



Living in KwaZulu- Natal

Selected findings of
the 1995 October
household survey

CSS

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Selected findings of the 1995 October household survey

**Central Statistics
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The detailed statistical tables on which this publication is based are available as 'October household survey', CSS statistical release **P0317** (South Africa as a whole), and **P0317.1** to **P0317.9** (the nine provinces). These can be ordered from Central Statistics, Pretoria, in both printed and electronic format.

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Living in the Northern Province. Selected findings of the 1995 October household survey (forthcoming)

Living in North West. Selected findings of the 1995 October household survey (forthcoming)

Living in the Western Cape. Selected findings of the 1995 October household survey (forthcoming)

Preliminary estimates of the size of the South African population, based on the population census conducted in October 1996, were issued by the CSS in July 1997. These indicate that there are fewer people (37,9 million) in the country, and that urbanisation (55%) has been more rapid, than was previously realised.

The new census numbers may have an effect on some of the weights and raising factors that were used in this report, since these are presently based on projections of population and household size to 1995, using the 1991 census estimates as baseline.

The new CSS management believes that the model used to adjust the actual count of people found in the 1991 census probably overestimated population growth rates in the country, hence overestimating the size of the population and number of households.

The number of people, the number of households and the percentages reported here will therefore probably need to be modified at a later date when the CSS has more complete information about household size and distribution of the population by race and age from Census '96. Nevertheless, these overall trends should be accepted as indicative of the broad picture of households in South Africa in general, and KwaZulu-Natal in particular, during 1995.

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Section 1

Introduction

South Africa's first democratically-elected government has committed itself to creating a better quality of life for all the country's inhabitants. The extent of change required, both nationally and in each province, to bring this about can best be measured through household surveys. The annual *October household survey* (OHS) programme of the Central Statistical Service (CSS) provides detailed information about the living conditions and life circumstances of all South Africa's inhabitants at national and provincial level.

A programme of household surveys makes it possible not only to describe the situation in a country and in each province at a given point in time, but also to measure change in people's life circumstances as and when new government policies are implemented.

The first comprehensive CSS household survey was conducted in October 1993. It was repeated, with modifications to the questionnaire, in 1994 and 1995. The former 'TBVC states' (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei) were excluded from the first survey, but the entire country was included thereafter.

This report presents a summary of the findings of the 1995 OHS in KwaZulu-Natal. In doing this, it paints a picture of the province's demographic, social and economic life.

KwaZulu-Natal has the largest population of the provinces, containing approximately one-fifth (21%) of all South Africans. In terms of geographical area, however, it occupies only about 8% of the country's land mass. Compared to other provinces, KwaZulu-Natal is relatively densely populated, with an average of 95 people per square kilometer. Its location between the coast and mountains makes it a good province for tourism development.

The research process

The following steps constituted the research process for the 1995 OHS:

- Questionnaire design.
- Drawing a sample.
- Fieldwork.
- Data capture.
- Weighting the sample back to the population.
- Data analysis.
- Report writing.

Questionnaire design

The 1995 OHS questionnaire, in the same vein as the previous ones, contains questions about the household as a whole, as well as on all individual members.

In the household section, questions are asked about type of dwelling (or dwellings) in which the household lives; access to facilities such as electricity, tap-water, toilets and regular refuse removal; access to health and social welfare services; and the safety and well-being of the household.

In the section completed for each individual in the household, questions are asked on age, gender, education, marital status, migration, use of health services, economic activity, unemployment, employment and self-employment.

Questions are also asked on births and deaths in the household, but these are not discussed in the present report.

Drawing the sample

In 1995, information was obtained from 30 000 households throughout the country. Of these, approximately 18% were in KwaZulu-Natal.

- Altogether, 3 000 enumerator areas (EAs) were drawn for the sample, 530 of which were in KwaZulu-Natal. Ten households were visited in each EA. This was an improvement compared with 1994, when only 1 000 EAs were selected, and information was obtained from 30 households per EA.
- The 1995 sample was stratified by province, urban and non-urban areas,¹ and population group.
- The 1991 population census was used as a frame for drawing the sample. However, this census had certain shortcomings, which in turn affected the drawing of all OHS samples between 1993 and 1995. For details of this, see the national report based on the 1995 OHS, *Living in South Africa. Selected findings of the 1995 October Household Survey*, (CSS, 1996).

The shortcomings of the 1991 population census which have particular relevance to drawing a sample in KwaZulu-Natal are as follows:

- Certain parts of the country, particularly rural areas in the former 'self-governing territories' (including KwaZulu-Natal), were not demarcated into clearly defined EAs, and the households in these districts were not listed. Instead, a 'sweep census' was done, covering an entire magisterial district.

¹ An urban area is defined as one where there is a fully-established local government. A non-urban area, on the other hand, does not have an established local authority. Such an area could, for example, be administered by a tribal or regional authority.

- In other areas of the country, particularly informal settlements (including those in KwaZulu-Natal), aerial photography was used to estimate population size, backed by small-scale surveys among households in areas where the photographs were taken.
- No allowance was made for new informal settlements springing up all over KwaZulu-Natal to be incorporated into the sampling frame.

Some attempts were made in the 1995 OHS to overcome sampling problems occurring as a result of these difficulties with the 1991 population census. For example, magisterial districts where a 'sweep census' had taken place were sub-divided into smaller units, and new informal settlements were incorporated into the boundaries of existing enumerator areas. However, when implementing the sampling plan, difficulties were experienced in the field. For example, field workers became confused about the exact boundaries of a particular EA in relation to the above changes.

In addition, the fieldwork for the 1995 OHS took place at the same time as CSS staff were demarcating new EA boundaries for the 1996 census. As a consequence, old 1991 census and new 1996 census EA boundaries were, on occasion, confused during fieldwork for the OHS.

These problems were taken into account in the weighting procedures, as discussed in a later part of this report.

The fieldwork

Information was collected through face-to-face interviews in the 30 000 households sampled throughout South Africa, including the 5 300 households sampled in KwaZulu-Natal. During these interviews, field workers administered a questionnaire to a responsible person in each household.

Where possible, the fieldwork for the 1995 OHS was combined with the fieldwork for an income and expenditure survey (IES). The same households were visited for both the OHS and the IES. The field workers first administered the OHS questionnaire, and returned at a later date to administer the IES questionnaire. However, problems were experienced in returning to the same household, particularly in informal settlements and in rural areas where addresses were not available, and where demarcation of the EA or listing of households had not been undertaken for the 1991 census. These problems were solved, as far as possible, during the data-capture process by matching responses to common questions in the two surveys.

Data capture

Data capture of both the 1995 OHS and IES took place at the CSS head office. This involved linking the information contained in the 1995 OHS with that contained in the IES. The linking of the two data sets was an important exercise, because details concerning household income and expenditure patterns (IES) could be added to details about education, employment and overall life circumstances (OHS), thus giving a more comprehensive socio-economic description of life in South Africa. The primary use of the IES, however, is for calculating weights for household purchases for the consumer price index.

Problems were, however, encountered when attempting to link the two data sets. For example, information in the OHS on type of dwelling, household income and access to services did not always coincide with the IES data. These problems were generally solved by identifying the incompatibilities and adjusting the data at head office, but revisits to households had to be made on occasion. The linking of the two data sets caused considerable delays in data capture.

Weighting the sample

Data on individuals within households were weighted by age, population group and gender, according to estimates based on the 1991 census, of the population living in urban and non-urban areas in the nine provinces.

However, preliminary estimates of the population size, based on the population census conducted in October 1996, indicate that the South African population overall, and the population in KwaZulu-Natal in particular, may be smaller than was previously believed, and that urbanisation has been more rapid than previous estimates have shown. In this light, this report provides an indication of broad trends, rather than definitive numbers and proportions, in the province.

Data concerning households were weighted by the estimated number of households in the country in the various provinces, according to the proportions found in urban and non-urban areas, and by the population group of the head of the household. Data on individuals were weighted first, and then the weight assigned to the head of the household was used as the weight for the household as a whole.

Weights for the OHS and the IES are different because relative scaling by age and gender was applied to the OHS, but not the IES. In the OHS, we were concerned with the education level and occupation of the head of household. However, in the IES, we worked with household incomes. Section 3, which relates to the living conditions of households and household incomes, should be read with this in mind.

The original aim was to weight the data by magisterial district, but this was not possible because of the EA boundary problems previously described. Boundary problems could only be overcome by weighting the sample to a higher level, namely the provinces. All further discussions in this report are based on weighted figures.

Data analysis and report writing

The data were made available for report writing as a series of tables and cross-tabulations. This summary report is based on these tables.

Comparison with 1994 data

The CSS is still grappling with sampling issues, based on attempts to use the incomplete sampling frame generated by the 1991 population census. Different methodologies were used for drawing the samples in 1994 and 1995, and diverse problems were encountered as a result of these varying sampling techniques. As such, the 1994 and 1995 OHS data sets are not directly comparable in all respects, but are essentially separate snapshots of different parts of the country during two consecutive years. This applies nationally, as well as in KwaZulu-Natal.

However, there are certain similarities between these two surveys when looking at overall broad patterns. For example, access to water and toilet facilities remains problematic in non-urban areas in both surveys. Unemployment remains high, and the proportion of Africans in elementary occupations such as cleaning and garbage removal remains similar. Design effects, standard errors and confidence intervals for selected variables have, however, been calculated for both surveys. These are available from the CSS.

It may be more possible to compare household survey results over time once there is a more accurate sampling frame on which to draw samples, and when we have a standardised methodology for sampling. The ability to compare household surveys over time will improve dramatically if the 1996 population census yields a better sampling frame.

In this report, we have avoided making comparisons between the 1994 and 1995 surveys: we cannot, as yet, calculate whether variations in answers are due to genuine developmental changes, to sampling error, or to other sources of error such as misunderstanding of questions.

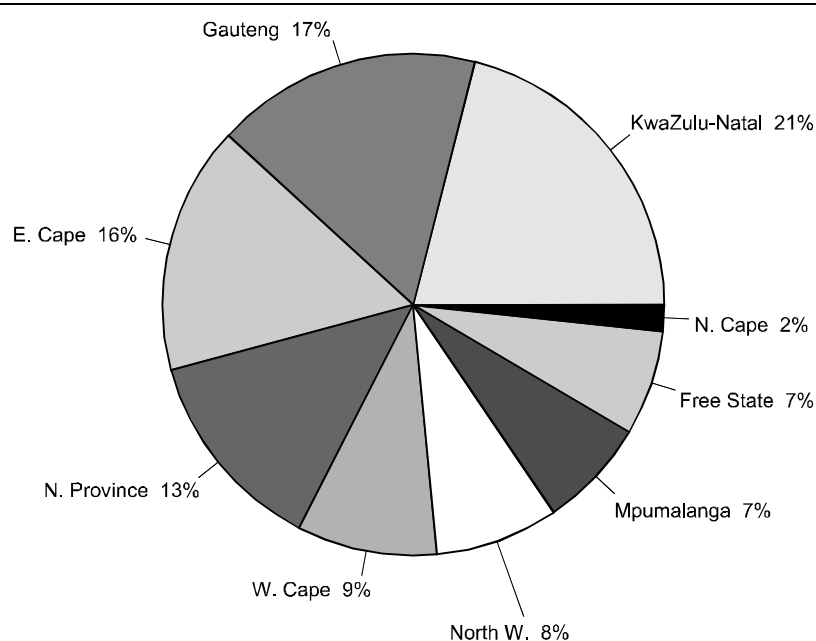
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Section 2

The main findings regarding individuals

The population of KwaZulu-Natal

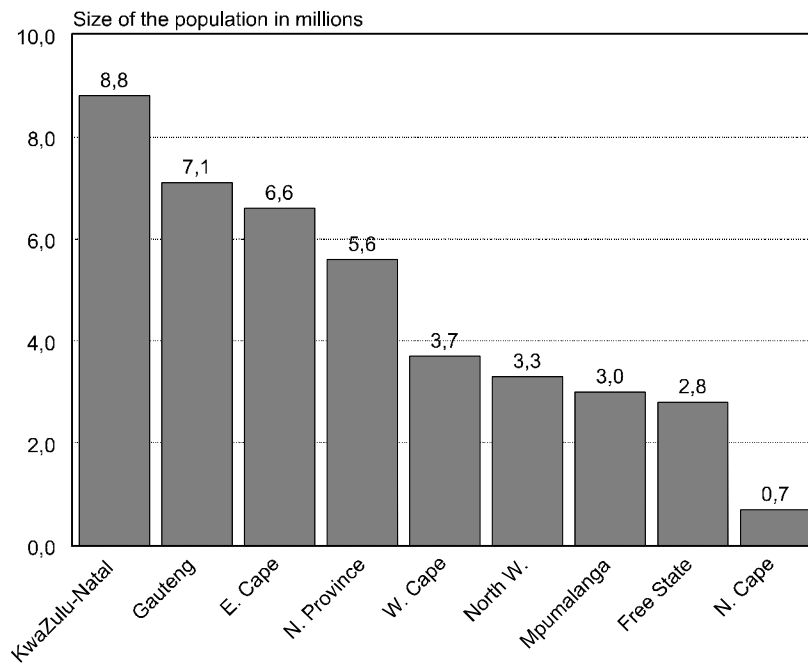
The CSS estimated, on the basis of the 1991 census, that the size of the population in South Africa in 1995 was approximately 41,5 million. Of these, 8,8 million (or 21%) resided in KwaZulu-Natal. As indicated in Figure 1, KwaZulu-Natal had the highest estimated percentage of people in the country. Preliminary estimates based on the 1996 population census indicate that these figures for both South Africa and KwaZulu-Natal are too high.



Source: October household survey, 1995

Figure 1: Population of South Africa by province (percent)

Figure 2 shows that KwaZulu-Natal had the largest population relative to the other provinces, based on the 1991 census. However, estimates based on the preliminary counts of the 1996 census indicate that these figures and percentages may be too high.



Source: October household survey, 1995

Figure 2: Population of South Africa by province (millions)

Figure 3 indicates that, in South Africa as a whole, approximately 76% of the population is African,² 13% is white, 9% is coloured and approximately 3% is Indian. The picture in KwaZulu-Natal is rather different. Approximately 83% of the population is African, 9% is Indian, 7% is white and only 1% is coloured. The proportion of the Indian population is higher in KwaZulu-Natal compared to South Africa as a whole, and more than three-quarters (76%) of all Indians in the country live in the province.

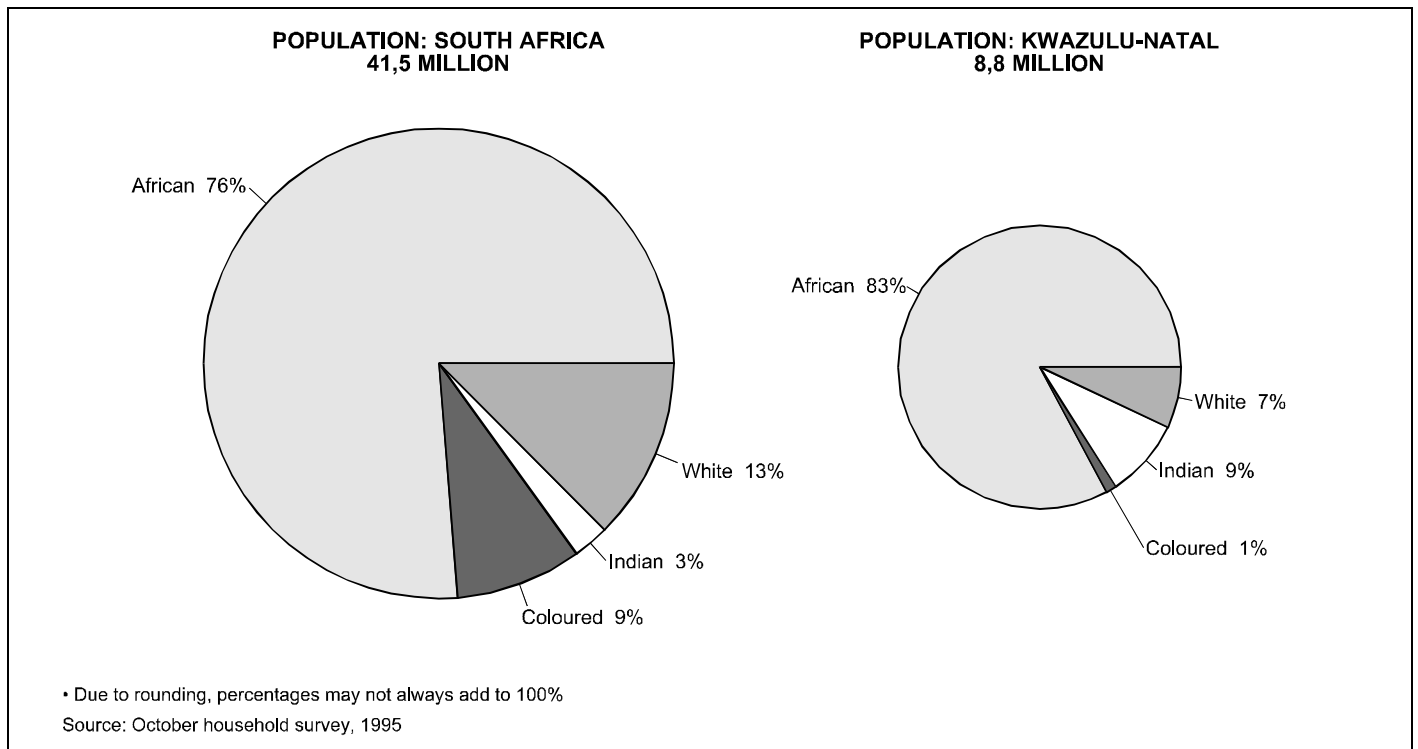
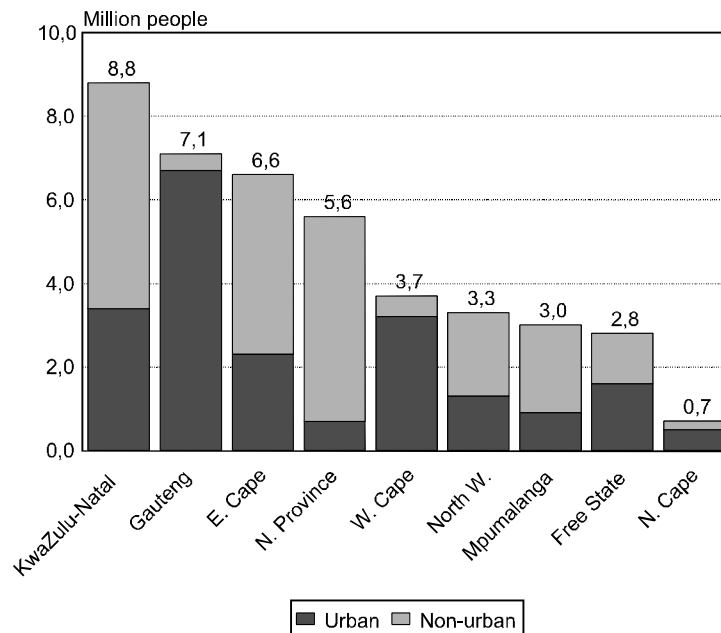


Figure 3: Population of South Africa and KwaZulu-Natal by population group

² In order to facilitate the process of monitoring change, the apartheid-based racial classification of South Africans as Africans, coloureds, Indians and whites has been retained in the report.

