

MEASURING MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION AT A SMALL AREA LEVEL IN SOUTH AFRICA: A springboard for tackling deprivation in the Eastern Cape

HUMAN AND SOCIAL DYNAMICS (HSD) RESEARCH SEMINAR SERIES

16 October 2014

Programme to Support Pro-Poor Policy Development



science
& technology

Department:
Science and Technology
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

saspr*i*



RHODES UNIVERSITY

Where leaders learn



HSRC
Human Sciences
Research Council



saspri

Southern African Social Policy Research Institute
Southern African Social Policy Research Insights

The former homelands: focussing on the Eastern Cape

Wanga Zembe
Gemma Wright



Outline

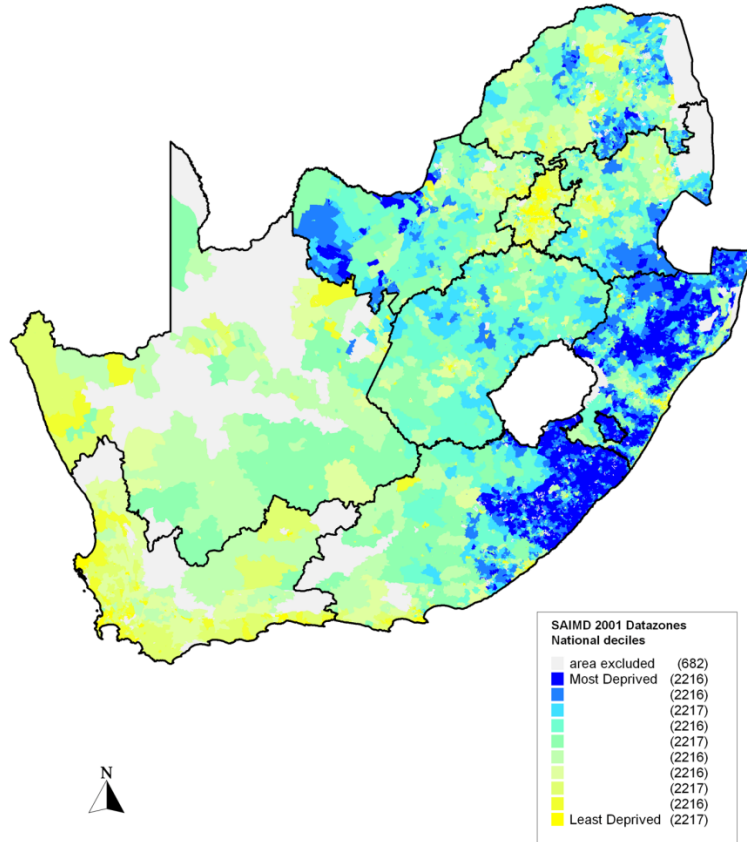
- Deprivation in the Former Homelands 2001
- The most deprived areas on the SAIMD at local municipality and ward level revisited
- Deprivation in the former homelands 2011
- Income Poverty in the former homelands 2011
- Conclusion



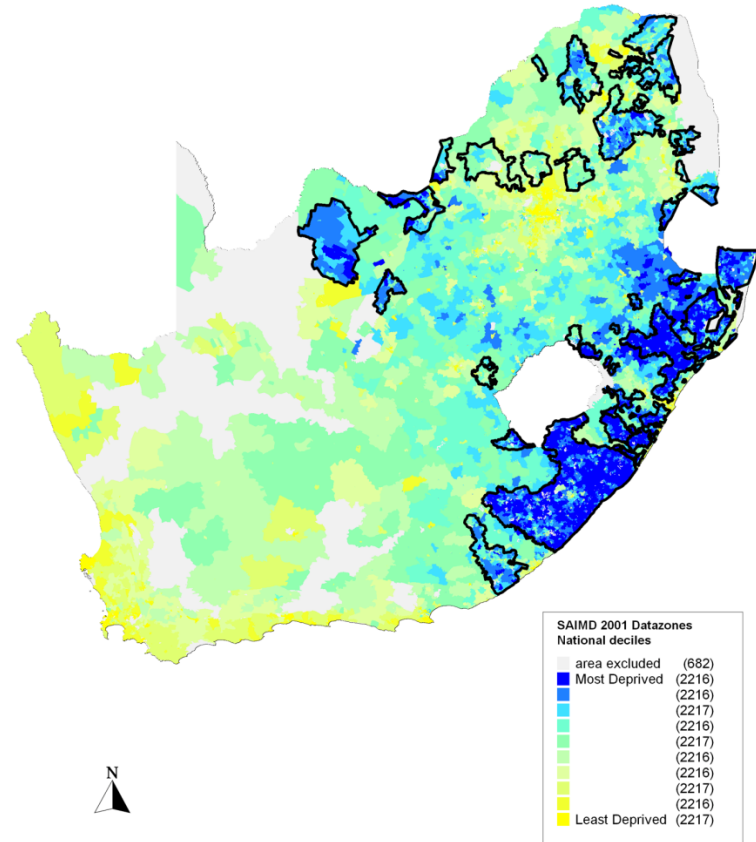
Multiple Deprivation in the Former Homelands 2001

