

The Statistician-General says

The facts are;

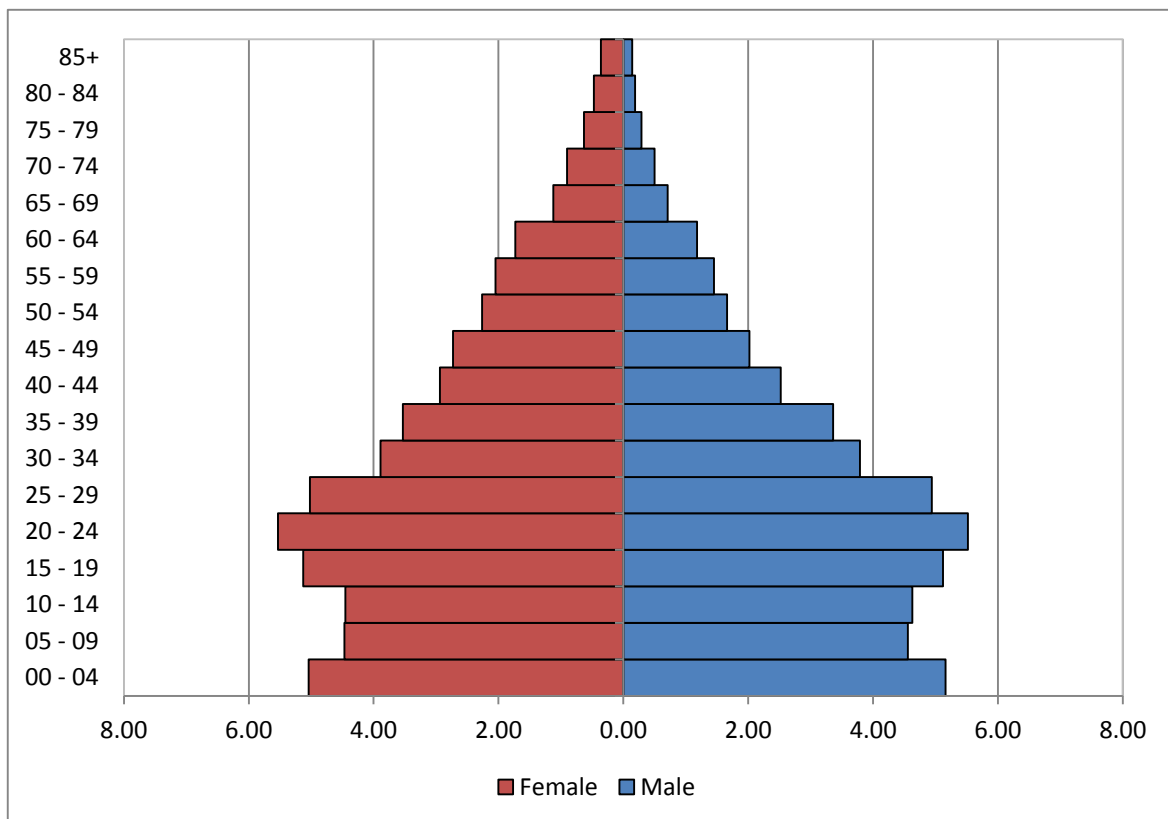
According to News24 (<http://www.news24.com/SouthAfrica/News/Zuma-commits-to-fixing-problems-in-Pietermaritzburg-20141001>): President Jacob Zuma on Tuesday said government would fix problems brought to his attention during his visit to Imbali, Pietermaritzburg, the presidency said. President Jacob Zuma has... committed all spheres of government to hastily address service delivery and infrastructure challenges facing UMgungundlovu district municipality community and surrounding areas," spokesperson Mac Maharaj said.

Problems the community highlighted included service delivery, infrastructure development, high levels of crime, social services, unemployment and substance abuse. Zuma expressed satisfaction that the community presented their problems to their elected leaders.

Introduction

UMgungundlovu district is one of the eleven districts in Kwazulu-Natal. UMgungundlovu has a population of 1 017 762 and 272 667 households. Out of 1 017 762 people in UMgungundlovu district municipality, 48% (485 922 people) are male and 52% (531 843 people) are female.