While the national population is split in a 1:1 ratio between non-urban and urban areas, the proportion of the population living in non-urban areas is considerably greater, at approximately 62%, in KwaZulu-Natal. The national distribution in urban and non-urban areas by province is shown in Figure 4.

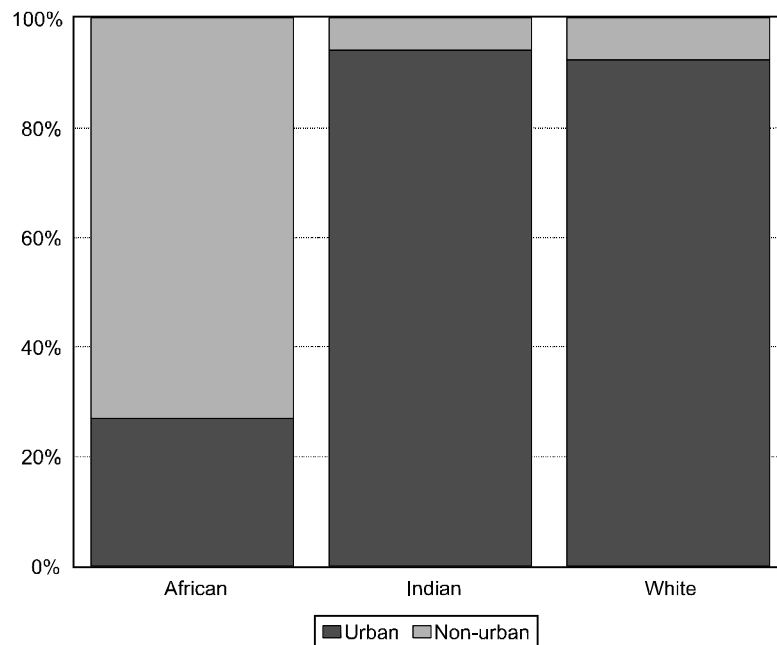


Source: October household survey, 1995

Figure 4: Population of South Africa in urban and non-urban areas by province

The distribution of the population in urban and non-urban areas by population group in KwaZulu-Natal is shown in Figure 5. Almost 73% of Africans live in non-urban areas compared to 8% of the white population, and 6% of the Indian population.

The sample of coloured households in KwaZulu-Natal is excluded from discussion because it is too small for further analysis. This sample is, however, included in the discussion of the total population of the province.

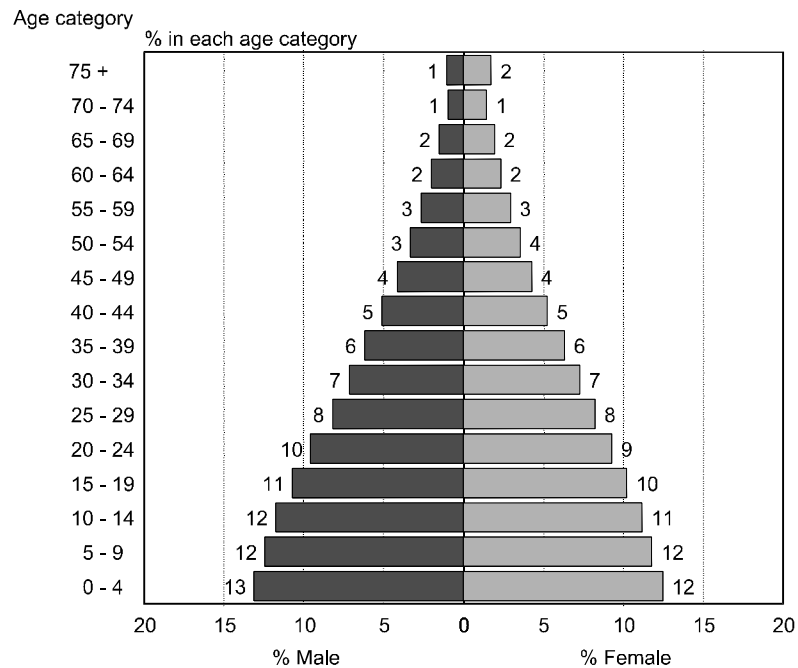


Source: October household survey, 1995

Figure 5: Population of KwaZulu-Natal in urban and non-urban areas by population group

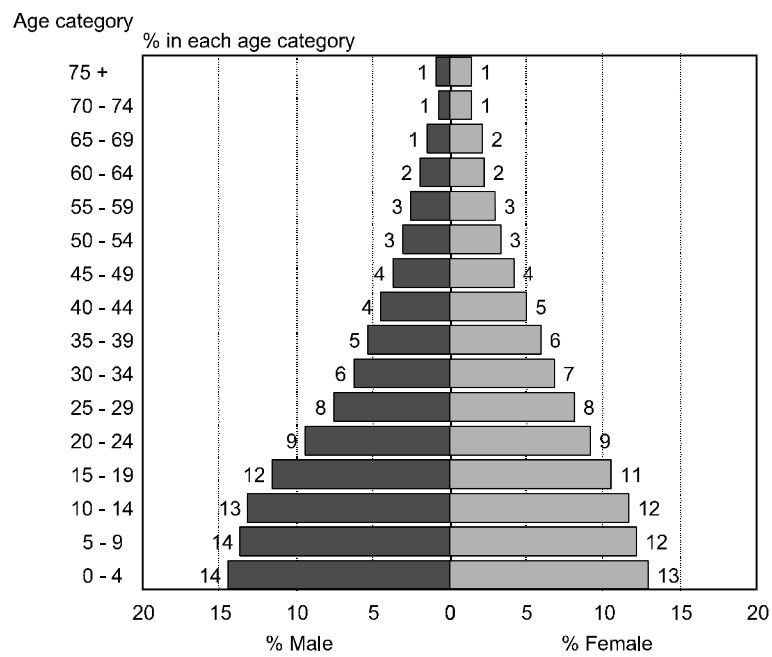
The age distribution of the population in KwaZulu-Natal

The age distribution of the population in KwaZulu-Natal is similar to that of South Africa as a whole. As Figures 6 and 7 show, both distributions are typical of developing countries. In both cases, the broad base of the age-pyramid is a representation of the large proportion of young people, especially infants and young children. But, in KwaZulu-Natal, there is a steeper decline in the adult population of males with increasing age than in the national picture. In other words, the male distribution by age in KwaZulu-Natal is younger than the national distribution.



Source: October household survey, 1995

Figure 6: Distribution of the national population by age-group and gender

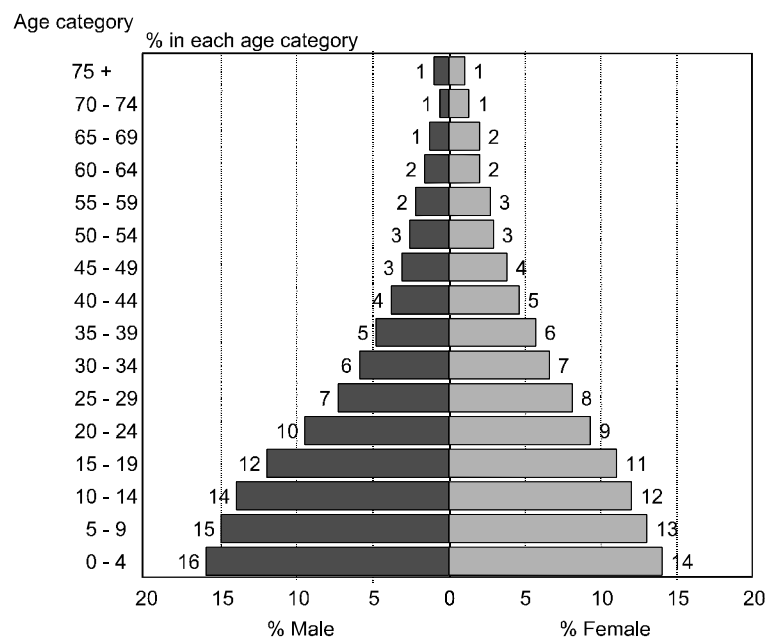


Source: October household survey, 1995

Figure 7: Distribution of the population in KwaZulu-Natal by age-group and gender

The age and gender distribution of the population in KwaZulu-Natal within each population group demonstrates interesting patterns. Figure 8 shows the age distribution of the African population. Compared to the other population groups (Figures 9 and 10), the pattern of underdevelopment of the African population as a result of apartheid policy is clear.

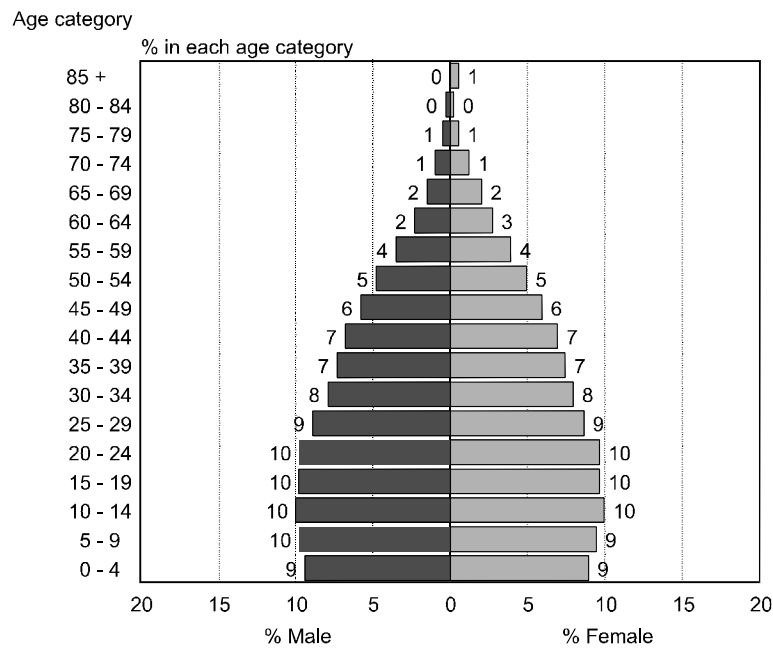
The age distribution of the African population has a noticeable influence on the province's overall age-pyramid, because Africans form the largest population group in the province. A large proportion of people (16% of males and 14% of females) are aged 4 years and less. It should be borne in mind that 90% of all those aged between 0 and 4 years are Africans. There is a further 14% of males and 13% of females aged between 5 years and 9 years. This proportion decreases sharply with increasing age.



Source: October household survey, 1995

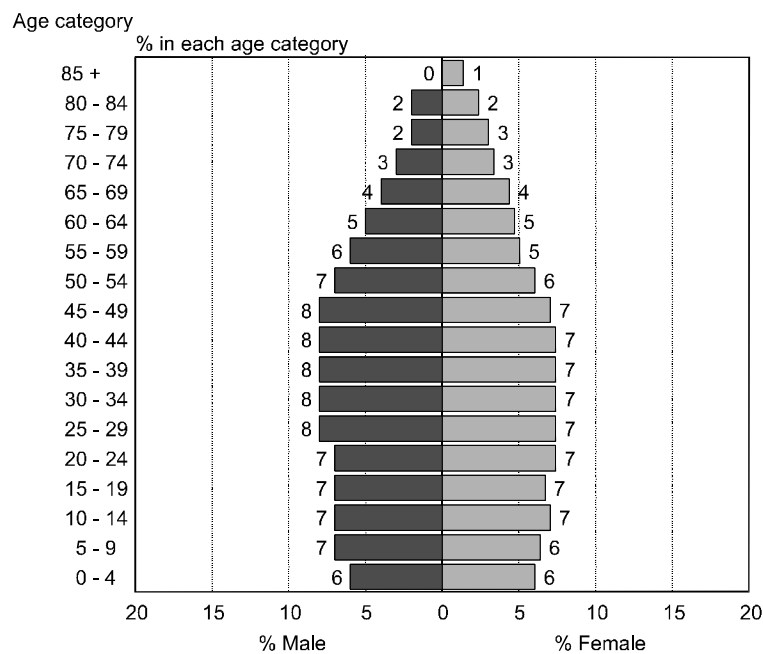
Figure 8: Distribution of the African population of KwaZulu-Natal by age-group and gender

Figure 9 shows the age distribution of the Indian population of KwaZulu-Natal. Compared to the age distribution of the national population and the province's overall distribution (Figure 6 and 7), Figure 9 reflects a situation which is intermediate between developing and developed countries. Its influence on the province's overall age-pyramid is not noticeable, as the Indian population constitute only 9% of the population in the province. The proportion of people aged 5 to 9, 10 to 14 and 15 to 19 is almost the same (10%), while the proportion of those aged 4 years and less is lower (9%). In common with the African population, the proportion of people decreases steeply with increasing age.



Source: October household survey, 1995

Figure 9: Distribution of the Indian population of KwaZulu-Natal by age-group and gender



Source: October household survey, 1995

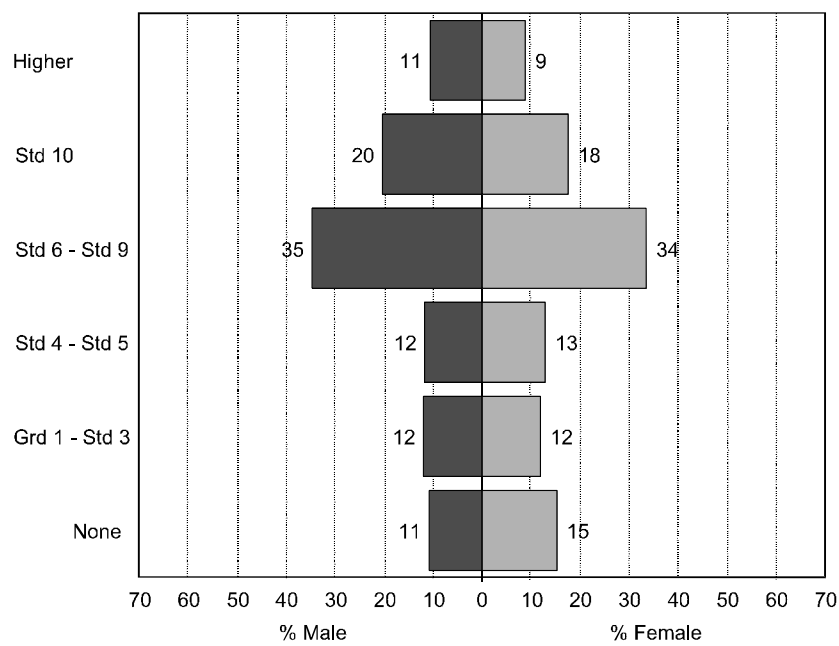
Figure 10: Distribution of the white population of KwaZulu-Natal by age-group and gender

Figure 10 shows the age distribution among the white population of KwaZulu-Natal. This figure differs from the age-pyramid of the overall national and provincial picture, resembling the typical age-pyramid of industrialised countries. There is a relatively small proportion of infants and young children and a larger proportion of older people compared to the other age distributions. Approximately 6% of males and females are aged between 0 to 4 years, while a further 7% of males and 6% of females are aged between 5 and 9 years. There is a large proportion of people aged 35 years and above. Unlike the other population groups, the proportion of people in each successive age group decreases slowly and steadily. Among white males, there is a sharp decrease in the proportion of people once the age of 50 has been reached. This decrease is more gradual among white females.