Datazone South African Index of Multiple Deprivation 2001 and with boundaries of Former Homelands overlaid

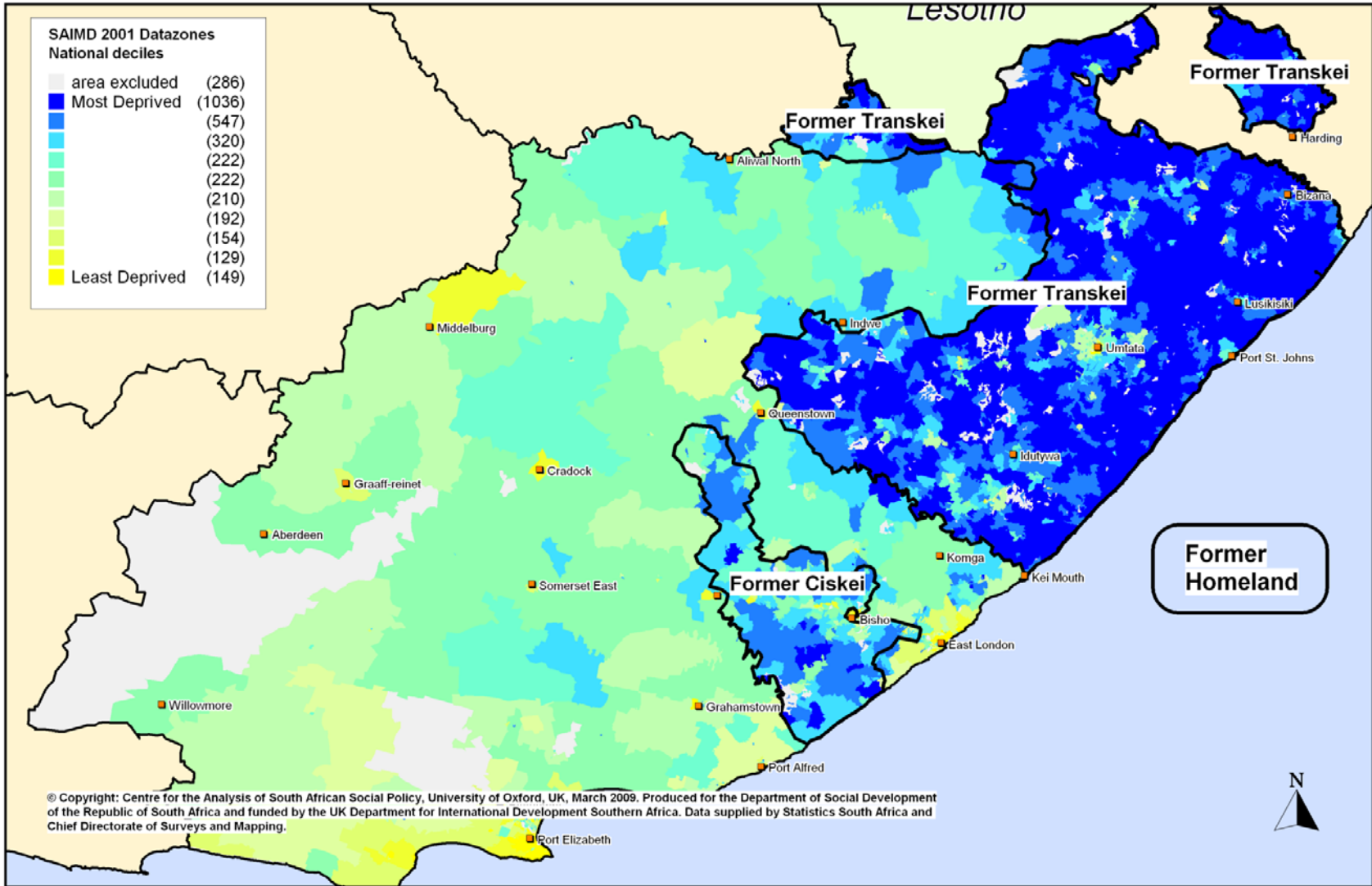
South African Index of Multiple Deprivation 2001 at Datazone Level



