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**CENSUS 2001**

# **Investigation into appropriate definitions of urban and rural areas for South Africa**

## **Discussion document**

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# Census 2001: Investigation into appropriate definitions of urban and rural areas for South Africa: Discussion document

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# 1 Introduction

In South Africa, the situation regarding the classification of the country into urban and rural areas is rather fluid at this stage. There has been a move away from this classification towards an all-inclusive municipal one by the Municipal Demarcation Board. Nevertheless, in view of important government programmes such as the integrated rural development strategy and the urban renewal programme, this concept remains an important one for statistical classification.

There are some differences between Census 2001 and Census 1996 regarding the classification of the country into urban and rural areas. This report identifies these differences and then gives some suggestions on a possibly more objective way of measuring urban and rural.

## 1.1 Objectives

The first goal of this report is to identify possible reasons for the differences in urban and rural numbers for Census 1996 and Census 2001 by means of:

- a) Reclassification of the 1996 EA types in terms of urban and rural to correspond with the cadastral features on which Census 2001 was based.
- b) Reclassification of specific EAs from urban to rural in 2001 for comparison purposes between Census 1996 and Census 2001.

The second goal of this report is to apply international definitions of urbanisation based on population density, in a move towards arriving at a more objective South African definition.

## 1.2 Assumptions

It is not possible at this juncture to verify that the EA types specified in Census 1996 and Census 2001 were correct. As a result, the following assumptions are made:

- That the EA type per EA specified in 1996 was correct
- That the EA type per EA specified in 2001 was correct

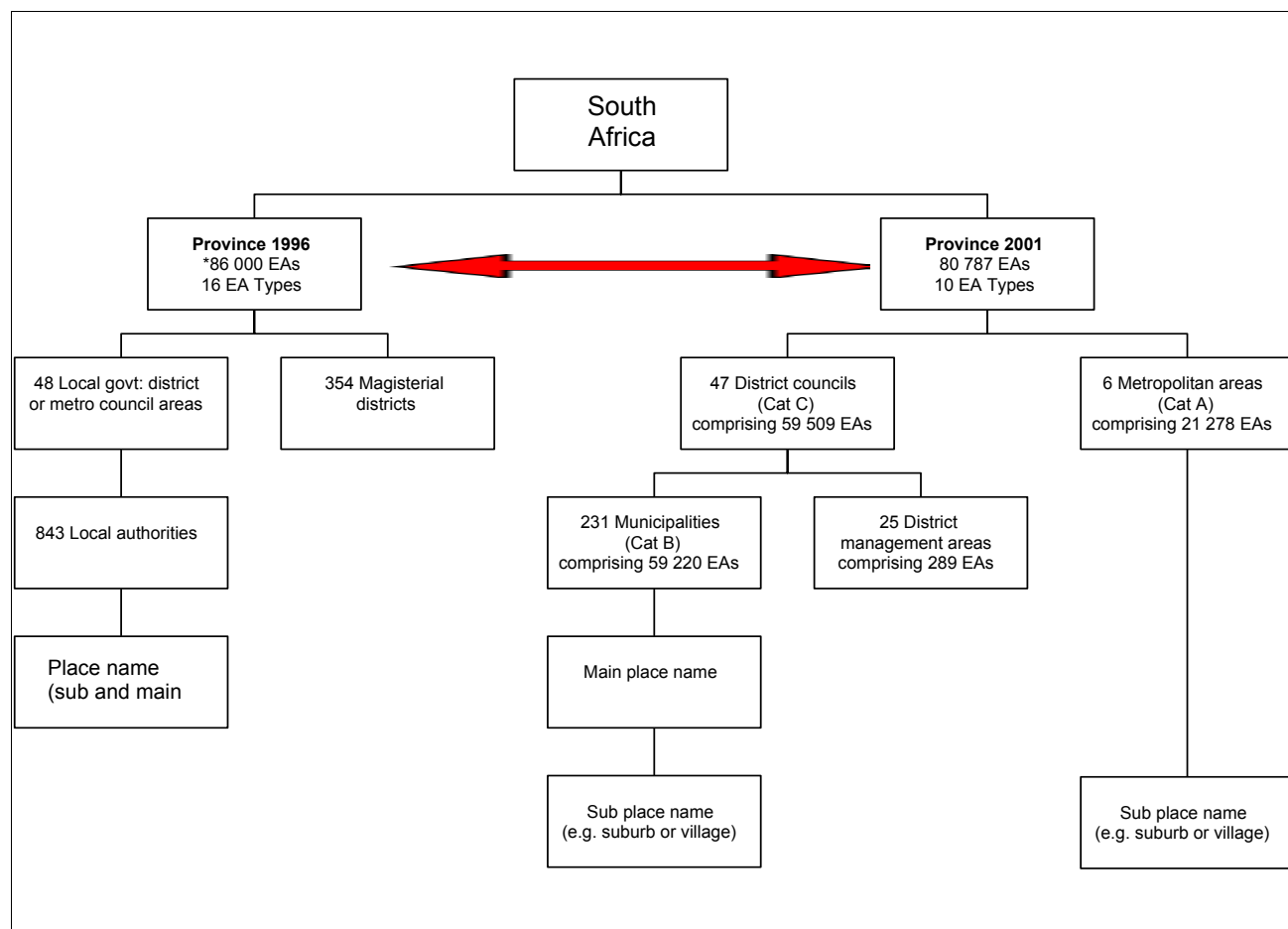
## 1.3 Data sources

Census 1996 adjusted for undercount using the 1996 PES  
Census 2001 adjusted for undercount using the 2001 PES

## 1.4 Geographic structure

Figure 1.4-1 is a diagrammatic representation of the geographical structure of South Africa in 1996 and 2001, which is included here only for completeness, since the urban/rural comparison between Census 1996 and Census 2001 relies on mapping at the level of EA type. The diagram shows that the nine provinces taken together contained over 80 000 EAs, in both 1996 and 2001. These are then aggregated upwards into spatial units of varying sizes. For example, as indicated in Figure 1.4-1, the 16 various types of EAs identified for the 1996 census could be grouped into the 354 magisterial districts or alternatively, into 843 local authorities and 48 district or metro council areas.

The definitions of the EA types for Census 1996 and Census 2001 are provided in Appendix 1.

**Figure 1.4-1 South Africa's geographical structure in 1996 compared with 2001**

\* Published number of EAs for Census 1996

## 1.5 The concepts of urban and rural

The new municipalities are the main building block in the Census 2001 geographical structure. According to the Municipal Demarcation Board:

"The Constitution and the Municipal Structures Act are silent on the concept of urban and rural when describing Category B municipalities. However, the White Paper of Local Government correctly points out that, in some cases, the separation of rural areas from cities and towns has imposed artificial political and administrative boundaries between areas that are otherwise functionally integrated. It also creates inequity for rural residents who contribute to the towns' economy but don't benefit from its resources. The inclusion of rural areas in with urban areas in the demarcation of category B Municipalities is not only allowed for in law but also regarded as appropriate.

In the demarcation of the municipal boundaries, provision was made for the incorporation of peri-urban areas relevant to future urban growth and which also incorporates any of the hitherto excluded functionally linked suburbs which were the product inter alia of apartheid-era displacement."

The classification of EAs into urban/rural for Census 1996 and 2001 was based on a combination of factors such as cadastre (surveyor's general plans) and land use.

## 2 Methodology

### 2.1 Census EA types for 1996 and 2001

Table 2.1-1 shows how it is possible to group the 16 enumeration area (EA) types of Census 1996 into urban, semi-urban and rural areas, and then into urban and non-urban areas. Note that in 1996 semi-urban areas were grouped with rural areas as non-urban.

**Table 2.1-1: Census 1996 EA type classification**

EA Type	Urban/Semi-Urban/Rural	Urban/Non-urban
11 Urban: formal 12 Urban: informal 13 Urban: hostels 14 Urban: institutions	Urban	Urban
21 Semi-urban: formal 22 Semi-urban: informal 23 Semi-urban: hostels 24 Semi-urban: institutions	Semi-urban	Non-urban
31 Rural: formal 32 Rural: formal/semi-formal 33 Rural: tribal villages 34 Rural: informal 35 Rural: hostels 36 Rural: institutions 37 Rural: farms 38 Rural: tribal exc. villages	Rural	

Similarly, Table 2.1-2 shows that the 10 EA types distinguished in 2001 could in turn be combined into four geographical types, and then into urban and rural areas. The ability to ultimately locate EA types in urban and rural groups in both years allows for meaningful comparison of the proportions residing in urban and rural areas in 2001 as against 1996.

**Table 2.1-2: Census 2001 EA type classification**

EA Type	Geography Type	Urban/Rural
0 Vacant 3 Small Holding 4 Urban Settlement 6 Recreational 7 Industrial Area 8 Institution 9 Hostel	URBAN_FORMAL	Urban
5 Informal Settlement	URBAN_INFORMAL	
2 Farm 3 Small Holding 6 Recreational 7 Industrial Area 8 Institution 9 Hostel	RURAL_FORMAL	Rural
0 Vacant 1 Tribal Settlement 6 Recreational 7 Industrial Area 8 Institution 9 Hostel	TRIBAL_AREA	

## 2.2 Categorisation of urban/non-urban EA types in Census 1996 to correspond with Census 2001 urban/rural classification

According to the 1996 classification, EAs could be combined into 5 broad settlement types:

- urban, formal (type 11, 13, 14);
- urban, informal (type 12);
- commercial farms (type 37);
- tribal authority areas (type 33); and
- other non-urban areas (type 21, 22, 23, 24, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 38). See also Table 2.1-1.

The first four listed above represent the EA Geography as it is in 2001. The group 'other non-urban areas' was allocated a type according to its location within the other four groups (i.e. urban, formal; urban, informal; commercial farms; and tribal authority areas). In terms of the new structure, the 1996 semi-urban category falls mostly within urban areas, depending on the type of land use. For example, if smallholdings were used for commercial farming they were classified as rural; if used for residential purposes, they were classified as urban. Small towns and mining towns are regarded as urban areas in 2001, e.g. Kleinsee in the NC. Villages in tribal areas are still regarded as being tribal and therefore as rural, but the bigger towns (that were urban in 1996) within the tribal areas, such as Butterworth, Thohoyando and Thaba Nchu, show large extensions of urban formal and informal characteristics into previously tribal land.

Table 2.2-1 indicates how the categories used in 1996 were reclassified to make them comparable to the 2001 geographical structure. The numbers indicated in the table refer to the classification from Table 2.1-1. For example, 11 refers to EA type 11, urban formal, and 12 refers to EA type 12, urban informal.

**Table 2.2-1: Making 1996 and 2001 classifications of urban and rural comparable**

1996	URBAN/RURAL 1996	URBAN/RURAL 2001	1996 Reclassification to 2001
Urban, formal: 11, 13, 14	URBAN	URBAN	Urban, formal: 11, 13, 14, 21, 22, 23, 24, 31, 32
Urban, informal: 12	URBAN	URBAN	Urban, informal: 12
Commercial farms: 37	RURAL	RURAL	Commercial farms: 37 34, 35, 36, 38
Tribal authority areas: 33	RURAL	RURAL	Tribal authority areas: 33, 34, 35, 36, 38
Other non-urban areas: 21, 22, 23, 24, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 38	RURAL		

In order to make 1996 urban areas comparable with 2001, the following principles were applied:

- 11, 12, 13, 14 (Urban, formal and Urban, informal) remained the same.

The following were added to the urban classification:

- 21 (Semi-urban: Formal)
- 22 (Semi-urban: Informal)
- 23 (Semi-urban: Hostels)
- 24 (Semi-urban: Institutions)
- 31 (Rural: Formal – *Definition as in Census 1996 Definitions* – Semi-town (i.e., a town without a local authority) with predominantly formal dwellings such as mining, and industrial towns where housing for employees is provided by employers.)
- 32 (Rural: Formal/semi-formal – *Definition as in Census 1996 Definitions* – Village/settlement without a local authority and which is not situated within a tribal area and with formal and semi-formal dwellings such as houses, huts and rondavels.)

In order to make 1996 rural areas comparable with 2001, the following principles were applied:

- 33 (Tribal authority)
- 37 (Commercial farms)

The following were added to the rural classification

- 34 (Rural: Informal)
- 35 (Rural: Hostels)
- 36 (Rural: Institutions)
- 38 (Rural: Tribal excl. Villages)

**Table 2.2-2: Reclassification of urban/rural from Census 2001 to correspond with the Census 1996 classification**

Urban/Rural 2001	2001 Geography Type	2001: EA Type	1996 EA Type	Urban/Rural 1996
Urban	Urban Formal	9 Hostel	13 Urban: hostels 23 Semi-urban: hostels	Urban
		7 Industrial Area	14 Urban: institutions* 24 Semi-urban: institutions*	
		8 Institution	14 Urban: institutions* 24 Semi-urban: institutions*	
		6 Recreational	14 Urban: institutions* 24 Semi-urban: institutions*	
		3 Small Holding	31 Rural: formal	
		4 Urban Settlement	11: Urban: formal 21 Semi-urban: formal	
		0 Vacant	31 Rural: formal	
	Urban Informal	5 Informal Settlement	12 Urban: informal 22 Semi-urban: informal 32 Rural: formal/semi-formal	
Rural	Rural Formal	2 Farm	37 Rural: farms	Rural
		9 Hostel	35 Rural: hostels	
		7 Industrial Area	36 Rural: institutions**	
		8 Institution	36 Rural: institutions**	
		6 Recreational	36 Rural: institutions**	
		3 Small Holding		
	Tribal Area	9 Hostel	36 Rural: institutions**	
		7 Industrial Area	36 Rural: institutions**	
		8 Institution	36 Rural: institutions**	
		6 Recreational	36 Rural: institutions**	
		1 Tribal Settlement	33 Rural: tribal villages 34 Rural: informal	
		0 Vacant	38 Rural: tribal exc. village	

\* & \*\* In 1996 these EA types included all institutions, recreational areas, hostels and industrial areas; in 2001 distinctions were made between the different types, but they can still be classified as urban or rural.



### 3 National results

#### **3.1 Census 2001 results in relation to 1996 as originally classified and as reclassified**

Table 3.1-1 (and Figure 3.1-1) show that, according to the original 1996 and 2001 figures for the country as a whole, the urban population accounted for a rising share of the total population – from 53,7% in 1996 to 57,5% in 2001. This represents a 3,8 percentage point increase in the proportion of urban dwellers over the period 1996 to 2001 (Figure 3.1-2). This increase in the proportion of urban residents is reflected in an equivalent decline in the proportion of rural dwellers – from 46,3% in 1996 to 42,5% in 2001.

When the 1996 geography is reclassified to coincide with that of 2001, the proportion living in urban areas increases to 55,1% and the proportion in rural areas decreases to 44,9%. There a 2,4% percentage point increase between those living in urban areas in 1996 and those living in urban areas in 2001, compared with the original 3,8 percentage point difference.

Figure 3.1-1 and 3.1-2 compare the proportion of these in urban areas in 1996 and 2001, according to the original classification shown in Table 3.1-1, while Figures 3.1-3 and 3.1-4 are based on the amended classification.

Figure 3.1-1 compares 1996 (original classification) with Census 2001. It shows the proportion of urban dwellers in each province in 1996 and 2001. For example, 34,9% of the population of North West lived in urban areas in 1996 and by 2001 this proportion had risen to 41,8% – an increase of 6,9 percentage points. Figure 3.1-2 shows the increase or decrease in percentage points for each province. For example, Northern Cape had the largest increase in the proportion of urban dwellers (12,6 percentage points) followed by Free State (7,2 percentage points).

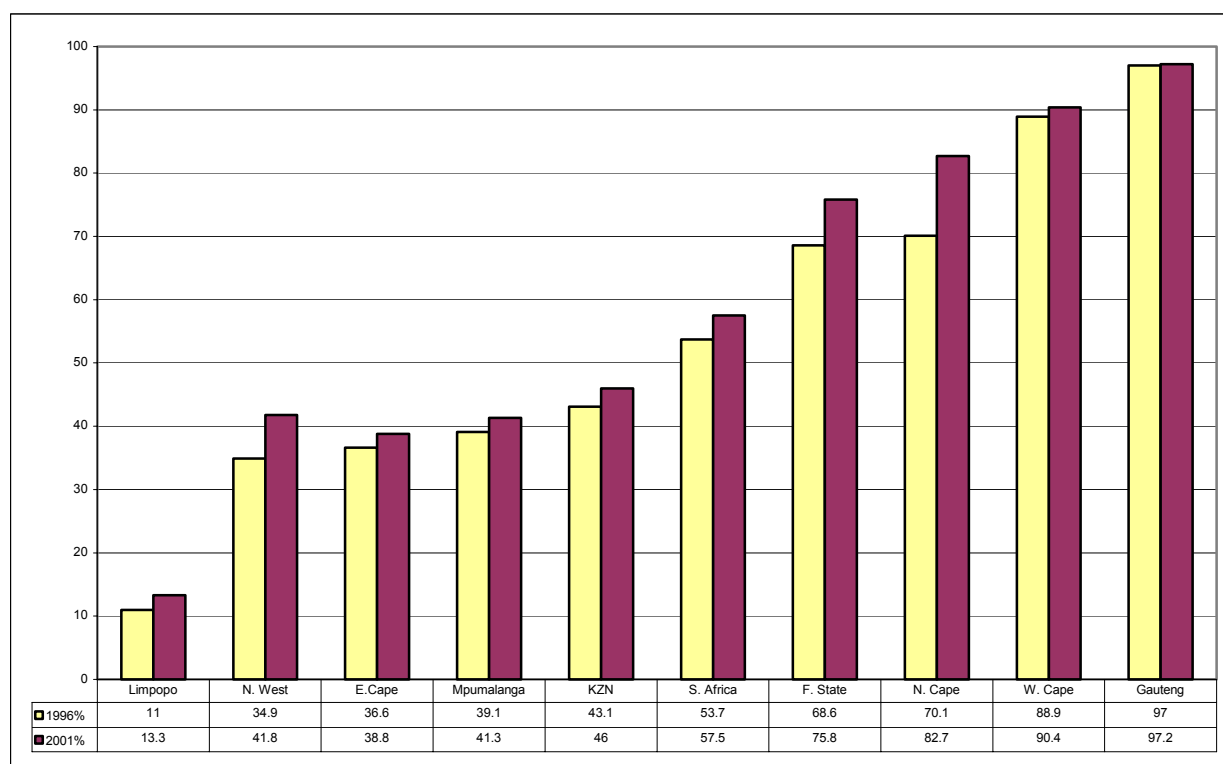
Table 3.1-1: The proportion of urban and rural dwellers by province, 1996 compared with 2001

		1996 original classification (Table 2.1-1)		1996 reclassified to 2001 (Table 2.2-1)		2001 (Table 2.1-2)	
		Column (a)		Column (b)		Column (c)	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>W. Cape</b>	Urban	3 516 007	88,9	3 537 956	89,4	4 088 709	90,4
	Rural	440 867	11,1	418 918	10,6	435 626	9,6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3 956 875</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3 956 874</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4 524 335</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>E. Cape</b>	Urban	2 304 378	36,6	2 405 446	38,2	2 500 234	38,8
	Rural	3 998 148	63,4	3 897 080	61,8	3 936 529	61,2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6 302 525</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6 302 526</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6 436 763</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>N. Cape</b>	Urban	588 906	70,1	631 627	75,2	680 460	82,7
	Rural	251 415	29,9	208 694	24,8	142 267	17,3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>840 321</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>840 321</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>822 727</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>F. State</b>	Urban	1 806 651	68,6	1 811 151	68,8	2 052 115	75,8
	Rural	826 853	31,4	822 353	31,2	654 660	24,2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2 633 504</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2 633 504</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2 706 775</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>KZN</b>	Urban	3 628 268	43,1	3 716 432	44,2	4 334 642	46,0
	Rural	4 788 753	56,9	4 700 589	55,8	5 091 375	54,0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8 417 021</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8 417 021</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9 426 017</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>N. West</b>	Urban	1 171 734	34,9	1 458 558	43,5	1 533 768	41,8
	Rural	2 183 091	65,1	1 896 267	56,5	2 135 581	58,2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3 354 825</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3 354 825</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3 669 349</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Gauteng</b>	Urban	7 130 277	97	7 126 491	97	8 590 798	97,2
	Rural	218 146	3	221 932	3	246 380	2,8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7 348 423</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7 348 423</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8 837 178</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>MP</b>	Urban	1 094 287	39,1	1 110 046	39,6	1 288 434	41,3
	Rural	1 706 425	60,9	1 690 666	60,4	1 834 556	58,7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2 800 711</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2 800 712</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3 122 990</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Limpopo</b>	Urban	541 301	11	565 199	11,5	700 459	13,3
	Rural	4 388 067	89	4 364 169	88,5	4 573 183	86,7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4 929 368</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4 929 368</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5 273 642</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>S. Africa</b>	Urban	21 781 807	53,7	22 362 906	55,1	25 769 619	57,5
	Rural	18 801 765	46,3	18 220 668	44,9	19 050 159	42,5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40 583 573</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>40 583 574</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>44 819 778</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census 1996 and Census 2001 adjusted by the relevant PES. Due to rounding, the totals may not always add up.

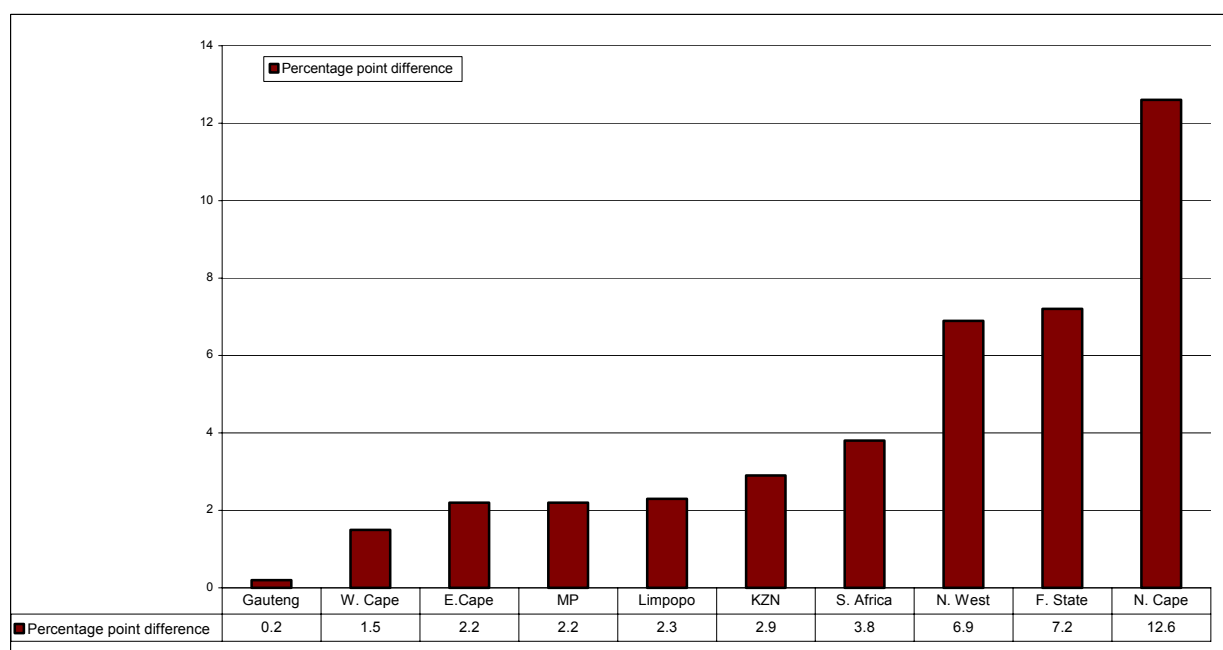


**Figure 3.1-1: Trend in the proportion of the population living in urban areas by province, 1996 original definition of urban/rural [Table 3.1-1 Column (a)], compared with 2001 [Column (c)]**



Source: Census 1996 and Census 2001 adjusted by the relevant PES

**Figure 3.1-2: Difference (in percentage points) in the proportions living in urban areas in 1996 and in 2001, 1996 original definition of urban/rural [Table 3.1-1 Column (a)], minus 2001 [Column (c)]**



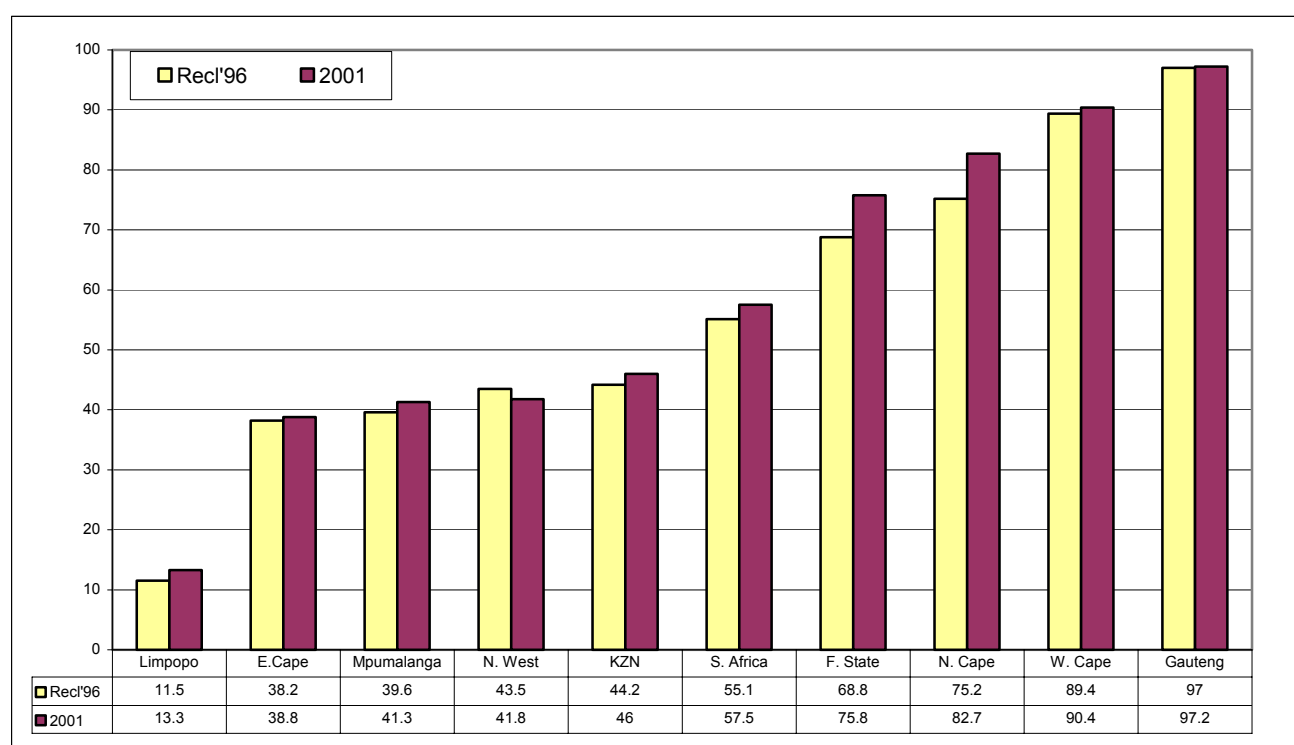
Source: Census 1996 and Census 2001 adjusted by the relevant PES

Caution is however required when interpreting the provincial changes in urbanisation over the period 1996 to 2001, since as discussed earlier, the definition of urban and rural used in the two censuses was different. The section that follows provides a better understanding of how the urban proportions need to be adjusted if greater comparability is to be achieved.

Figure 3.1-3, based on the amended classification, shows that the increase in urban proportions in North West is almost entirely due to classification differences between 1996 and 2001, while in Free State and Northern Cape at least some of the differences in the proportions living in urban areas can be explained by classification changes.

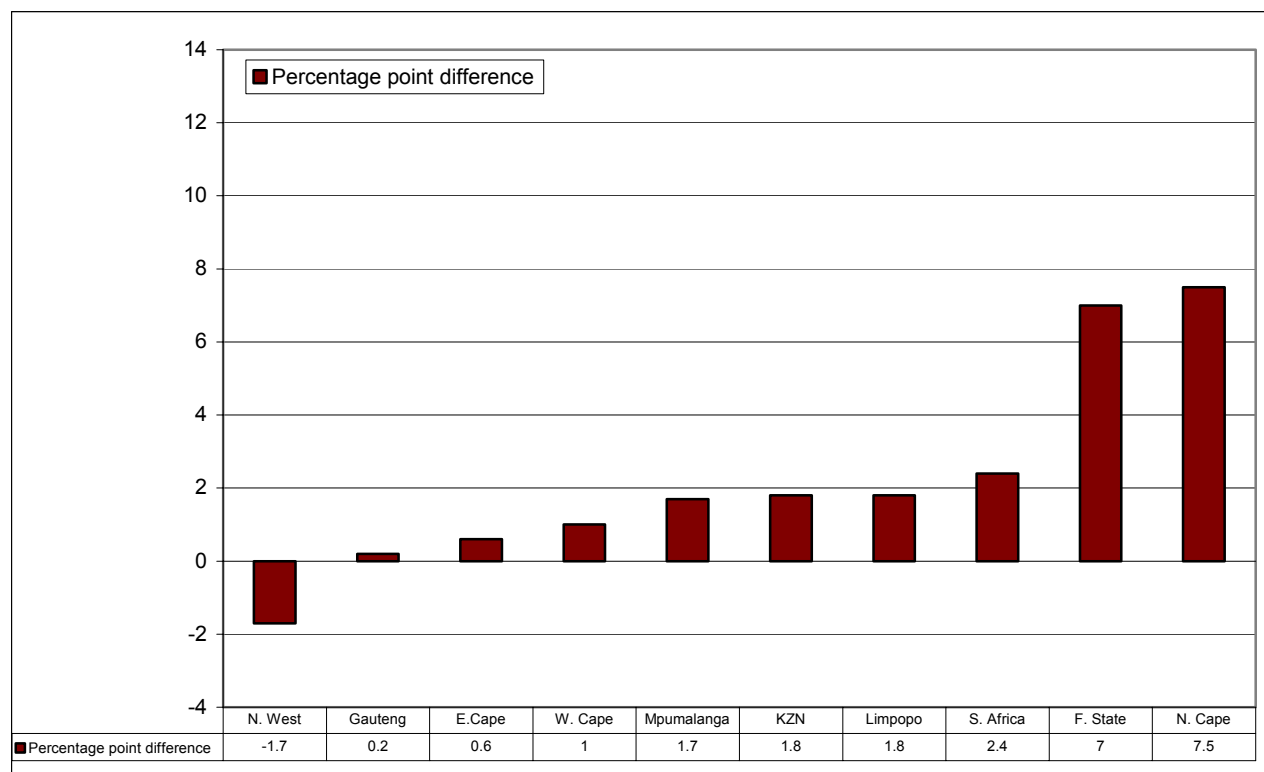
The way in which geography is classified can therefore have a significant difference on both the number and proportion of people deemed to live in urban and rural areas. Figures 3.1-3 and 3.1-4 are based on 1996 reclassified to reflect the new definitions of urban and rural used in 2001.

**Figure 3.1-3: Trend in the proportion of the population living in urban areas by province, 1996 reclassified to new definitions [Table 3.1-1 Column (b)], compared with 2001 [Column (c)]**



Source: Census 1996 and Census 2001 adjusted by the relevant PES

**Figure 3.1-4: Difference (in percentage points) in the proportions living in urban areas in 1996 and in 2001, 1996 reclassified to new definitions [Table 3.1-1-Column (b)], minus 2001 [Column (c)]**



Source: Census 1996 and Census 2001 adjusted by the relevant PES

As illustrated in Figure 3.1-4, the effect of the reclassification is that the increase in urbanisation between Census 1996 and Census 2001 is less pronounced for the country as a whole (2,4 percentage points instead of 3,8 percentage points). This is also true for provinces such as Northern Cape (7,5 percentage points instead of 12,6 percentage points) and Free State (7 percentage points instead of 7,2 percentage points). A similar situation is evident in KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga and Western Cape, where the effect of adjusting the urban/rural definition in 1996, is a smaller increase in urbanisation over the period 1996-2001.

But notably, Figure 3.1-4 also shows that the adjustment of the 1996 definitions of urban/rural to bring them in line with those used for Census 2001 produces a decline in urbanisation in North West. In North West, the proportion of urban residents declined in 2001 (41,8%) as against 1996 (43,5%) – a fall of 1,7 percentage points – compared with an increase of 6,9 percentage points if no adjustment of the 1996 data is undertaken.

### 3.2 Adjusting 2001 for the misclassification of certain areas in 1996

During Census 1996, some settlements that were urban in character (small 'dorpies' or towns) were classified as rural and grouped under the broad category of rural areas. In Census 2001, these settlements were demarcated as urban. Thus, settlements that are indeed urban in character were not appropriately classified in 1996. To compare 2001 with 1996 the approach adopted was as follows:

- The population living in the settlements reclassified as urban in 2001 were identified and added to the rural population.

**Table 3.2-1: Provincial distribution, Census 2001, of people classified as rural dwellers in 1996 who should have been classified as urban dwellers**

Province	Misclassified people	Total population	% of total misclassified	% of provincial population
Northern Cape	62 148	822 727	11,10	7,55
Free State	77 345	2 706 775	13,81	2,86
Mpumalanga	124 528	3 122 990	22,24	3,99
Western Cape	41 446	4 524 335	7,40	0,92
Eastern Cape	41 654	6 436 763	7,44	0,65
KZN	101 604	9 426 017	18,15	1,08
North West	48 771	3 699 349	8,71	1,32
Gauteng	21 050	8 837 178	3,76	0,24
Limpopo	41 406	5 273 642	7,39	0,79
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>559 952</b>	<b>44 849 778</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>1,25</b>

Source: Census 2001 adjusted by the PES. Due to rounding, the totals may not always add up.

Table 3.2-1 shows the provincial distribution of people living in urban settlements that should have been classified as urban in 1996 but were instead classified as rural. For the country as a whole settlements containing 559 952 people were misclassified (1,25% of the total population). Of these people, 13,81% resided in the Free State and 22,24% in Mpumalanga, where, notably, these misclassified people (124 528) accounted for 3,99% of the total provincial population of 3 122 990. In Northern Cape the percentage of the population that was "misclassified" was the largest (7,55%) while in Gauteng it was the lowest (0,24%).

The percentage of the population living in urban areas presented in Figure 3.2-1 is derived from Table 3.1-1 by adjusting for the effects of the misclassification shown above in Table 3.2-1.

For example, in Northern Cape:

- In 2001 there were 680 460 urban residents and 142 267 rural residents, totalling 822 727.

Adjusting the above data for Northern Cape in 2001 by the 62 148 people (Table 3.2-1) who were misclassified in 1996 would mean that:

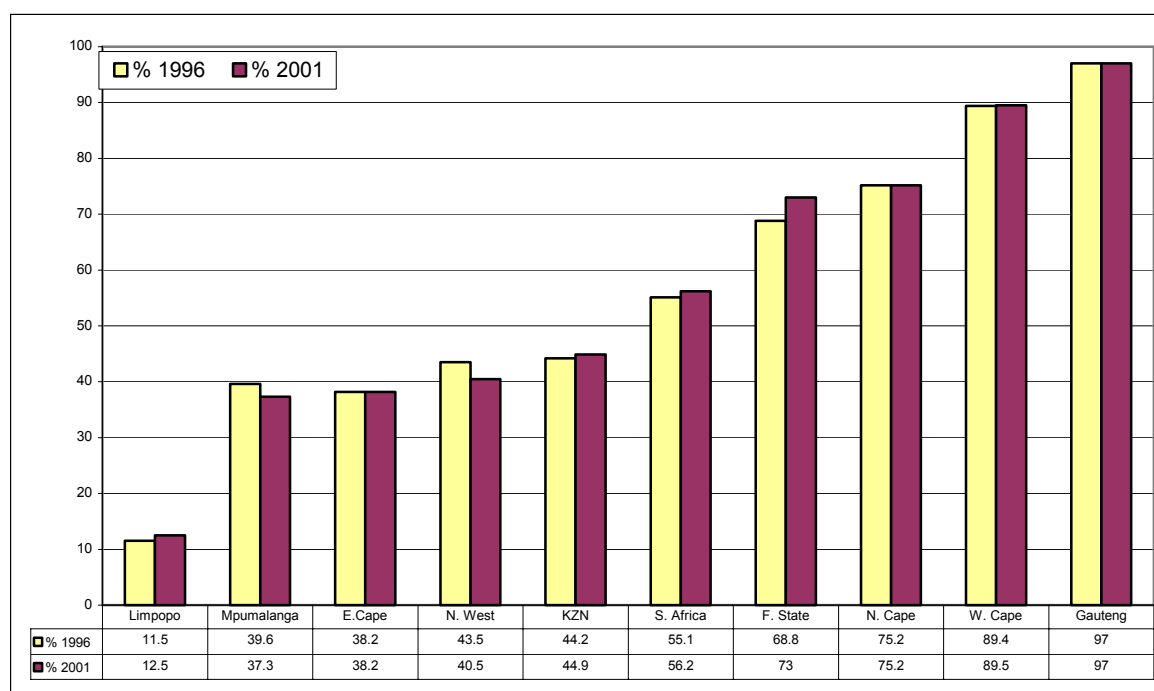
- In 2001, there would be fewer urban residents (680 460 less 62 148 = 618 312) and a larger number of rural residents (142 267 plus 62 148 = 204 415).

Figures 3.2-1 and 3.2-2 illustrate the differences in urban proportions between the reclassified 1996 data and Census 2001 data adjusted for the impact of the small towns misclassified in 1996.

For example, in Northern Cape:

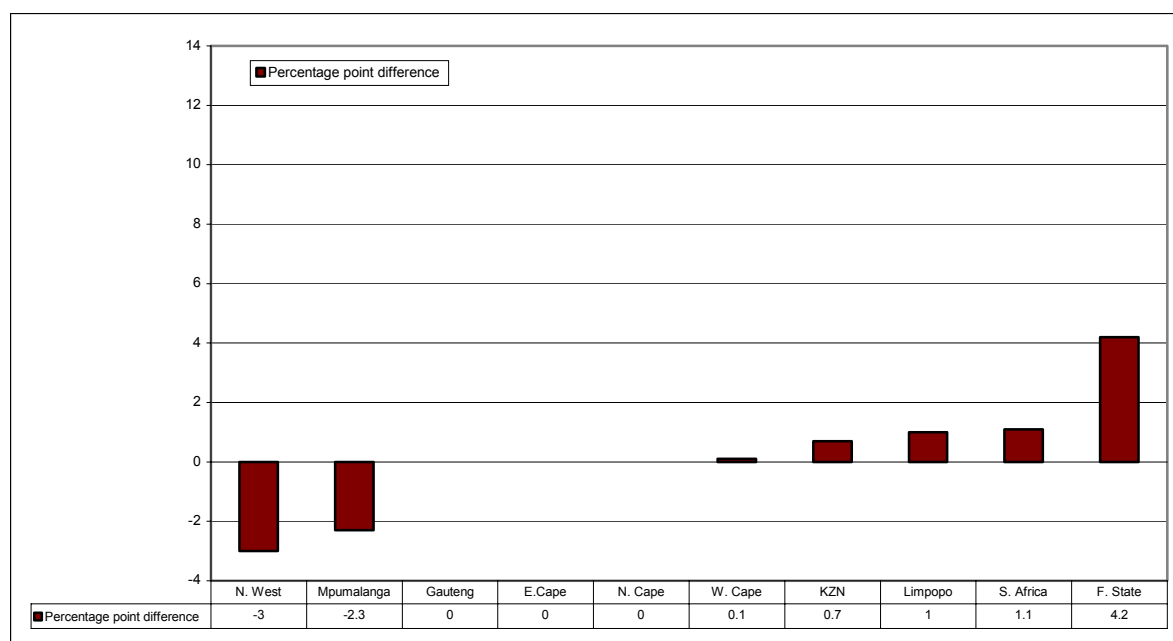
- In 1996 (original classification) there were 588 906 urban residents and 251 415 rural residents, totalling 840 321.
- In 1996 (reclassified to 2001 definitions) there were 631 627 urban residents and 208 694 rural residents, totalling 840 321.
- In 2001 (adjusted for the impact of misclassified small towns) there were 618 312 urban residents and 204 415 rural residents totally 822 727.

**Figure 3.2-1: Trend in the proportion of the population living in urban areas by province, 1996 reclassified to new definitions [Table 3.1-1-Column (b), compared with 2001 [Table 3.1-1-Column (c)] adjusted for misclassification of small towns [(data from Table 3.2-1)]**



Source: Census 1996 and Census 2001 adjusted by the relevant PES

**Figure 3.2-2: Difference (in percentage points) in the proportions living in urban areas in 1996 and in 2001, 1996 reclassified to new definitions, minus 2001 adjusted for the misclassification of small towns**



Source: Census 1996 and Census 2001 adjusted by the relevant PES



## 4. Provincial results

The preceding discussions identified differences in the classification of urban and rural between 1996 and 2001, described ways of making the definitions comparable, and gave the national results of the various methods of comparison. In this a detailed assessment is given for each province.

The following is applicable for all maps in this section of the document:

- Urban areas as classified in the **2001 Census** are shown as **red** polygons on maps.
- Urban areas as classified in the **1996 Census** are shown as **blue** areas on maps.
- Tribal areas (areas falling within a tribal authority and managed by a tribal chief) are shown as **yellow** polygons.
- Small towns that were classified as rural in 1996 but are essentially urban in character, classified as urban areas in 2001, called the **misclassified small towns** are shown as **green** areas on maps.
- The **provincial border** is shown as a **black** line.

### 4.1 Western Cape

**Map 4.1-1: Western Cape: Urban areas (1996 and 2001)** shows the entire province of Western Cape with areas that were classified as urban in 2001 (red polygons on map); urban in 1996 (blue areas on map); and the small towns that were classified as rural in 1996 but are essentially urban in character, classified as urban in 2001, i.e. the misclassified small towns (green areas on map). Small towns like Fisantkraal, Klappmuts, Victor Verster, Zoar, Genadendal and Brandvlei together had a population of 23 145 out of the total population of misclassified towns in Western Cape (41 446) in 2001. Fisantkraal (4 648), Genadendal (4 429), Zoar (4 067), Klappmuts (3 949), Victor Verster (3 030), and Brandvlei (3 022) had the largest population amongst the misclassified small towns in the Western Cape.

The following are examples in the Western Cape showing 1996 urban areas and 2001 urban areas:

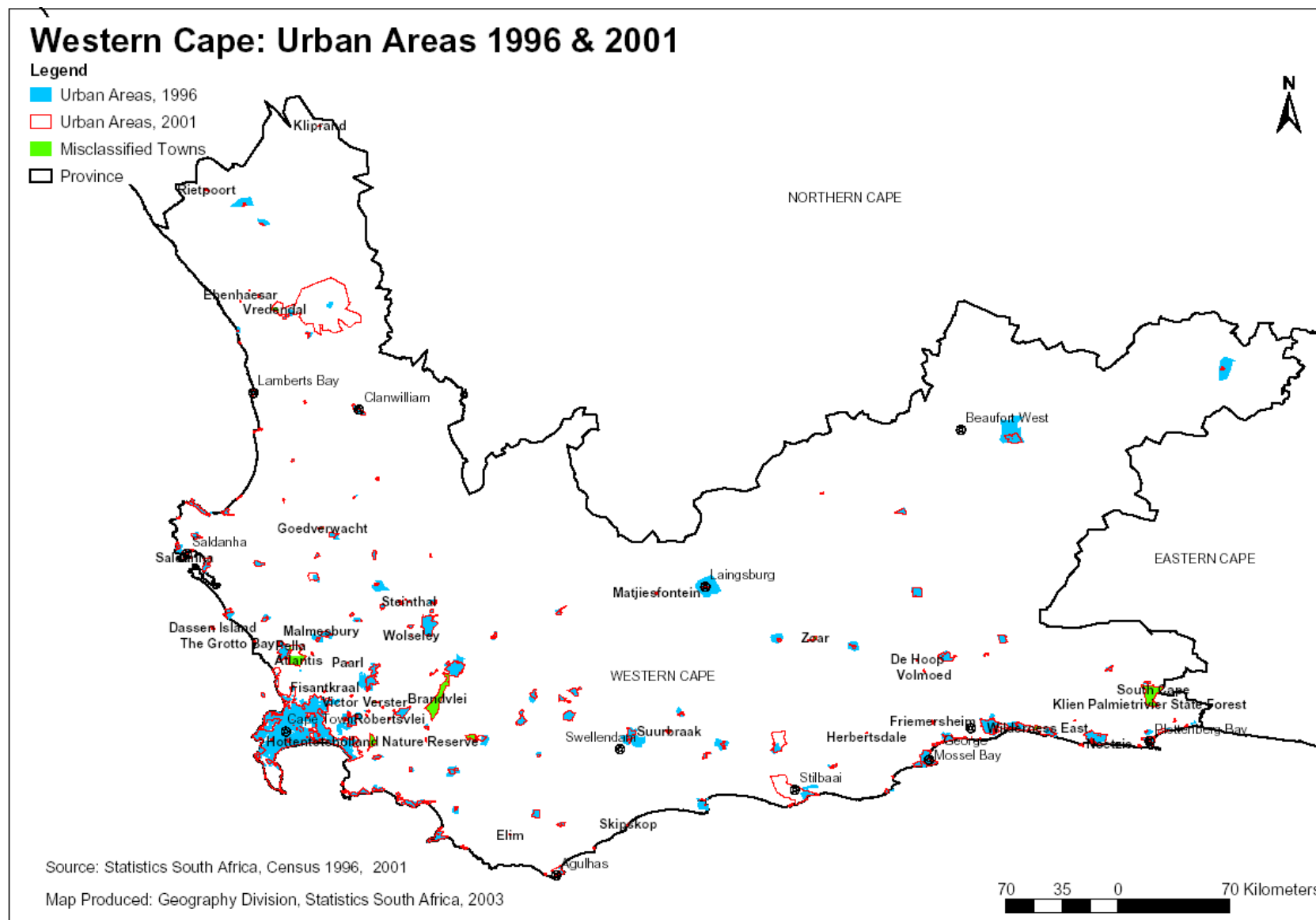
**Map 4.1-2: Western Cape: Fisantkraal, Klappmuts and Victor Verster urban areas (1996 and 2001)** shows the misclassified small towns of Fisantkraal, Klappmuts, and Victor Verster in Western Cape. These small towns, consisting of predominantly formal and semi-formal dwellings, were classified as rural in 1996. In 2001 they were classified as urban settlement.

**Map 4.1-3: Western Cape: Zoar urban areas (1996 and 2001)** shows the misclassified area of Zoar in Western Cape. This small town, consisting of predominantly formal and semi-formal dwellings, was classified as rural in 1996. In 2001 they were classified as urban settlement.

**Map 4.1-4: Western Cape: Genadendal urban areas (1996 and 2001)** shows the misclassified small town of Genadendal in Western Cape. This small town was classified as rural in 1996. In 2001 it was classified as urban settlement.

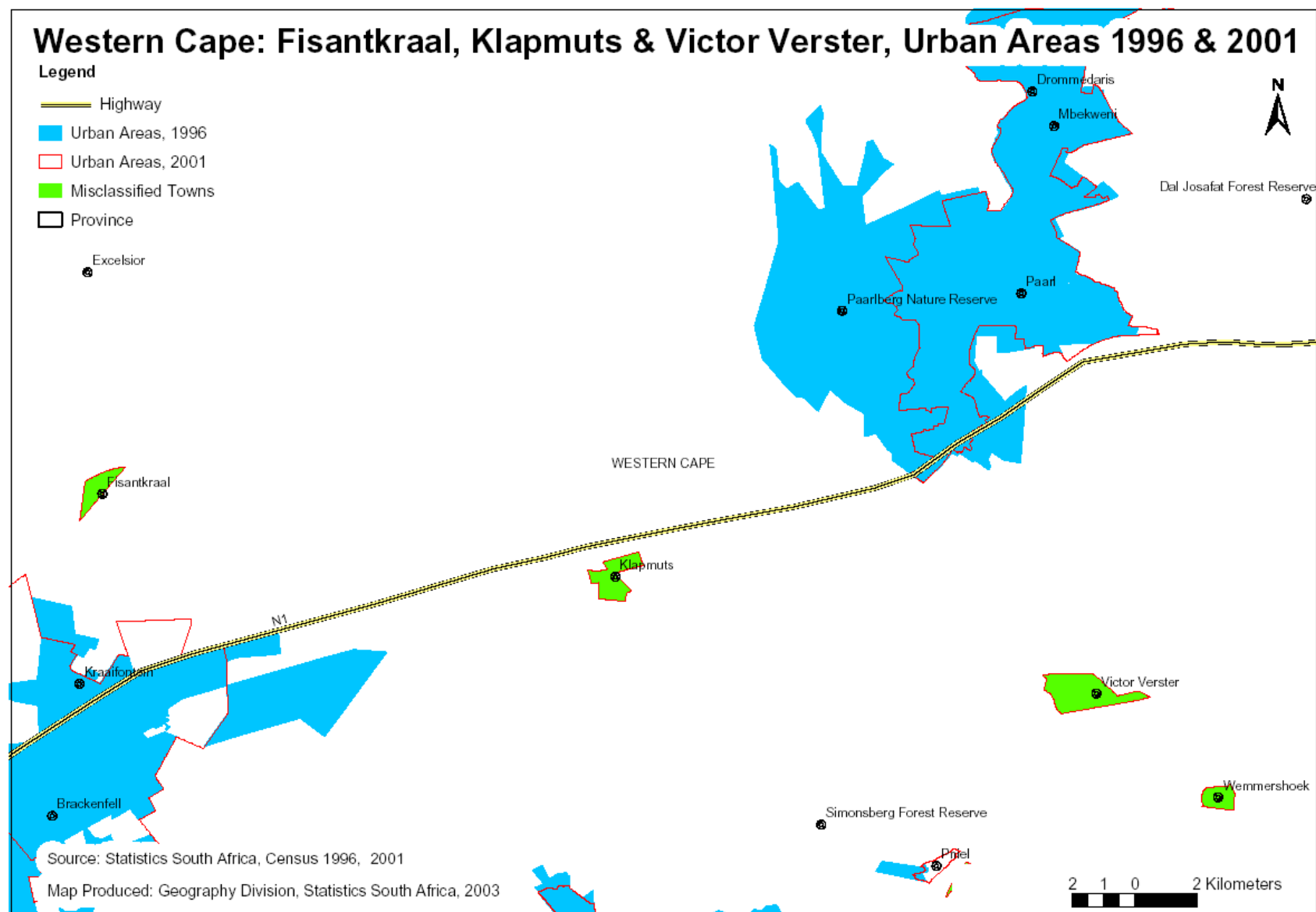
**Map 4.1-5: Western Cape: Brandvlei urban areas (1996 and 2001)** shows the small misclassified town of **Brandvlei** in Western Cape. This small town was classified as farm, thus rural, in 1996. In 2001 it was classified as urban settlement.

Map 4.1-1: Western Cape: Urban areas (1996 & 2001)

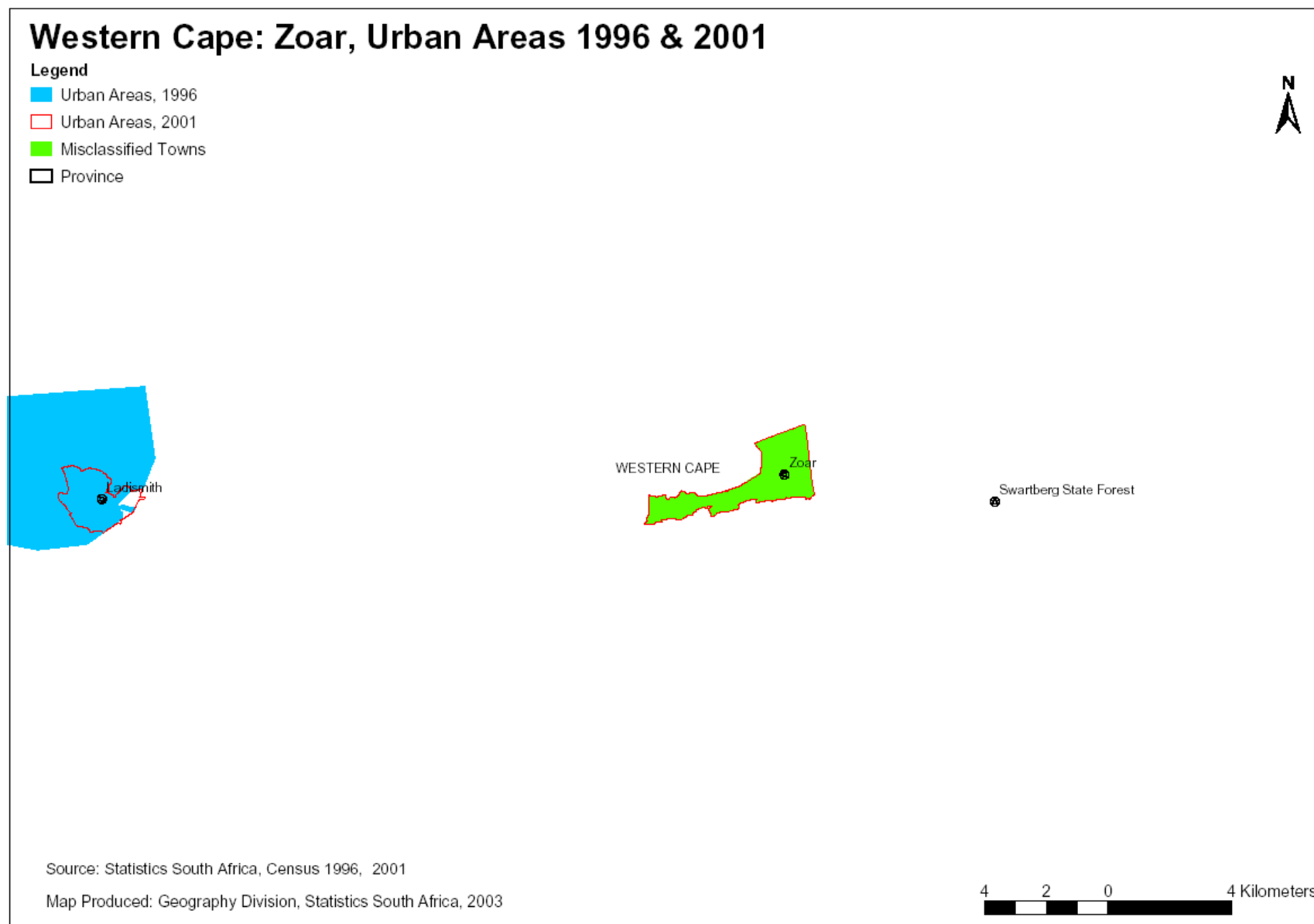




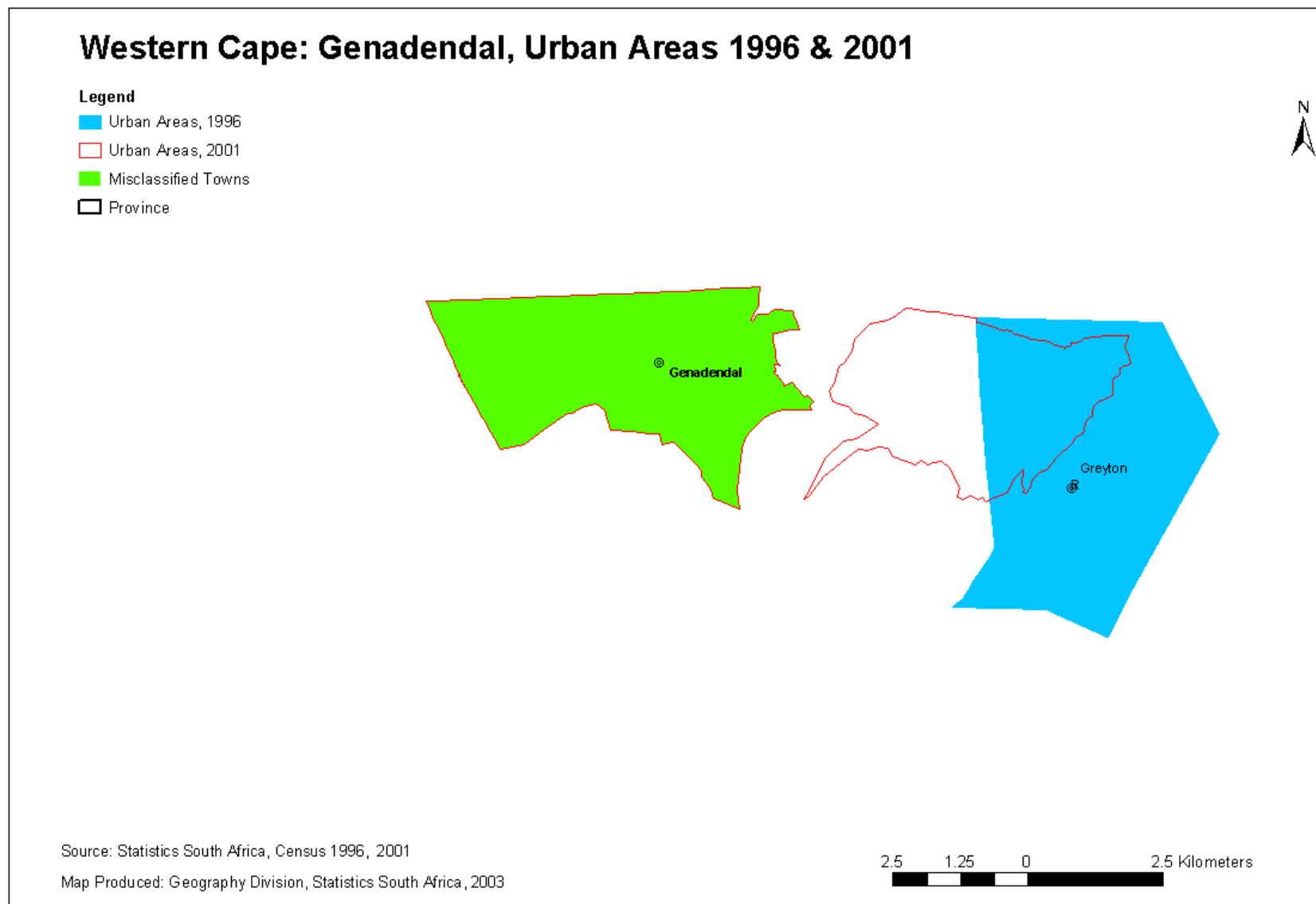
Map 4.1-2: Western Cape: Fisantkraal, Klapmuts and Victor Verster urban areas (1996 & 2001)



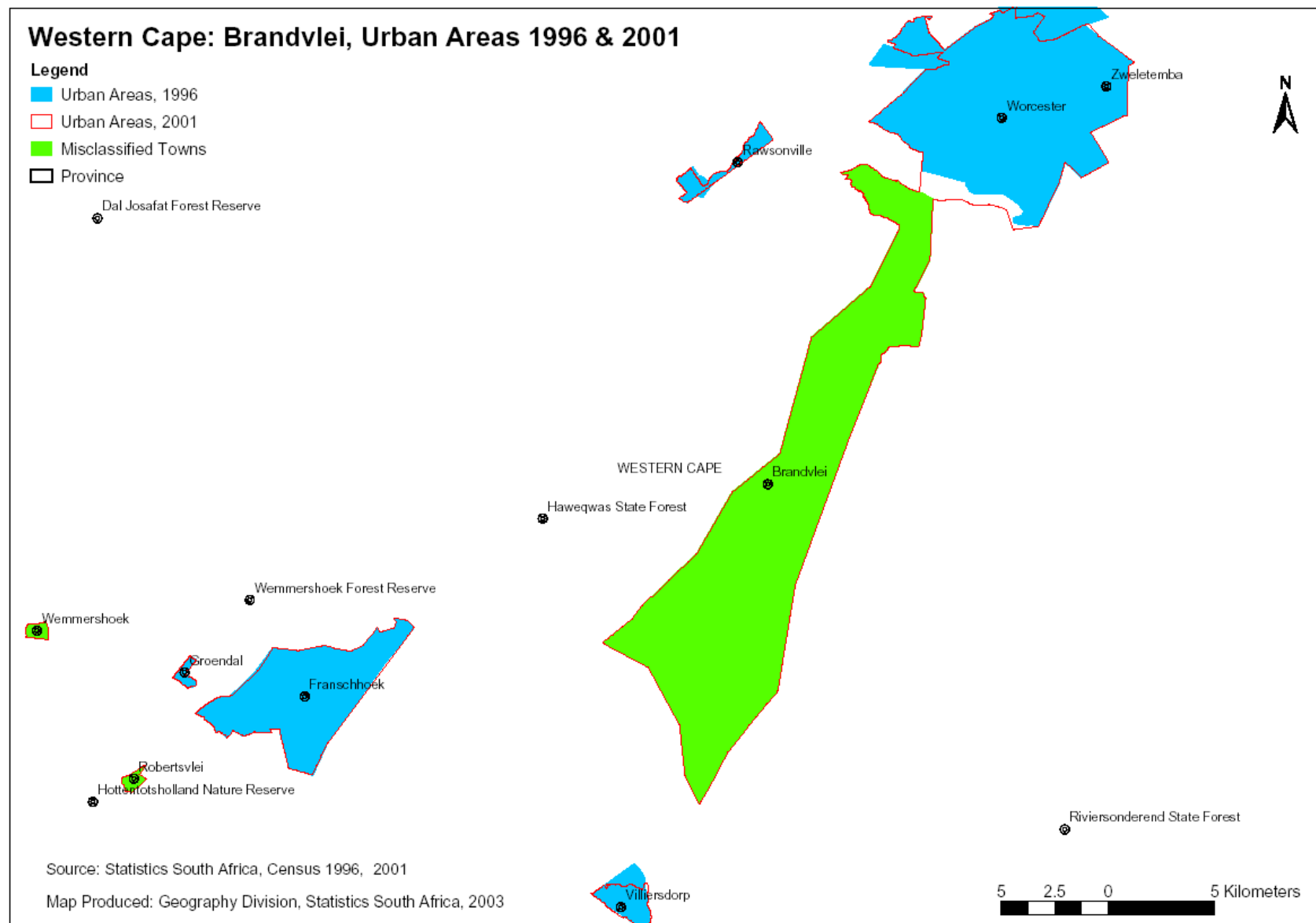
Map 4.1-3: Western Cape: Zoar urban areas (1996 & 2001)



**Map 4.1-4 Western Cape: Genadendal urban areas (1996 & 2001)**



**Map 4.1-5 Western Cape: Brandvlei urban areas (1996 & 2001)**



## 4.2 Eastern Cape

**Map 4.2-1: Eastern Cape: Urban areas (1996 and 2001)** shows the entire province of Eastern Cape with areas that were classified as urban in 2001 (red polygons on map); urban in 1996 (blue areas on map); and the small towns that were classified as rural in 1996 but are essentially urban in character, classified as urban in 2001, i.e. the misclassified small towns (green areas on map). Small towns and settlements like St Albans Prison in Port Elizabeth, Lesseyton, Didimane, Louterwater, Tembisa, Sanddrif, Krakeel Rivier, Nqamakwe, Glenmore, Woodlands, Blinkwater and Thornham together had a population of 29 752 out of the total population of misclassified towns in Eastern Cape (41 654) in 2001. St Albans Prison in Port Elizabeth (6 324), Lesseyton (5 730), Didimane (3 183), Louterwater (2 539) and Tembisa (2 276) had the largest population amongst the misclassified small towns in Eastern Cape.

The following are examples in the Eastern Cape showing 1996 urban areas and 2001 urban areas:

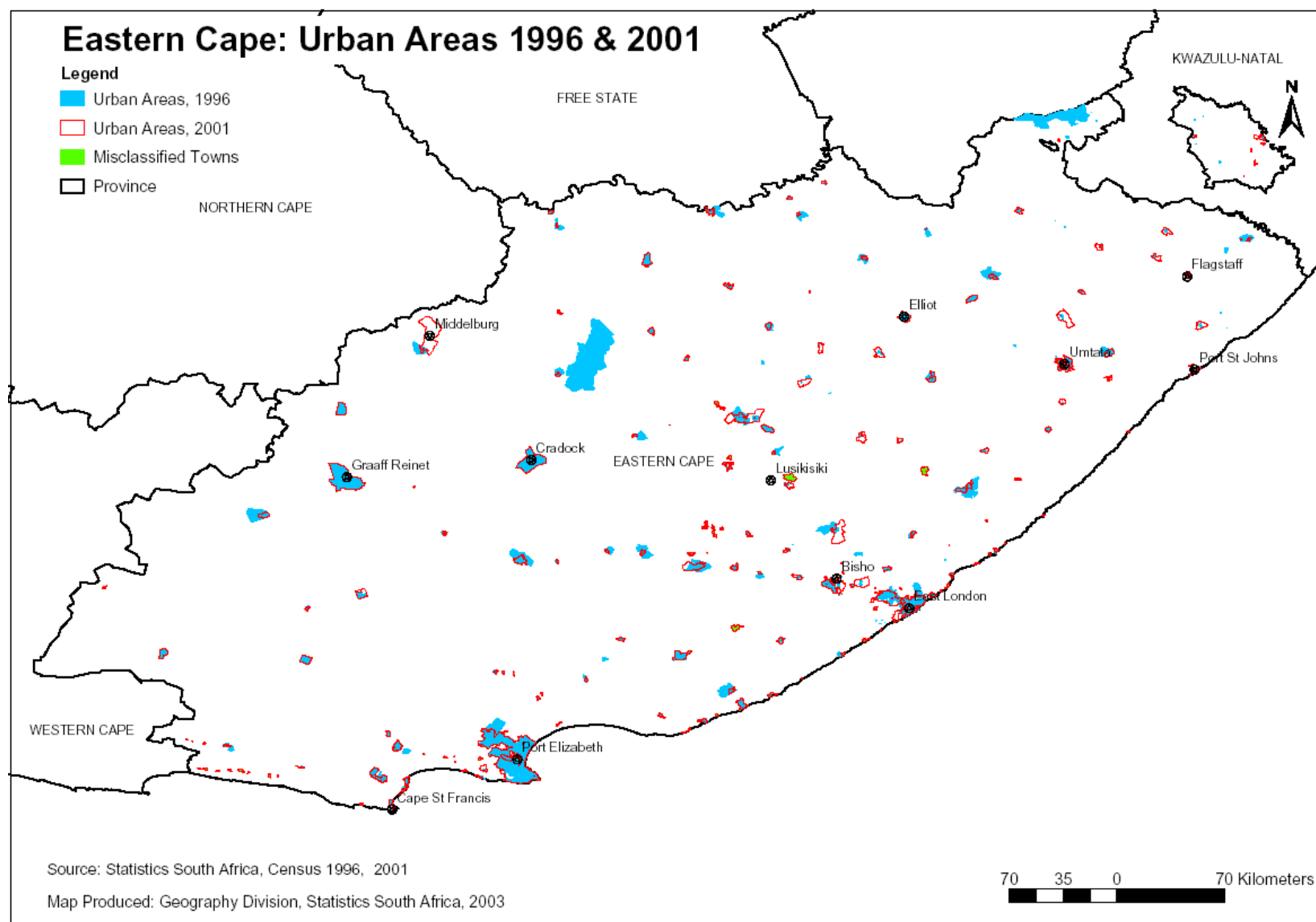
**Map 4.2-2: Eastern Cape: Lesseyton and Didimane urban areas (1996 and 2001)** shows the misclassified small towns of Lesseyton and Didimane in Eastern Cape. These small towns, consisting of predominantly formal and semi-formal dwellings, were classified as rural in 1996. In 2001 they were classified as urban (informal) settlement.

**Map 4.2-3: Eastern Cape: St Albans Prison in Port Elizabeth urban areas (1996 and 2001)** shows the misclassified prison, namely St Albans Prison in Port Elizabeth in Eastern Cape. The prison was demarcated as a single EA in both 1996 and 2001. In 1996 St Albans Prison was classified as farm, thus rural. In 2001 it was classified as urban.

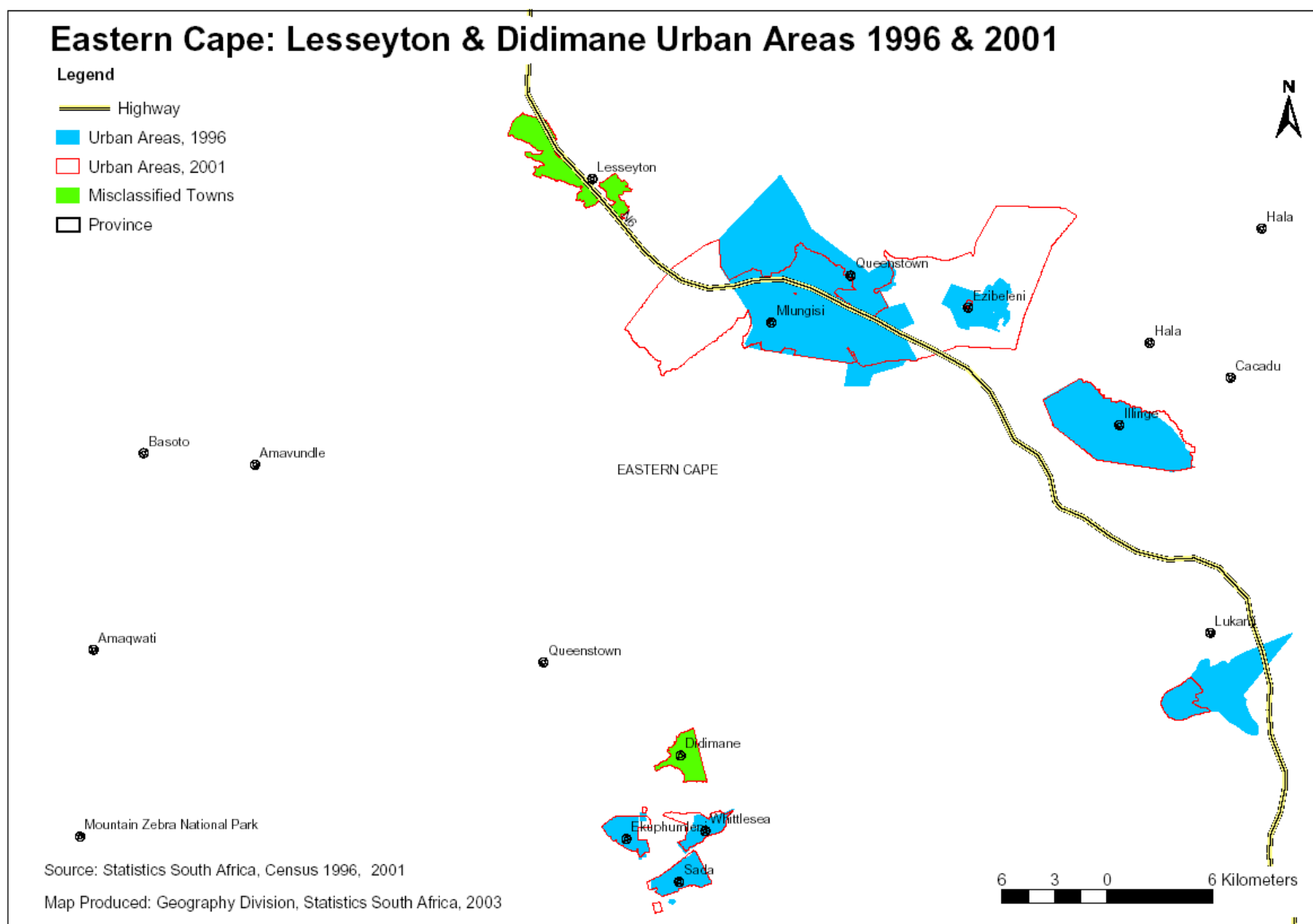
**Map 4.2-4: Eastern Cape: Louterwater urban areas (1996 and 2001)** shows the misclassified small town of Louterwater in Eastern Cape. Louterwater was classified as rural in 1996. In 2001 Louterwater was classified as urban.

**Map 4.2-5: Eastern Cape: Tembisa urban areas (1996 and 2001)** shows the misclassified small town of Tembisa in Eastern Cape. This area was not demarcated into EAs in 1996, but formed part of the larger farm EA. In 2001, this area was demarcated and enumerated as three urban EAs.