Figure 1: Age-Gender distribution in UMgungundlovu district municipality

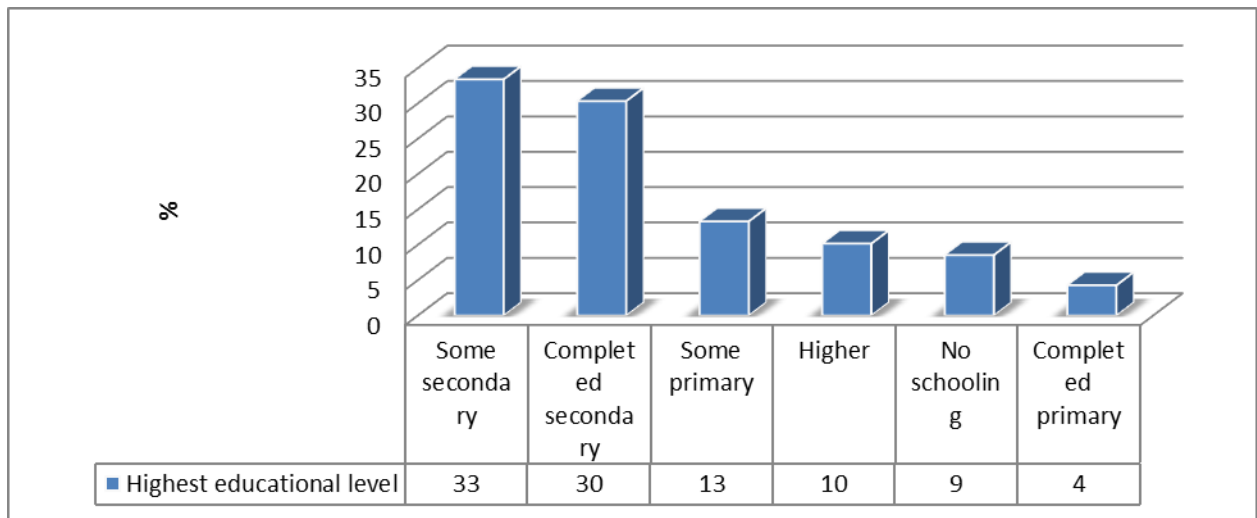


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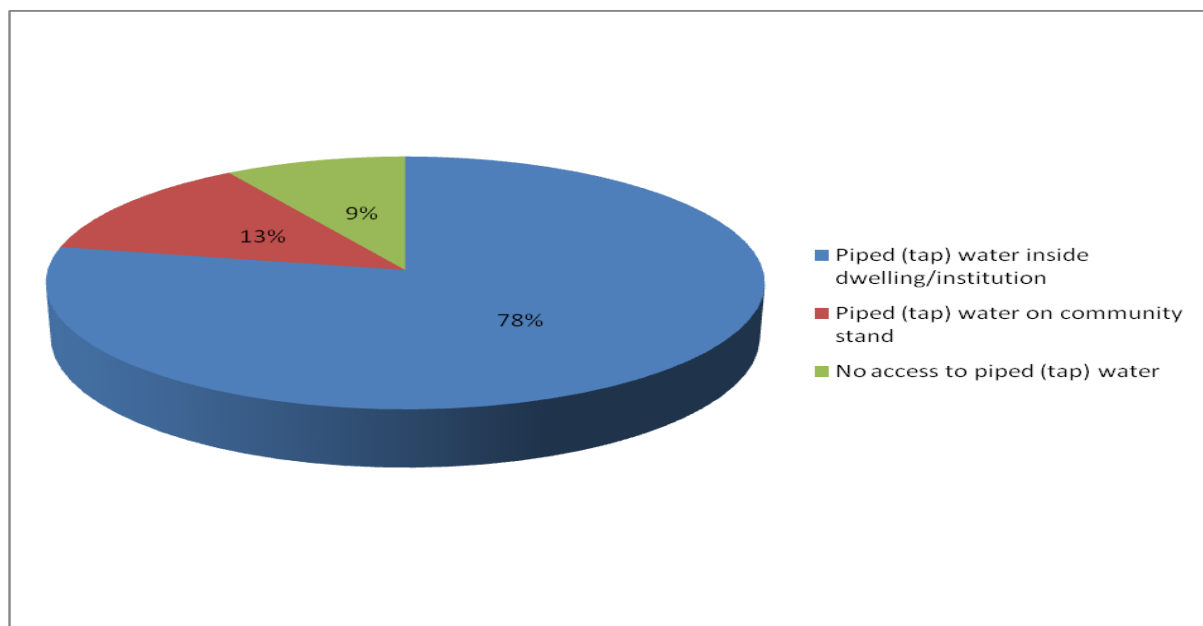
Figure 1 above indicates the majority of the people in UMgungundlovu district municipality are in the working age (15-64). This indicates a low dependency ratio as there are more people in the working age as compared to the children and elderly.