South African Index of Multiple Deprivation 2001 at Datazone Level showing boundaries of Former Homelands



South African Index of Multiple Deprivation 2001 at Datazone Level - Eastern Cape with boundaries of Former Ciskei and Former Transkei





The most deprived areas on the SAIMD
at local municipality and ward level
revisited



Population weighted average ward rank of the SAIMD 2011 for the most deprived 10 local municipalities in South Africa

Province	District	Local Municipality	Population weighted average rank of wards in the local municipality (where 1=most deprived)	National rank (where 1=most deprived)
KwaZulu-Natal	Umzinyathi	Msinga	176	1
Eastern Cape	Alfred Nzo	Ntabankulu	280	2
Eastern Cape	O.R.Tambo	Port St Johns	304	3
KwaZulu-Natal	Ugu	Vulamehlo	383	4
KwaZulu-Natal	iLembe	Maphumulo	388	5
Eastern Cape	Alfred Nzo	Mbizana	395	6
Eastern Cape	O.R.Tambo	Ngquza Hill	399	7
KwaZulu-Natal	Umkhanyakude	Umhlabuyalingana	400	8
Eastern Cape	Chris Hani	Engcobo	449	9
KwaZulu-Natal	Uthungulu	Nkandla	453	10

	Former Transkei homeland
	Former KwaZulu homeland



20 Most Deprived Wards in South Africa

	Province	District Municipality	Local Municipality	Ward Number
1	Eastern Cape	O.R.Tambo	Port St Johns	11
2	KwaZulu-Natal	Umzinyathi	Msinga	16
3	KwaZulu-Natal	Umzinyathi	Msinga	18
4	Eastern Cape	Chris Hani	Engcobo	5
5	Eastern Cape	Amathole	Mbhashe	17
6	Eastern Cape	O.R.Tambo	King Sabata Dalindyebo	25
7	Eastern Cape	Alfred Nzo	Ntabankulu	3
8	Eastern Cape	O.R.Tambo	King Sabata Dalindyebo	27
9	Eastern Cape	Alfred Nzo	Mbizana	12
10	Eastern Cape	O.R.Tambo	Ngquza Hill	24
11	Eastern Cape	O.R.Tambo	Port St Johns	18
12	KwaZulu-Natal	Umzinyathi	Msinga	2
13	Eastern Cape	Chris Hani	Engcobo	20
14	Eastern Cape	Alfred Nzo	Mbizana	28
15	Eastern Cape	O.R.Tambo	Port St Johns	17
16	Eastern Cape	Alfred Nzo	Ntabankulu	18
17	Eastern Cape	Alfred Nzo	Ntabankulu	17
18	Eastern Cape	O.R.Tambo	Nyandeni	26
19	Eastern Cape	Amathole	Mbhashe	11
20	Eastern Cape	Alfred Nzo	Mbizana	15