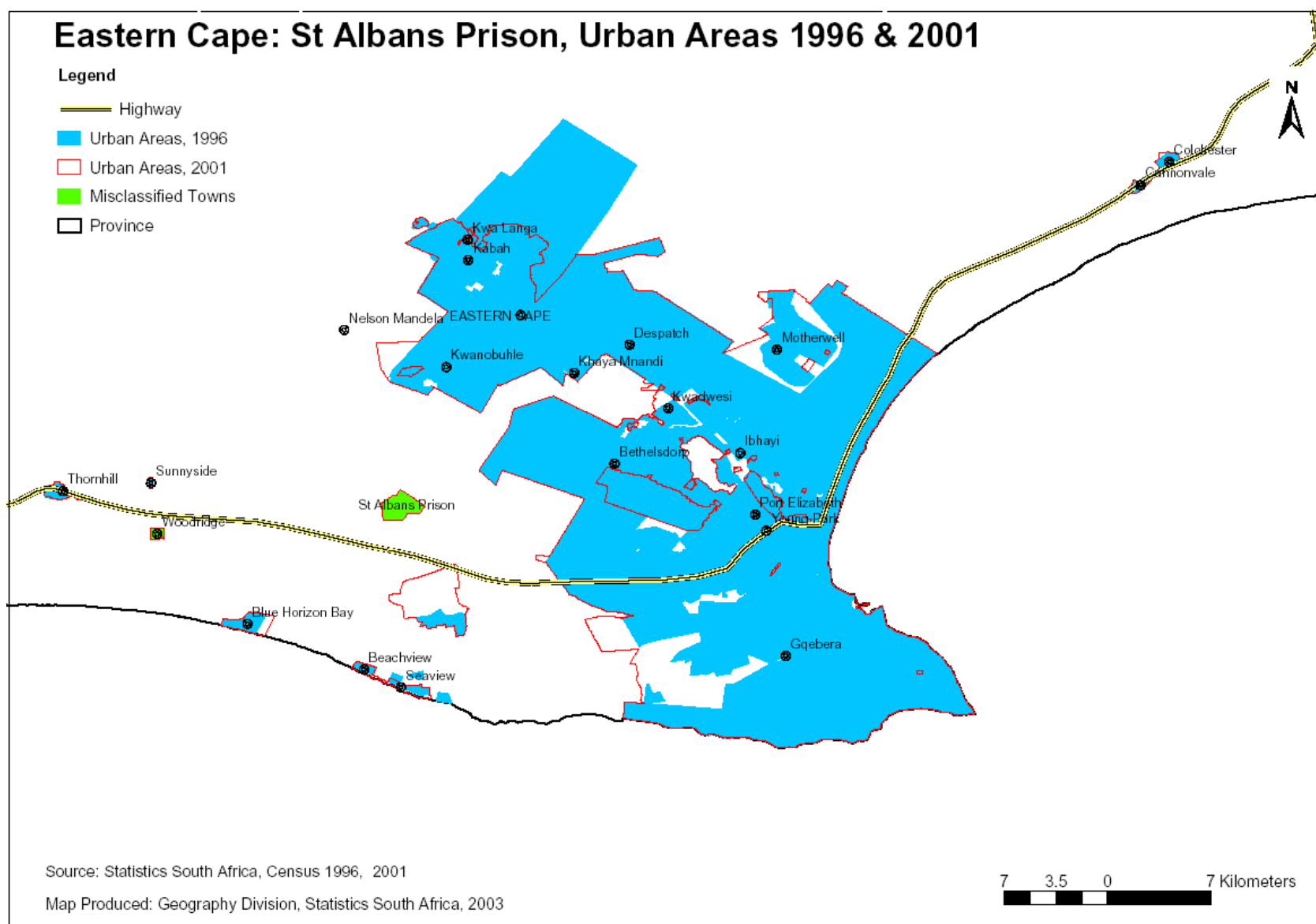
Map 4.2-1: Eastern Cape: Urban areas (1996 & 2001)



**Map 4.2-2: Eastern Cape: Lesseyton and Didimane urban areas, (1996 & 2001)**

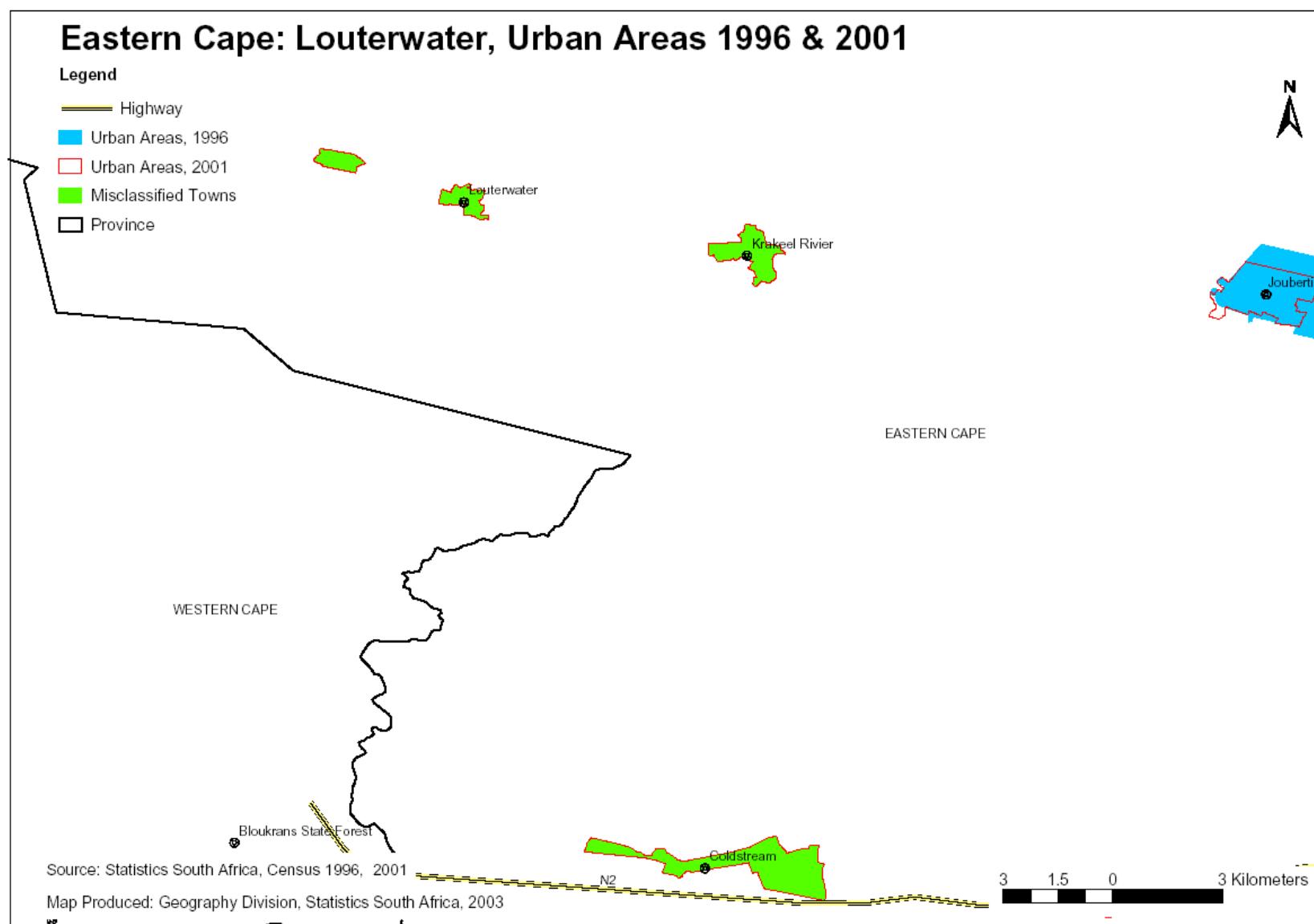


Map 4.2-3: Eastern Cape: St Albans Prison urban areas (1996 & 2001)

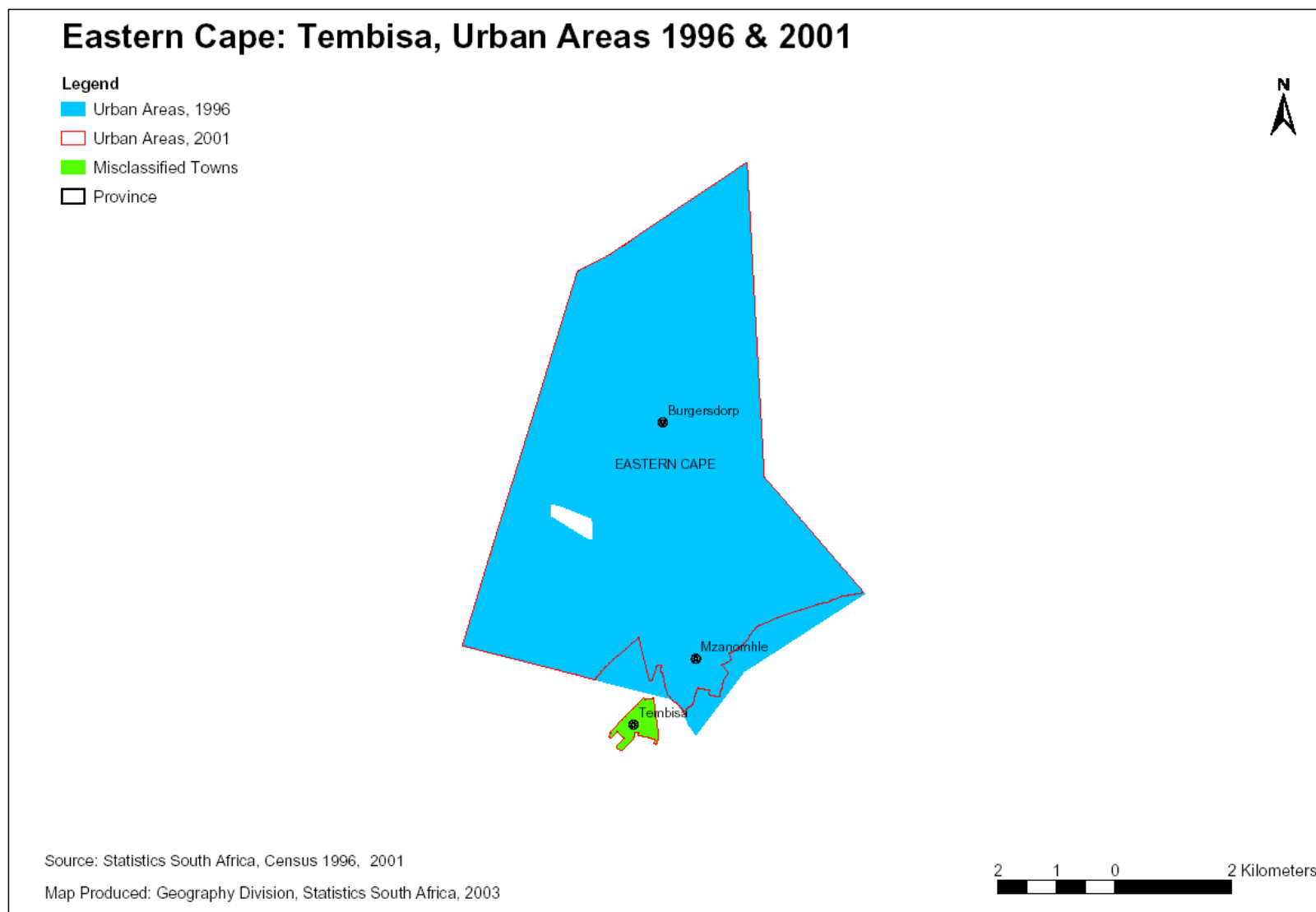




**Map 4.2-4: Eastern Cape: Louterwater urban areas (1996 & 2001)**



**Map 4.2-5: Eastern Cape: Tembisa urban areas (1996 & 2001)**



### 4.3 Northern Cape

**Map 4.3-1: Northern Cape: Urban areas (1996 and 2001)** shows the entire province of Northern Cape with areas that were classified as urban in 2001 (red polygons on map); urban in 1996 (blue areas on map); and the small towns that were classified as rural in 1996 but are essentially urban in character, classified as urban in 2001, i.e. the misclassified small towns (green areas on map). Small towns like Nababeep, Victoria West, Concordia, Komaggas and Schmidtsdrift together had a population of 20 563 out of the total population of misclassified towns in Northern Cape (62 148) in 2001. Nababeep (5 598), Victoria West (4 373), Concordia (4 034), Komaggas (3 314) and Schmidtsdrift (3 244) have the largest population amongst the misclassified small towns in the Northern Cape.

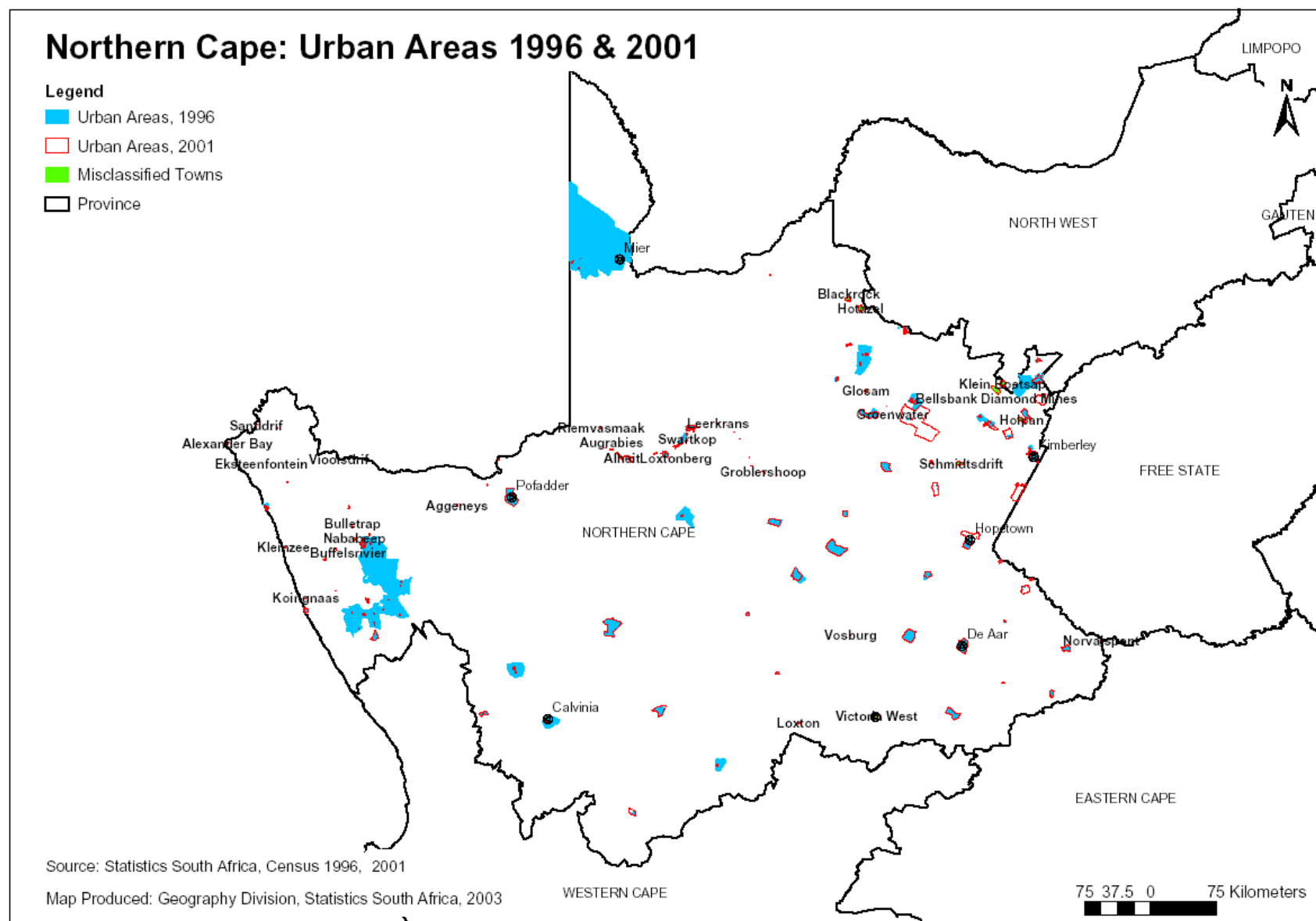
The following are examples in the Northern Cape showing 1996 urban areas and 2001 urban areas:

**Map 4.3-2: Northern Cape: Concordia, Nababeep and Komaggas urban areas (1996 and 2001)** shows the misclassified small towns of Concordia, Nababeep and Komaggas in the Springbok Region in Northern Cape. These small towns, consisting of predominantly formal and semi-formal dwellings were classified as rural in 1996. In 2001 they were classified as urban settlement.

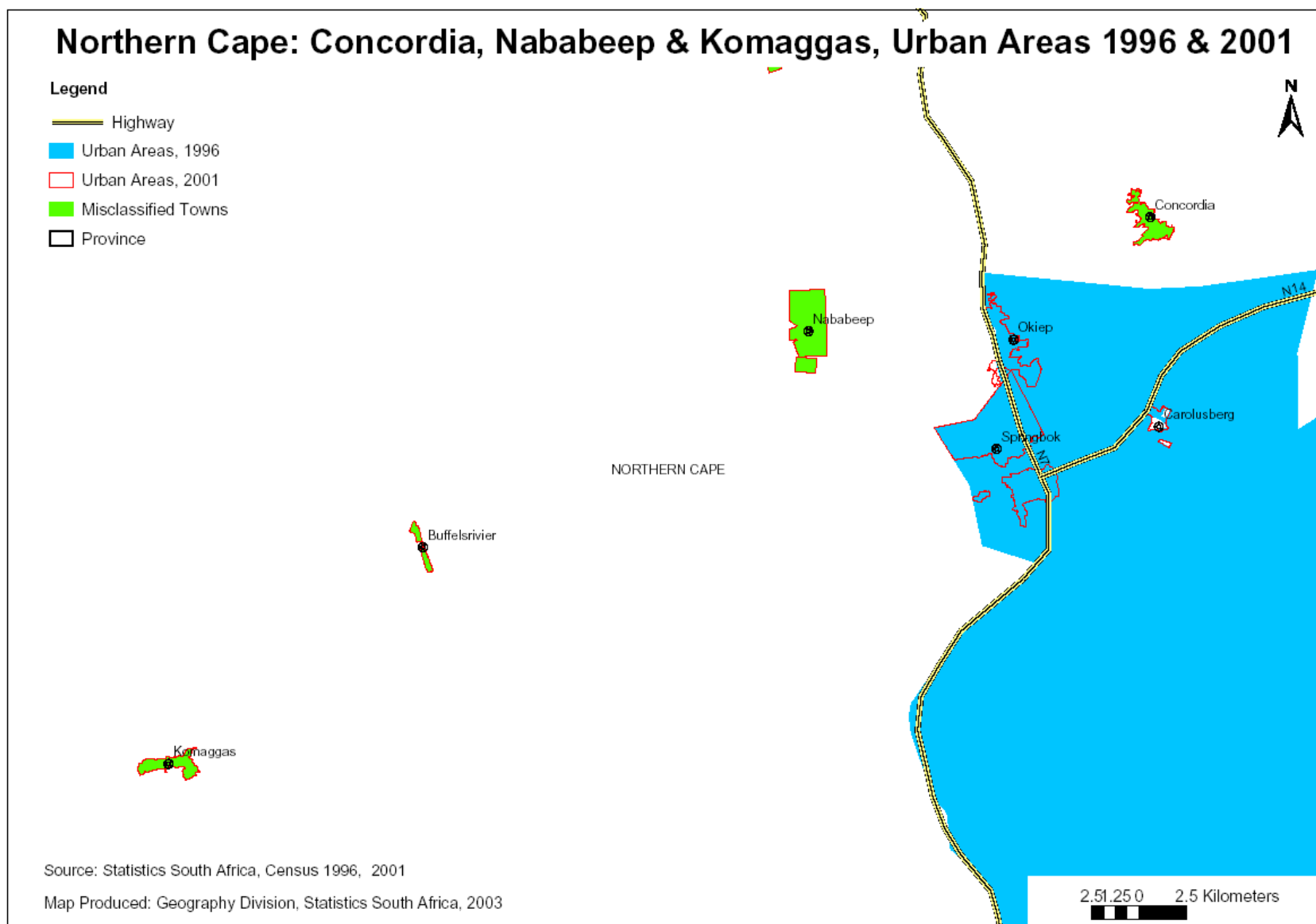
**Map 4.3-3: Northern Cape: Schmidtsdrift urban areas (1996 and 2001)** shows the misclassified area of Schmidtsdrift in Northern Cape. This area was not demarcated into EAs in 1996, but formed part of the larger farm EA. In 2001, this area was demarcated and enumerated as six urban EAs.

**Map 4.3-4: Northern Cape: Victoria West urban areas (1996 and 2001)** shows the misclassified small town of Victoria West in the Victoria West region in Northern Cape. This small town was classified as farm, thus rural, in 1996. In 2001 it was classified as urban settlement.

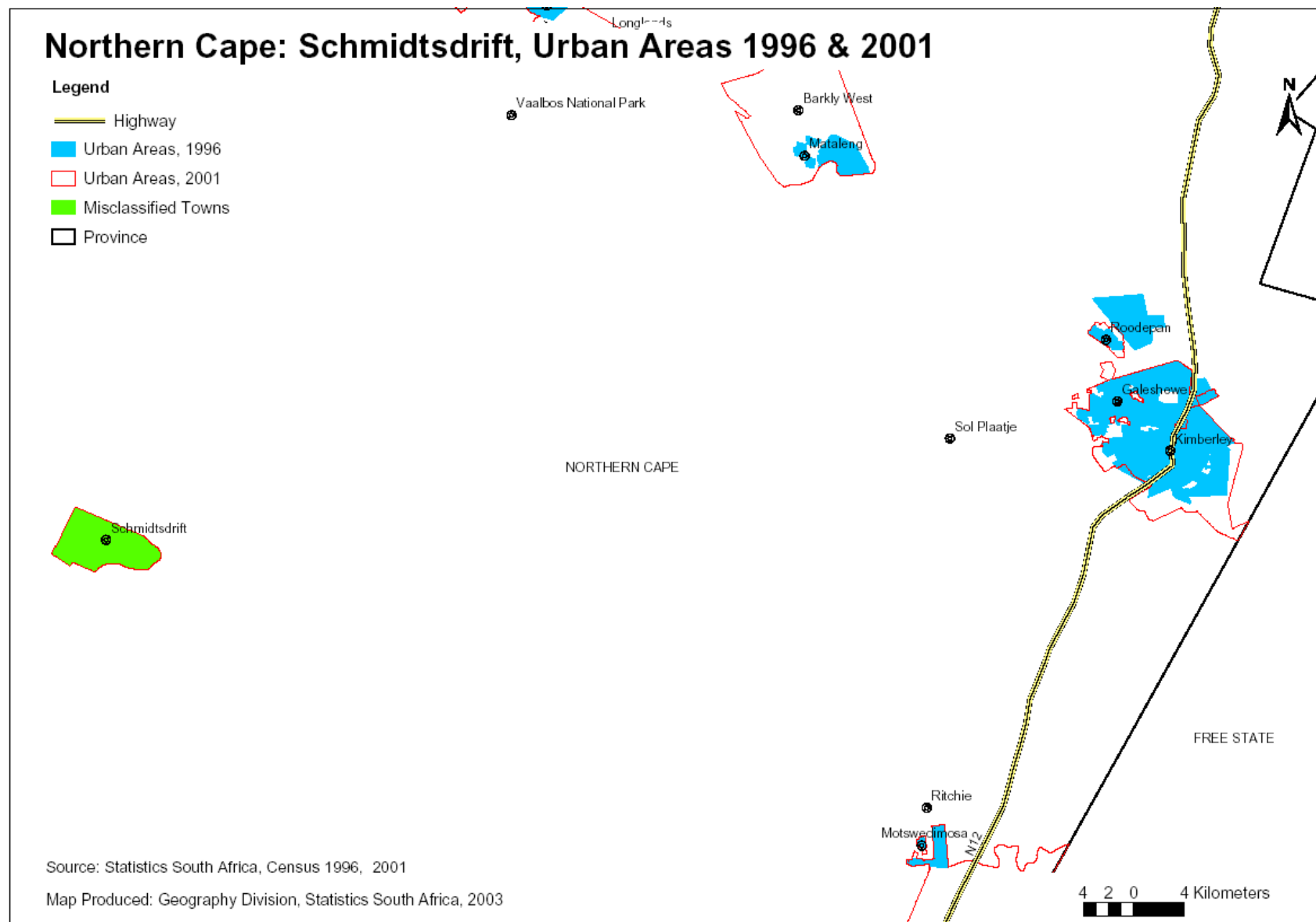
Map 4.3-1: Northern Cape: urban areas (1996 & 2001)



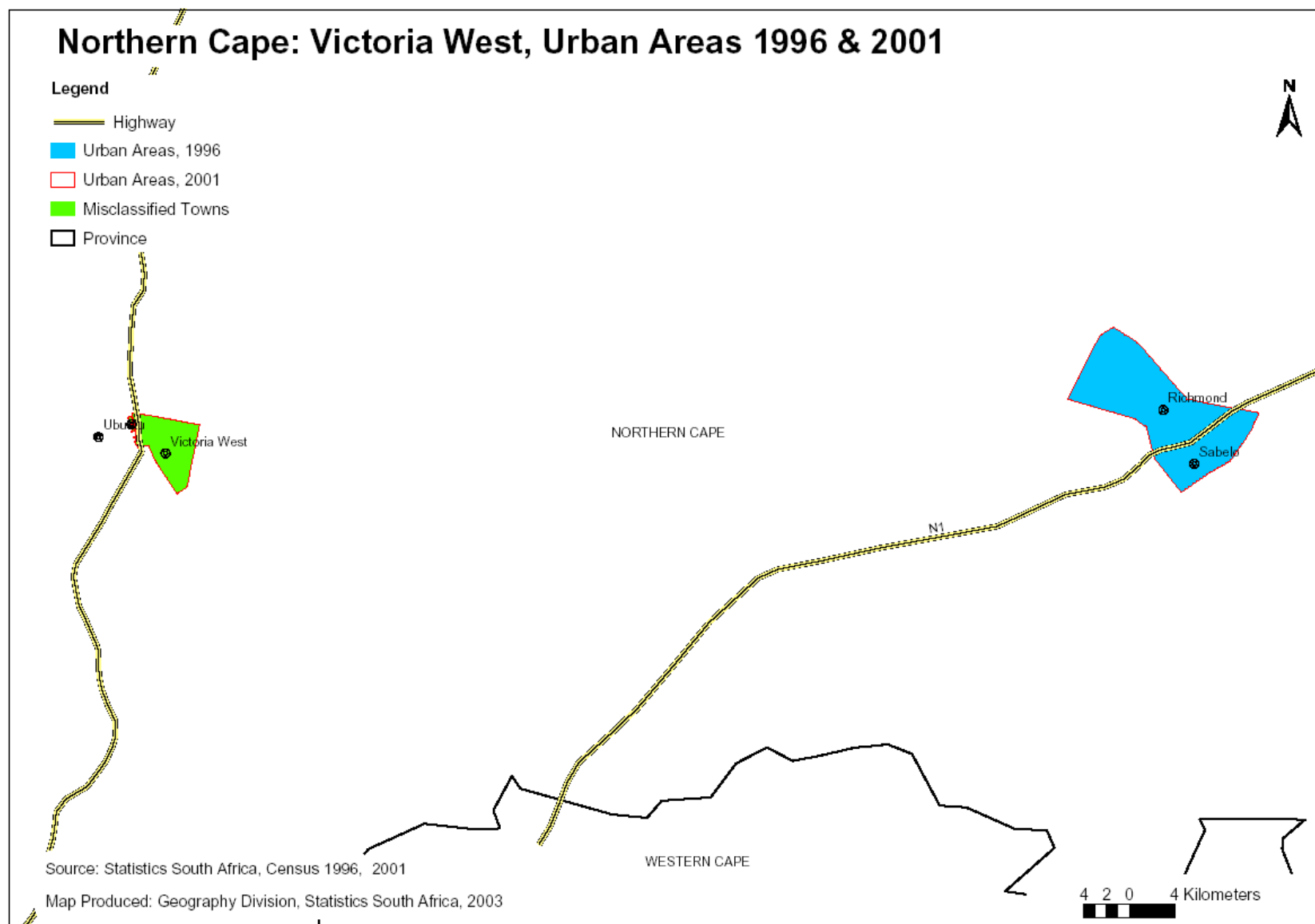
**Map 4.3-2: Northern Cape: Concordia, Nababeep and Komaggas urban areas (1996 & 2001)**



**Map 4.3-3: Northern Cape: Schmidtsdrift urban areas (1996 & 2001)**



**Map 4.3-4: Northern Cape: Victoria West urban areas, (1996 & 2001)**



## 4.4 Free State

**Map 4.4-1: Free State: Urban areas (1996 and 2001)** shows the entire province of Free State with areas that were classified as urban in 2001 (red polygons on map); urban in 1996 (blue areas on map); and the small towns that were classified as rural in 1996 but are essentially urban in character, classified as urban in 2001, i.e. the misclassified small towns (green areas on map). Small towns and townships like Meqheleng, Kgotsong, Ficksburg Town, Vaal Reefs Mine, Zamdela, Beatrix Mine, Mautse and Thaba Nchu together had a population of 62 629 out of the total population of misclassified towns in the Free State (77 345) in 2001, with the township Meqheleng in Ficksburg having the largest population of 34 219 people.

The following are examples in the Free State showing 1996 urban areas and 2001 urban areas:

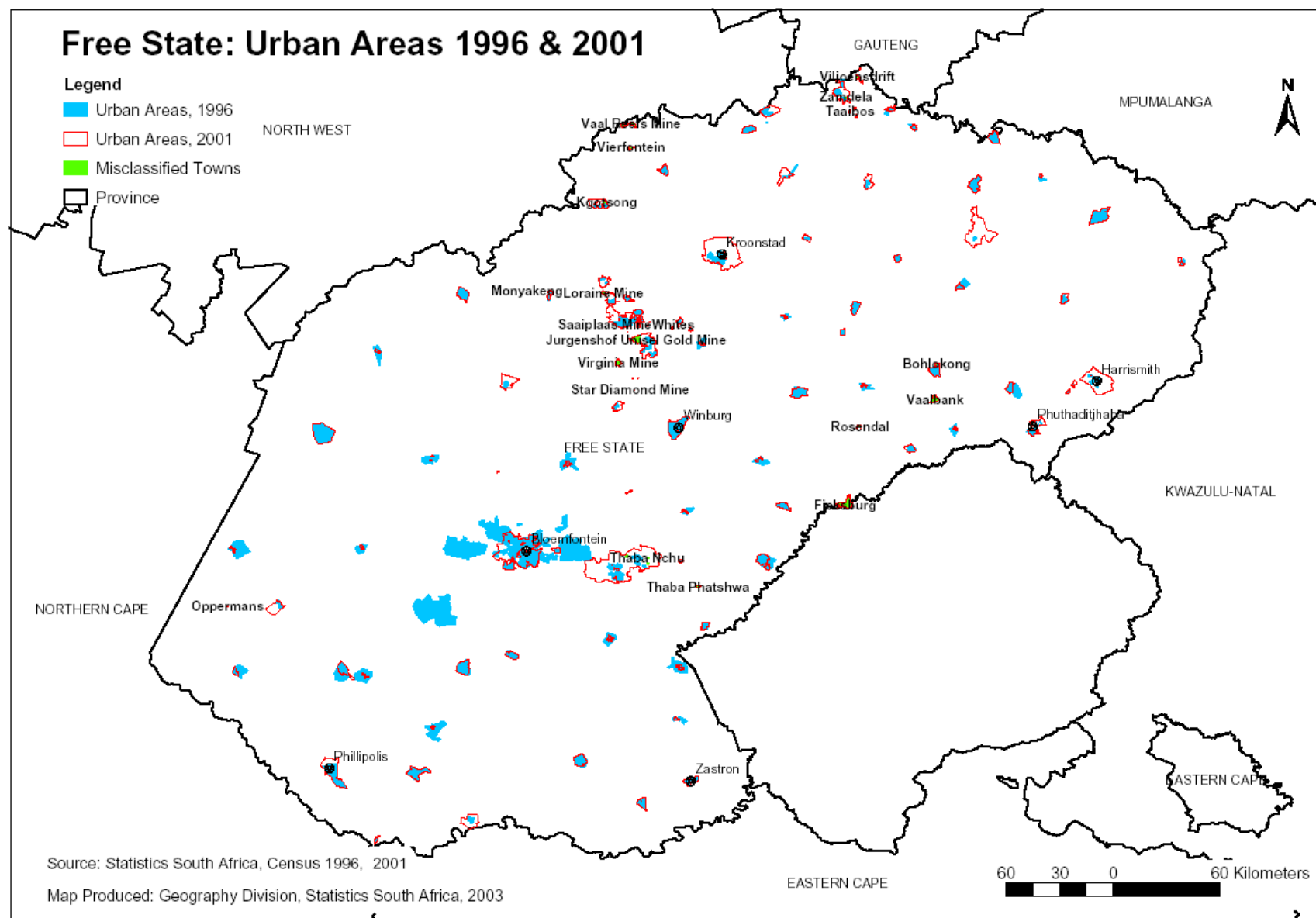
**Map 4.4-2: Free State: Ficksburg urban areas (1996 and 2001)** shows the misclassified small town, Ficksburg and its misclassified township, Meqheleng. In the 1996 Census this entire area was demarcated and enumerated as a single farm, thus rural EA. In Census 2001, due to the urban characteristics of Ficksburg town and Meqheleng township, it was demarcated and enumerated as 52 urban EAs.

**Map 4.4-3: Free State: Phuthaditjhaba urban areas (1996 and 2001)** shows the area of Phuthaditjhaba. The map shows a smaller extent of urban area in 1996 than 2001, i.e. fewer blue areas (1996 urban) than red polygons (2001 urban), indicating urban growth in 2001 into the tribal land. Also notice that in some cases there are more red polygons (2001 urban areas) in a blue area, indicating possible urban densification in that area.

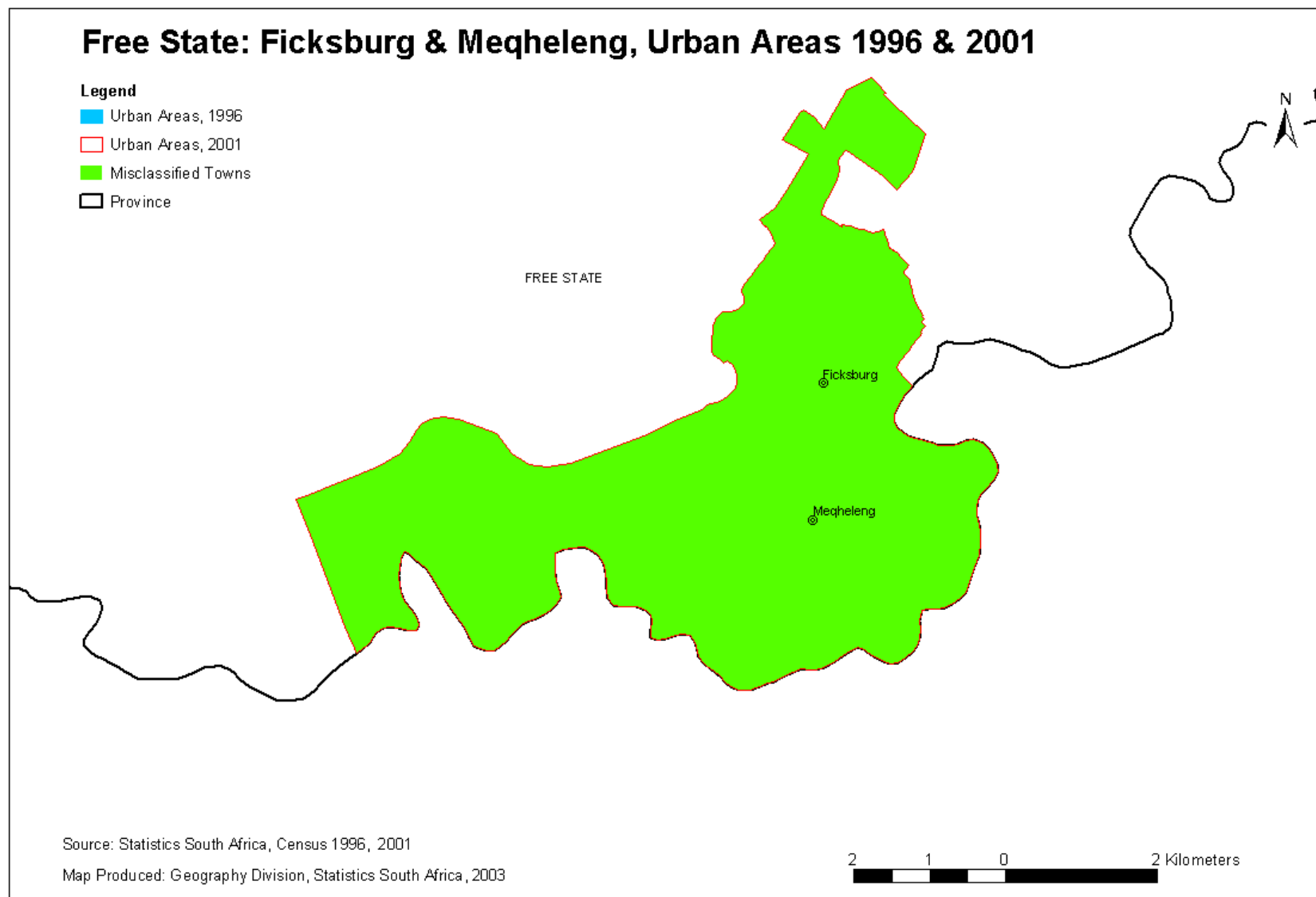
**Map 4.4-4: Free State: Thaba Nchu urban areas (1996 and 2001)** shows the area of Thaba Nchu. The yellow polygons show the areas that were classified as tribal, thus rural in Census 1996. However in 2001 these tribal areas were classified as urban areas due to the character of the area changing to urban in nature, i.e. the development of RDP homes in this area. This classifies Thaba Nchu in 2001 as predominantly urban in character compared to 1996.



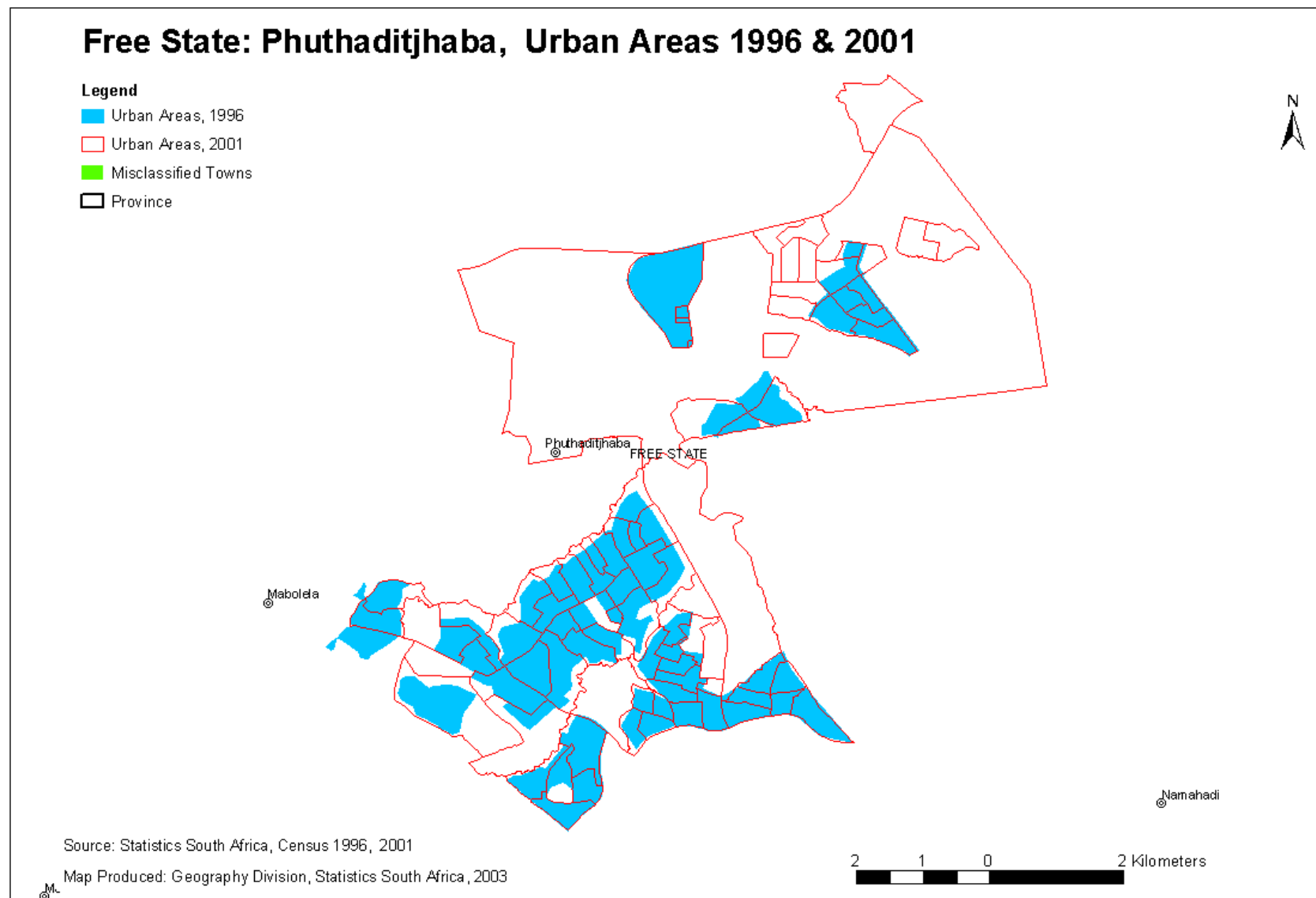
Map 4.4-1: Free State: Urban areas (1996 & 2001)



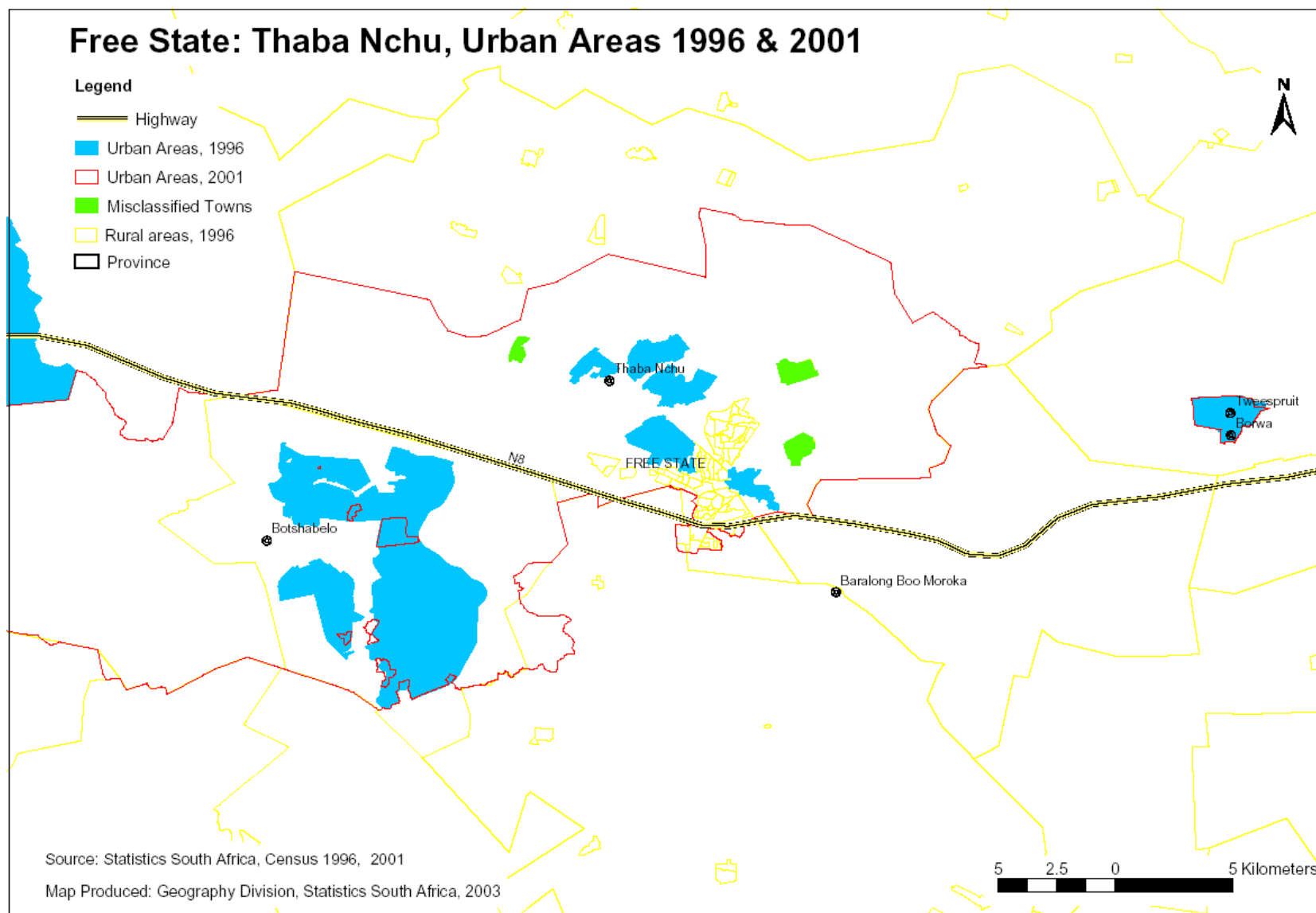
**Map 4.4-2: Free State: Ficksburg and Meqheleng urban areas (1996 & 2001)**



Map 4.4-3: Free State: Phuthaditjhaba urban areas (1996 & 2001)



Map 4.4-4: Free State: Thaba Nchu urban areas (1996 & 2001)



## 4.5 KwaZulu-Natal

**Map 4.5-1: KwaZulu-Natal: Urban areas (1996 and 2001)** shows the entire province of KwaZulu-Natal with areas that were classified as urban in 2001 (red polygons on map); urban in 1996 (blue areas on map); and the small towns that were classified as rural in 1996 but are essentially urban in character, classified as urban in 2001, i.e. the misclassified small towns (green areas on map). Small towns like Folweni, Inchanga, Zwelisha, Mpolweni, Hlobane and Trust Feed together had a population of 74 221 out of the total population of misclassified towns in KwaZulu-Natal (101 604) in 2001. Folweni (28 757), Inchanga (20 816), Zwelisha (7 212), Mpolweni (6 148), Hlobane (6 045) and Trust Feed (5 243) have the largest population amongst the misclassified small towns in KwaZulu-Natal.

The following are examples in KwaZulu-Natal showing 1996 urban areas and 2001 urban areas:

**Map 4.5-2: KwaZulu-Natal: Folweni urban areas (1996 and 2001)** shows the misclassified small town of Folweni in KwaZulu-Natal. This small town, consisting of predominantly formal and semi-formal dwellings, was classified as rural in 1996. In 2001 it was classified as urban settlement.

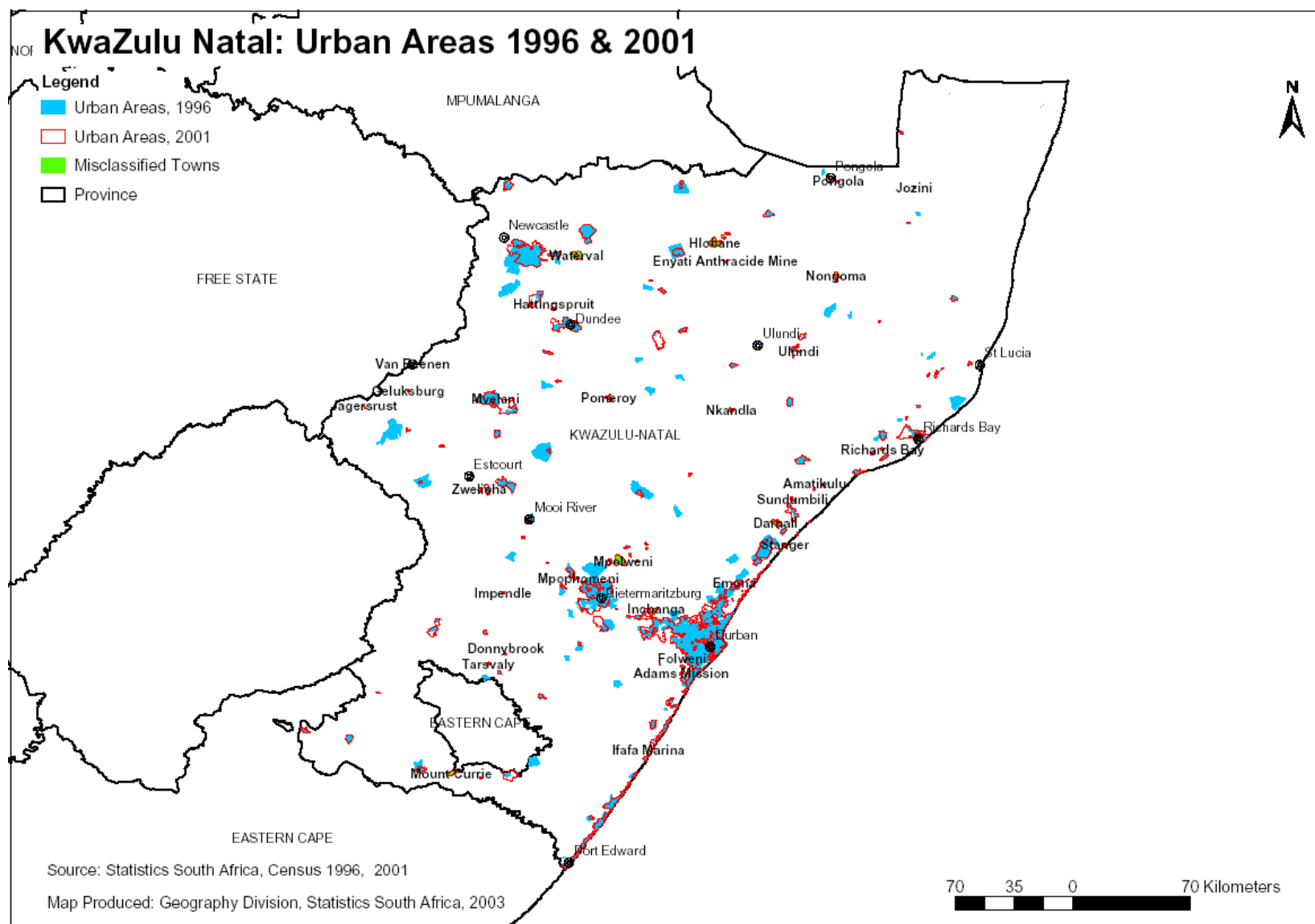
**Map 4.5-3: KwaZulu-Natal: Inchanga urban areas (1996 and 2001)** shows the misclassified area of Inchanga in KwaZulu-Natal. A portion of the area was not demarcated and the other portion was classified as rural. In 2001, this area was demarcated and enumerated as 17 urban EAs.

**Map 4.5-4: KwaZulu-Natal: Zwelisha urban areas (1996 and 2001)** shows the misclassified small town of Zwelisha in KwaZulu-Natal. This small town was classified as rural, in 1996. In 2001 it was classified as urban settlement.

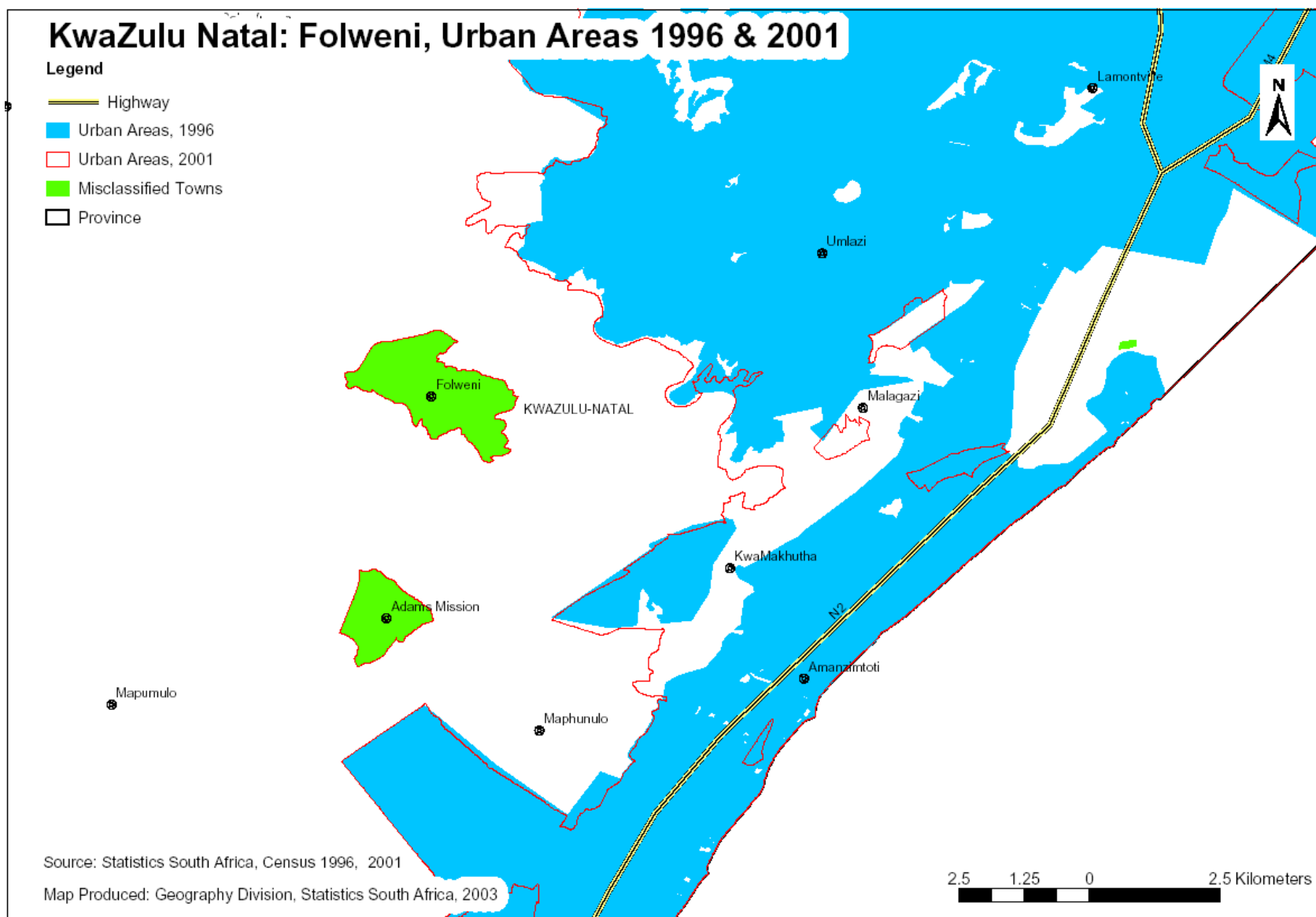
**Map 4.5-5: KwaZulu-Natal: Mpolweni and Trust Feed urban areas (1996 and 2001)** shows the misclassified small towns of Mpolweni, and Trust Feed in KwaZulu-Natal. These small towns were not demarcated in 1996. In 2001, Mpolweni was demarcated and enumerated as nine urban EAs and Trust Feed was demarcated and enumerated as five urban EAs.

**Map 4.5-6: KwaZulu-Natal: Hlobane urban areas (1996 and 2001)** shows the misclassified area of Hlobane in KwaZulu-Natal. A portion of the area was not demarcated and the other portion was classified as rural. In 2001, this area was demarcated and enumerated as four urban EAs.

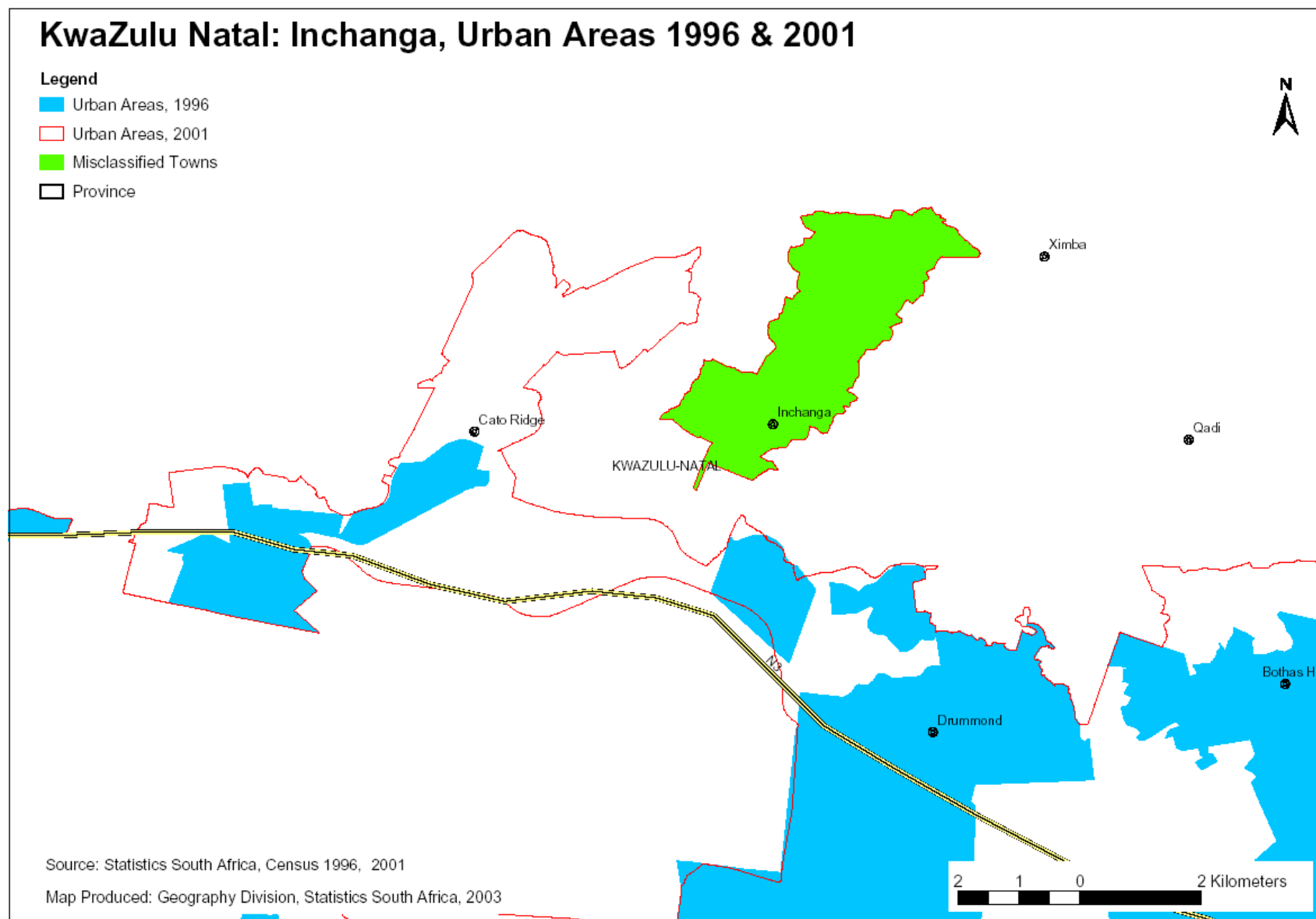
Map 4.5-1 KwaZulu-Natal: Urban areas (1996 & 2001)



Map 4.5-2 KwaZulu-Natal: Folweni urban areas (1996 & 2001)

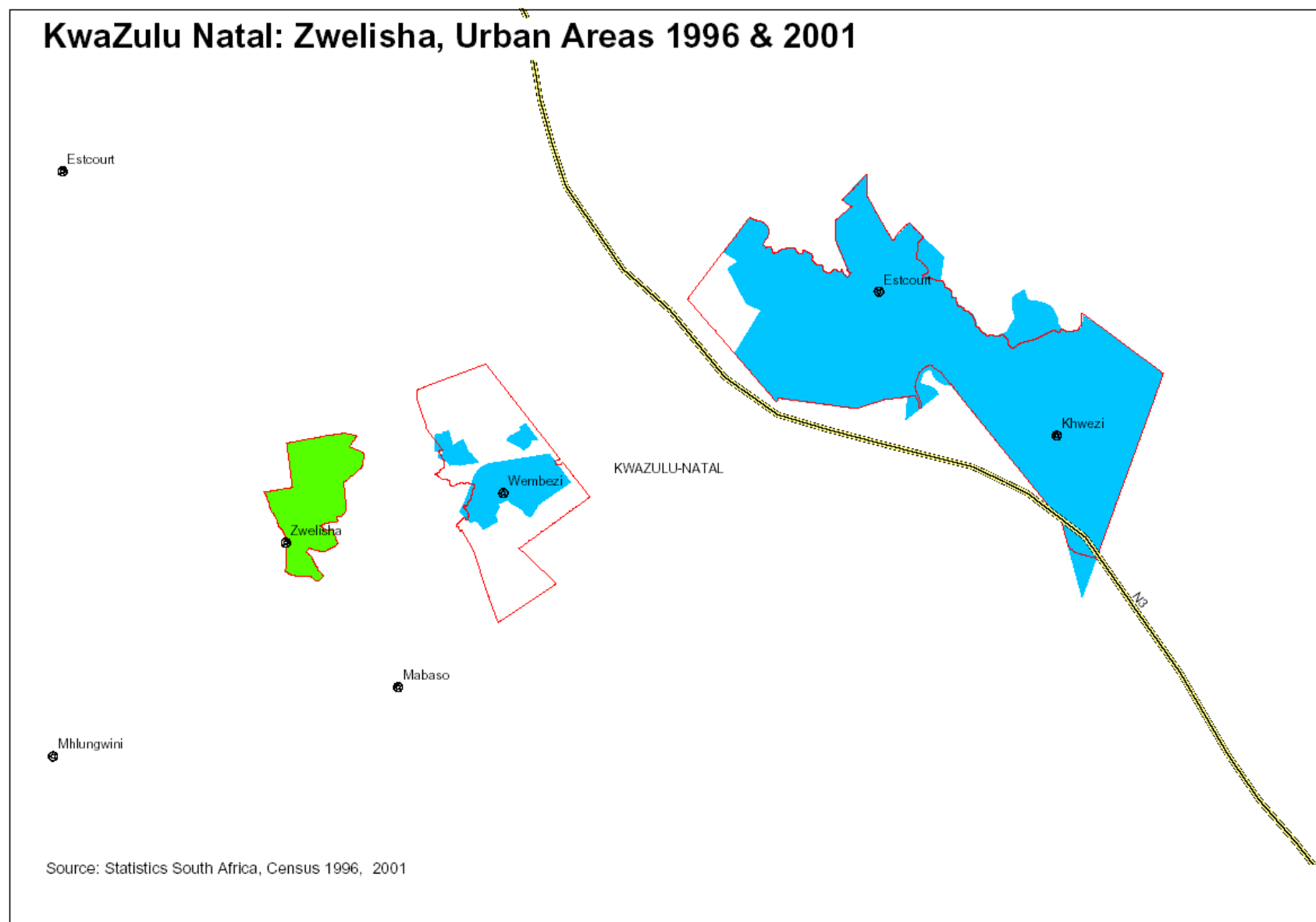


Map 4.5-3 KwaZulu-Natal: Inchanga urban areas (1996 & 2001)

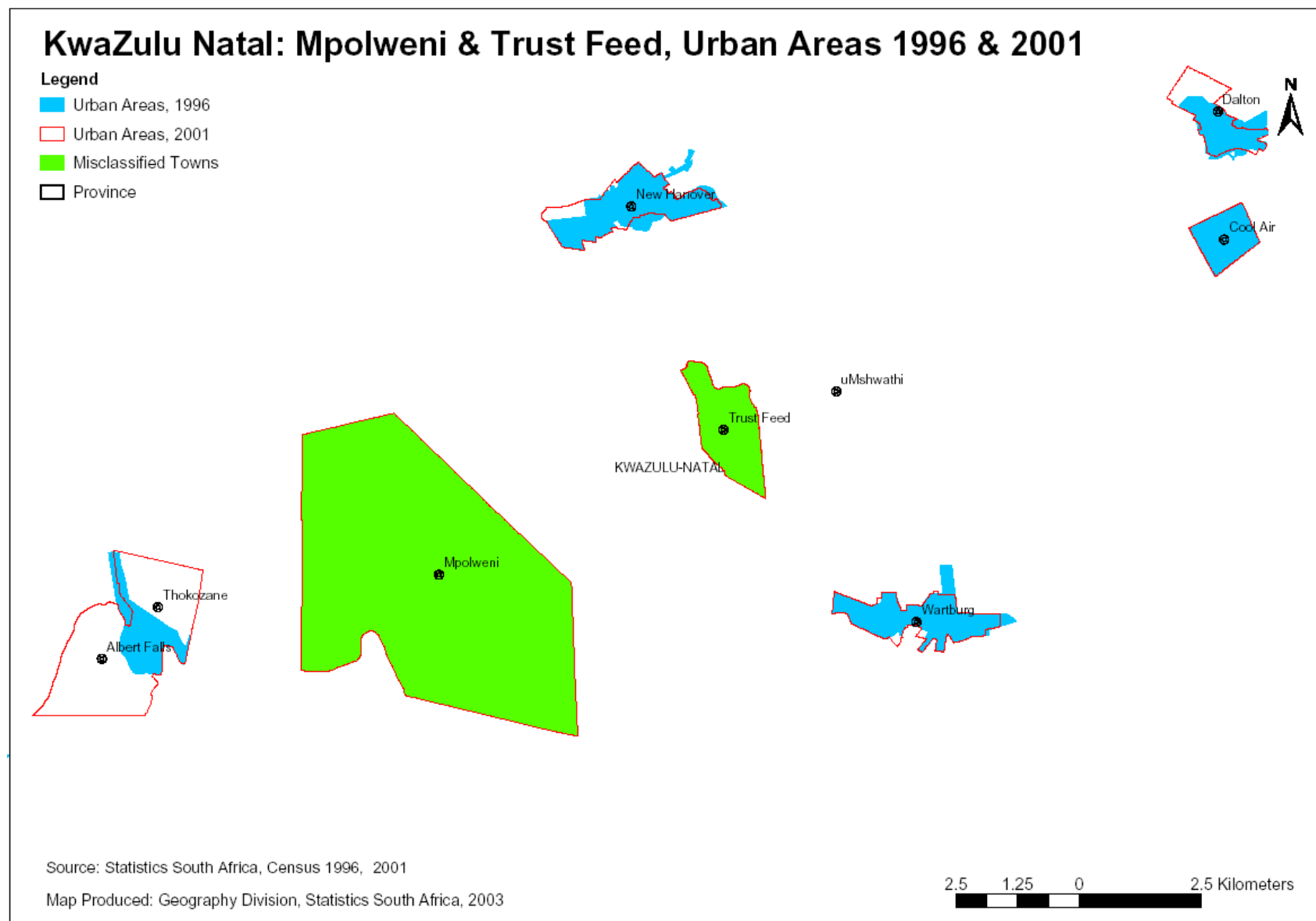




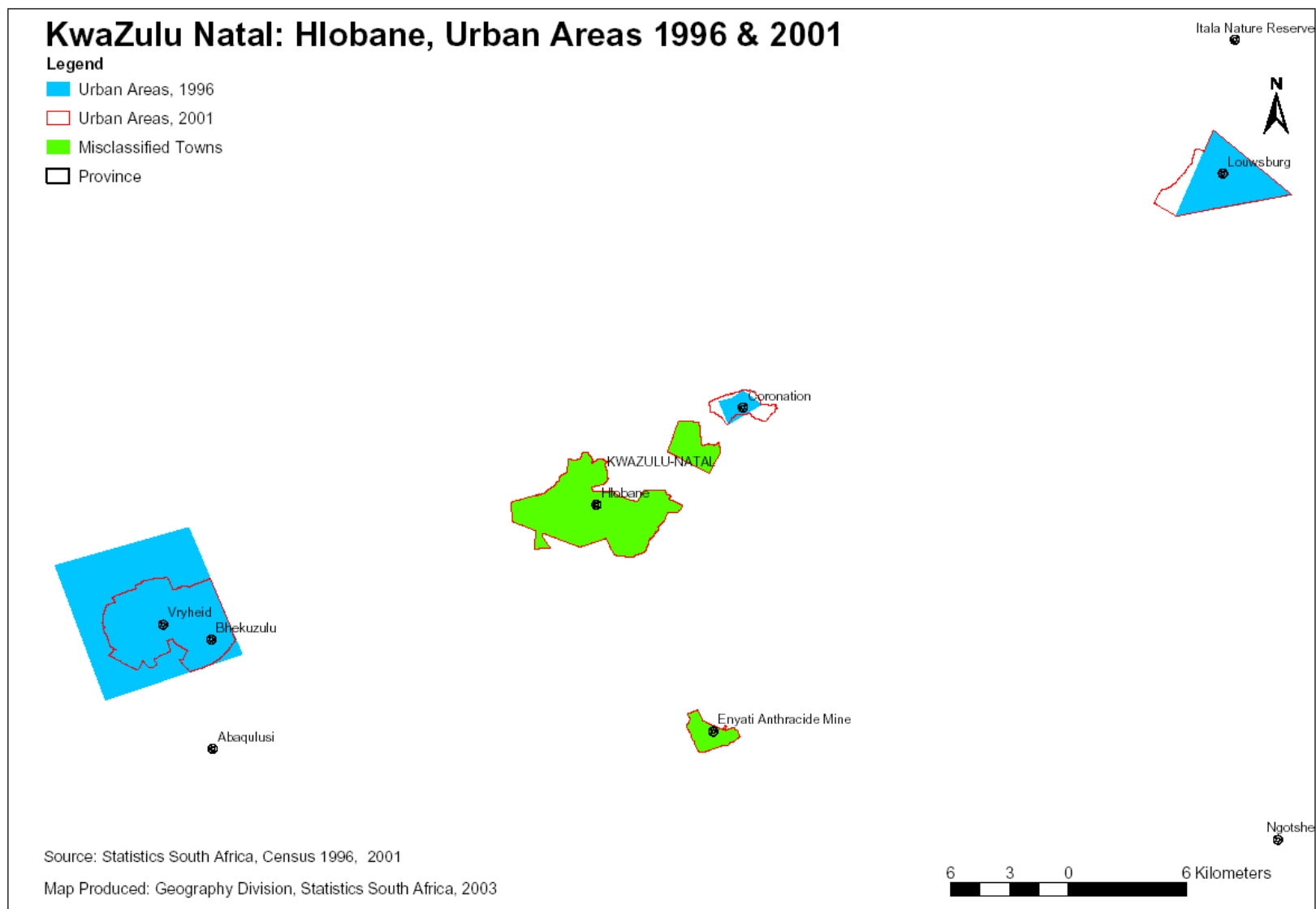
Map 4.5-4 KwaZulu-Natal: Zwelisha urban areas (1996 & 2001)



Map 4.5-5 KwaZulu-Natal: Mpolweni and Trust Feed urban areas (1996 & 2001)



**Map 4.5-6 KwaZulu-Natal: Hlobane urban areas (1996 & 2001)**



## 4.6 North West

**Map 4.6-1: North-West: Urban areas (1996 and 2001)** shows the entire province of North-West with areas that were classified as urban in 2001 (red polygons on map); urban in 1996 (blue areas on map); and the small towns that were classified as rural in 1996 but are essentially urban in character, classified as urban in 2001, i.e. the misclassified small towns (green areas on map). Small towns like Utlwanang, Elandsfontein, Western Platinum Mines, Christiana, Rooikoppies and Pomfret together had a population of 33 816 out of the total population of misclassified towns in North-West (48 771) in 2001. Utlwanang (11 703), Elandsfontein (5 255), Western Platinum Mines (5 090), Christiana (4 857), Rooikoppies (3 669) and Pomfret (3 242) had the largest population amongst the misclassified small towns in the North-West.

The following are examples in the North-West showing 1996 urban areas and 2001 urban areas:

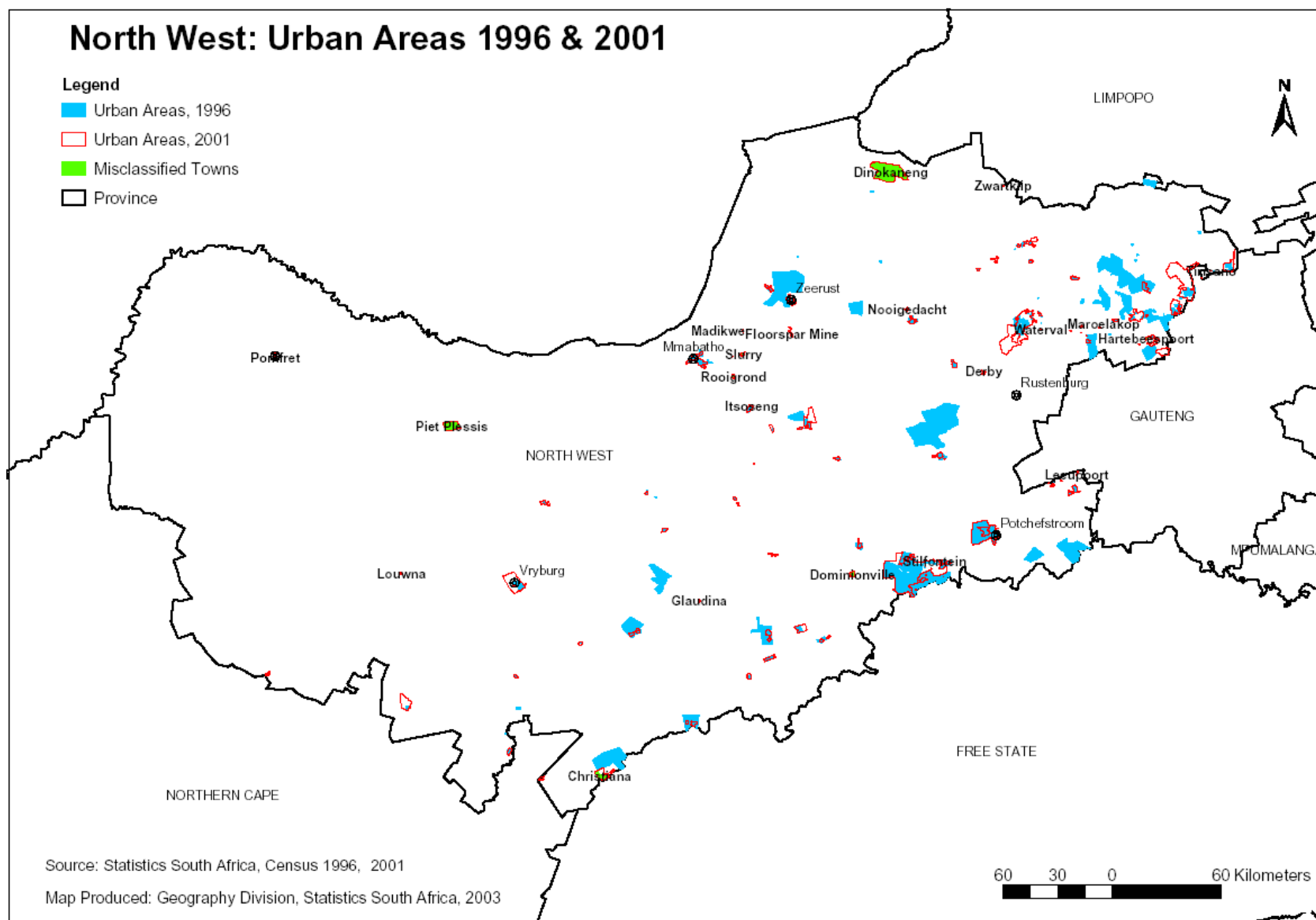
**Map 4.6-2: North West: Christiana and Utlwanang urban areas (1996 and 2001)** shows the small misclassified small towns of Christiana and Utlwanang in North West. These areas were classified as farms thus rural in 1996. In 2001 they were classified as urban settlement.

**Map 4.6-3: North West: Rooikoppies and Western Platinum Mines urban areas (1996 and 2001)** shows the misclassified areas of Rooikoppies and Western Platinum Mines. Rooikoppies was not demarcated into EAs in 1996, but formed part of the larger farm EA. Western Platinum Mines was classified as rural in 1996. In 2001, these areas were classified as urban settlement.

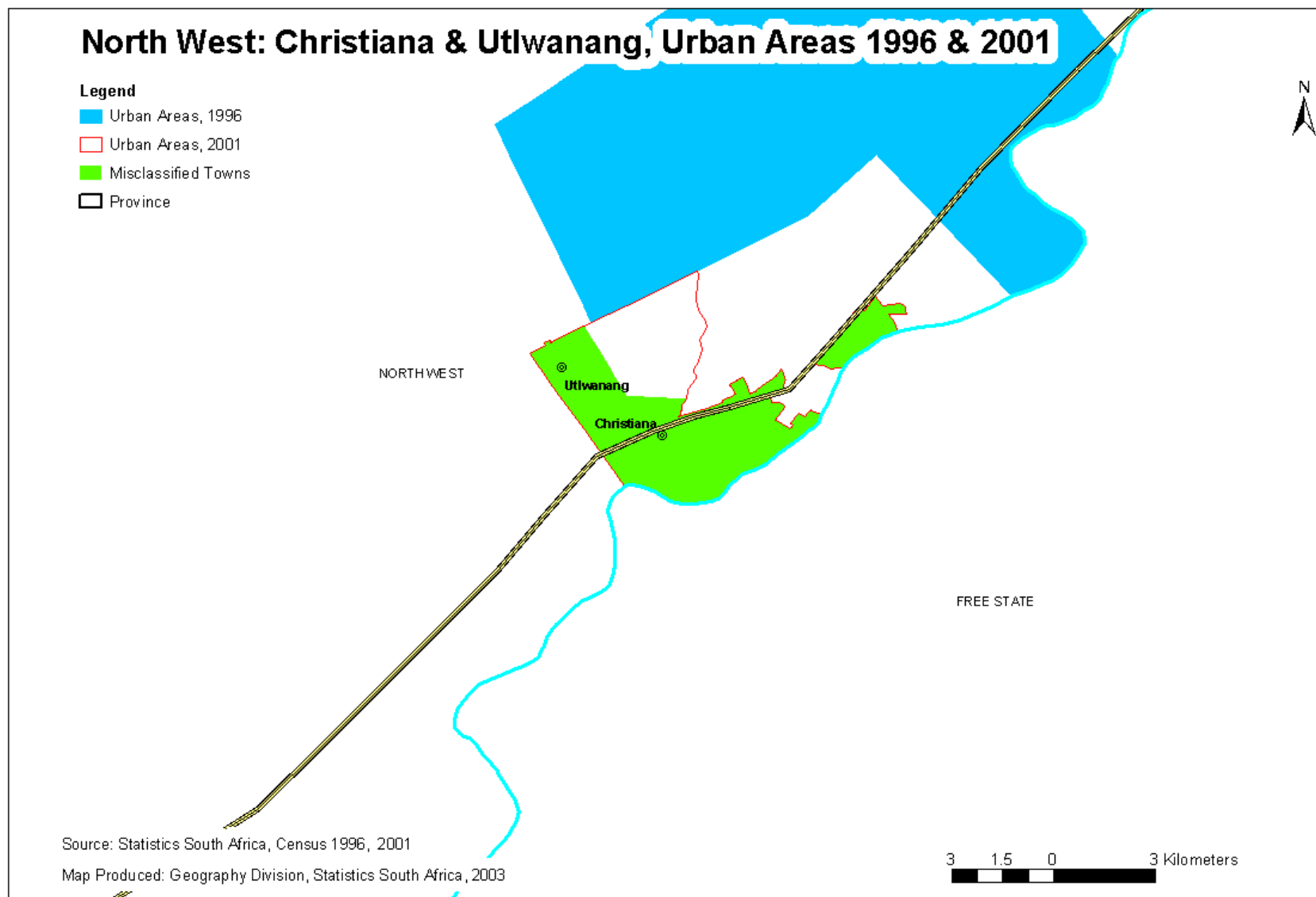
**Map 4.6-4: North West: Elandsfontein urban areas (1996 and 2001)** shows the misclassified small town of Elandsfontein in North West. Elandsfontein was not demarcated into EAs in 1996, but formed part of the larger farm EA. In 2001, this area was classified as eight urban EAs.