Figure 2: Highest level of education



There are 625 317 people aged 20 years and above. From figure 2 we deduce that 33% (203 784 people) have some secondary schooling, 13% (81 201 people) have some primary schooling while 9% (52 179 people) have no schooling at all. Fewer (4%) have completed primary and 10% (62 040 people) have higher education.

Figure 3: Access to piped water



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Figure 3 suggests that 79% (213 495) households have piped water inside the dwelling/institution, 13% (34 881) of households have water on their community stand and 9% (24 288) of households do not have access to piped (tap) water

Figure 4: Energy for lighting

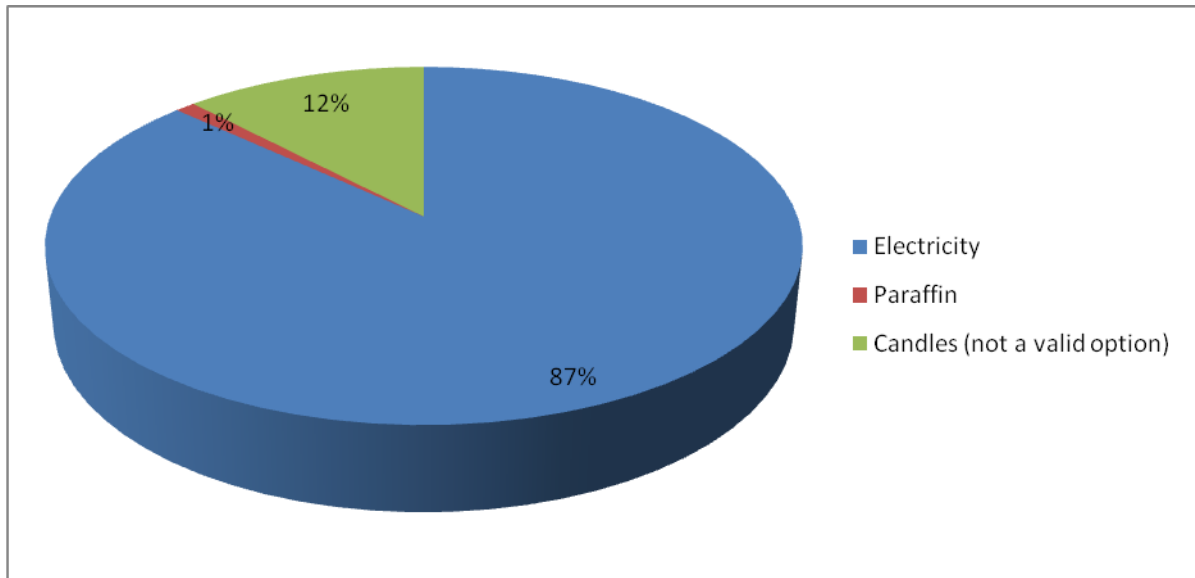


Figure 4 suggests that majority 86% of households use electricity as energy for lighting followed by 12% (2 487) of households use paraffin as energy for lighting. Paraffin is used by 1% of households and none of the households utilize gas and solar energies for lighting.