	Former Transkei Homeland
	Former KwaZulu Homeland



Deprivation in the Former Homelands 2011

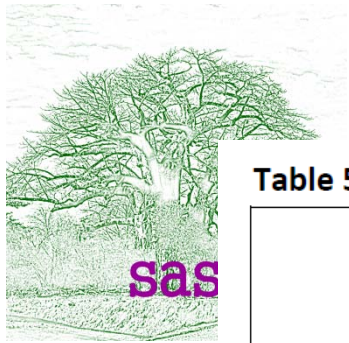


Table 5: Deprivation in the former homelands in 2011

	Province containing greater part of former homeland	Material Deprivation %	Employment Deprivation %	Education Deprivation %	Living Environment Deprivation %
Former Bophuthatswana	North West	38.1	46.8	26.0	67.0
Former Ciskei	Eastern Cape	41.5	56.2	24.3	50.5
Former Gazankulu	Limpopo	36.9	58.3	28.9	77.6
Former KaNgwane	Mpumalanga	33.7	47.2	29.1	71.4
Former KwaNdebele	Mpumalanga	29.0	45.9	27.6	65.0
Former KwaZulu	KwaZulu-Natal	48.7	54.5	27.0	67.4
Former Lebowa	Limpopo	38.7	57.2	23.3	81.9
Former Qwa Qwa	Free State	36.8	56.0	22.8	61.4
Former Transkei	Eastern Cape	69.0	58.4	37.2	87.8
Former Venda	Limpopo	36.9	54.5	24.0	77.0
All former homelands		46.4	53.8	28.0	73.7
Rest of South Africa		33.0	30.1	17.9	27.6
All South Africa		37.1	36.0	20.9	43.8



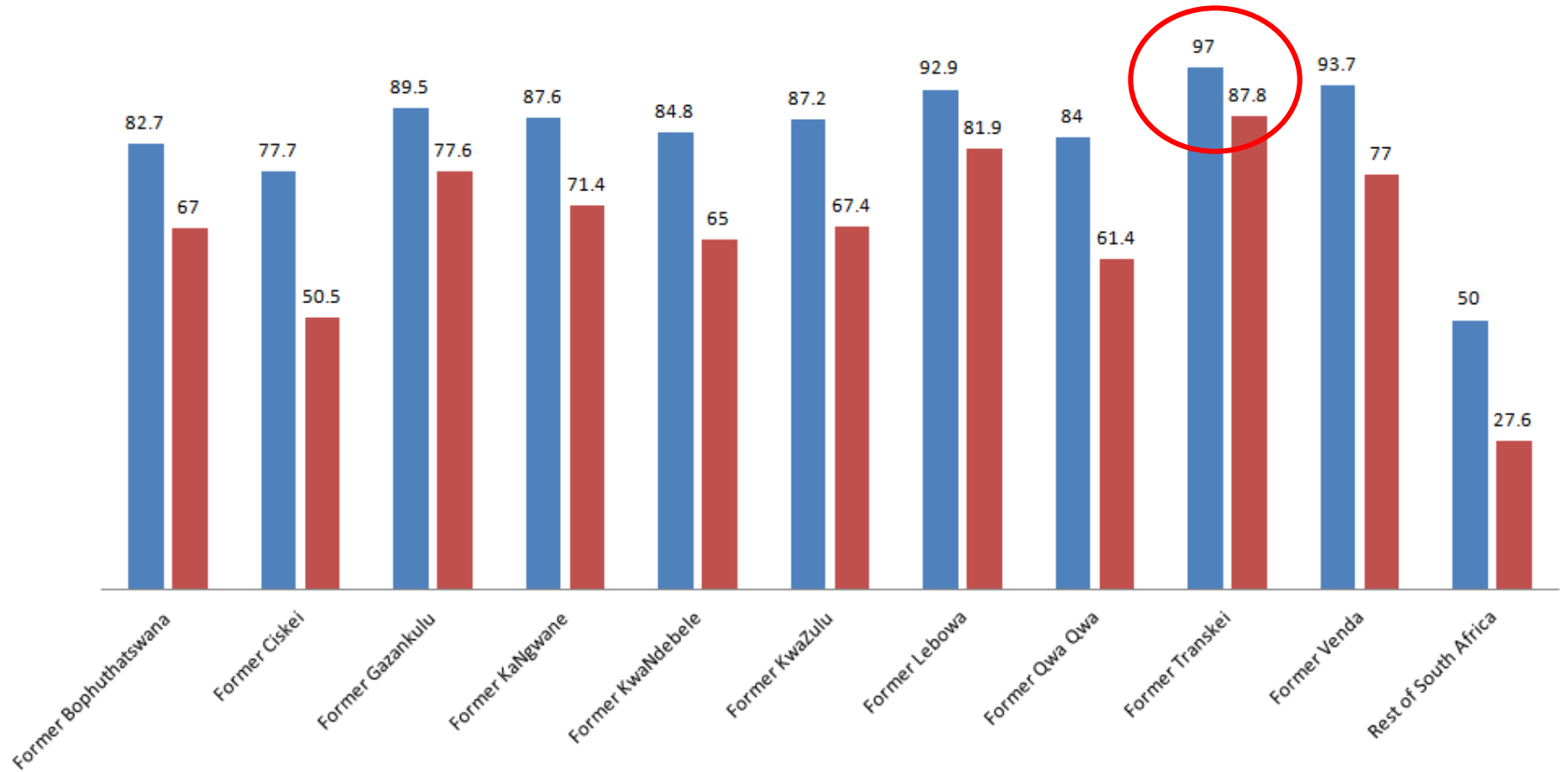
Change in Rates of Deprivation* 2001 2011