**Map 4.6-5: North West: Pomfret urban areas (1996 and 2001)** shows the misclassified small town of Pomfret in North West. Pomfret was not demarcated into EAs in 1996, but formed part of the larger rural EA. In 2001, this area was classified as nine urban EAs.

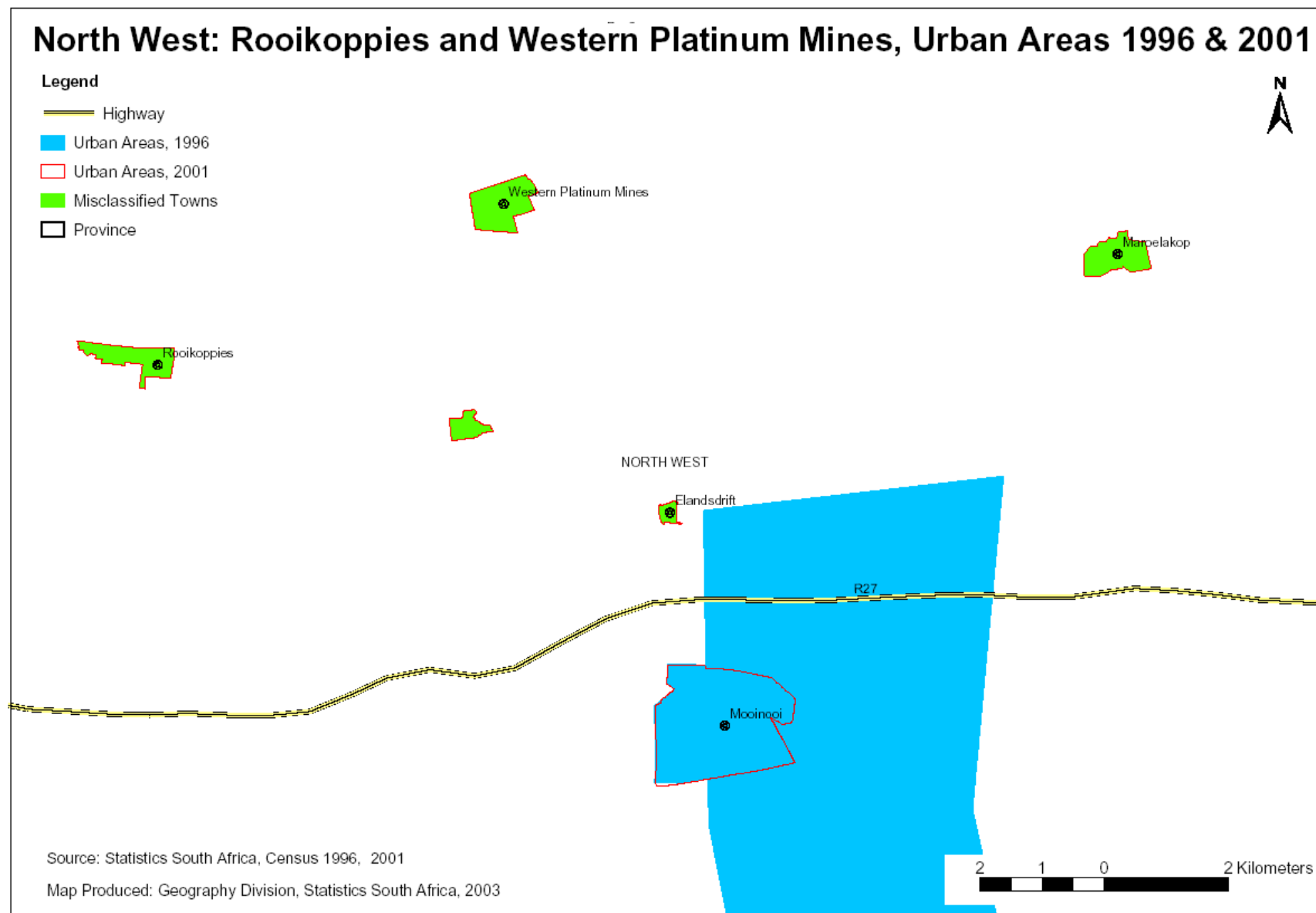
Map 4.6-1: North West: Urban areas (1996 & 2001)



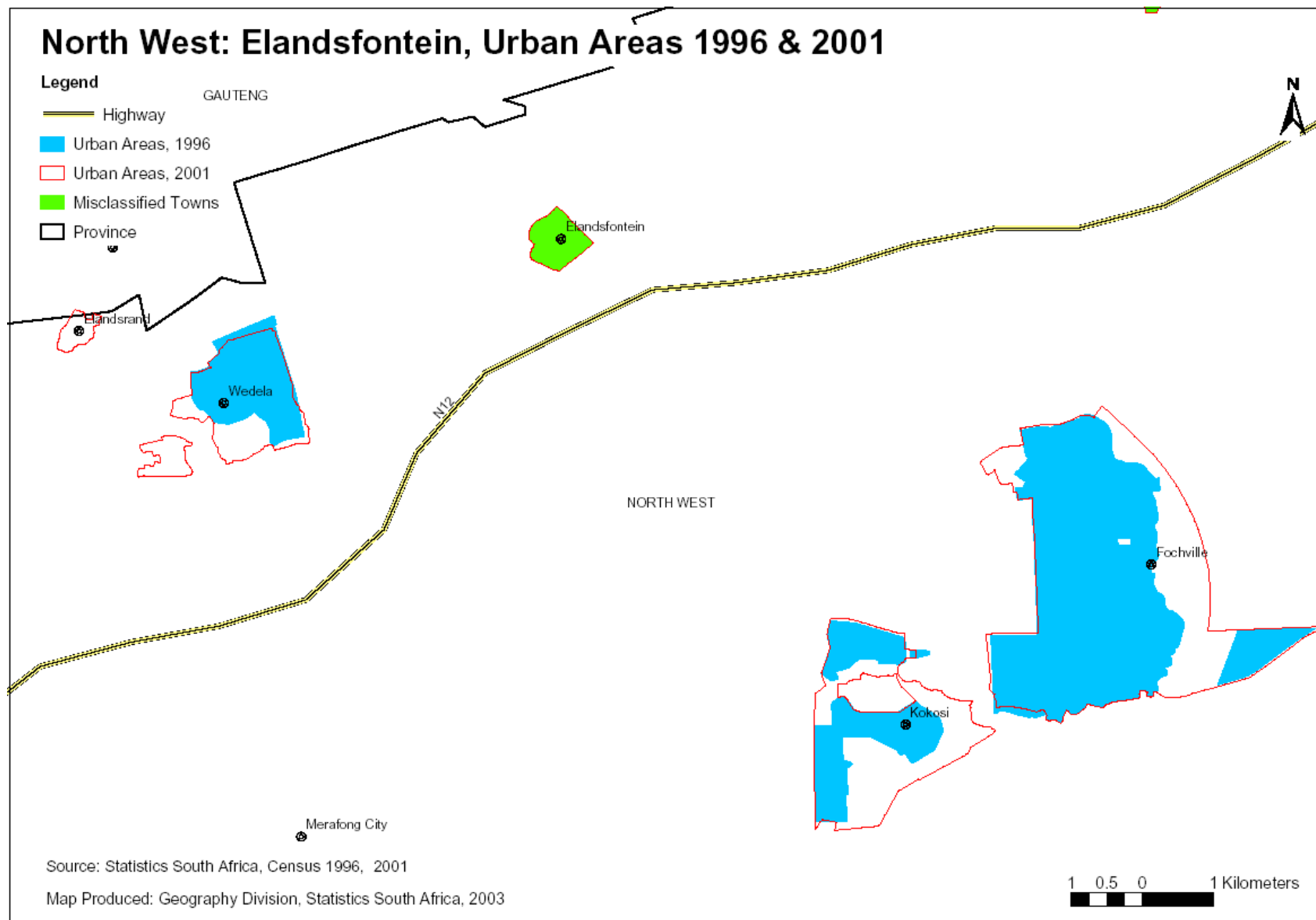
**Map 4.6-2: North West: Christiana and Utlwanang urban areas (1996 & 2001)**



**Map 4.6-3: North West: Rooikoppies and Western Platinum Mines urban areas (1996 & 2001)**

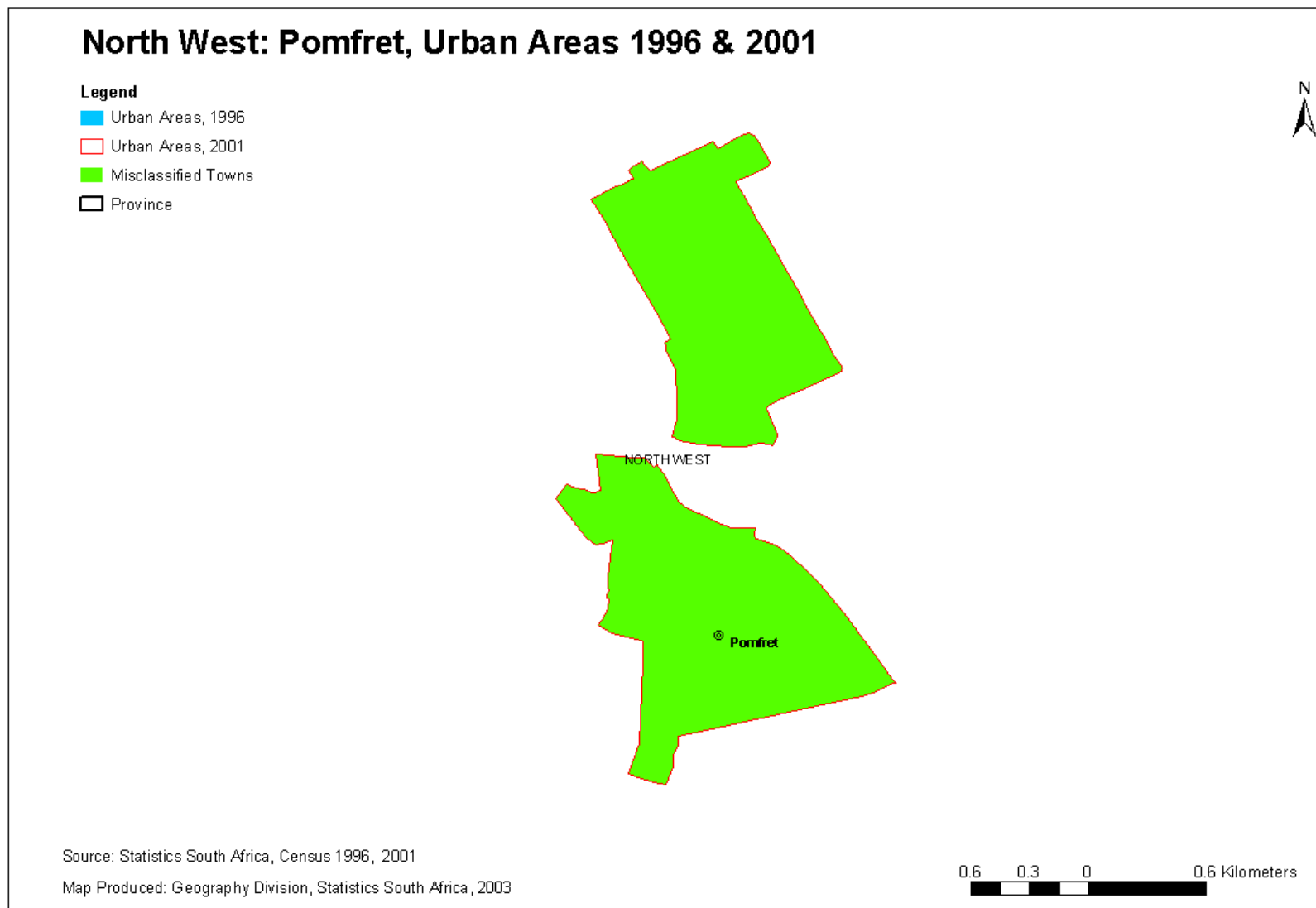


Map 4.6-4: North West: Elandsfontein urban areas (1996 & 2001)





Map 4.6-5 North West: Pomfret urban areas (1996 & 2001)



## 4.7 Gauteng

**Map 4.7-1: Gauteng: Urban areas (1996 and 2001)** shows the entire province of Gauteng with areas that were classified as urban in 2001 (red polygons on map); urban in 1996 (blue areas on map); and the small towns that were classified as rural in 1996 but are essentially urban in character, classified as urban in 2001, i.e. the misclassified small towns (green areas on map). Small towns and settlements like Vergenoeg in Saulsville, Baviaanspoort (and Baviaanspoort prison), Sehlakwana, and Orient Hills together had a population of 17 838 out of the total population of misclassified towns in Gauteng (21 050) in 2001. Vergenoeg in Saulsville (11 057), Baviaanspoort (and Baviaanspoort prison) (4 007), Sehlakwana (1 687) and Orient Hills (1 087) had the largest population amongst the misclassified small areas in Gauteng.

The following are examples in Gauteng showing 1996 urban areas and 2001 urban areas:

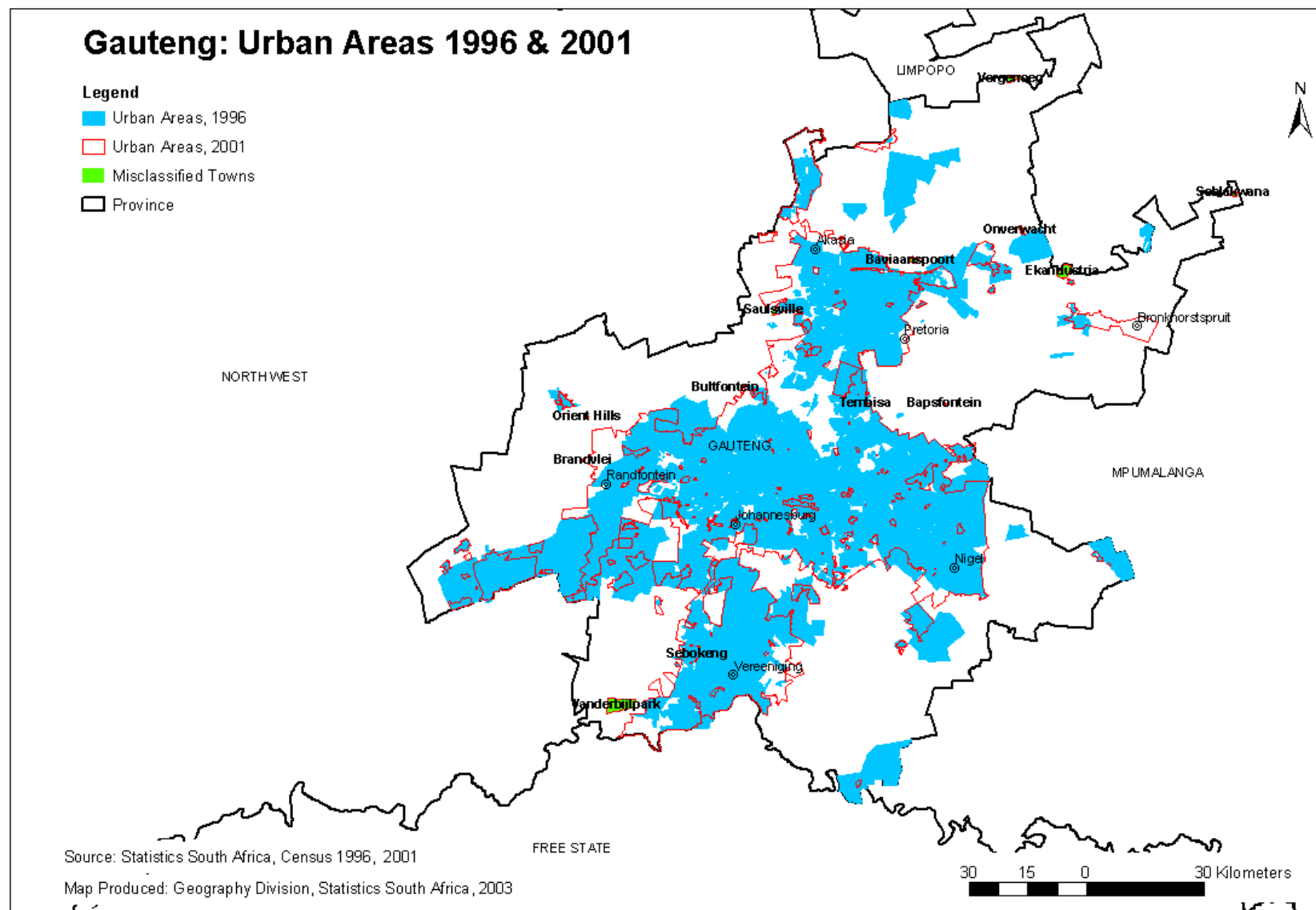
**Map 4.7-2: Gauteng: Baviaanspoort and Baviaanspoort Prison urban areas (1996 and 2001)** shows the misclassified area of Baviaanspoort as well as the Baviaanspoort Prison in Gauteng. This area was not demarcated into EAs in 1996, but formed part of the larger farm EA. In 2001, this area was demarcated and enumerated as three urban EAs.

**Map 4.7-3: Gauteng: Orient Hills urban areas (1996 and 2001)** shows the misclassified area of Orient Hills in Gauteng. This area was not demarcated into EAs in 1996, but formed part of the larger farm EA. In 2001, this area was demarcated and enumerated as two urban (informal) EAs.

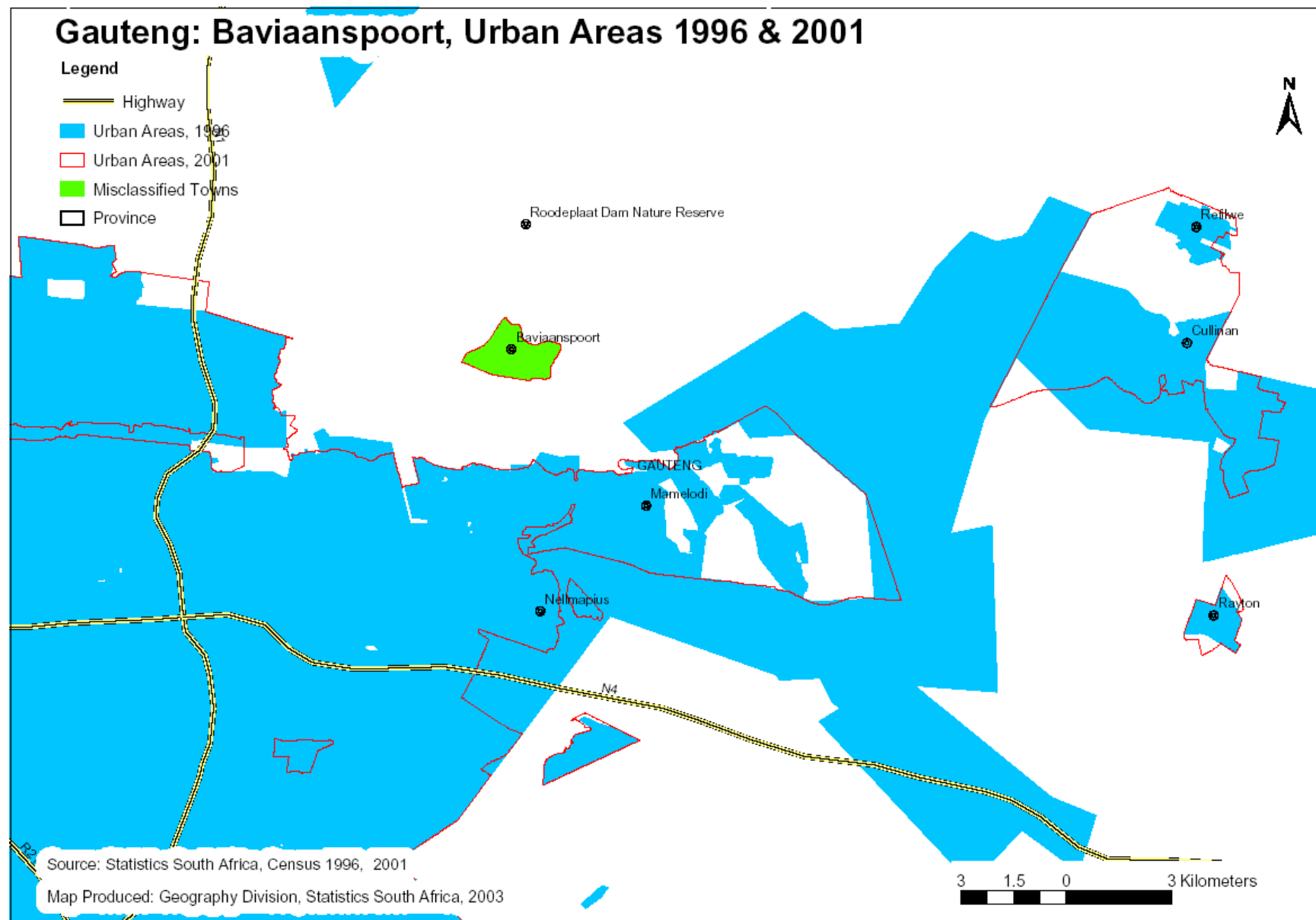
**Map 4.7-4: Gauteng: Sehlakwana urban areas (1996 and 2001)** shows the misclassified area of Sehlakwana in Gauteng. This area was not demarcated into EAs in 1996, but formed part of the larger farm EA. In 2001, this area was demarcated and enumerated as five urban EAs.

**Map 4.7-5: Gauteng: Vergenoeg in Saulsville urban areas (1996 and 2001)** shows the misclassified area of Vergenoeg in Saulsville in Gauteng. This area was not demarcated into EAs in 1996, but formed part of the larger farm EA. In 2001, this area was demarcated and enumerated as 19 urban (informal) EAs.

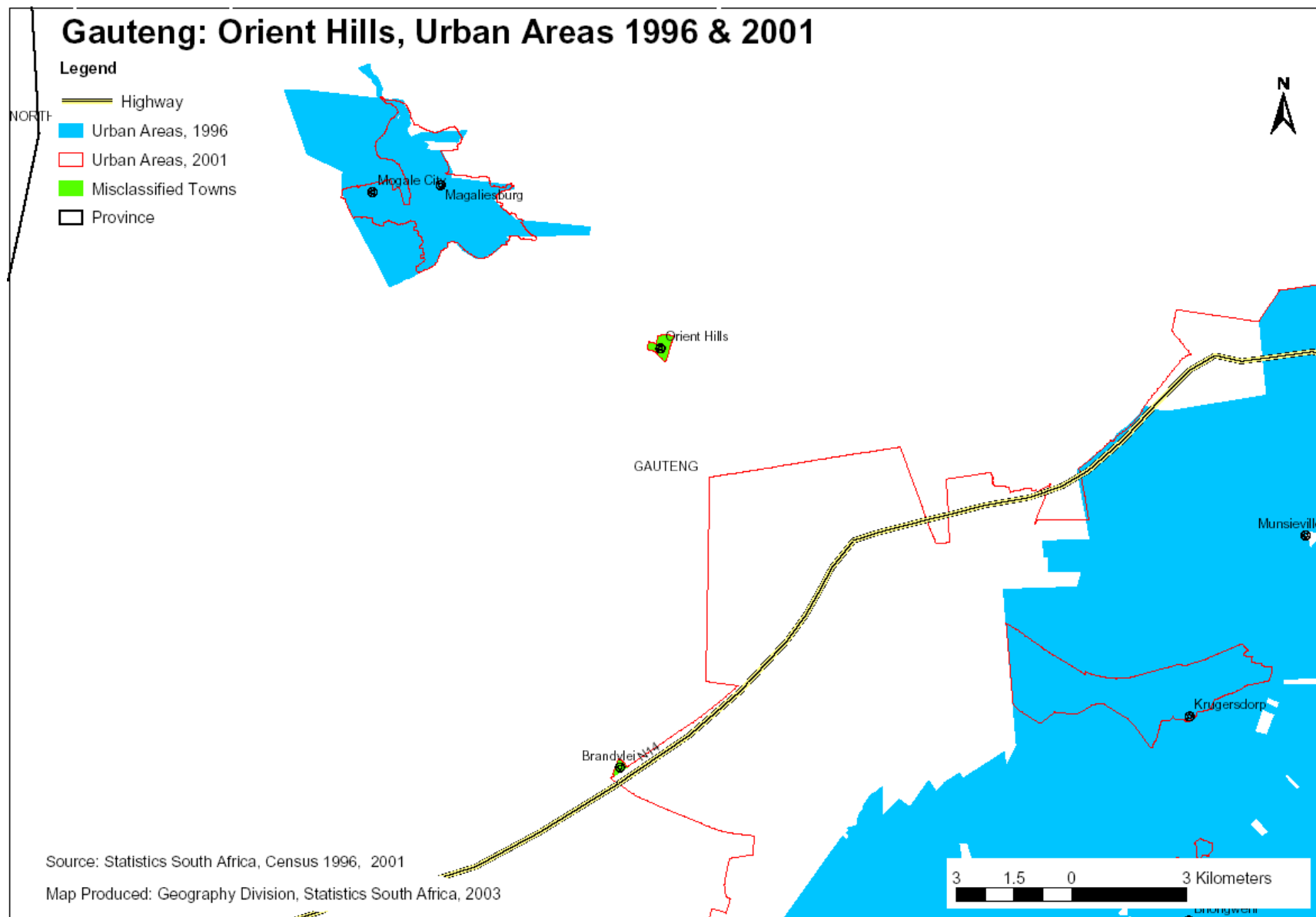
Map 4.7-1: Gauteng: Urban areas (1996 & 2001)



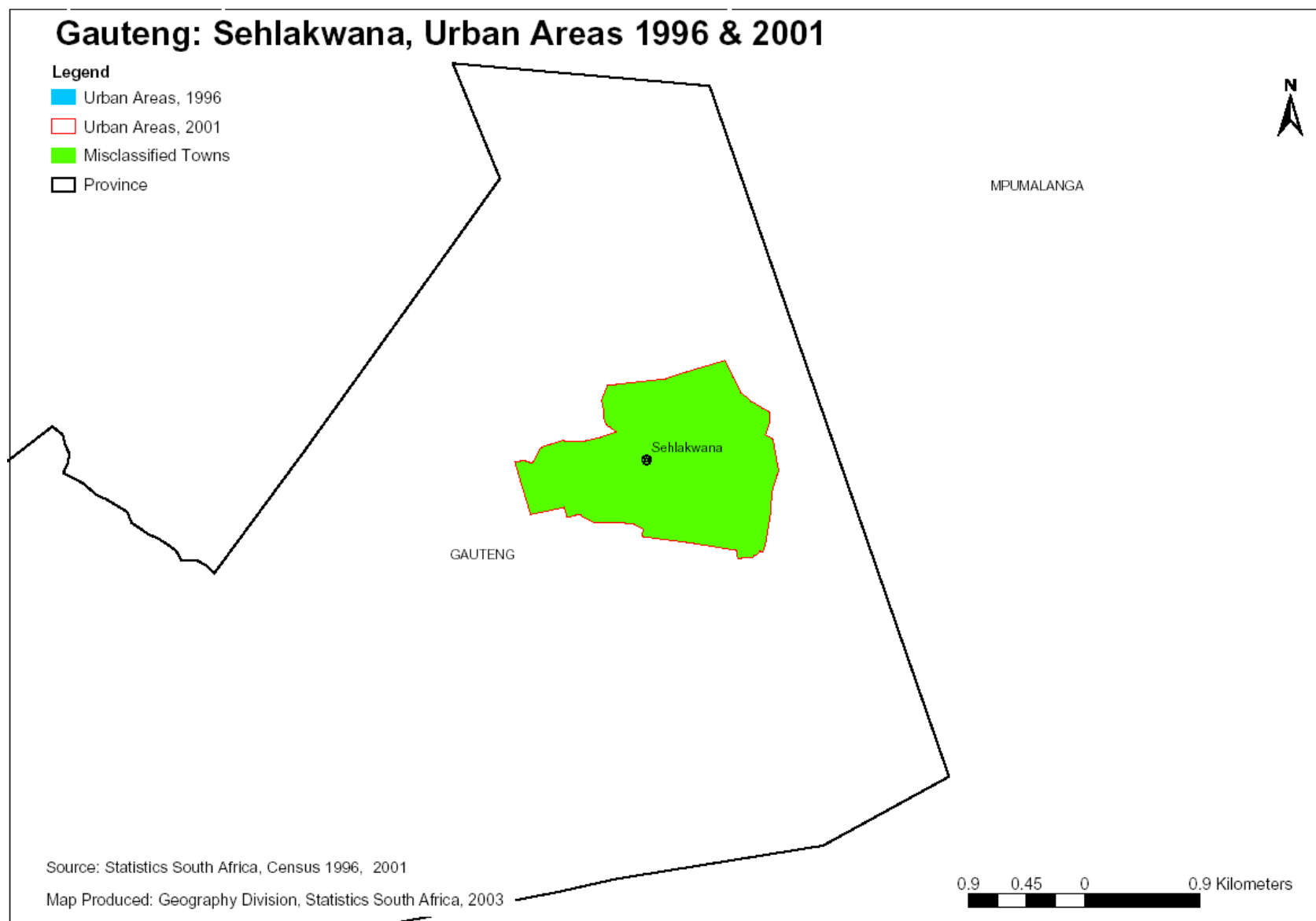
**Map 4.7-2: Gauteng: Baviaanspoort and Baviaanspoort Prison urban areas (1996 & 2001)**



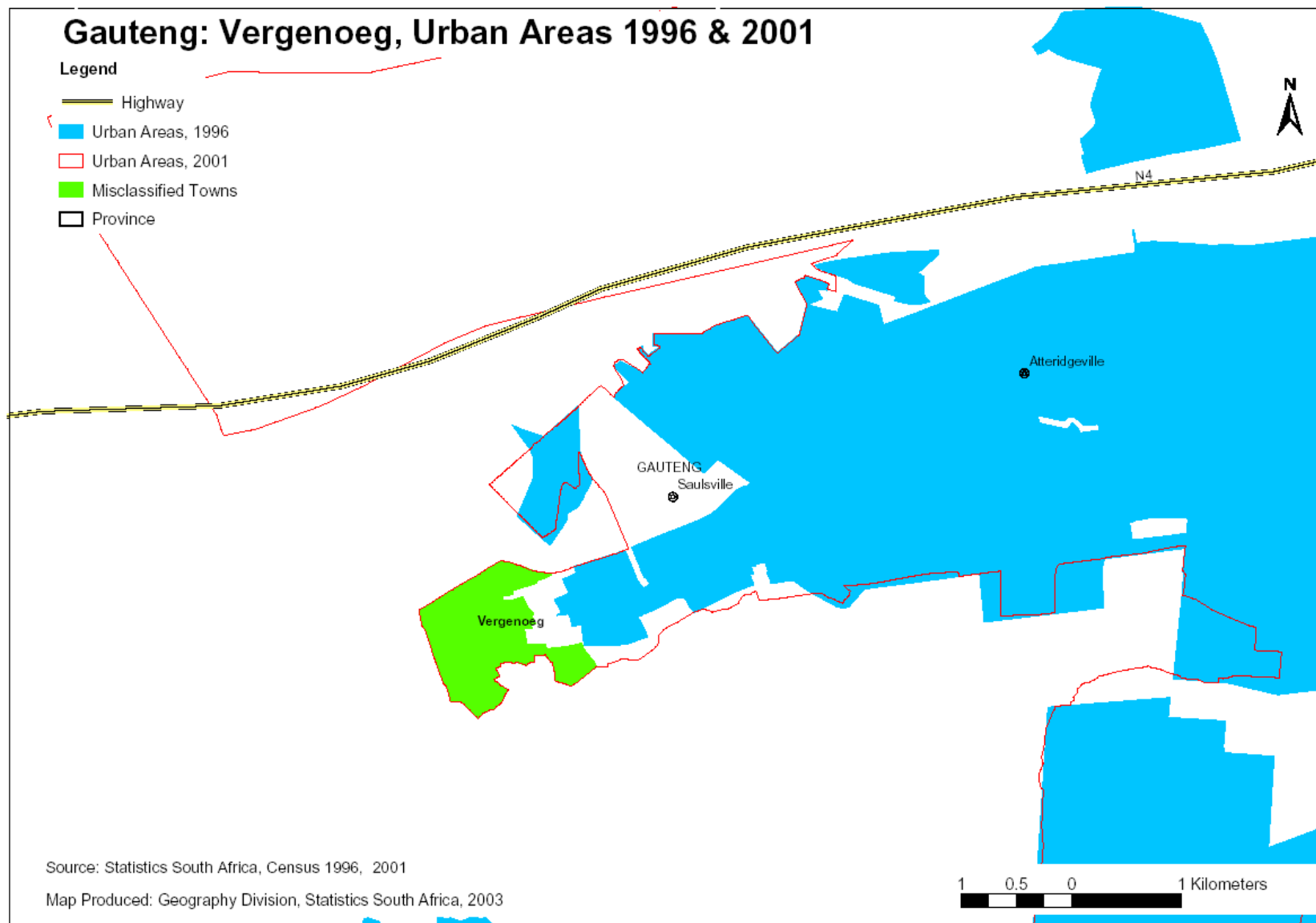
**Map 4.7-3: Gauteng: Orient Hills urban areas (1996 & 2001)**



**Map 4.7-4: Gauteng: Sehlakwana urban areas (1996 & 2001)**



**Map 4.7-5: Gauteng: Vergenoeg in Saulsville urban areas (1996 & 2001)**



## 4.8 Mpumalanga

**Map 4.8-1: Mpumalanga: Urban areas (1996 and 2001)** shows the entire province of Mpumalanga with areas that were classified as urban in 2001 (red polygons on map); urban in 1996 (blue areas on map); and the small towns that were classified as rural in 1996 but are essentially urban in character, classified as urban in 2001, i.e. the misclassified small towns (green areas on map). Small towns like Tweefontein South and North, Daggakraal and Vezubuhle together had a population of 71 396 out of the total population of misclassified towns in Mpumalanga (124 528) in 2001. Tweefontein South (24 416) and North (19 223), Daggakraal (17 357) and Vezubuhle (10 400) had the largest population amongst the misclassified small towns in the Mpumalanga.

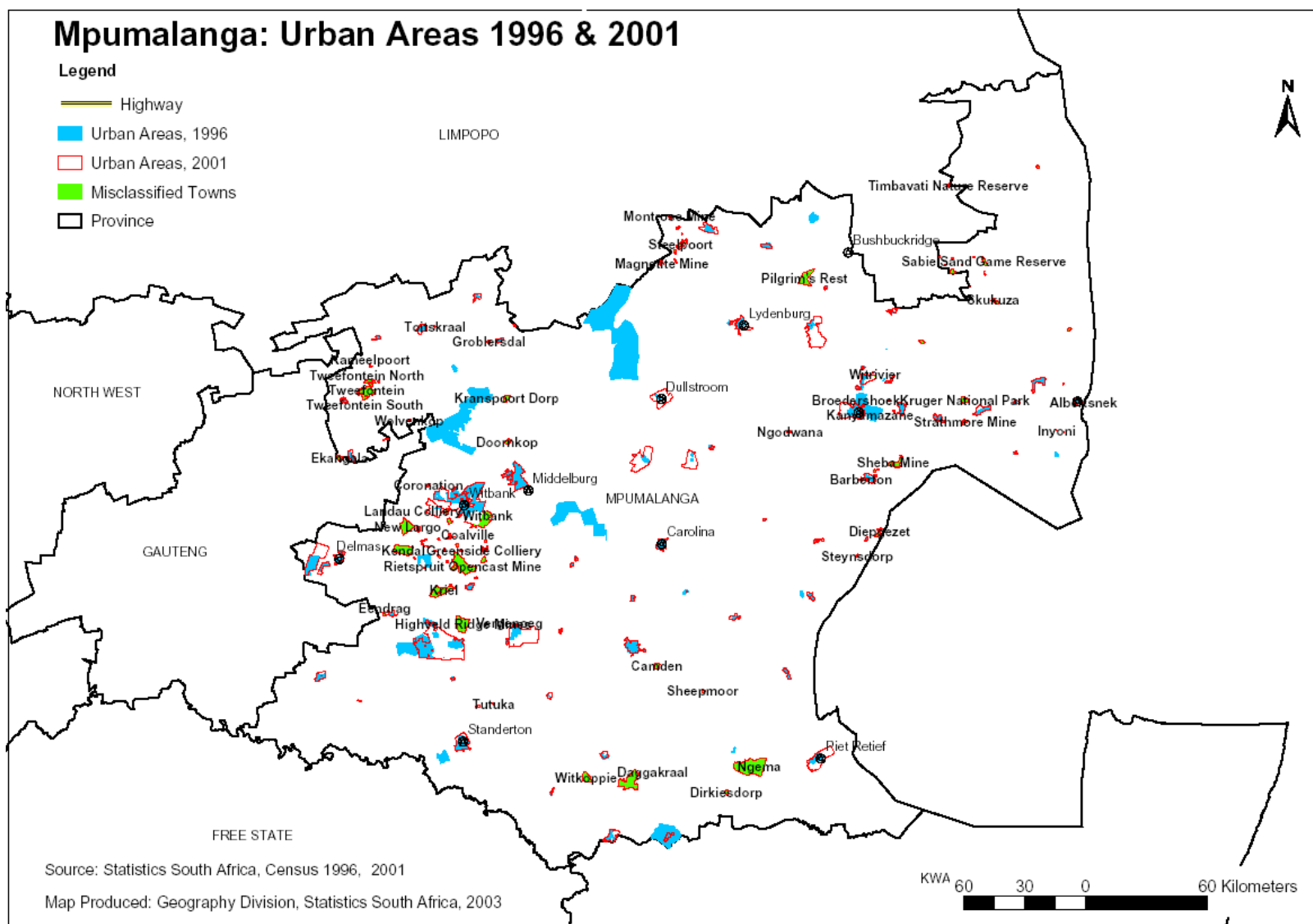
The following are examples in Mpumalanga showing 1996 urban areas and 2001 urban areas:

**Map 4.8-2: Mpumalanga: Tweefontein North, Tweefontein South and Vezubuhle urban areas (1996 and 2001)** shows the misclassified small towns of Tweefontein North and South and Vezubuhle in Mpumalanga. These small towns were classified as rural in 1996. In 2001 they were classified as urban settlement.

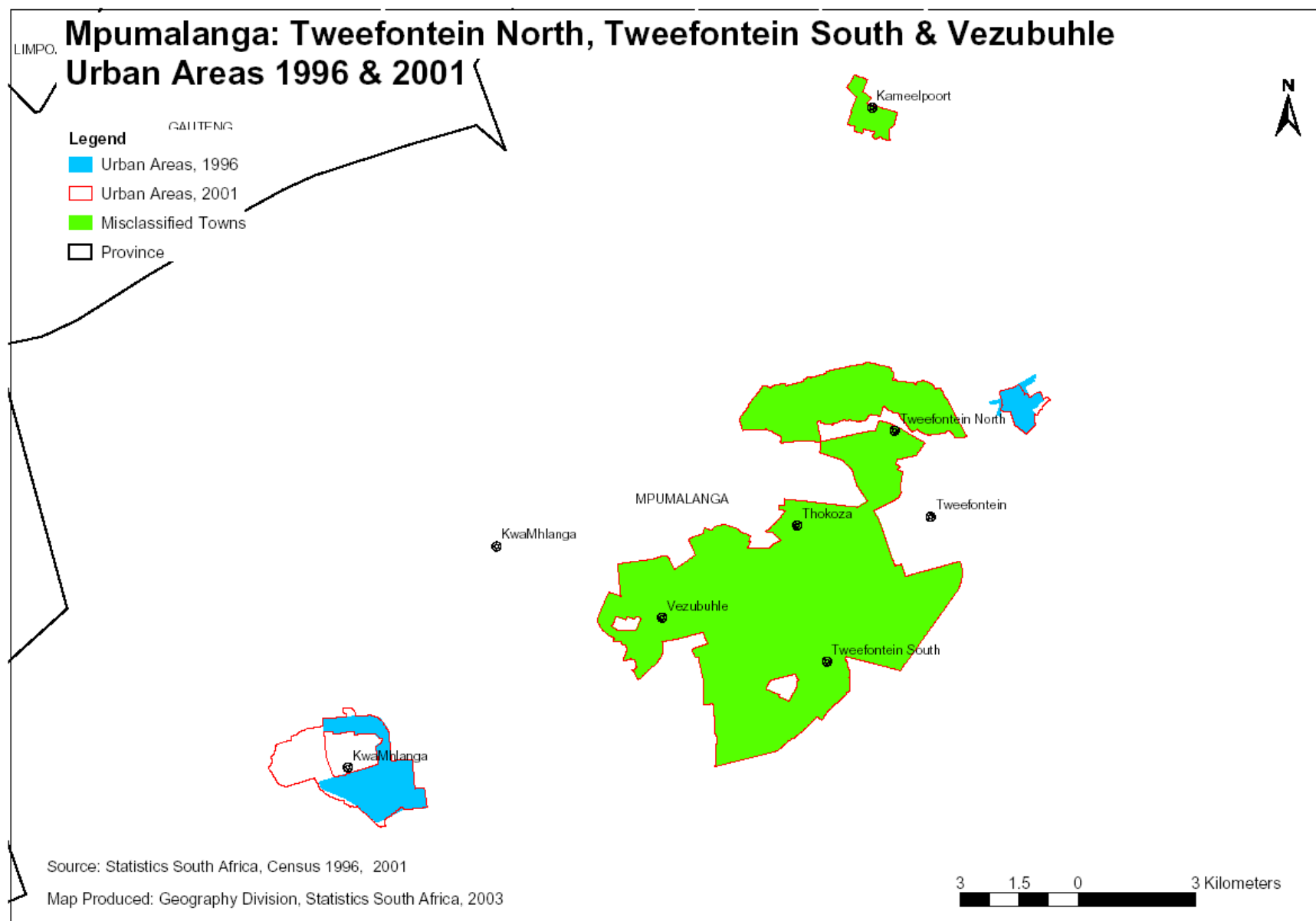
**Map 4.8-3 Mpumalanga: Daggakraal urban areas (1996 and 2001)** shows the misclassified area of Daggakraal in Mpumalanga. This area was classified as rural in 1996. In 2001 it was classified as urban settlement.



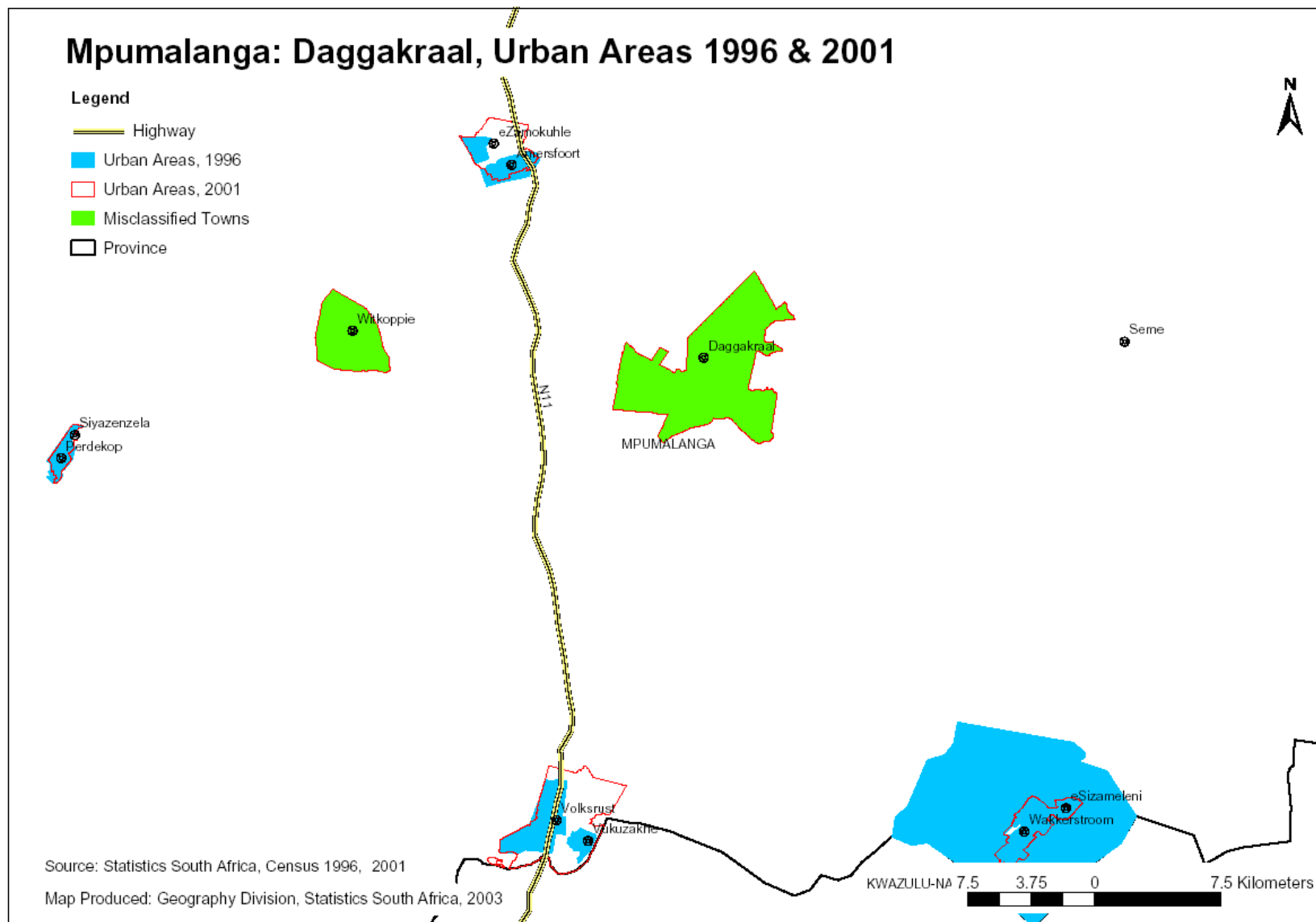
**Map 4.8-1: Mpumalanga: Urban areas (1996 & 2001)**



**Map 4.8-2 Mpumalanga: Tweefontein North, Tweefontein South and Vezubuhle urban areas (1996 & 2001)**



Map 4.8-3 Mpumalanga: Daggakraal urban areas (1996 & 2001)



## 4.9 Limpopo

**Map 4.9-1: Limpopo: Urban areas (1996 and 2001)** shows the entire province of Limpopo with areas that were classified as urban in 2001 (red polygons on map); urban in 1996 (blue areas on map); and the small towns that were classified as rural in 1996 but are essentially urban in character, classified as urban in 2001, i.e. the misclassified small towns (green areas on map). Small towns like Bochum, Mookgophong, Messina, Van der Merwe's Kraal, Naboomspruit and Middel drift together had a population of 33 513 out of the total population of misclassified towns in Limpopo (41 406) in 2001. Bochum (8 497), Mookgophong (7 685), Messina (6 687), Van der Merwe's Kraal (4 875), Naboomspruit (3 627) and Middel drift (2 142) had the largest population amongst the misclassified small towns in the Limpopo.

The following are examples in Limpopo showing 1996 urban areas and 2001 urban areas:

**Map 4.9-2: Limpopo: Bochum urban areas (1996 and 2001)** shows the misclassified small towns of Bochum in Limpopo. Portions of this area were not demarcated and the other portions were rural in 1996. In 2001 they were classified as urban settlement.

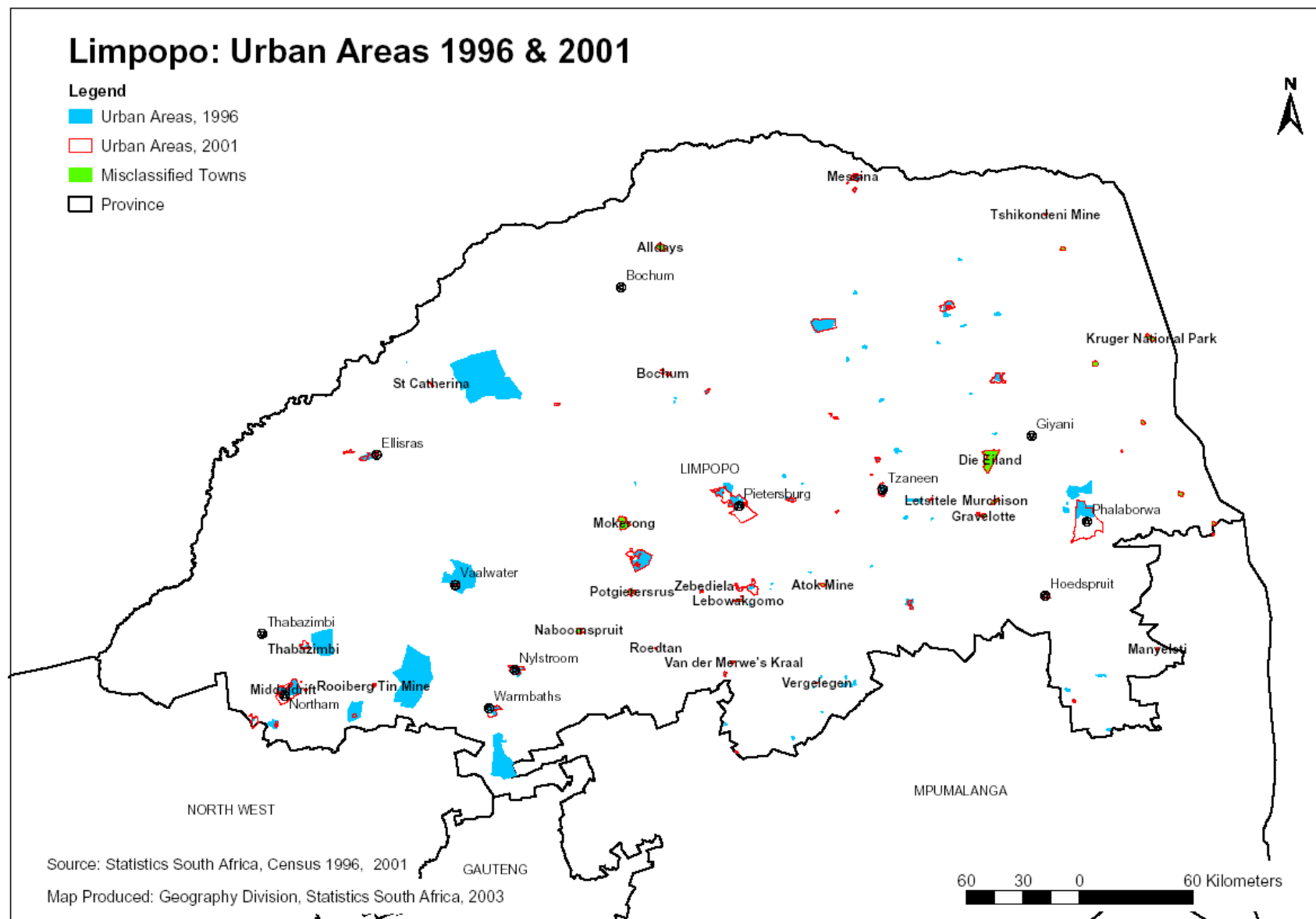
**Map 4.9-3: Limpopo: Harper Mine Compound, Messina urban areas (1996 and 2001)** shows the small misclassified mining area of Harper Mine Compound in Limpopo. This area was not demarcated but classified as farm EA, thus rural, in 1996. In 2001, this area was demarcated and enumerated as six urban EAs.

**Map 4.9-4: Limpopo: Van der Merwe's Kraal urban areas (1996 and 2001)** shows the misclassified area of Van der Merwe's Kraal in Limpopo. This area was classified as rural in 1996. In 2001, this area was classified as urban settlement.

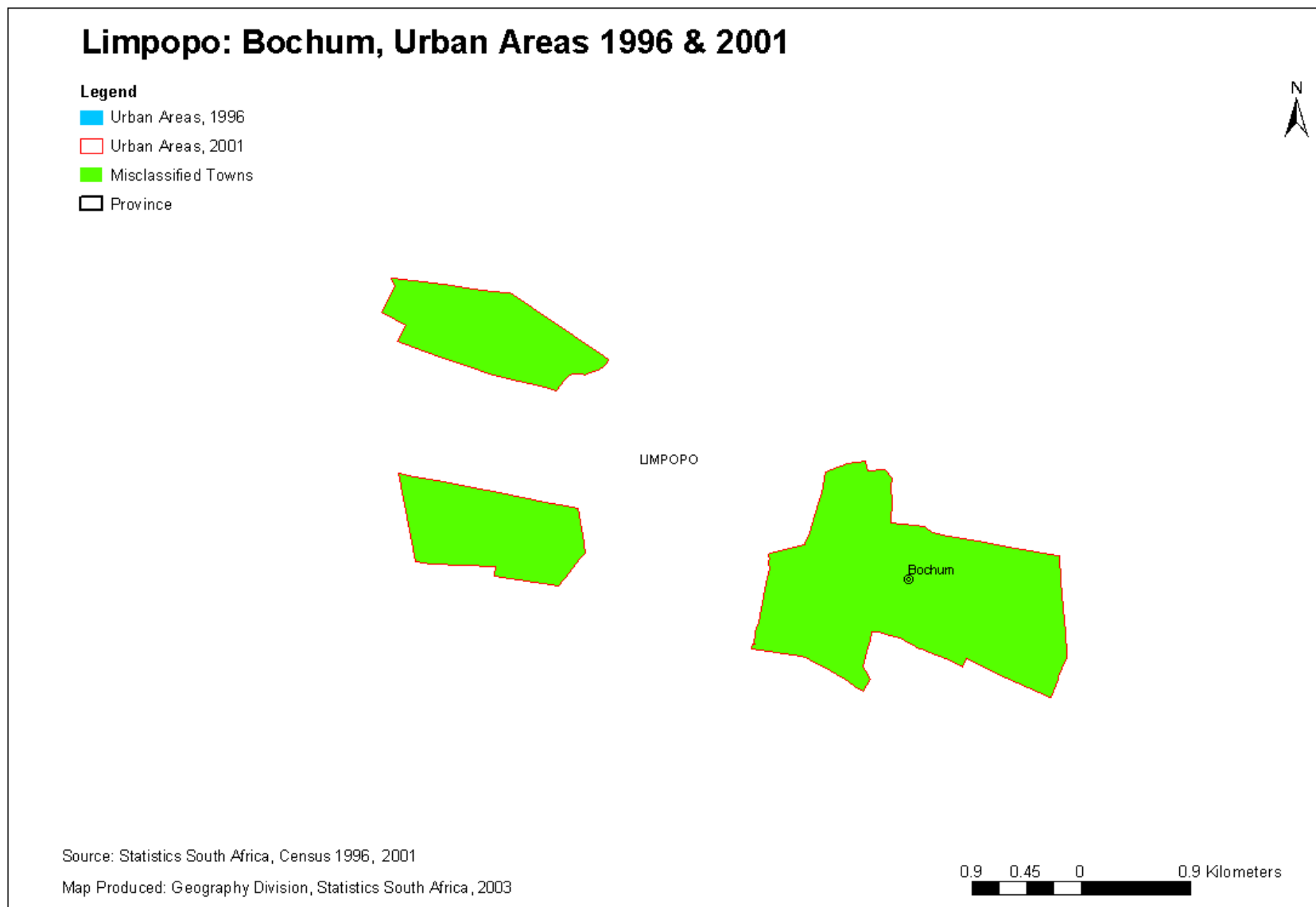
**Map 4.9-5: Limpopo: Naboomspruit and Mookgophong urban areas (1996 and 2001)** shows the misclassified areas of Naboomspruit and Mookgophong in Limpopo. This area was classified as rural in 1996. In 2001, this area was classified as urban settlement.

**Map 4.9-6: Limpopo: Middel drift urban areas (1996 and 2001)** shows the misclassified area of Middel drift in Limpopo. This area was classified as rural in 1996. In 2001, this area was classified as urban settlement.

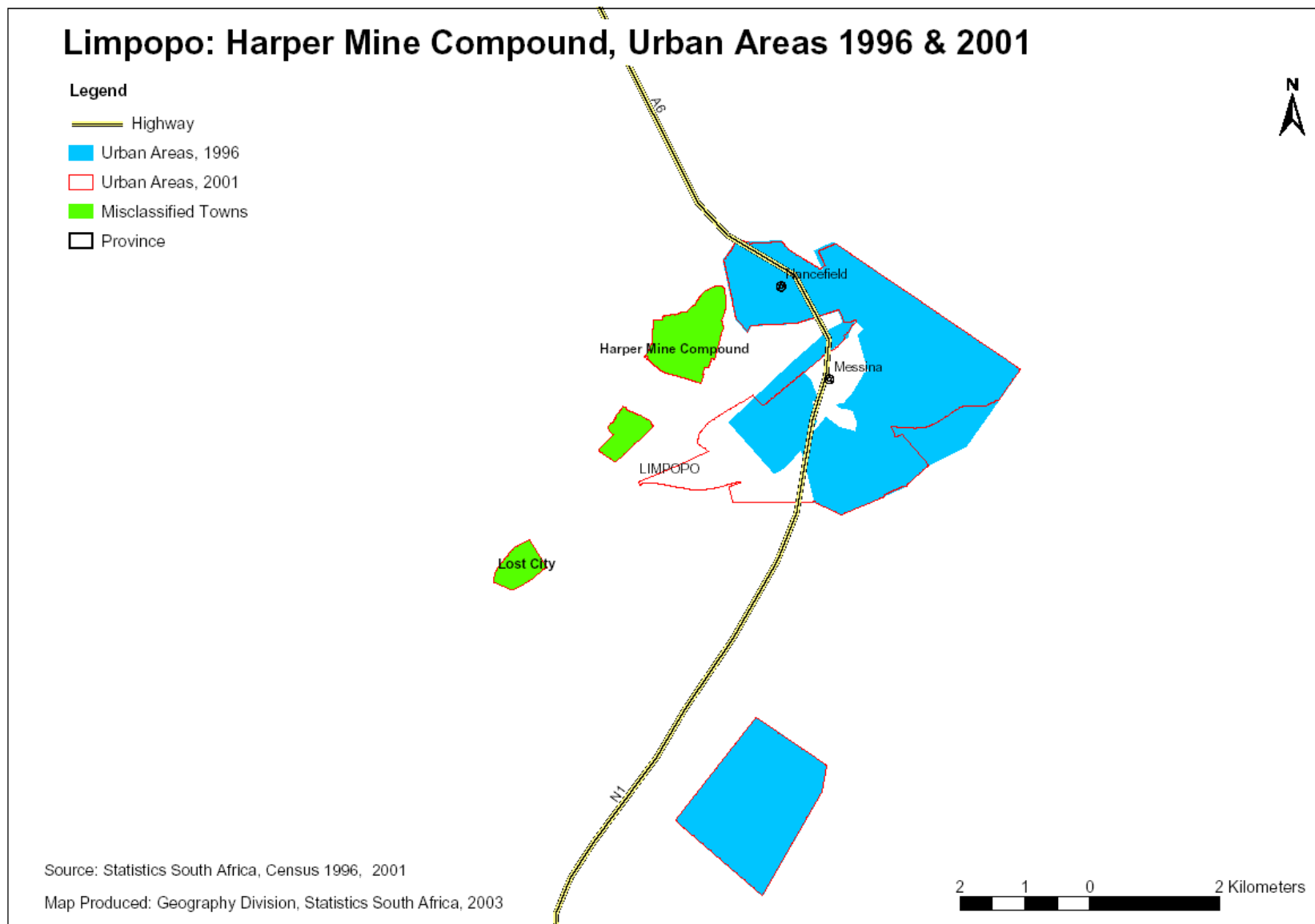
Map 4.9-1 Limpopo: Urban areas (1996 & 2001)



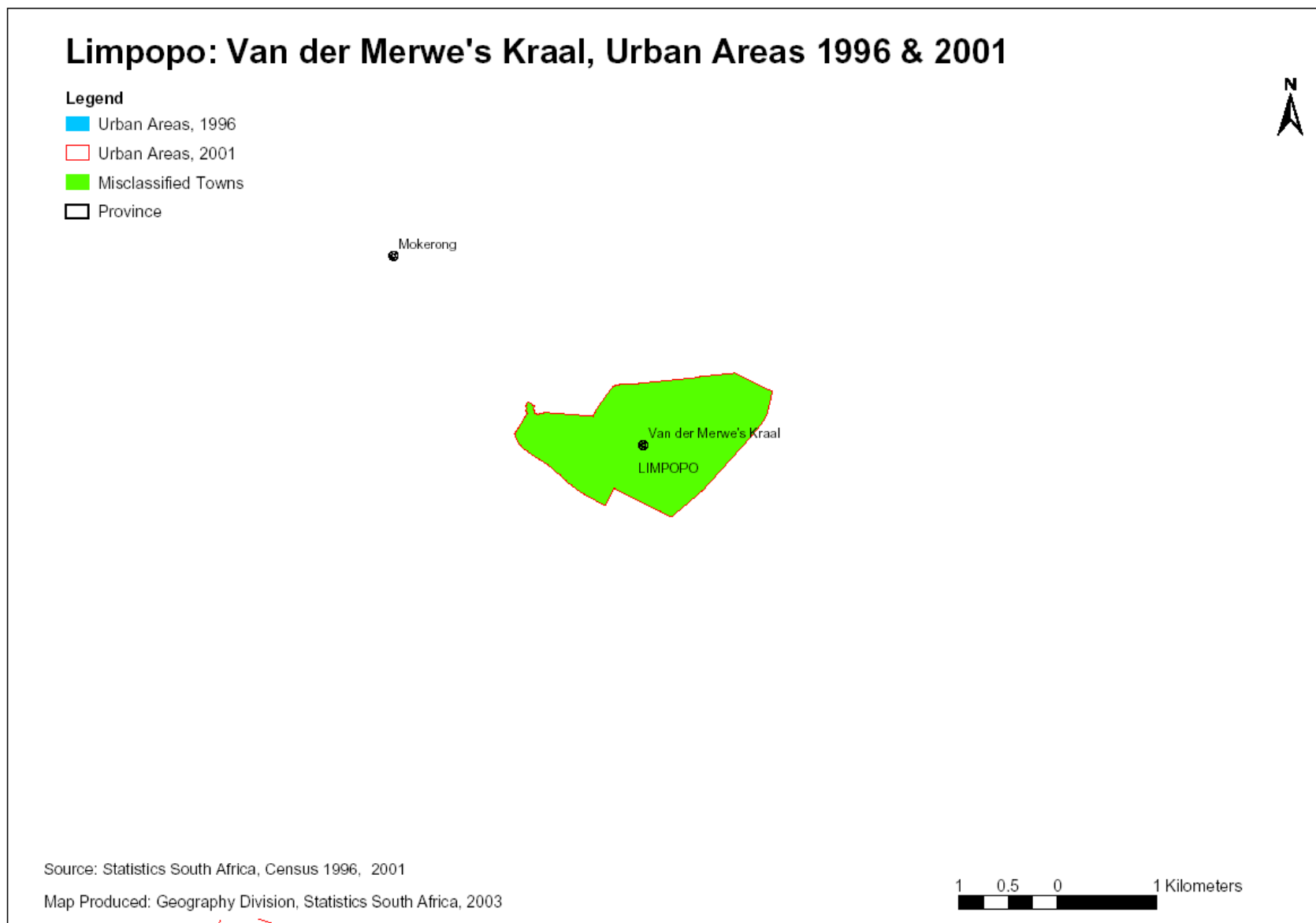
Map 4.9-2 Limpopo: Bochum urban areas (1996 & 2001)



**Map 4.9-3 Limpopo: Messina (Harper Mine Compound) urban areas (1996 & 2001)**

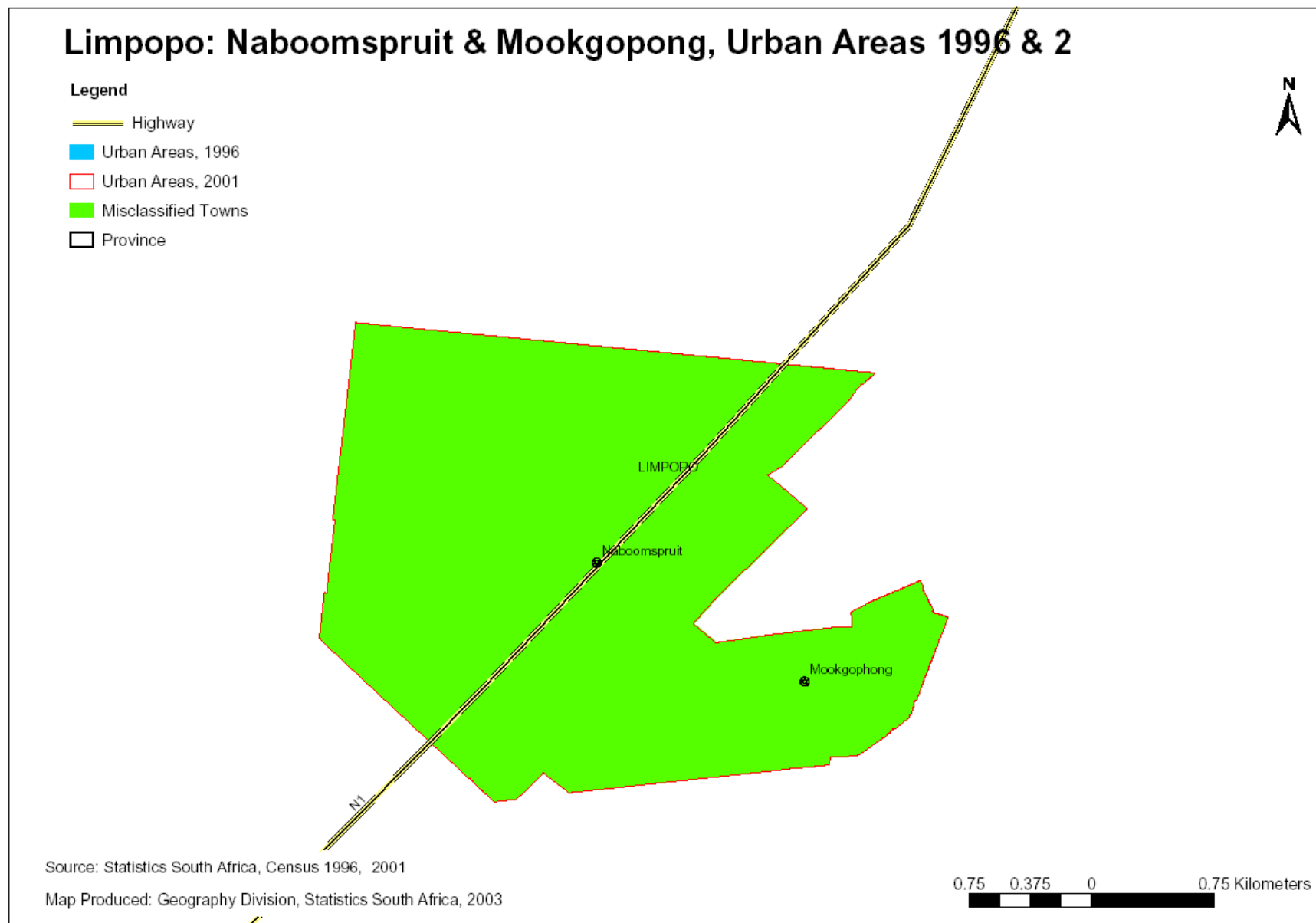


**Map 4.9-4 Limpopo: Van der Merwe's Kraal urban areas (1996 & 2001)**

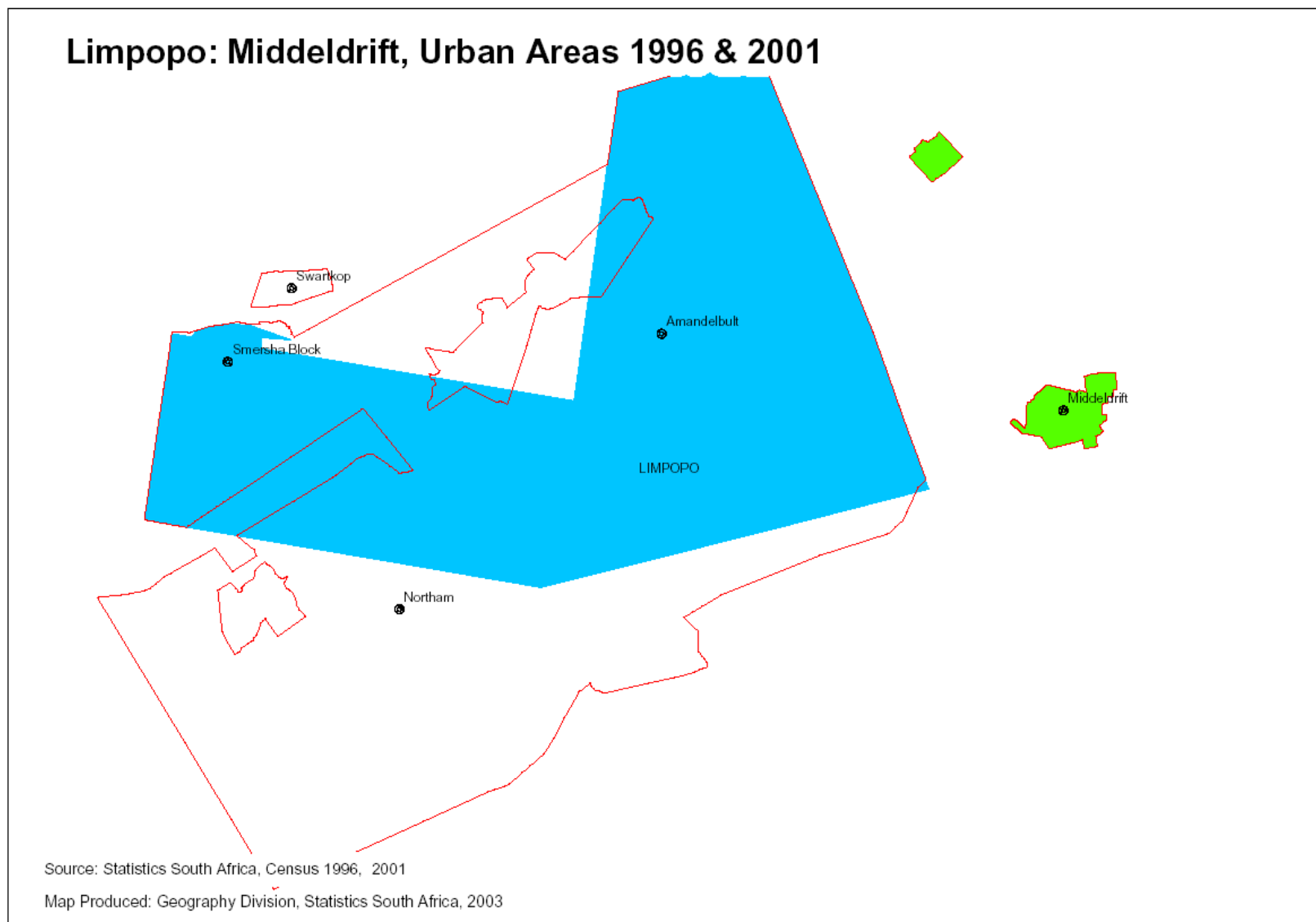




**Map 4.9-5 Limpopo: Naboomspruit and Mookgopong urban areas (1996 & 2001)**



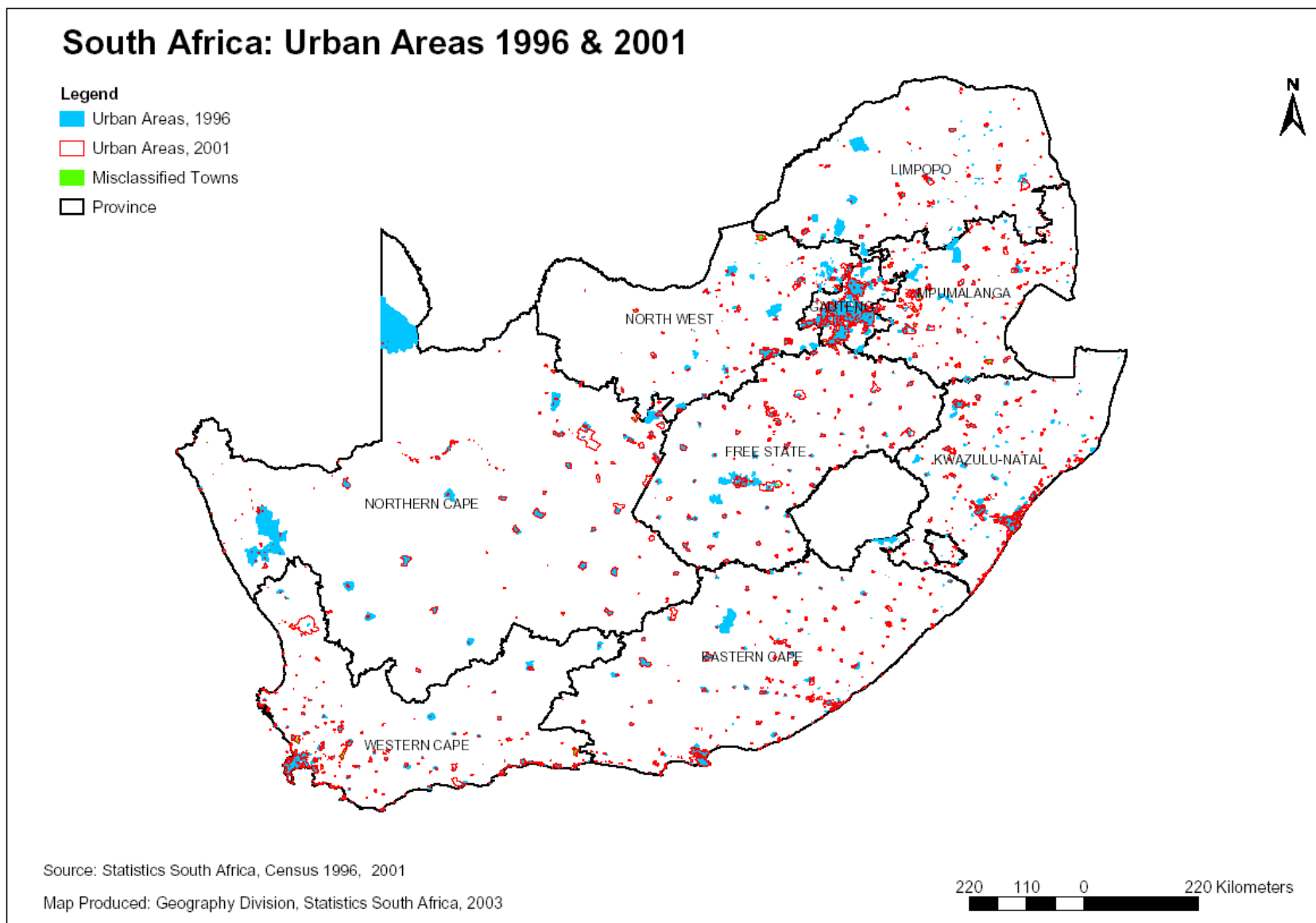
Map 4.9-6 Limpopo: Middeldrift urban areas (1996 & 2001)



## **4.10 National urban areas**

**Map 4.10-1: National urban areas (1996 and 2001)** shows the urban areas for 2001 (red polygons on map), the urban areas for 1996 (blue areas on map), the small towns that were classified as rural in 1996, but are essentially urban in character and were classified as urban in 2001, i.e. the misclassified small towns (green areas on map), for the country as a whole.