The distribution of education in KwaZulu-Natal

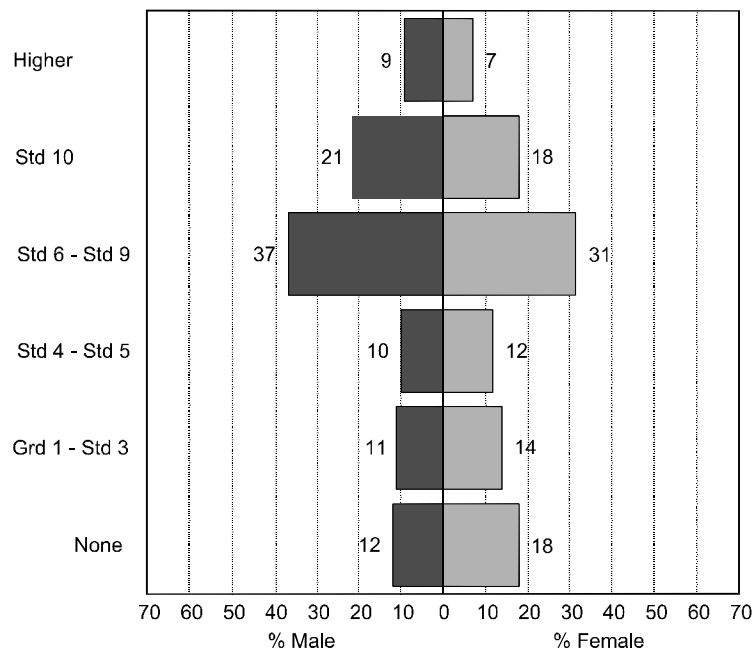
In the past, access to education was not equally available to all the people of South Africa. Educational attainment varies not only by population group, but also by gender.

Figures 11 and 12 show the distribution of education among the national and the KwaZulu-Natal population. Little difference exists between the national and provincial distribution. A relatively small proportion has no education, or has studied beyond Standard 10. A large proportion of the population falls in the range of Standards 6 to 9.



Source: October household survey, 1995

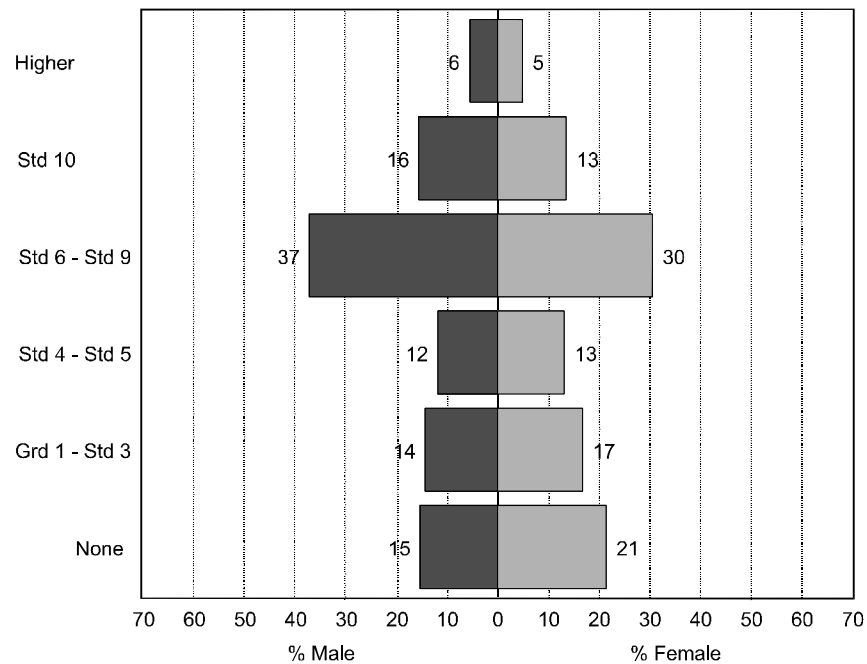
Figure 11: Level of education of South Africans aged 20 years and older



Source: October household survey, 1995

Figure 12: Level of education of residents of KwaZulu-Natal aged 20 years and older

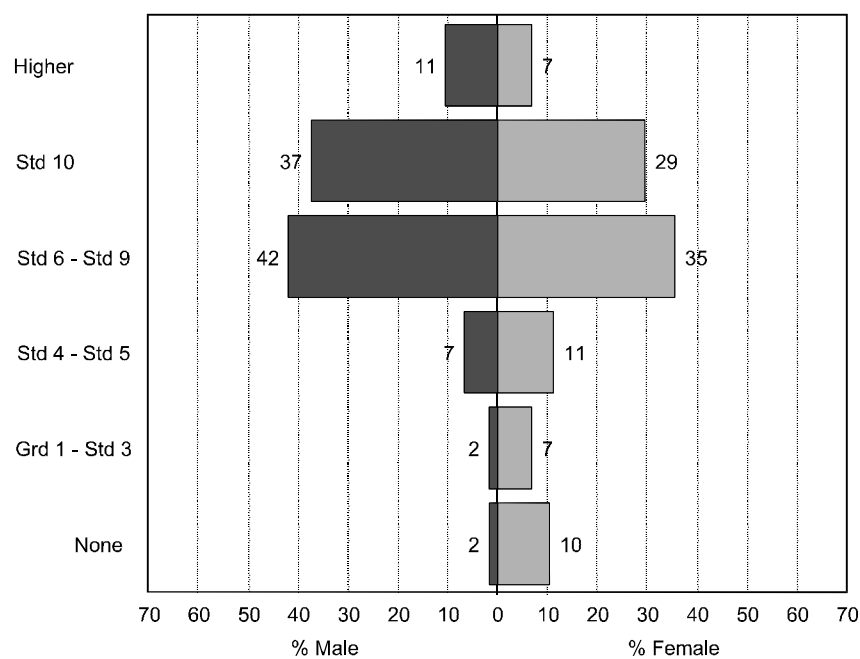
Figure 13 indicates that the African population of KwaZulu-Natal has been deprived of educational opportunities, and displays educational attainments lower than those of the country as a whole. Women suffered a great deal under apartheid in the province, and 21% of the African women in KwaZulu-Natal have received no education at all. Only 13% of African women have gone as far as Standard 10, and only 5% of these have gone beyond Standard 10.



Source: October household survey, 1995

Figure 13: Level of education of Africans in KwaZulu-Natal aged 20 years and older

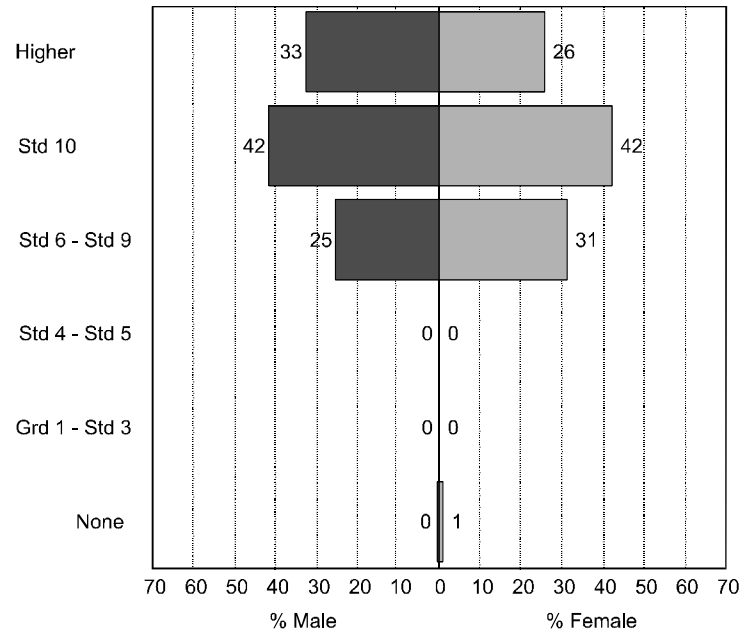
Figure 14 shows the distribution of education among the Indian population in KwaZulu-Natal by gender. A large proportion (33%) of the population (i.e. 37% of Indian males and 29% of Indian females) has passed Standard 10, and a further 8% (i.e. 11% of males and 7% of females) has received higher education. But there is still a substantial proportion (6%) of the population, particularly females (10%), which has received no education.



Source: October household survey, 1995

Figure 14: Level of education of Indians in KwaZulu-Natal aged 20 years and older

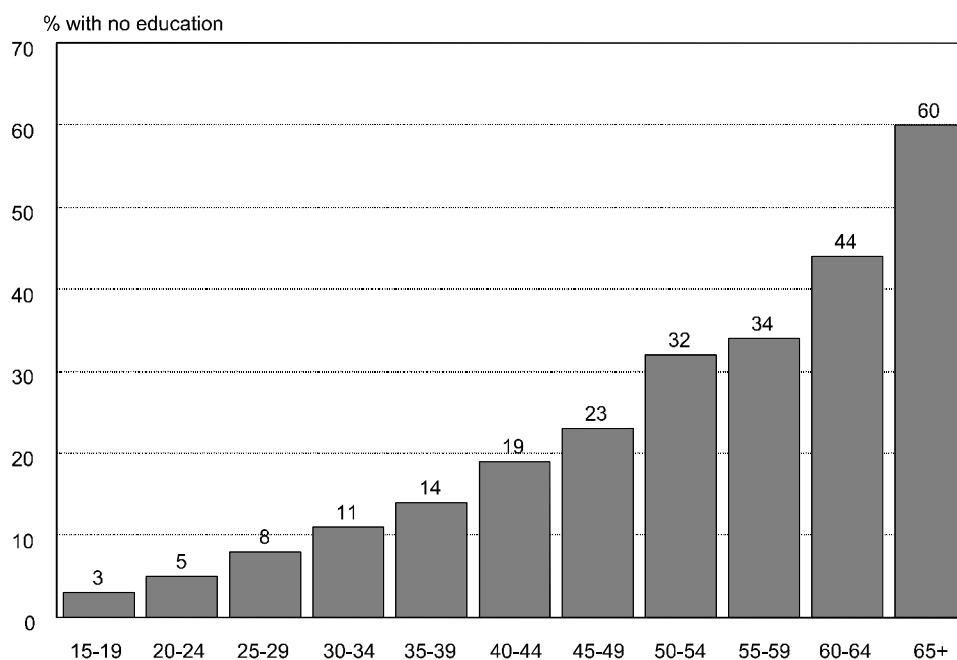
Figure 15 shows that the white population is the most educationally privileged group in KwaZulu-Natal, with 42% having passed Standard 10, and approximately 30% (33% of males and 26% of females) having received higher education. A very small proportion (less than 1%) has not received any education at all.



Source: October household survey, 1995

Figure 15: Level of education of whites in KwaZulu-Natal aged 20 years and older

Figure 16 shows that the proportion of Africans aged 15 years or more in KwaZulu-Natal which has received no education increases with age. Three percent of Africans aged 15 to 19, and 5% of Africans aged 20 to 24, has received no education, increasing to 60% of those aged 65 years or more. In South Africa as a whole, 2% of Africans aged 15 to 19, and 4% of those aged 20 to 24, increasing to 56% of those aged 65 years or more, has no education.



Source: October household survey, 1995

Figure 16: Percentage of Africans in KwaZulu-Natal aged 15 years or more who have received no education

Employment and unemployment in KwaZulu-Natal

The economically active population

The term 'economically active' refers to all those who are available for work. It includes both the employed and the unemployed. It excludes people who are not available for work, for example those under the age of 15 years, students, scholars, housewives or homemakers, retired people, pensioners, disabled people and those who are permanently unable to work. Such people are regarded as being out of the labour market (Living in South Africa. Selected findings of the 1995 October Household Survey, CSS, 1996:14).

The 1995 OHS, using estimates based on weights of the 1991 population census, found that there were approximately 5,4 million people in KwaZulu-Natal aged 15 years or older. Of these, approximately 2,6 million said they were not economically active, while about 2,7 million people said they were.

Of these economically active people, only 1,8 million (approximately 67%) said they were gainfully employed, either in formal or informal work, while the remaining 33% said they were unemployed. Some were seeking work, while others were not. However, they were available for work, as discussed below.

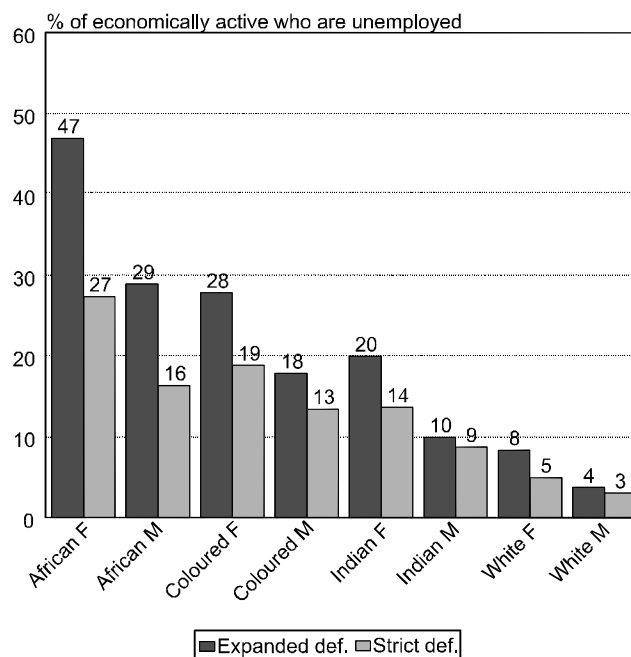
The unemployed

Unemployment is one of the major crises facing the country.

At least two definitions are used in South Africa – the strict and the expanded definition. Both definitions include people who are aged 15 years or older, and who are not employed, but who are available for work. But they differ from each other in the following way. A requirement of the strict definition is that a given individual has taken specific steps to seek employment in the four weeks prior to a given point in time. The expanded definition focuses on the desire to work, and the availability for work irrespective of whether or not the person has taken active steps to find work (Living in South Africa. Selected findings of the 1995 October Household Survey, CSS, 1996:15).

Figures 17 and 18 compare the national and the provincial unemployment rates, using both the expanded and the strict definitions.

Using the strict definition, 20% of the population in the province compared to 17% in the whole of South Africa was unemployed. Under the expanded definition, 33% of the economically active people in the province, compared to 29% of the national population, was unemployed.



Source: October household survey, 1995

Figure 17: Unemployment rates in South Africa by population group and gender: strict definition compared with expanded definition

Figure 18 compares the unemployment rates in KwaZulu-Natal among males and females of the various population groups, using both the strict and the expanded definition of unemployment. According to this, 48% of African women could be counted as being unemployed when using the expanded definition, compared with 30% when using the strict one. On the other hand, only 8% of white women could be counted as being unemployed when using the expanded definition, compared with only 4% when using the strict one.

Figure 18 also shows that 33% of African males are unemployed, using the expanded definition, compared to 5% of whites males.

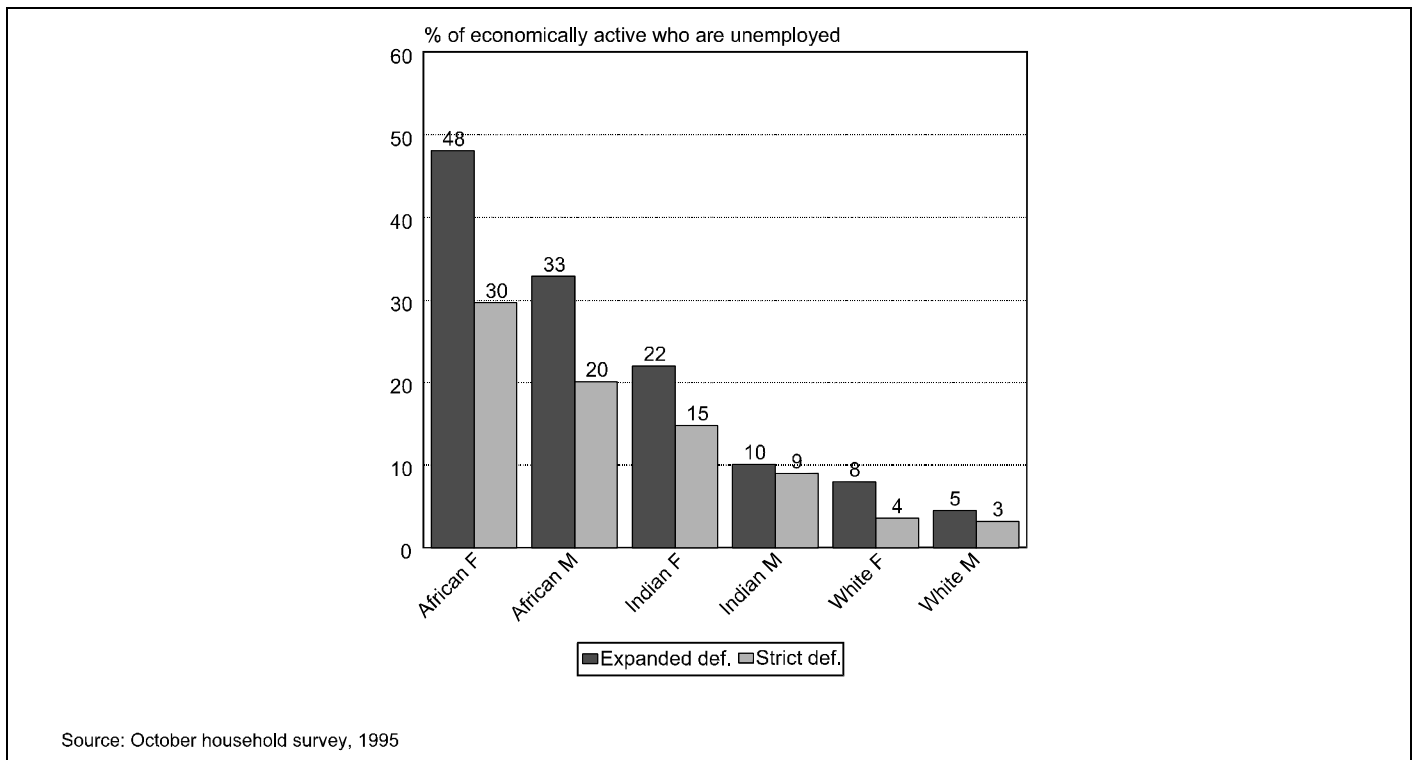
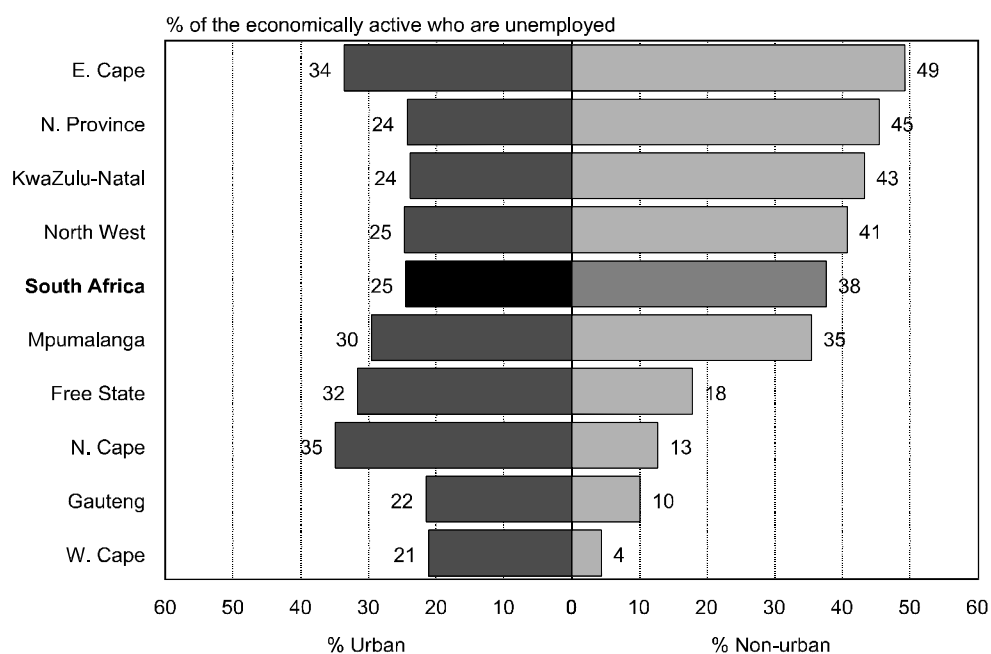


Figure 18: Unemployment rates in KwaZulu-Natal by population group and gender: strict definition compared with expanded definition

When comparing the unemployment rates in urban and non-urban areas using the expanded definition, Figure 19 clearly shows that the unemployment rate is higher in non-urban than in urban areas in both South Africa as a whole and in KwaZulu-Natal. However, this differs in provinces such as the Free State, Northern Cape, Gauteng and Western Cape.



