

# **Provincial Profile 1999**

## **Eastern Cape**

**Report No. 00-91-02 (1999)**

**Statistics South Africa**

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# Executive summary

## Objective

The objective of this profile is to give the reader an idea of life circumstances in Eastern Cape. The information contained in this profile can be useful in planning and developing the province.

## Data sources

The bulk of the data used in this analysis came from Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) sources. Predominantly the data from the 1996 Population census, the October household surveys of 1998 and 1999 and other relevant Statistics South Africa publications were used. For the chapters on Education, Health, Safety and Security, and Transport, the bulk of the data came from external sources, i.e. the Department of Education, South African Police Service, Department of Health and Department of Transport.

## Findings in the profile

### *Background*

Eastern Cape covers the second largest land area (13,9%), after Northern Cape (29,7%). In 1996, it had the third largest population (15,5% of the national total of 40,5 million people), after KwaZulu-Natal (20,7%) and Gauteng (18,1%). These figures show that even though Northern Cape covers the largest land area, it has the smallest population (about 2,1% of the national total). Also, despite having the smallest land area, Gauteng had the second largest population.

### *The population of Eastern Cape*

The findings of the 1996 Population census estimated that the population of Eastern Cape was 6,3 million people. Eastern Cape population lived in six district councils. Approximately 28,3% of the population stayed in the Amatola district, 75% of whom stayed in urban areas. Only 5,4% of Eastern Cape population lived in the Drakensberg region. The African population constituted 86,9% of the provincial population, the fourth highest African population size after Limpopo (97,3%), North West (91,6%) and Mpumalanga (89,7%). As in most provinces, the Indian population was small; it formed only 0,3% of the total Eastern Cape population.

The age distribution shows that Eastern Cape and South African population resembles that of a developing country. It varies between the Africans and the white population. The African age distribution looks like that of a developing country, while the white population age distribution resembles that of a developed country.

### *Vital statistics*

Figures on vital statistics are often not reliable because of factors such as late registration and non-registration of deaths and births. In Eastern Cape, 41 378 deaths were recorded in 1996, 12,8% of the national total of 327 253.

In 1999, there were 27 582 births recorded.

### ***Housing***

According to the 1996 Population census, 83% of the male-headed households in Eastern Cape lived in formal dwellings, compared with 90% of female-headed households. Approximately 55% of households in urban areas lived in houses built on separate stands, compared with only 23,3% of households in non-urban areas.

### ***Energy***

In Eastern Cape, according to the October Household Survey of 1999, percentage breakdown of the use of electricity by households was: 25,5% of households used it for cooking, 21,9% of households for heating and approximately 45% for lighting.

### ***Refuse removal***

In Eastern Cape, approximately 30% of African-headed households used local authorities for refuse removal, compared to 89% for both white- and Indian-headed households.

### ***Toilet facilities***

White- and Indian-headed households formed the bulk of the 31% of Eastern Cape households that used flush or chemical toilets. Approximately 40,0% of households used bucket and pit latrines and most of these were African-headed households. Approximately 55% of the Western district council, whose urban population formed 53% of the urban population in Eastern Cape, had flush toilets.

### ***Water***

According to the October Household Survey of 1999, approximately 56% of Eastern Cape households had taps inside their dwellings, compared with 83,3% nationally. Households in the Western district council formed 55% of households with taps inside their dwellings and 47% with taps on site in Eastern Cape.

### ***Health***

According to the 1999 October Household Survey, approximately 60% of Eastern Cape residents regarded themselves as being in good health, compared to 54% nationally. The majority of the African (60%) and coloured (67%) population, who went for healthcare, used public health institutions, whereas the majority of Indian (55%) and white (82%) population used private health institutions. According to the survey, only 10% of Eastern Cape population had access to medical aid.

### ***Labour market***

According to the Population census of 1996, there were 1,5 million economically active people in Eastern Cape. The population census of 1996 found that, using the expanded definition of unemployment, 786 818 people were employed and 742 427 were unemployed. The unemployment rate was 48,5% in 1996.

### ***Education***

The literacy rate in Eastern Cape was more or less similar to South Africa as a whole. Eighty-six per cent of male residents and 84% of female residents could read and write in at least one language. Approximately 16,8% of white residents, 3,9% of Indian residents, 1,2% of African and coloured residents had attained tertiary education.