Map 4.10-1: National urban areas (1996 and 2001)



## 5 Urban areas based on population densities

### 5.1 Introduction

Definitions of urban and rural based on cadastral features and land-use patterns may not be entirely satisfactory for the geographical classification of the country. In this section, we suggest an alternative approach.

The United Nations Statistics Division states that

“Because of national differences in the characteristics that distinguish urban from rural areas, the distinction between urban and rural population is not amenable to a single definition that would be applicable to all countries. National definitions are most commonly based on size of locality. Population which is not urban is considered rural.”

Most countries use a combination of total population and population density as a definition of urban area for statistical purposes. There are no international standard criteria for defining ‘urban’; however, the concept of a town with a population size of > 1000 is common.

Some national statistical organisations define as urban areas with a locality threshold population of > 1000. Other countries use combined criteria of locality population and population density. The urban area criteria are specific to each country, based on their population dynamics and settlement patterns. The following table provides examples from various countries.

Country	Locality population	Population density
Canada	$\geq 1000$	$\geq 400$ per km <sup>2</sup>
USA	$\geq 2500$	
UK	$\geq 1000$	$\geq 500$ per hectare
Australia	$\geq 1000$	

Source: National statistical organisations, web sites

The equivalent geographic classification for locality in the South African context is ‘main place’. After several spatial iterations with the urban area criteria, it was determined that a combination of locality population and population density is required for the South African settlement patterns. The alternative proposed criteria are:

- Main place population  $\geq 1000$  (greater than or equal to 1000) and population density  $\geq 500$  per km<sup>2</sup> at the main place and sub-places; or
- Main place population  $\geq 1000$  and population density  $\geq 1000$  per km<sup>2</sup> at the main place and sub-places.

The area of the EAs was calculated from the following geographical projection:

- Coordinate system type: Geographical
- Geodetic Datum: WGS 84
- Reference Ellipsoid: EGS 84

Measurement interpretation: True (Spherical) was selected when geometry was analysed to give areas of polygons.

## **5.2 Applying locality population and population density criteria to Census 2001 results**

Table 5.2-1 illustrates the urban/rural area breakdown by province in 2001 using the EA type classification and the proposed population density criteria at main place level and sub-place level. Maps 5.2.10-1 and 5.2.10-2 show the spatial spread of urban areas for the country as a whole. At the national and provincial levels, all urban populations are higher using the sub-place level criteria. The percentage South Africa urban population using sub-place density is 68,5%, compared to 51,7% when using main place. This is because when a main place covers a large area the overall population density is not high, despite concentration in some sub-places.

For example, the main place of Bloemfontein has a population of 111 696 but a population density of 338,96 people per square km. Within Bloemfontein, there are 25 out of 60 sub-places with a population density of  $\geq 500$ , with a total population of 93 929.

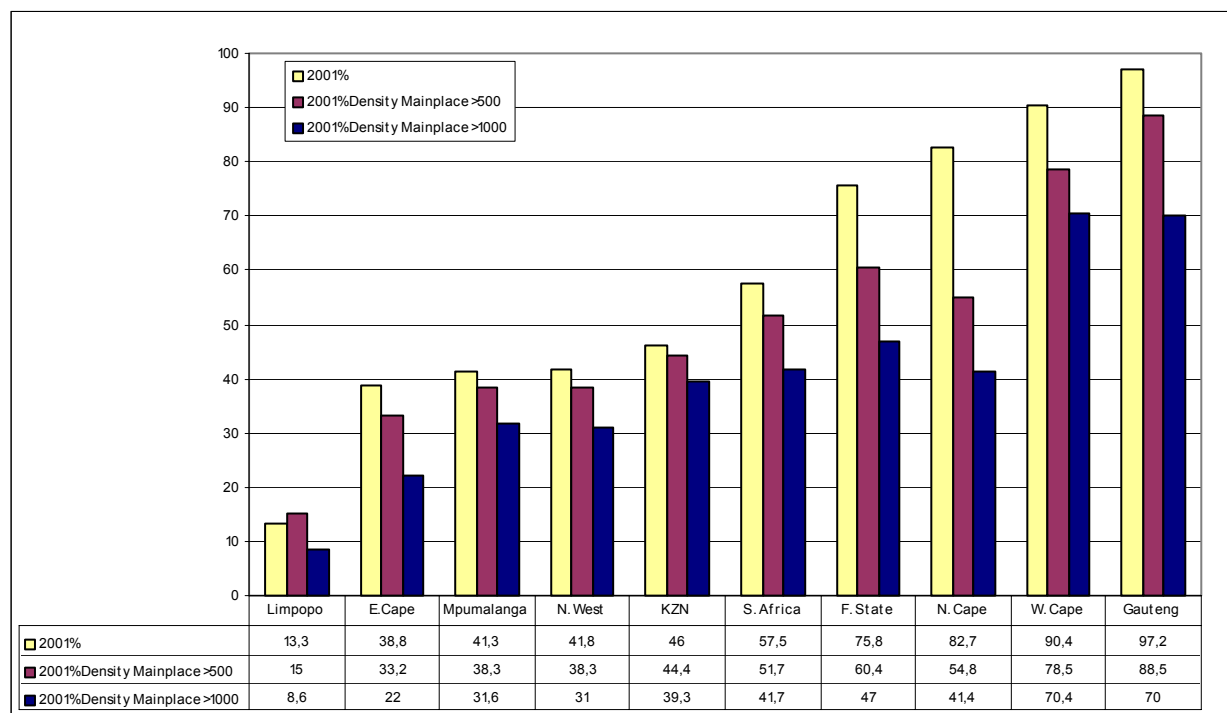
**Table 5.2-1: Proportion of people living in urban and rural areas in 2001 according to each of five definitions of urban**

		EA type 2001		Main place pop size >=1000 and pop density >=500		Sub-place pop size >=1000 and pop density >=500		Main place pop size >=1000 and pop density >=1000		Sub-place pop size >=1000 and pop density >=1000	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>W. Cape</b>	Urban	4 088 709	90.4	3 551 082	78.49	3 641 287	80.48	3 187 023	70.44	3 463 107	76.54
	Rural	435 626	9.6	973 253	21.51	883 048	19.52	1 337 312	29.56	1 061 228	23.46
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4 524 335</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4 524 335</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>4 524 335</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>4 524 335</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>4 524 335</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>E. Cape</b>	Urban	2 500 234	38.8	2 139 091	33.23	2 761 681	42.90	1 416 372	22.00	2 123 863	33.00
	Rural	3 936 529	61.2	4 297 672	66.77	3 675 082	57.10	5 020 391	78.00	4 312 900	67.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6 436 763</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6 436 763</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>6 436 763</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>6 436 763</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>6 436 763</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>N. Cape</b>	Urban	680 460	82.7	450 685	54.78	515 934	62.71	340 724	41.41	468 264	56.92
	Rural	142 267	17.3	372 042	45.22	306 793	37.29	482 003	58.59	354 463	43.08
	<b>Total</b>	<b>822 727</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>822 727</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>822 727</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>822 727</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>822 727</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>F. State</b>	Urban	2 052 115	75.8	1 636 106	60.44	2 065 785	76.32	1 270 867	46.95	1 942 879	71.78
	Rural	654 660	24.2	1 070 669	39.56	640 990	23.68	1 435 908	53.05	763 896	28.22
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2 706 775</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 706 775</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2 706 775</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2 706 775</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2 706 775</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>KZN</b>	Urban	4 334 642	46.0	4 190 129	44.45	4 775 964	50.67	3 705 506	39.31	3 995 676	42.39
	Rural	5 091 375	54.0	5 235 888	55.55	4 650 053	49.33	5 720 511	60.69	5 430 341	57.61
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9 426 017</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9 426 017</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>9 426 017</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>9 426 017</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>9 426 017</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>N. West</b>	Urban	1 533 768	41.8	1 407 861	38.37	2 661 982	72.55	1 140 386	31.08	1 983 567	54.06
	Rural	2 135 581	58.2	2 261 488	61.63	1 007 367	27.45	2 528 963	68.92	1 685 782	45.94
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3 669 349</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3 669 349</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3 669 349</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3 669 349</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3 669 349</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Gauteng</b>	Urban	8 590 798	97.2	7 817 001	88.46	8 027 005	90.83	6 182 111	69.96	7 700 599	87.14
	Rural	246 380	2.8	1 020 177	11.54	810 173	9.17	2 655 067	30.04	1 136 579	12.86
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8 837 178</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8 837 178</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>8 837 178</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>8 837 178</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>8 837 178</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>MP</b>	Urban	1 288 434	41.3	1 196 923	38.33	2 204 108	70.58	988 188	31.64	1 772 800	56.77
	Rural	1 834 556	58.7	1 926 067	61.67	918 882	29.42	2 134 802	68.36	1 350 190	43.23
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3 122 990</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3 122 990</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3 122 990</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3 122 990</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3 122 990</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Limpopo</b>	Urban	700 459	13.3	793 163	15.04	4 030 048	76.42	451 573	8.56	2 466 698	46.77
	Rural	4 573 183	86.7	4 480 479	84.96	1 243 594	23.58	4 822 069	91.44	2 806 944	53.23
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5 273 642</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5 273 642</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5 273 642</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5 273 642</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5 273 642</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>S. Africa</b>	Urban	25 769 619	57.5	23 182 041	51.72	30 683 794	68.46	18 682 750	41.68	25 917 453	57.83
	Rural	19 050 159	42.5	21 637 737	48.28	14 135 984	31.54	26 137 028	58.32	18 902 325	42.17
	<b>Total</b>	<b>44 819 778</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>44 819 778</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>44 819 778</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>44 819 778</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>44 819 778</b>	<b>100.00</b>

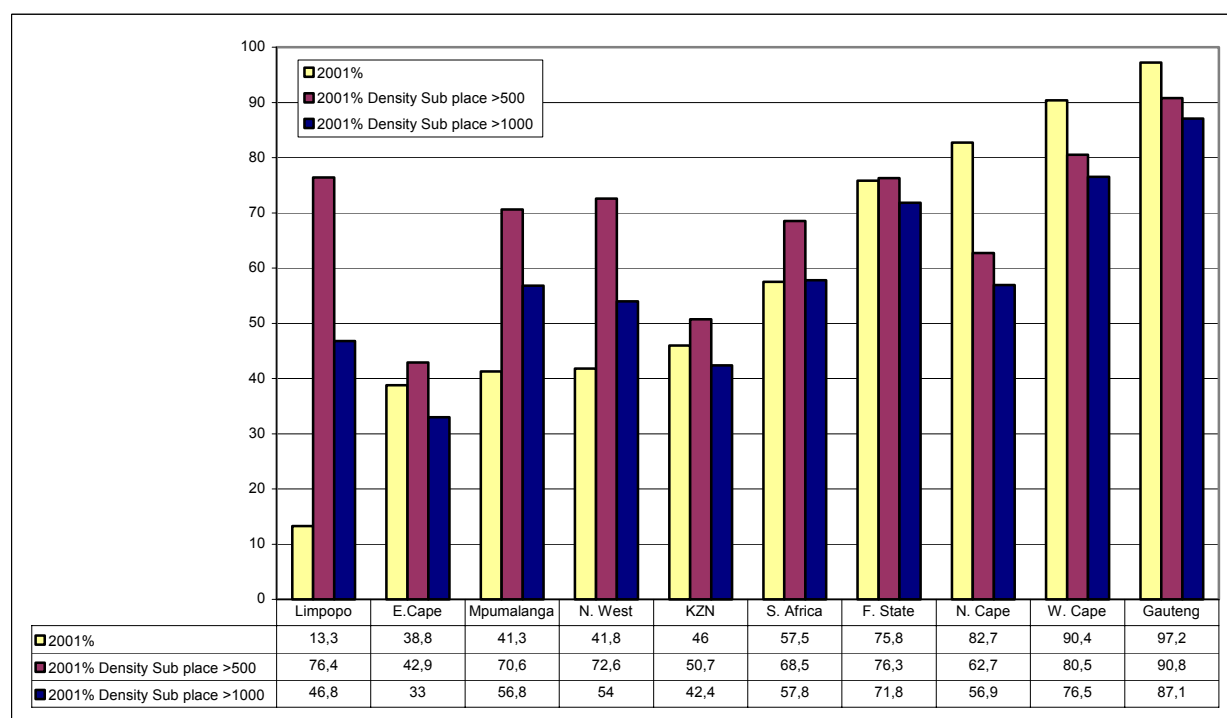
Source: Census 2001 adjusted by the relevant PES. Due to rounding, the totals may not always add up.

Figure 5.2-1 compares the proportion of main places in South Africa that are considered urban according to the 2001 EA type classification and according to the two different population density criteria. Figure 5.2-2 shows the same comparison for sub-places.

**Figure 5.2-1: Proportion of the province classified as urban in 2001 according to EA type and two density criteria at main place level**



**Figure 5.2-2: Proportion of the province classified as urban in 2001 according to EA type and two density criteria at sub-place level**





## 5.2.1 Western Cape

**Map 5.2.1-1: Western Cape: Population density (>500 people per km<sup>2</sup>), 2001** shows the entire province of Western Cape with the main places and sub-places that have a population density of more than 500 people per square kilometre as hatched blue areas and orange areas respectively.

Main places in this category with the highest population density are located mainly within the townships of Western Cape, namely:

Main place	Density per sq km	Population
Drommedaris	30 515	1 385
Imizamo Yethu	29 584	8 058
Lwandle	24 306	9 316
Khayamandi	17 306	14 636
Nomzano	15 373	22 087
Langa	14 374	49 667
Nyanga	14 369	58 727
Joe Slovo Park	13 502	4 564
Du-Noon	11 710	9 043
Crossroads	11 389	31 526

Sub-places in this category with the highest population density are located mainly within the informal localities, for example:

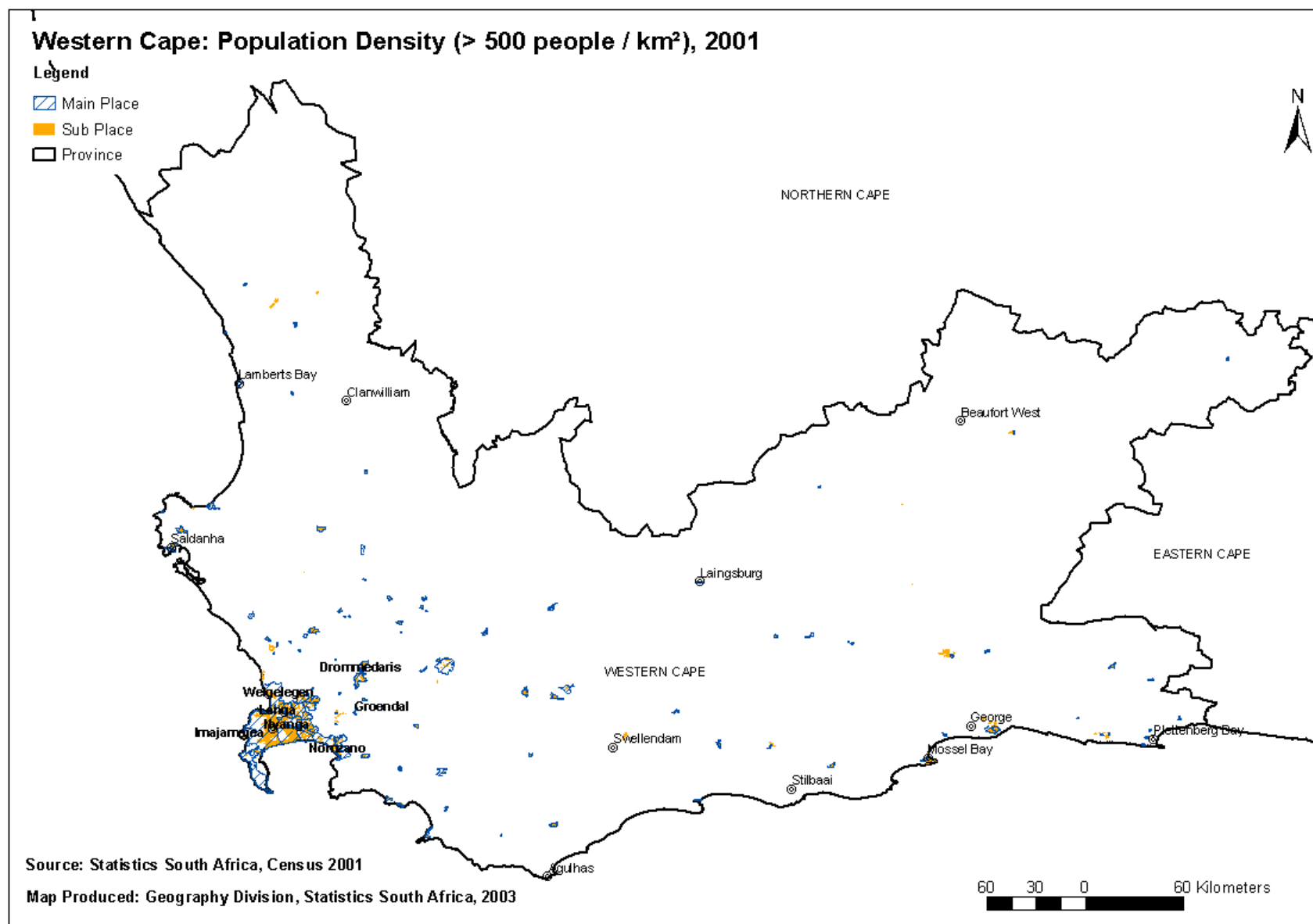
Sub-place	Density per sq km	Population
Wallacedene	38 612	1 219
Groendal	34 290	4 293
Imajamogea	33 904	2 239
Welgelegen	31 310	4 082
Nyanga	30 352	12 700

**Map 5.2.1-2: Western Cape: Population density (>1000 people per km<sup>2</sup>), 2001** shows the entire province of Western Cape with the main places and the sub places that have a population density of more than 1000 people per square kilometre. The map shows fewer main places and sub-places that meet this density criterion.

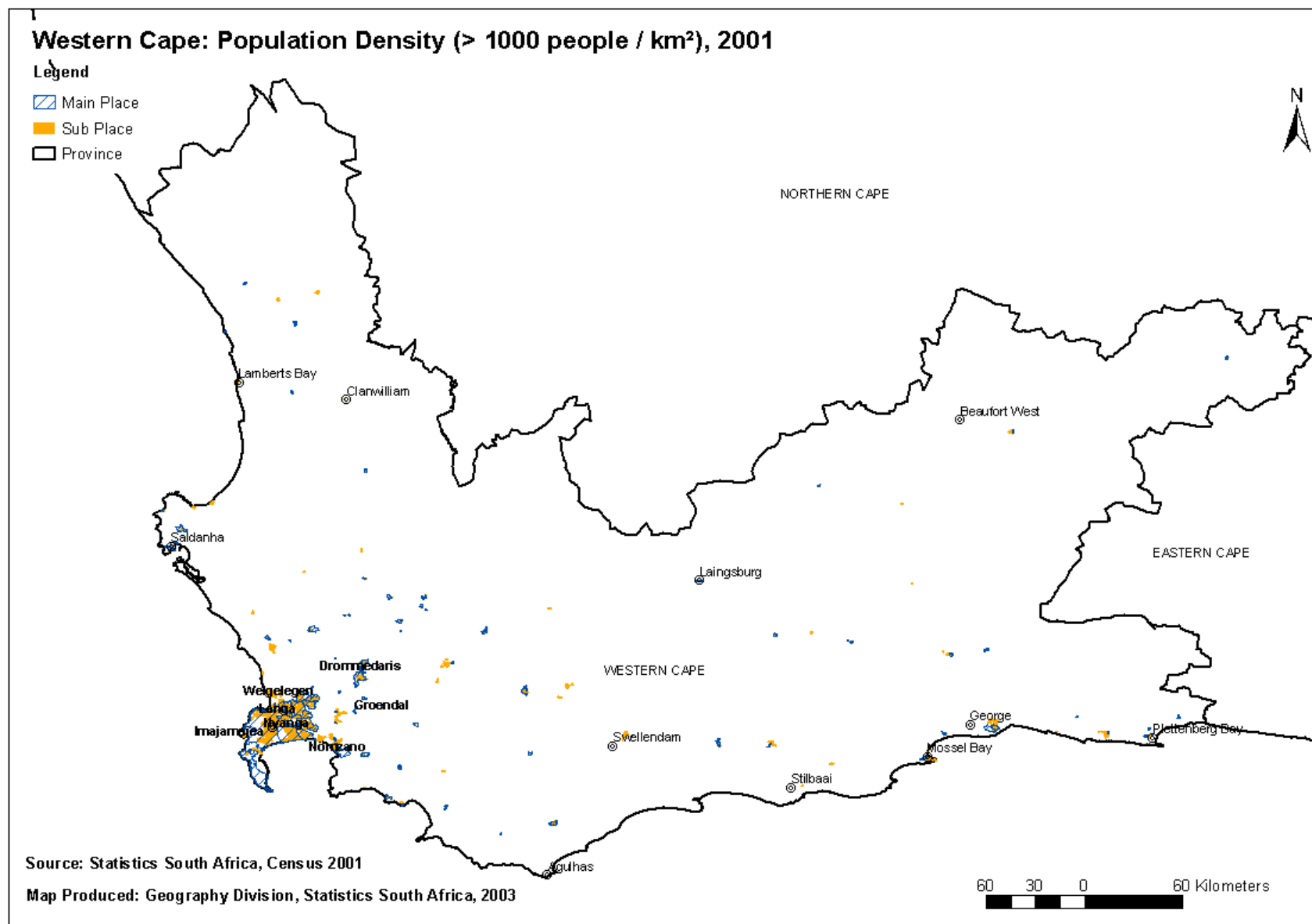
**Map 5.2.1-3: Western Cape: Population density (>500 people per km<sup>2</sup>), Cape Town 2001** is an enlargement of Cape Town in Western Cape with the main places and sub-places that have a population density of more than 500 people per square kilometre.

**Map 5.2.1-4: Western Cape: Population density (>1000 people per km<sup>2</sup>), Cape Town 2001** is an enlargement of Cape Town in Western Cape with the main places and the sub-places that have a population density of more than 1000 people per square kilometre. The map shows that fewer main places and sub-places meet this density criterion.

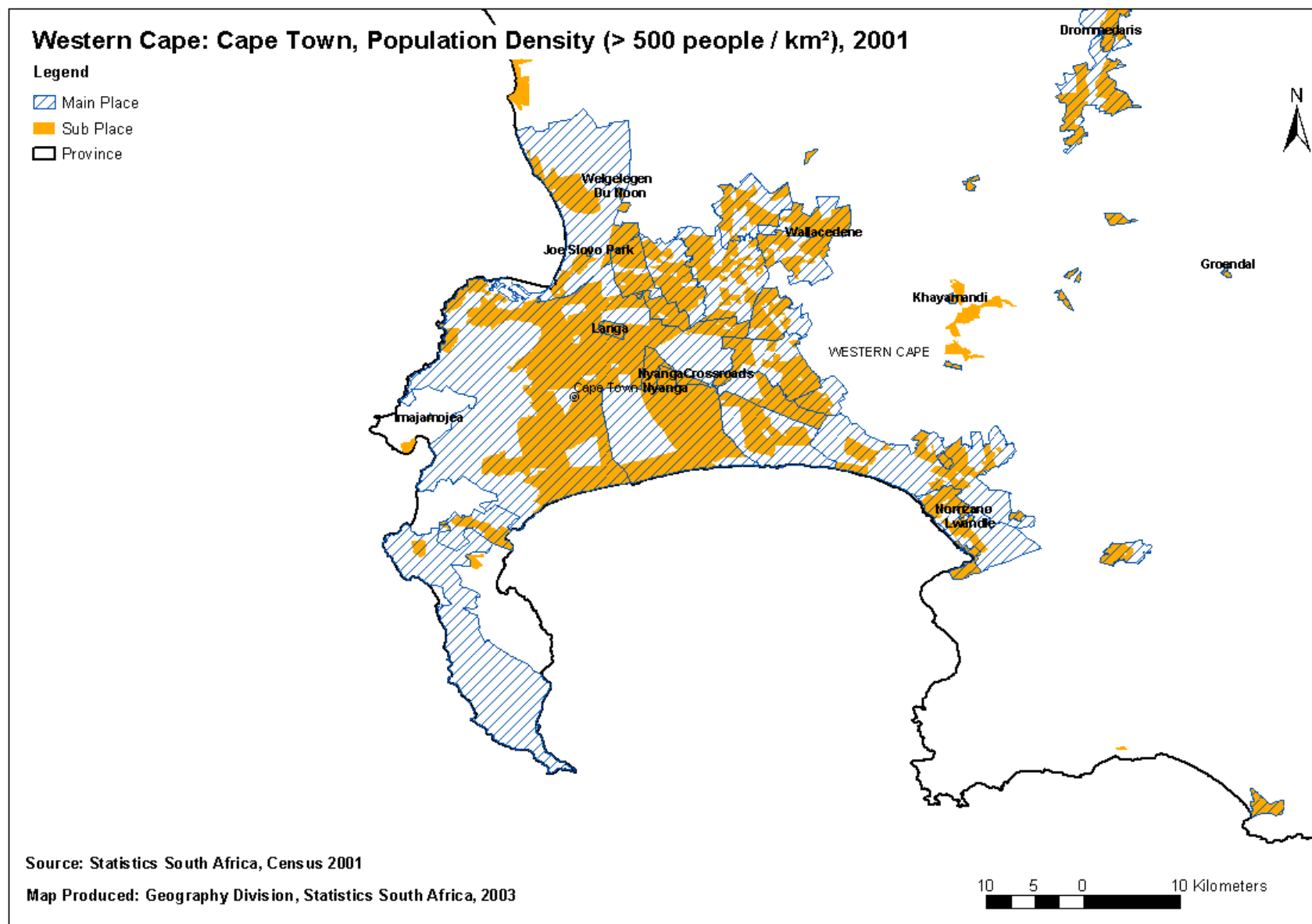
**Map 5.2.1-1: Western Cape: Population density ( $\geq 500$  people per  $\text{km}^2$ ) 2001**



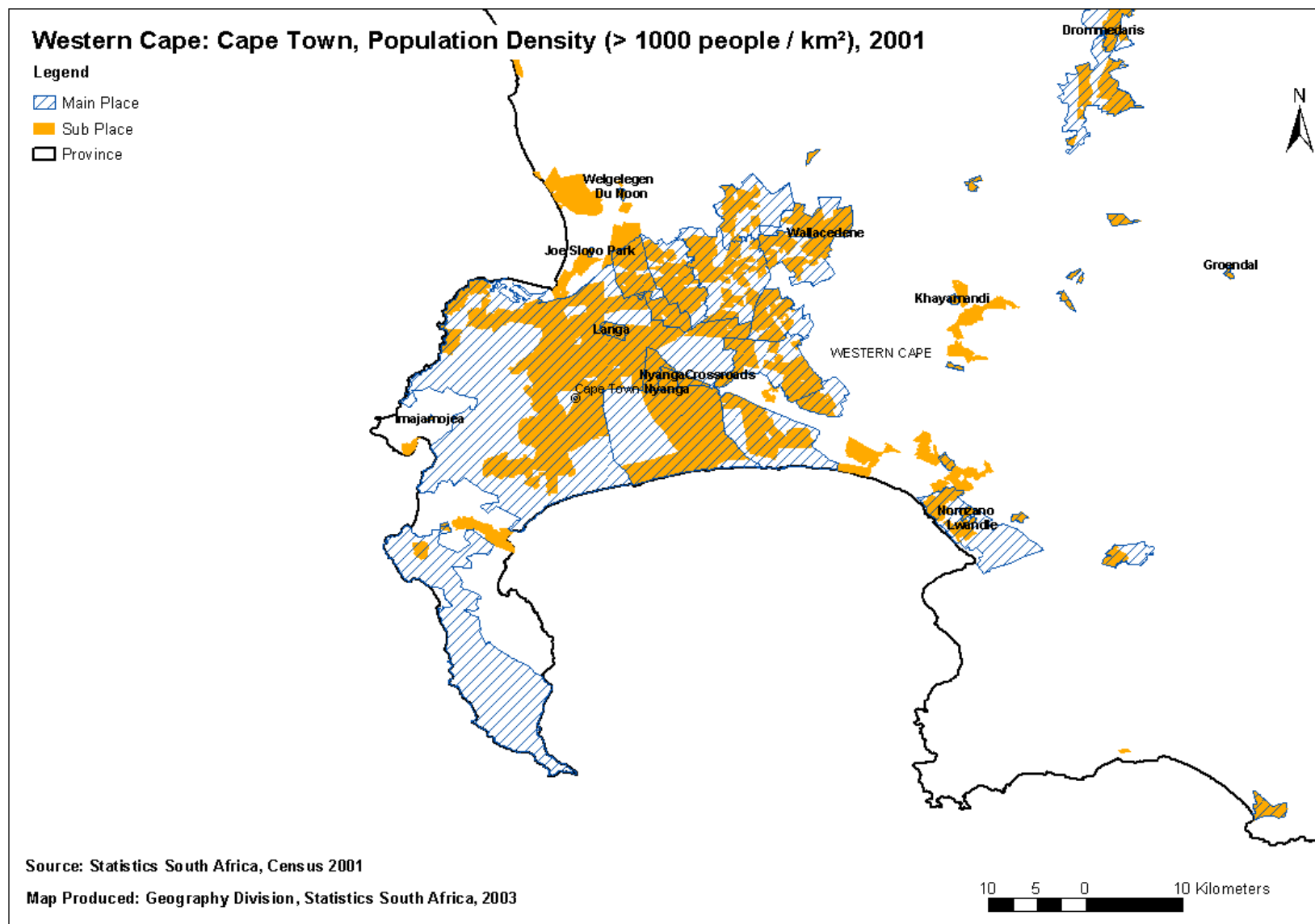
Map 5.2.1-2: Western Cape: Population density ( $\geq 1000$  people per  $\text{km}^2$ ), 2001



Map 5.2.1-3: Western Cape: Population density ( $\geq 500$  people per  $\text{km}^2$ ), Cape Town 2001



**Map 5.2.1-4: Western Cape: Population density ( $\geq 1000$  people per  $\text{km}^2$ ), Cape Town 2001**



## 5.2.2 Eastern Cape

**Map 5.2.2-1: Eastern Cape: Population density (>500 people per km<sup>2</sup>), 2001** shows the entire province of Eastern Cape with the main places and sub-places that have a population density of more than 500 people per square kilometre as hatched blue areas and orange areas respectively.

Main places in this category with the highest population density are located mainly in the townships, for example:

Main place	Density per sq km	Population
Duncan Village	18 104	41 006
Pefferville	17 495	24 407
Mzamonhle	11 216	7 118
Kwa-Langa	9 728	8 200
Ibhayi	8 962	255 838
Nompumelelo	8 502	3 806
Masibambane	8 043	4 118
Ntokozweni	7 532	1 115
Gqebera	7 278	16 692
Manyano	7 263	1 364

The highest density main places in tribal areas are, for example:

Main place (tribal area)	Density per sq km	Population
Rietvlei 3	978	4 587
Area North 1 924	731	6 218
Skobeni	688	2 291
Stutterheim	677	4 961

Sub-places in this category with the highest population density are located mainly within the informal localities and suburbs, for example:

Sub-place	Density per sq km	Population
Duncan Village C	41 240	12 553
Tambo	35 762	3 139
Pefferville	28 640	15 287
Gesini	24 045	1 950
Belele	21 161	5 253

The highest density villages are:

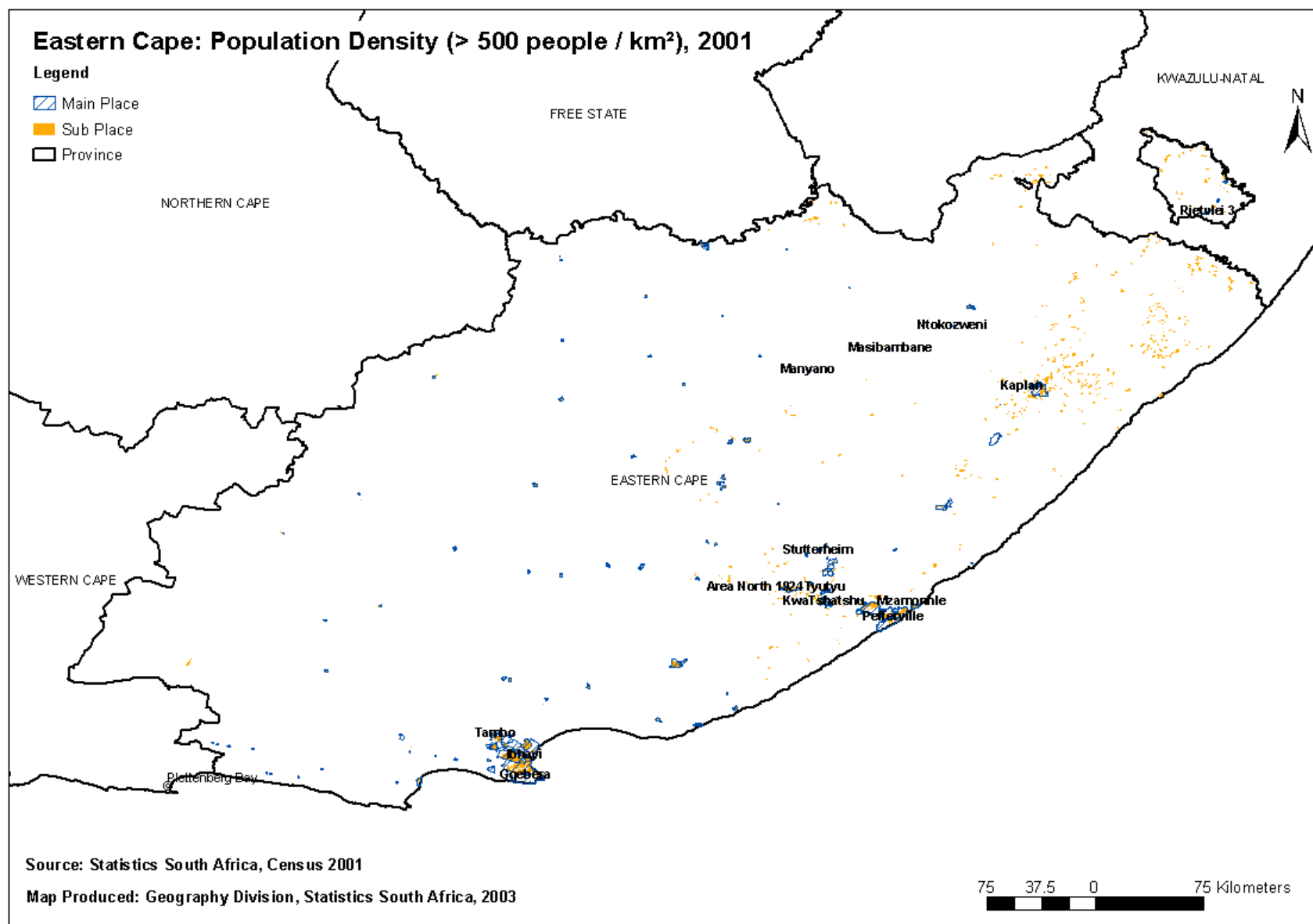
Sub-place (tribal area)	Density per sq km	Population
Kaplan	3 172	3 351
Tyutyu	2 738	1 115
Kwa Tshatshu	2 642	3 170
Ncise	2 585	1 406
Nkqonkqweni	2 246	1 126

**Map 5.2.2-2: Eastern Cape: Population density (>1000 people per km<sup>2</sup>), 2001** shows the entire province of Eastern Cape with the main places and sub-places as that have a population density of more than 1000 people per square kilometre. The map shows fewer main places and sub-places that meet this density criterion.

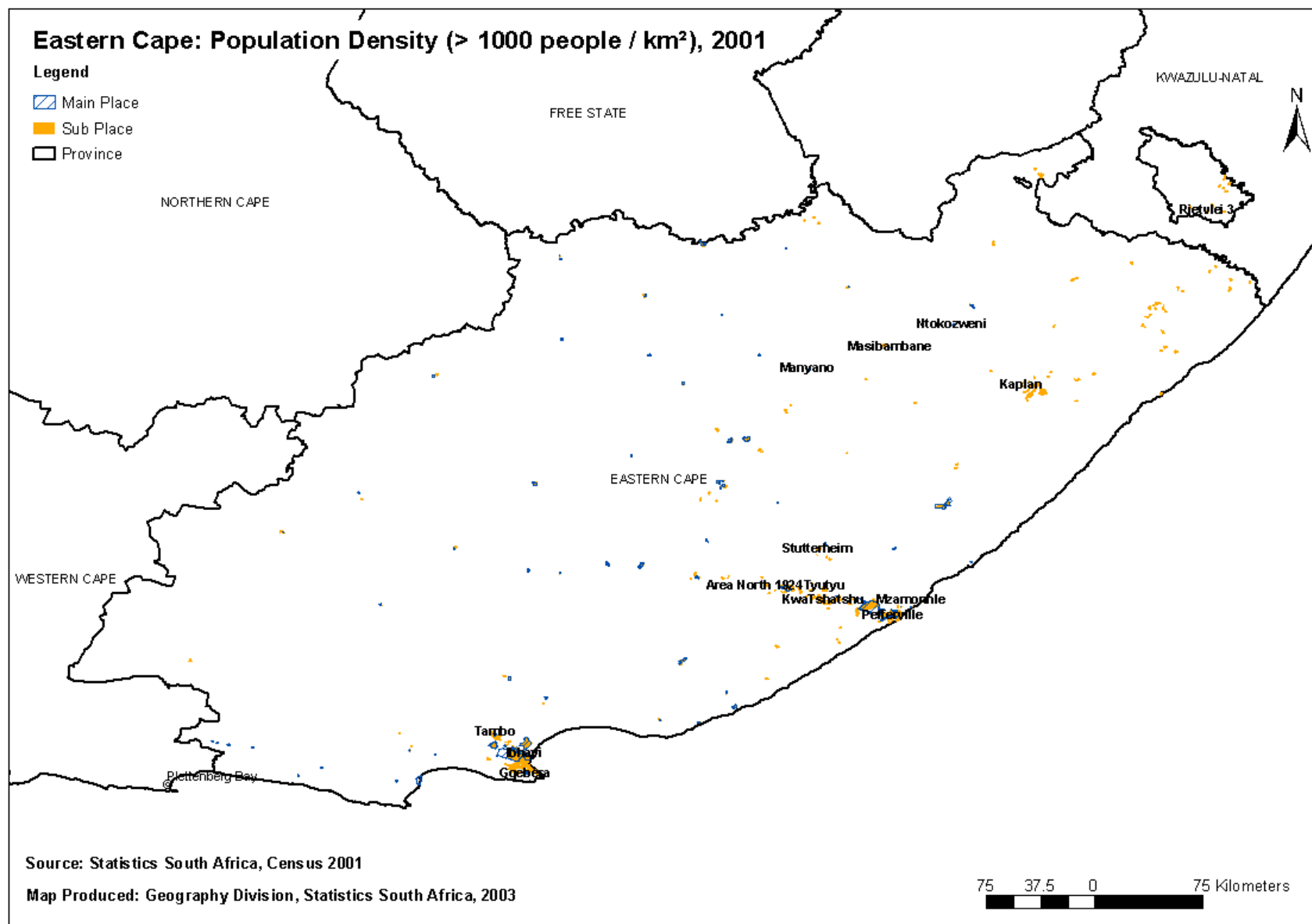
**Map 5.2.2-3: Eastern Cape: Population density (>500 people per km<sup>2</sup>), King William's Town and Buffalo City, 2001** is an enlargement of King William's Town and Buffalo City areas in Eastern Cape with the main places and sub-places that have a population density of more than 500 people per square kilometre.

**Map 5.2.2-4: Eastern Cape: Population density (>1000 people per km<sup>2</sup>), King William's Town and Buffalo City, 2001** is an enlargement of King William's Town and Buffalo City areas in Eastern Cape, with the main places and sub-places that have a population density of more than 1000 people per square kilometre. The map shows that fewer main places and sub-places meet this density criterion.

**Map 5.2.2-1: Eastern Cape: Population density ( $\geq 500$  people per  $\text{km}^2$ ), 2001**

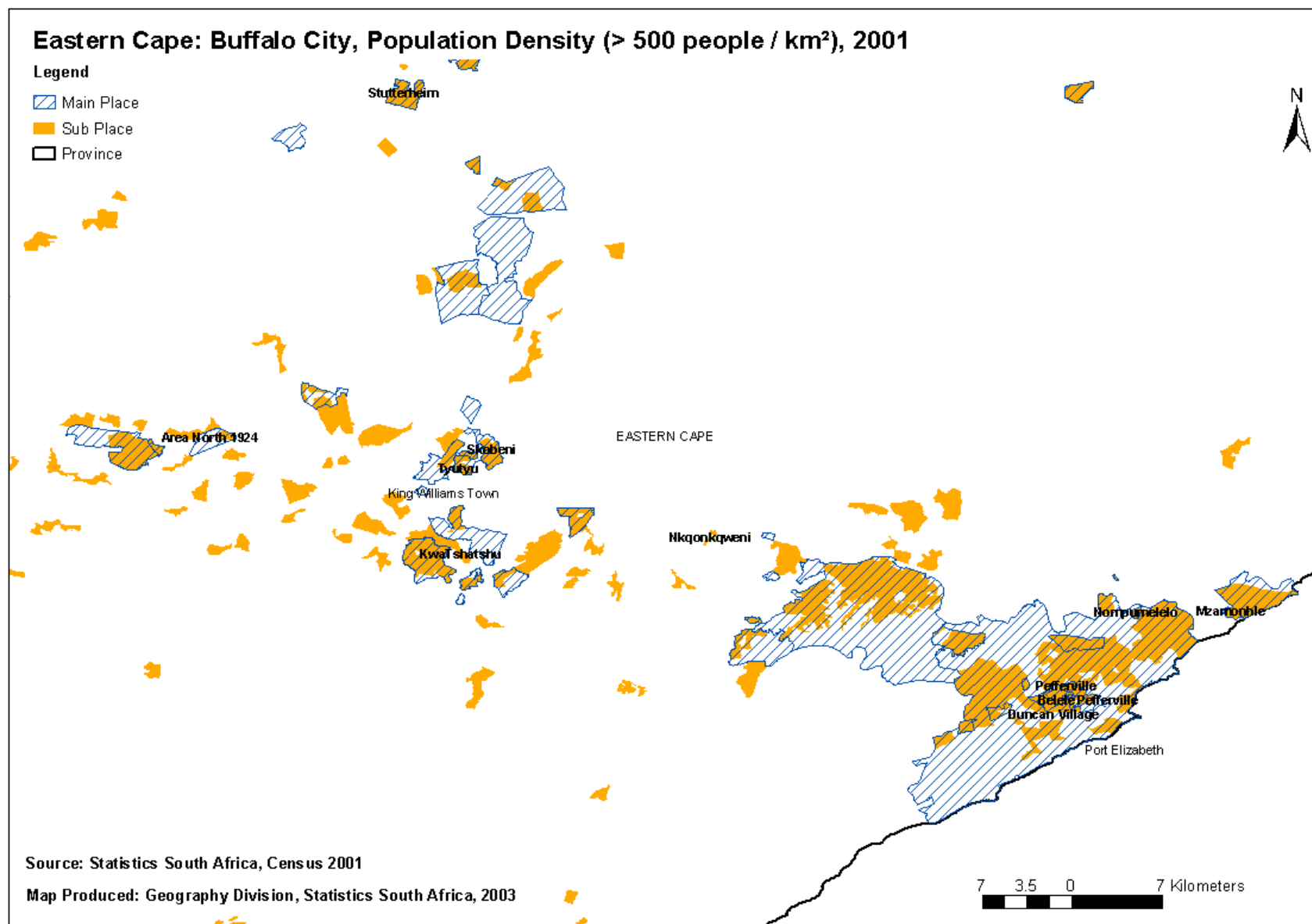


**Map 5.2.2-2: Eastern Cape: Population density ( $\geq 1000$  people per  $\text{km}^2$ ), 2001**

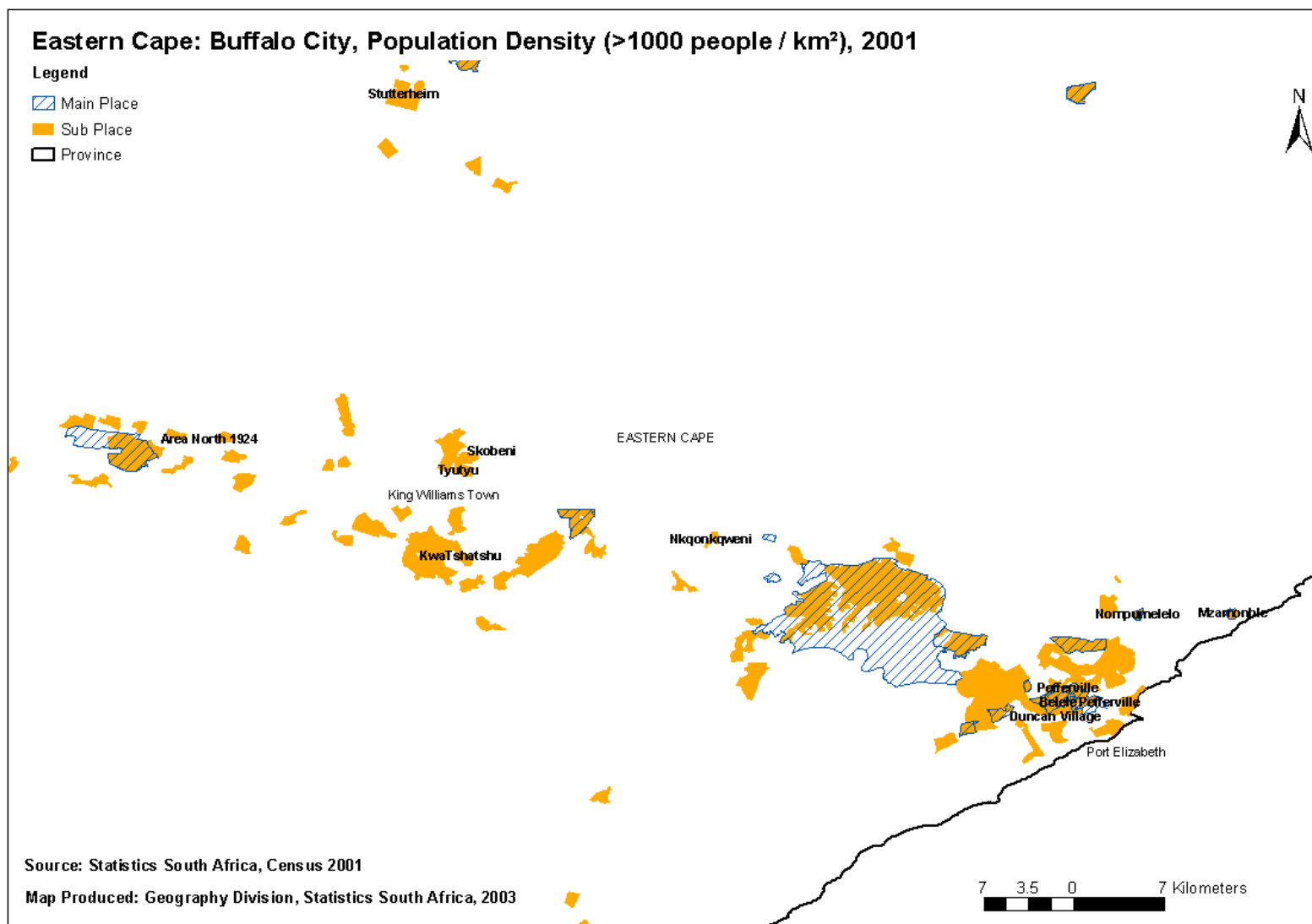




Map 5.2.2-3: Eastern Cape: Population density ( $\geq 500$  people per  $\text{km}^2$ ), King William's Town and Buffalo City 2001



Map 5.2.2-4: Eastern Cape: Population density ( $\geq 1000$  people per  $\text{km}^2$ ), King William's Town and Buffalo City 2001



### 5.2.3 Northern Cape

**Map 5.2.3-1: Northern Cape: Population density (>500 people per km<sup>2</sup>), 2001** shows the entire province of Northern Cape with the main places and sub-places that have a population density of more than 500 people per square kilometre as hatched blue areas and orange areas respectively.

Main places in this category with the highest population density are located mainly in the towns and townships, for example:

Main place	Density per sq km	Population
Lennetsville	8 391	1 498
Motswedimosa	7 108	5 512
Norvalspont	6 509	1 020
Boitshoko	6 504	6 514
Tlhakalatlou	6 184	3 337
Mathlomola	6 084	1 262
Kuyasa	5 587	8 522
Raaswater	5 405	1 983
Breipaal	5 336	8 534
Galeshewe	5 266	103 727

The highest density main place in a tribal area is:

Main place (tribal area)	Density per sq km	Population
Ga Mohana	1 152	3 697

Sub-places in this category with the highest population density are located mainly within the informal localities and suburbs, for example:

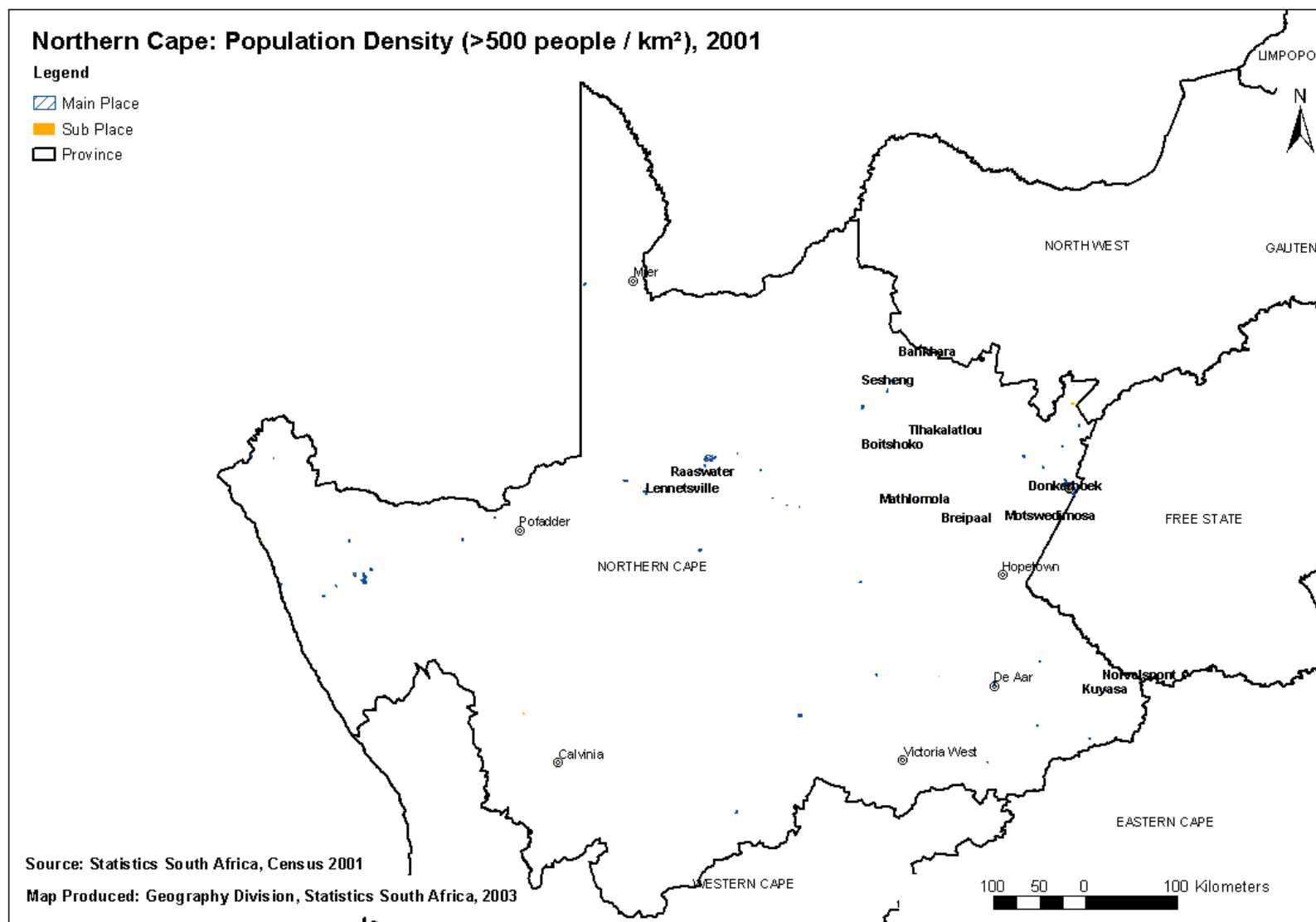
Sub-place	Density per sq km	Population
Sesheng	11 691	1 898
Vergenoeg Ext 1	10 581	2 298
Donkerhoek	9 905	3 110
Vergenoeg Ext 5	9 707	2 282
Vergenoeg Ext 3	9 485	2 104

The highest density villages are:

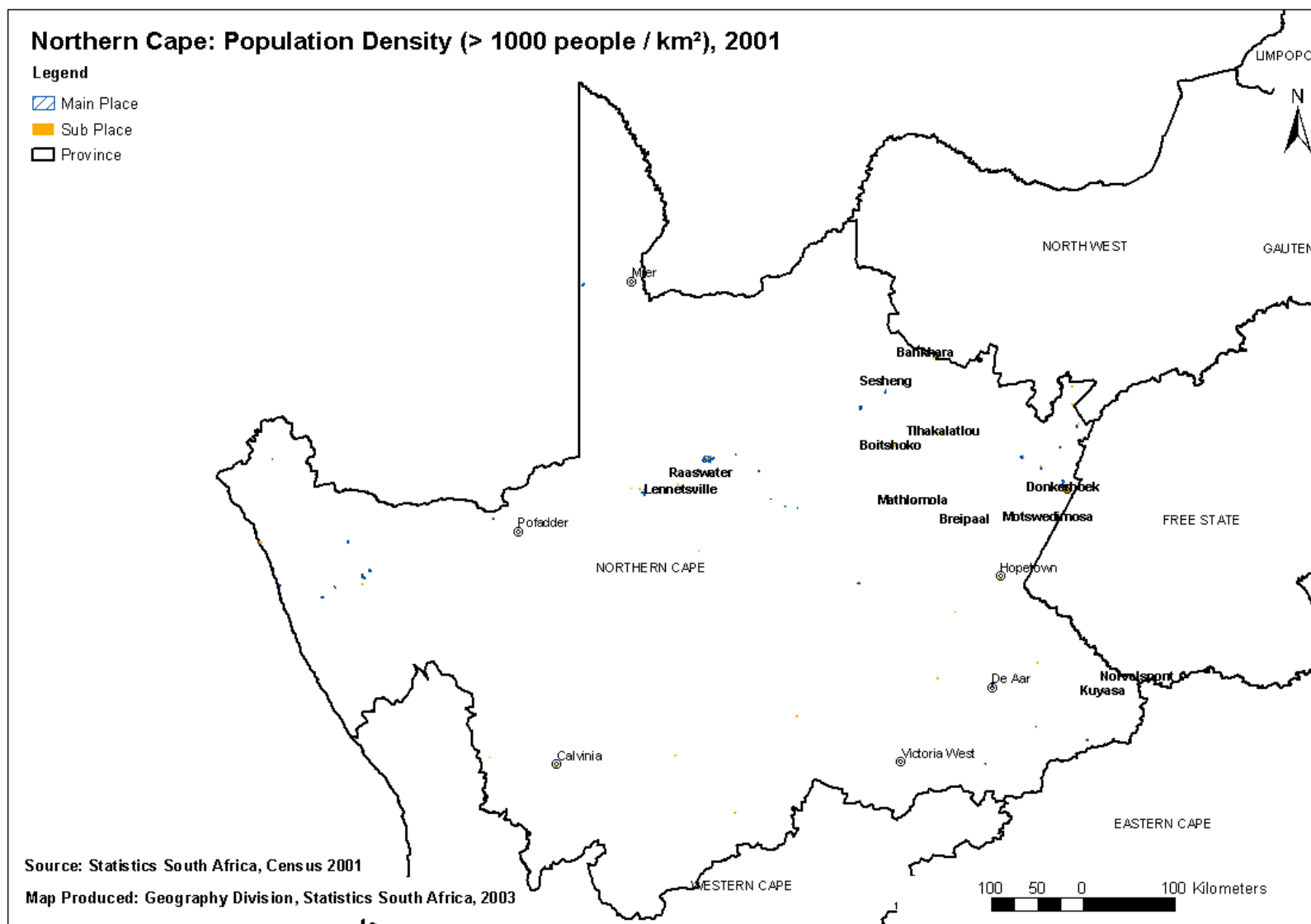
Sub-place (tribal area)	Density per sq km	Population
Bankhara	1 155	1 861
Bodulong	1 149	1 811

**Map 5.2.3-2: Northern Cape: Population density (>1000 people per km<sup>2</sup>), 2001** shows the entire province of Northern Cape with the main places and sub-places that have a population density of more than 1000 people per square kilometre. The map shows that fewer main places and sub-places meet this density criterion.

**Map 5.2.3-1: Northern Cape: Population density ( $\geq 500$  people per  $\text{km}^2$ ), 2001**



Map 5.2.3-2: Northern Cape: Population density ( $\geq 1000$  people per  $\text{km}^2$ ), 2001



## 5.2.4 Free State

**Map 5.2.4-1: Free State: Population density (>500 people per km<sup>2</sup>), 2001** shows the entire province of Free State with the main places and sub-places that have a population density of more than 500 people per square kilometre as hatched blue areas and orange areas respectively.

Main places in this category with the highest population density are located in the towns or townships, for example:

Main place	Density per sq km	Population
Beatrix Mine	12 774	2 489
Diamant Hoogte	9 646	1 212
Qalabotjha	7 881	17 244
Borwa	6 814	3 302
Ratanang	6 802	4 850
Monyakeng	6 582	26 023
Mmamahabane	6 444	9 080
Thembalihle	6 063	15 953
Bolokanang	6 041	6 351
Hlohlolwane	5 937	15 280

The highest density main places in tribal areas are:

Main place (tribal area)	Density per sq km	Population
Namahadi	1 280	86 973
Monontsha	965	50 431
Mabolela	816	23 728
Bolata	784	29 935

Sub-places in this category with the highest population density are located mainly within the informal localities, for example:

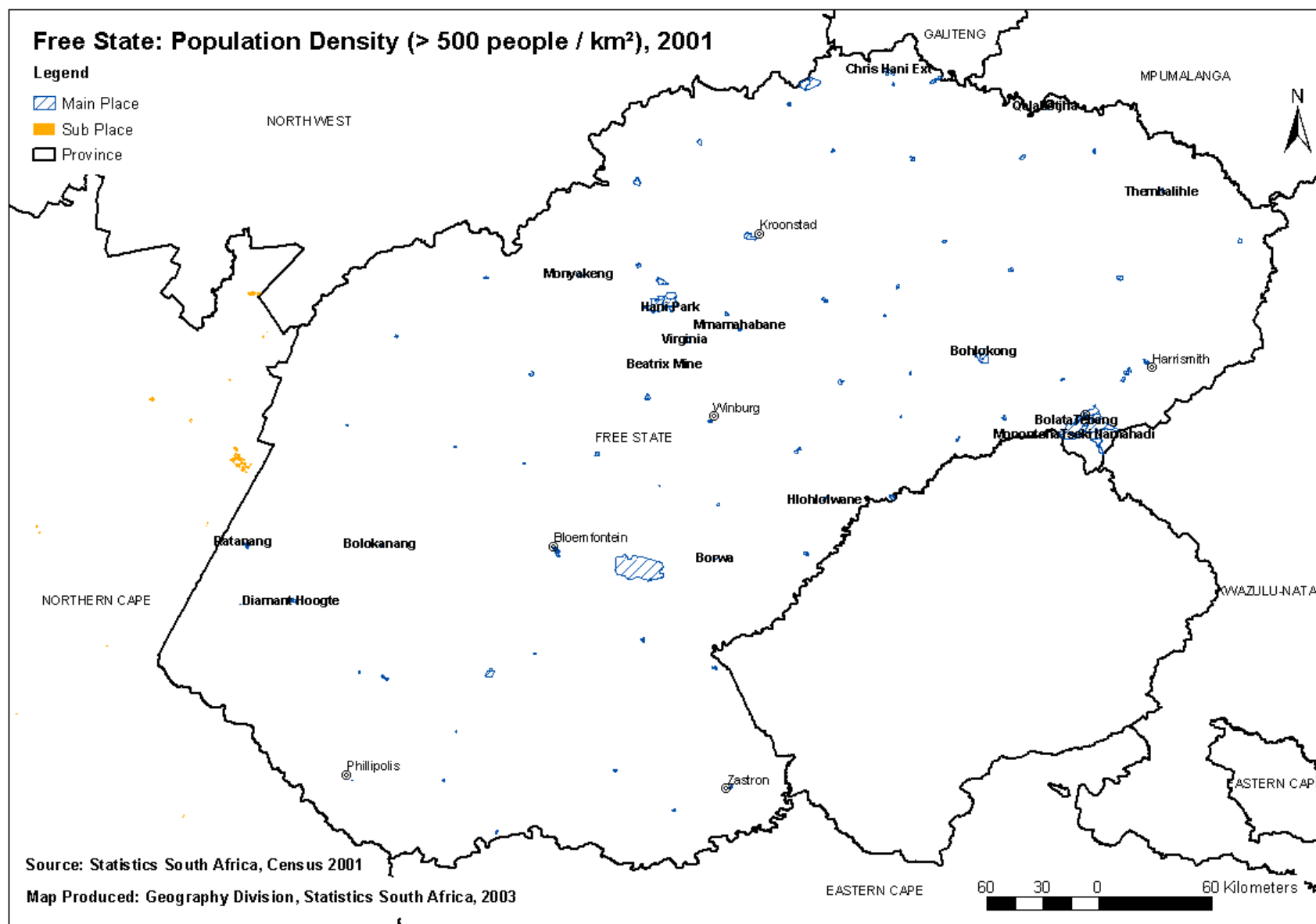
Sub-place	Density per sq km	Population
Bohlokong	18 613	9 746
Chris Hani Ext	17 731	4 392
Hani Park	13 194	21 708
Thembalihle	12 761	3 918
Virginia	12 195	3 805

The highest density villages are:

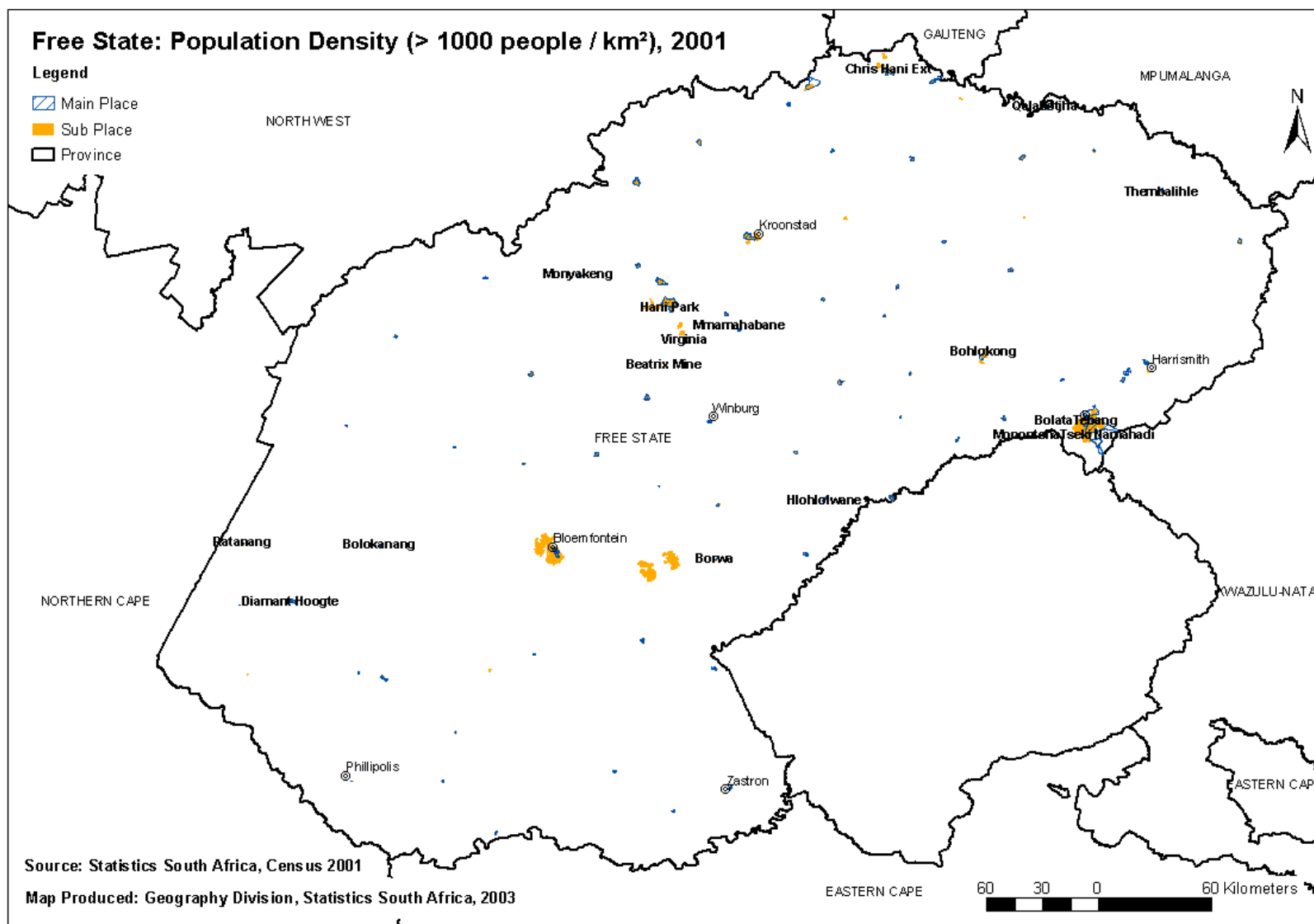
Sub-place (tribal area)	Density per sq km	Population
Boiketlo	3 256	7 043
Tseki	2 542	10 426
Phamong	2 535	8 262
Tebang	2 508	22 496
Phahameng	2 389	2 242

**Map 5.2.4-2: Free State: Population density (>1000 people per km<sup>2</sup>), 2001** shows the entire province of Free State with the main places and the sub-places that have a population density of more than 1000 people per square kilometre. The map shows that fewer main places and sub-places meet this density criterion.

**Map 5.2.4-1: Free State: Population density ( $\geq 500$  people per km<sup>2</sup>), 2001**



Map 5.2.4-2: Free State: Population density ( $\geq 1000$  people per  $\text{km}^2$ ), 2001





## 5.2.5 KwaZulu-Natal

**Map 5.2.5-1: KwaZulu-Natal: Population density (>500 people per km<sup>2</sup>), 2001** shows the entire province of KwaZulu-Natal with the main places and sub-places that have a population density of more than 500 people per square kilometre as hatched blue areas and orange areas respectively.

Main places in this category with the highest population density are located mainly in the townships, for example:

Main place	Density per sq km	Population
Mathandubisi	11 680	2 095
Siyanda	9 932	12 923
Kwa-Mashu	8 114	175 913
Umlazi	7 225	388 698
Folweni	7 194	28 757
Lamontville	6 826	32 987
Sobantu	6 641	8 147
Amaotana	6 622	10 643
Bhongweni	6 243	15 745
Nseleni	5 981	8 876

The highest density main places in this category in tribal areas are:

Main place (tribal area)	Density per sq km	Population
Dassenhoek	1 036	6 822
Nsimbini/Ndwalane	897	36 339
Ilanga	858	14 608
Dube	847	52 241
Kliprivier	847	1 002

Sub-places in this category with the highest population density are located mainly within the informal localities, for example:

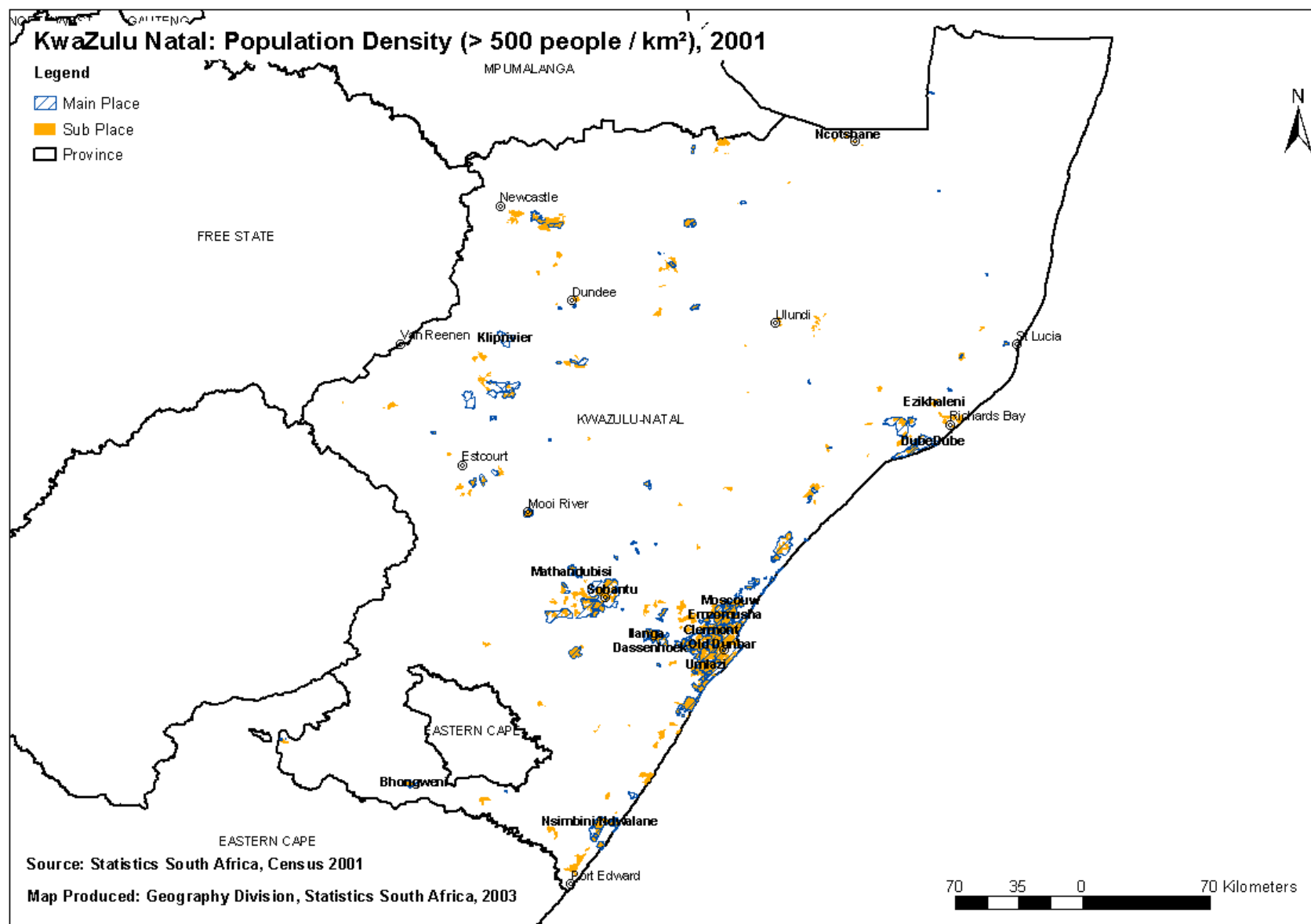
Sub-place	Density per sq km	Population
Moscouw	26 637	1 445
Emzomusha	24 798	11 889
Sokwalisa	24 649	3 489
Clermont	22 994	5 455
Old Dunbar	22 877	2 048

The highest density wards in this category are:

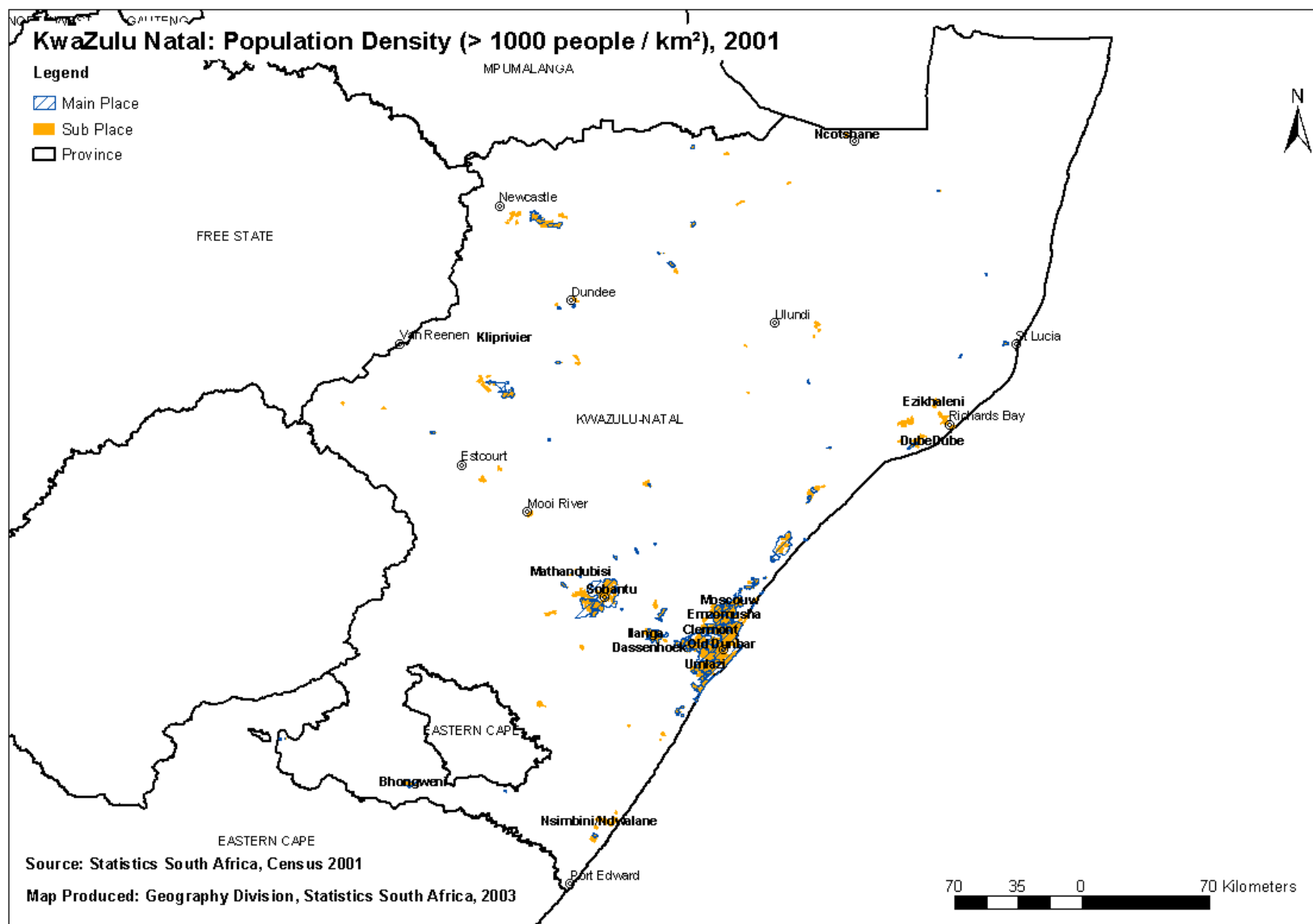
Sub-place (tribal area)	Density per sq km	Population
Ovondlo	6 421	5 015
Uzimngwenya	5 117	5 209
Ezikheleni	4 277	4 547
Dube	4 161	4 155
Ncotshane	3 585	14 329

**Map 5.2.5-2: KwaZulu-Natal: Population density (>1000 people per km<sup>2</sup>), 2001** shows the entire province of KwaZulu-Natal with the main places as and the sub-places that have a population density of more than 1000 people per square kilometre. The map shows that fewer main places and sub-places meet this density criterion.