Source: October household survey, 1995

Figure 19: Unemployment rates in South Africa by province and type of area

Figure 20 shows that the unemployment rate in KwaZulu-Natal is the highest among Africans at 45% in non-urban and 33% in urban areas using the expanded definition, followed by Indians at 15% in urban and 8% in non-urban areas. Only 2% of whites in non-urban areas are unemployed compared to 6% in urban areas.

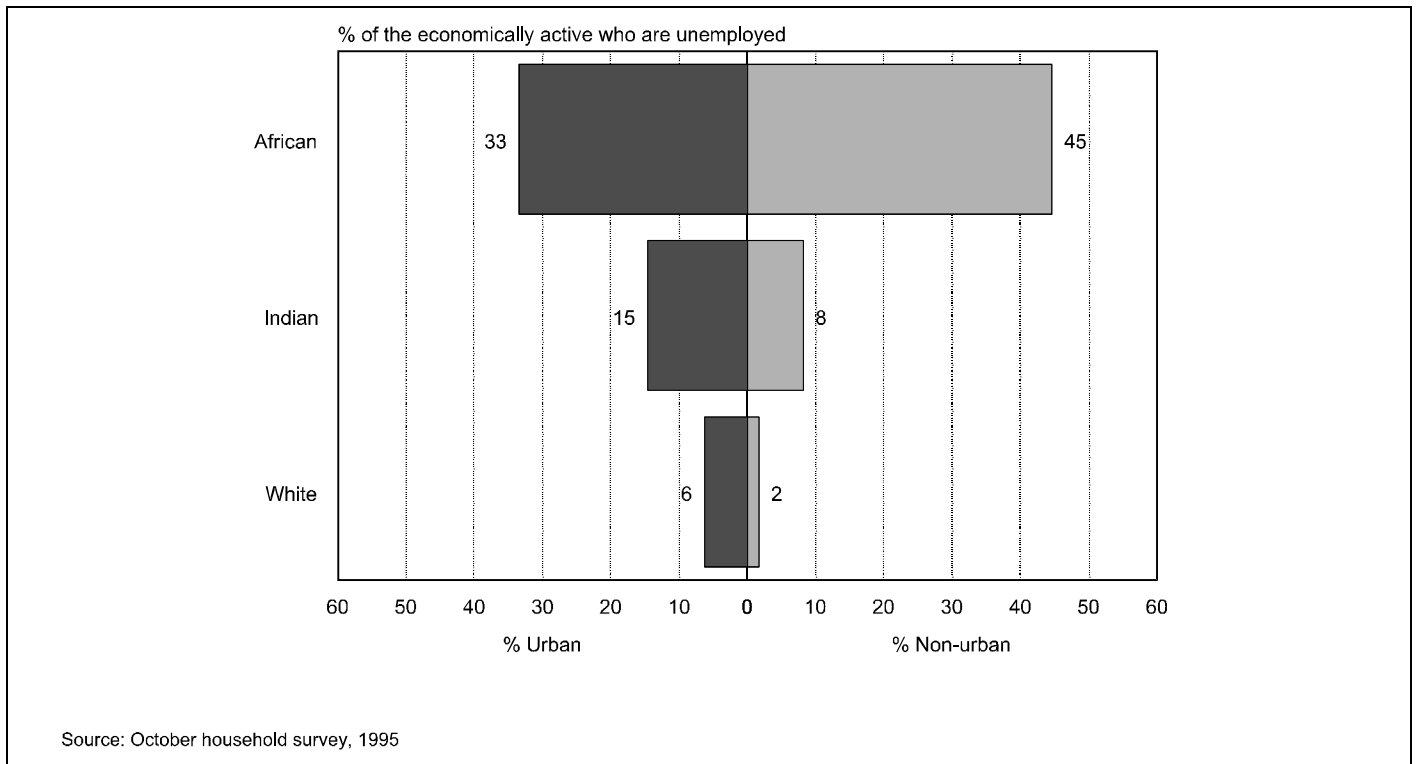
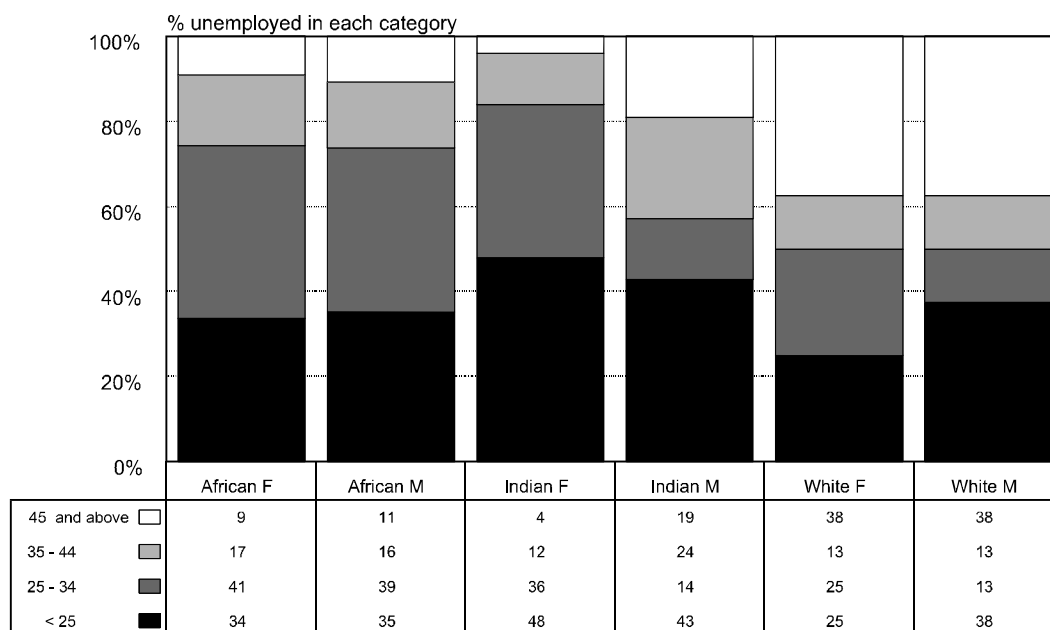


Figure 20: Unemployment rates in KwaZulu-Natal in urban and non-urban areas by population group

Figure 21 shows the unemployment rate within the population groups, and gender by age. Of all those unemployed in KwaZulu-Natal, 43% are males and 57% females. Across all population groups, 36% of unemployed males are less than 25 years of age, while a further 37% fall in the age category of 25-34 years. On the other hand, 34% of unemployed women are less than 25 years old, and a further 40% fall in the age category of 25-34 years. Figure 21 shows that unemployed white males tend to be older than Indian and African males who are unemployed.

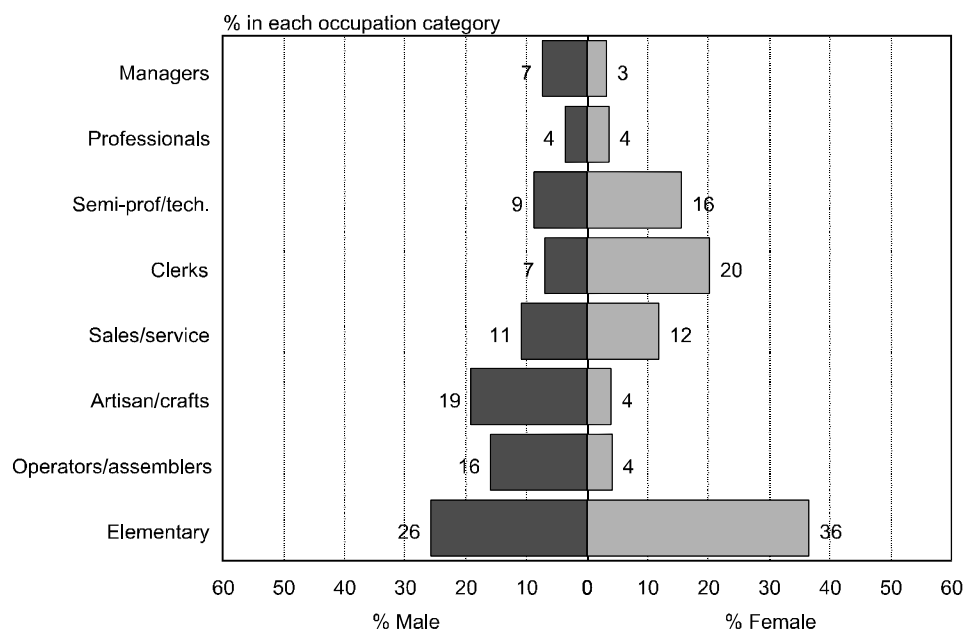


Source: October household survey, 1995

Figure 21: Distribution of the unemployed in KwaZulu-Natal by age, population group and gender

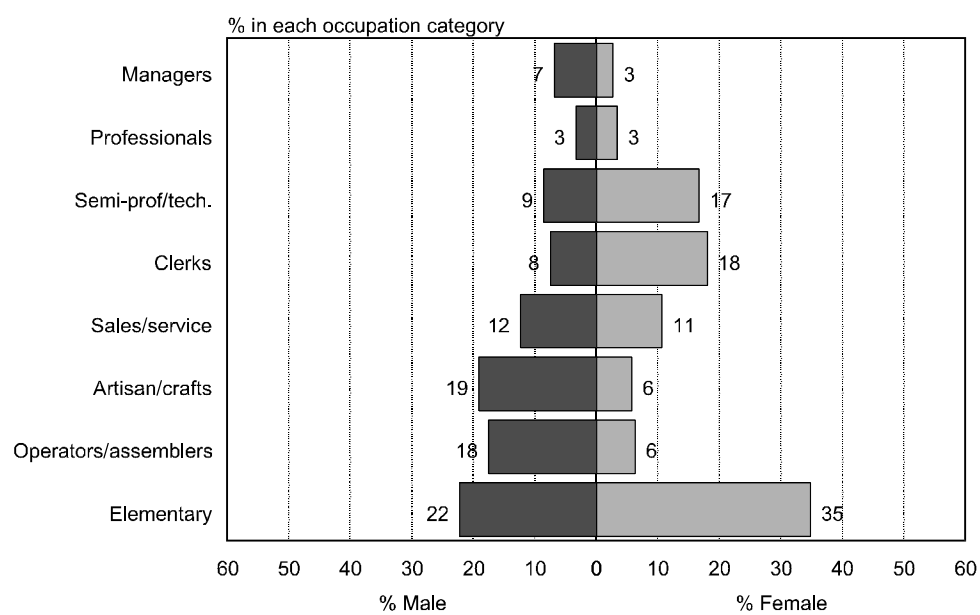
The employed

Figures 22 and 23 show the type of work done by employed people, both in South Africa as a whole, and in KwaZulu-Natal. The national profile is very similar to the KwaZulu-Natal picture. Nationally, a large proportion (30%) of the employed population works in elementary occupations such as cleaning, garbage collection and agricultural labour, while only 6% is found in the top echelon. In the province, 27% of employed people work in elementary occupations, with 5% in managerial and senior positions. Both nationally, and in KwaZulu-Natal, there are proportionately more females than males in elementary jobs, and there are proportionately more males than females in managerial posts. Larger proportions of males than females are found in the machine-operator and artisan occupational categories, while larger proportions of females than males are found in the clerical and semi-professional occupational categories.



Source: October household survey, 1995

Figure 22: Occupations of the employed in South Africa by gender



Source: October household survey, 1995

Figure 23: Occupations of the employed in KwaZulu-Natal by gender

The type of work done by employed people in KwaZulu-Natal, as in the rest of South Africa, varies by population group and gender.

Figure 24 indicates that a large proportion (32% of males and 47% of females) in KwaZulu-Natal are working in elementary occupations such as cleaning, garbage collection and agricultural labour. A further 21% of males are in operator, assembler and related occupations, while 15% are in artisan or craft jobs. A relatively large proportion of African females are in semi-professional occupations, for example, nursing assistants. Only 2% of African males are managers and professionals; 1% of African females are in managerial positions; and 2% of African females are in professional jobs.



Figure 24: Occupations of employed Africans in KwaZulu-Natal by gender

Figure 25 indicates a better situation for the Indian compared to the African population in KwaZulu-Natal: 11% of Indian males are managers and 9% are technicians and semi-professionals. Twenty-four percent of Indian males are in artisan or craft-related jobs, while a large proportion (38%) of women are in clerical posts. Only 6% of Indian males and 8% of females are in elementary occupations.

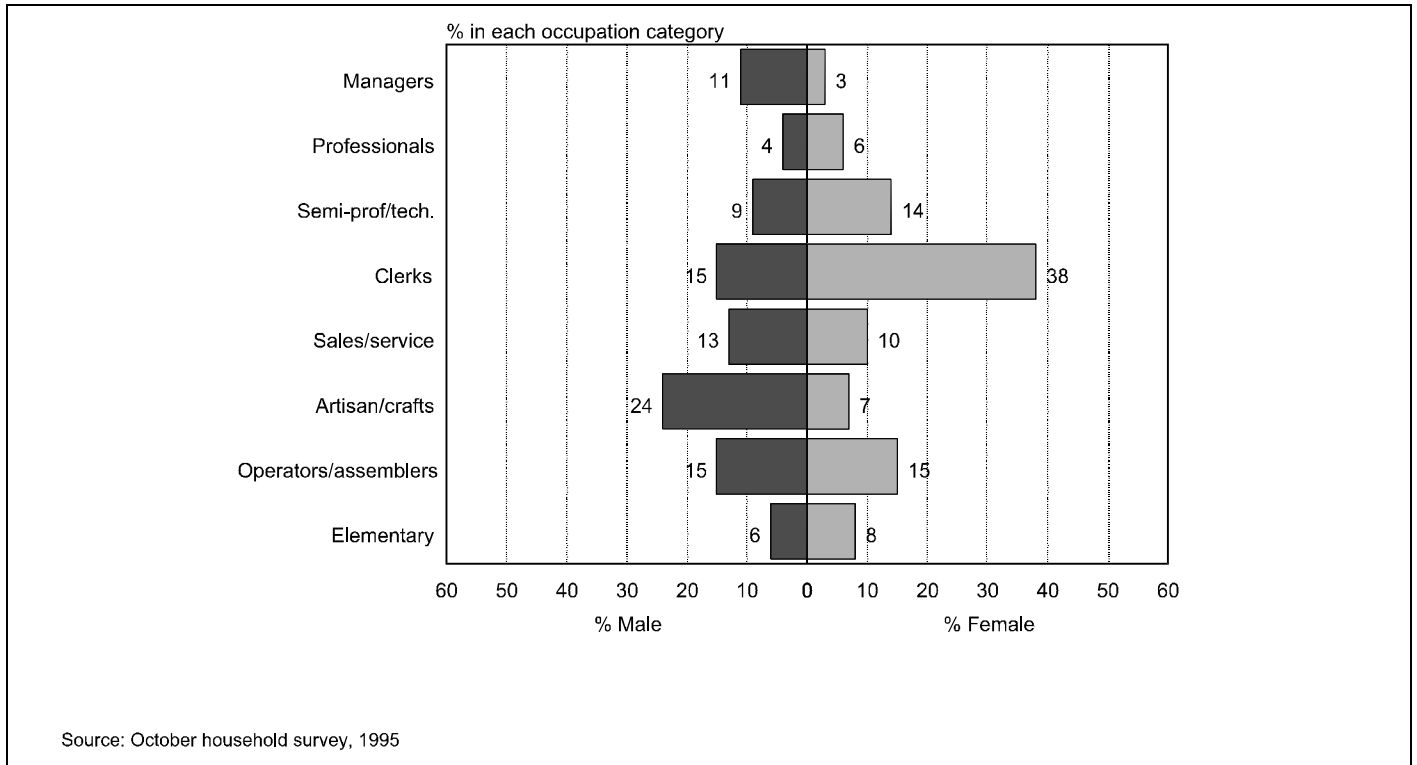
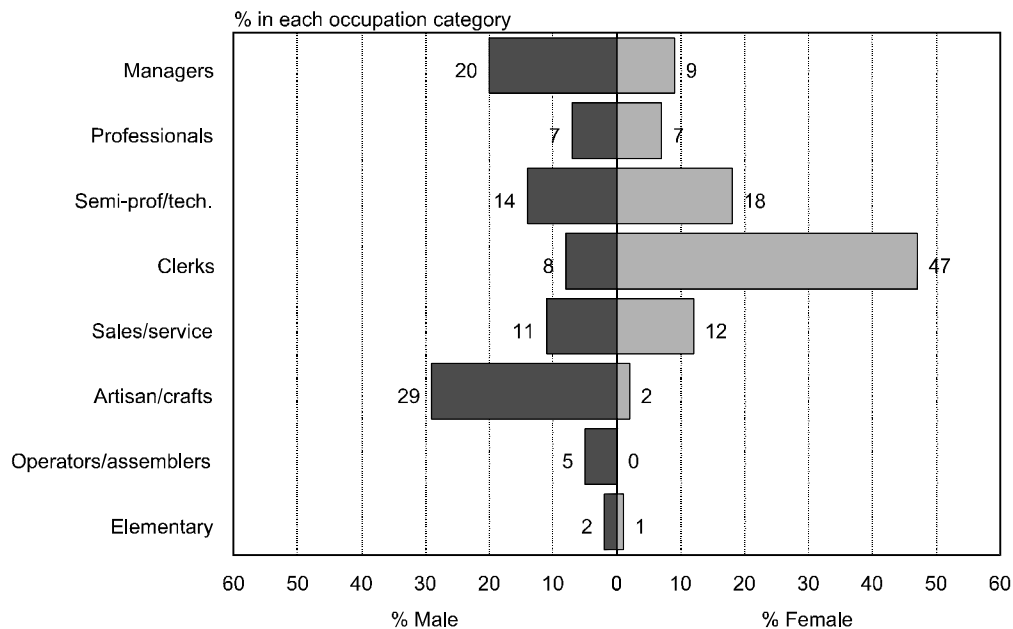