Region	% Employment Deprivation 2001	% Employment Deprivation 2011	% Education Deprivation 2001	% Education Deprivation 2001	% Living Environment Deprivation 2001	% Living Environment Deprivation 2011
Former Bophuthatswana	55.8	46.8	41.6	26.0	82.7	67.0
Former Ciskei	69.2	56.2	38.5	24.3	77.7	50.5
Former Gazankulu	63.4	58.3	50.3	28.9	89.5	77.6
Former KaNgwane	56.8	47.2	50.2	29.1	87.6	71.4
Former KwaNdebele	56.2	45.9	45.4	27.6	84.8	65.0
Former KwaZulu	66.6	54.5	47.2	27.0	87.2	67.4
Former Lebowa	63.4	57.2	45.6	23.3	92.9	81.9
Former Qwa Qwa	64.4	56.0	40.3	22.8	84.0	61.4
Former Transkei	71.5	58.4	56.9	37.2	97.0	87.8
Former Venda	60.3	54.5	44.6	24.0	93.7	77.0
Rest of South Africa	37.3	30.1	30.2	17.6	50.0	27.6

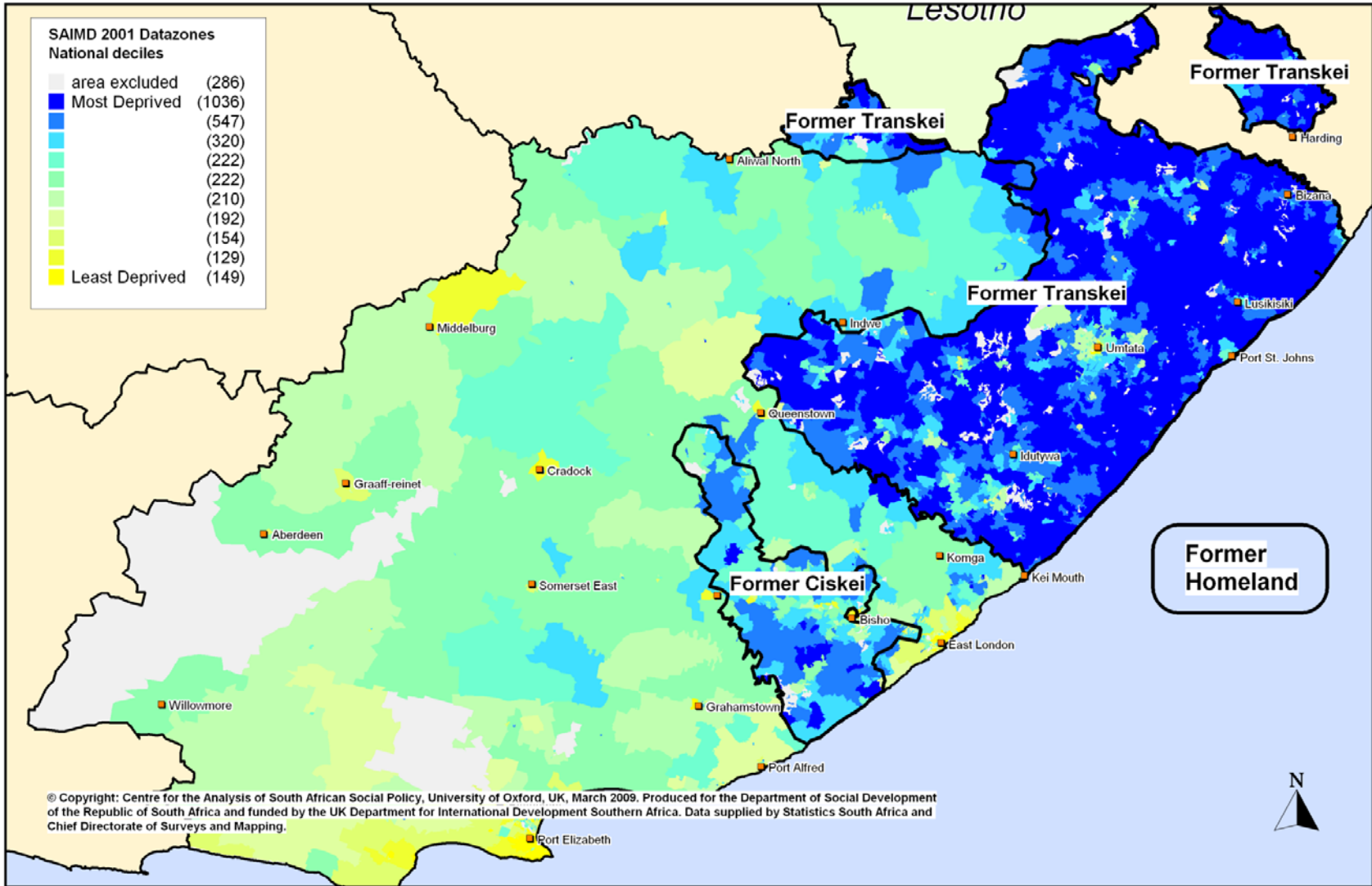
* Minor Changes in Domain Definition

Living Environment Deprivation in the Former Homelands 2001 and 2011

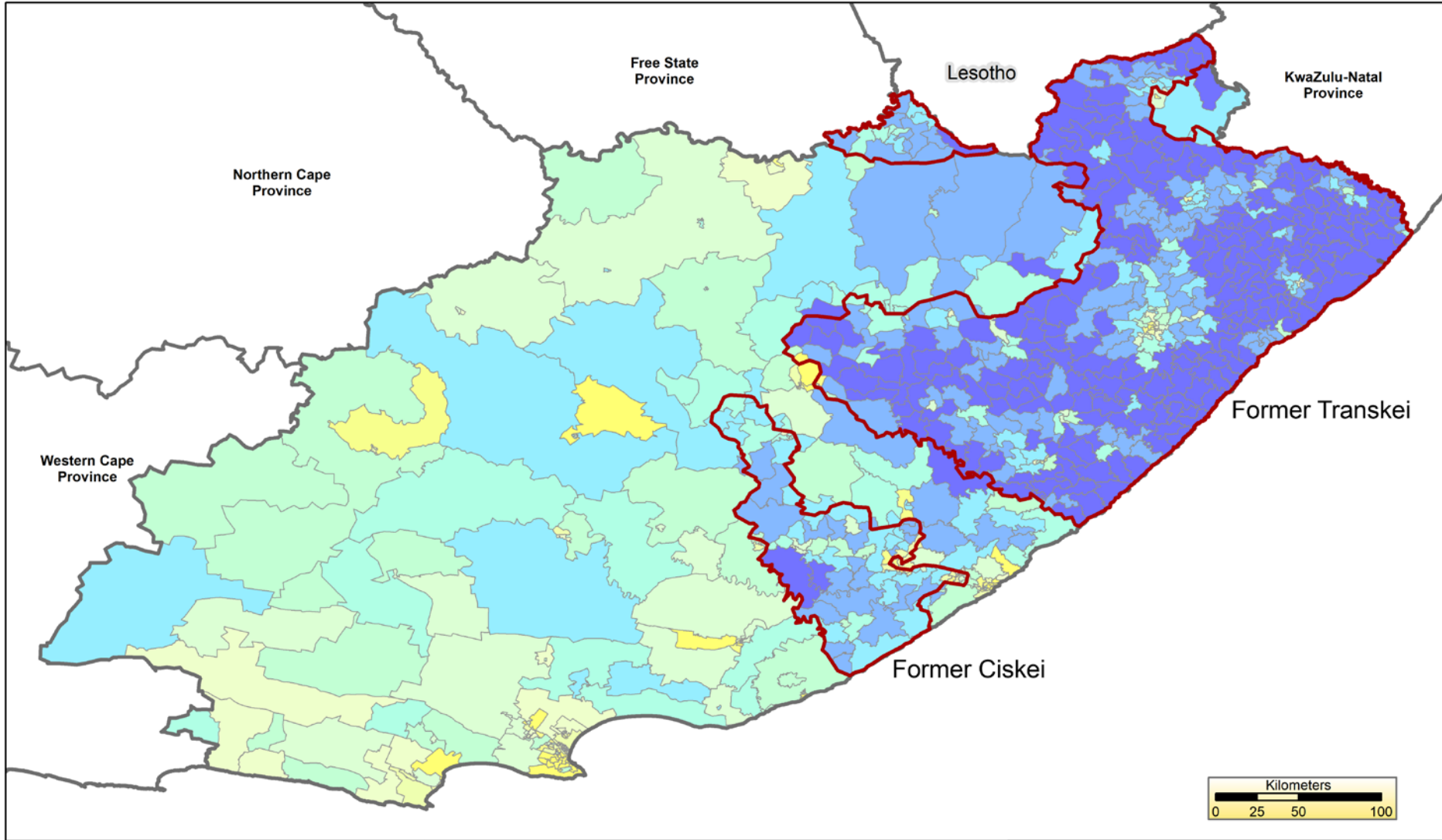
■ % Living Environment Deprivation 2001 ■ % Living Environment Deprivation 2011