### ***Safety and security***

Eastern Cape residents on the whole felt relatively safe in their neighbourhoods with 93% of respondents from coloured-headed households reporting that their neighbourhood was rather safe or very safe according to the October Household Survey of 1998, with corresponding figures for white-headed households (86%), African-headed households (84%). Indian-headed households (56%) were less likely to feel rather safe or very safe in their neighbourhood.

### ***Economy***

Of the 20,3% contribution by the manufacturing sector to the country's annual gross domestic product in 1996, 9,3% came from Eastern Cape. In 1996, the province had the third lowest human development index at 0,643, after North West (0,608) and Limpopo (0,629).



# Chapter 1: Demography

This chapter gives an overview of the population of Eastern Cape. The bulk of the data used in this chapter came from the 1996 Population census (Census '96) and the 1999 October Household Survey (OHS '99).

## 1.1 Population profile

Table 1.1 gives an overview of the population in each province, ordered by the land area (square kilometres), the population size and the population density. Population estimates obtained from Census '96 and OHS '99 show that:

- The Eastern Cape population constitutes about 15,5% of the national population.
- Eastern Cape is the second largest province in terms of area and the third largest province in terms of population.
- Eastern Cape had the fourth largest population density, with approximately 40 people per square kilometre in 1999. Population density ranged from 2 people per square kilometre in Northern Cape, to 457 in Gauteng.

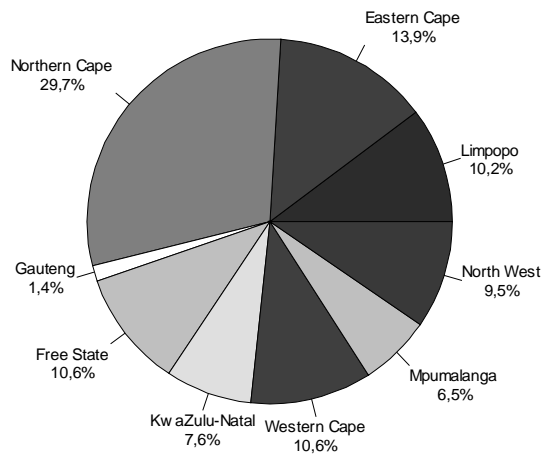
**Table 1.1: Area, population and population density for each province, 1996 and 1999**

Province	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	1996		1999	
		Population (thousands)	Population density*	Estimated population (thousands)	Estimated population density*
Western Cape	129 370	3 957	31	4 171	32
<b>Eastern Cape</b>	<b>169 580</b>	<b>6 303</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>6 769</b>	<b>40</b>
Northern Cape	361 830	840	2	890	2
Free State	129 480	2 634	20	2 813	22
KwaZulu-Natal	92 100	8 417	91	9 003	98
North West	116 320	3 355	28	3 592	31
Gauteng	17 010	7 348	432	7 778	457
Mpumalanga	79 490	2 801	35	3 000	38
Limpopo	123 910	4 929	40	5 310	43
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>1 219 090</b>	<b>40 584</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>43 325</b>	<b>36</b>

\*Population density = number of people per square kilometre

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996 and October Household Survey 1999

**Figure 1.1: Land area by province, 1996**

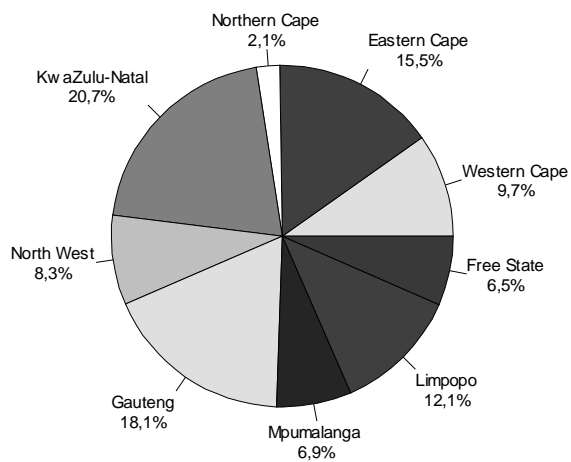


Source: Statistics South Africa, *Stats in brief 2000*

Figure 1.1 shows that:

- Northern Cape covers the largest land area (29,7%), followed by Eastern Cape (13,9%).
- Gauteng covers the smallest land area (1,4%).