Figure 25: Occupations of employed Indians in KwaZulu-Natal by gender

Figure 26 demonstrates that, while historical privilege has clearly benefited members of the white population group, men have benefited to a greater extent than women. Twenty percent of employed white males in KwaZulu-Natal are managers, 29% are artisans and 14% are technicians and semi-professionals. However, only 9% of white women are in management positions while a large proportion (47%) are in clerical jobs. Only 2% of white males and 1% of females are in elementary occupations.



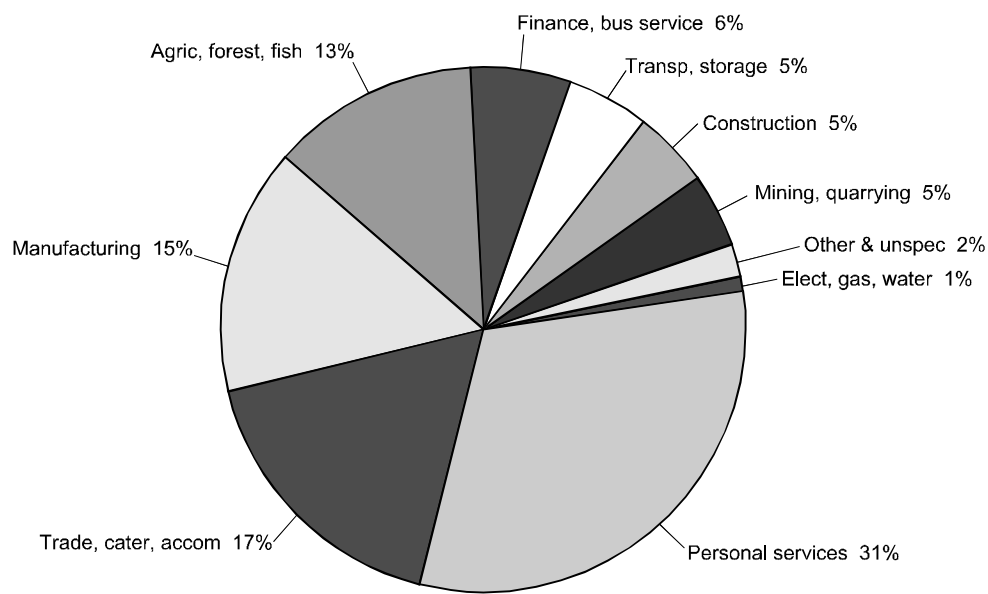
Source: October household survey, 1995

Figure 26: Occupations of employed whites in KwaZulu-Natal by gender

Economic sector

Figures 27 and 28 indicate that a large proportion of employed people (31% in the whole of South Africa and 32% in the province) work in the personal services sector, including government. A further 17% in the whole of South Africa, and 18% in the province, are in trade, catering and accommodation. An additional 18% in the province, and 15% of the national population, are in the manufacturing industry. Proportionately fewer (11% in the province and 13% of the national population) are working in the agricultural sector.

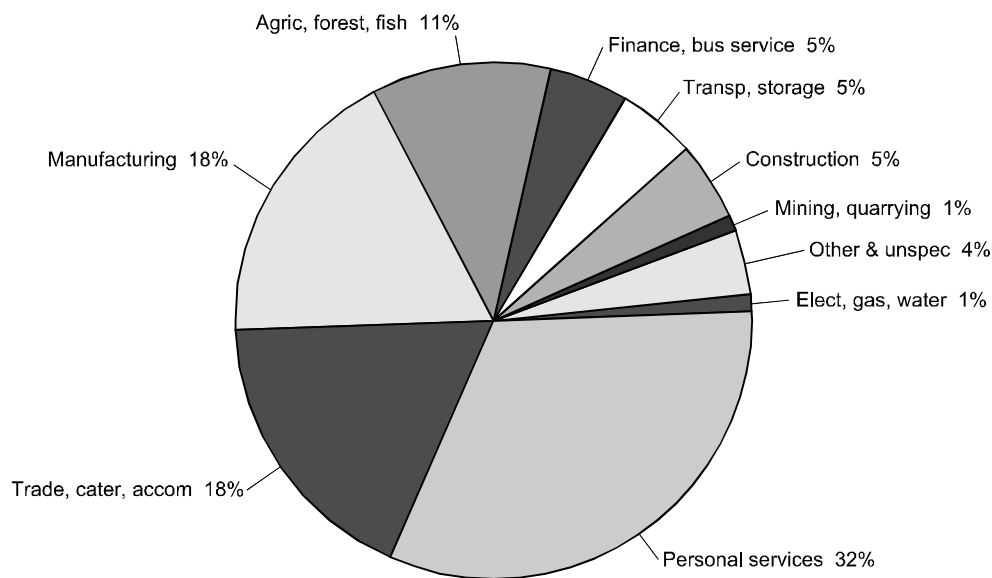
In KwaZulu-Natal, 37% of employed Africans are working in personal services, including provincial and local government, compared to 18% of the Indian population and 24% of the white population. Females (60%) form the majority in this sector.



• The personal services sector includes community and social services, general government, and other producers such as non-profit institutions and domestic workers

Source: October household survey, 1995

Figure 27: Percentage employed in South Africa by economic sector



• The personal services sector includes community and social services, general government, and other producers such as non-profit institutions and domestic workers

Source: October household survey, 1995

Figure 28: Percentage employed in KwaZulu-Natal by economic sector

Income from employment

Figures 29 and Figure 30 provide an indication of the overall distribution of the incomes of the employed in the national population and of those in the province. Nationally, there is a large proportion (33% of males and 31% of females) in the lowest income category, while there are proportionately fewer (17% of males and 10% of females) in the highest category. The situation in the province is similar to the national picture: 30% of males and 35% of females earn less than R1 000 per month, and only 14% of males and 7% of females earn R4 000 per month and above.

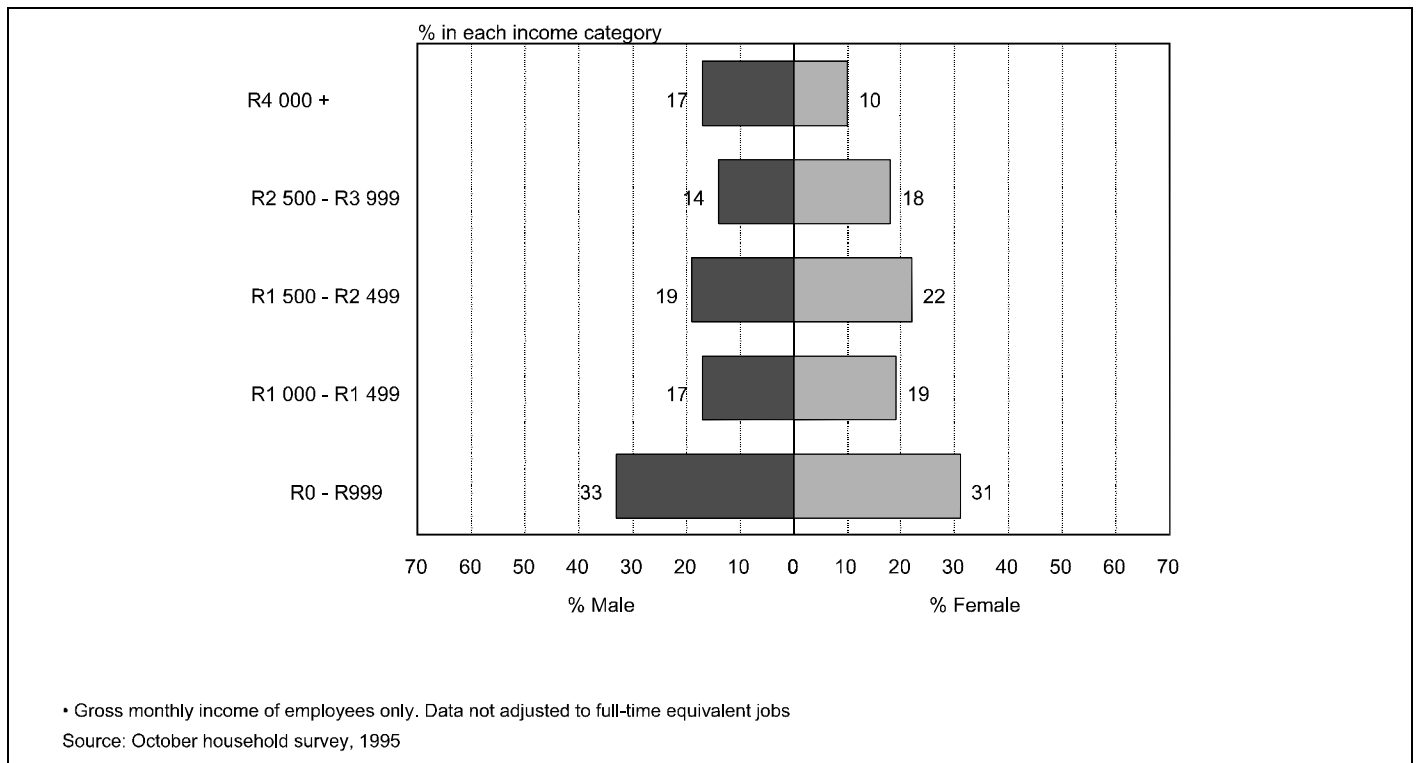
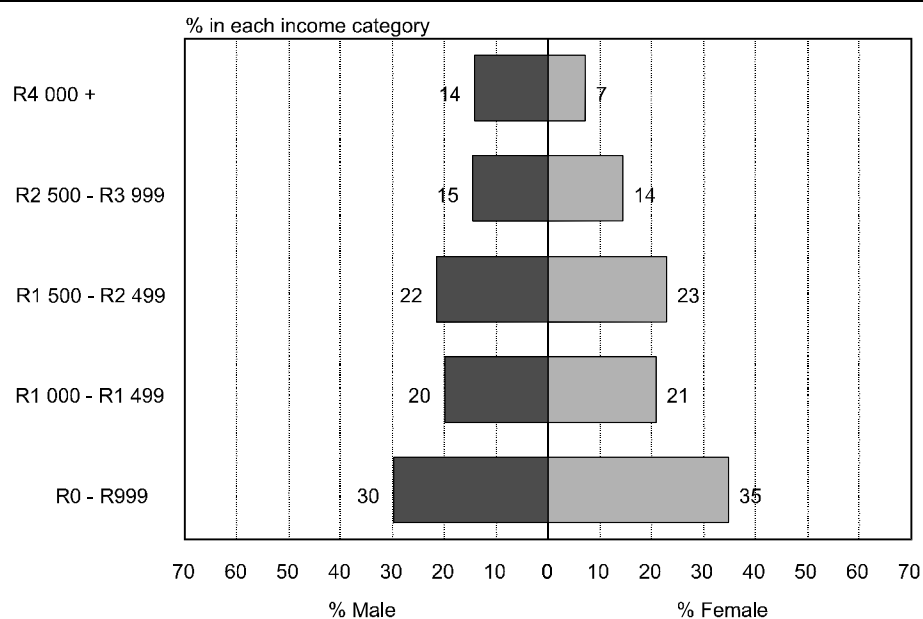


Figure 29: Among employees in South Africa, percentage in each monthly income category by gender



• Gross monthly income of employees only. Data not adjusted to full-time equivalent jobs

Source: October household survey, 1995

Figure 30: Among employees in KwaZulu-Natal, percentage in each monthly income category by gender

Figure 31 shows that in KwaZulu-Natal a large proportion of African males (40%) and females (45%) earn less than R1 000 a month. But Figure 32 shows that this proportion is much lower among Indian males (9%) and females (22%). Among white males (2%) and females (7%), the proportion of people earning less than R1 000 is even lower (see Figure 33), while among white males, six in every ten (60%) earn R4 000 or more per month.