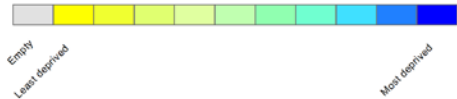
South African Index of Multiple Deprivation 2001 at Datazone Level - Eastern Cape with boundaries of Former Ciskei and Former Transkei



South Africa Index of Multiple Deprivation 2011 at Ward level showing extents of the former homelands Eastern Cape Province (National Deciles)



National deciles



Source and copyright: Statistics South Africa
Produced by the Southern African Social Policy Research Insights
www.saspri.org, June 2014





Income Poverty in the Former Homelands 2011

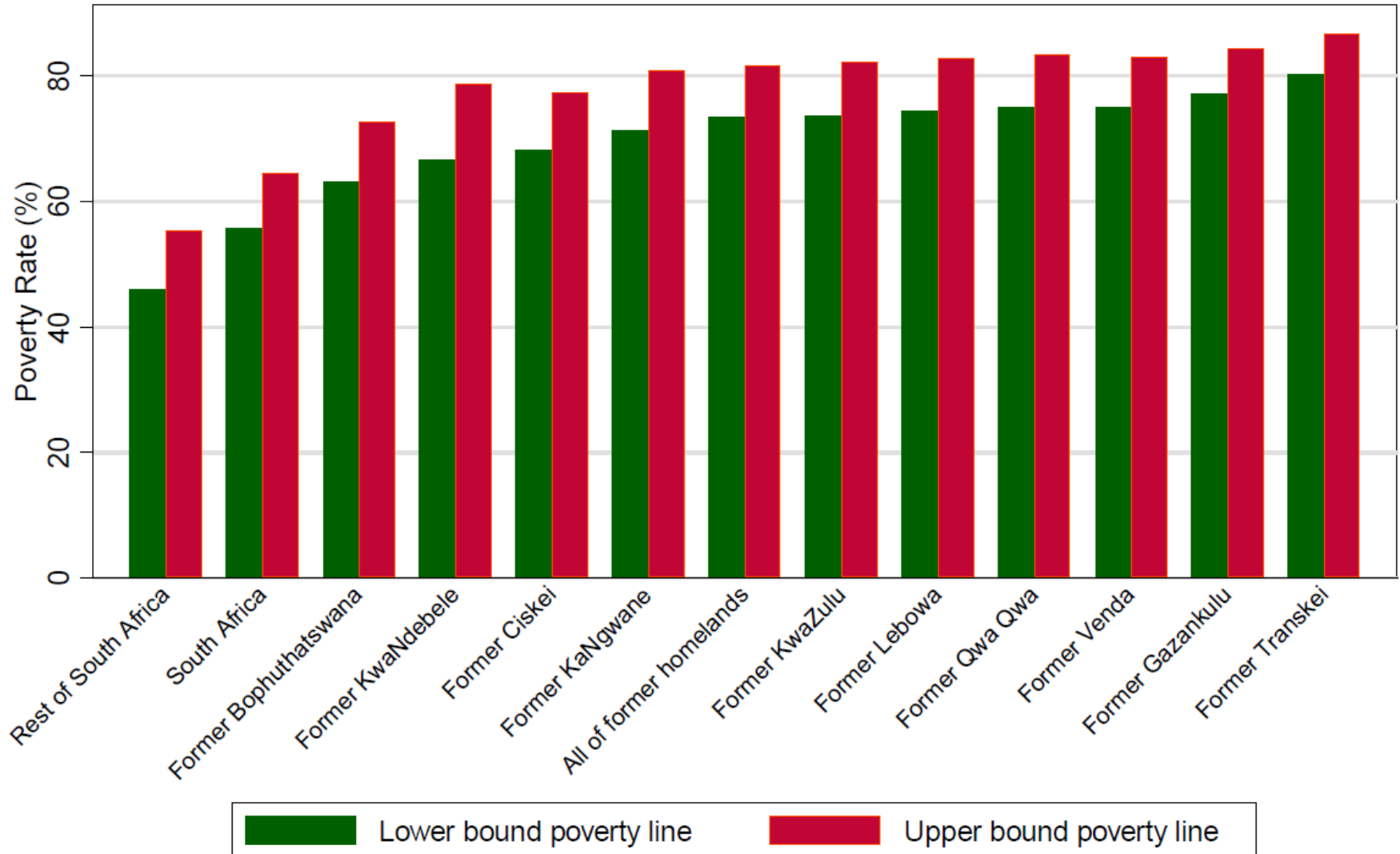


Poverty in Former Homelands

Area	Lower Bound (R604) %	Upper bound (R1113) %
Former Bophuthatswana	63.1	72.7
Former Ciskei	68.0	77.2
Former Gazankulu	77.0	84.2
Former KaNgwane	71.4	80.9
Former KwaNdebele	66.7	78.5
Former KwaZulu	73.6	82.3
Former Lebowa	74.5	82.7
Former Qwa Qwa	74.9	83.4
Former Transkei	80.3	86.6
Former Venda	75.1	82.9
All of former homelands	73.4	81.7
Rest of South Africa	46.0	55.3
South Africa	55.7	64.6

Income Poverty in the Former Homelands 2011

Lower bound Poverty Line (R604 per capita per month)
Upper bound Poverty Line (R1113 per capita per month)






Conclusion

- Deprivation (and income poverty) in the former homelands is significantly higher than in the 'rest of South Africa'
- Though there has been some absolute improvement between 2001 and 2011 the rates remain unacceptably high
- Though all former homelands continue to have high rates of deprivation/income poverty – they are particularly high in the former Transkei in the Eastern Cape.



Thank You

A screenshot of the SASPRI website homepage. At the top right, there are social media icons for Facebook, LinkedIn, and Twitter. The main header features a large tree image on the left and the 'saspri' logo in purple text on the right. Below the logo, the full name 'Southern African Social Policy Research Institute' and 'Southern African Social Policy Research Insights' are