Map 5.2.5-1: KwaZulu-Natal: Population density ( $\geq 500$  people per  $\text{km}^2$ ), 2001



Map 5.2.5-2: KwaZulu-Natal: Population density ( $\geq 1000$  people per  $\text{km}^2$ ), 2001



## 5.2.6 North West

**Map 5.2.6-1: North West: Population density (>500 people per km<sup>2</sup>), 2001** shows the entire province of North West with the main places and sub-places that have a population density of more than 500 people per square kilometre as hatched blue areas and orange areas respectively.

Main places in this category with the highest population density are located mainly in the towns and townships, for example:

Main place	Density per sq km	Population
Khayalihle	14 691	1 500
Boitumelong	12 429	17 855
Elandsfontein	10 801	5 255
Boitekong	9 004	21 552
Tigane	8 912	12 104
Elandsrand	8 611	1 792
Tlhabologang	8 266	5 849
Letsopa	7 994	11 782
Tswelelang	7 786	20 098
Lebaleng	7 649	8 415

The highest density main places in tribal areas are:

Main place (tribal area)	Density per sq km	Population
Tirisano	2 809	65 390
Bopanang	1 919	16 579
Bapo II	1 800	1 639
Amandebele A Lebelo	1 533	62 568
Batloung Ba Ga Shole	1 396	8 432

Sub-places in this category with the highest population density are located in the villages, informal localities and suburbs, for example:

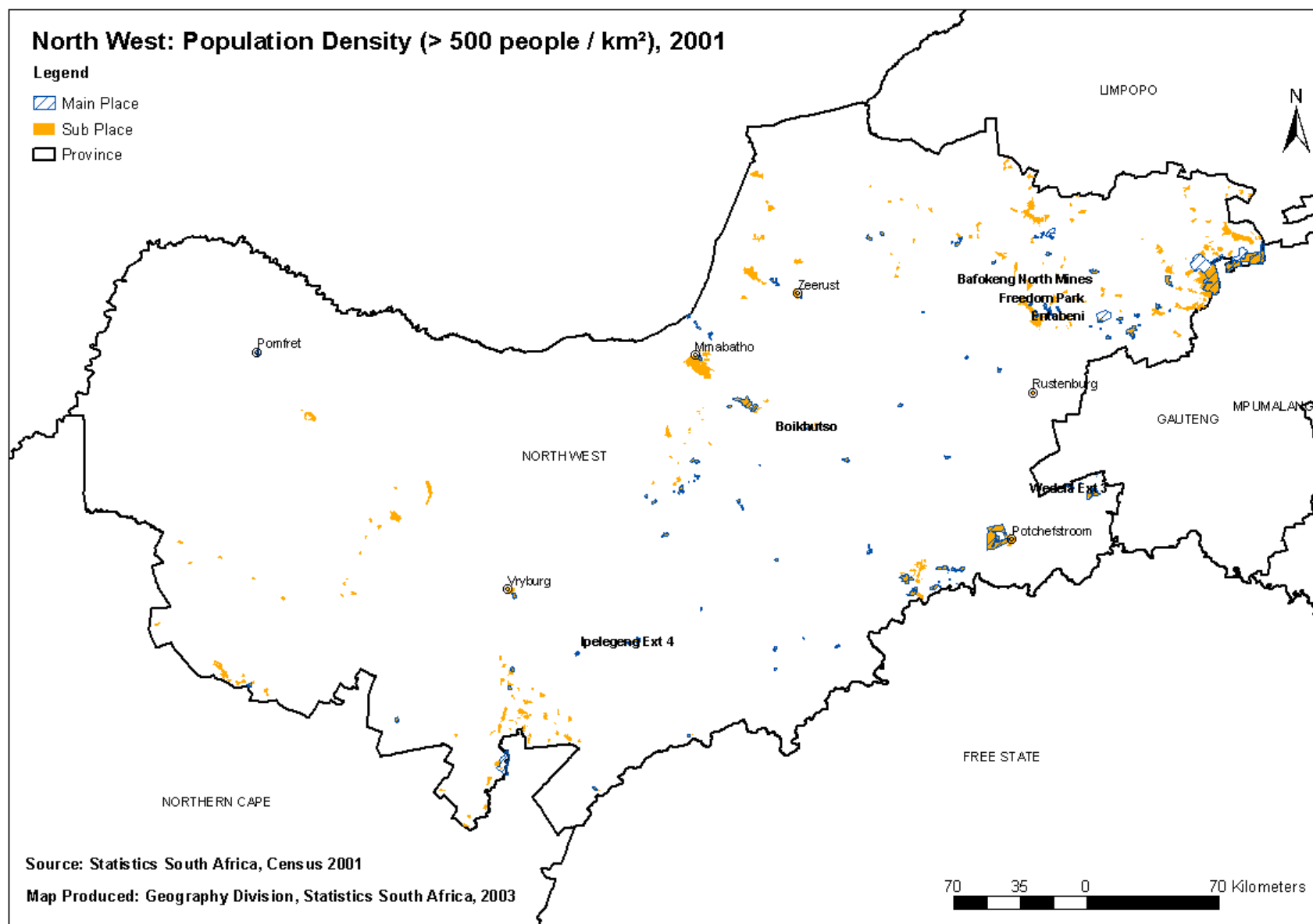
Sub-place	Density per sq km	Population
Bafokeng North Mines	11 675	4 709
Wedela Ext 3	9 325	2 816
Boitekong Ext 2	9 261	7 179
Boitekong Ext 4	9 182	5 430
Boikhutso	8 357	3 584

The highest density villages are:

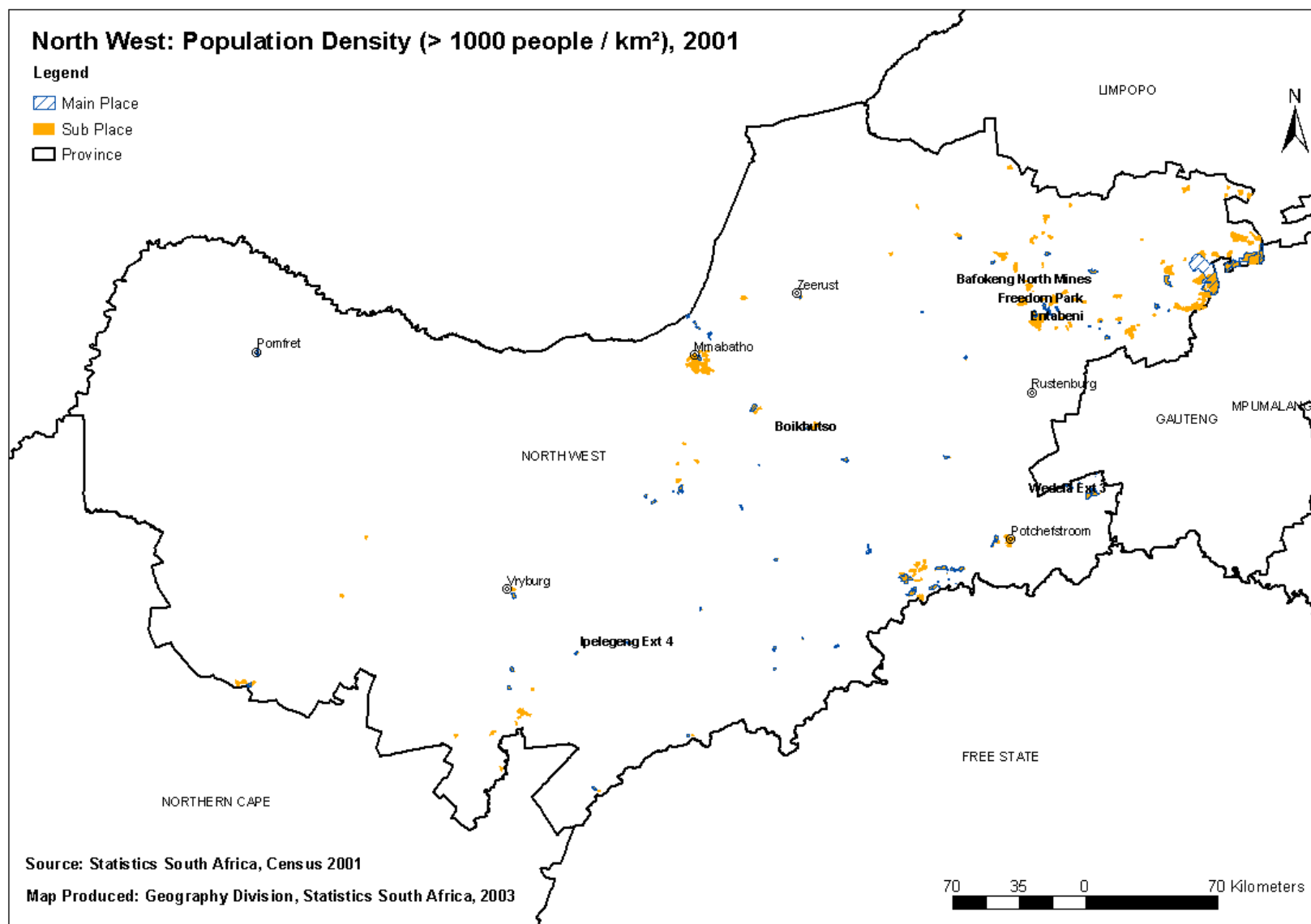
Sub-place (tribal area)	Density per sq km	Population
Entabeni	8 022	3 629
Wildebeesfontein	6 413	4 657
Bafokeng South Mines	6 116	1 544
Freedom Park	5 455	6 644

**Map 5.2.6-2: North West: Population density (>1000 people per km<sup>2</sup>), 2001** shows the entire province of North West with the main places and the sub-places that have a population density of more than 1000 people per square kilometre. The map shows that fewer main places and sub-places meet this density criterion.

Map 5.2.6-1: North West: Population density ( $\geq 500$  people per  $\text{km}^2$ ), 2001



**Map 5.2.6-2: North West: Population density ( $\geq 1000$  people per  $\text{km}^2$ ), 2001**



## 5.2.7 Gauteng

**Map 5.2.7-1: Gauteng: Population density (>500 people per km<sup>2</sup>), 2001** shows the entire province of Gauteng with the main places and sub-places that have a population density of more than 500 people per square kilometre as hatched blue areas and orange areas respectively.

Main places in this category with the highest population density are located mainly in the towns and townships, for example:

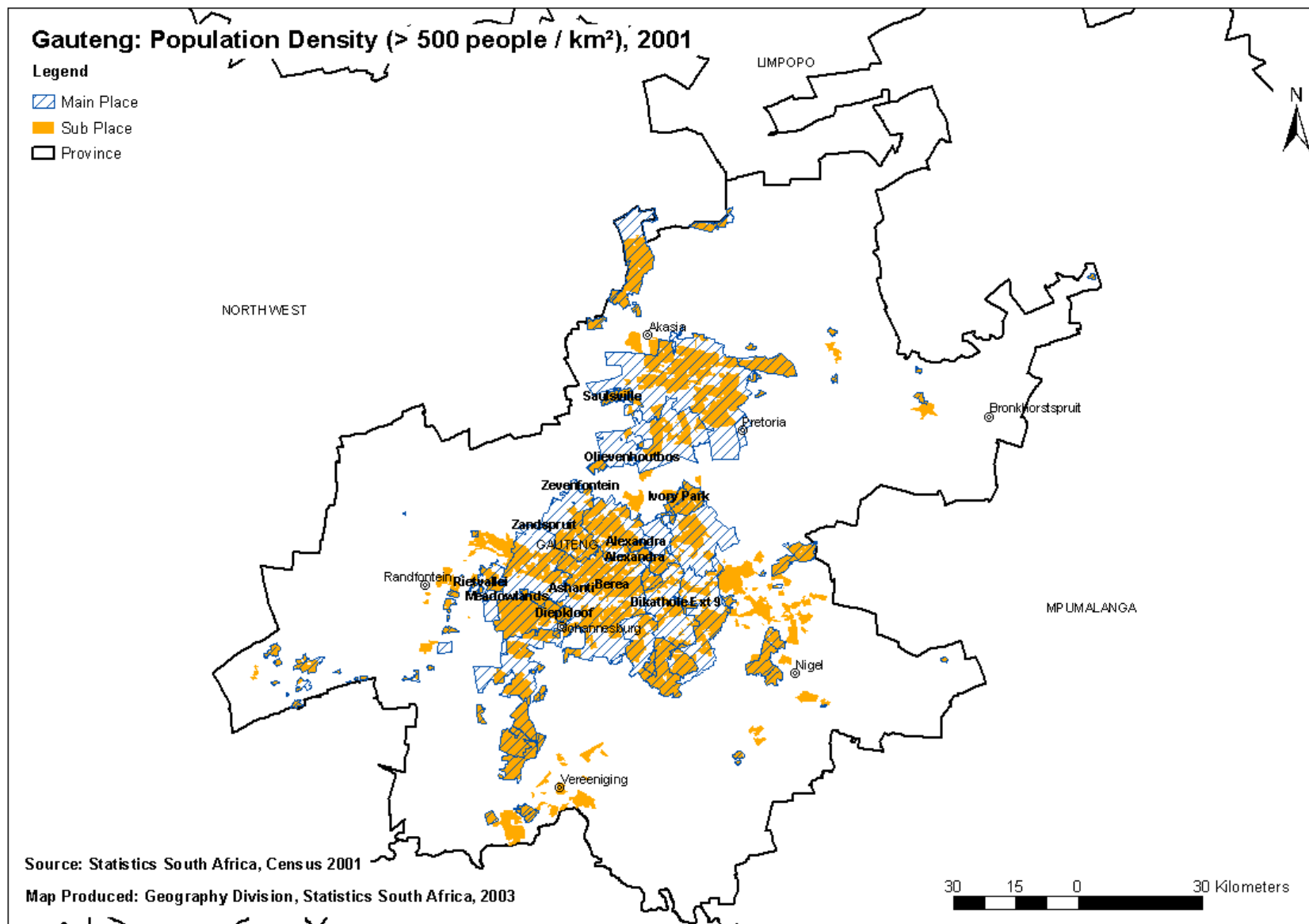
Main place	Density per sq km	Population
Alexandra	22 896	166 965
Zevenfontein	19 837	8 487
Dukathole	15 512	18 527
Zandspruit	12 844	9 033
Olievenhoutbos	12 632	13 095
Ivory Park	10 896	112 521
Saulsville	10 722	95 676
Meadowlands	10 710	138 352
Rietvallei	9 889	31 257
Diepkloof	9 852	104 095

Sub-places in this category with the highest population density are located in the informal localities and suburbs, for example:

Sub-place	Density per sq km	Population
Hillbrow	65 132	49 608
Ashanti	42 495	2 057
Alexandra	40 638	21 613
Berea	36 592	40 667
Dikathole Ext 9	31 412	10 223

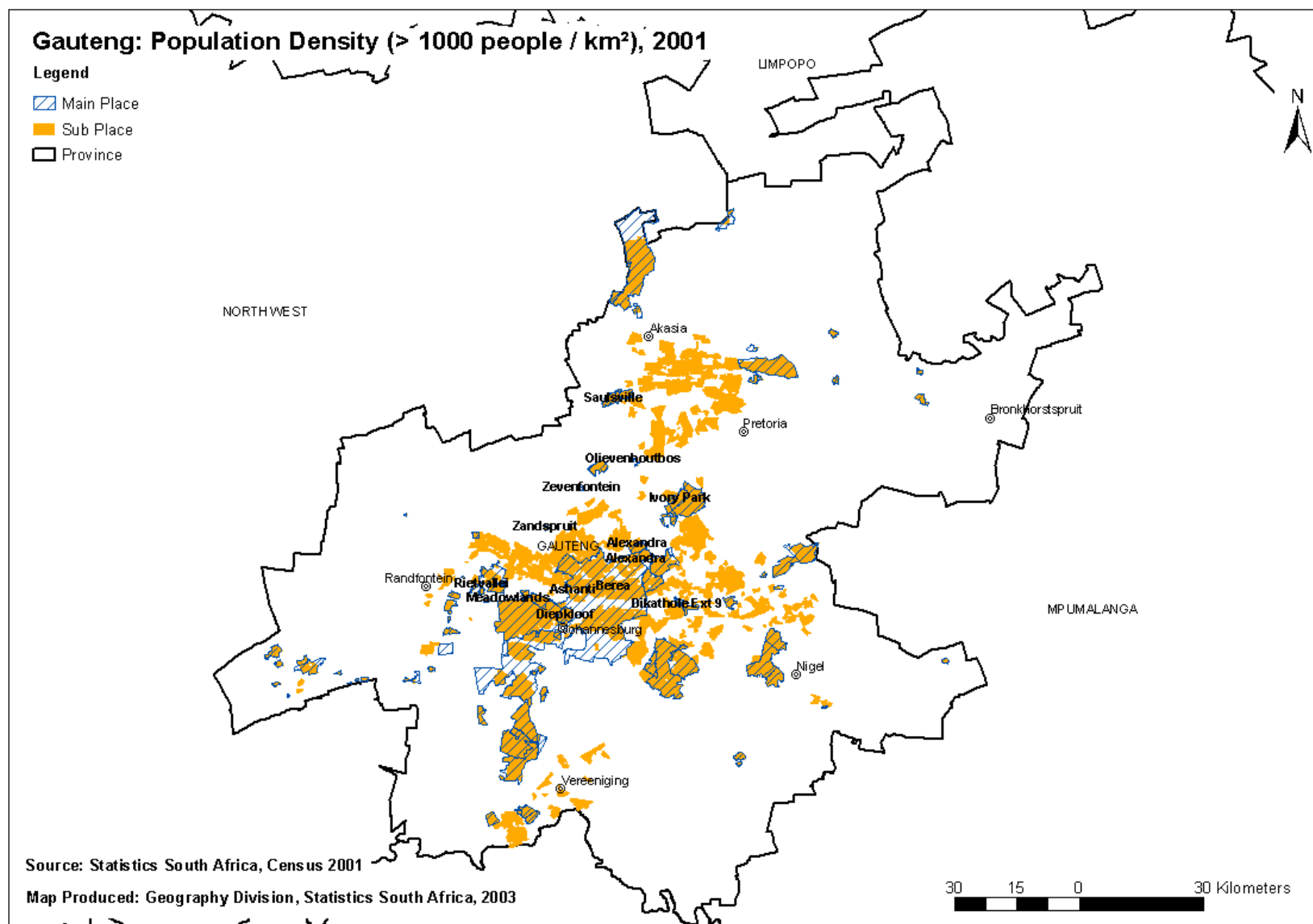
**Map 5.2.7-2: Gauteng: Population density (>1000 people per km<sup>2</sup>), 2001** shows the entire province of Gauteng with the main places and the sub-places that have a population density of more than 1000 people per square kilometre. The map shows that fewer main places and sub-places meet this density criterion.

Map 5.2.7-1: Gauteng: Population density ( $\geq 500$  people per  $\text{km}^2$ ), 2001





**Map 5.2.7-2: Gauteng: Population density ( $\geq 1000$  people per  $\text{km}^2$ ), 2001**



## 5.2.8 Mpumalanga

**Map 5.2.8-1: Mpumalanga: Population density (>500 people per km<sup>2</sup>), 2001** shows the entire province of Mpumalanga with the main places and sub-places that have a population density of more than 500 people per square kilometre as hatched blue areas and orange areas respectively.

Main places in this category with the highest population density are located mainly in the towns and townships:

Main place	Density per sq km	Population
Greylingstad	9 713	1 508
Kwachibikhulu	9 215	2 497
KwaGuqa	6 505	78 150
KwaDela	6 496	3 552
Phola	6 296	22 867
Embalenhe	6 013	91 747
Simile	6 006	6 265
Mhluzi	5 855	46 011
Sakhile	5 753	39 774
Phumula	5 676	16 292

The highest density main places in tribal areas are:

Main place (tribal area)	Density per sq km	Population
Msogwaba	1 966	82 512
Tshabalala	1 270	3 295
Masoyi	803	54 170
Embhuleni	640	45 247
Mbuyane	582	57 207

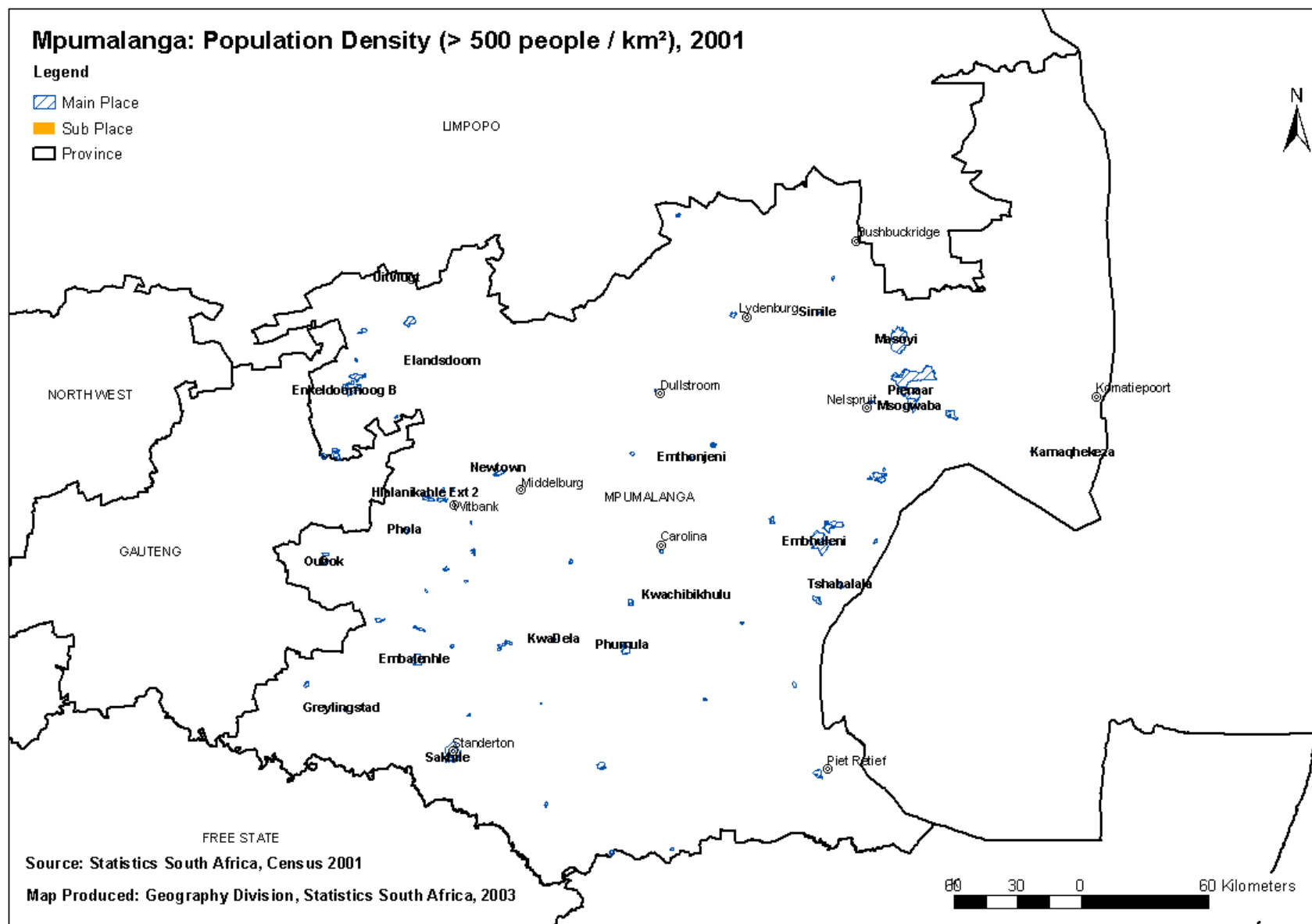
Sub-places in this category with the highest population density are located in the suburbs and informal localities, for example:

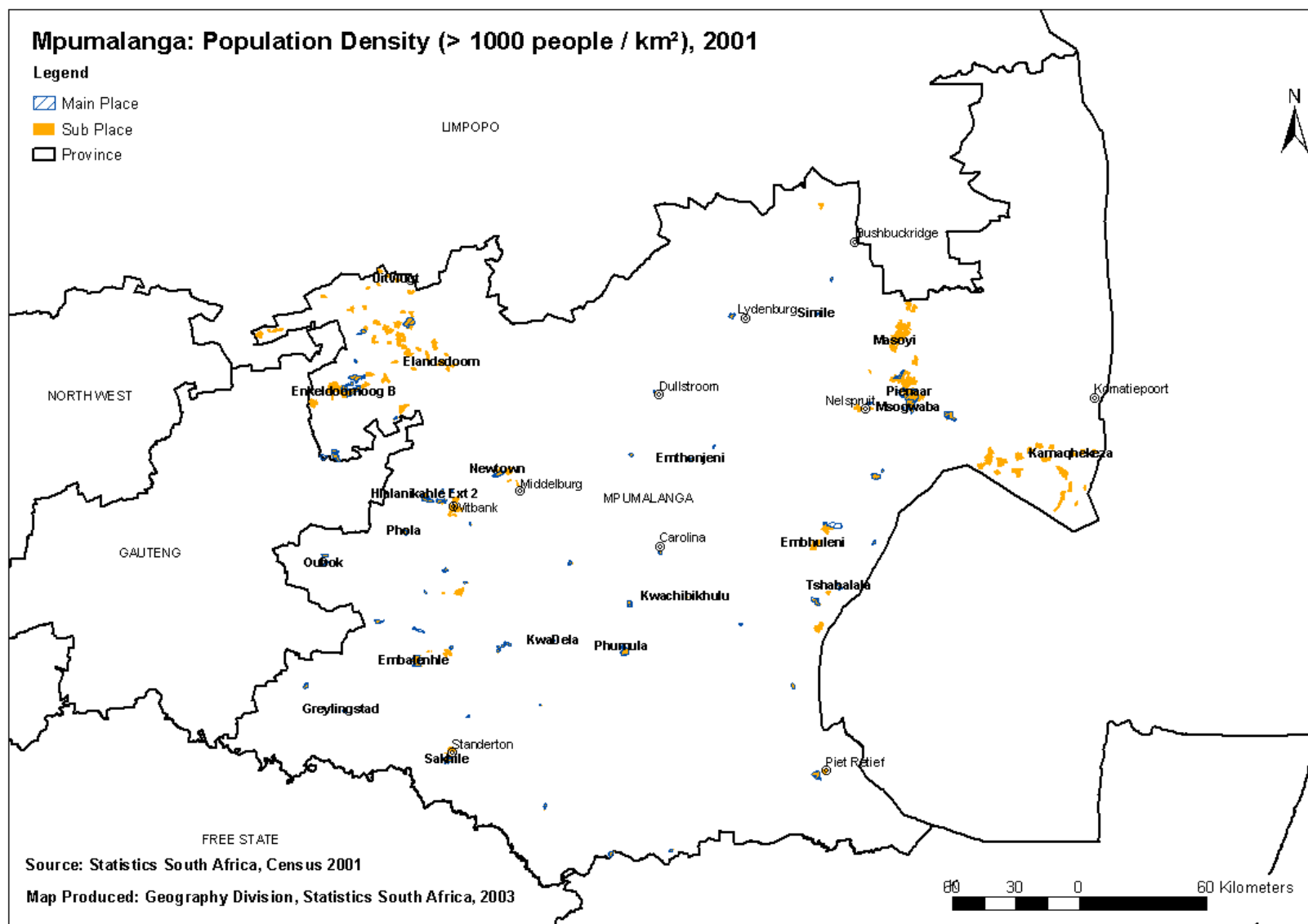
Sub-place	Density per sq km	Population
Mhluzi Ext 6	15 332	1 269
Middelburg Ext 4	11 860	1 768
Hlalanikahle Ext 2	11 649	5 838
Oubok	10 806	2 435
Newtown	10 727	8 412

The highest density villages are:

Sub-place (tribal area)	Density per sq km	Population
Pienaar	3 496	12 087
Kamaqhekeza	3 390	10 846
Uitvlugt	3 094	6 327
Elandsdoorn	2 850	5 015
Enkeldoornoog B	2 821	5 769

**Map 5.2.1-2: Mpumalanga: Population density (>1000 people per km<sup>2</sup>), 2001** shows the entire province of Mpumalanga with the main places and the sub-places that have a population density of more than 1000 people per square kilometre. The map shows that fewer main places and sub-places meet this density criterion.

Map 5.2.8-1: Mpumalanga: Population density ( $\geq 500$  people per  $\text{km}^2$ ), 2001

Map 5.2.8-2: Mpumalanga: Population density ( $\geq 1000$  people per  $\text{km}^2$ ), 2001

## 5.2.9 Limpopo

**Map 5.2.9-1: Limpopo: Population density (>500 people per km<sup>2</sup>), 2001** shows the entire province of Limpopo with the main places and sub-places that have a population density of more than 500 people per square kilometre as hatched blue areas and orange areas respectively.

Main places in this category with the highest population density are located mainly in the towns and townships, for example:

Main place	Density per sq km	Population
Smersha Block	8 767	12 882
Regorogile	6 196	7 605
Mookgophong	5 815	7 685
Phagameng	5 334	25 083
Nancefield	5 009	8 442
Backer	3 225	1 213
Motetema	3 096	3 736
Seshego	3 036	71 291
Mahwelereng	2 951	32 813
Vaalwater	2 837	8 343

The highest density main places in tribal areas are:

Main place (tribal area)	Density per sq km	Population
Mabunda	2 180	3 865
Makuleke	2 111	2 202
Maelula	1 853	5 653
Shigamane	1 678	1 404
Makushu	1 607	1 211

Sub-places in this category with the highest population density are located in the suburbs and informal localities, for example:

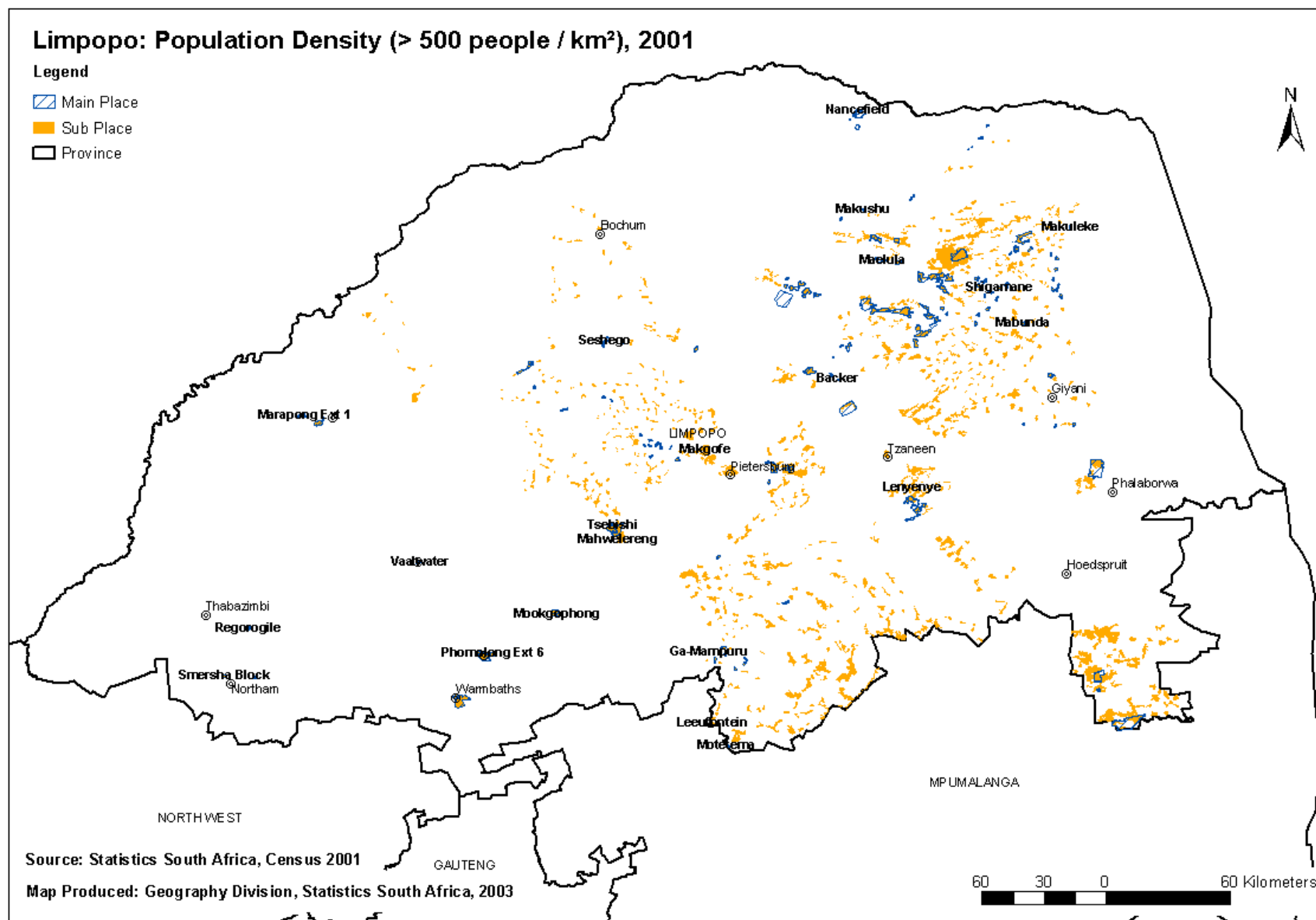
Sub-place	Density per sq km	Population
Marapong Ext	9 971	2 708
Smersha Block	8 767	2 882
Phomolong Ext 6	7 986	3 207
Vaalwater	7 846	7 927
Phomolong Ext 5	6 763	2 650

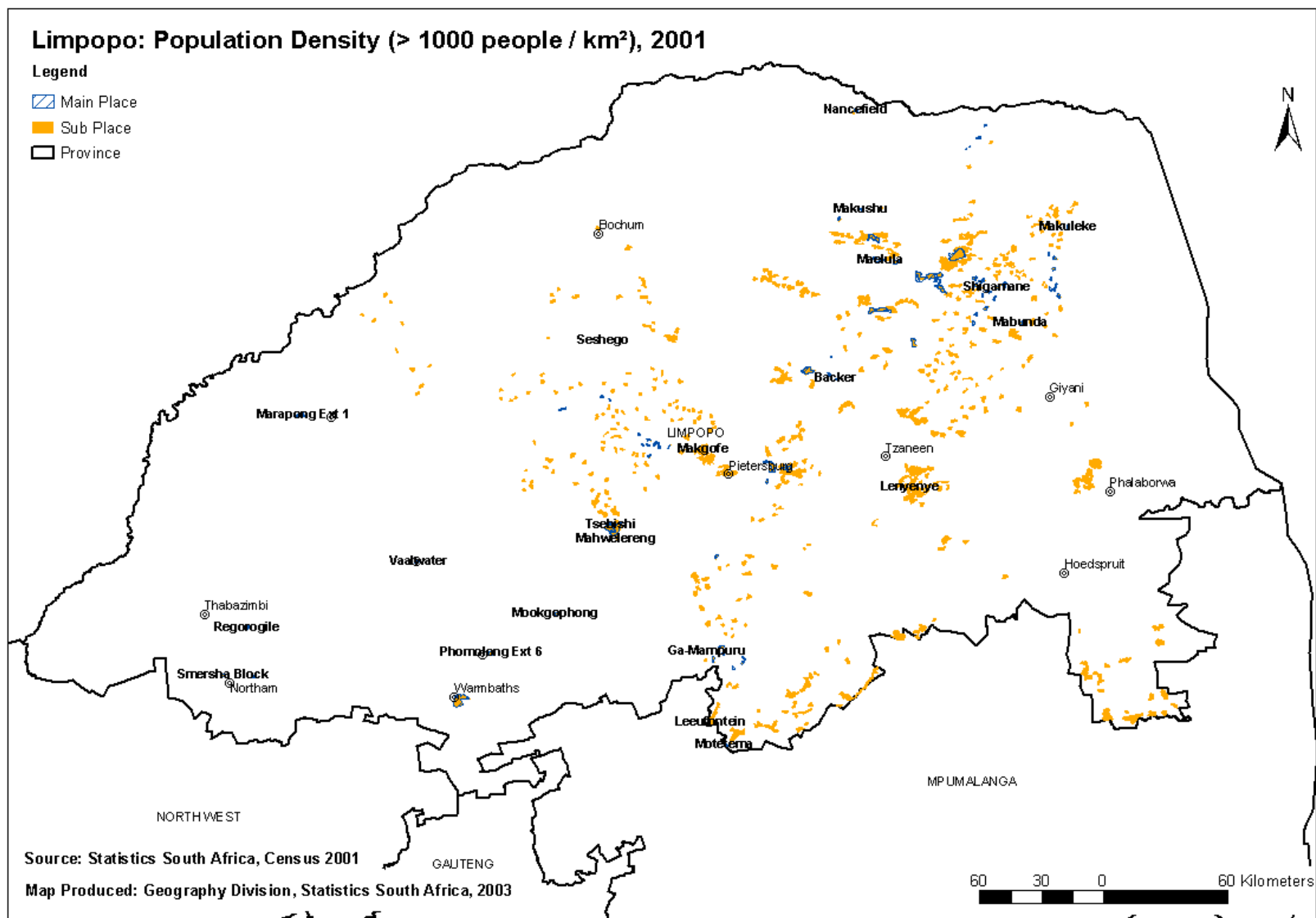
The highest density villages are:

Sub-place (tribal area)	Density per sq km	Population
Tsebishi	5 224	1 523
Ga-Mampuru	4 343	1 194
Lenyenye	3 773	7 909
Leeufontein	3 419	5 940
Makgofe	2 747	8 660

**Map 5.2.9-2: Limpopo: Population density (>1000 people per km<sup>2</sup>), 2001** shows the entire province of Limpopo with the main places and the sub-places that have a population density of more than 1000 people per square kilometre. The map shows that fewer main places and sub-places meet this density criterion.

Map 5.2.9-1: Limpopo: Population density ( $\geq 500$  people per  $\text{km}^2$ ), 2001



Map 5.2.9-2: Limpopo: Population density ( $\geq 1000$  people per  $\text{km}^2$ ), 2001

## 5.2.10 South Africa

**Map 5.2.10-1: South Africa: Population density (>500 people per km<sup>2</sup>), 2001** shows the entire country of South Africa with the main places and sub-places that have a population density of more than 500 people per square kilometre as hatched blue areas and orange areas respectively.

The most densely populated main places in South Africa are found in the Western Cape and Gauteng:

Province	Main place	Density per sq km	Population
Western Cape	Drommedaris	30 515	1 385
Western Cape	Imizamo Yethu	29 584	8 058
Western Cape	Lwandle	24 306	9 316
Gauteng	Alexandra	22 896	166 965
Gauteng	Zevenfontein	19 837	8 487
Eastern Cape	Duncan Village	18 104	41 006
Eastern Cape	Pefferville	17 495	24 407
Western Cape	Khayamandi	17 306	14 636
Gauteng	Dukathole	15 512	18 527
Western Cape	Nomzamo	15 373	22 087

On the main place level, the tribal areas show high densities predominantly in North West, Mpumalanga and Limpopo:

Province	Main place (tribal)	Density per sq km	Population
North West	Tirisano	2 809	65 390
Limpopo	Mabunda	2 180	3 865
Limpopo	Makuleke	2 111	2 202
Mpumalanga	Msogwaba	1 966	82 512
North West	Bopanang	1 919	16 579
Limpopo	Maelula	1 853	5 653

On a sub-place level, high-density areas are found mainly in Gauteng's urban formal and informal areas, in the Eastern Cape and in the Western Cape:

Province	Sub-place	Density per sq km	Population
Gauteng	Hillbrow	65 132	49 608
Gauteng	Ashanti	42 495	2 057
Eastern Cape	Duncan Village C	41 240	12 553
Gauteng	Alexandra	40 638	21 613
Western Cape	Wallacedene	38 612	1 219
Gauteng	Berea	36 592	40 667
Eastern Cape	Tambo	35 762	3 139
Western Cape	Groendal	34 290	4 293
Western Cape	Imajamojea	33 904	2 239

Sub-places in tribal areas that show high population densities are found in North West, Limpopo and KwaZulu-Natal:

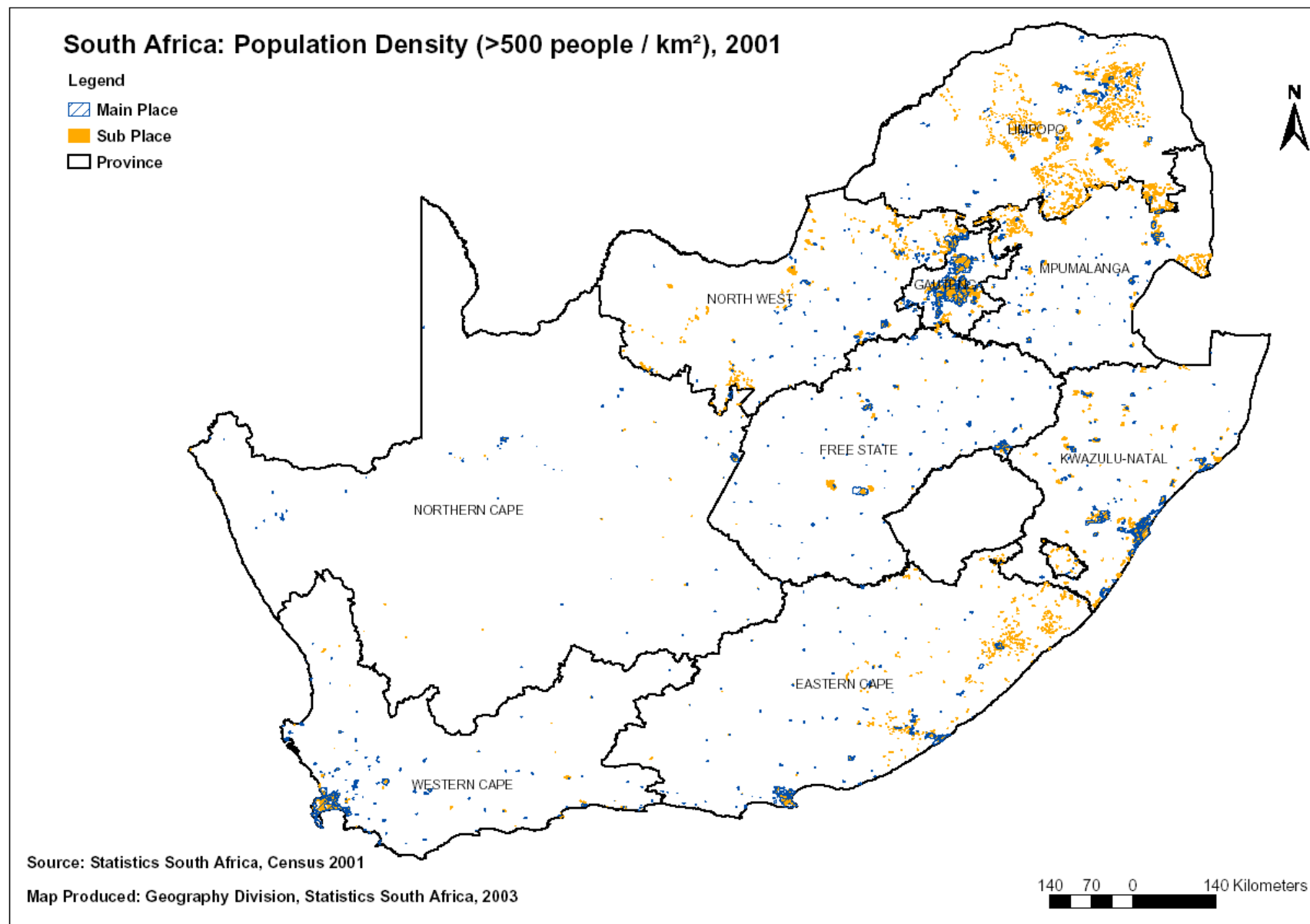
Province	Sub-place (tribal)	Density per sq km	Population
North West	Entabeni	8 022	3 629
KwaZulu-Natal	Ovondlo	6 421	5 015
North West	Wilbeesfontein	6 413	4 657
North West	Bafokeng South Mines	6 116	1 544
Limpopo	Tsebishi	5 224	1 523
KwaZulu-Natal	Uzimwenya	5 117	5 209
Limpopo	Ga-Mampuru	4 343	1 194

**Map 5.2.10-2: South Africa: Population density (>1000 people per km<sup>2</sup>), 2001** shows the entire country of South Africa with the main places and the sub-places that have a population density of more than 1000 people per square kilometre. The map shows similar patterns as for the population density criterion of more than 500 people per km<sup>2</sup>.

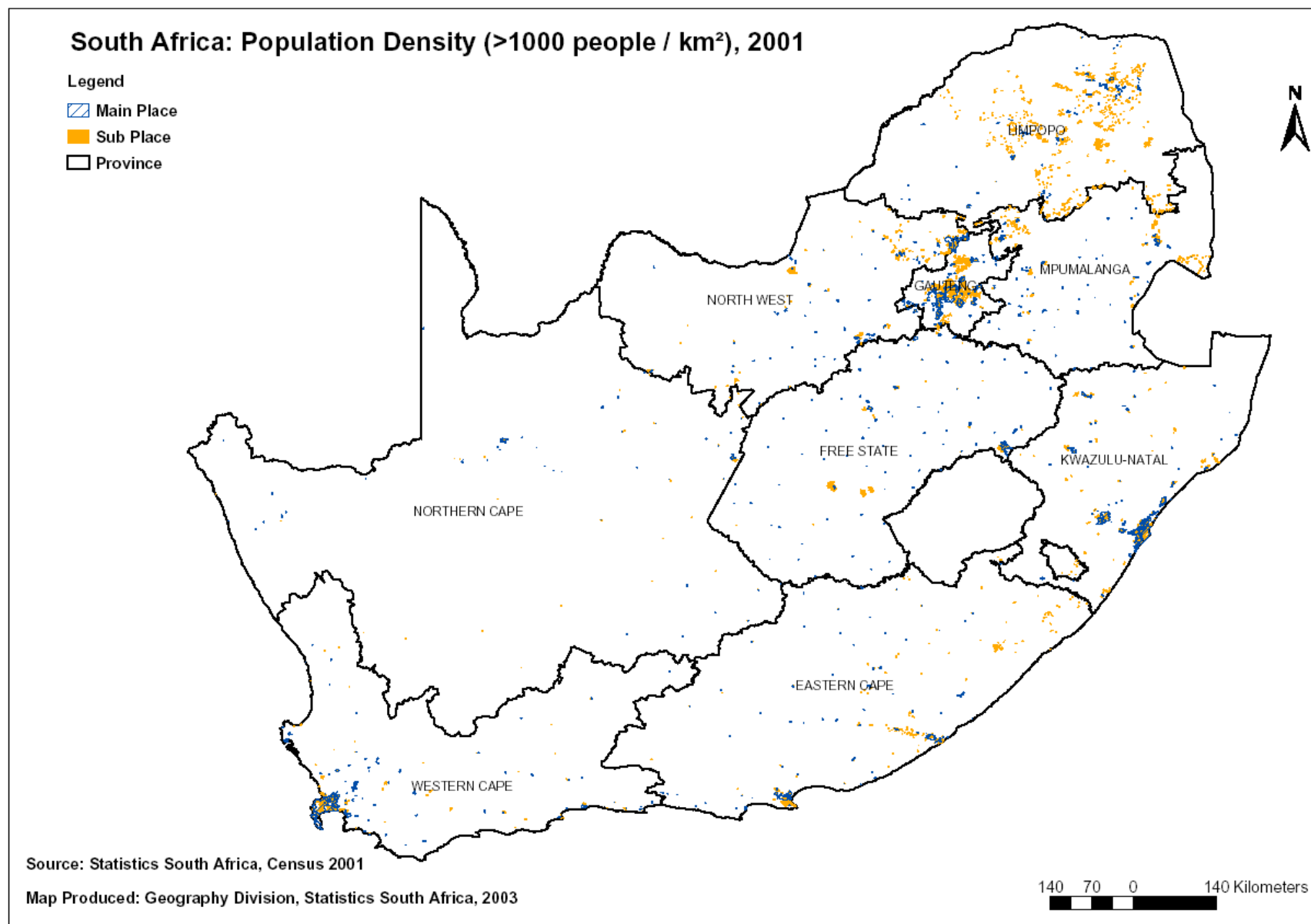
In general, the maps show that high-density areas occur in the towns and townships of South Africa and in the tribal areas.



Map 5.2.10-1: South Africa: Population density ( $\geq 500$  people per  $\text{km}^2$ ), 2001



Map 5.2.10-2: South Africa: Population density ( $\geq 1000$  people per  $\text{km}^2$ ), 2001



### **5.3 Applying locality population and population density criteria to Census 1996 results**

For 1996, place names were assigned as the lowest local name to an EA. The 1996 place name layer therefore consists of a single layer for the entire country. In 2001 the place name layer was categorised as two layers, namely main place and sub-place. In order to compare the 1996 densities with the 2001 densities, the 2001 main place and sub-place layers were used with the 1996 EAs to analyse population densities in 1996.

Table 5.3-1 illustrates the urban/rural area breakdown by province for 1996 using the EA type classification and the proposed population density criteria at main place level and sub-place level. At the national and provincial levels, all urban populations are higher using the sub-place level criteria. The percentage South Africa urban population in 1996 using a sub-place density of  $\geq 500$  was 64,8%, compared to 48% when using a main place density of  $\geq 500$ . This is because when a main place covers a large area the overall population density is not high, despite concentration in sub-places.

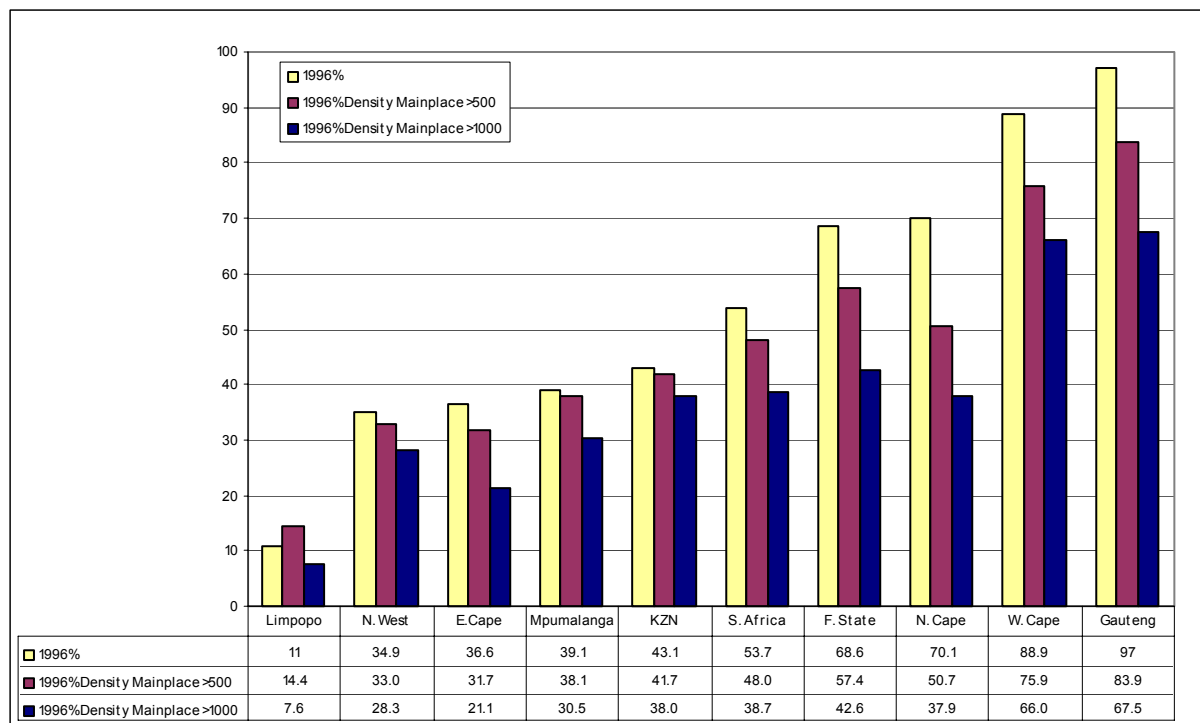
**Table 5.3-1: Proportion of people living in urban and rural areas in 1996 according to each of five definitions of urban**

		EA type 1996		Main place pop size >=1000 and pop density >=500		Sub-place pop size >=1000 and pop density >=500		Main place pop size >=1000 and pop density >=1000		Sub place pop size >=1000 and pop density >=1000	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>W.Cape</b>	Urban	3 516 007	88,90	3 004 609	75,93	3 068 153	77,54	2 610 247	65,97	2 882 460	72,85
	Rural	440 867	11,10	952 266	24,07	888 722	22,46	1 346 628	34,03	1 074 415	27,15
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3 956 875</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>3 956 875</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>3 956 875</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>3 956 875</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>3 956 875</b>	<b>100,00</b>
<b>E.Cape</b>	Urban	2 304 378	36,60	1 996 205	31,67	2 611 792	41,44	1 331 221	21,12	2 010 516	31,90
	Rural	3 998 148	63,40	4 306 320	68,33	3 690 733	58,56	4 971 304	78,88	4 292 009	68,10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6 302 525</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>6 302 525</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>6 302 525</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>6 302 525</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>6 302 525</b>	<b>100,00</b>
<b>N.Cape</b>	Urban	588 906	70,10	426 135	50,71	492 982	58,67	318 028	37,85	447 486	53,25
	Rural	251 415	29,90	414 186	49,29	347 339	41,33	522 293	62,15	392 835	46,75
	<b>Total</b>	<b>840 321</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>840 321</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>840 321</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>840 321</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>840 321</b>	<b>100,00</b>
<b>F.State</b>	Urban	1 806 651	68,60	1 511 236	57,38	1 920 802	72,94	1 121 290	42,58	1 800 497	68,37
	Rural	826 853	31,40	1 122 268	42,62	712 702	27,06	1 512 214	57,42	833 007	31,63
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2 633 504</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>2 633 504</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>2 633 504</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>2 633 504</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>2 633 504</b>	<b>100,00</b>
<b>KZN</b>	Urban	3 628 268	43,10	3 509 743	41,70	3 962 981	47,08	3 196 487	37,98	3 352 901	39,83
	Rural	4 788 753	56,90	4 907 278	58,30	4 454 040	52,92	5 220 534	62,02	5 064 120	60,17
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8 417 021</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>8 417 021</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>8 417 021</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>8 417 021</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>8 417 021</b>	<b>100,00</b>
<b>N,West</b>	Urban	1 171 734	34,90	1 107 412	33,01	2 193 113	65,37	947 667	28,25	1 532 636	45,68
	Rural	2 183 091	65,10	2 247 413	66,99	1 161 712	34,63	2 407 158	71,75	1 822 189	54,32
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3 354 825</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>3 354 825</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>3 354 825</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>3 354 825</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>3 354 825</b>	<b>100,00</b>
<b>Gauteng</b>	Urban	7 130 277	97,00	6 162 566	83,86	6 422 935	87,41	4 958 147	67,47	6 019 802	81,92
	Rural	218 146	3,00	1 185 857	16,14	925 488	12,59	2 390 276	32,53	1 328 621	18,08
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7 348 423</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>7 348 423</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>7 348 423</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>7 348 423</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>7 348 423</b>	<b>100,00</b>
<b>MP</b>	Urban	1 094 287	39,10	1 066 307	38,07	1 956 249	69,85	853 294	30,47	1 554 464	55,50
	Rural	1 706 425	60,90	1 734 404	61,93	844 462	30,15	1 947 417	69,53	1 246 247	44,50
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2 800 711</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>2 800 711</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>2 800 711</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>2 800 711</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>2 800 711</b>	<b>100,00</b>
<b>Limpopo</b>	Urban	541 301	11,00	709 082	14,38	3 659 202	74,23	376 270	7,63	2 365 425	47,99
	Rural	4 388 067	89,00	4 220 286	85,62	1 270 166	25,77	4 553 098	92,37	2 563 943	52,01
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4 929 368</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>4 929 368</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>4 929 368</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>4 929 368</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>4 929 368</b>	<b>100,00</b>
<b>S.Africa</b>	Urban	21 781 807	53,70	19 493 295	48,03	26 288 209	64,78	15 712 651	38,72	21 966 187	54,13
	Rural	18 801 765	46,30	21 090 278	51,97	14 295 364	35,22	24 870 922	61,28	18 617 386	45,87
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40 583 573</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>40 583 573</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>40 583 573</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>40 583 573</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>40 583 573</b>	<b>100,00</b>

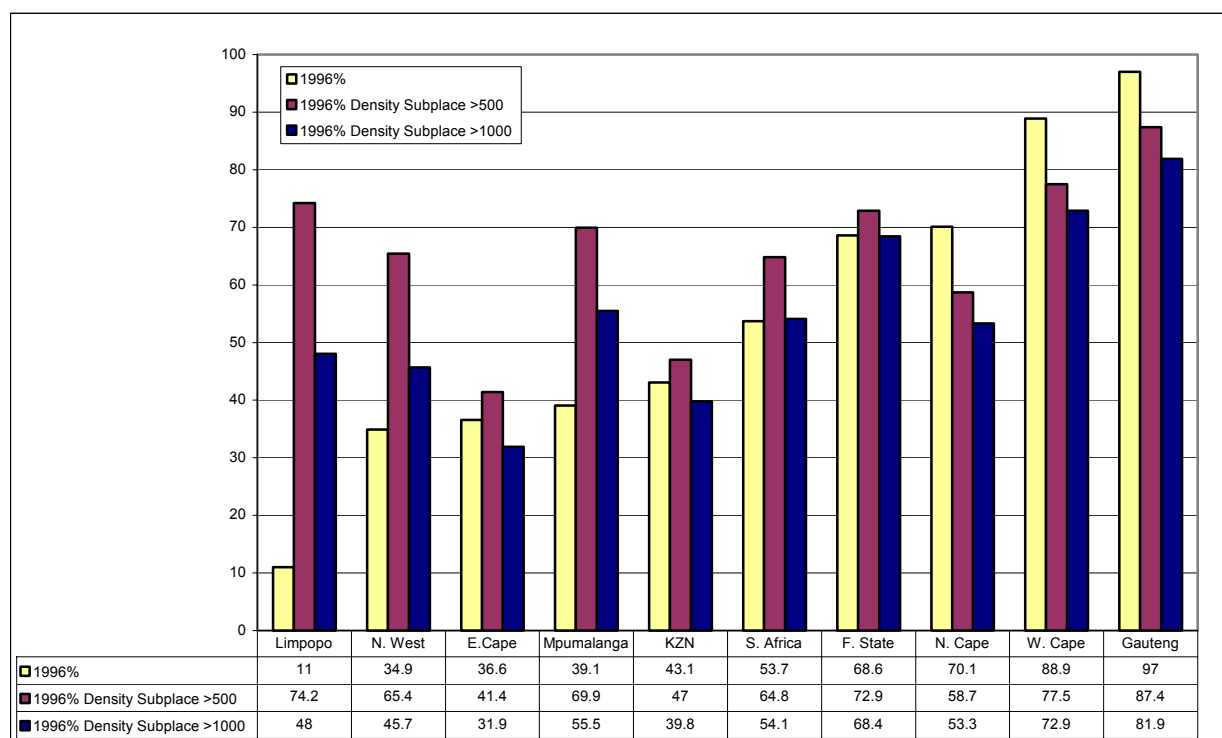
Source: Census 1996 adjusted by the relevant PES. Due to rounding, the totals may not always add up.

Figure 5.3-1 compares the proportion of main places in South Africa that are considered urban according to the 1996 EA type classification and according to the two different population density criteria. Figure 5.3-2 shows the same comparison for sub-places.

**Figure 5.3-1: Proportion of the province classified as urban in 1996 according to EA type and two density criteria at main place level**



**Figure 5.3-2: Proportion of the province classified as urban in 1996 according to EA type and two density criteria at sub-place level**





### 5.3.1 Western Cape

**Map 5.3.1-1: Western Cape: Population density (>500 people per km<sup>2</sup>), 1996** shows the entire province of Western Cape with the main places and sub-places that had a population density of more than 500 people per square kilometre as hatched blue areas and orange areas respectively.

Main places in this category with the highest population density were located mainly within the townships of Western Cape, namely:

Main place	Density per sq km	Population
Imizamo Yethu	16 818	4 581
Nyanga	14 953	61 114
Langa	13 319	46 023
Khayamandi	12 132	10 261
Guguletu	10 644	80 164
Mbekweni	9 445	20 568
Crossroads	9 315	25 783
Lwandle	8 728	3 345
Elsiesrivier	8 053	83 296
Enduli	6 869	4 340

Sub-places in this category with the highest population density were:

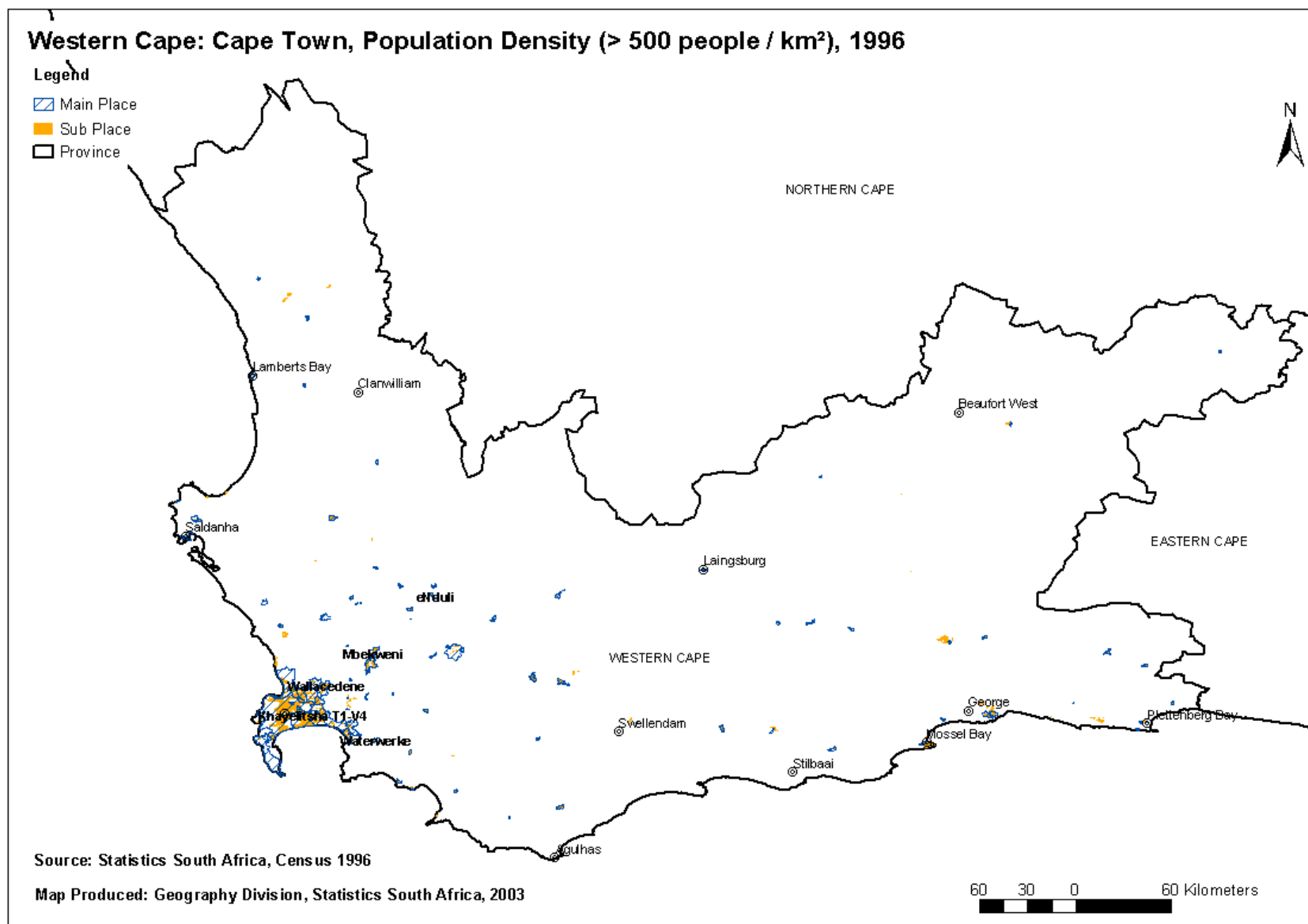
Sub-place	Density per sq km	Population
Khayamandi	46 861	1 194
Wallacedene	41 972	1 325
Nyanga	35 725	14 948
Waterwerke	31 781	2 029
Khayelitsha T1-V4	24 397	39 663

**Map 5.3.1-2: Western Cape: Population density (>1000 people per km<sup>2</sup>), 1996** shows the entire province of Western Cape with the main places and sub-places that had a population density of more than 1000 people per square kilometre. The map shows that fewer main places and sub-places met this density criterion.

**Map 5.3.1-3: Western Cape: Population density (>500 people per km<sup>2</sup>) Cape Town, 1996** is an enlargement of Cape Town in Western Cape with the main places and sub-places that had a population density of more than 500 people per square kilometre.

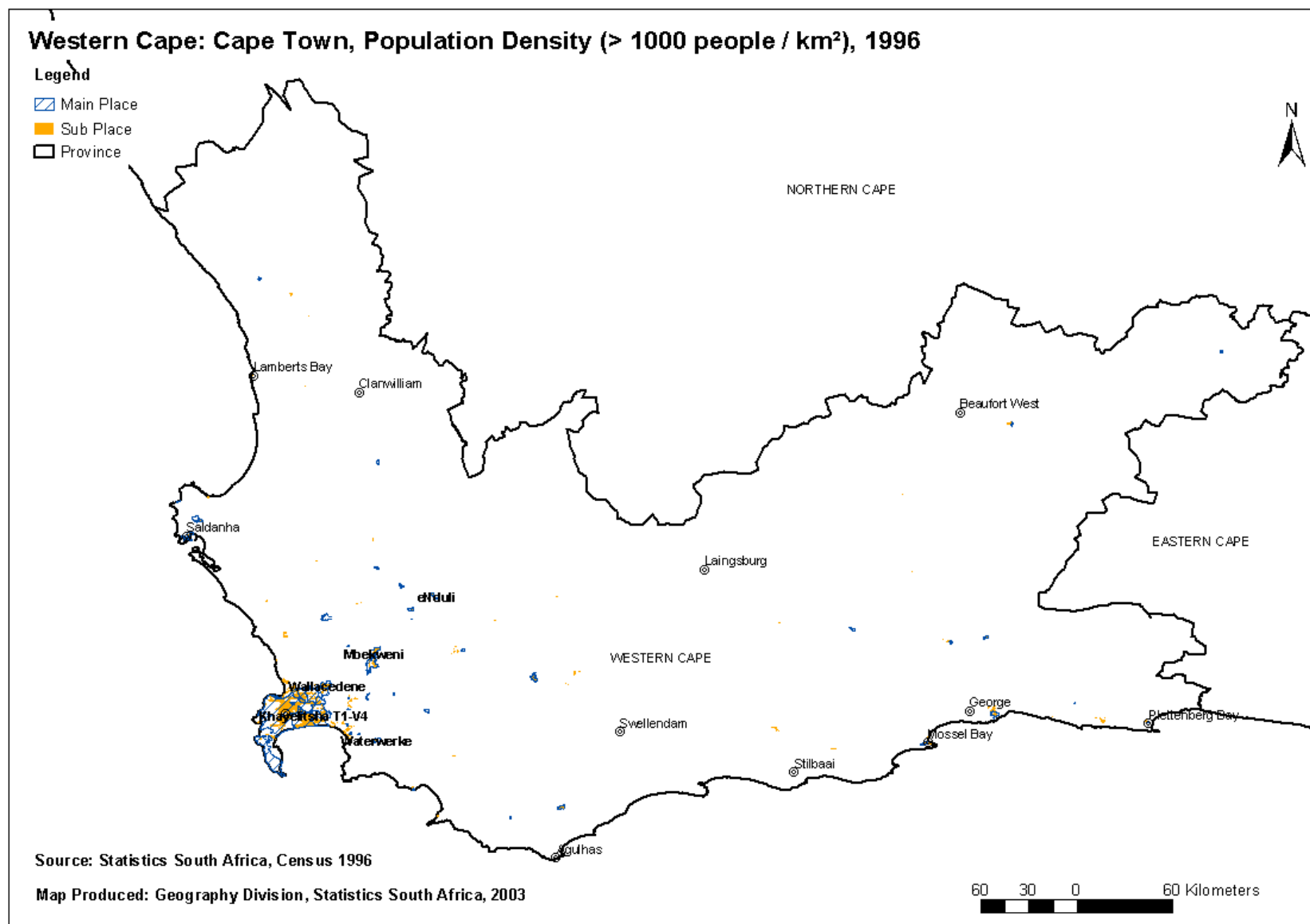
**Map 5.3.1-4: Western Cape: Population density (>1000 people per km<sup>2</sup>) Cape Town, 1996** is an enlargement of Cape Town in Western Cape, with the main places and sub-places that had a population density of more than 1000 people per square kilometre. The map shows that fewer main places and sub-places met this density criterion.

Map 5.3.1-1: Western Cape: Population density ( $\geq 500$  people per  $\text{km}^2$ ), 1996

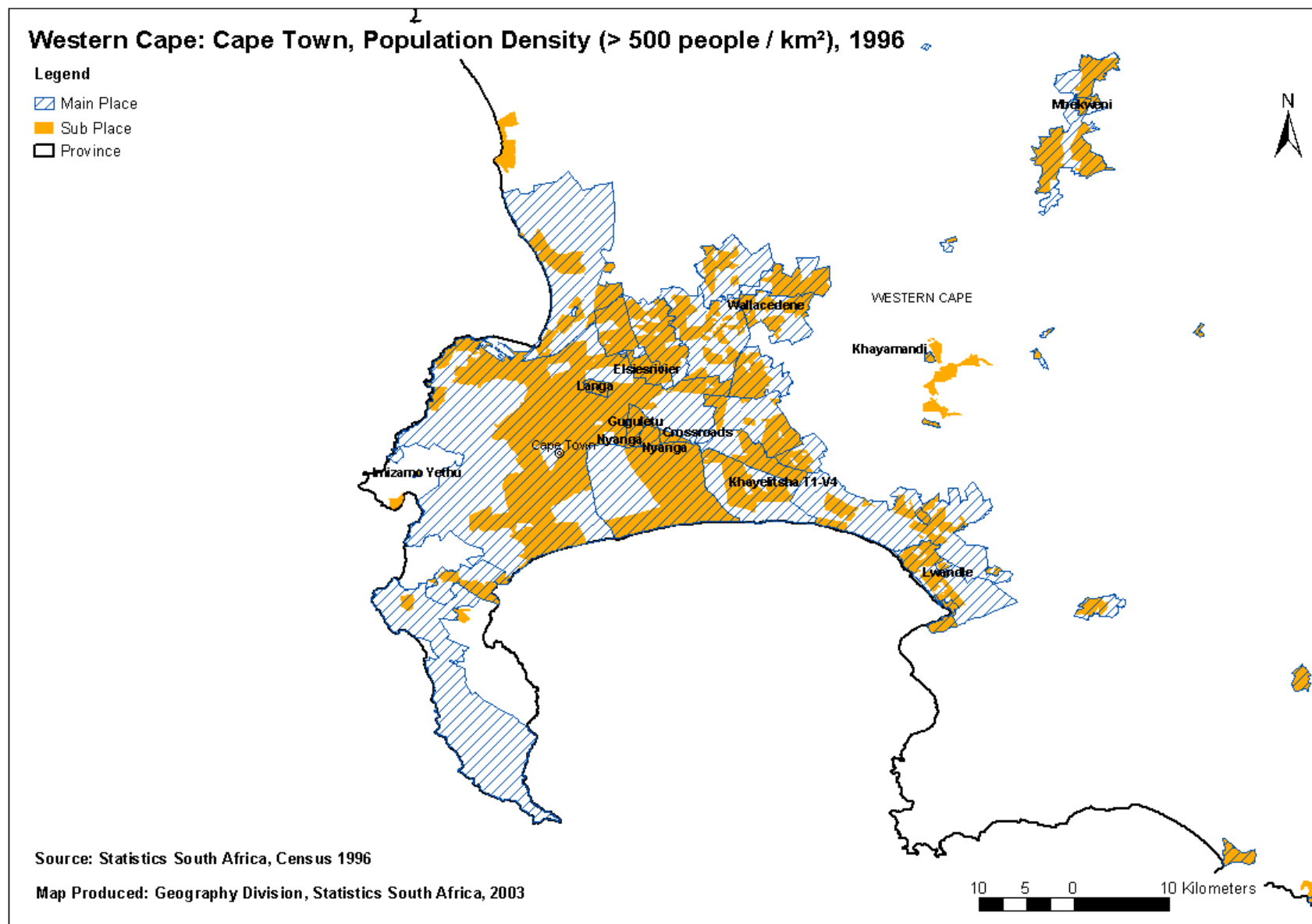




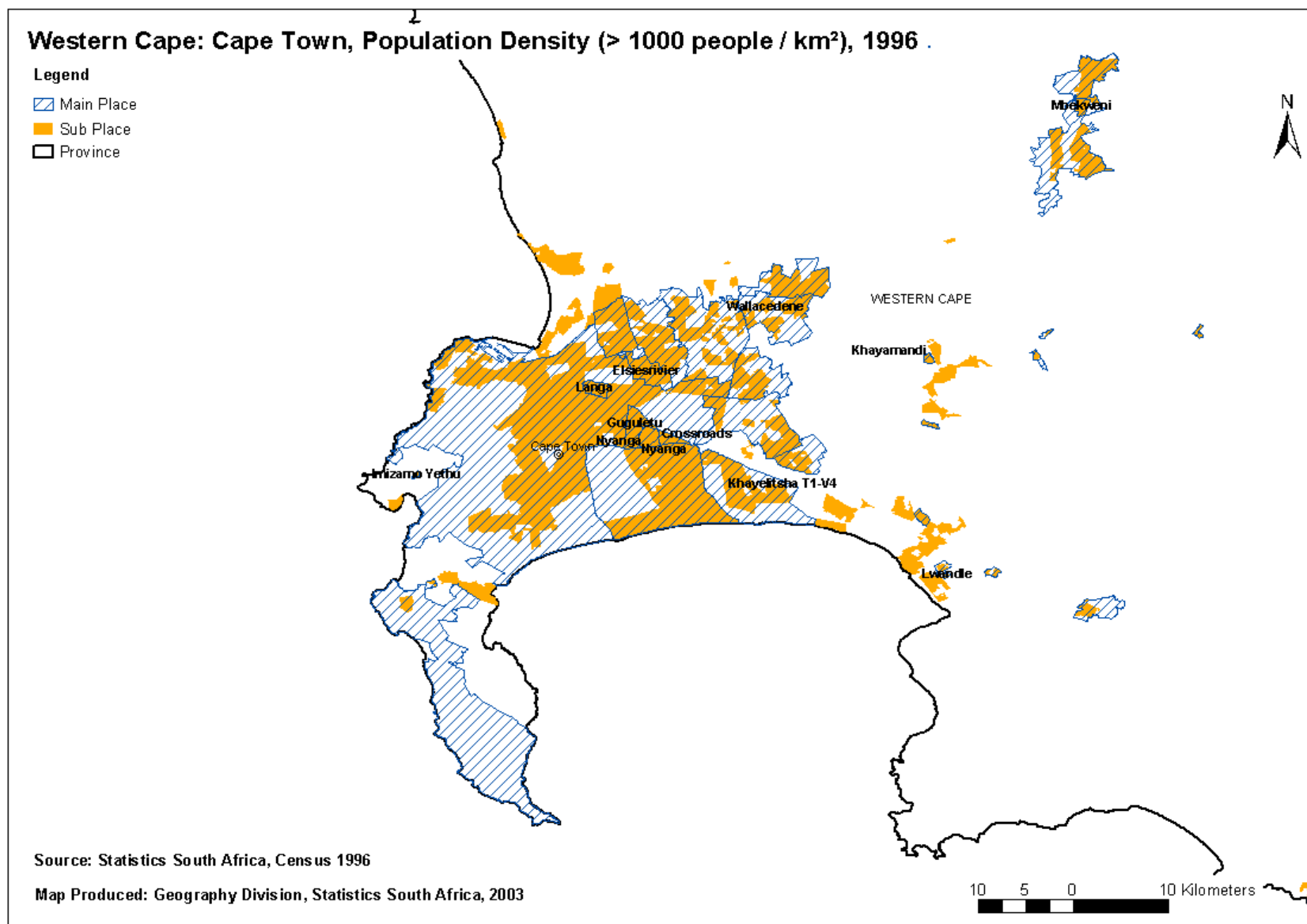
**Map 5.3.1-2: Western Cape: Population density ( $\geq 1000$  people per  $\text{km}^2$ ), 1996**



Map 5.3.1-3: Western Cape: Population density ( $\geq 500$  people per  $\text{km}^2$ ), Cape Town 1996



Map 5.3.1-4: Western Cape: Population density ( $\geq 1000$  people per  $\text{km}^2$ ), Cape Town 1996



### 5.3.2 Eastern Cape

**Map 5.3.2-1: Eastern Cape: Population density (>500 people per km<sup>2</sup>), 1996** shows the entire province of Eastern Cape with the main places and sub-places that had a population density of more than 500 people per square kilometres as hatched blue and orange areas respectively.