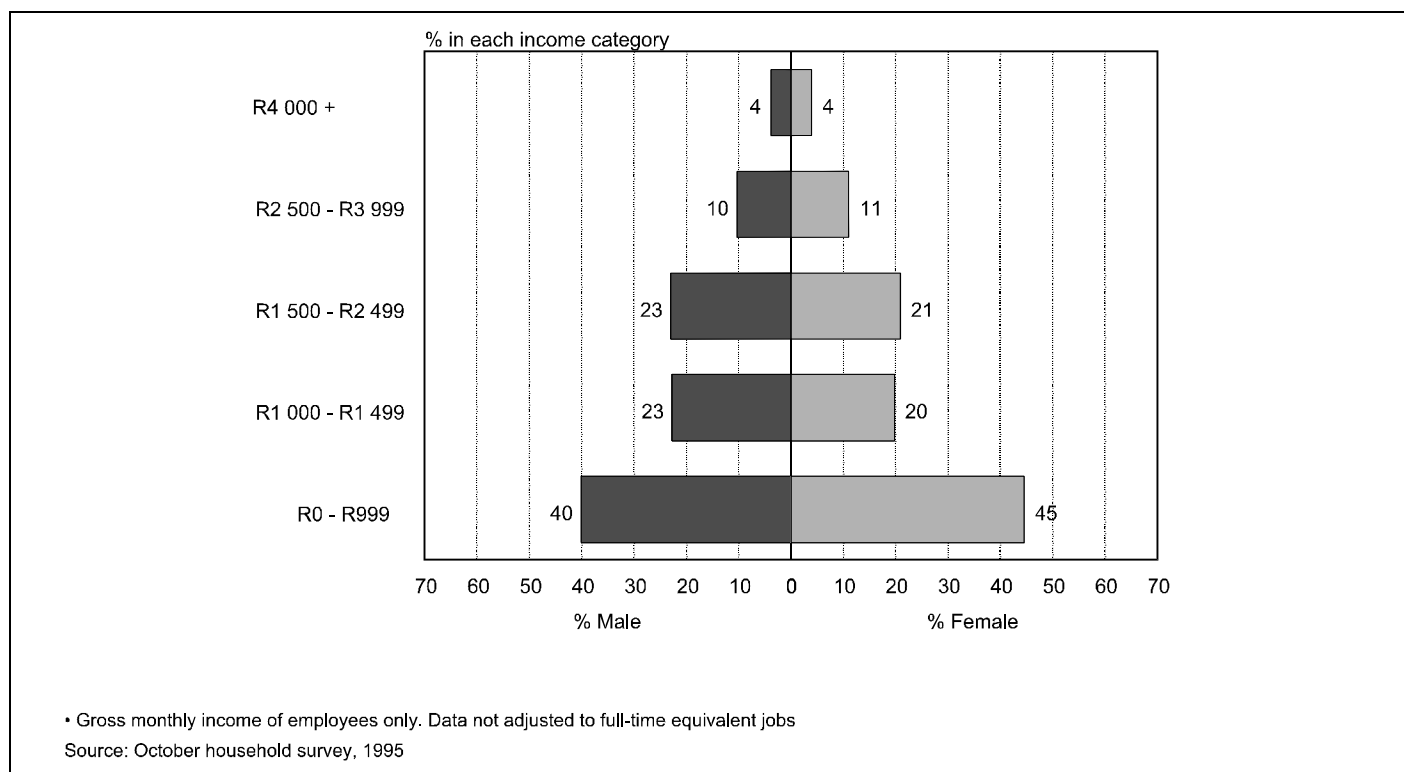
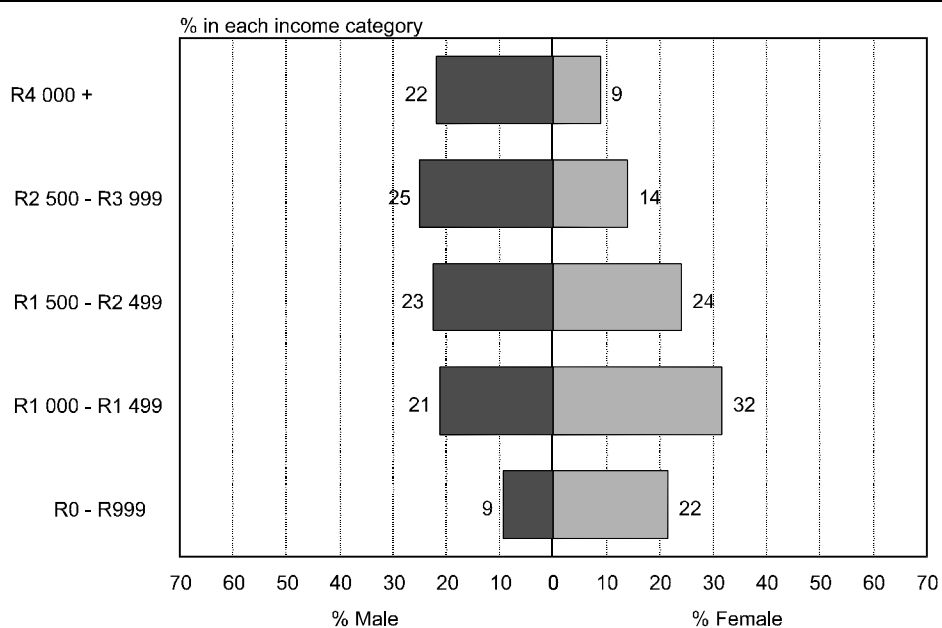
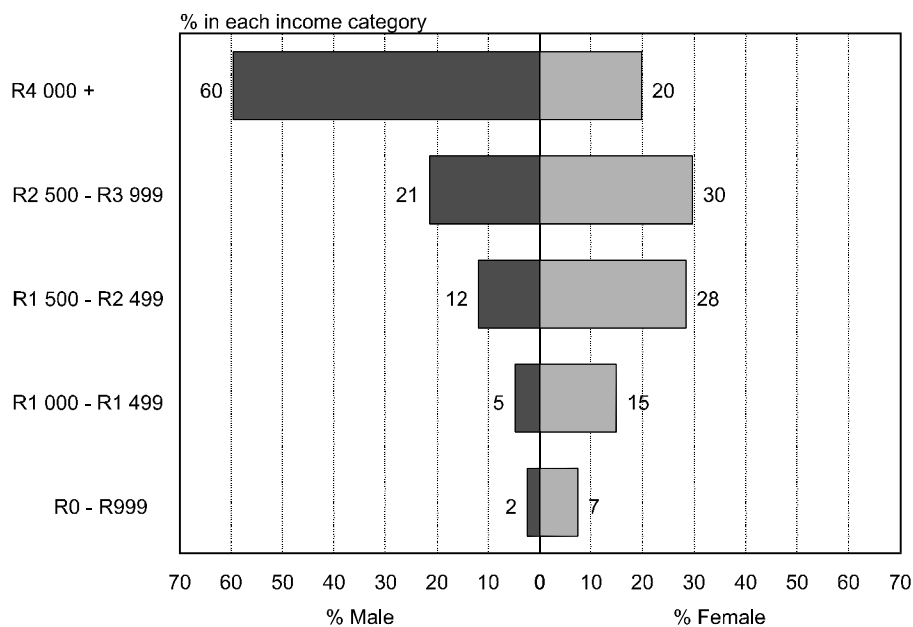


Figure 31: Among African employees in KwaZulu-Natal, percentage in each monthly income category by gender



• Gross monthly income of employees only. Data not adjusted to full-time equivalent jobs
Source: October household survey, 1995

Figure 32: Among Indian employees in KwaZulu-Natal, percentage in each monthly income category by gender



• Gross monthly income of employees only. Data not adjusted to full-time equivalent jobs
Source: October household survey, 1995

Figure 33: Among white employees in KwaZulu-Natal, percentage in each monthly income category by gender

The informal economy

Approximately 1,7 million people in South Africa, compared to 0,3 million people in KwaZulu-Natal, work in the informal sector. This sector is dominated by Africans, as indicated in Figure 34.

In the province, 0,2 million of those in this sector work for their own account. Seventy-one percent of the females work in personal services and 34% of males are in trade, catering or accommodation. Only 9% of males and 5% of females are in agricultural and related sectors.

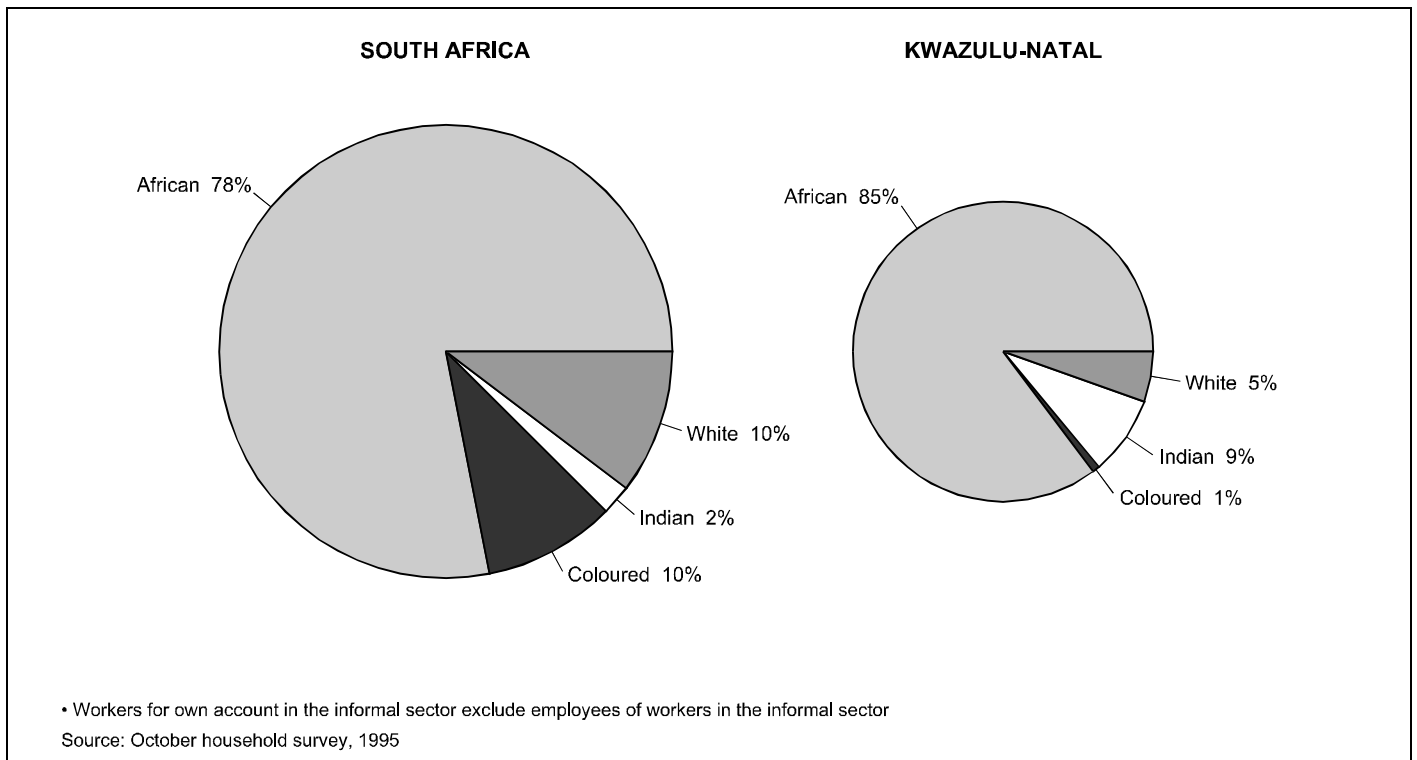
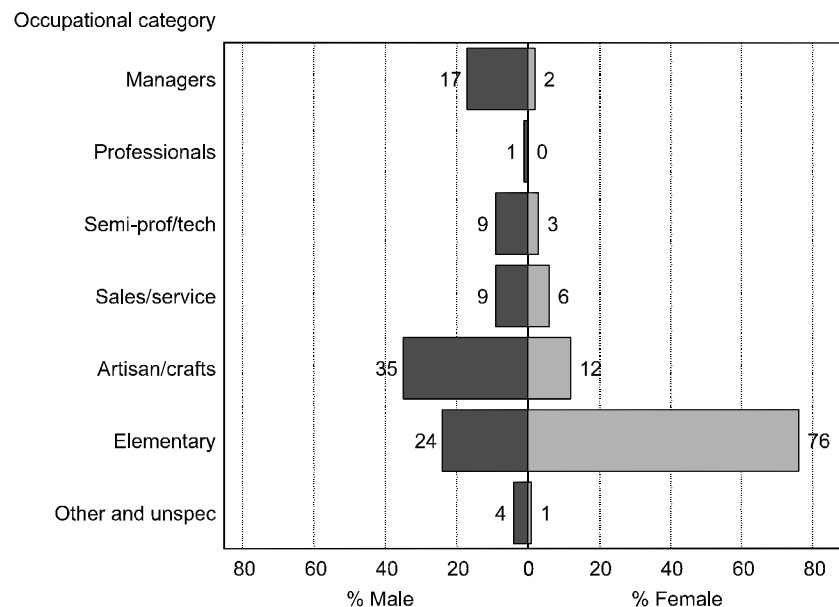


Figure 34: Workers for own account in the informal sector by population group

Figure 35 indicates that a large proportion (76%) of females in the informal sector are doing elementary jobs, while 35% of males are in artisan or craft jobs. Only 2% of females and 17% of males are in what they perceive as 'management' positions, such as running *spaza* shops or employing other taxi drivers.



• Workers for own account in the informal sector exclude employees of workers in the informal sector

Source: October household survey, 1995

Figure 35: Workers for own account in the informal sector by gender in KwaZulu-Natal

Summary

The age distribution in KwaZulu-Natal as a whole, and among Africans in particular, resembles that of a developing country. Education levels are generally low as a result of apartheid's legacies. The unemployment rate is high, particularly among African women, while Africans who are working are likely to be in low-level jobs. The informal sector offers opportunities for some employment, but work in this sector is mainly elementary.

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Section 3

The main findings regarding households

Types of dwellings in which households live

There are, according to the 1995 OHS, approximately 1,6 million households in KwaZulu-Natal, containing 8,8 million people. This is equivalent to 18% of the country's households and 21% of the country's population. Households in KwaZulu-Natal are therefore relatively large, compared to the household size in South Africa as a whole. Figure 36 indicates that, in South Africa as a whole, 73% of households live in formal brick structures such as houses, flats or backyard rooms. A further 14% live in traditional dwellings, 7% in shacks and 5% in hostels, compounds or single rooms in building. In KwaZulu-Natal, 63% of households live in formal brick structures, 27% in traditional dwellings, 5% in shacks and another 5% in hostels, compounds or single rooms in a building.

Seventy percent of the households in the country live in dwellings containing five or fewer rooms, compared to 67% in KwaZulu-Natal. Sixty percent of the country's households, compared to 51% in the province, live in urban areas.

The distribution of dwellings, type and size of dwellings varies mainly by population group.

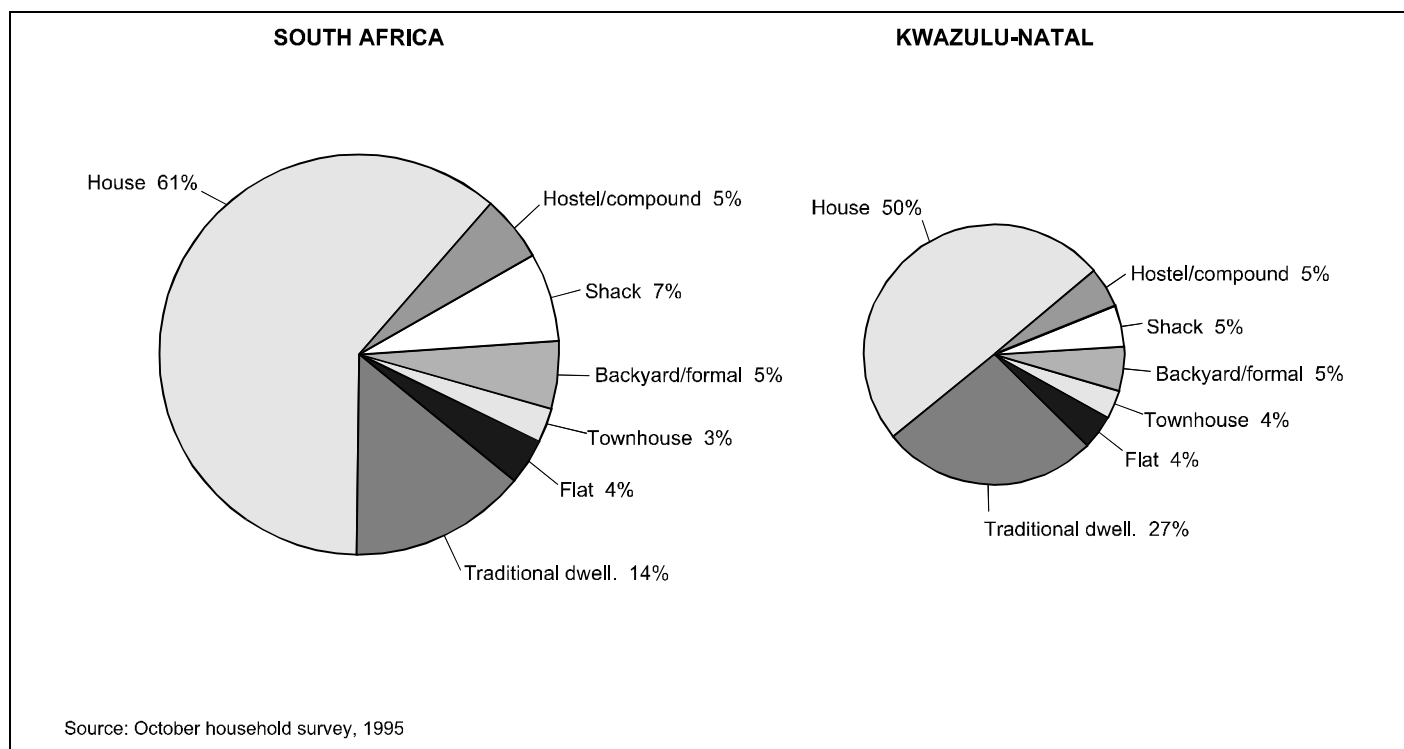


Figure 36: Type of dwelling in which households live in KwaZulu-Natal and South Africa

Africans

In South Africa as a whole, 68% of households are African. Of these, 61% live in formal brick structures, 21% in traditional dwellings, 10% in shacks and 8% in hostels, compounds or single rooms in a building, as indicated in Figure 37.

In KwaZulu-Natal, there are 1,1 million African households (69% of the total). Of these, 49% live in formal brick structures, 37% in traditional dwellings, 7% in shacks and 7% in hostels, compounds or single rooms in a building.

