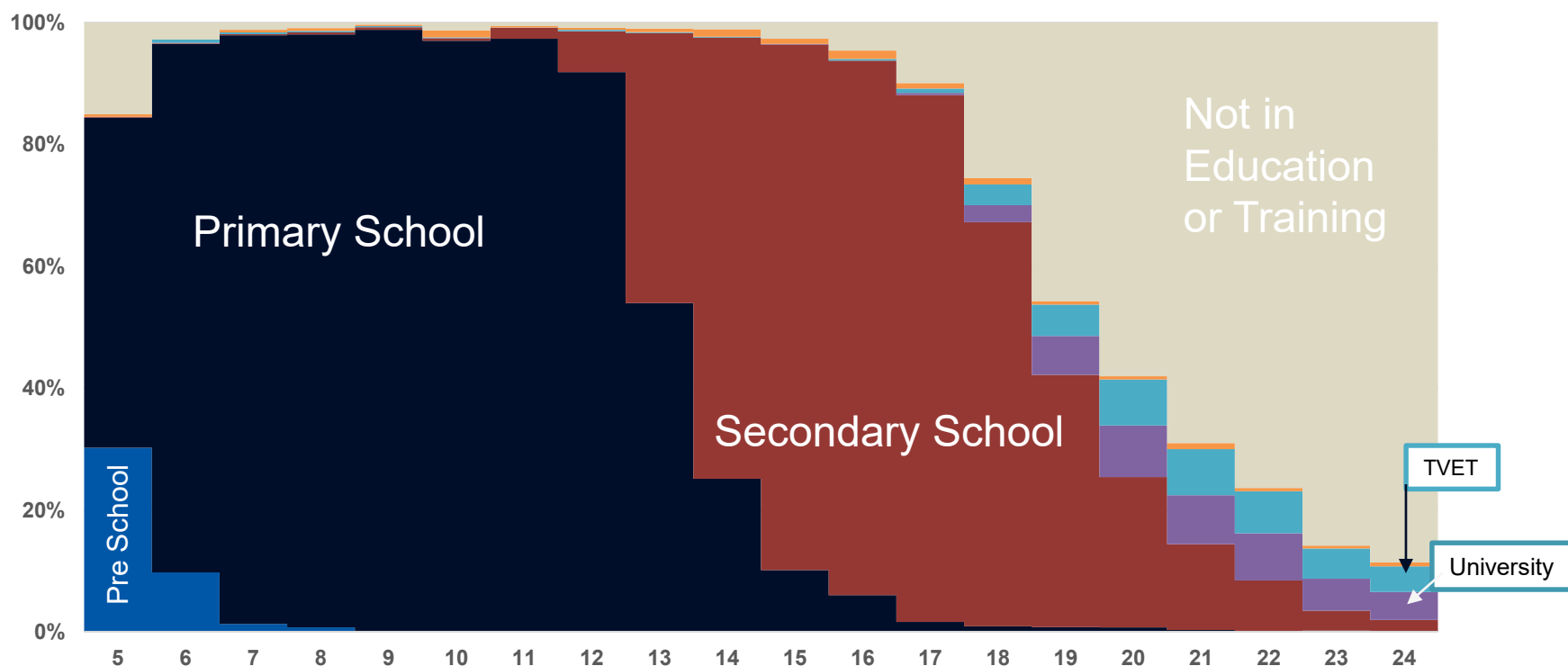
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# There is noticeable representation of learners who are older than the ideal graduation age in primary and secondary schools.