Main places in this category with the highest population density were located mainly within the townships of Eastern Cape, namely:

Main place	Density	Population
Pefferville	17 225	24 030
Duncan Village	14 455	32 742
Ntokozweni	10 450	1 547
Ibhayi	9 069	258 911
Kwa Langa	8 606	7 254
Nompumelelo	7 923	3 547
Mzamohle	7 695	4 883
Masibambane	7 386	3 782
Manyano	6 949	1 305
uMasizakhe	6 882	2 050

Examples of the highest density main places in tribal areas were:

Main place (tribal area)	Density	Population
Rietvlei 3	974	4 570
Area North	636	5 413
Stutterheim	637	4 669
Skobeni	615	2 050

Sub-places in this category with the highest population density were located in the suburbs and informal localities, namely:

Sub-places	Density	Population
Duncan Village	34 789	10 589
Pefferville	34 435	18 380
Joe Slovo Park	25 198	1 546
Kwazakhele 3	21 868	1 542
Railway Informal	20 848	1 597

The highest density villages were:

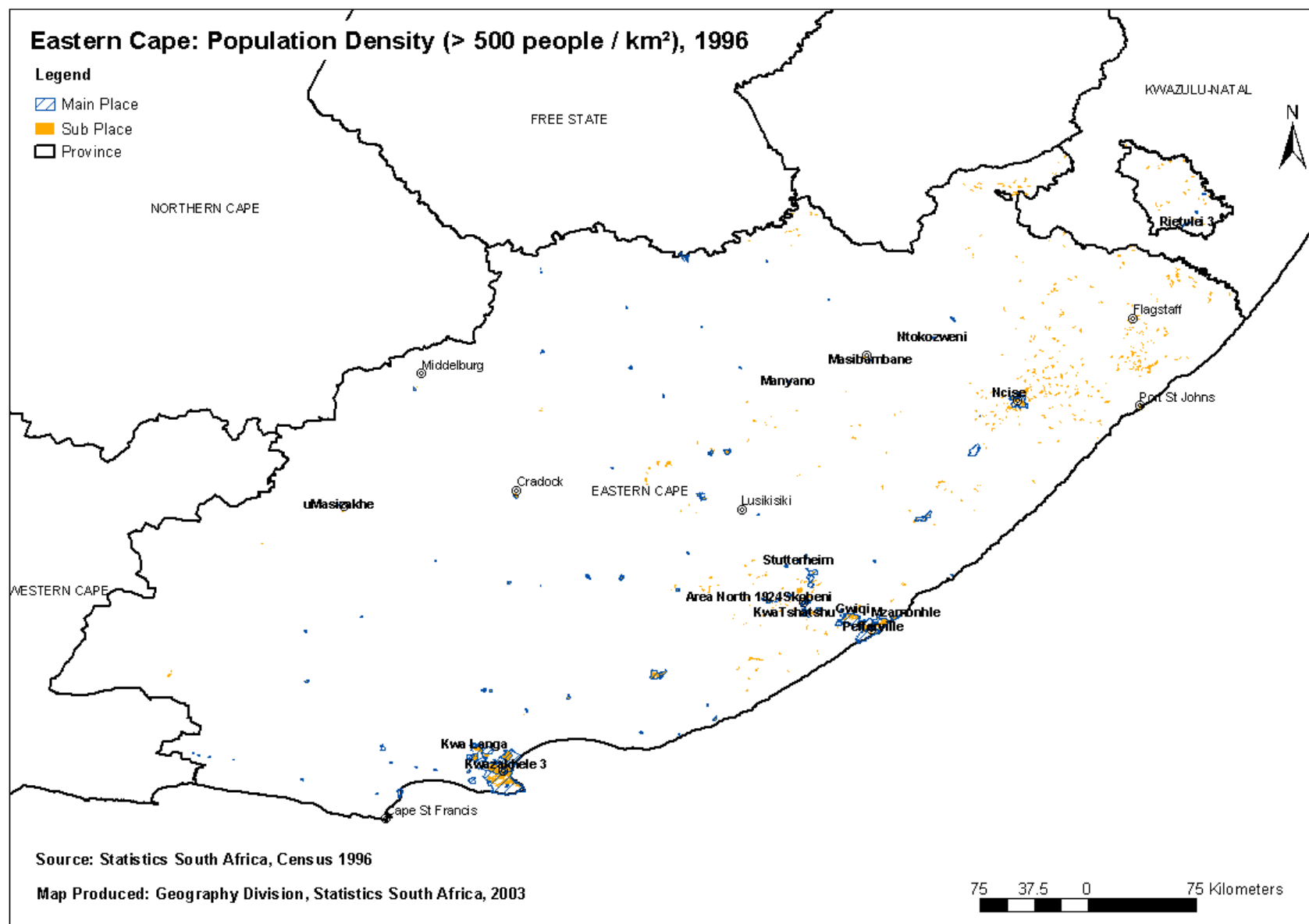
Sub-places(tribal area)	Density	Population
Coranlay	8 265	1 884
Ncise	4 002	2 177
KwaKlifu	3 532	1 172
KwaTshatshu	3 028	3 633
Gwiqui	2 474	1 966

**Map 5.3.2-2: Eastern Cape: Population density (>1000 people per km<sup>2</sup>), 1996** shows the entire province of Eastern Cape with the main places and sub-places that had a population density of more than 1000 people per square kilometre. The map shows that fewer main places and sub-places met this density criterion.

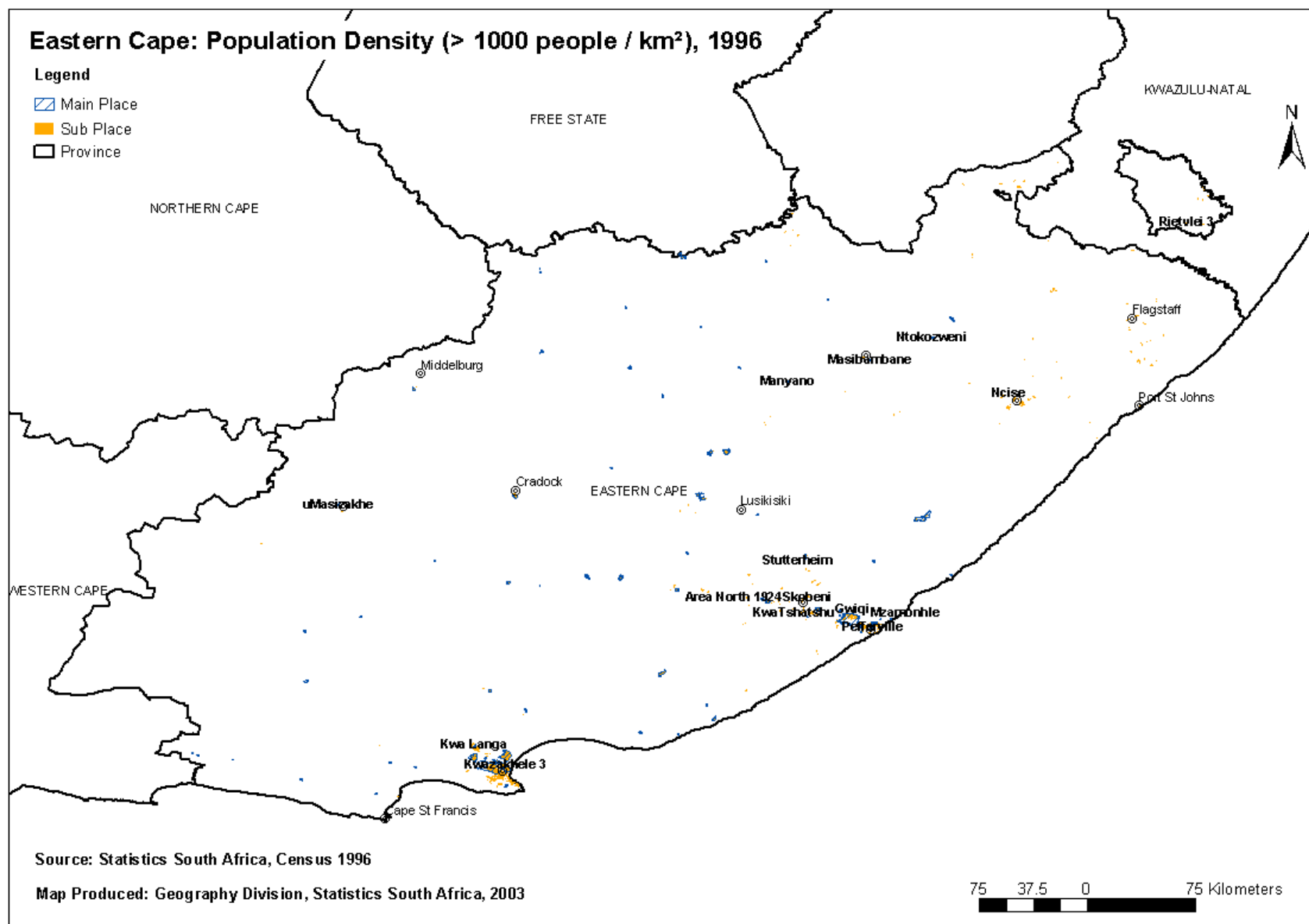
**Map 5.3.2-3: Eastern Cape: Population density (>500 people per km<sup>2</sup>), King William's Town and Buffalo City 1996** is an enlargement of King William's Town and Buffalo City areas in Eastern Cape, with the main places and sub-places that had a population density of more than 500 people per square kilometre.

**Map 5.3.2-3: Eastern Cape: Population density (>1000 people per km<sup>2</sup>), King William's Town and Buffalo City 1996** is an enlargement of King William's Town and Buffalo City areas in Eastern Cape with the main places and sub-places that had a population density of more than 1000 people per square kilometre. The map shows that fewer main places and sub-places meet this density criterion.

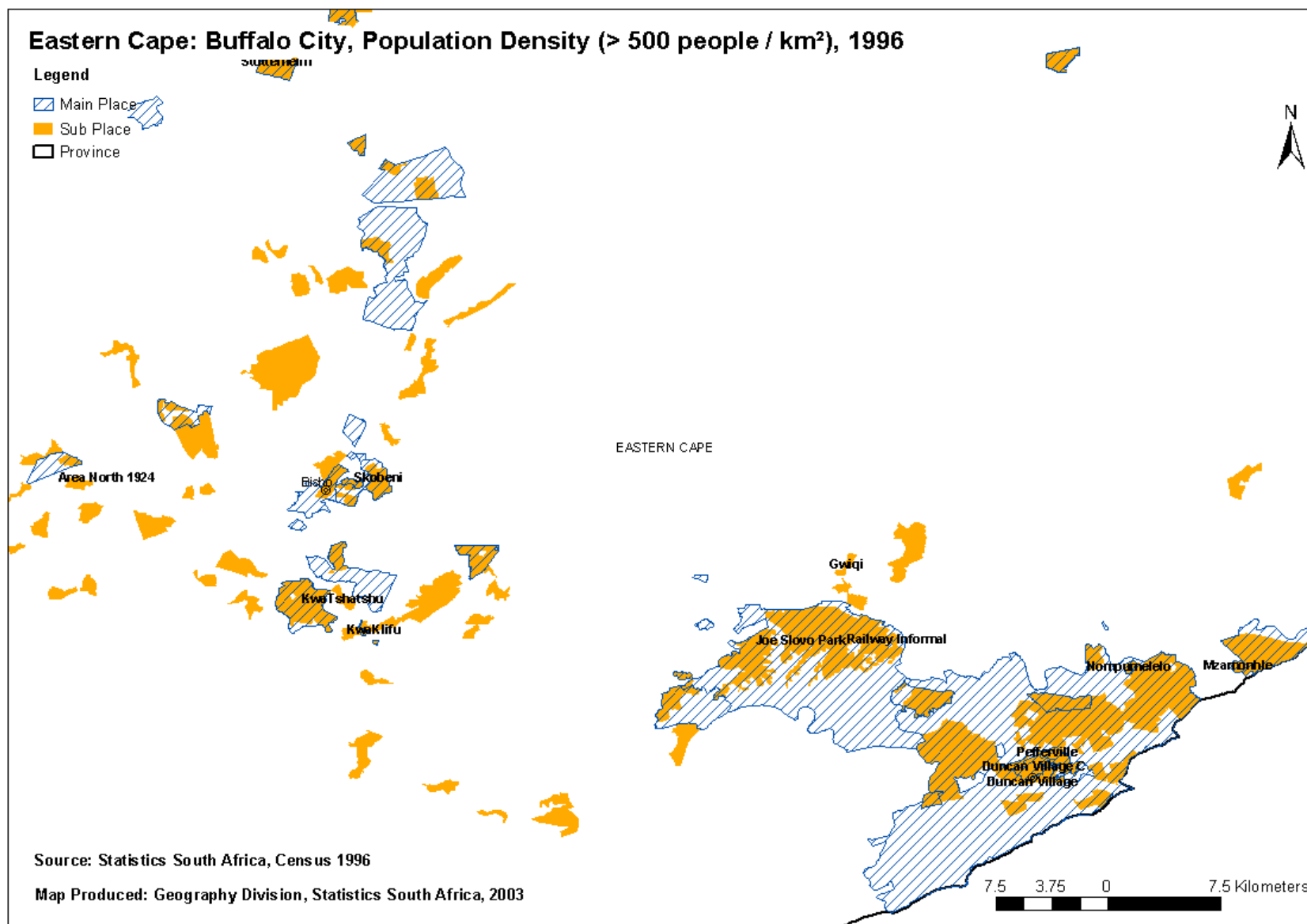
Map 5.3.2-1: Eastern Cape: Population density ( $\geq 500$  people per  $\text{km}^2$ ), 1996



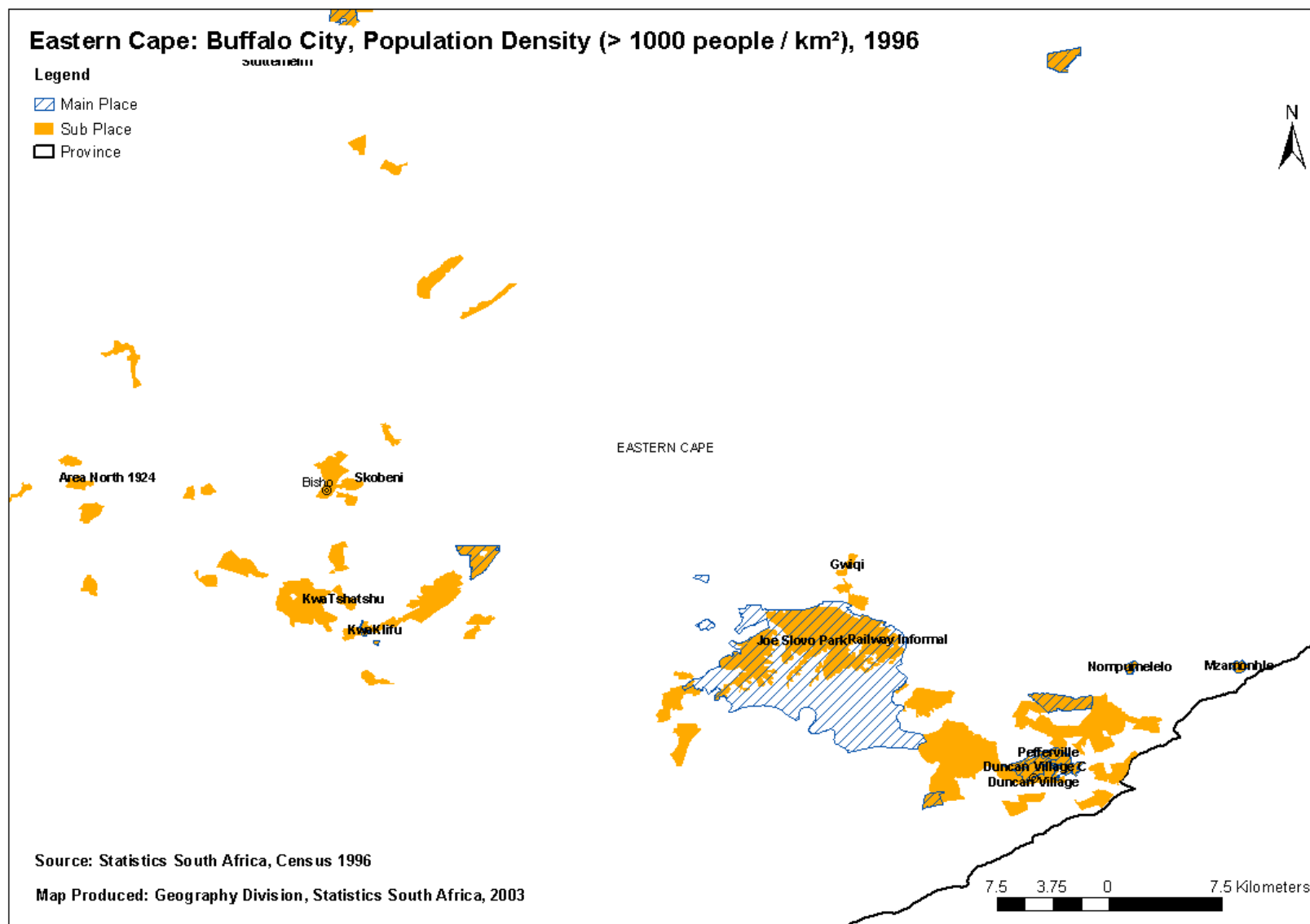
**Map 5.3.2-2: Eastern Cape: Population density ( $\geq 1000$  people per  $\text{km}^2$ ), 1996**



Map 5.3.2-3: Eastern Cape: Population density ( $\geq 500$  people per  $\text{km}^2$ ), King William's Town, Buffalo City, 1996



Map 5.3.2-4: Eastern Cape: Population density ( $\geq 1000$  people per  $\text{km}^2$ ), King William's Town, Buffalo City 1996





### 5.3.3 Northern Cape

**Map 5.3.3-1: Northern Cape: Population density (>500 people per km<sup>2</sup>), 1996** shows the entire province of Northern Cape with the main places and sub-places that had a population density of more than 500 people per square kilometre as hatched blue and orange areas respectively.

Main places in this category with the highest population density were located mainly within the towns and townships, namely:

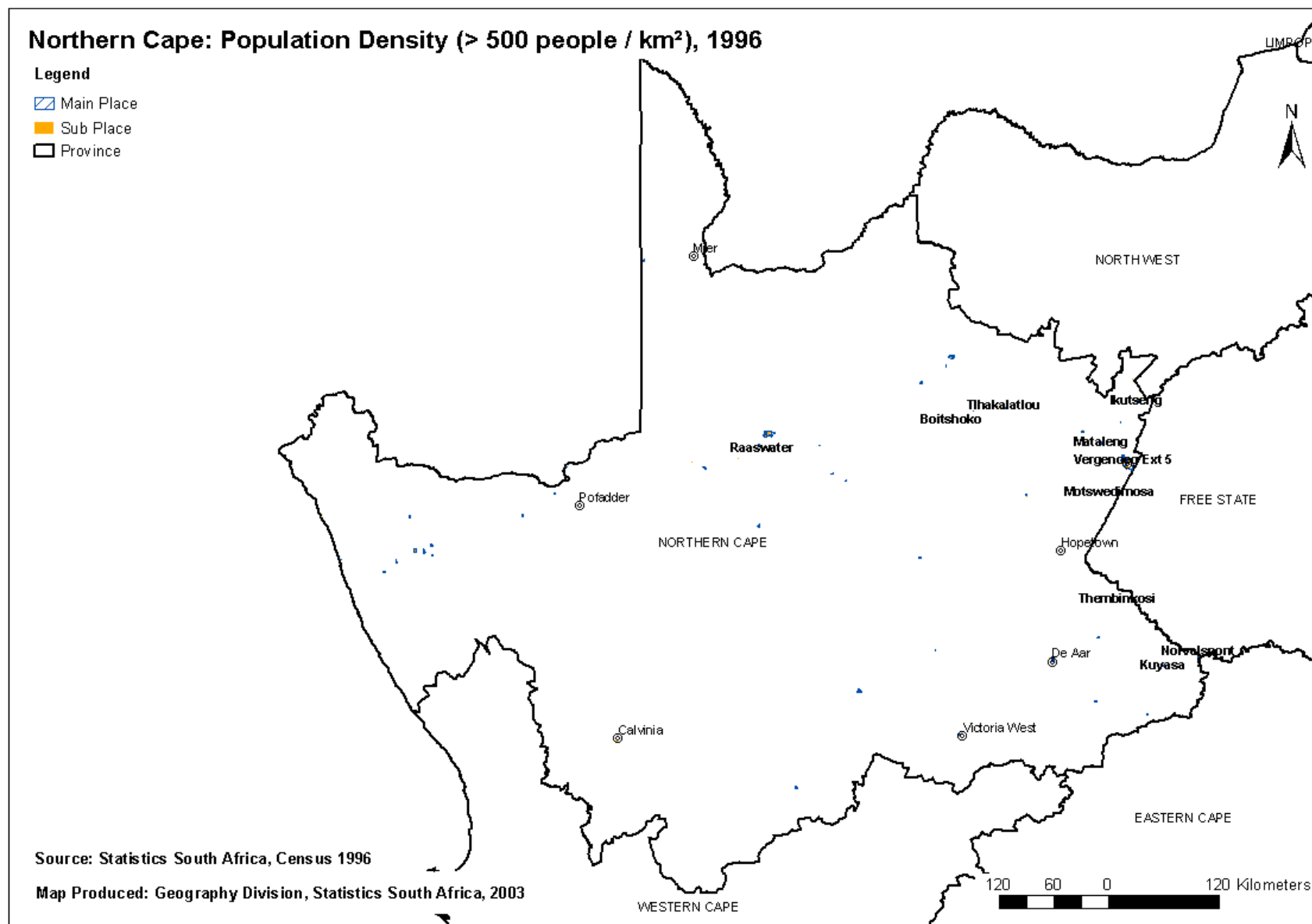
Main places	Density	Population
Norvalpont	9 282	1 455
Goedgedacht	8 833	2 152
Motswedimosa	6 319	4 900
Ikutseng	6 146	12 708
Boitshoko	6 023	6 033
Mataleng	6 020	7 973
Tlhakalatlou	5 882	3 174
Thembinkosi	5 693	1 376
Raaswater	5 553	2 037
Kuyasa	5 495	8 382

Sub-places in this category with the highest population density were located in the suburbs and informal localities, namely:

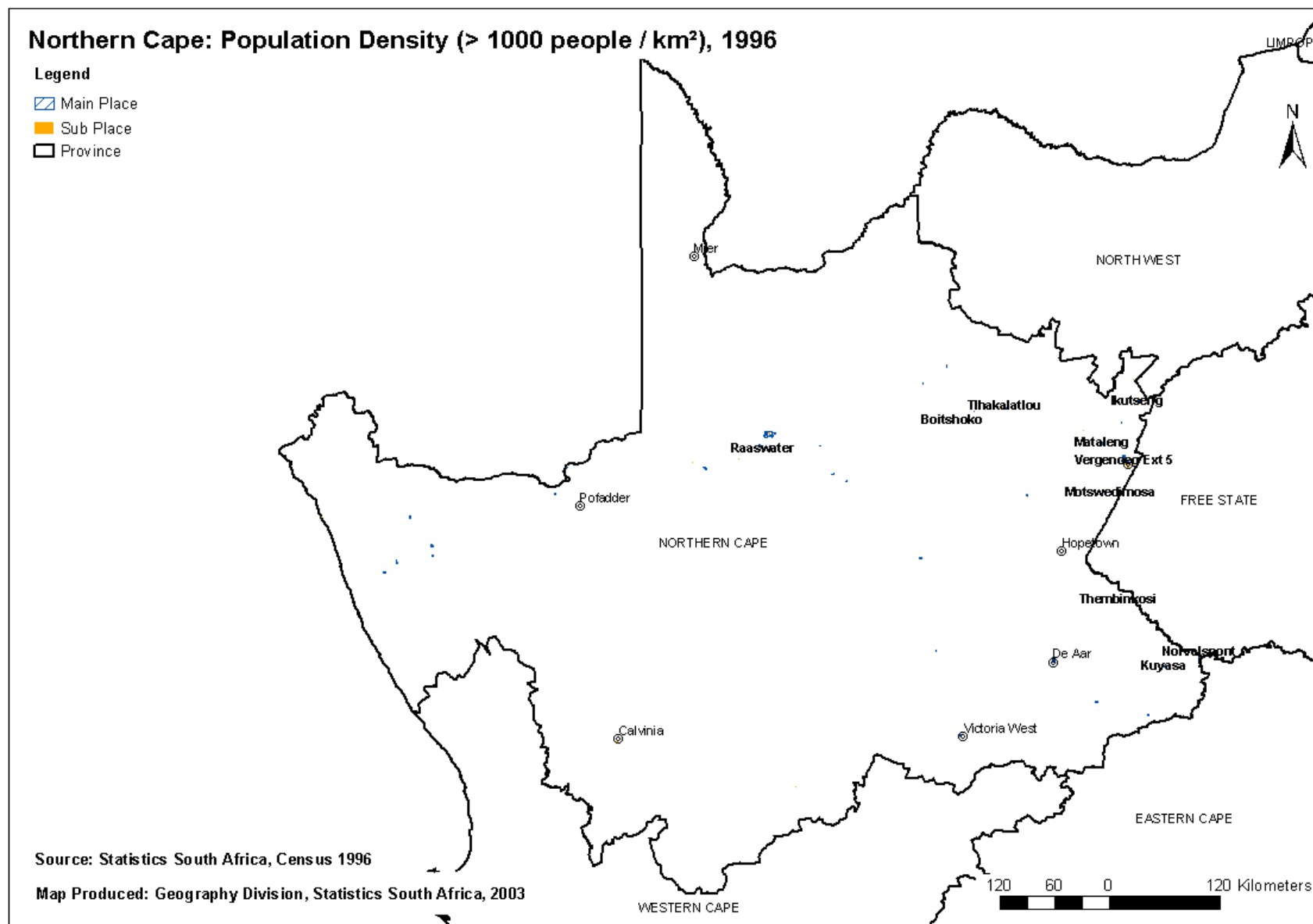
Sub-places	Density	Population
Lathli Mabilo Park	13 973	1 140
John Mampe	12 858	1 013
Vergenoeg Ext 1	12 513	2 718
Vergenoeg Ext 5	11 902	2 798
Vergenoeg Ext 3	11 680	2 591

**Map 5.3.3-2: Northern Cape: Population density (>1000 people per km<sup>2</sup>), 1996** shows the entire province of Northern Cape with the main places and sub-places that had a population density of more than 1000 people per square kilometre. The map shows that fewer main places and sub-places met this density criterion.

Map 5.3.3-1: Northern Cape: Population density ( $\geq 500$  people per  $\text{km}^2$ ), 1996



Map 5.3.3-2: Northern Cape: Population density ( $\geq 1000$  people per  $\text{km}^2$ ), 1996



### 5.3.4 Free State

**Map 5.3.4-1: Free State: Population density (>500 people per km<sup>2</sup>), 1996** shows the entire province of Free State with the main places and sub-places that have a population density of more than 500 people per square kilometre as hatched blue and orange areas respectively.

Main places in this category with the highest population density were located mainly within the townships, namely:

Main places	Density	Population
Diamant Hoogte	8 909	1 119
Borwa	8 159	3 954
Mmamahabane	6 462	9 106
Mamafubedu	5 879	9 161
Monyakeng	5 549	21 941
Phomolong	5 544	18 130
Opkoms	5 490	17 901
Tikwana	5 337	10 452

The highest density main places in tribal areas were:

Main places(tribal area)	Density	Population
Namahadi	1 241	84 313
Monotsha	1 020	53 274
Mabolela	826	24 020
Bolata	780	29 764

Sub-places in this category with the highest population density were located in the townships, namely:

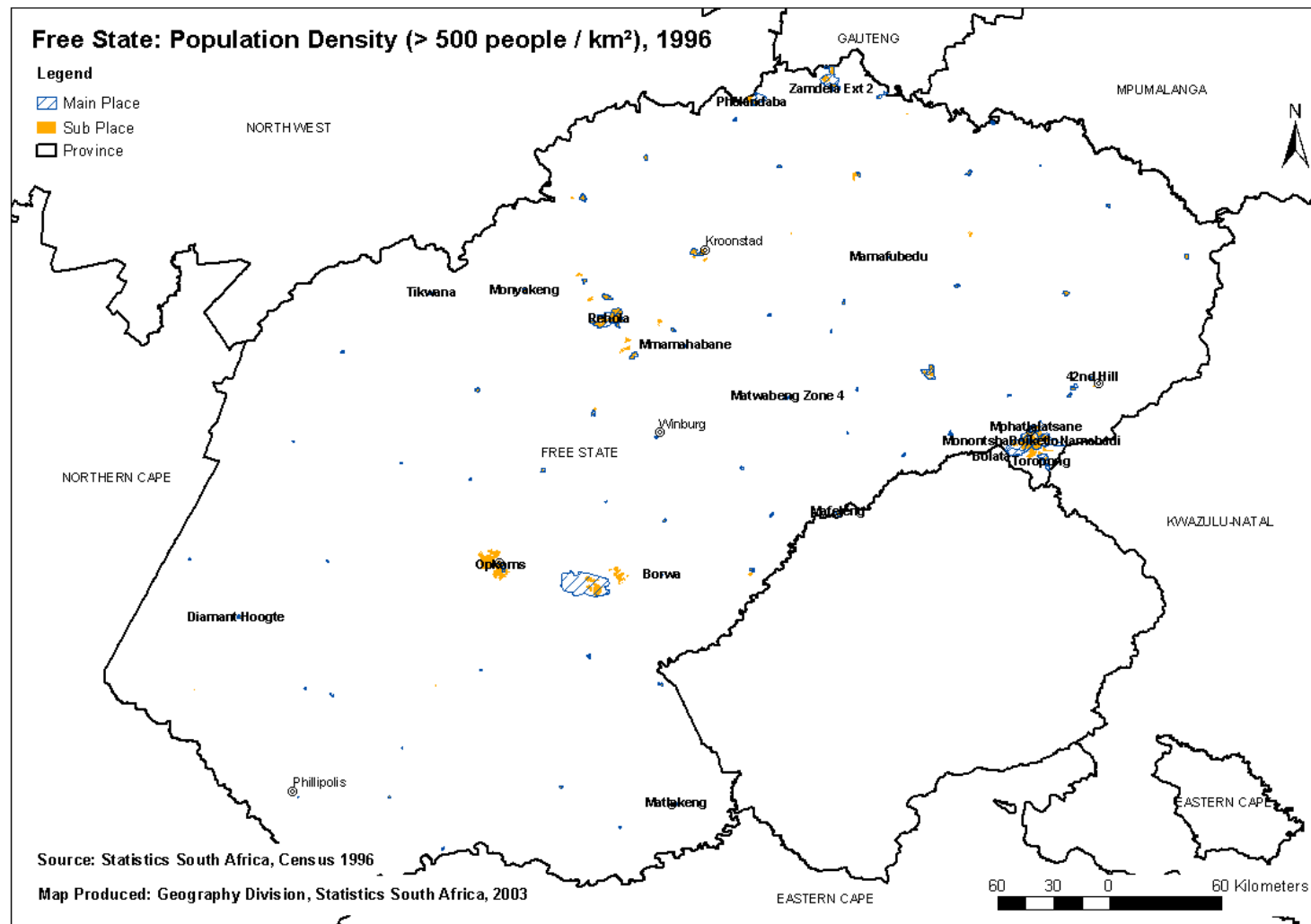
Sub-places	Density	Population
Zamdela Ext 6	28 146	3 330
Zamdela Ext 2	13 371	7 247
Rehola	12 904	4 418
Phelandaba	12 045	1 617
Matwabeng Zone 4	10 460	4 820

The highest density villages were:

Sub-places (tribal area)	Density	Population
Boitekong	4 209	1 045
Boiketlo	3 929	8 499
Mphatlalatsane	3 526	4 852
Toropong	2 957	1 067
Ha-Rankopane	2 937	2 976

**Map 5.3.4-2: Free State: Population density (>1000 people per km<sup>2</sup>), 1996** shows the entire province of Free State with the main places and sub-places that had a population density of more than 1000 people per square kilometre. The map shows that fewer main places and sub-places met this density criterion.

**Map 5.3.4-1: Free State: Population density ( $\geq 500$  people per km<sup>2</sup>), 1996**





### 5.3.5 KwaZulu-Natal

**Map 5.3.5-1: KwaZulu-Natal: Population density (>500 people per km<sup>2</sup>), 1996** shows the entire province of KwaZulu-Natal with the main places and sub-places that had a population density of more than 500 people per square kilometre as hatched blue and orange areas respectively.

Main places in this category with the highest population density were located mainly in the townships of KwaZulu-Natal, namely:

Main places	Density	Population
Kwa-Mashu	7 453	161 574
Lamontville	6 889	33 291
Sobantu	6 360	7 803
Umlazi	6 299	338 854
Folweni	5 957	23 810
Clermont	5 641	59 791
Nseleni	5 636	8 365
Sbongile	5 564	7 598
Bhongweni	5 520	13 922
Esikhawini	4 878	32 893

KwaZulu-Natal also had high-density main places in tribal areas, for example:

Main places (tribal area)	Density	Population
Ilanga	1 895	32 262
Ukuthula	1 048	9 846
Nsimbini/Ndwalane	644	26 095
Vumindaba	637	19 735
Ngome	509	2 269

Sub-places in this category with the highest population density were located in the informal localities, namely:

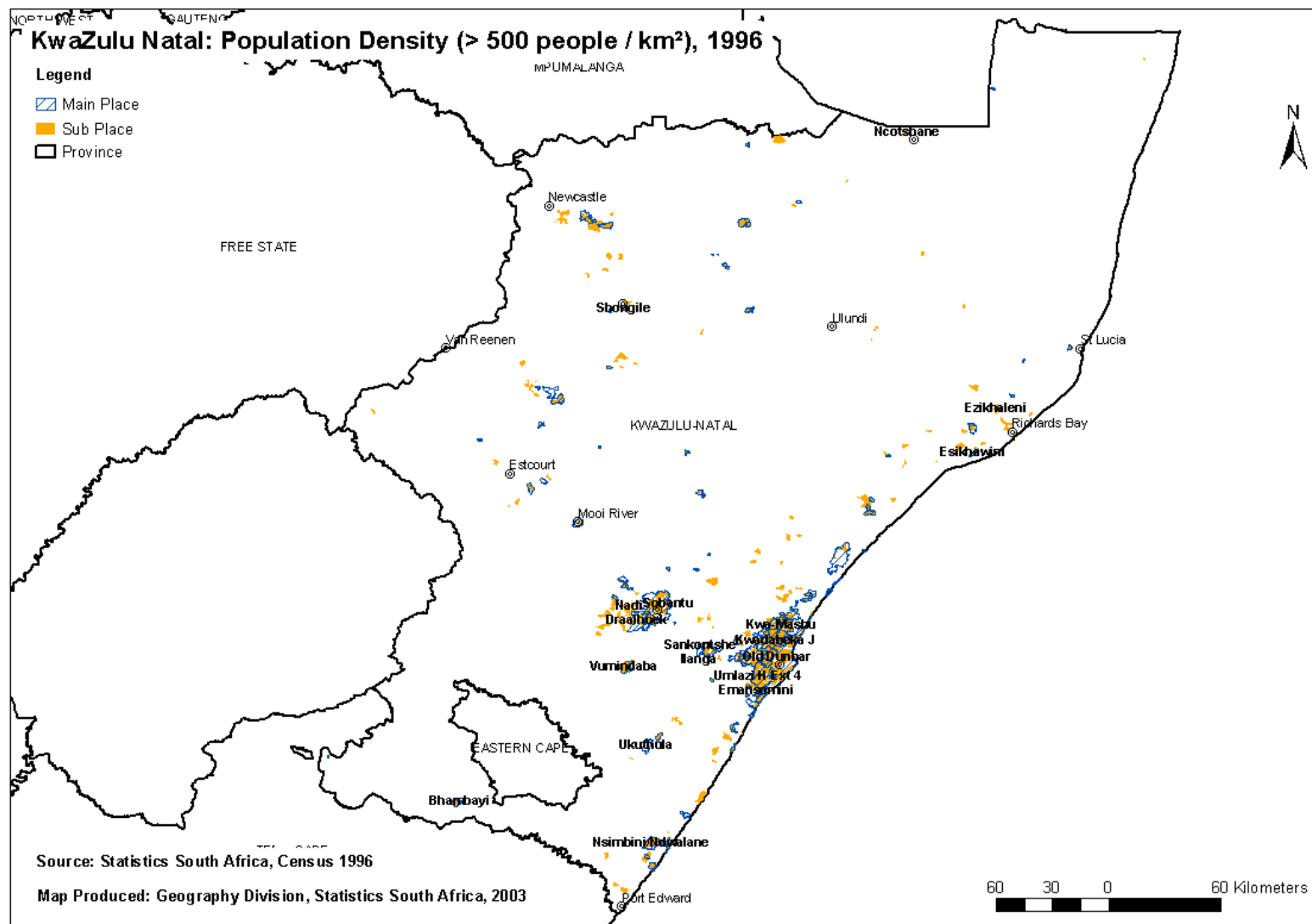
Sub-places (tribal area)	Density	Population
Draaihoek	38 118	18 550
Umlazi H Ext 4	34 345	1 759
Kwadabeka	34 282	6 575
Bhambayi	33 195	2 077
Old Dunbar	25 523	2 285

High-density wards were:

Sub-places (tribal area)	Density	Population
Sankontshe	5 305	26 617
Emansomini	4 113	11 600
Ezikhaleni	3 719	3 953
Ncotshane	3 143	12 563
Nadi	2 008	5 043

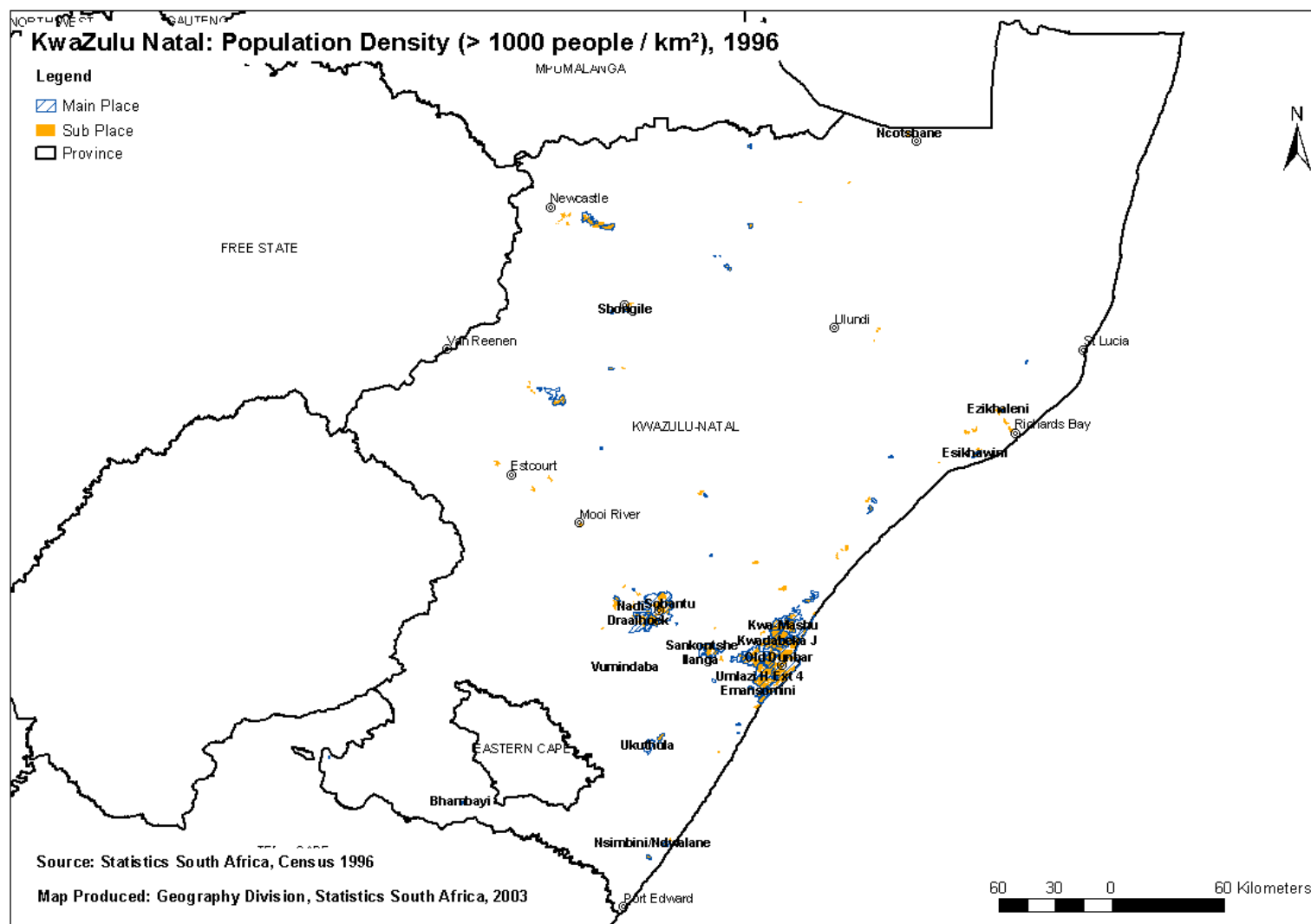
**Map 5.3.5-2: KwaZulu-Natal: Population density (>1000 people per km<sup>2</sup>), 1996** shows the entire province of KwaZulu-Natal with the main places and sub-places that had a population density of more than 1000 people per square kilometre. The map shows that fewer main places and sub-places met this density criterion.

Map 5.3.5-1: KwaZulu Natal: Population density ( $\geq 500$  people per  $\text{km}^2$ ), 1996





Map 5.3.5-2: KwaZulu Natal: Population density ( $\geq 1000$  people per  $\text{km}^2$ ), 1996



### 5.3.6 North West

**Map 5.3.6-1: North West: Population density (>500 people per km<sup>2</sup>), 1996** shows the entire province of North West with the main places and sub-places that had a population density of more than 500 people per square kilometre as hatched blue and orange areas respectively.

Main places in this category with the highest population density were located mainly in the town and townships, namely:

Main places	Density	Population
Khayalihle	30 232	3 087
Tlhabologang	10 712	7 580
Western Platinum Mines	9 063	7 948
Boitekong	8 213	19 658
Letsopa	7 336	10 813
Tsweleng	7 077	18 269
Tigane	6 702	9 102
Tlhabane	6 603	37 572
Lebaleng	6 162	6 779
Boikhutso	5 198	12 895

North West also had high-density tribal areas, for example:

Main places (tribal area)	Density	Population
Tirisano	2 198	51 168
Bopanang	1 633	14 108
Bapo Ba Ga Mogale	1 508	34 425
Amandebele A Lebelo	1 435	58 578
Bafokeng Ba Ga Moraka	1 298	848

Sub-places in this category with the highest population density were located in the suburbs and informal localities, namely:

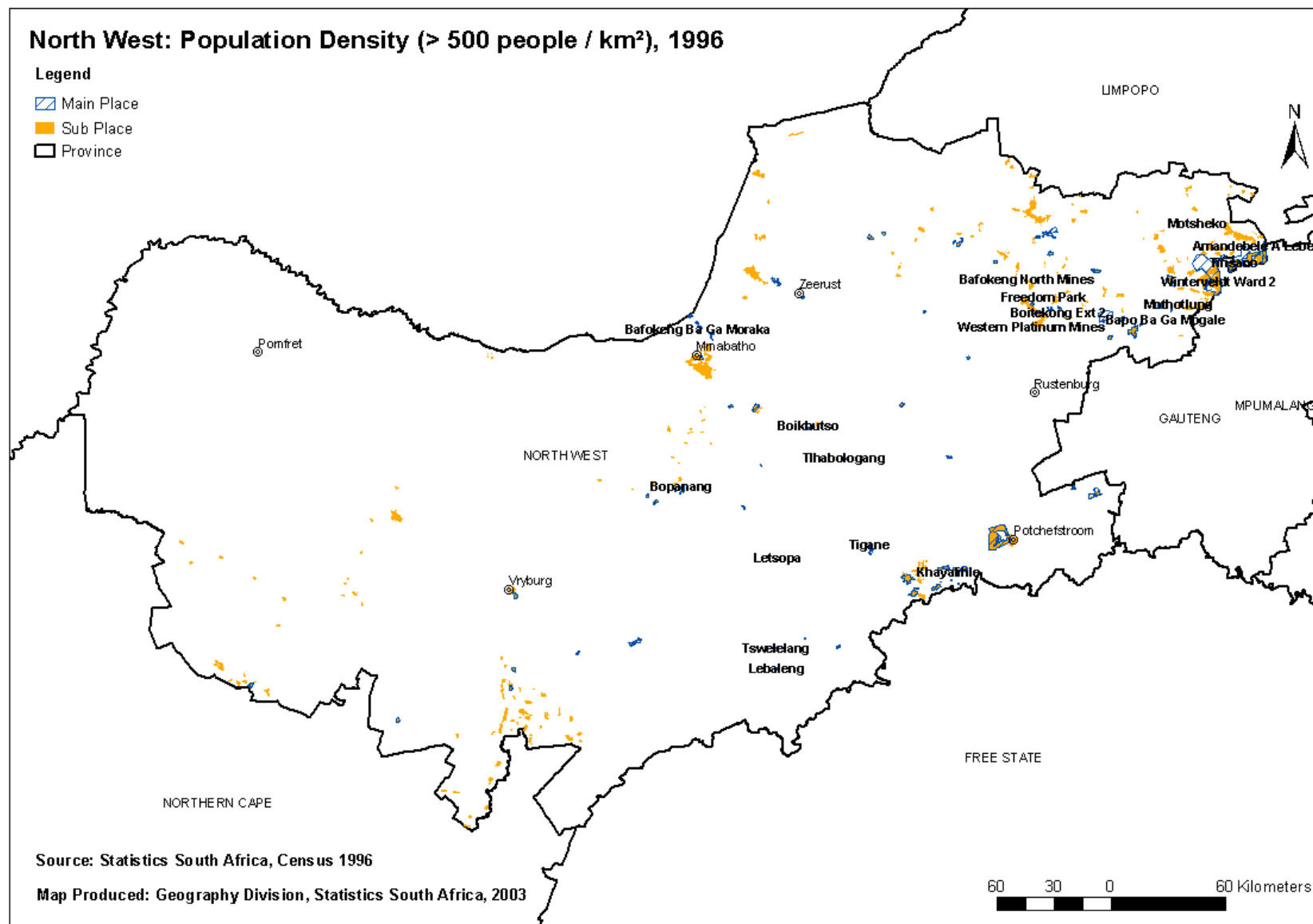
Sub-places	Density	Population
Beirut	9 146	2 729
Boikhutso	3 676	8 571
Boitekong Ext 2	6 610	8 527
Boitekong Ext 4	7 882	4 661
Winterveld Ward 2	7 062	8 490

High-density villages were:

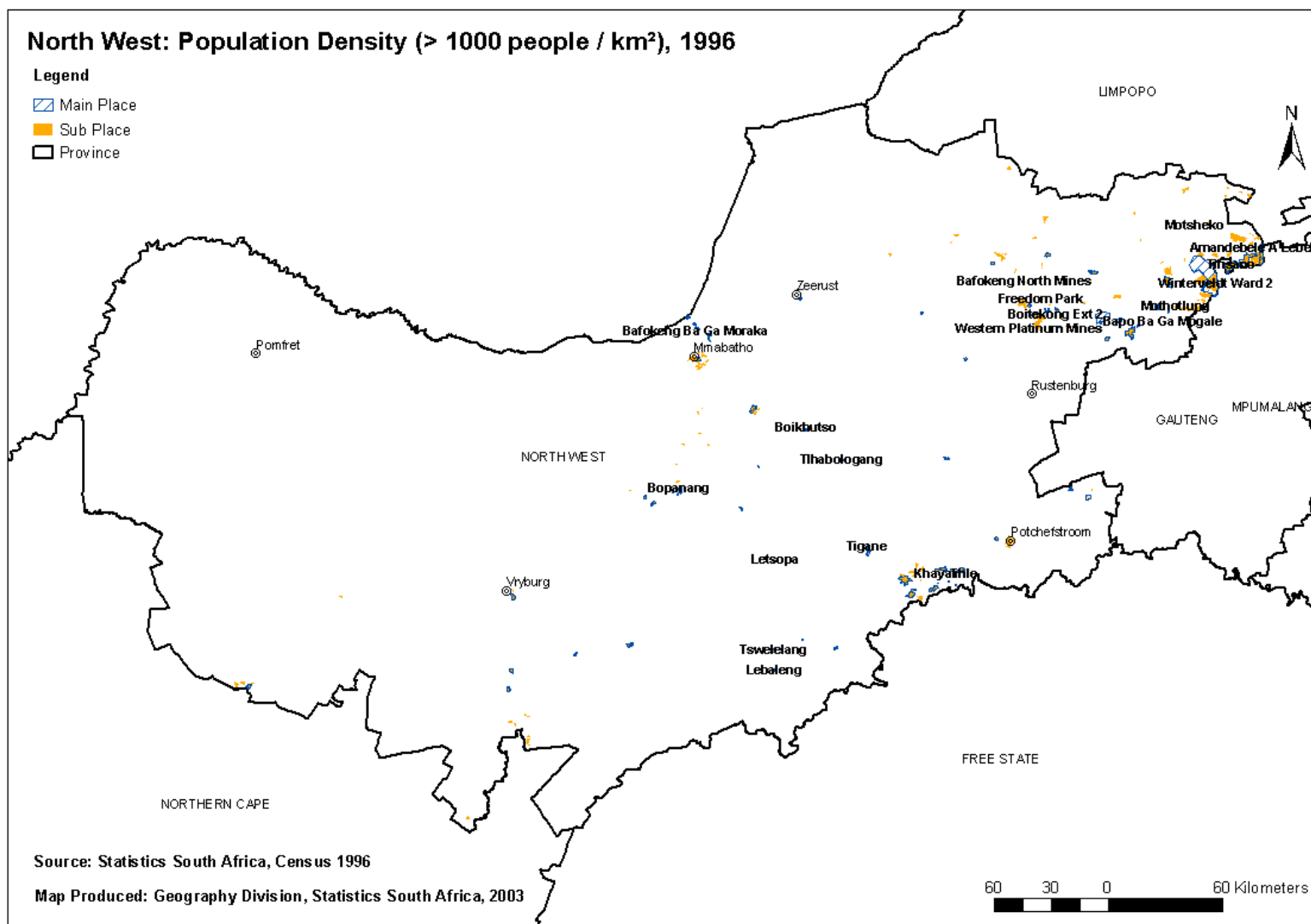
Sub-places (tribal area)	Density	Population
Wildebeesfontein	18 684	13 568
Bafokeng North Mines	17 148	6 916
Freedom Park	5 932	7 225
Motsheko	1 075	4 288
Mothotlung	3 787	10 329

**Map 5.3.6-2: North West: Population density (>1000 people per km<sup>2</sup>), 1996** shows the entire province of North West with the main places and sub-places that had a population density of more than 1000 people per square kilometre. The map shows that fewer main places and sub-places met this density criterion.

Map 5.3.6-1: North West: Population density ( $\geq 500$  people per  $\text{km}^2$ ), 1996



Map 5.3.6-2: North West: Population density ( $\geq 1000$  people per  $\text{km}^2$ ), 1996



### 5.3.7 Gauteng

**Map 5.3.7-1: Gauteng: Population density (>500 people per km<sup>2</sup>), 1996** shows the entire province of Gauteng with the main places and sub-places that had a population density of more than 500 people per square kilometre as hatched blue and orange areas respectively.

Main places in this category with the highest population density were located mainly in the townships of Gauteng, namely:

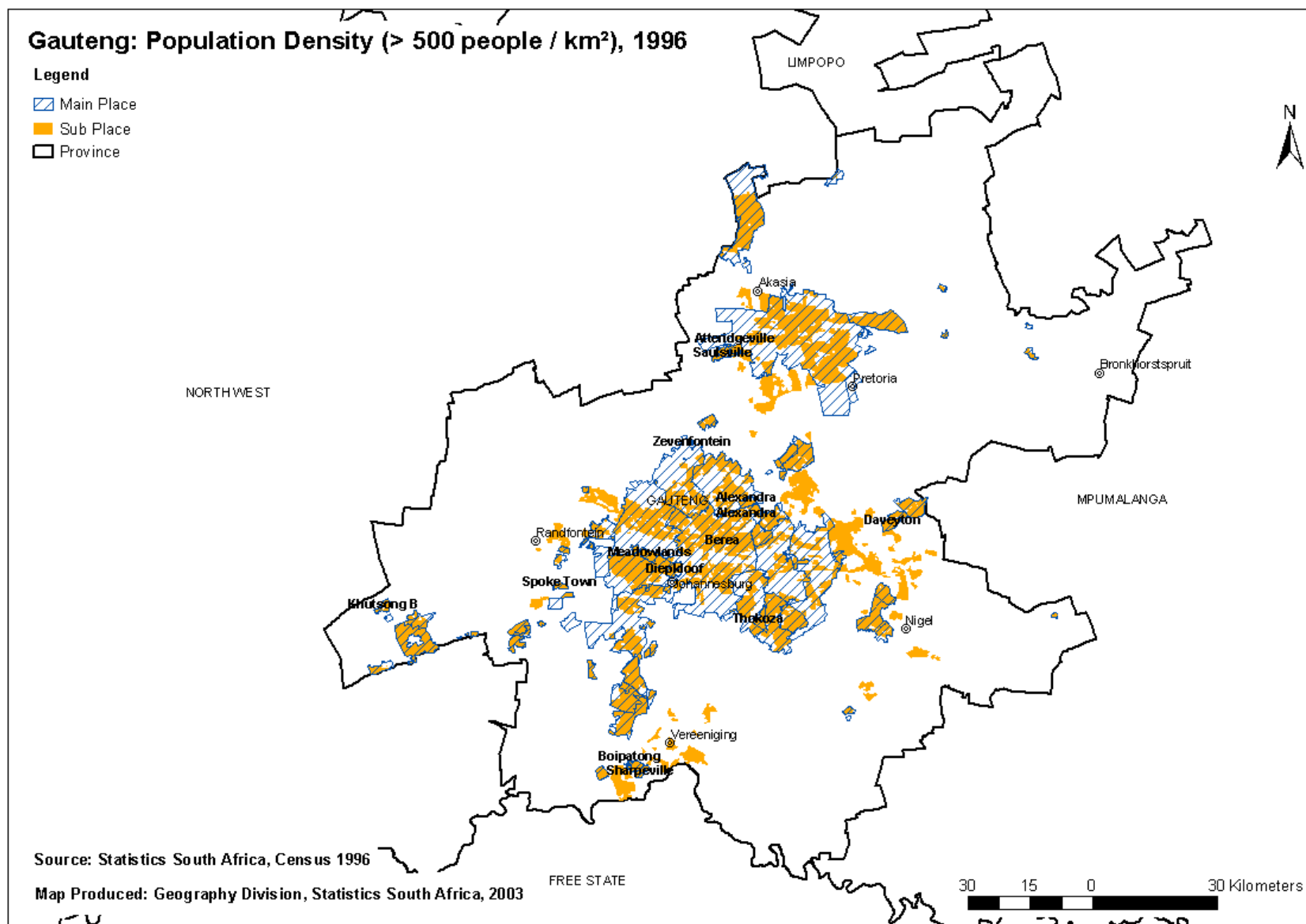
Main places	Density	Population
Alexandra	18 759	136 797
Boipatong	12 869	23 392
Zevenfontein	10 086	4 315
Diepkloof	9 521	100 592
Meadowlands	9 086	117 375
Thokoza	8 224	79 567
Sharpeville	8 209	46 418
Daveyton	8 179	129 346
Saulsville	7 868	70 210
Atteridgeville	7 797	44 747

Sub-places in this category with the highest population density were located in the suburbs and informal localities, namely:

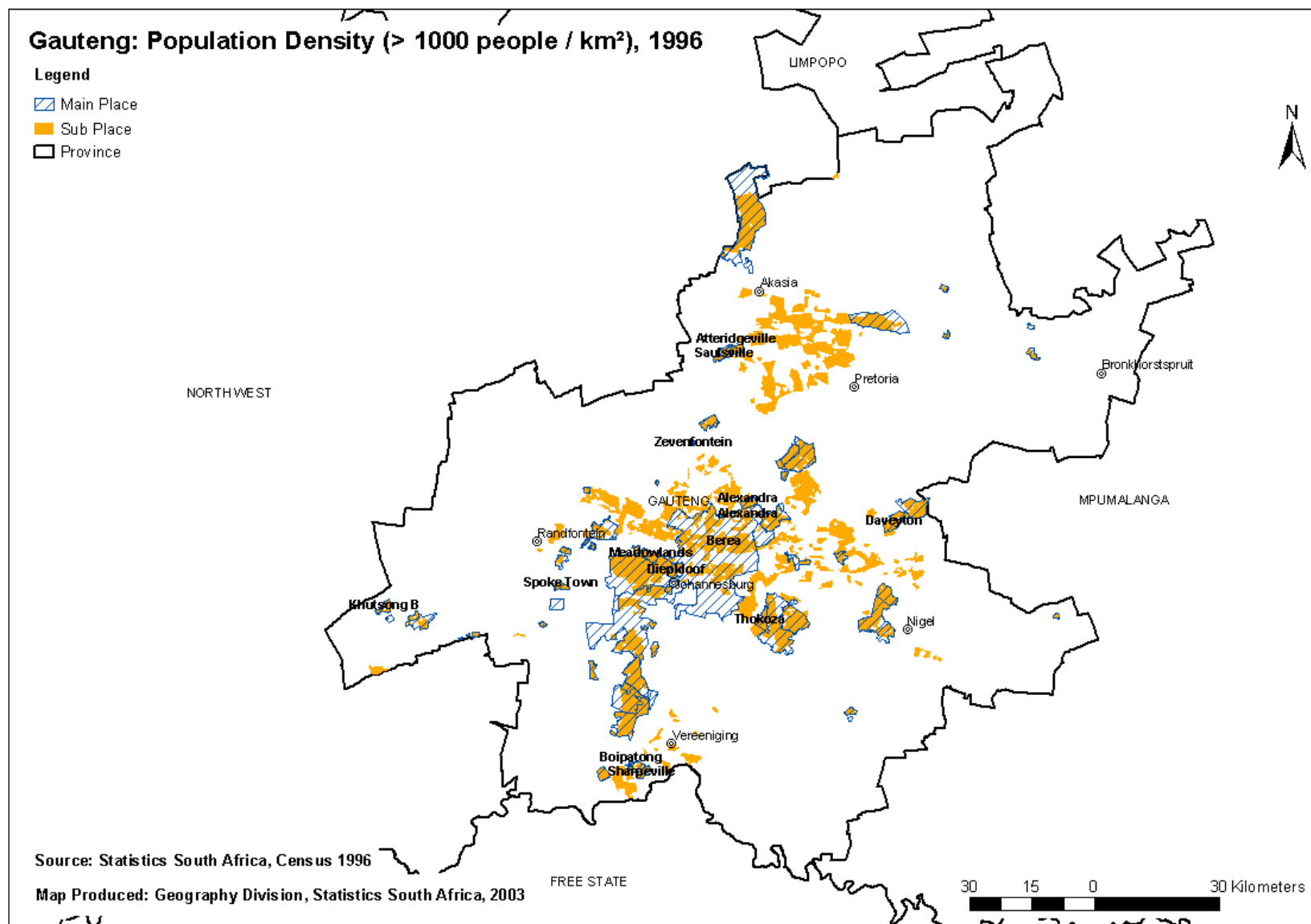
Sub-places	Density	Population
Hillbrow	51 718	39 392
Alexandra	36 535	19 431
Khutsong B	31 433	1 788
Spoke Town	27 708	8 523
Berea	26 361	29 297

**Map 5.3.7-2: Gauteng: Population density (>1000 people per km<sup>2</sup>), 1996** shows the entire province of Gauteng with the main places and sub-places that had a population density of more than 1000 people per square kilometre. The map shows that fewer main places and sub-places met this density criterion.

Map 5.3.7-1: Gauteng: Population density ( $\geq 500$  people per  $\text{km}^2$ ), 1996



Map 5.3.7-2: Gauteng: Population density ( $\geq 1000$  people per  $\text{km}^2$ ), 1996



### 5.3.8 Mpumalanga

**Map 5.3.8-1: Mpumalanga: Population density (>500 people per km<sup>2</sup>), 1996** shows the entire province of Mpumalanga with the main places and sub-places that had a population density of more than 500 people per square kilometre as hatched blue and orange areas respectively.

Main places in this category with the highest population density were located mainly in the towns and townships, namely:

Main places	Density	Population
Greylingstad	7 531	1 169
Sivukile	6 959	3 127
Vosman	6 286	15 073
Phola	5 508	20 004
Sakhile	5 500	38 022
KwaDela	5 369	2 936
Siyazenzela	5 332	2 514
Hlalankikahle	5 245	25 566
Kwachibikhulu	5 123	1 388
Embalenhle	5 051	77 072

Mpumalanga also had high-density tribal areas, for example:

Main places (tribal area)	Density	Population
Nakambeni	2 393	606
Msogwaba	1 730	72 599
Tshabalala	1 203	3 121
Masoyi	736	49 634
Embhuleni	592	41 842

Sub-places in this category with the highest population density were located in the suburbs and informal localities, namely:

Sub-place	Density per sq km	Population
Siyatamba	21 219	4 162
Emgababa	19 922	1 082
Mqhewane	18 825	1 395
Crossroads	17 458	2 232
Middelburg Ext 4	16 453	2 453

The highest density villages were:

Sub-place (tribal area)	Density per sq km	Population
Uitspanning A	3 943	3 654
Kamaqhekeza	3 119	9 980
Pienaar	3 058	10 572
Uitvlugt	3 038	6 211
Enkeldoornoog B	2 971	6 076

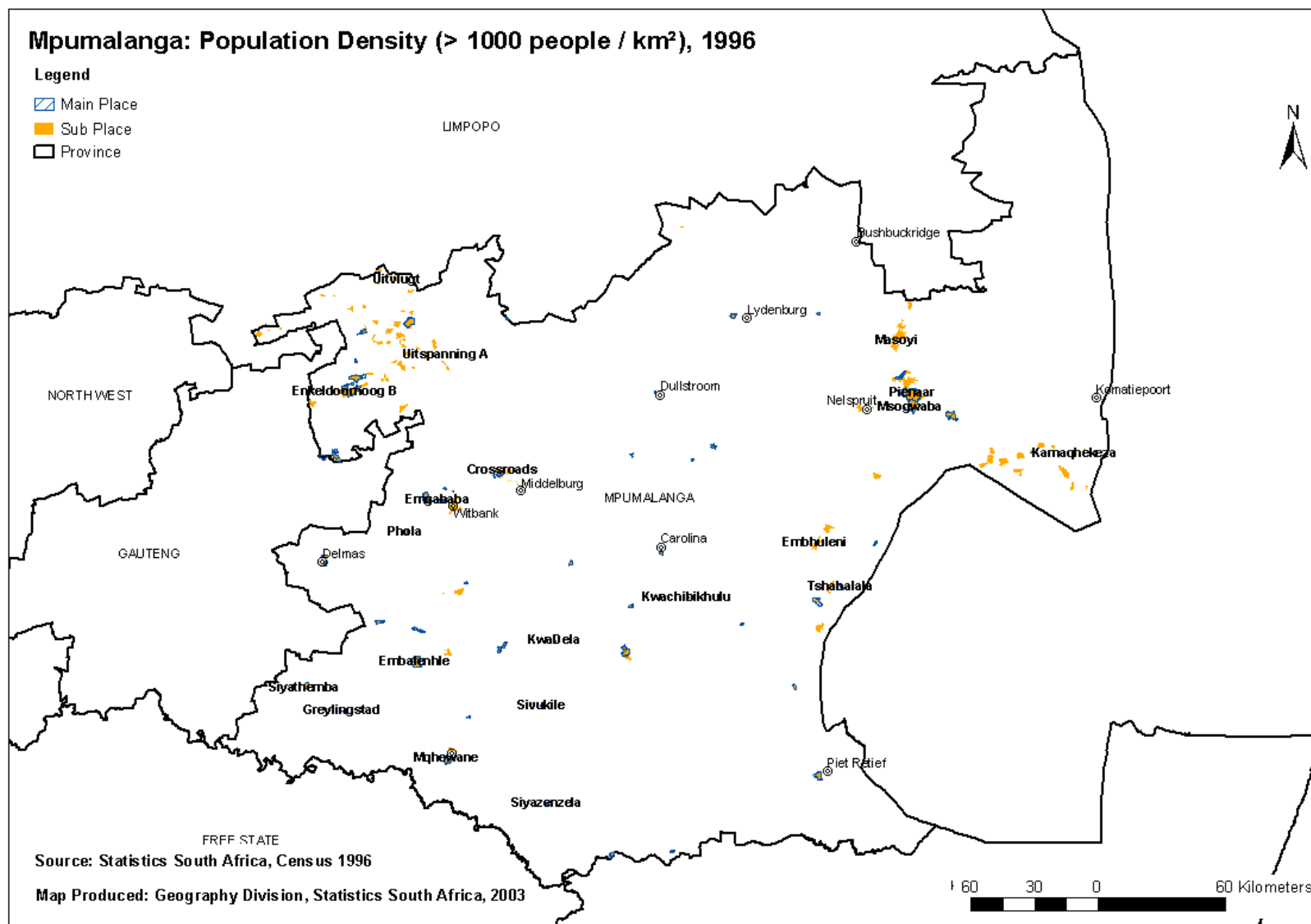
**Map 5.3.8-2: Mpumalanga: Population density (>1000 people per km<sup>2</sup>), 1996** shows the entire province of Mpumalanga with the main places and sub-places that had a population density of more than 1000 people per square kilometre. The map shows that fewer main places and sub-places met this density criterion.



**Map 5.3.8-1: Mpumalanga: Population density ( $\geq 500$  people per km<sup>2</sup>), 1996**



Map 5.3.8-2: Mpumalanga: Population density ( $\geq 1000$  people per  $\text{km}^2$ ), 1996



### 5.3.9 Limpopo

**Map 5.3.9-1: Limpopo: Population density (>500 people per km<sup>2</sup>), 1996** shows the entire province of Limpopo with the main places and sub-places that had a population density of more than 500 people per square kilometre as hatched blue and orange areas respectively.

Main places in this category with the highest population density were located mainly in the towns and townships, namely:

Main places	Density	Population
Nancefield	6 663	11 230
Smersha Block	3 201	4 703
Regorogile	2 978	3 655
Sekgakgapeng	2 828	12 443
Lekalakala	2 692	27 327
Mahwelereng	2 512	27 924
Phagameng	2 429	11 424
Seshego	2 344	55 027
Motetema	1 973	2 381
Elandskraal	1 893	4 887

Limpopo also had high-density tribal areas, for example:

Main places (tribal area)	Density	Population
Bakwena	2 685	1 032
Masha Makopele	1 927	4 303
Makushu	1 777	1 339
Madombidzha	1 762	751
Nesengani	1 453	12 491

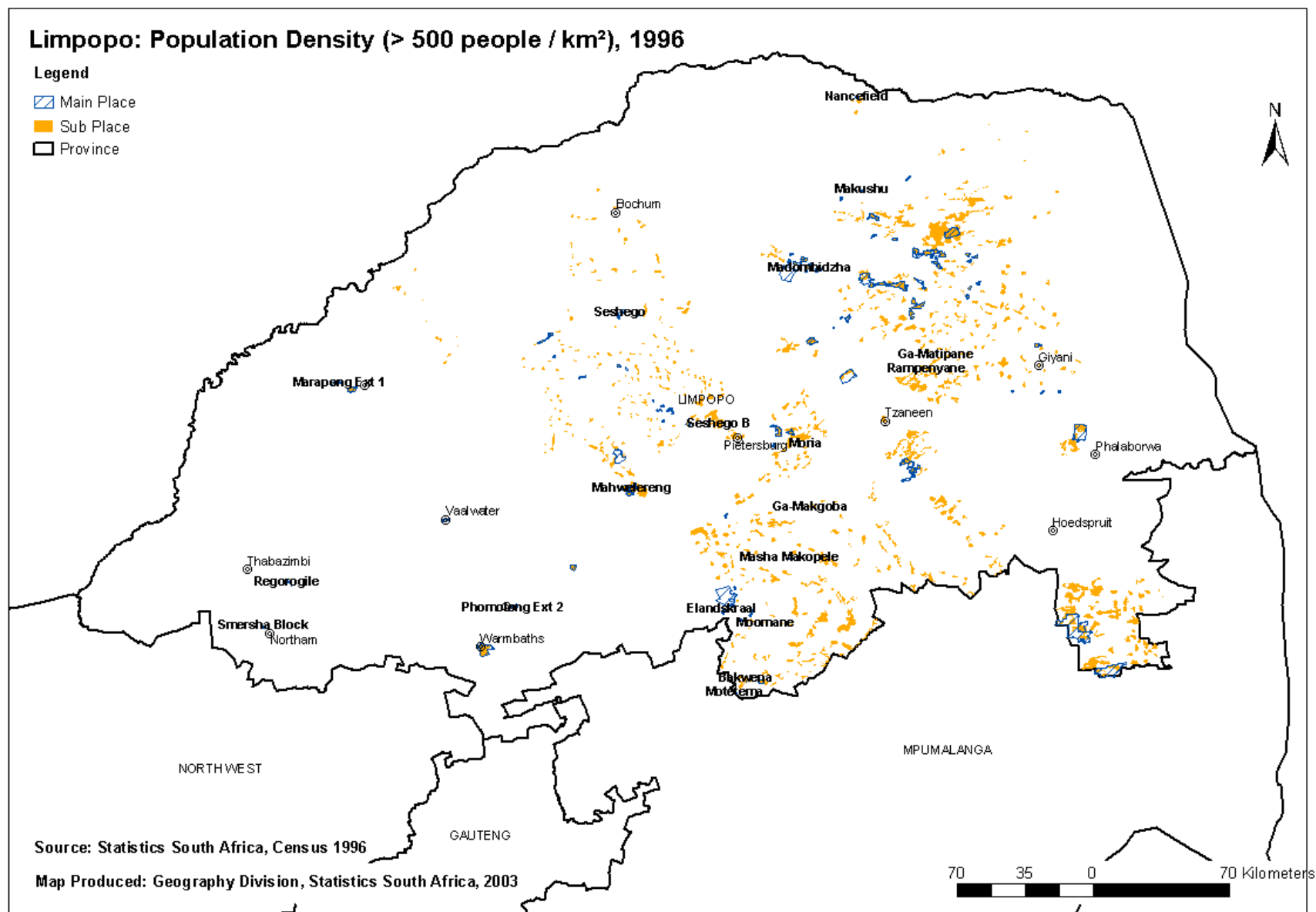
Sub-places in this category with the highest population density were located in the suburbs and informal localities, namely:

Sub-place	Density per sq km	Population
Phomolong Ext 1	6 571	1 973
Phomolong Ext 5	6 413	2 513
Marapong Ext 1	6 213	1 687
Seshego B	5 921	11 657
Phomolong Ext 2	5 377	3 704

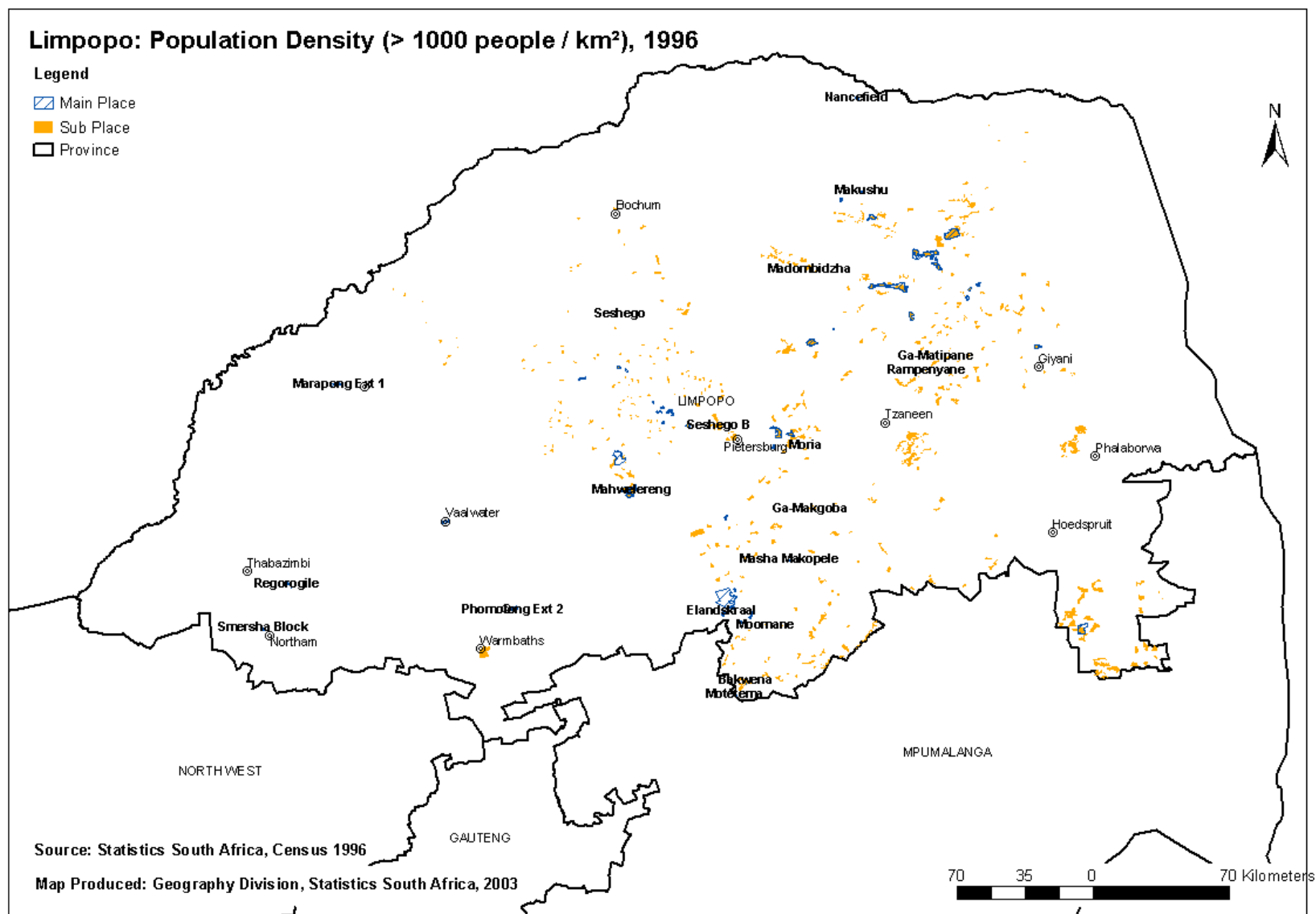
The highest density villages were:

Sub-place (tribal area)	Density per sq km	Population
Ga-Matipane	15 220	2 638
Moria	12 775	3 996
Ga-Makgoba	7 415	5 108
Moomane	6 798	5 117
Rampenyane	5 656	1 290

**Map 5.3.9-2: Limpopo: Population density (>1000 people per km<sup>2</sup>), 1996** shows the entire province of Limpopo with the main places and sub-places that had a population density of more than 1000 people per square kilometre. The map shows that fewer main places and sub-places met this density criterion.