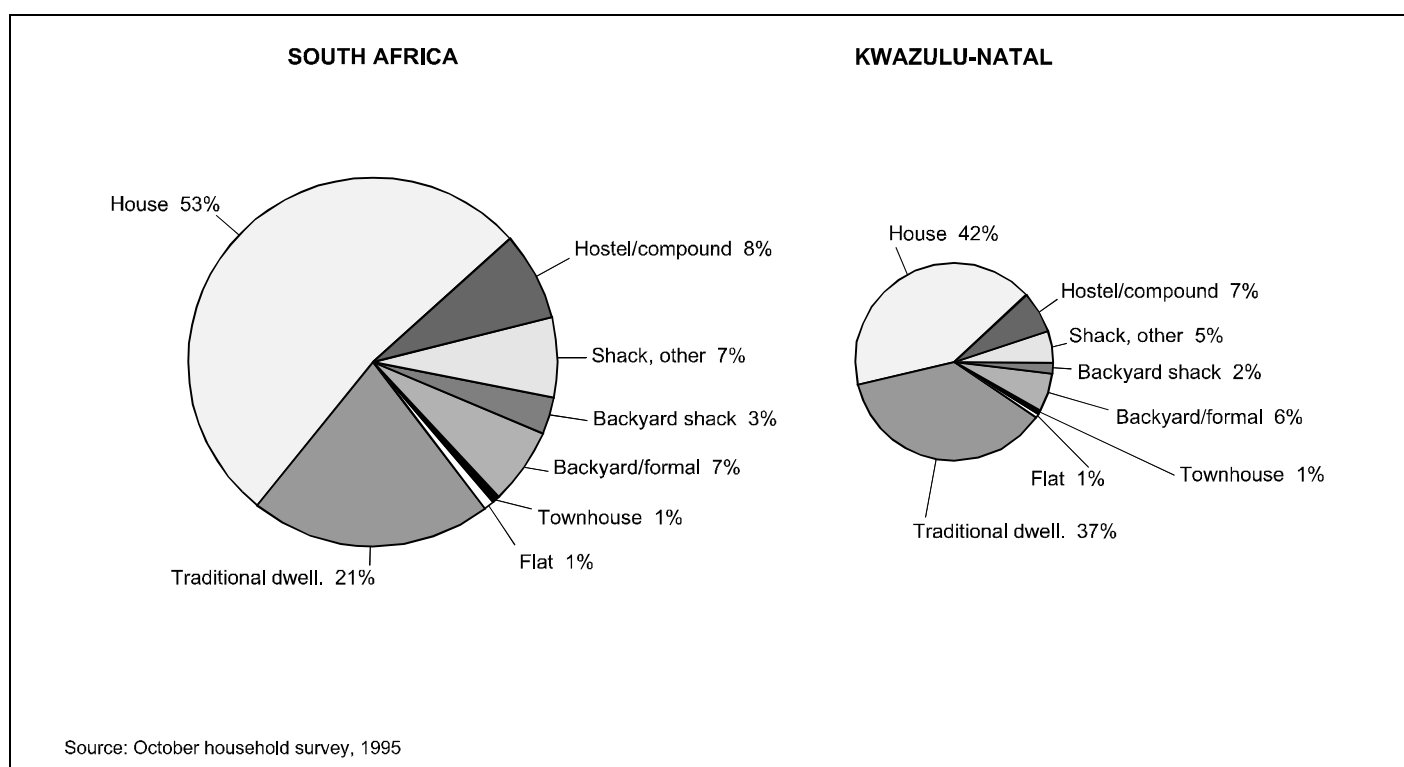
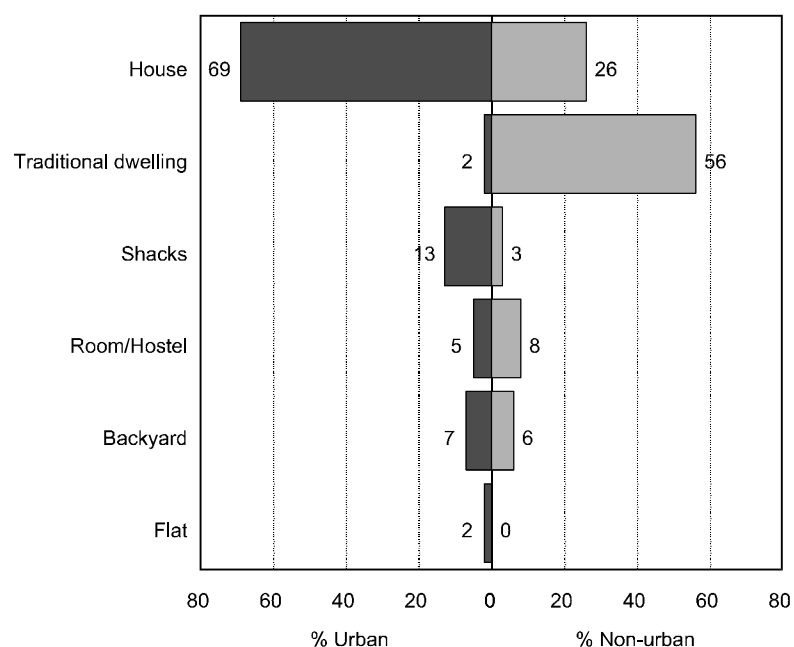


Figure 37: Type of dwelling in which African households live in South Africa and KwaZulu-Natal

The type of dwelling in which African households live varies according to urban and non-urban areas. Figure 38 indicates that, in urban areas in KwaZulu-Natal, 79% of households live in formal brick structures, 13% in shacks, 2% in traditional dwellings and an additional 6% in hostels, compounds or single rooms in a building.

In non-urban areas, only 32% of households live in formal brick structures, including houses and backyard rooms. A large proportion (56%) of households live in traditional dwellings, while a small percentage of households live in single rooms (9%) or shacks (3%).

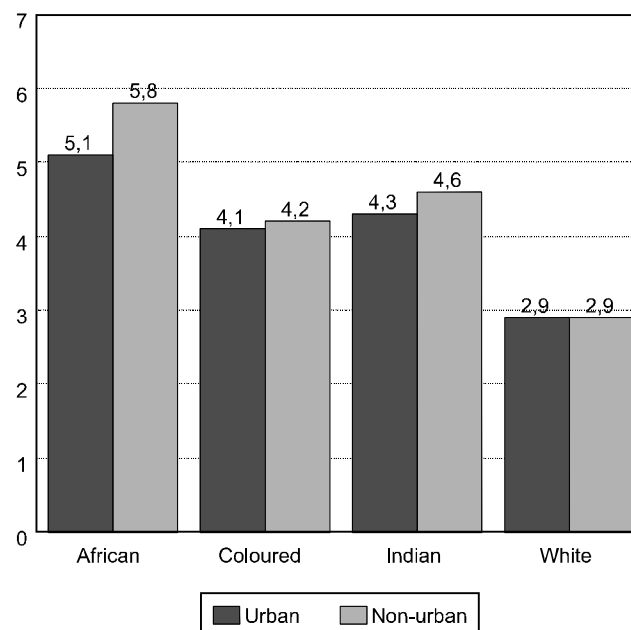
Seventy-four percent of African households in KwaZulu-Natal live in dwellings containing five rooms or fewer (counting kitchens but excluding bathrooms), while only 26% live in dwellings containing six rooms or more. While most of the dwellings for Africans are small, they contain an average of five people in urban areas and six people in non-urban areas.



Source: October household survey, 1995

Figure 38: Type of dwelling in which African households live, in urban and non-urban areas

Figure 39 shows that African households contain the largest number of people per household, followed by Indian, coloured and white households, which contain the smallest number of people per dwelling.



Source: October household survey, 1995

Figure 39: Average household size by population group in urban and non-urban areas in KwaZulu-Natal

Indians

There were approximately 0,2 million Indian households containing 0,8 million people in KwaZulu-Natal during October 1995. Almost all of these households live in formal brick structures. Ninety-five percent are in urban areas, of which 61% live in dwellings containing five rooms or fewer while the remaining 39% live in dwellings containing six rooms or more.

While most of the households in non-urban areas live in dwellings containing five or fewer rooms, they contain an average of five people compared to four in urban areas.

Whites

There were approximately 0,2 million white households in KwaZulu-Natal in October 1995, containing 0,6 million people. Figure 40 compares the type of formal dwelling in which white households live in South Africa as a whole with KwaZulu-Natal. All the households in the sample lived in formal brick structures, with 90% found in urban areas. Sixty-one percent of the households in urban areas lived in dwellings containing six or more rooms. Of those in non-urban areas, 78% lived in dwellings containing six or more rooms. Most white households live in dwellings containing more than six rooms, with a an average occupancy of three people per dwelling.

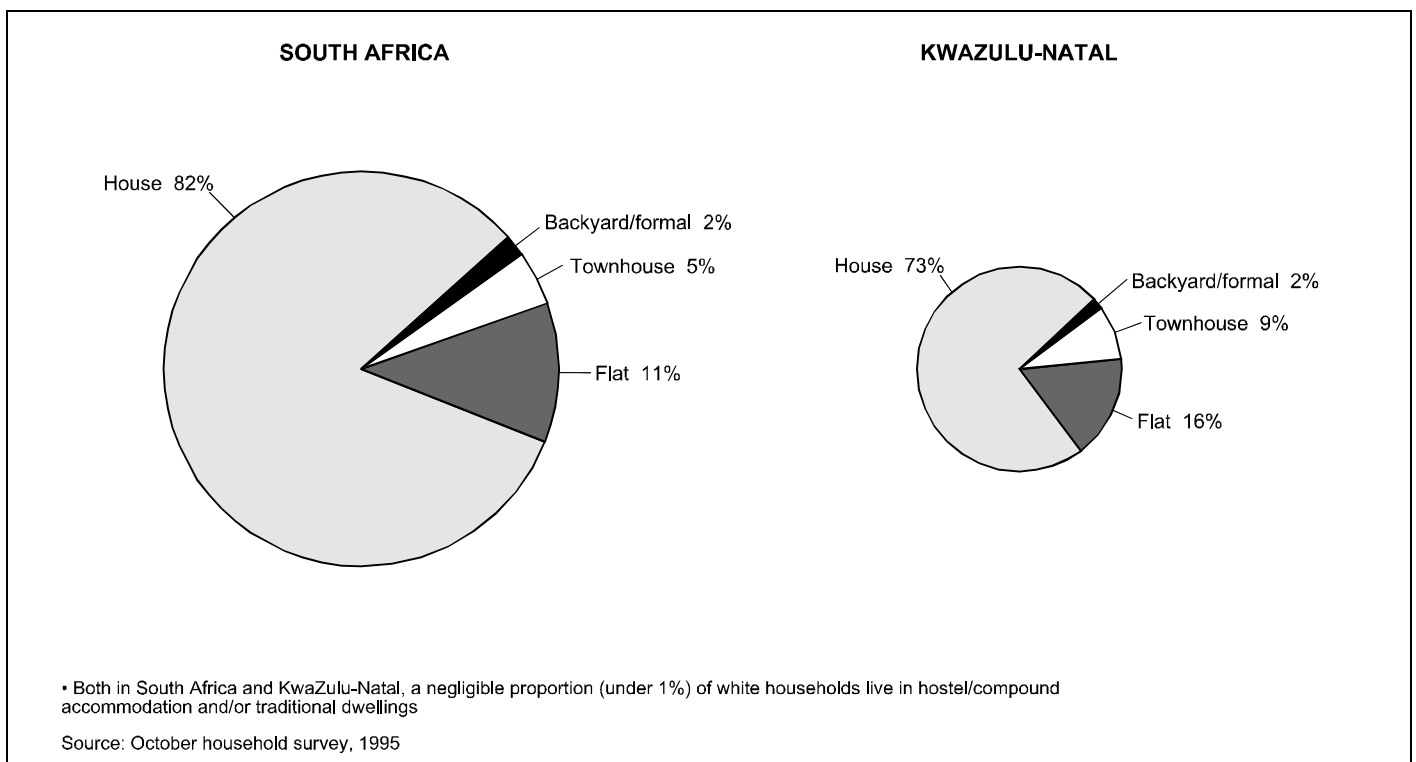


Figure 40: Type of dwelling in which white households live in South Africa and KwaZulu-Natal

Access to facilities and services

In comparing access to facilities and services such as electricity and piped tap water in the dwelling, both population group differences and urban/non-urban discrepancies are noteworthy. This is so both for KwaZulu-Natal and the country as a whole.

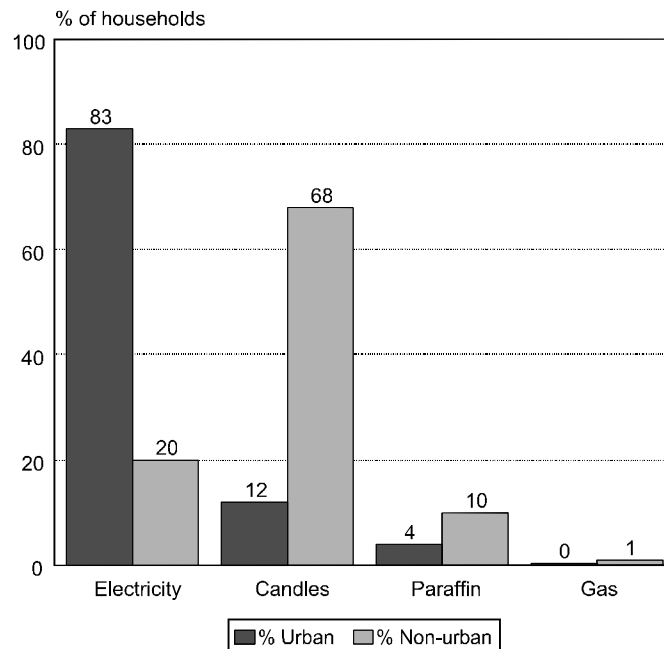
Access to electricity

Electricity for lighting, cooking and heating is unevenly distributed by population group, both nationally and in KwaZulu-Natal.

As far as electricity for lighting is concerned, 51% of the African households in the country as a whole use this source of energy, as against 84% of coloured and 99% of Indian and white households.

In KwaZulu-Natal, however, 43% of African households use electricity for lighting, compared to 99% of Indian and 100% of white households.

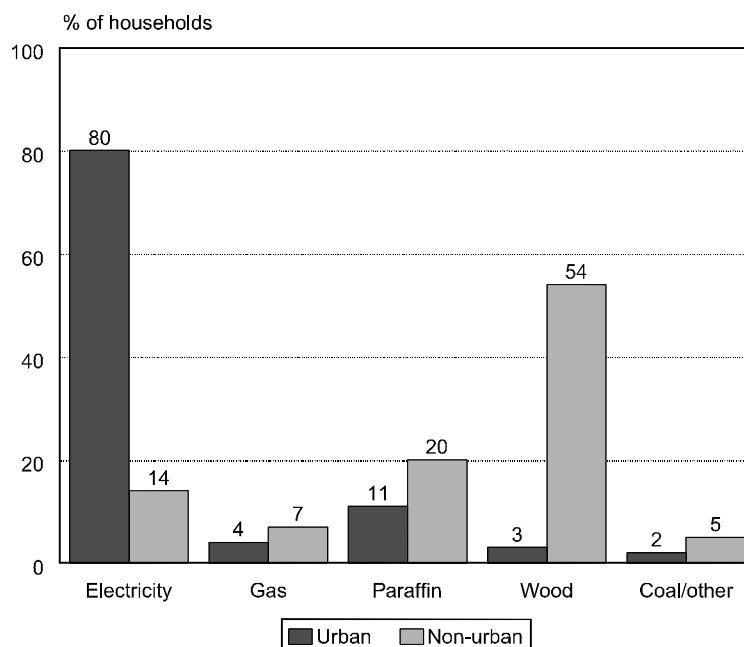
Among African households in KwaZulu-Natal, the use of electricity for lighting varies by urban and non-urban areas of residence. Figure 41 shows that 83% of African households in urban areas use electricity for lighting, compared with only 20% in non-urban areas. Sixty-eight percent of non-urban households use candles for lighting.



Source: October household survey, 1995

Figure 41: Source of energy for lighting in urban and non-urban African households in KwaZulu-Natal

Seventy-one percent of African households in South Africa, compared with 80% of African households in urban areas in KwaZulu-Natal, use electricity for cooking. But only 16% of non-urban households in South Africa, and 14% of non-urban households in KwaZulu-Natal, use electricity for the same purpose. A majority of these households (54%) use wood and paraffin, as seen in Figure 42. A similar pattern emerges regarding electricity for heating.



Source: October household survey, 1995

Figure 42: Source of energy for cooking in urban and non-urban African households in KwaZulu-Natal

Obtaining wood for domestic use among Africans in non-urban areas in KwaZulu-Natal

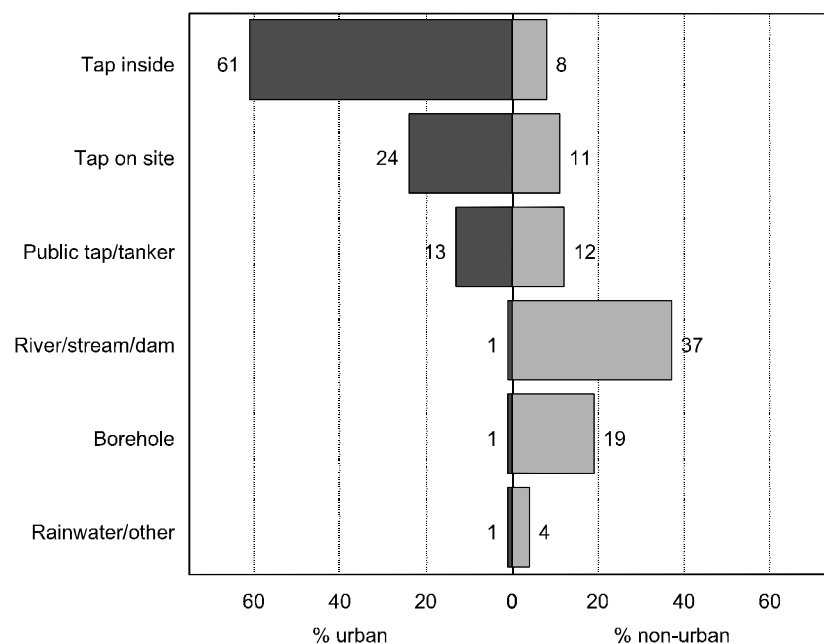
Wood is in demand in non-urban areas in KwaZulu-Natal, since relatively few households have access to electricity for cooking and heating. When examining methods of obtaining wood, we find that 35% of the households that use wood obtain it from indigenous forest while another 34% obtain it from the *veld*. Only 12% of the households obtain wood from woodlots, and 5% obtain wood on site of the dwelling. Although wood is sold to households, only 15% of the households always pay for the wood, while 18% sometimes pay and 67% never pay.

As many as 53% of the households that use wood as an energy source travel more than a kilometre each time to fetch it. As a result, these households spend a large proportion of their time in search of wood.

Water for drinking

While water is essential for survival, only 33% of African households have running tap water inside the dwelling for drinking purposes, compared with 72% of coloured and 97% of both Indian and white households in the whole of South Africa.

In KwaZulu-Natal, only 27% of African households have running tap water inside the dwelling for drinking purposes compared to 91% of coloured and 96% of Indian and white households in the province. The situation is particularly bad in non-urban areas in the province, where only 8% of African households have running tap water inside the dwelling. Figure 43 indicates the differences among Africans in urban and non-urban areas regarding the source of water used for drinking purposes.



Source: October household survey, 1995

Figure 43: Source of drinking water in urban and non-urban African households in KwaZulu-Natal

In urban areas, 61% of African households in KwaZulu-Natal have taps inside the dwellings and a further 24% have taps on site. In non-urban areas, rivers, dams and wells are the main sources of water. Thirty-seven percent of the households obtain water from these sources, while almost one in every five households (19%) obtain water from boreholes. Twenty percent of African households in non-urban areas in KwaZulu-Natal travel more than a kilometre to reach a source of water.