Figure 5: Energy for lighting

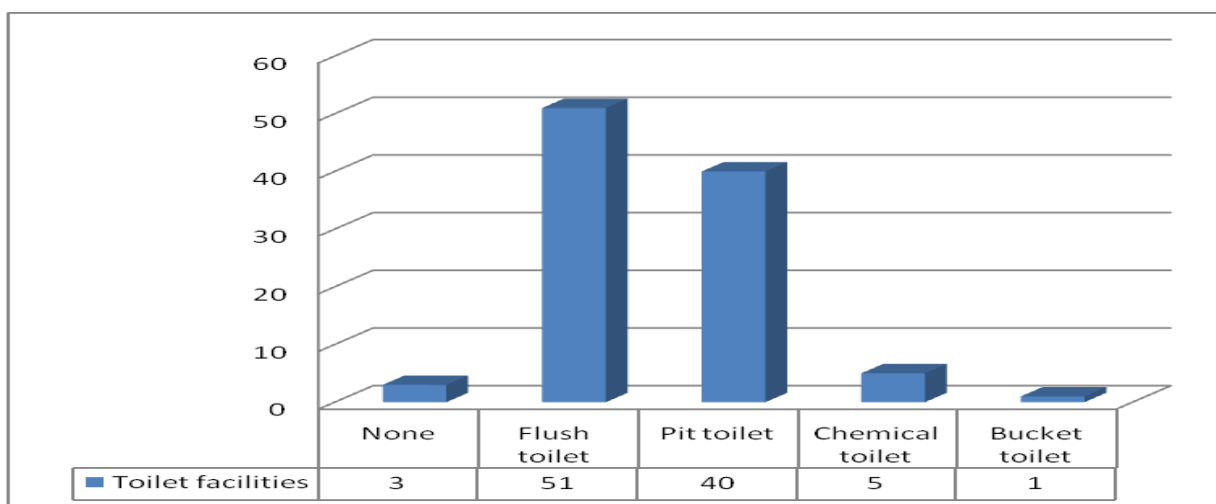
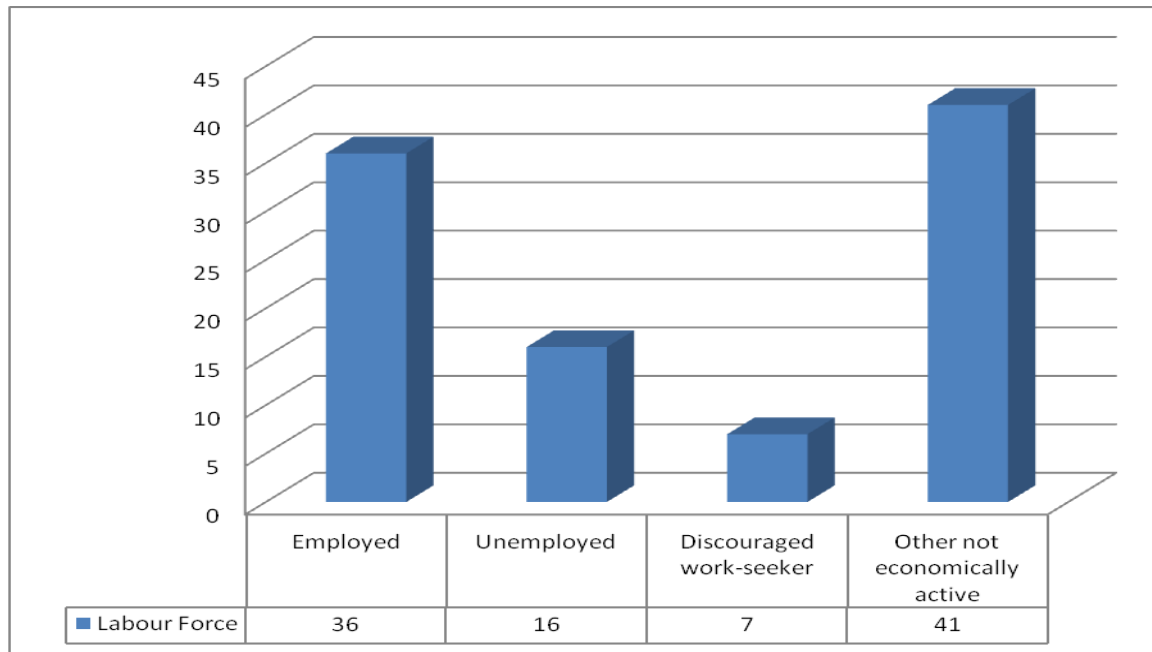


Figure 5 depicts that 51% (134 739) of households have flush toilet, 40% (105 207) of households use pit toilets. Chemical toilets are used by 5%(13 323) of households while

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fewer(1%) of households use bucket toilets. Moreover, 3% of households do not have toilet facilities.