*Percentage of those aged 5 – 24 years who attend educational institution, 2018*



Source: GHS 2018



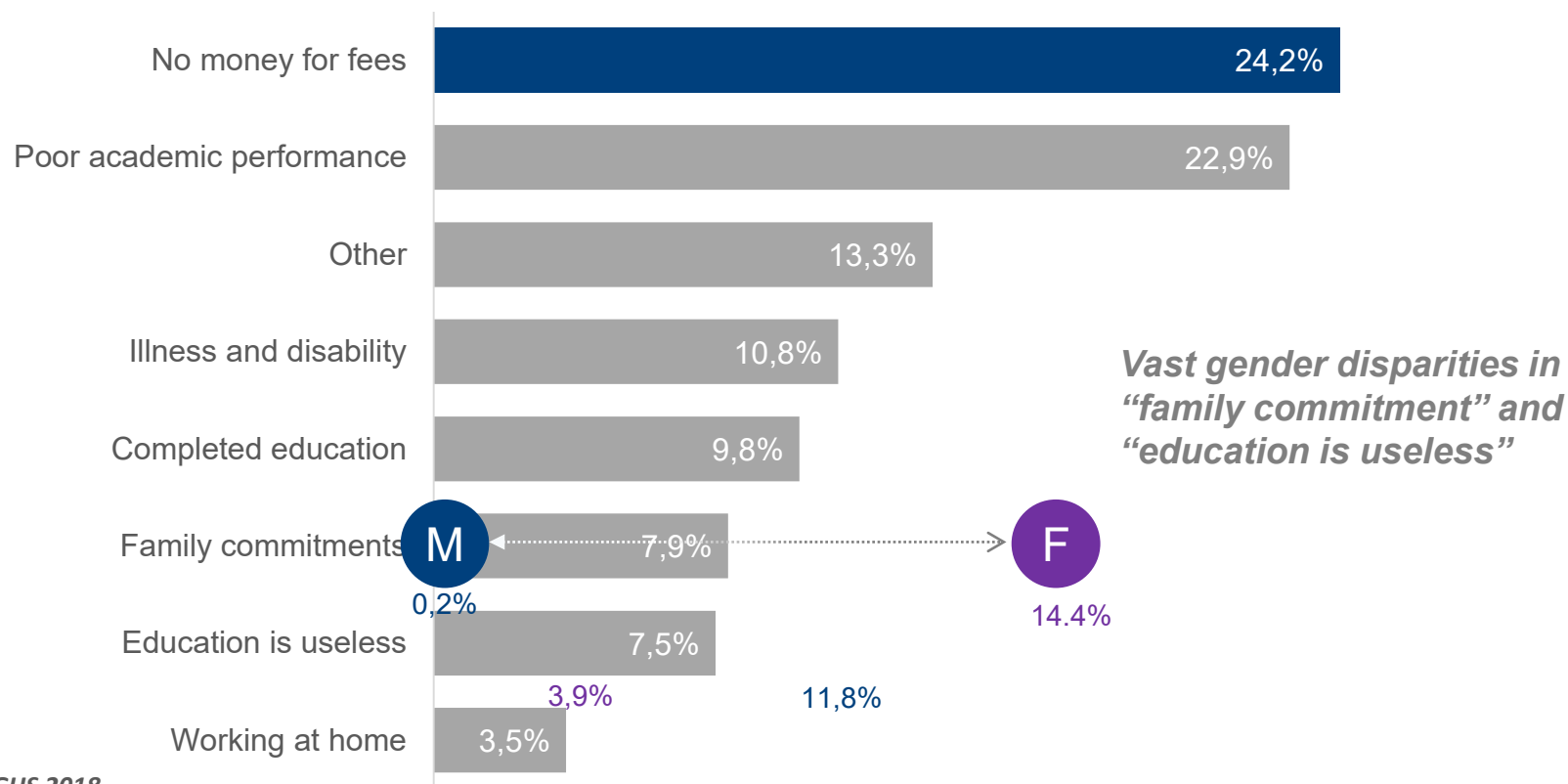
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# Over a fifth of learners cited a lack of money as the main reason for not attending an educational institution. Some reasons for not attending an educational institution are particularly affected by gender.

Main reasons given by persons aged 7 to 18 years for not attending an educational institution, 2018



Source: GHS 2018



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# Ndzi hela kwala!



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