Sanitation

Flush toilets are found in almost all white households (98%) and in 96% of Indian and 64% of coloured households in the whole of South Africa. In common with the national picture, 99% of white households and 95% of Indian households in KwaZulu-Natal have flush toilets inside the dwelling. By contrast, only 22% of African households nationally and a similar proportion in KwaZulu-Natal have flush toilets inside the dwelling. More than half of African households (53%) in urban areas in KwaZulu-Natal have access to flush toilets in the dwelling, while only 5% of those in non-urban areas have this facility. Figure 44 shows the difference in access to facilities among African households in urban and non-urban areas in KwaZulu-Natal.

More than five in every ten of African households (51%) in non-urban areas in KwaZulu-Natal make use of pit latrines, and 24% of non-urban African households have no toilet facility at all.

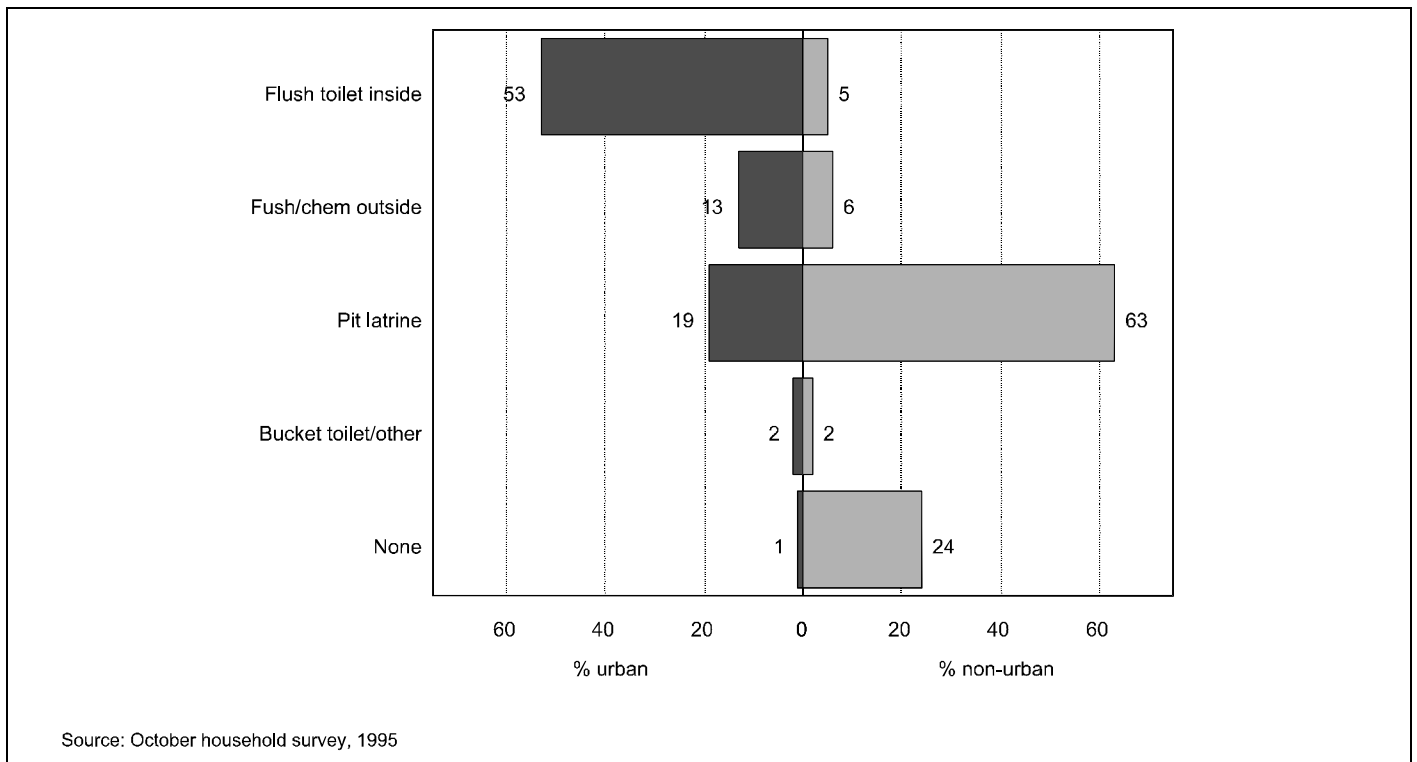
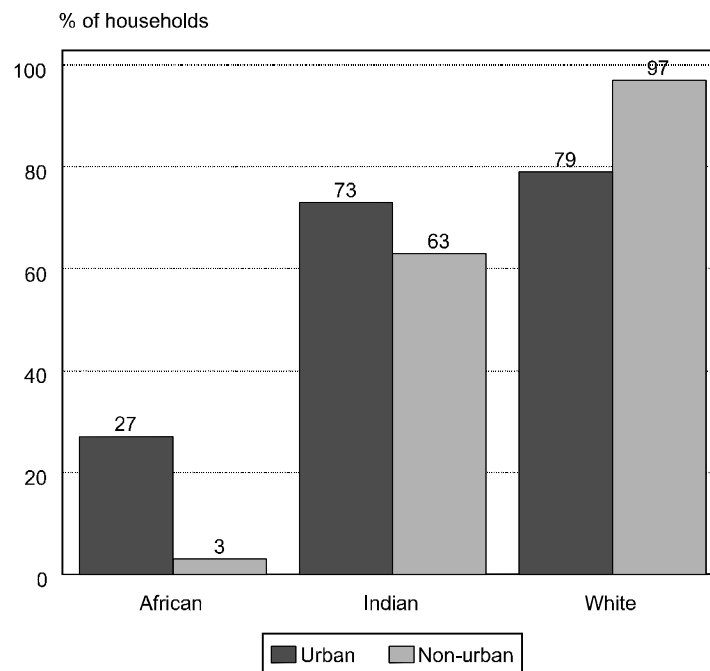


Figure 44: Type of sanitation used among African households in urban and non-urban areas in KwaZulu-Natal

Telephones

Relatively few households in South Africa (32%) and in KwaZulu-Natal (29%) have a telephone inside the dwelling. These telephones are mainly available to white (84% nationally and 81% in KwaZulu-Natal) and Indian households (74% nationally and 73% in KwaZulu-Natal). The differences in regard to access to telephone are clearly indicated in Figure 45.



Source: October household survey, 1995

Figure 45: Access to telephone inside the dwelling in urban and non-urban areas by population group in KwaZulu-Natal

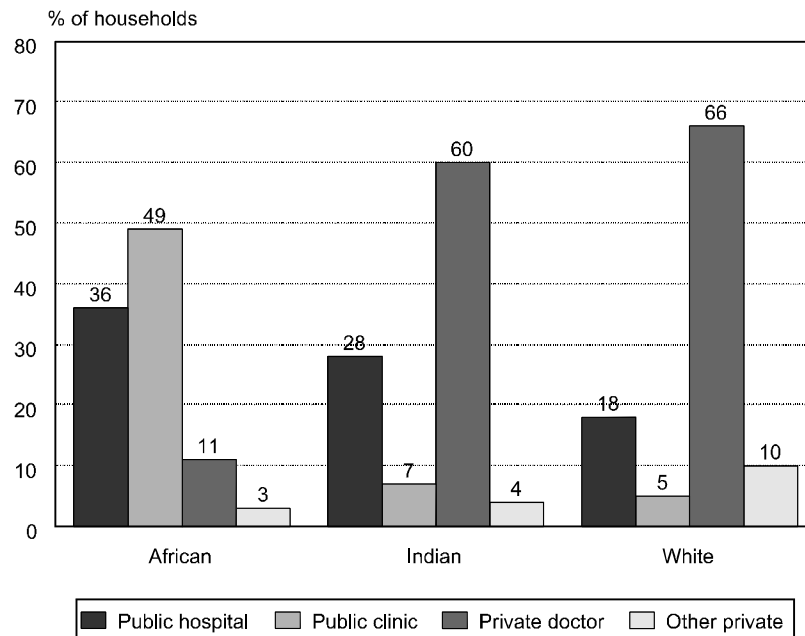
Only 12% of African households in KwaZulu-Natal compared with 13% nationally have a telephone inside the dwelling. Seventeen percent of households in KwaZulu-Natal have access to communal (pay) telephones, while 31% have access to telephones at shops or clinics. Proportionately fewer African households in KwaZulu-Natal (32%) than nationally (40%) have no access to a telephone service at all.

Access to health facilities

The public sector caters for the health requirements of most of the households in KwaZulu-Natal (71%) and nationally (65%).

Nationally, 81% of African households make use of public health-care facilities (41% go to a public clinic and 40% to a public hospital when they need care), compared to 21% of white households (6% go to a public clinic and 15% to a public hospital when they need care).

In KwaZulu-Natal, 86% of the African households make use of public health facilities (50% go to public clinic and 36% go to a public hospital), compared to 23% of white households (5% go to a public clinic and 18% to a public hospital). A large proportion of white households, both in KwaZulu-Natal (77%) and nationally (79%), make use of private sector facilities.



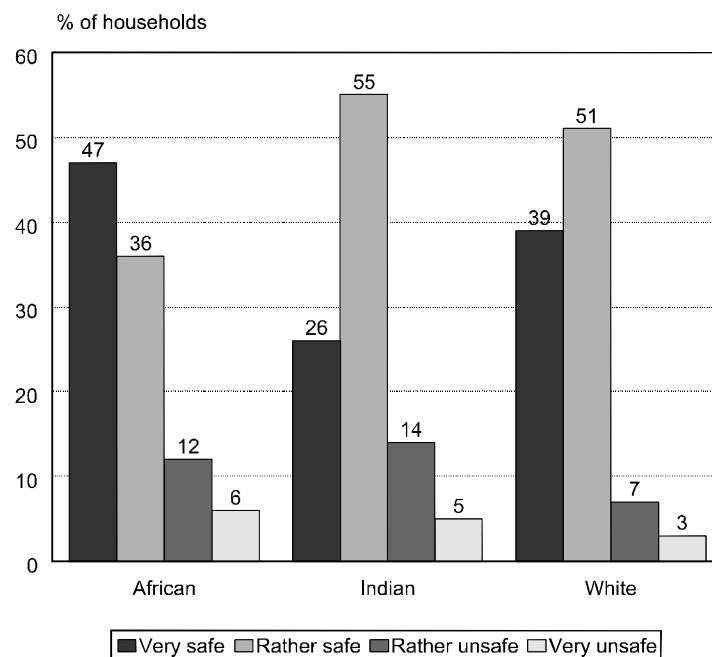
Source: October household survey, 1995

Figure 46: Source of health-care for households by population group in KwaZulu-Natal

While health facilities are available to most Africans, 66% of the households in non-urban areas in KwaZulu-Natal travel at least five kilometres to reach the nearest medical service.

Feelings of safety and security

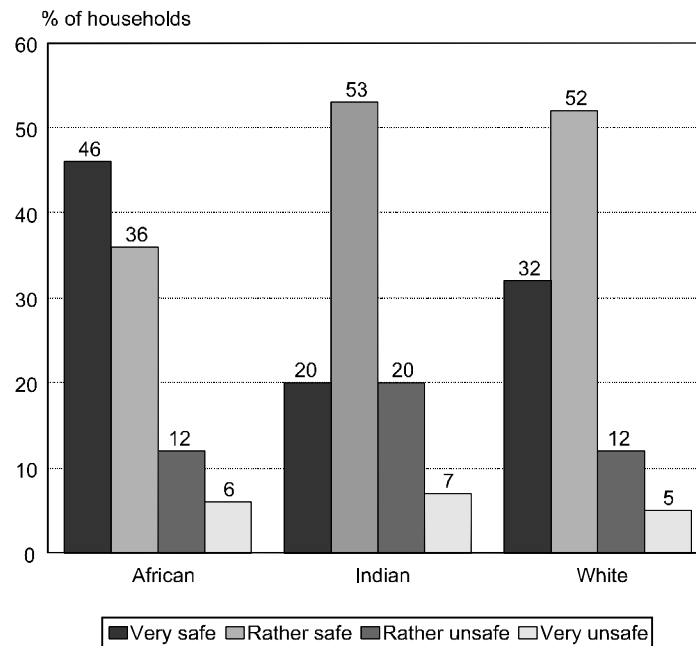
In the country as a whole, more than eight in every ten African (81%) and white (83%) households feel very safe or rather safe in the neighbourhoods in which they live. In KwaZulu-Natal, 78% of African and 84% of white households feel very safe or rather safe in the neighbourhood. The proportions are slightly less among Indian households (73% both nationally and in KwaZulu-Natal).



Source: October household survey, 1995

Figure 47: Feeling safe in one's neighbourhood by population group of head of household in KwaZulu-Natal

Regarding safety in the home itself, 88% of African, 81% of Indian and 90% of white households nationally compared with 78% of African, 82% of Indian and 88% of white households in KwaZulu-Natal feel very safe or rather safe in the dwelling.



Source: October household survey, 1995

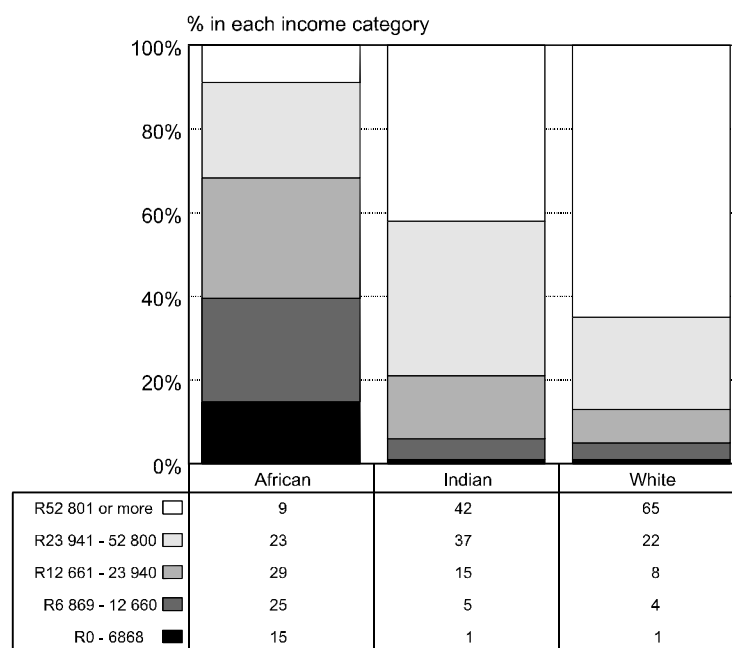
Figure 48: Feeling safe in one's home by population group of head of household in KwaZulu-Natal

Household incomes

The household incomes discussed in this section are based on data contained in the income and expenditure survey (IES), not the OHS.

Figure 49 demonstrates the income inequalities that exist among the different population groups in the province. As part of the legacy of apartheid, Africans tended to be the poorest in South Africa and also in this province. Nationally, as many as 23% of African households fall into the lowest income quintile of R0 - R6 868 per annum (equivalent to a monthly income of R572 or less), and 65% of white households are in the highest quintile of R52 800 or more per annum (equivalent to a monthly income of R4 400 or more).

In KwaZulu-Natal, 15% of the African households have incomes between R0 and R6 868 per annum compared with 1% of both Indian and white households. A large proportion (54%) of the African households have incomes between R6 869 and R23 940 per annum while only 9% have incomes above R52 800 per annum. On the other hand, a large proportion of white (65%) and Indian (42%) households fall in the top income category.



Source: Income and expenditure survey, 1995

Figure 49: Percentage of households in each annual income quintile by population group in KwaZulu-Natal

Summary

African households in KwaZulu-Natal, in common with those nationally, have less access to facilities such as electricity, tap-water and sanitation than Indian or white households. This applies particularly to non-urban African households, where a large proportion of households are living in traditional dwellings with no facilities.

Fetching wood and water are time-consuming activities. African households are, on average, poorer than those in the other population groups. Monitoring of change in the province should therefore continue to focus on the African population.

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Section 4

Disability in KwaZulu-Natal

Approximately 6% of those living in KwaZulu-Natal, compared to 5% nationally, are reported as being disabled. This may be an undercount, because of the possible stigma attached to certain disabilities.

Approximately 2,6% of the population in the province have visual disability, 0,8% have hearing or speech disability, 1,8% have physical disability and 0,4 have mental disability.

In the province, approximately 6% of the African population, compared to 5% of Indians and whites, are reported as being disabled. Among disabled Africans, we have the same proportion (5,7%) in urban and non-urban areas.

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Section 5

Conclusion

A number of areas of importance – racial, gender, urban and non-urban differences or inequalities, for example – have been identified in the section on the living conditions of individuals (Section 2) and households (Section 3) of this report. This has been done both nationally, and for KwaZulu-Natal.

KwaZulu-Natal is the largest province in the country (in terms of population size), and is mainly non-urban. It has a greater proportion (83%) of Africans compared to the national proportion (76%), and the Indian proportion (9%) in the province is three times the national proportion. Seventy-six percent of the Indian population in South Africa lives in KwaZulu-Natal. This has a discernable impact on the province's overall profile.

The mainly non-urban nature of the province has a noticeable effect on a number of variables, such as education, employment and unemployment, type of dwelling, and access to facilities. As formal jobs are scarce in non-urban areas, the informal sector is becoming an important source of employment.

The need for basic and essential facilities and services such as electricity, water supply, sanitation and telephones – particularly in non-urban areas – has been highlighted, as has the importance of education on disability. This is important both to eradicate wrong perceptions about disability, and to allow for the gathering of reliable statistics on disability.

This profile of KwaZulu-Natal, presented in comparison with the national picture, forms an indispensable basis for measuring future progress of programmes to improve living conditions in the province. In addition, it forms a basis for comparing progress in that province compared both to other provinces, and the overall national profile.