listed in purple. A dark navigation bar contains the following links: Welcome, Objectives, The team, Research, Teaching, Collaborations, and Contact us. The main content area has a green heading 'SASPRI' followed by a paragraph describing the organization. Below that is another green heading 'A Definition of Social Policy for Southern Africa' followed by a quote. At the bottom, there is a reference to a 2006 draft document.

f in t

saspri

Southern African Social Policy Research Institute
Southern African Social Policy Research Insights

[Welcome](#) [Objectives](#) [The team](#) [Research](#) [Teaching](#) [Collaborations](#) [Contact us](#)

SASPRI

comprises two not-for-profit organisations, Southern African Social Policy Research Institute (registered in South Africa) and Southern African Social Policy Research Insights (registered in the UK) committed to promoting social policy as an area of study in academia in Southern Africa. SASPRI is also committed to a rights-based approach to social policy as a route for development in the region. SASPRI organises and runs training events and conferences as well as undertaking research to develop the evidence base for social policy interventions.

A Definition of Social Policy for Southern Africa

“social policies at the national level are collective state-lead measures, implemented by the central and local governments and other stakeholders such as organized employers and workers, the broader private sector and civil society, as well as international development partners. Social policies are interventions which are about promoting the well being of all citizens and which address structural inequalities in wealth, ensure greater equity and equality for all, correct market shortcomings, reduce poverty and promote social inclusion.”

Towards An African Regional Social Policy – Johannesburg Draft, SADC Ministerial Meeting, Johannesburg, South Africa 24 November 2006