Map 5.3.9-1: Limpopo: Population density ( $\geq 500$  people per  $\text{km}^2$ ), 1996

Map 5.3.9-2: Limpopo: Population density ( $\geq 1000$  people per  $\text{km}^2$ ), 1996



### 5.3.10 South Africa

**Map 5.3.10-1: South Africa: Population density (>500 people per km<sup>2</sup>), 1996** shows the entire country of South Africa with the main places and sub-places that had a population density of more than 500 people per square kilometre as hatched blue and orange areas respectively.

Main places in this category with the highest population density were in the Western Cape, Gauteng, North West and Eastern Cape:

Province	Main place	Density per sq km	Population
North West	Khayalihle	30 233	3 087
Gauteng	Alexandra	18 759	136 797
Eastern Cape	Pefferville	17 225	24 030
Western Cape	Imizamo Yethu	16 818	4 581
Western Cape	Nyanga	14 953	61 114
Eastern Cape	Duncan Village	14 455	32 742
Western Cape	Langa	13 319	46 023
Gauteng	Boipatong	12 869	23 392
Western Cape	Khayamandi	12 132	10 261
North West	Tlhabologang	10 712	7 580

On the main place level, the tribal areas with high densities were predominantly in North West, Mpumalanga and Limpopo:

Province	Main place (tribal)	Density per sq km	Population
Limpopo	Bakwena	2 685	1 032
Mpumalanga	Nakambebi	2 393	606
North West	Tirisano	2 198	51 168
Limpopo	Masha Makopele	1 927	4 303
KwaZulu-Natal	Ilanga	1 895	32 262
Limpopo	Makushu	1 777	1 340

Sub-places with high-density areas were found in Gauteng, Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Western Cape.

Province	Sub- place	Density per sq km	Population
Gauteng	Hillbrow	51 718	39 392
Western Cape	Khayamandi	46 861	1 194
Western Cape	Wallacedene	41 972	1 325
KwaZulu-Natal	Draaihoek	38 118	18 550
Gauteng	Alexandra	36 535	19 431
Western Cape	Nyanga	35 725	14 948
Eastern Cape	Duncan Village C	34 789	10 589
Eastern Cape	Pefferville	34 435	18 380
KwaZulu-Natal	Umlazi H Ext 4	34 345	1 759
KwaZulu-Natal	Kwadabeka J	34 282	6 575

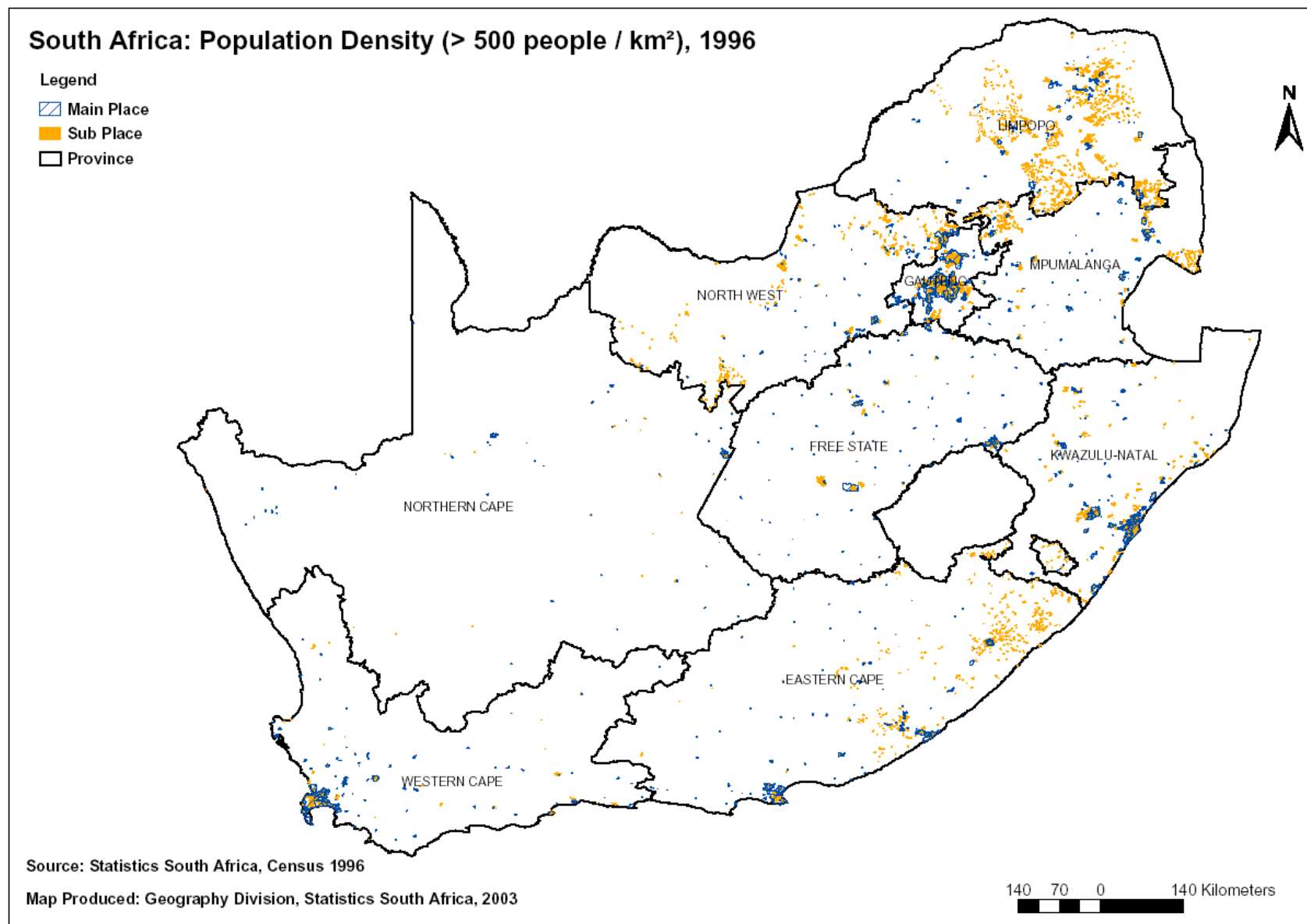
Sub-places in tribal areas in South Africa that showed high population densities were found in North West, Limpopo and KwaZulu-Natal:

Province	Sub- place (tribal)	Density per sq km	Population
North West	Wildebeesfontein	18 684	13 568
North West	Bafokeng North	17 148	6 916
	Mines		
Limpopo	Ga-Matipane	15 220	2 638
Limpopo	Moria	12 775	3 996
Eastern Cape	Coronlay	8 265	1 884
Limpopo	Ga-Makgoba	7 415	5 108
Limpopo	Moomane	6 798	5 117
North West	Freedom Park	5 932	7 225

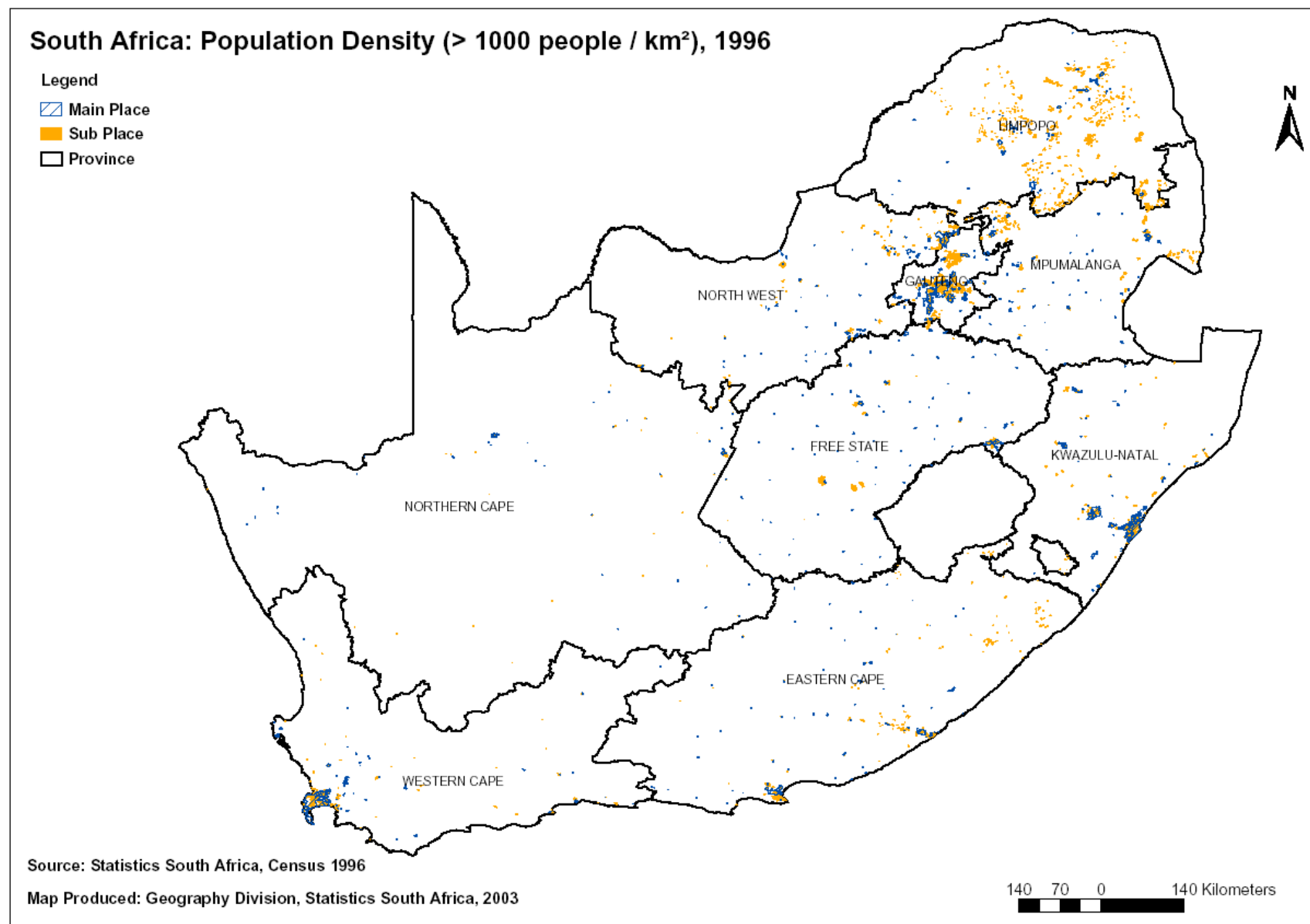
**Map 5.3.10-2: South Africa: Population density (>1000 people per km<sup>2</sup>), 1996** shows the entire country with the main places and sub-places that had a population density of more than 1000 people per square kilometre. The map shows similar patterns as for the population density of more than 500 people per square kilometre, except that fewer places met the higher density level criterion.

In general, the maps show that high-density areas occurred in the towns and townships of South Africa.

Map 5.3.10-1: South Africa: Population density ( $\geq 500$  people per  $\text{km}^2$ ), 1996



**Map 5.3.10-2: South Africa: Population density ( $\geq 1000$  people per  $\text{km}^2$ ), 1996**





## 6 Comparison between the density definition and the classification according to EA type

This section compares which main places and sub-places are urban according to the density definition of  $\geq 500$  per km<sup>2</sup> and according to the EA type classification. This comparison is done for 2001 and for 1996.

The following is applicable for the maps in this section.

- **Main places** (as defined in the 2001 Census) with a population density of  $\geq 500$  per km<sup>2</sup> are shown as **hatched blue** areas.
- **Sub-places** (as defined in the 2001 Census) with a population density of  $\geq 500$  per km<sup>2</sup> are shown as **orange** areas.
- **Urban areas** according to the EA type classification used for Census 2001 are shown as **red** areas.
- The **provincial border** is shown as a **black line**.

### 6.1 Census 2001

**Western Cape: Comparison between population density and urban classification according to EA type, 2001** shows the entire province of Western Cape with main places and sub-places that have a population density of more than 500 people per square kilometre, as well as the areas classified as urban according to EA type.

There are areas which are urban according to both the density classification and EA type classification, such as Pacaltsdorp, Thembalethu, Barrydale, Cape Town, Montagu, Robertson, Wellington, Piketberg and Paarl. Note that these include the metro areas as well some of the smaller settlements in the Western Cape.

Settlements that are more formally structured in character, and therefore classified as urban according to EA type, but that do not meet the density criterion, are, for example, Atlantis, Knysna, Genadendal, Ceres and Bonnievale.

**Map 6.1-2: Eastern Cape: Comparison between population density and urban classification according to EA type, 2001** shows the entire province of Eastern Cape with main places and sub places that have a population density of more than 500 people per square kilometre, as well as the areas classified as urban according to EA type. There are areas which are urban according to both the density classification and EA type classification, such as Vuyolwetho, Motherwell, Umtata, Dimbaza, Nkululeko and Sinakho.

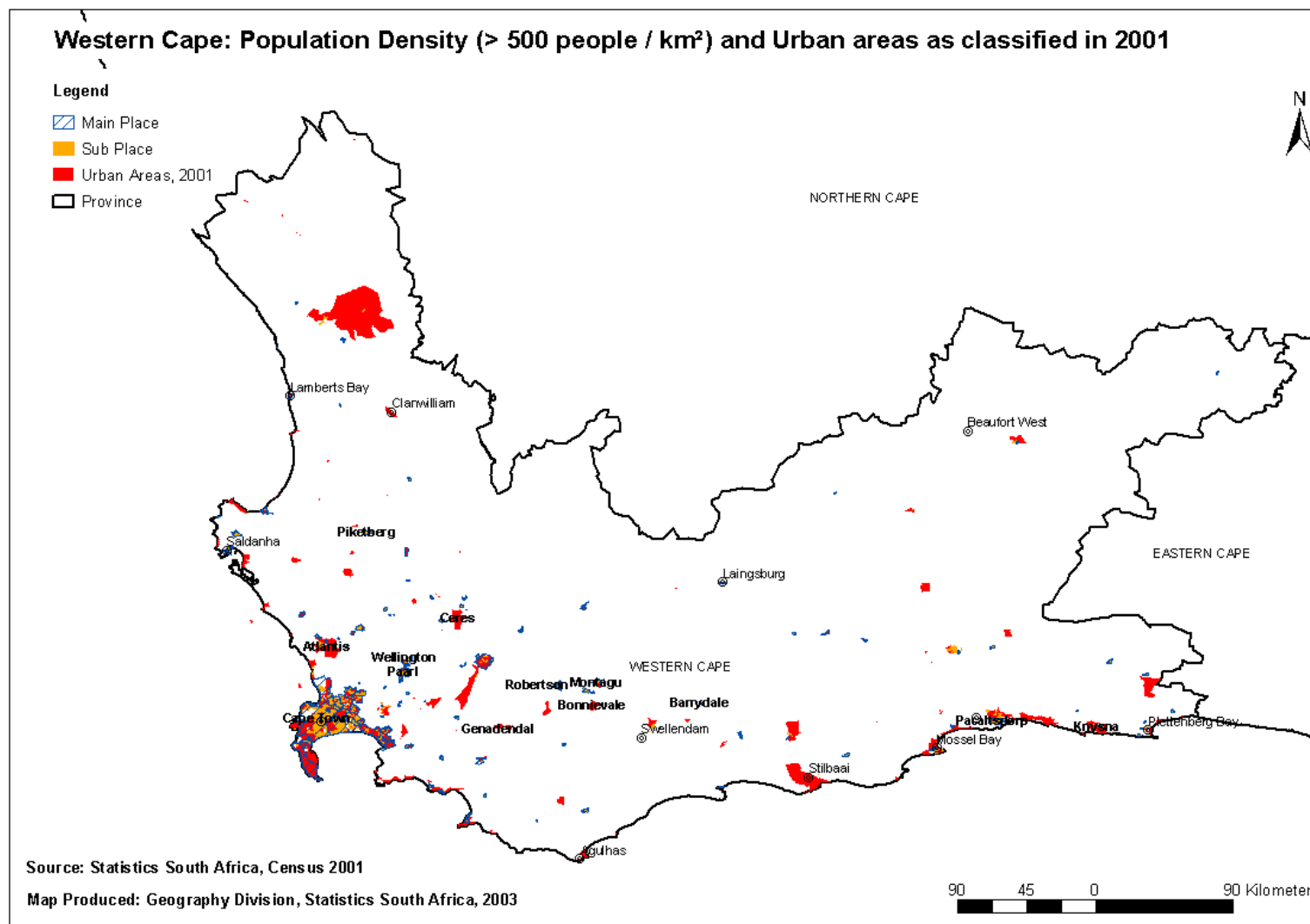
There are also settlements that are more formally structured in character, and are classified as urban according to EA type, but that do not meet the density criterion, for example, Willowmore, Hankey, Cathcart, King William's Town, Kentani, Lusikisiki, Dordrecht and Libode.

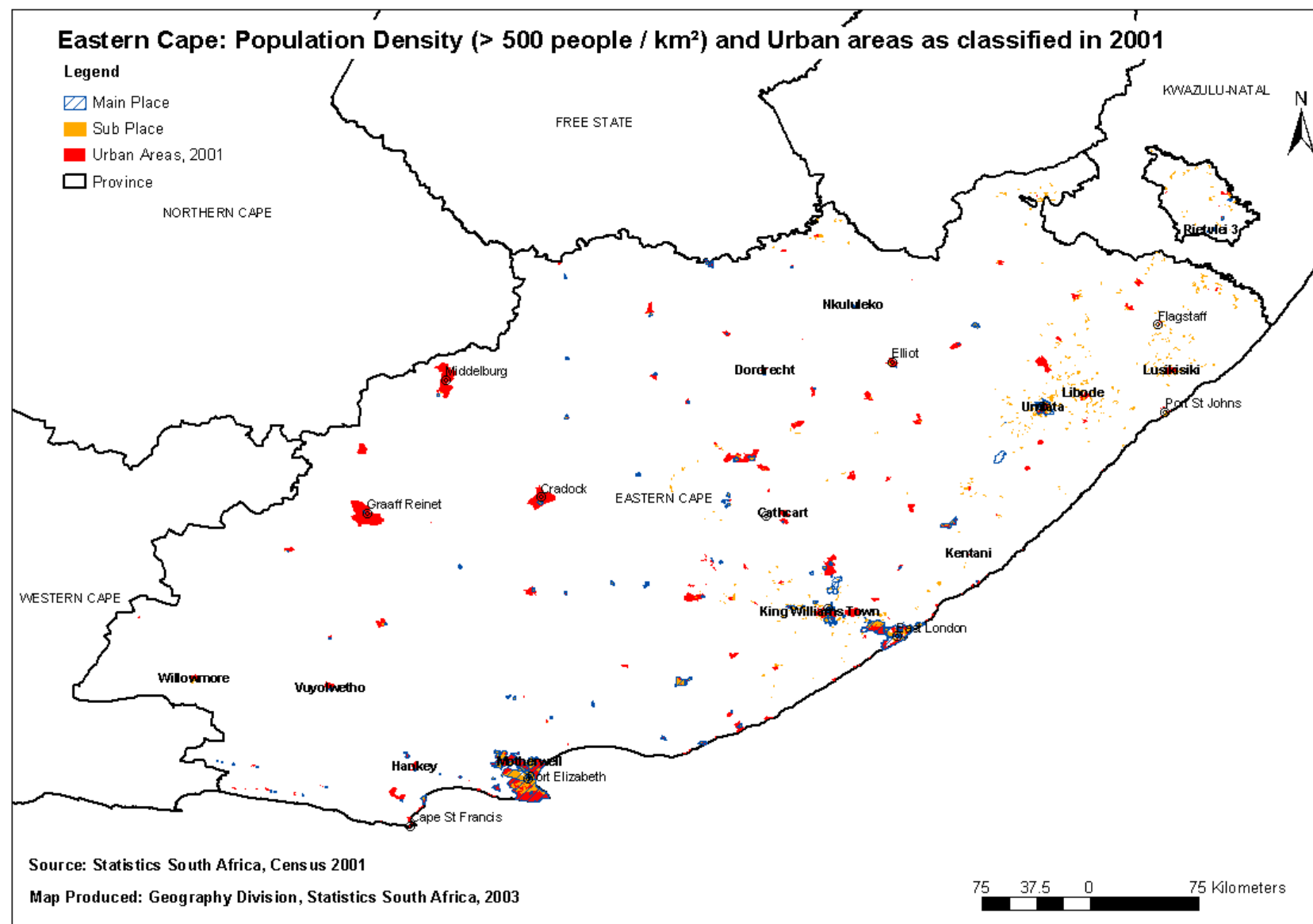
High-density areas in the Eastern Cape that are not classified as urban according to EA type occur predominantly in the former Transkei and Ciskei. These settlements lack formal characteristics but are within the population density criterion of more than 500 people per square kilometre. These areas are Skobeni, Rietvlei 3 and Area 1924.

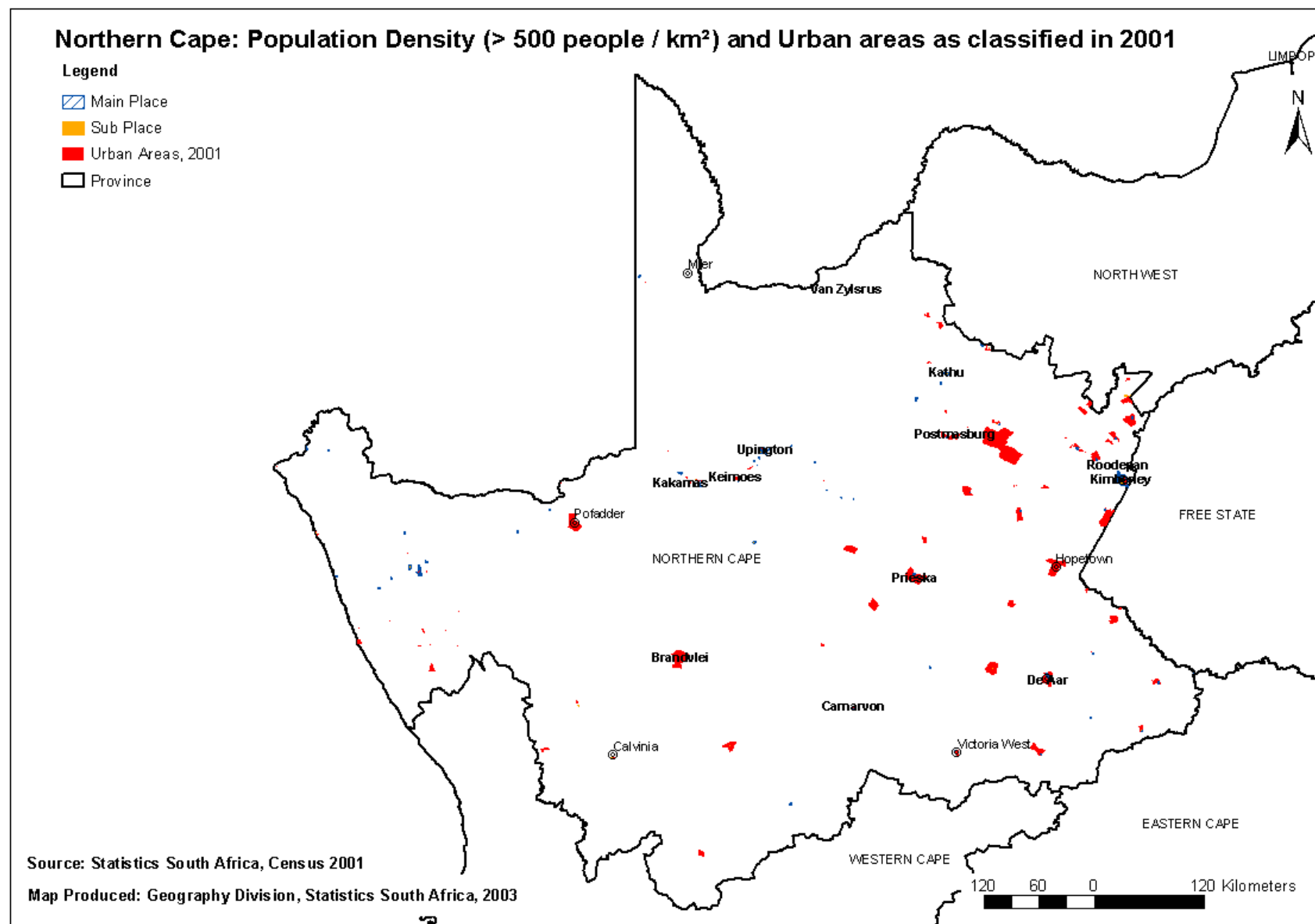
**Map 6.1-3: Northern Cape: Comparison between population density and urban classification according to EA type, 2001** shows the entire province of Northern Cape with main places and sub-places that have a population density of more than 500 people per square kilometre, as well as the areas classified as urban according to EA type. There are areas which are urban according to both the density classification and EA type classification, such as Barcelona, Kakamas, Kathu, Uppington, Carnarvon, Roodepan and Kimberley.

There are also settlements that are more formally structured in character, and are classified as urban according to EA type, but that do not meet the density criterion, such as the small towns of De Aar, Keimoes, Prieska, Postmasburg, Van Zylsrus and Brandvlei.

**Map 6.1-1: Western Cape: Comparison between population density and urban classification according to EA type, 2001**



**Map 6.1-2: Eastern Cape: Comparison between population density and urban classification according to EA type, 2001**

**Map 6.1-3: Northern Cape: Comparison between population density and urban classification according to EA type, 2001**

**Map 6.1-4: Free State: Comparison between population density and urban classification according to EA type, 2001** shows the entire province of Free State with main places and sub-places that have a population density of more than 500 people per square kilometre, as well as the areas classified as urban according to EA type. There are areas which are urban according to both the density classification and EA type classification, such as Tikwana, Steynsrus, Bethlehem, Kutlwanong, Phuthaditjaba, Botshabelo and Ntha. Almost all these settlements are townships in character.

There are also settlements that are more formally structured in character, and are classified as urban according to EA type, but that do not meet the density criterion. Typical examples are Winburg, Kroonstad, Ficksburg, Virginia, Senekal, Thaba Nchu and Bloemfontein.

High-density areas in the Free State that are not classified as urban according to EA type occur predominantly in the former QwaQwa area. These settlements lack formal urban characteristics but are within the population density criterion of more than 500 people per square kilometre. Examples are Monontsha and Namahadi.

**Map 6.1-5: KwaZulu-Natal: Comparison between population density and urban classification according to EA type, 2001** shows the entire province of KwaZulu-Natal with main places and sub-places that have a population density of more than 500 people per square kilometre, as well as the areas classified as urban according to EA type. There are areas which are urban according to both the density classification and EA type classification, such as Vryheid, Empangeni, Greytown, Mooi Rivier, Wembesi, Pietermaritzburg, Durban and Umzinto.

Settlements that are more formally structured in character, and are classified as urban according to EA type, but that do not meet the density criterion, are mainly small towns such as Nongoma, Hluhluwe, Melmoth, Underberg, Harding, Port Edward and Nqutu.

The former KwaZulu area of KwaZulu-Natal has high-density tribal areas, but these are not classified as urban according to EA type because they lack formal urban characteristics. Examples of such areas are Nkwanazi, Vumindaba and Zungu/Madlebe.

**Map 6.1-6: North West: Comparison between population density and urban classification according to EA type, 2001** shows the entire province of North West with main places and sub-places that have a population density of more than 500 people per square kilometre, as well as the areas classified as urban according to EA type. There are areas which are urban according to both the density classification and EA type classification, such as Pomfret, Itsoeng, Derby, Mooi nooi, Mogwase, Mabopane and Hartebeesfontein.

There are also settlements that are more formally structured in character, and are classified as urban according to EA type, but do not meet the density criterion of, such as Vryburg, Mahobieskraal, Swartruggens, Lichtenburg and Dinokaneng.

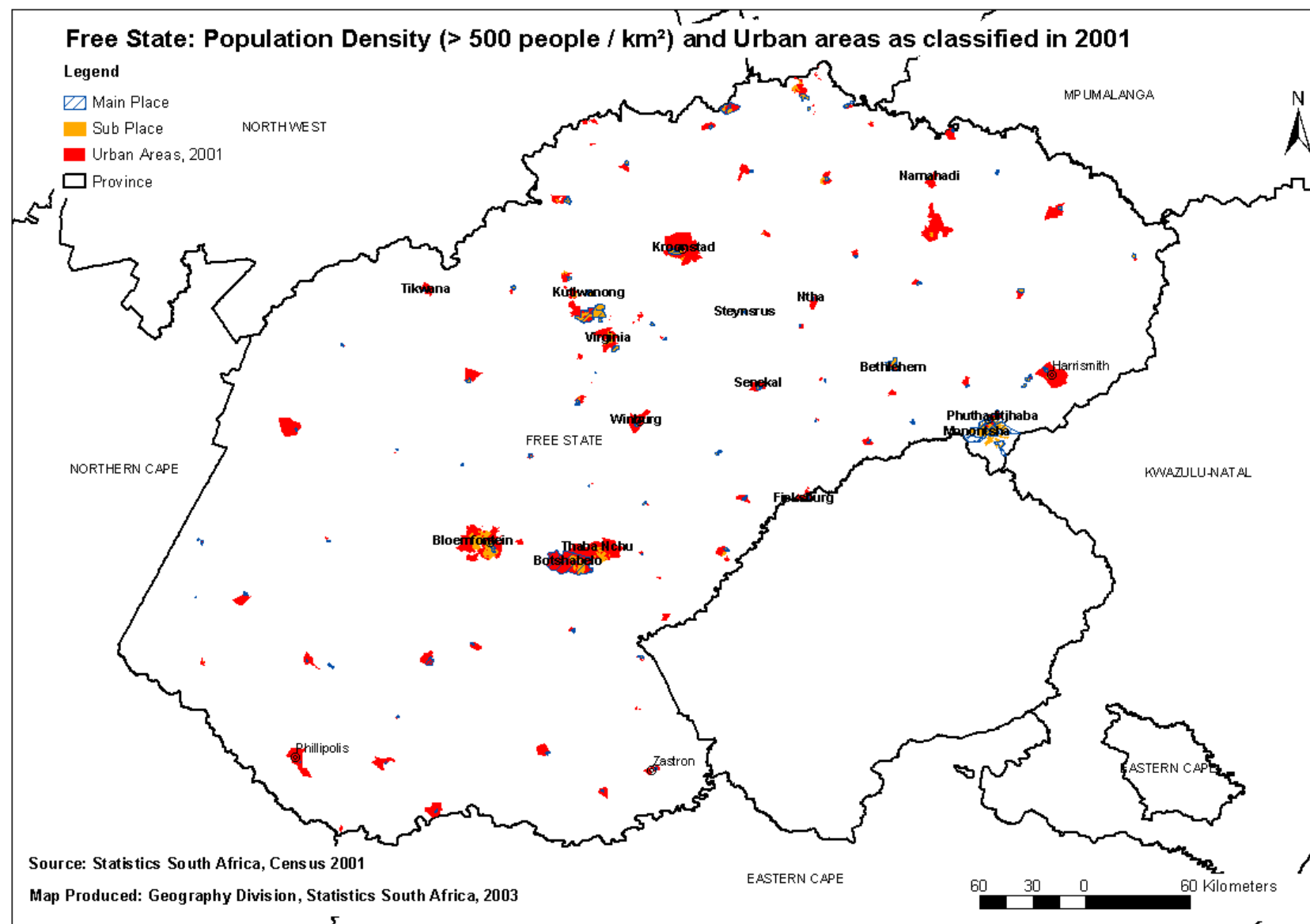
High-density areas not classified as urban according to EA type occur predominantly in the former Bophuthatswana area. These settlements lack formal urban characteristics but are within the population density criterion. Examples are Ga-Raphalane, Bakwena Ba Ga Molopyane and Mokgautsi.

**Map 6.1-7: Gauteng: Comparison between population density and urban classification according to EA type, 2001** shows the entire province of Gauteng with main places and sub-places that have a population density of more than 500 people per square kilometre, as well as the areas classified as urban according to EA type. There are areas which are urban according to both the density classification and EA type classification, such as Soshanguve, Johannesburg, Evaton, Centurion, Tsakane, Soweto, Khutsong, Etwatwa and Pretoria.

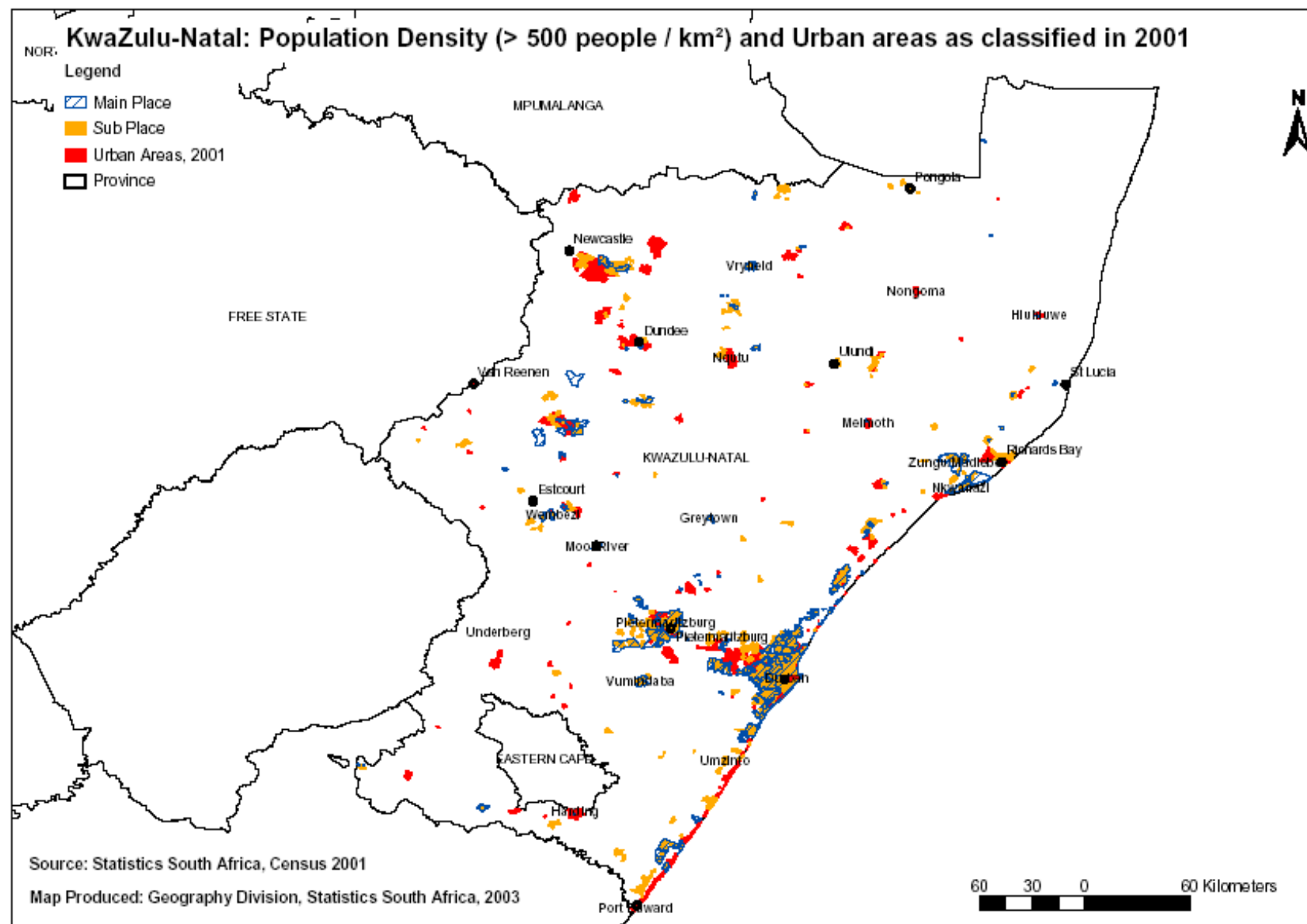
There are also settlements that are formally structured in character, and are classified as urban according to EA type, but that do not meet the density criterion, such as Springs, Midrand, Randfontein, Cullinan, Vereeniging, Magaliesburg and Muldersdrift.

Notably the high-density areas in Gauteng were all classified as urban according to EA type.

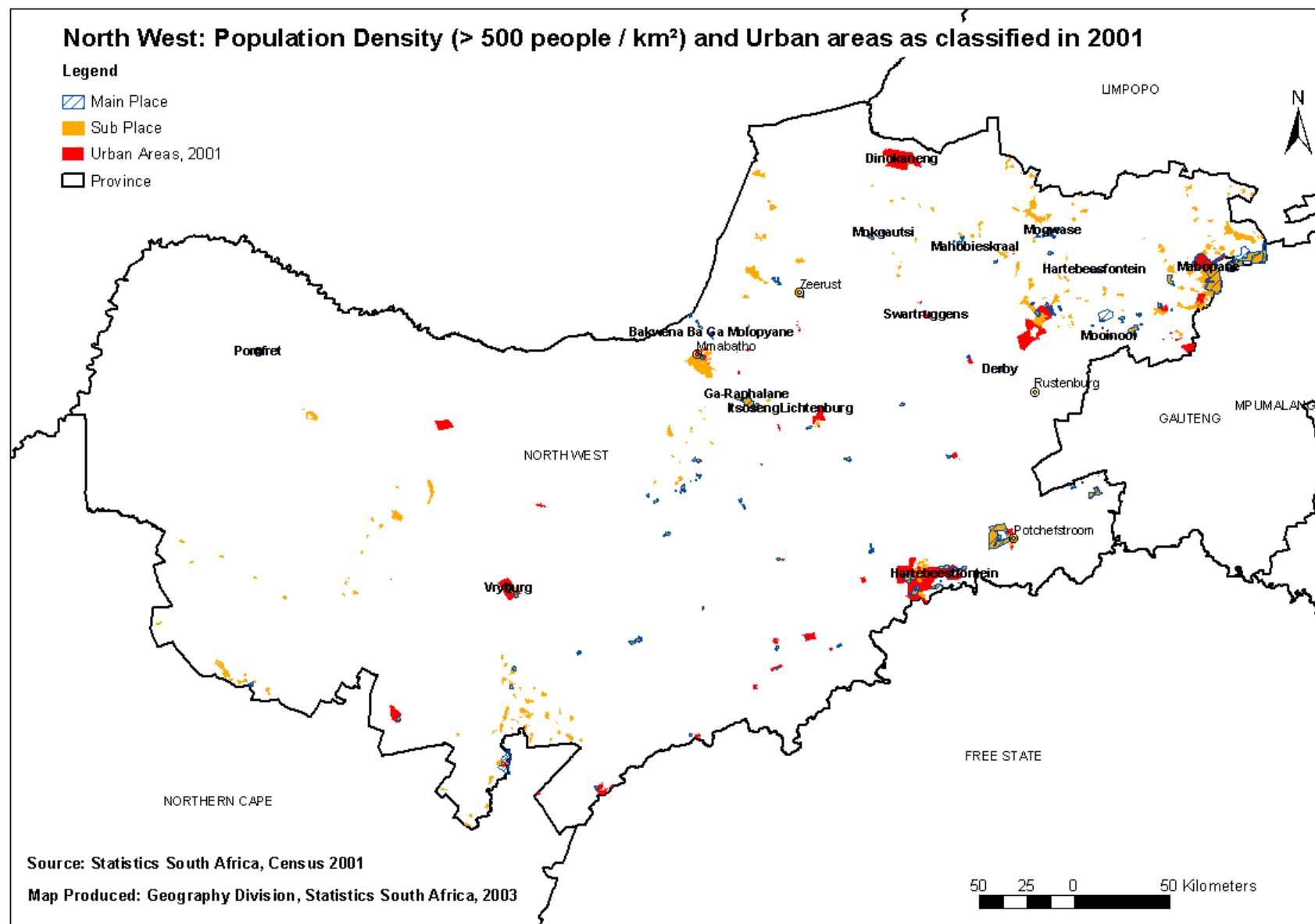
Map 6.1-4: Free State: Comparison between population density and urban classification according to EA type, 2001



Map 6.1-5: KwaZulu-Natal : Comparison between population density and urban classification according to EA type, 2001

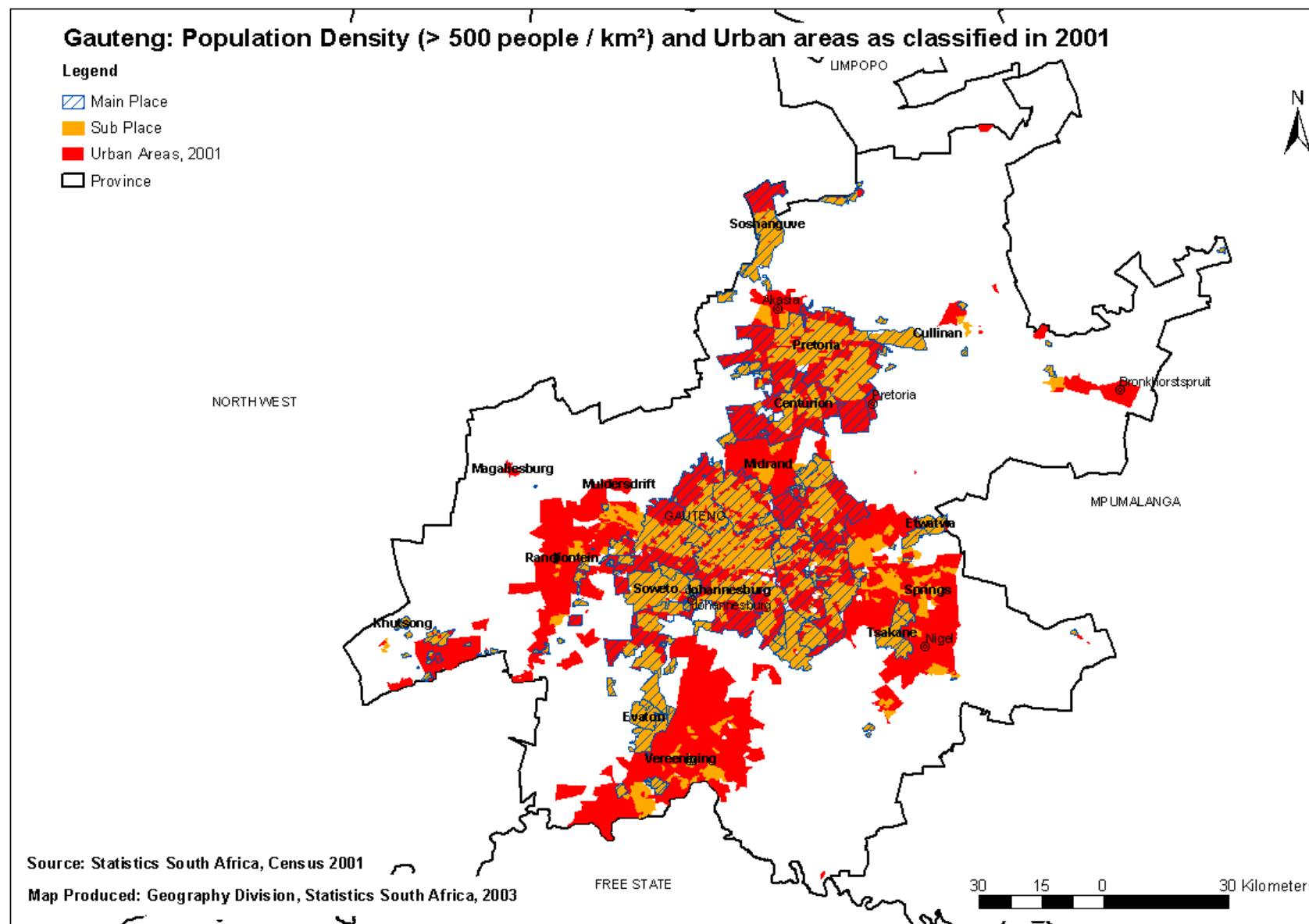


Map 6.1-6: North West: Comparison between population density and urban classification according to EA type, 2001





Map 6.1-7: Gauteng : Comparison between population density and urban classification according to EA type, 2001



**Map 6.1-8: Mpumalanga: Comparison between population density and urban classification according to EA type, 2001** shows the entire province of Mpumalanga with main places and sub-places that have a population density of more than 500 people per square kilometre, as well as the areas classified as urban according to EA type. There are areas which are urban according to both the density classification and EA type classification, such as Siyabuswa, Wesselton, Mpuluzi, Barberton, Kanyamazane, Graskop and Mashishing.

Settlements that are formally structured in character, and are classified as urban according to EA type, but that do not meet the density criterion, are also present in Mpumalanga. Examples of these are Marble Hall, Bethal, Witbank, Ngema, Malelane, Hazyview, Burgersfort and Carolina.

High-density areas not classified as urban according to EA type occur predominantly in the former KaNgwane and Ndebele areas. These tribal settlements lack formal urban characteristics but are within the population density criterion of more than 500 people per square kilometre. Examples are KwaMhlanga and Embhuleni.

**Map 6.1-9: Limpopo comparison between population density and urban classification according to EA type, 2001** shows the entire province of Limpopo with main places and sub-places that have a population density of more than 500 people per square kilometre, as well as the 2001 areas classified as urban according to EA type. There are areas which are urban according to both the density classification and EA type classification, such as Smersha Block, Warmbaths, Vaalwater, Mankweng, Belabela and Naboomspruit.

Settlements that are formally structured in character, and are classified as urban according to EA type, but that do not meet the density criterion, are also present in the Northern Province. Examples of these are Mokerong, Northam, Penge, Tshikota, Tzaneen, Ellisras and Thabazimbi.

A large number of high-density areas not classified as urban according to EA type occur in Limpopo, predominantly in the tribal areas. These settlements lack formal urban characteristics but are within the population density criterion of more than 500 people per square kilometre. Examples are Mudimeli, Mphambo, Mukhoni, Nesengani and Gijana.

**Map 6.1-10: South Africa: Comparison between population density and urban classification according to EA type, 2001** shows South Africa with main places and sub-places that have a population density of more than 500 people per square kilometre, as well as the areas classified as urban according to EA type. There are areas which are urban according to both the density classification and EA type classification, such as Cape Town, Umtata, Kimberley, Botshabelo, Durban, Mabopane, Johannesburg, Barberton, and Belebela.

Settlements that are more formally structured in character, and are classified as urban according to EA type, but that do not meet the density criterion, are for example, Atlantis, King William's Town, De Aar, Kroonstad, Nongoma, Vryburg, Vereeniging, Witbank and Tzaneen.

On the other hand, there are high-density areas in South Africa that are not classified as urban according to EA type. These occur predominantly in the tribal areas, such as Skobeni in the former Transkei, Ga-Mohana in Northern Cape, almost all of Witsieshoek in former QwaQwa, Nkwanazi in former KwaZulu, Ga-Raphalane in former Bophuthatswana, KwaMhlanga in former KwaNdebele and Nesengani in former Venda.

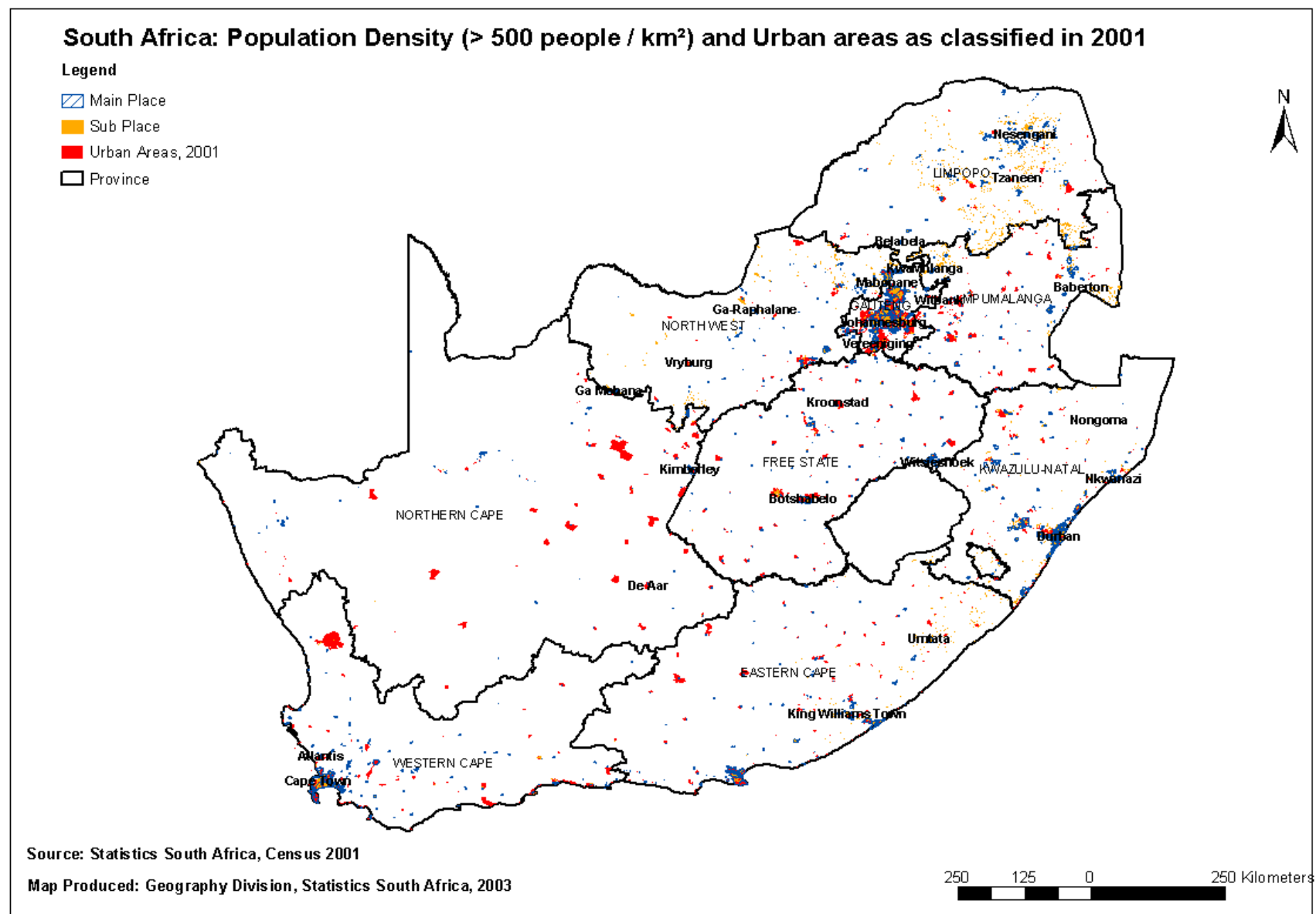
**Map 6.1-8: Mpumalanga: Comparison between population density and urban classification according to EA type, 2001**



**Map 6.1-9: Limpopo: Comparison between population density and urban classification according to EA type, 2001**



Map 6.1-10: South Africa: Comparison between population density and urban classification according to EA type, 2001



## 6.2 Census 1996

In this section the comparison between population density and EA type classification of urban is repeated for 1996. The main places and sub-places are as defined for 2001, but the density and classification data are from 1996.

The following is applicable for the maps in this section.

- **Main places** (as defined in the 2001 Census) with a population density of  $\geq 500$  per km<sup>2</sup> in 1996 are shown as **hatched blue** areas.
- **Sub-places** (as defined in the 2001 Census) with a population density of  $\geq 500$  per km<sup>2</sup> in 1996 are shown as **orange** areas.
- **Urban areas** according to the EA type classification used for Census 1996 are shown as **red** areas.
- The **provincial border** is shown as a **black line**.

**Map 6.2-1: Western Cape: Comparison between population density and urban classification according to EA type, 1996** shows the entire province of Western Cape with main places and sub-places that had a population density of more than 500 people per square kilometre, as well as areas classified as urban according to the 1996 EA types.

There are areas that were urban according to both density classification and EA type classification, such as Grabouw, Zweeklemba, Villiersdorp, Cape Town, Bredasdorp, Malmesbury and Tulbagh. Note that these areas include metro areas as well as some of the smaller settlements in the Western Cape.

Settlements that were more formally structured in character and were classified as urban according to EA type, but did not meet the density criterion, are, for example, Aurora, Lekkerwater, Houtbaai, Montagu, Bonnievale and Clanwilliam.

**Map 6.2-2: Eastern Cape: Comparison between density classification and urban classification according to EA type, 1996** shows the entire province of Eastern Cape with main places and sub-places that had a population density of more than 500 people per square kilometre, as well as areas classified as urban according to the 1996 EA types. There are areas that were urban according to both the density classification and the EA type classification, such as Paterson, Dukathole, Louterwater, Aliwal North, Ekuphumleni, Bethalsdorp, Duncan Village and Ilitha.

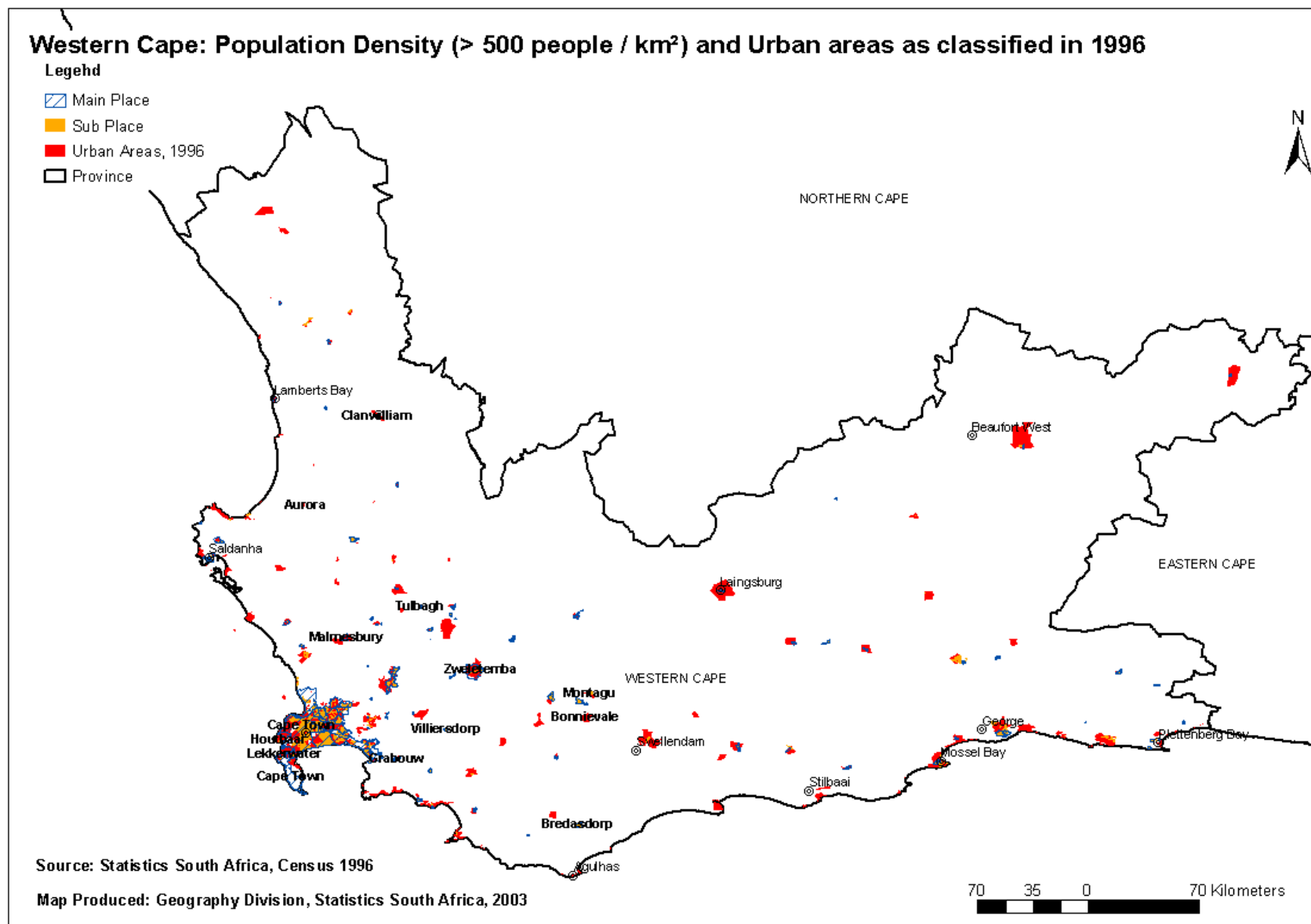
There are also settlements more formally structured in character that were classified as urban according to EA type, but that did not meet the density criterion, for example, Alexandria, Cathcart, Flagstaff, Polar Park, Silverdale and Kentani.

There are also high-density areas in the Eastern Cape that were not classified as urban according to EA type, predominantly in the former Transkei and Ciskei. These settlements lacked formal characteristics but were within the population density criterion of more than 500 people per square kilometre. These areas are Skobeni, Rietvlei 3 and Stutterheim TA.

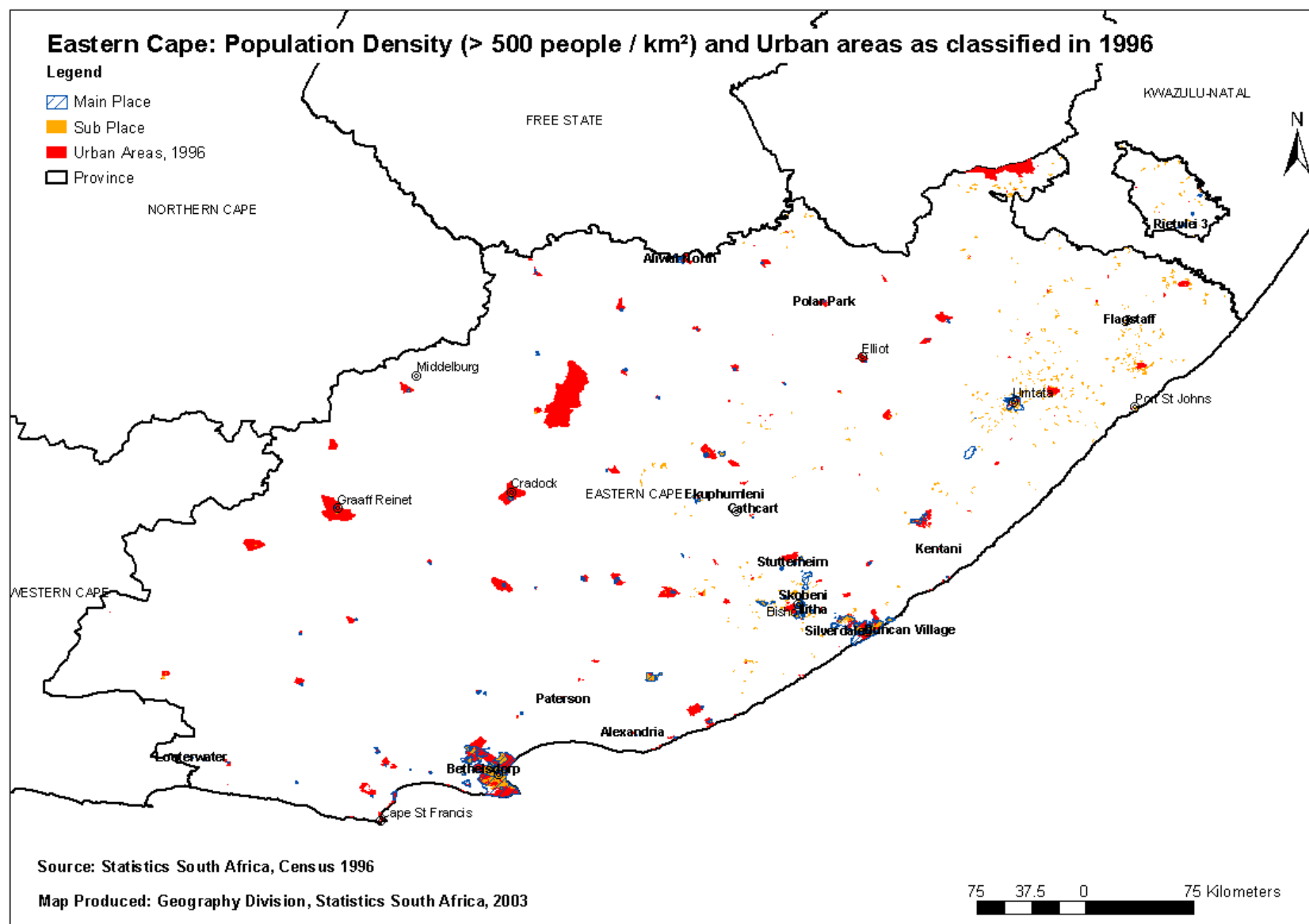
**Map 6.2-3: Northern Cape: Comparison between population density and urban classification according to EA type, 1996** shows the entire province of Northern Cape with main places and sub-places that had a population density of more than 500 people per square kilometre, as well as areas classified as urban according to the 1996 EA types. There are areas that were urban according to both the density classification and EA type classification. Examples are Roodepan, Kakamas, Kwazamxolo, Uppington, Fraserburg, Breipaal and Kimberley.

There are also settlements that were more formally structured in character and classified as urban according to EA type, but that did not meet the density criterion of more than 500 people per square kilometre. Examples are small towns such as Barkly West, Calvinia, De Aar, Postmasburg, Prieska and Warrenton.

Map 6.2-1: Western Cape: Comparison between population density and urban classification according to EA type, 1996

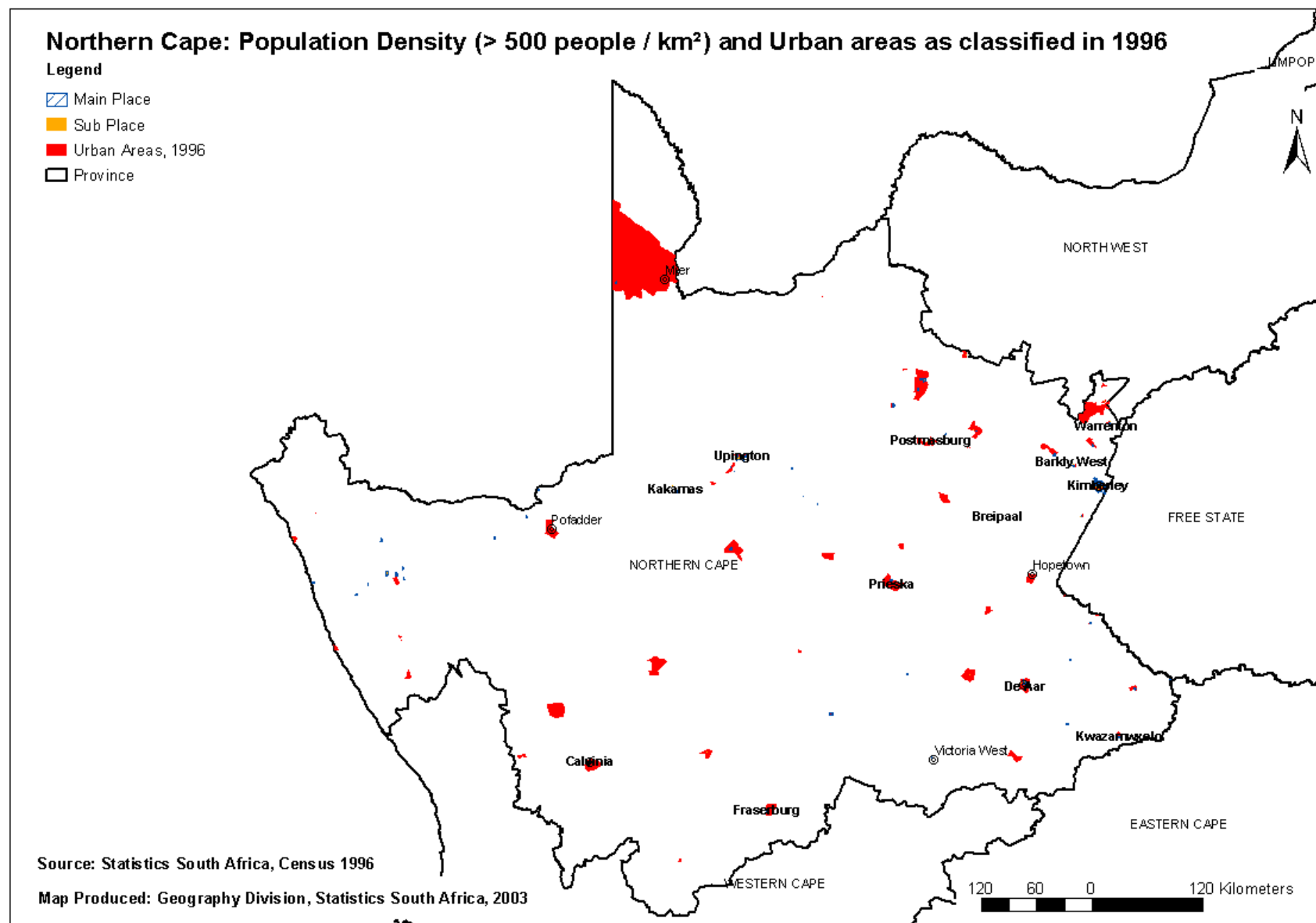


Map 6.2-2: Eastern Cape: Comparison between population density and urban classification according to EA type, 1996





**Map 6.2-3: Northern Cape: Comparison between population density and urban classification according to EA type, 1996**



**Map 6.2-4: Free State: Comparison between population density and urban classification according to EA type, 1996** shows the entire province of Free State with main places and sub-places that had a population density of more than 500 people per square kilometre, as well as areas classified as urban according to the 1996 EA types. There are areas that were urban according to both the density classification and the EA type classification, such as Meqheleng, Welkom, Clarens, Kutlwanong, Phuthaditjaba, Botshabelo and Ntha.

There are also settlements that were more formally structured in character and classified as urban according to EA type, but that did not meet the density criterion. Typical examples are Wepener, Kroonstad, Frankfort, Virginia, Senekal, Thaba Nchu and Bloemfontein.

High-density areas in the Free State that were not classified as urban according to EA type occur predominantly in the former QwaQwa area. These settlements lacked formal urban characteristics but were within the population density criterion of more than 500 people per square kilometre. Examples are Mabilela and Namahadi.

**Map 6.2-5: KwaZulu-Natal: Comparison between population density and urban classification according to EA type, 1996** shows the entire province of KwaZulu-Natal with main places and sub-places that had a population density of more than 500 people per square kilometre, as well as areas classified as urban according to the 1996 EA types. There are areas that were urban according to both the density classification and the EA type classification, for example Madadeni, Chatsworth, eMondlo, Dinizulu, Tongaat, Pietermaritzburg, Durban and Umzinto.

Settlements that were more formally structured in character and classified as urban according to EA type, but that did not meet the density criterion are mainly small towns such as Richards Bay, Mtubatuba, Ixopo, Underberg, Newcastle, Dundee and Nqutu.

The former KwaZulu area of KwaZulu-Natal has high-density tribal areas that were not classified as urban according to EA type because they lacked formal urban characteristics. Examples of such areas are Ilanga, Ukuthula, Vumindaba and Ngome.

**Map 6.2-6: North West: Comparison between population density and urban classification according to EA type, 1996** shows the entire province of North West with main places and sub-places that had a population density of more than 500 people per square kilometre, as well as areas that were classified as urban according to the 1996 EA types. There are areas that were urban according to both the density classification and the EA type classification. Examples are Buffelsfontein, Itsoeng, Vaal Reefs, Mooinooi, Kokosi, Huhudi and Hartebeesfontein.

There are also settlements that were more formally structured in character and classified as urban according to EA type, but that did not meet the density criterion, such as Bloemhof, Brits, Klerksdorp, Rustenburg and Meriting.

High-density areas not classified as urban according to EA type occur predominantly in the former Bophuthatswana area. These settlements lacked formal urban characteristics but were within the population density criterion of more than 500 people per square kilometre. Examples are Batlounge Ba Ga Mogale, Bakwena Ba Ga Molopyane and Batlhaping Ba Ga Phudutswana.

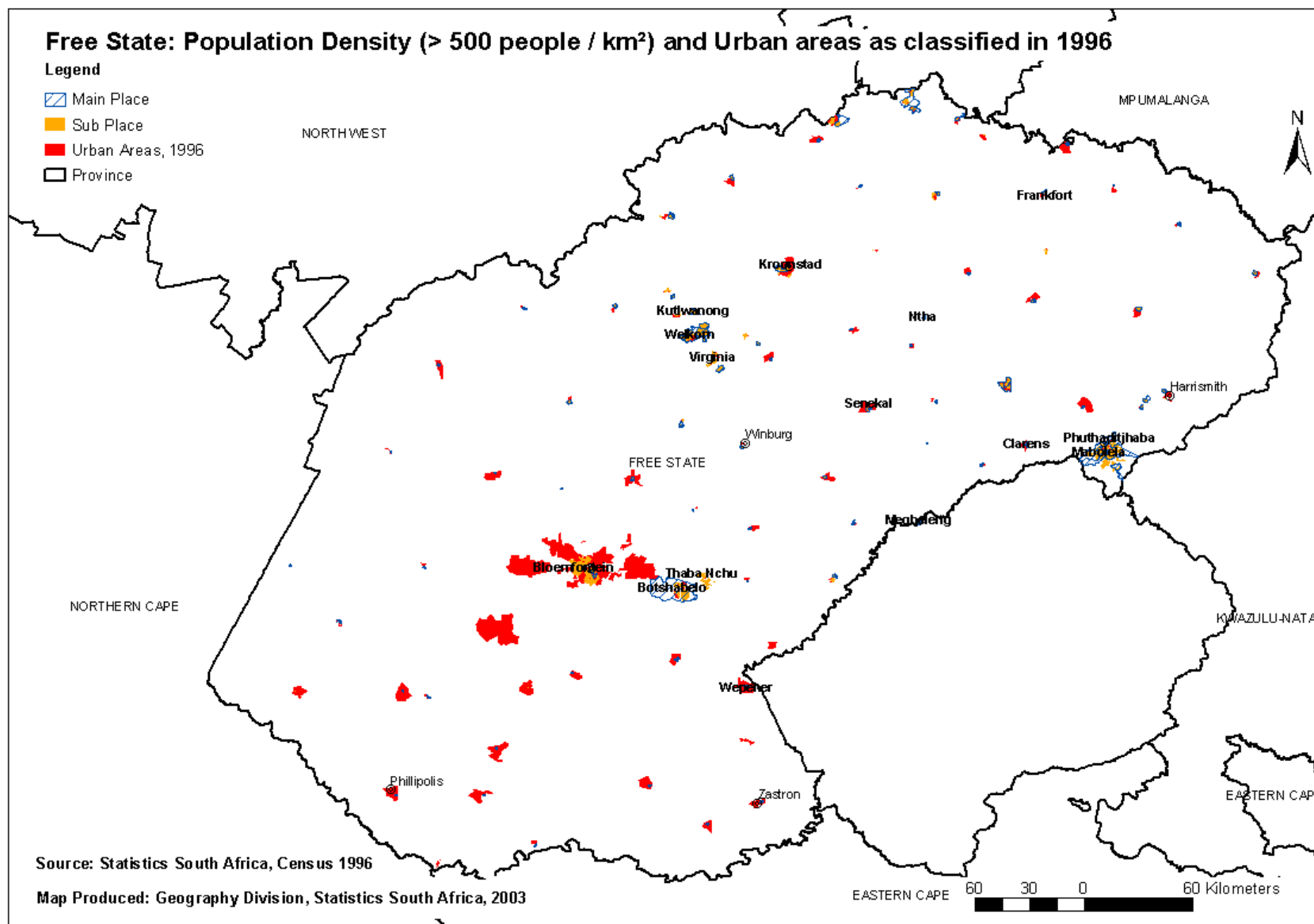
**Map 6.2-7: Gauteng: Comparison between population density and urban classification according to EA type, 1996** shows the entire province of Gauteng with main places and sub-places that had a population density of more than 500 people per square kilometre, as well as areas classified as urban according to the 1996 EA types.

Most of the main places in Gauteng were urban according to both the density classification and the EA types classification, for example Atteridgeville, Johannesburg, Ivory Park, Soweto, Edenvale, Oberholzer, Hammanskraal, Diepsloot and Pretoria.

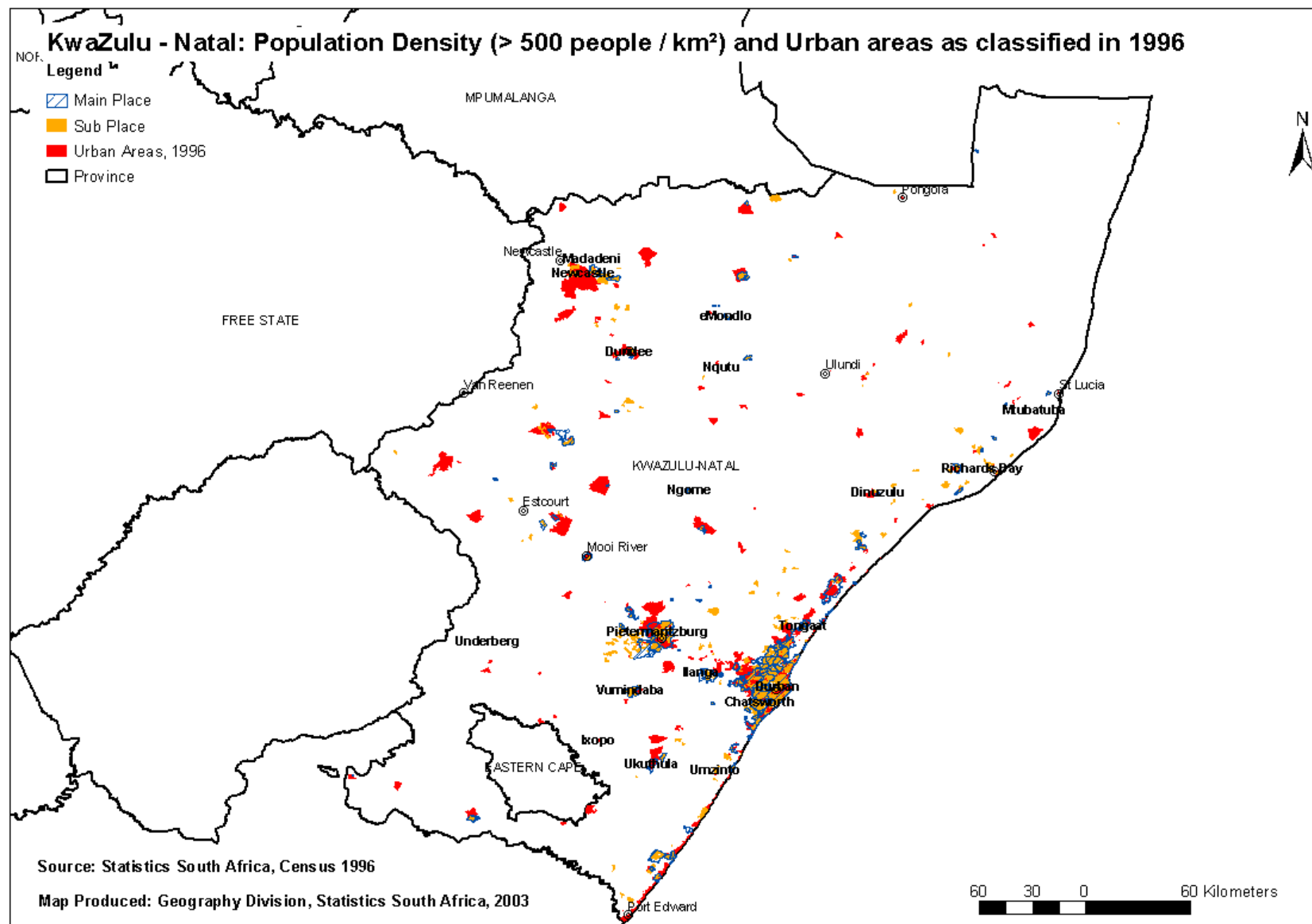
There are also settlements that were formally structured in character and classified as urban according to EA type, but that did not meet the density criterion, such as Springs, Centurion, Benoni, Ebony Park, Kempton Park, Meyerton and Vanderbijlpark.