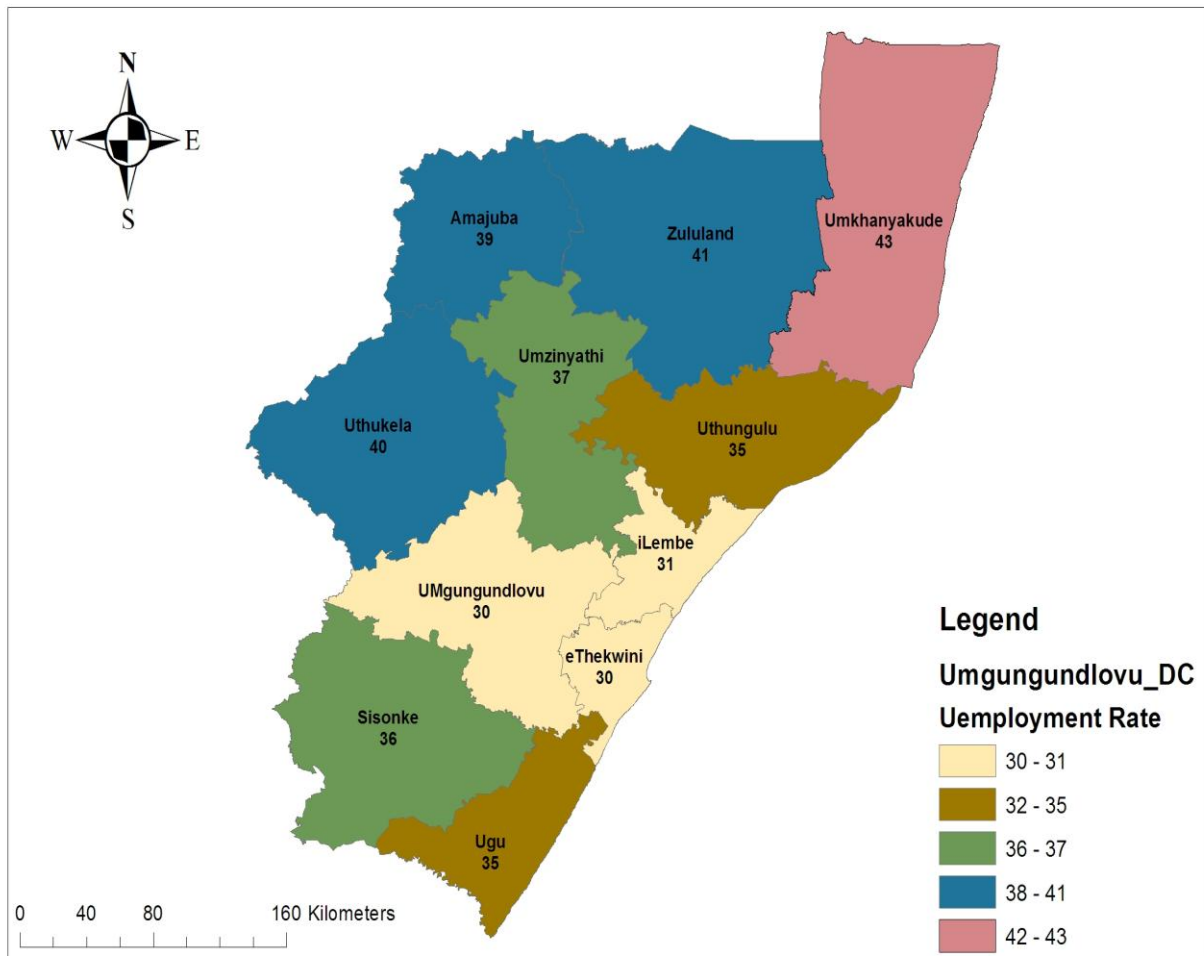
Figure 6: Labour force



There are 675 561 people eligible to engage in labour force activities and 245 379 (36%) are employed, 107 346 (16%) are unemployed and 278 616 (41%) are not economically active. Unemployment rate in UMgungudlovu currently seats at 30%.

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Figure 7: Umgungundlovu unemployment rate



UMkhanyakude DC has the largest (43%) unemployment rate followed by Zululand DC (41%), UThukela DC (40%), and Amajuba (39%). UMgungundlovu DC and eThekwini DC have the least unemployment rate of 30%.

Conclusion

Unemployment rate is high in districts across UMgungundlovu however service delivery is taking place, this is supported by the fact that 51% of households have access to flush toilets and that 78% of households have water inside the dwelling. Even though unemployment rate was the lowest (30%) compared to other districts in KwaZulu-Natal but it is still relatively high compared to the national unemployment of about 25%.