Notably the high-density areas in Gauteng were also classified as urban according to EA type.

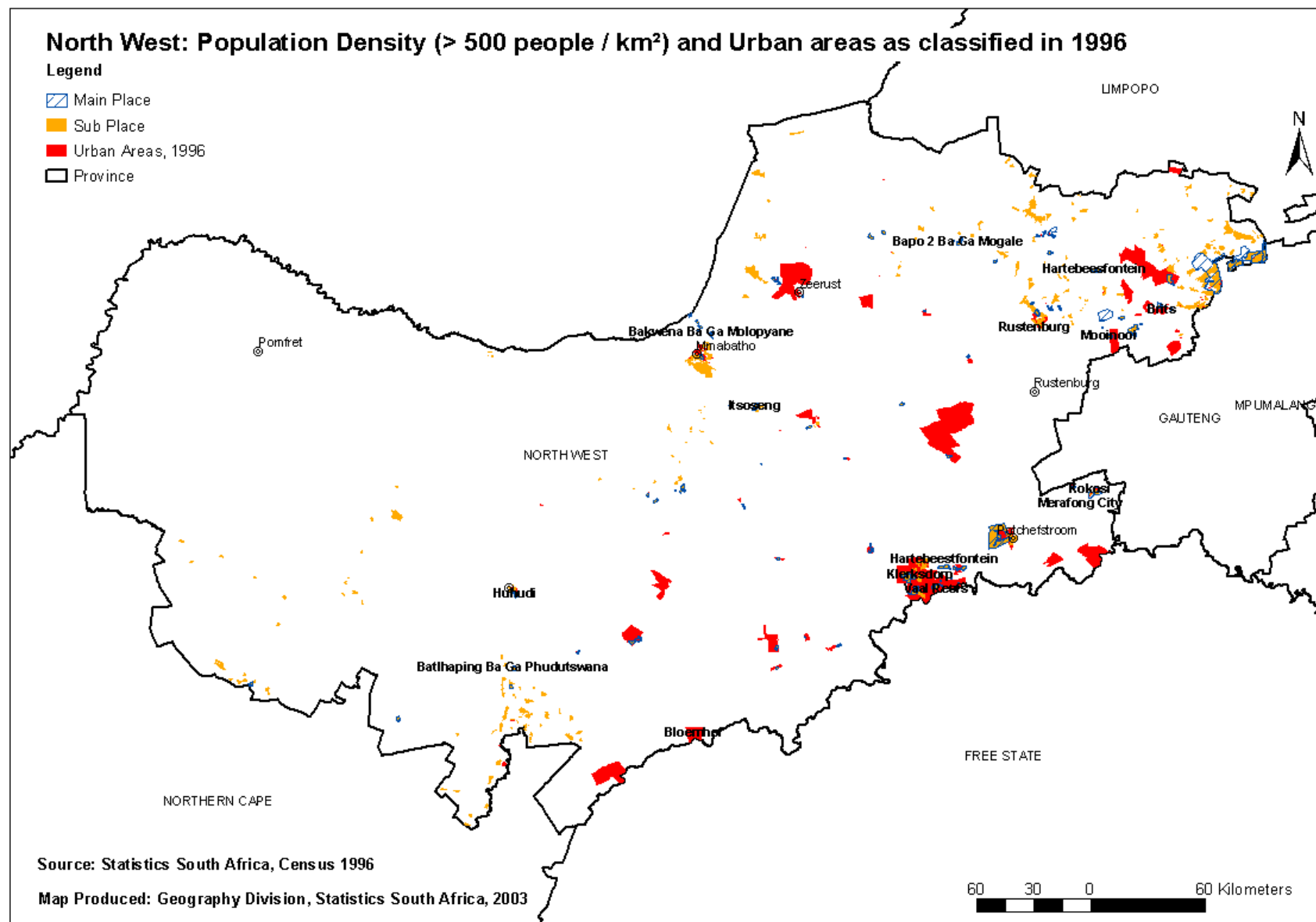
Map 6.2-4: Free State: Comparison between population density and urban classification according to EA type, 1996



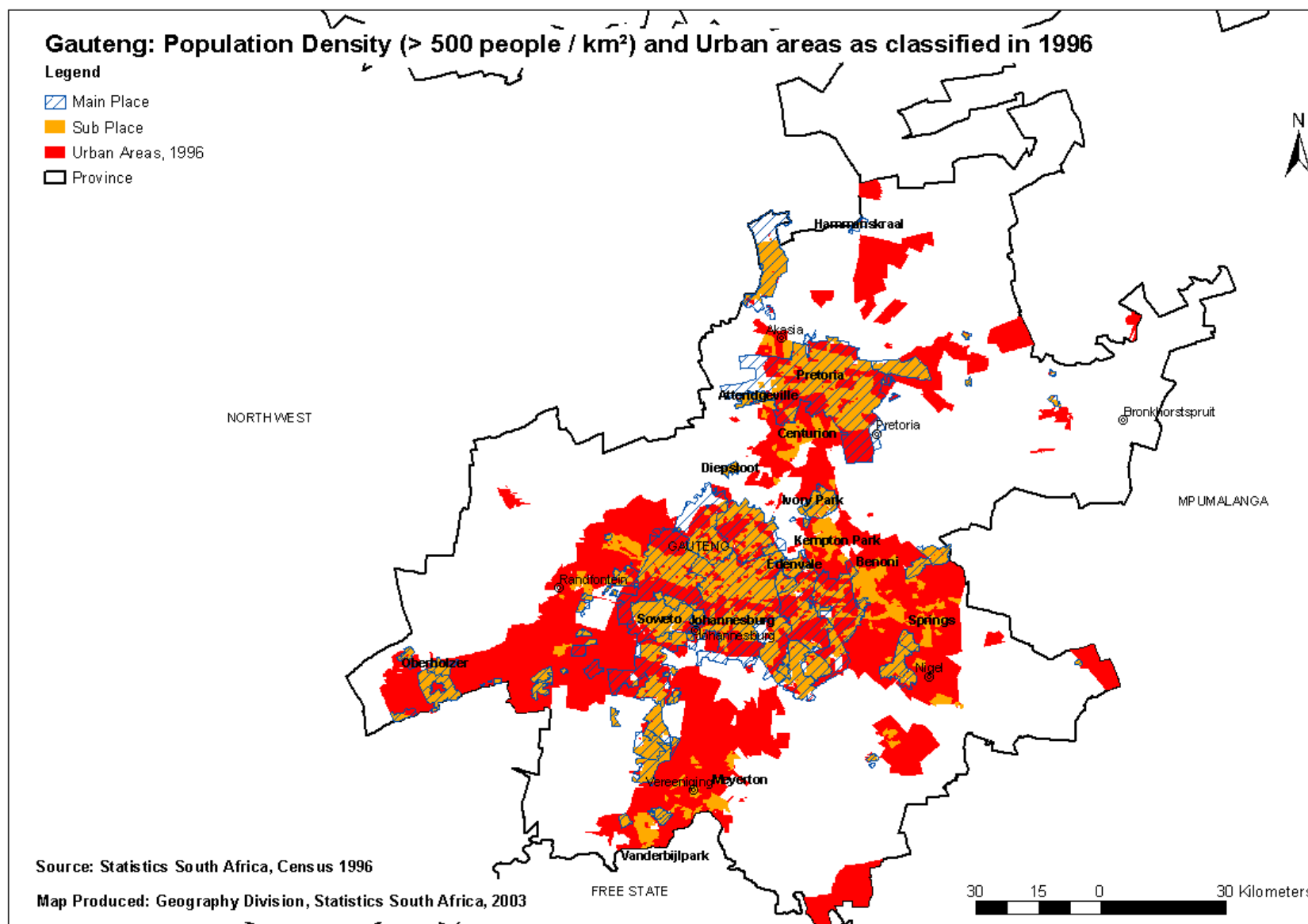
Map 6.2-5: KwaZulu-Natal: Comparison between population density and urban classification according to EA type, 1996



Map 6.2-6: North West: Comparison between population density and urban classification according to EA type, 1996



Map 6.2-7: Gauteng: Comparison between population density and urban classification according to EA type, 1996



**Map 6.2-8: Mpumalanga: Comparison between population density and urban classification according to EA type, 1996** shows the entire province of Mpumalanga with main places and sub-places that had a population density of more than 500 people per square kilometre, as well as areas classified as urban according to the 1996 EA types.

There are areas that were urban according to both the density classification and the EA type classification, such as Siyabuswa, Kinross, KwaMhlanga, Waterval Boven, Phumula, Graskop and Ermelo.

Settlements that were formally structured in character and classified as urban according to EA type, but that did not meet the density criterion, are also present in Mpumalanga. Examples of these are Nelspruit, Piet Retief, Standerton, Sokhulum, Ekanini, Witbank, Bethal and Delmas.

High-density areas not classified as urban according to EA types occur predominantly in the former KaNgwane and Ndebele areas. These tribal settlements lacked formal urban characteristics but were within the population density criterion of more than 500 people per square kilometre. Examples are Msogwaba, Tshabalala and Masoyi.

**Map 6.2-9: Limpopo: Comparison between population density and urban classification according to EA type, 1996** shows the entire province of Limpopo with main places and sub-places that had a population density of more than 500 people per square kilometre, as well as areas classified as urban according to the 1996 EA types.

There are areas that were urban according to both the density classification and the EA type classification, such as Elandsdraal, Vaalwater, Thohoyandou, Mankweng, Rebone and Naboomspruit.

Settlements that were formally structured in character and classified as urban according to EA type, but that did not meet the density criterion, were also present in Limpopo. Examples are Louis Trichardt, Dendron, Lebowakgomo, Northam, Thabazimbi, Tshikota and Phalaborwa.

There were a large number of high-density areas not classified as urban according to EA type, predominantly in the tribal areas of Limpopo. These settlements lacked formal urban characteristics but were within the population density criterion of more than 500 people per square kilometre. Examples are Mudimeli, Ga-Ramokgopa, Mojabelo, Matlala Dichoeng, Ga-Mashashane, Rungulani and Madzivhandila.

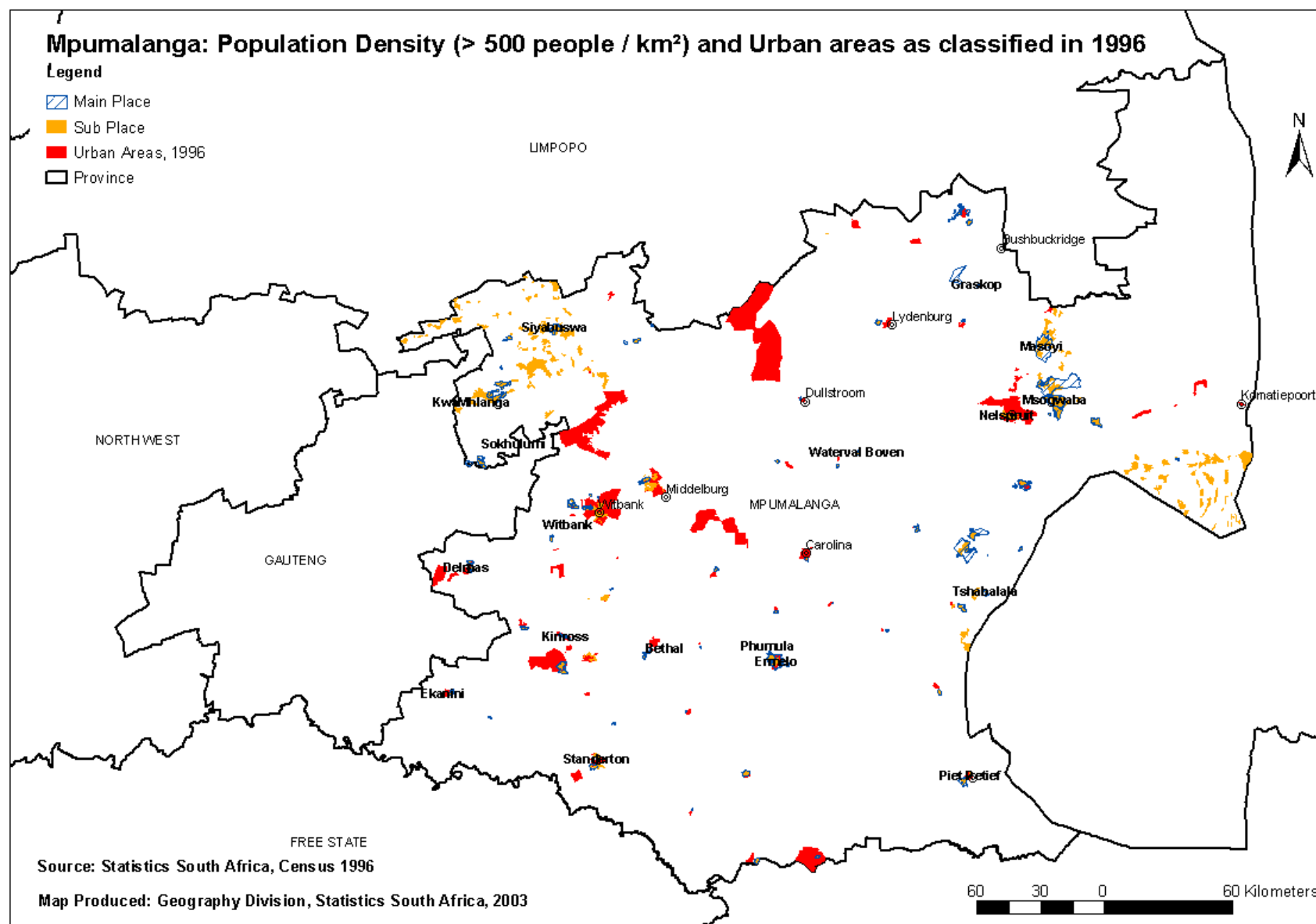
**Map 6.2-10: National: Comparison between population density and urban classification according to EA type, 1996** shows South Africa with main places and sub-places that had a population density of more than 500 people per square kilometre, as well as areas that were classified as urban according to the 1996 EA types.

There are areas that were urban according to both density classification and EA type classification, for example, Cape Town, Duncan Village, Kimberley, Botshabelo, Durban, Itoseng, Johannesburg, Ermelo and Thohoyandou.

Examples of settlements that were more formally structured in character and classified as urban according to EA type, but that did not meet the density criterion, are Aurora, Alexandria, De Aar, Kroonstad, Richards Bay, Brits, Benoni, Witbank and Louis Trichardt.

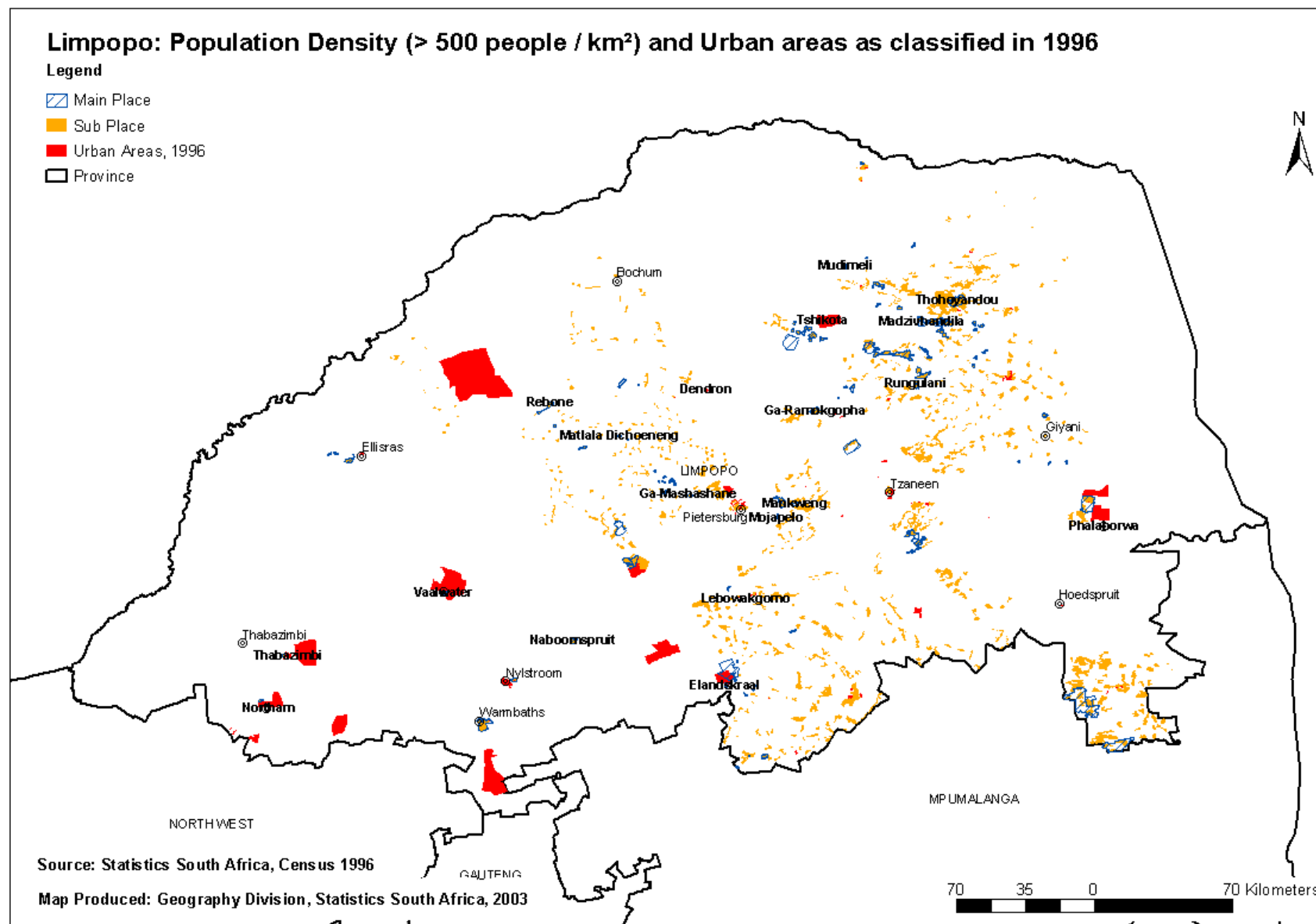
On the other hand, there were also high-density areas in South Africa not classified as urban according to EA type, predominantly in the tribal areas, such as Rietvlei 3 in former Transkei, Ngome in former KwaZulu, and Batlough Ba Ga Mogale in former Bophuthatswana.

Map 6.2-8: Mpumalanga: Comparison between population density and urban classification according to EA type, 1996

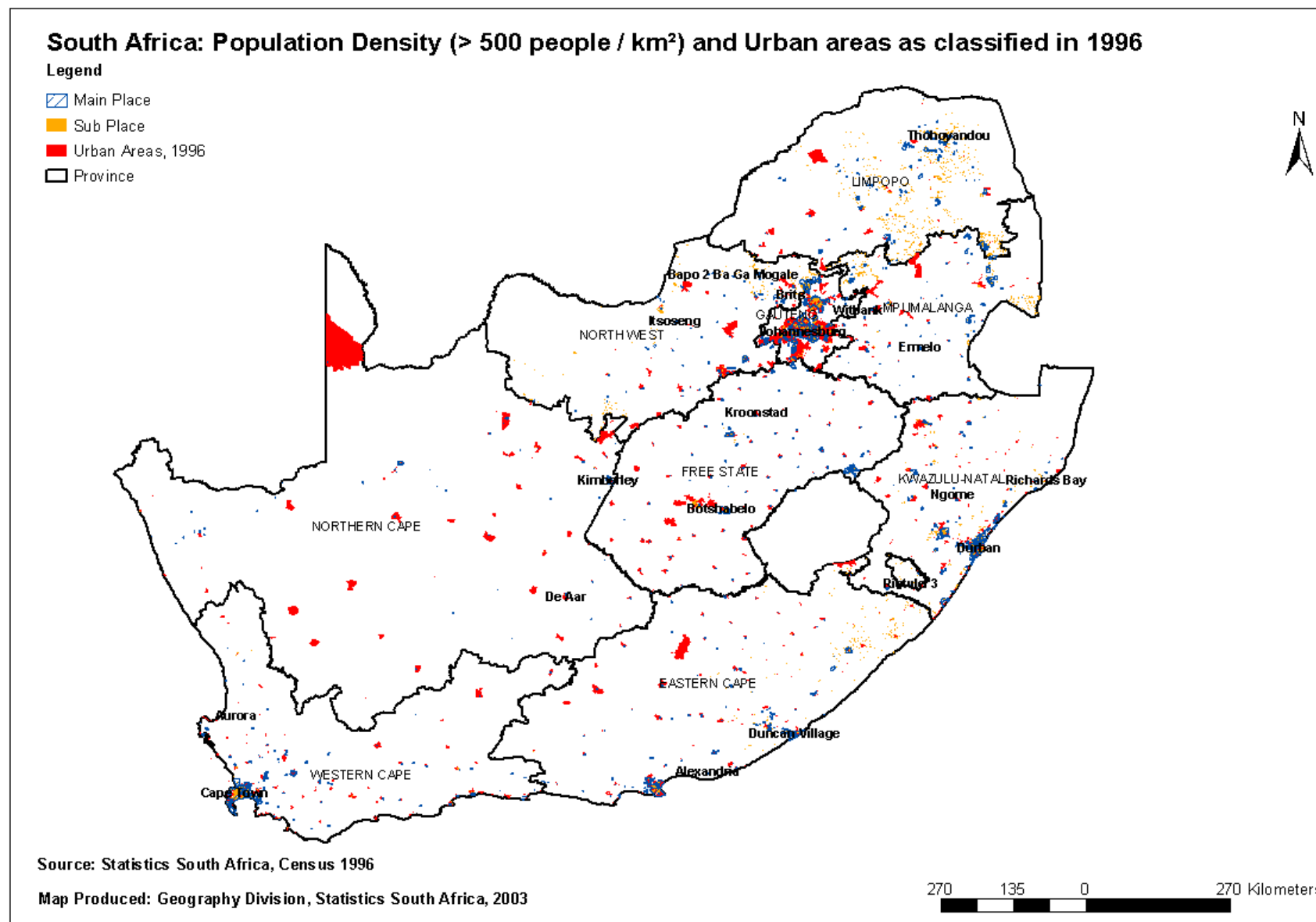




Map 6.2-9: Limpopo: Comparison between population density and urban classification according to EA type, 1996



Map 6.2-10: South Africa: Comparison between population density and urban classification according to EA type, 1996



## 7 Change in population density of main places from 1996 to 2001

The comparisons that follow are based on percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001 by main place. Percentage population change was calculated as:

$$\frac{(2001 \text{ population of the main place} - 1996 \text{ population of the main place})}{1996 \text{ population of the main place}} \times 100.$$

- **Main places** where the percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001 was less than zero are shown as **yellow** areas.
- **Main places** where the percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001 was zero or greater are shown as **blue** areas.
- The **provincial border** is shown as a **black line**.

**Map 7-1: Western Cape: Percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001** shows the entire province of Western Cape divided into main places where percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001 was less than zero, and main places where it was zero or greater.

Main places that showed zero or positive percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001 are in the towns and townships of Western Cape. They include Fisantkraal, Keurboomsrivier, Lekkerwater, Kwanokuthula, Klapmuts, Silver Sands, Goedverwacht, Danger Point, Nkqubela and Nomzano.

Main places that showed negative percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001 are also found in the towns and townships of Western Cape. They include Meulstroom, Britannia Bay, Wilderness, Steinthal, Keurboomstrand, Aurora, Bogomsbaai, New Horizons, Jamestown and Langeberg.

**Map 7-2: Eastern Cape: Percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001**, shows the entire province of Eastern Cape divided into main places where percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001 was less than zero, and main places where it was zero or greater.

Main places that showed zero or positive percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001 occur in the towns, townships and tribal areas of Eastern Cape. They include Hamburg, Sanddrif, Airport Township, Rossouw, Morgans Bay, Oyster Bay, Nqamakwe, Rhodes, Jamestown and Mzamomhle.

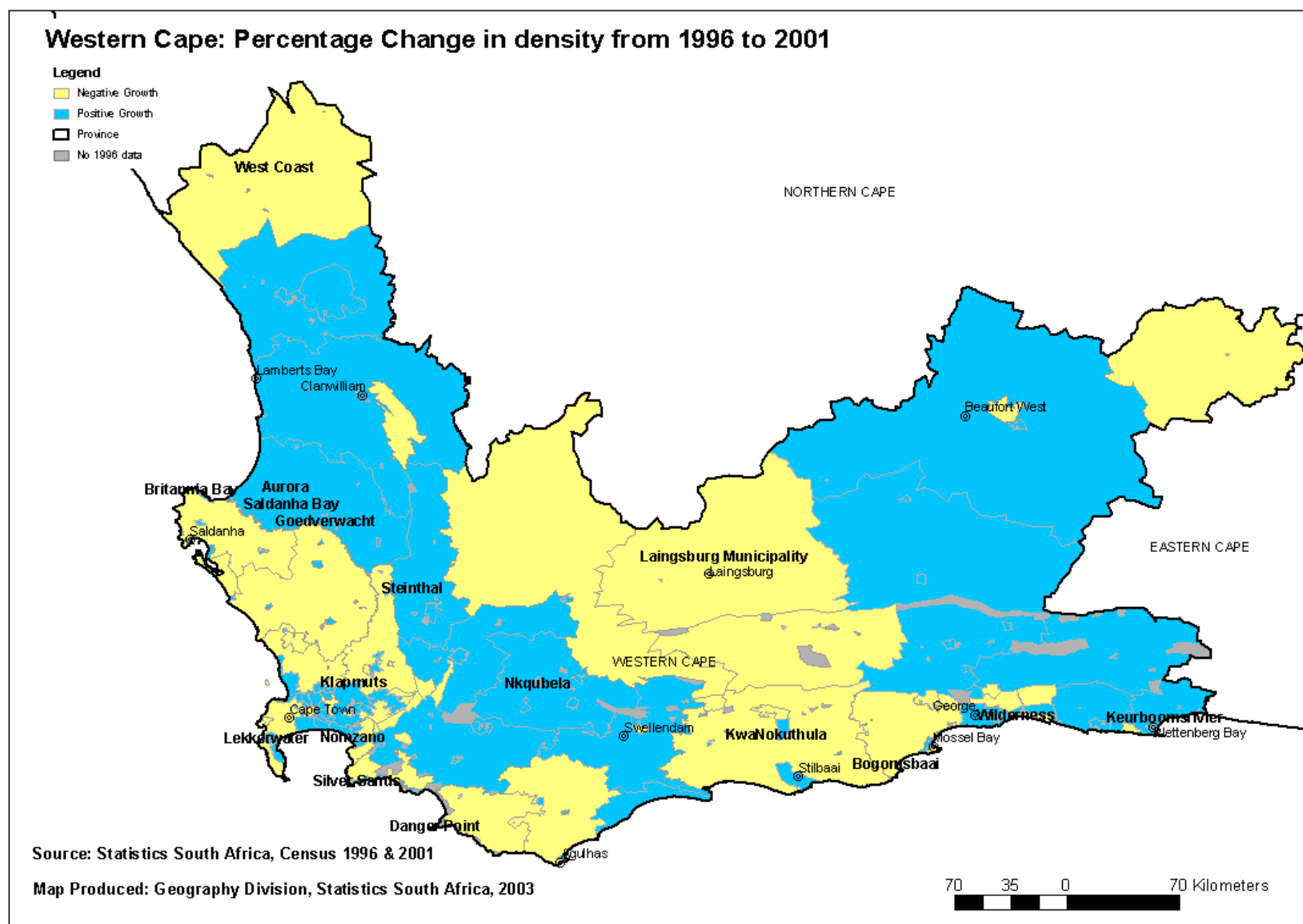
Main places that showed negative percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001 also occur in the towns, townships and tribal areas of Eastern Cape. They include amongst others Mfelandawonye, Maluti, Moreson, Mhlangenil, Mpofu, Witelsbos, Phakamisa, Sinakho and Woodridge.

**Map 7-3: Northern Cape: Percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001** shows the entire province of Northern Cape divided into main places where percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001 was less than zero, and main places where it was zero or greater.

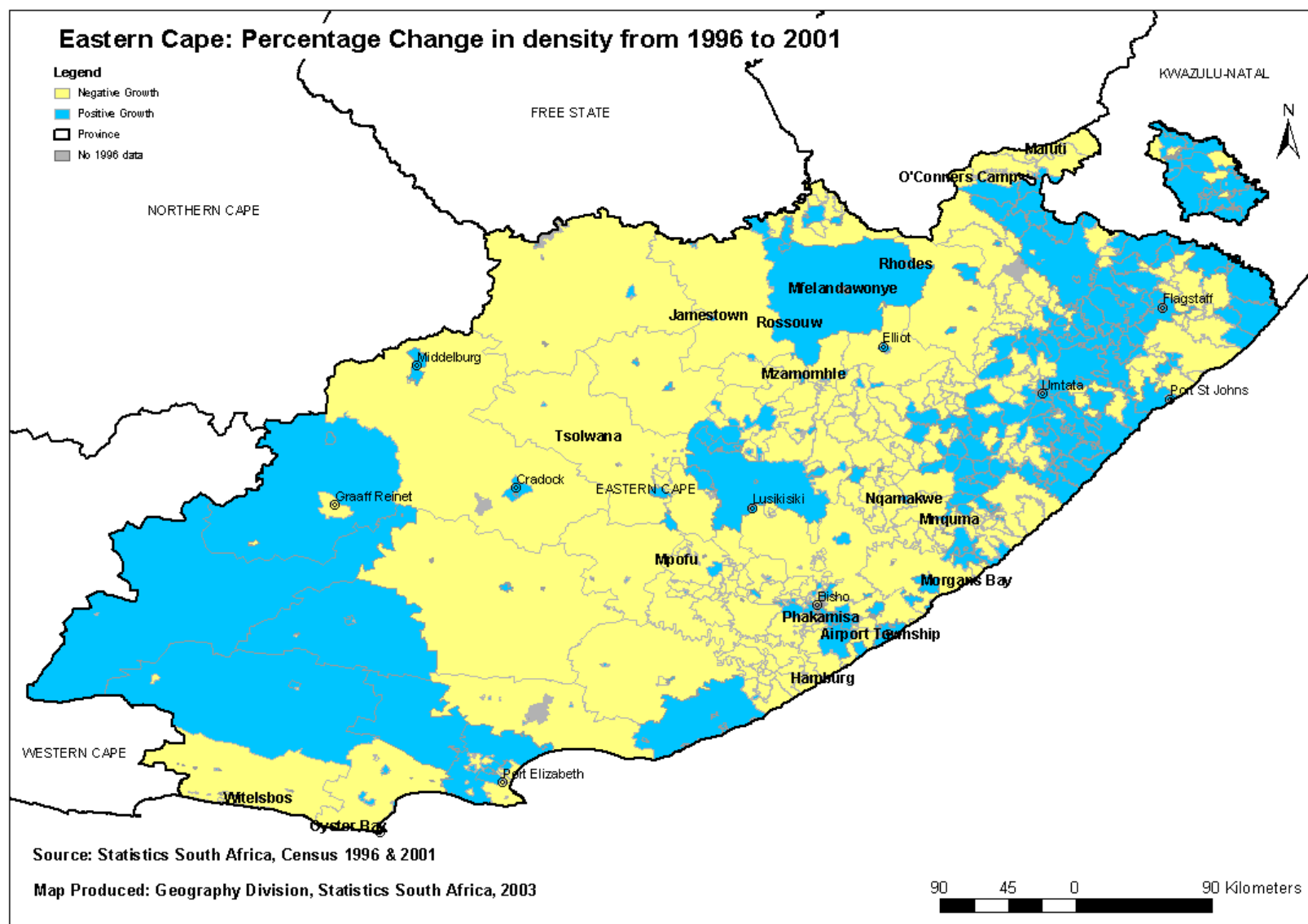
Main places that showed zero or positive percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001 occur in the towns, townships and tribal areas of Northern Cape. They include Five Mission, Ga Mohana, Van Zylsrus, Boegoeberg, Augrabies, Mathlomola, Barkly West, Koingnaas, Orania and Springbok.

Main places that showed negative percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001 also occur in the towns, townships and tribal areas of Northern Cape. They include Longlands, Goedgedacht, Gathlose, Thembinkosi, Hanover, Cilie, Norvalspont, Carolusberg, Ulco and Groot Mier.

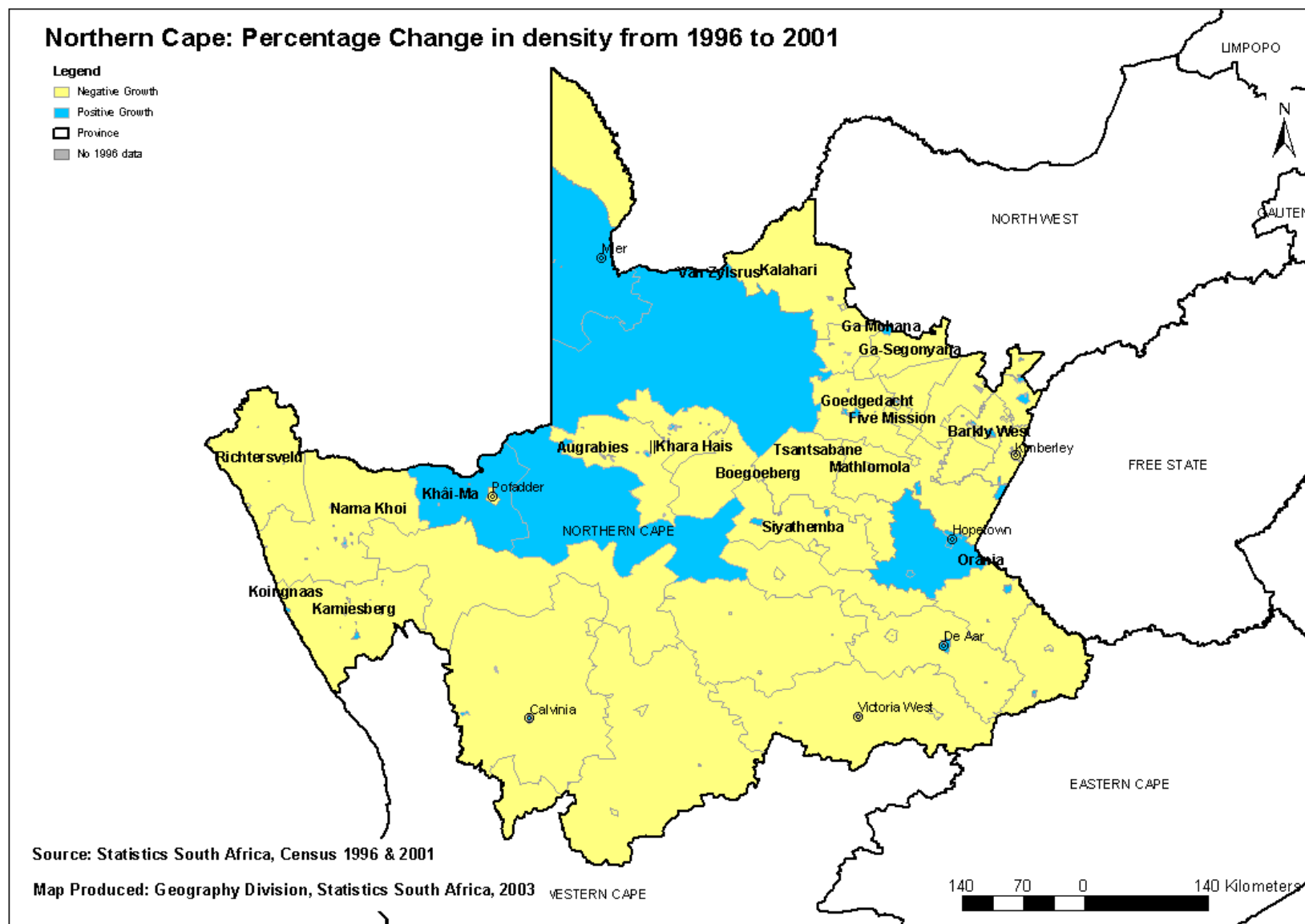
Map 7-1: Western Cape: Percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001



Map 7-2: Eastern Cape: Percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001



Map 7-3: Northern Cape: Percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001



**Map 7-4: Free State: Percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001**, shows the entire province of Free State divided into main places where percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001 was less than zero, and main places where it was zero or greater.

Main places that showed zero or positive percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001 occur in the towns and townships of the Free State. They include Peter Swart, Dealsville, Jagersfontein, Seretse, Fouriesburg, Vredefort, Dewetsdorp, Lindley, Edenville and Qalabotjha.

Main places that show negative percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001 occur in the towns of the Free State. They include Hoopstad, Smithfield, Zastron, Villiers, Oranjekrag, Paul Roux, Phillipolis, Edenburg and Bultfontein.

**Map 7-5: KwaZulu-Natal: Percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001** shows the entire province of KwaZulu-Natal divided into main places where the percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001 was less than zero, and main places where it was zero or greater.

Main places that showed zero or positive percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001 occur in the towns, townships and tribal areas of the province. They include Driefontein, Nqutu, Inchanga, Honeydale, Khwezi, Kliprivier, Genazano, Nyuswa/Nodwengu, Tinley Manor Beach and Hazelmere.

Main places that showed negative percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001 occur in the towns and tribal areas of KwaZulu-Natal. They include Ubombo, Khabazela, Ndindini, Ukuthula, Vumanhlabvu, Durnacol, Drakensberg, Mtunzini, Sabeka and Nkweme.

**Map 7-6: North West: Percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001** shows the entire province of North West divided into main places where the percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001 was less than zero, and main places where it was zero or greater.

Main places that showed zero or positive percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001 occur in the towns, townships and tribal areas of the province. They include Sunrise Park, Bakolobeng, Bahurutshe Ba Ga Mokgoswa, Mohadin, Meriting, Amalia, Brits, Makwassie, Coligny and Paballong Village.

Main places that showed negative percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001 occur in the towns and townships of North West. They include Margaret Mine, Bloemhof, Orkney, Witpoort, Khayalihle, Hartebeestfontein, Mooiooi, Rulaganyang, Vaal Reefs and Western Platinum Mines.

**Map 7-7: Gauteng: Percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001** shows the entire province of Gauteng divided into main places where the percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001 was less than zero, and main places where it was zero or greater.

Main places that showed zero or positive percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001 occur in the towns and townships of the province. They include Tshepisong, Temba, Ebony Park, Blyvooruitzicht, Nellmapius, Diepsloot, Devon, Elandsridge, Rabie Ridge and Magaliesburg.

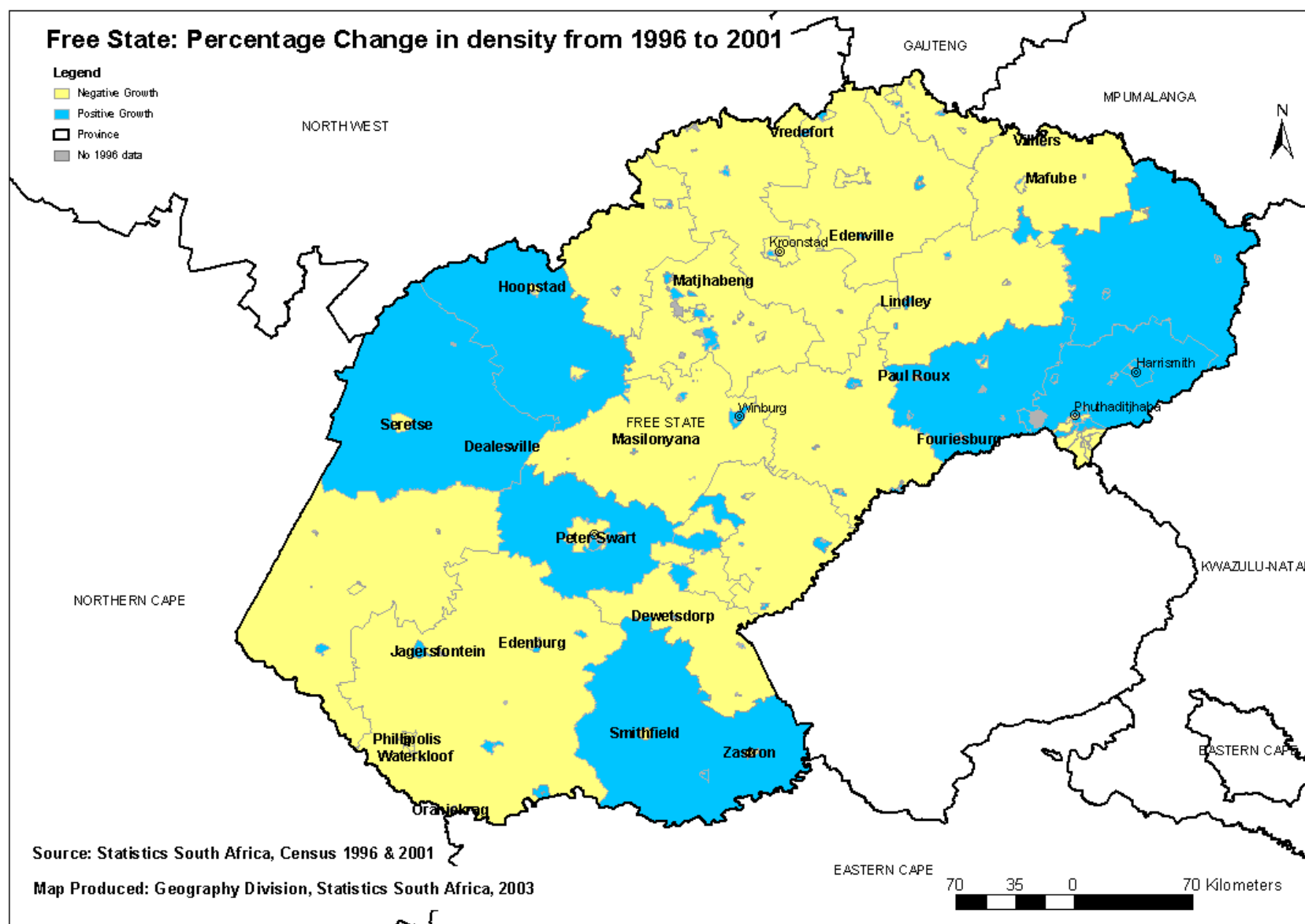
Main places that showed negative percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001 occur in the towns of Gauteng. They include Vaal Marina, Venterspost, Westdriefontein, Deelkraal, Randfontein Mine, Western Deep Levels Mine, Cooke Mine, Libanon Gold Mine, Kloof Gold Mine and East Driefontein Mine.

**Map 7-8: Mpumalanga: Percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001** shows the entire province of Mpumalanga divided into main places where the percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001 was less than zero, and main places where it was zero or greater.

Main places that showed zero or positive percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001 occur in the towns, townships and tribal areas of the province. They include Milan Park, Perdekop, Vandyksdrif, Thubelihle, Breyten, Morgenzon, Mathula, Lomshiyo, Emfumbeni and Dullstroom.

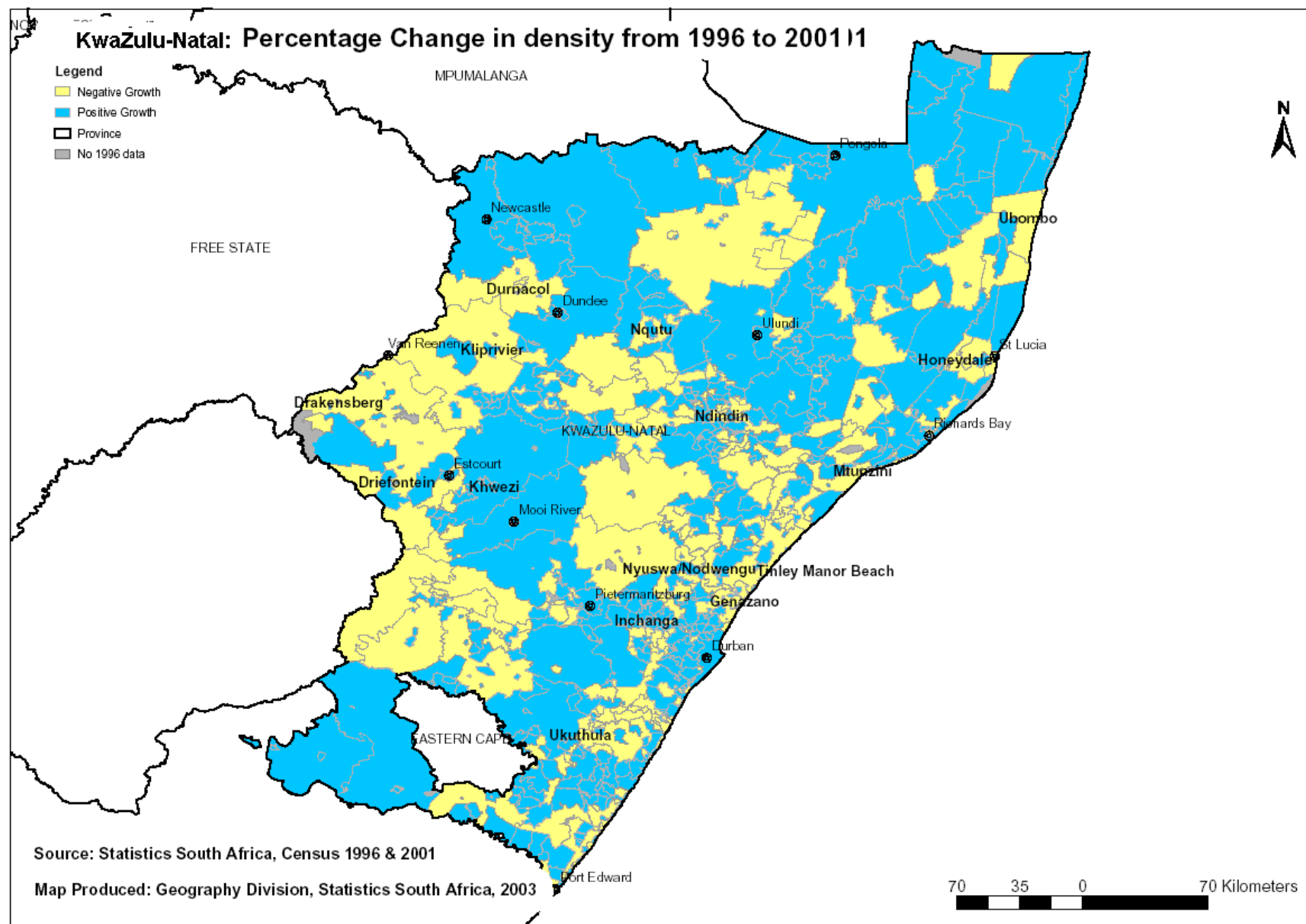
Main places that showed negative percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001 occur in the towns and townships. They include Leandra, Diepgezet, Badplaas, Motetema, Siyazenzela, Highveld Ridge Mines, Sivukile, Lothair, Davel and Sandleni.

Map 7-4: Free State: Percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001

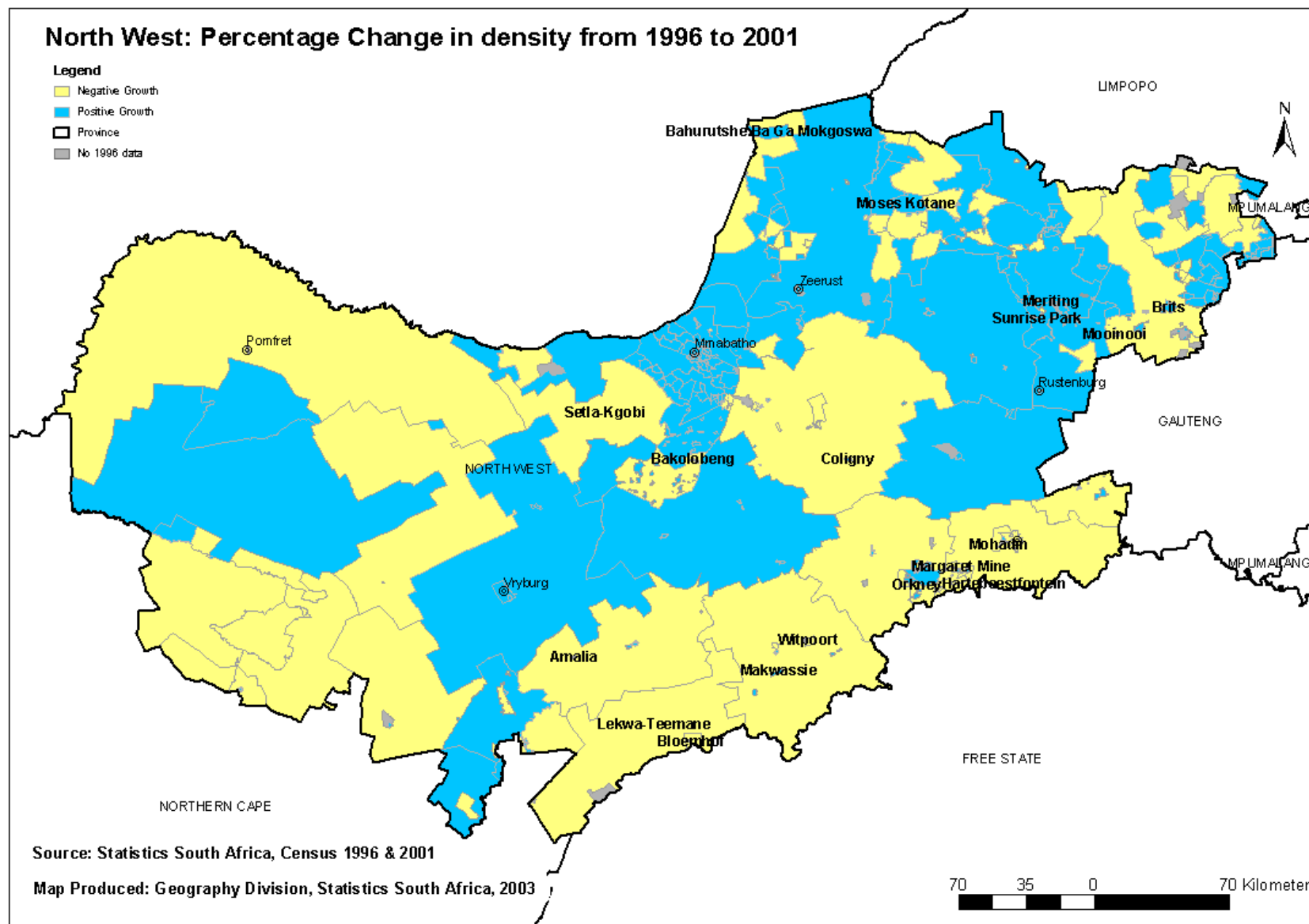




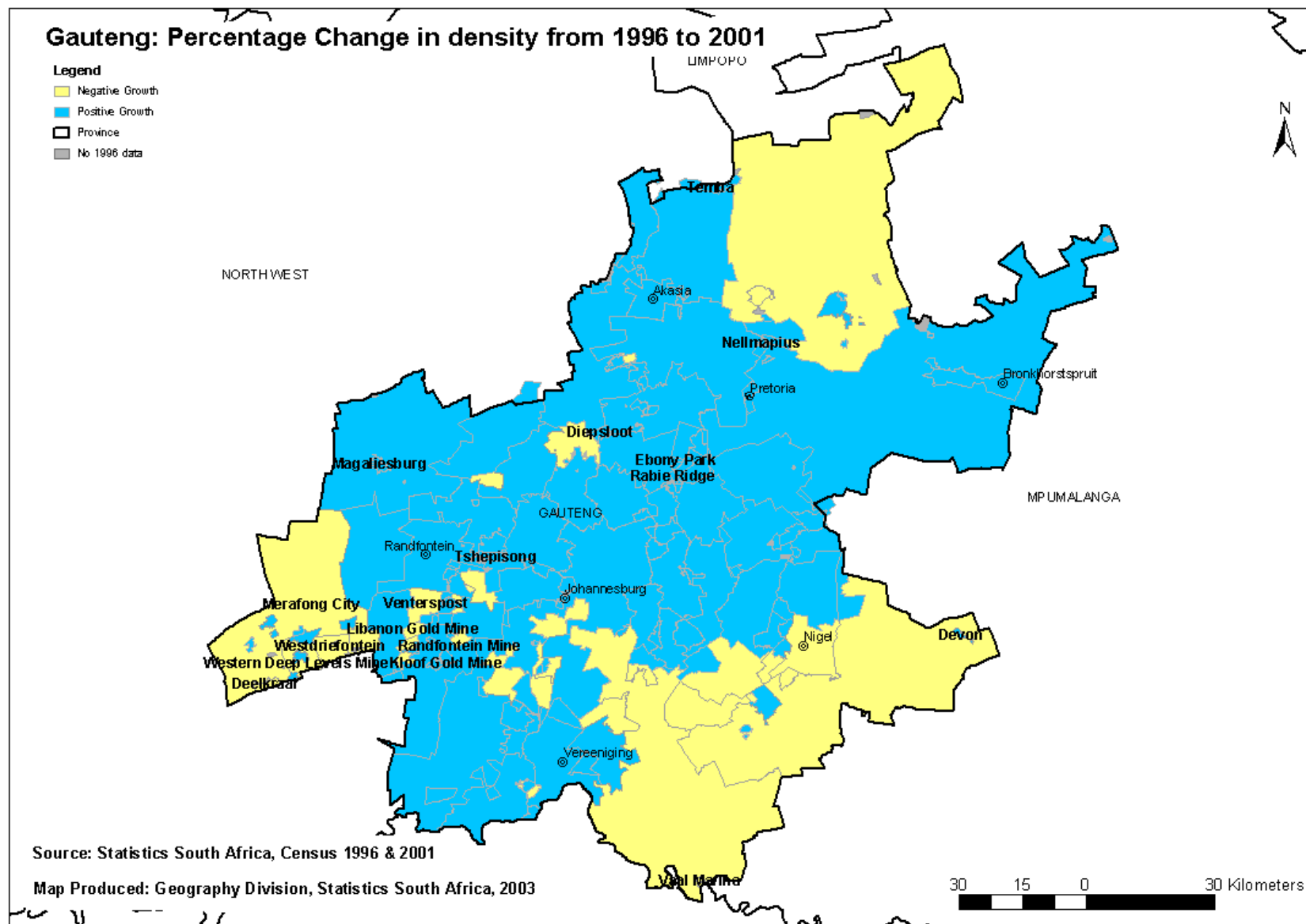
Map 7-5: KwaZulu-Natal: Percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001



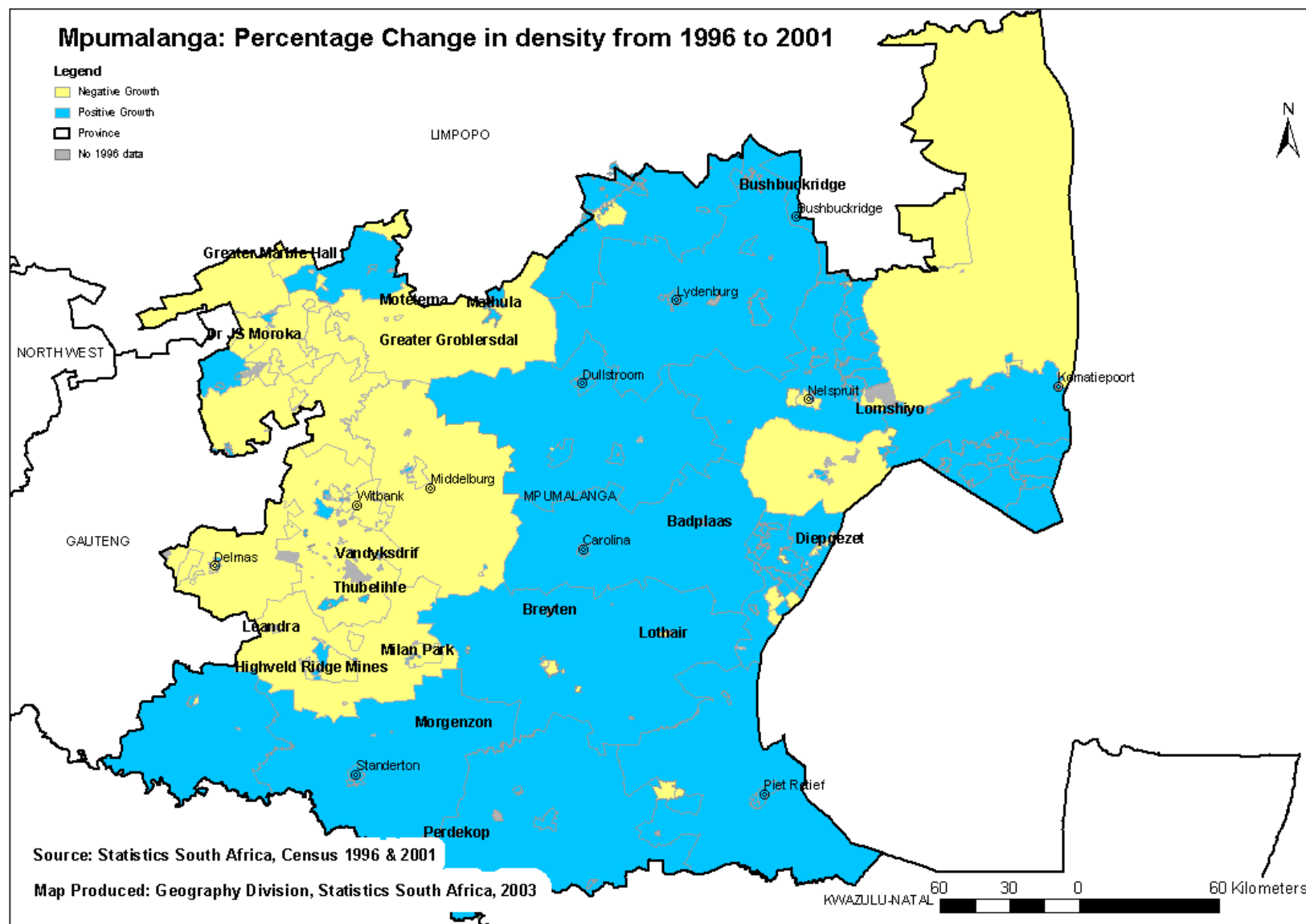
Map 7-6: North West: Percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001



Map 7-7: Gauteng: Percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001



Map 7-8: Mpumalanga: Percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001



**Map 7-9: Limpopo: Percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001** shows the entire province of Limpopo divided into main places where the percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001 was less than zero, and main places where it was zero or greater.

Main places that showed zero or positive percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001 occur in the towns, townships and tribal areas of the province. They include St Catherina, Gijana, Van der Merwe's Kraal, Dwarsfontein, Mulamula, Northam, Shigalo, Kwena Mashabela, Tshikota and Smersha Block.

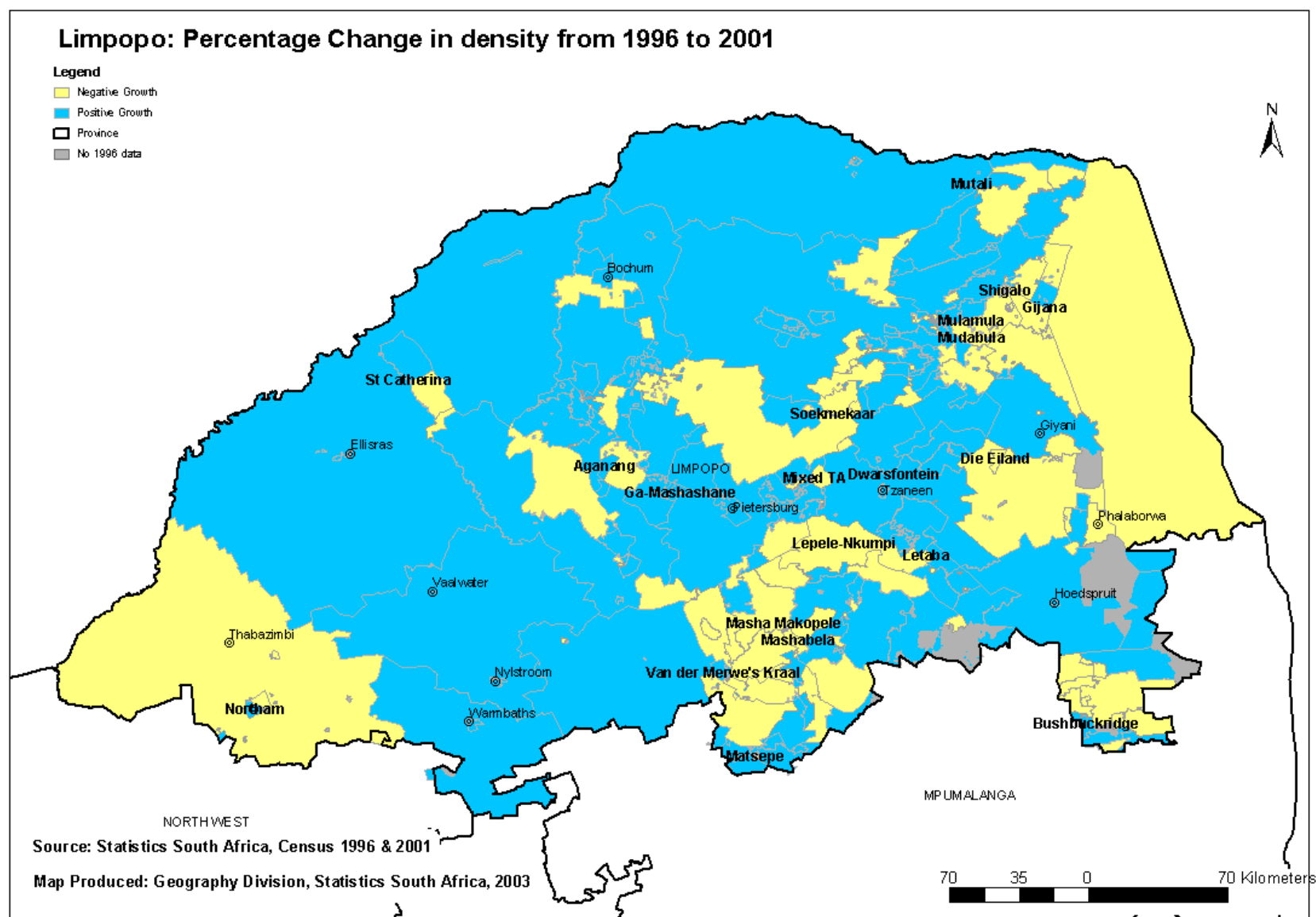
Main places that showed negative percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001 occur in the tribal areas and townships. They include Mashabela, Die Eiland, Soekmekaar, Masha Makopele, Matsepe, Mudabula, Ga-Mashashane, Malele, Makhuva and Mampa.

**Map 7-10: South Africa: Percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001** shows the country divided into main places where percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001 was less than zero, and main places where it was zero or greater.

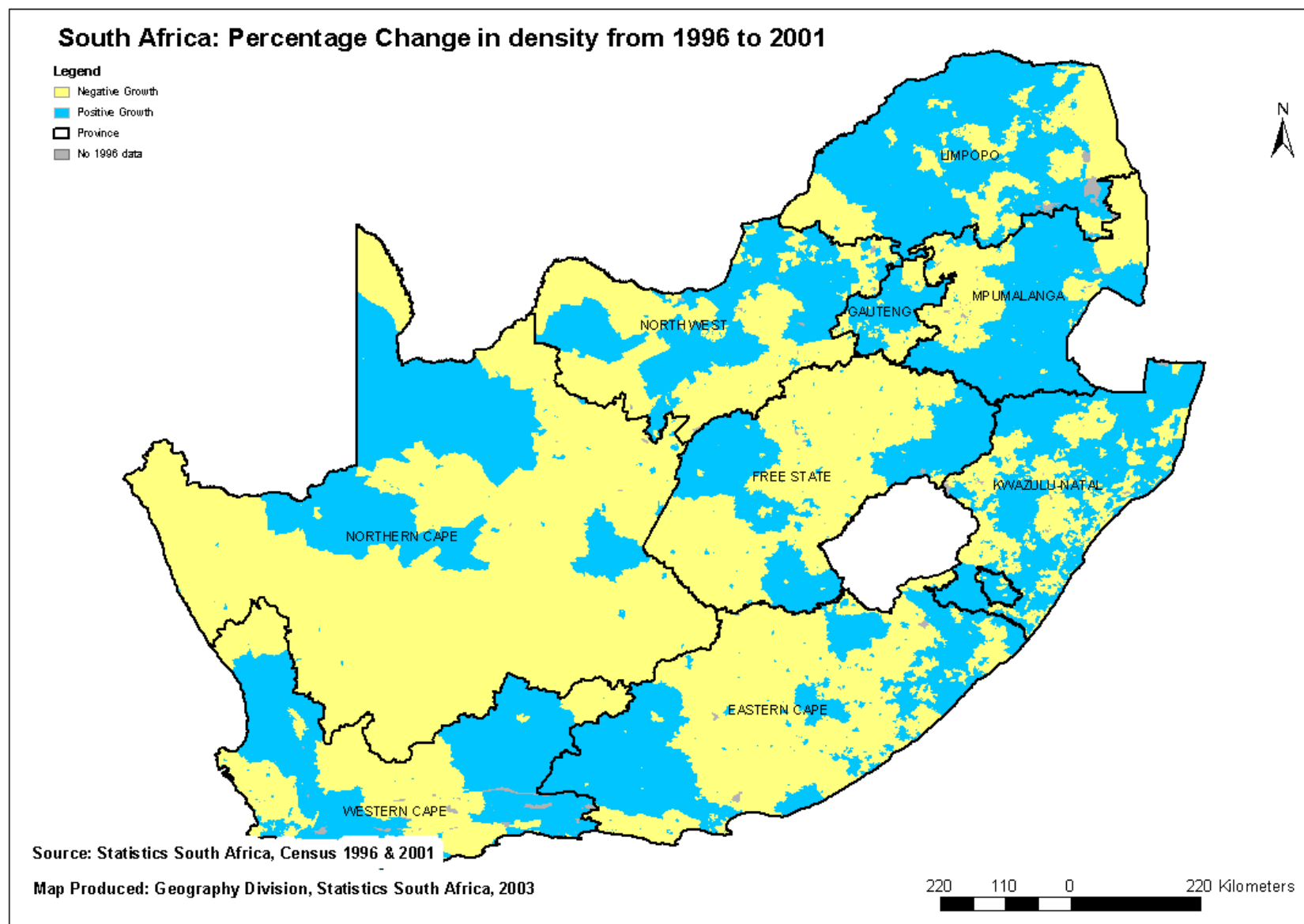
The main places that showed the highest positive percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001 are in Gauteng, Eastern Cape, Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, North West and Limpopo. They are Tshepisong, Ebony Park and Temba in Gauteng, Sunrise Park, Bahurutshe Ba Ga Mokgoswa and Bakolobeng in North West, Hamburg in Eastern Cape, Driefontein in KwaZulu-Natal, Peter Swart in Free State and St Catherina in Limpopo.

The main places that showed the highest negative percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001 are in towns and tribal areas. They are Margaret Mine in North West, Mashabela and Die Eiland in Limpopo, Ubombo and Khabazela in KwaZulu-Natal, Meulstroom in Western Cape, Vaal Marina in Gauteng, Mfelandawonye and Maluti in Eastern Cape and Leandra in Mpumalanga.

Map 7-9: Limpopo: Percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001



Map 7-10: South Africa: Percentage change in population density from 1996 to 2001







## Appendix 1: Definitions of enumeration area types

### Census 1996

*Enumeration area type* is a classification of EAs according to (human) settlement types, of which there were fifteen in the 1996 population census. There were two principles guiding the assignment of an EA to a particular class or type. The first one was the EA's geographical location. The locations considered were:

- an urban municipal area, i.e., an area within a proclaimed local authority;
- an area adjacent to an urban municipal area; or
- a non-urban (rural) area not adjacent to an urban area.

The second principle was the kind of dwellings predominant within the EA. These two principles led to the following location and settlement types:

*An EA within the boundaries of a proclaimed urban area, i.e., that has its own municipal or local authority. Such an EA was coded as one of the following:*

- 11 An ordinary town or city area as well as vacant areas within proclaimed urban areas or formal structures, e.g., houses, flats, hotels, boarding houses, old age homes, caravan parks, and school and university hostels.
- 12 An area with mainly informal dwellings (a so-called 'squatter area') within proclaimed urban areas.
- 13 An area with mainly hostels, e.g., mine, factory and municipal hostels, within proclaimed urban areas.
- 14 An area with mainly hospital and prison institutions within proclaimed municipal/local authority boundaries

*An EA with population concentrations adjacent to a municipal border (the EA must have one common boundary with the proclaimed municipal border). Such an EA was coded as one of the following:*

- 21 A semi-town (i.e., a town without a local authority) with predominantly formal dwellings, falling outside but sharing at least one common boundary with a proclaimed urban area.
- 22 An area with informal dwellings (a so-called 'squatter area') falling outside but sharing at least one common boundary with a proclaimed urban area.
- 23 An area in which mainly hostels are found, falling outside but sharing at least one common boundary with a proclaimed urban area.
- 24 An area with mainly hospital and prison institutions, falling outside but sharing at least one common boundary with a proclaimed municipal area.

*An EA situated in a non-urban (rural) area (the EA does not share a common boundary with a proclaimed municipal area). Such an EA was coded as one of the following:*

- 31 A semi-town (i.e., a town without a local authority) with predominantly formal dwellings such as mining, and industrial towns where housing for employees is provided by employers.
- 32 A village/settlement without a local authority, not situated within a tribal area and with formal and semi-formal dwellings such as houses, huts and rondavels.
- 33 A tribal area (an area falling within the domain of a tribal authority).
- 34 An area with population concentrations in informal dwellings (a so-called 'squatter area') in non-urban (rural) areas.

- 35 An area with mainly hostels where housing for employees is provided by employers (such as mines, factories and power stations) in non-urban (rural) areas.
- 36 An area with mainly hospital and prison institutions in non-urban (rural) areas.
- 37 Area with farms, agricultural holdings, holiday resorts, agricultural schools and colleges and other non-urban (rural) areas.

These EA types were combined into larger units for various purposes. For example, for the purpose of stratification for drawing a sample for the post-enumeration survey (PES), the areas were collapsed into five EA types, namely:

- urban, formal (11, 13, 14)
- urban, informal (12)
- commercial farms (37)
- tribal authority areas (33)
- other non-urban areas (21, 22, 23, 24, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 38)

These groupings can be seen in tabular form in Table 2.1-1 of the main document.

## Census 2001

For Census 2001, ten EA types were distinguished:

- 1 tribal settlement
- 2 farm
- 3 smallholding
- 4 urban settlement
- 5 informal settlement
- 6 recreational area
- 7 industrial area
- 8 institution
- 9 hostel
- 10 vacant

Each EA type then fell into one or other of the four broad types: urban formal, urban informal, rural formal and tribal areas, as shown in Table 2.1-2 of the main document. As the legal definition of urban meaning 'within a municipal boundary' had fallen away as a result of the new municipal demarcation, EAs were defined as urban or non-urban (rural) based on their status prior to redemarcation plus observation of the type of economic activity and landuse.

What follow are descriptions originally written to aid recognition of each type of EA, rather than formal definitions.

### 1 Tribal settlements

Villages that fall within a tribal area. Villages look like pockets of houses/huts clustered throughout the area with large areas of grassland and/or fields in between.

The appearance of such settlements varies in different parts of the country.

#### North West, Northern Province and Mpumalanga

Tribal villages are similar in looks in these provinces. Most of the land is flat and the houses are neatly arranged in square gardens and within square road blocks. Each household is usually neatly fenced with any material (reed, thatch, wire, aloes or other material). Within each plot, there may be more than one house structure, and houses vary in size from village to village and from plot to plot. Livestock is kept within the boundaries of each household.

**KwaZulu-Natal** Tribal villages look totally different. This could be due to the very hilly country. A dwelling unit could consist of more than one hut built close together with a 'kraal' in the centre of the cluster for the cattle to be kept at night. Houses or huts are arranged sometimes on hill tops and sometimes on the slopes and sometimes along river courses. Occasionally, the houses are close together to form a village. On the other hand, there could

be huts dotted all over the tribal area, each hut/hut cluster surrounded by its small vegetable garden, kraal and its own grazing area.

### **Transkei and Ciskei**

A dwelling unit could consist of more than one hut built close together with a 'kraal' in the centre of the cluster for the cattle to be kept at night. Houses are usually close together to form a very distinct village with communal land stretching to the edge of the administrative area.

## **2 Farms**

Commercial farms cover extensive areas. The land is cultivated and the field size is usually quite large. Farm boundaries are usually easily distinguished on the photo, they are normally clear fence lines or edge of fields or roads or rivers. The fields are cultivated with a variety of crops and the crops differ from season to season and from area to area. Field size will vary and may be affected by the size of the farm, the local climate (rainy or not) and the amount of mechanisation on the farm. Most fields on commercial farms are large.

Cattle, sheep and other livestock (horses, ostrich and game on a smaller scale) are also reared on commercial farms. These farms have large fenced grazing areas (paddocks) with grass cover for the livestock to graze.

## **3 Smallholdings**

These are small farms usually on the outskirts of towns. The activity on these smallholdings is usually small-scale intensive farming. Chicken and pig farms, vegetable farms, mushroom and flower farms, small fruit farms and tunnel farming are common, as well as kennels, and some stables/riding schools.

## **4 Urban settlement**

A formal urban settlement is structured and organised. Land parcels (plots or erven) make up a formal and permanent structure. A local council or district council controls development in these areas. Services such as water, electricity and refuse removal are provided, roads are formally planned and maintained by the council. This category includes suburbs and townships.

## **5 Informal settlement**

Informal settlements or 'squatter camps' occur on land which has not been surveyed or proclaimed as residential, and the structures are usually informal. They are usually found on the outskirts of towns or in pockets of 'infill' inside towns, or along railways and roads. Some informal areas are also found in tribal areas (e.g. in Mpumalanga) and in townships. Although informal settlements occur within rural areas all EAs of this type were classified as urban informal in 2001.

## **6 Recreational area**

This category includes golf courses, caravan parks, nature reserves, forest areas, state land, public entertainment areas, parks and Botanic Gardens.

## **7 Industrial**

An area where manufacturing takes place. The type of activity ranges from light industrial (clothing, car repair shops, panel beaters, etc.) to heavy industrial (cool drink, cement, steel/aluminium, paper, appliance and car manufacturing factories, etc.). Light industrial factory buildings are smaller and usually concentrated closer to the town centres. Heavy industrial areas are found near main roads, railways, harbours and airports. Sometimes mixed with commercial areas.

## **8 Institution**

Collective living quarters with large formal buildings. There is usually more than one building on a very well-defined piece of ground and the buildings are usually fenced or walled in. This category includes hospitals, prisons, hotels, army barracks, etc.

## **9 Hostel**

Places where factory workers or mine workers live. Hostels are normally buildings set in ordered rows or blocks. Several buildings are usually isolated in numbered blocks with walls built around each block. Each block usually only has one access point. Factory or mine hostels are not to be confused with school or educational institution hostels, which are classified as institutions (a separate EA type)

## **10 Vacant**

The balance of tribal land not occupied by villages, made up of large areas of grazing land (grass), and areas under agriculture (maize crops mostly). There are also small pockets of natural forests found in the river valleys in some areas. Vacant areas are also found on the urban fringe, between built-up areas and farming areas.