**Figure 1.2: Percentage breakdown of the population by province, South Africa, 1996**

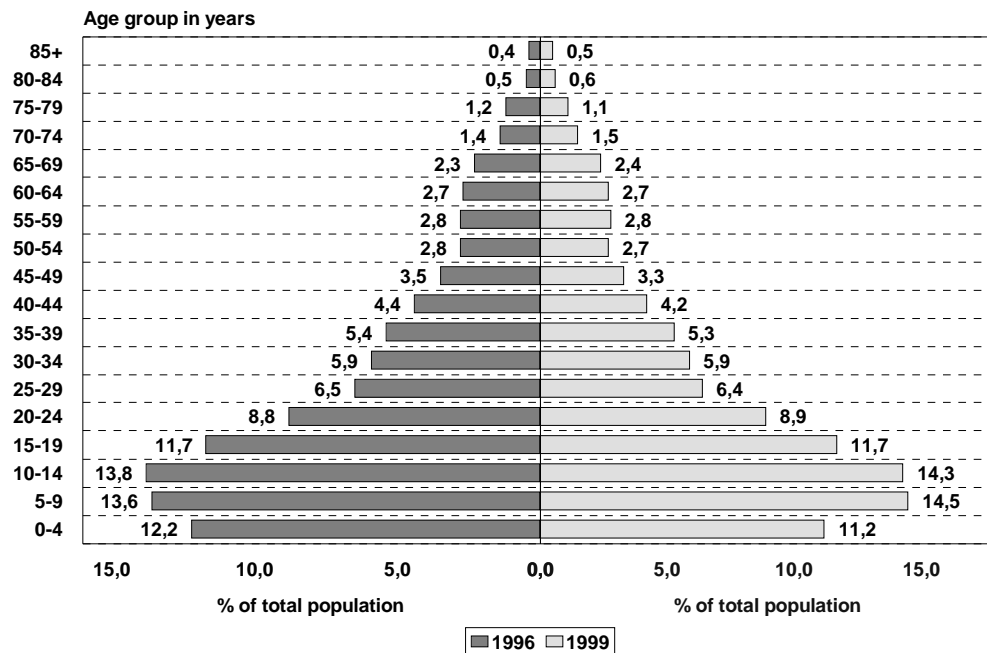


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 1.2 shows that:

- Even though Gauteng covers the smallest land area, it has the second largest population (18,1%) after KwaZulu-Natal (20,7%).
- Despite its having the largest land area, Northern Cape had the smallest population (2,1% of the total South African population).
- Eastern Cape had the third largest population (15,5%).

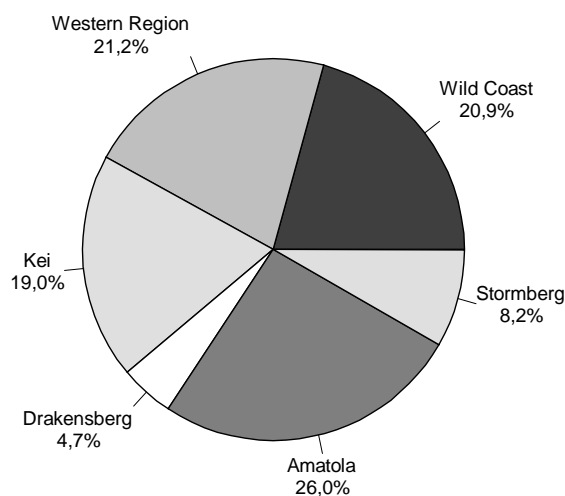
**Figure 1.3: Population pyramid, Eastern Cape, 1996 and 1999**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996 and October Household Survey 1999

Comparing 1996 and 1999 figures, Figure 1.3 shows a slight decrease in the population aged between 25 and 54 years, a slight decrease in those aged between 0 and 14 years, and a slight increase in the ages 65 years and more.

**Figure 1.4: Percentage breakdown of the population by district council, Eastern Cape, 1996**

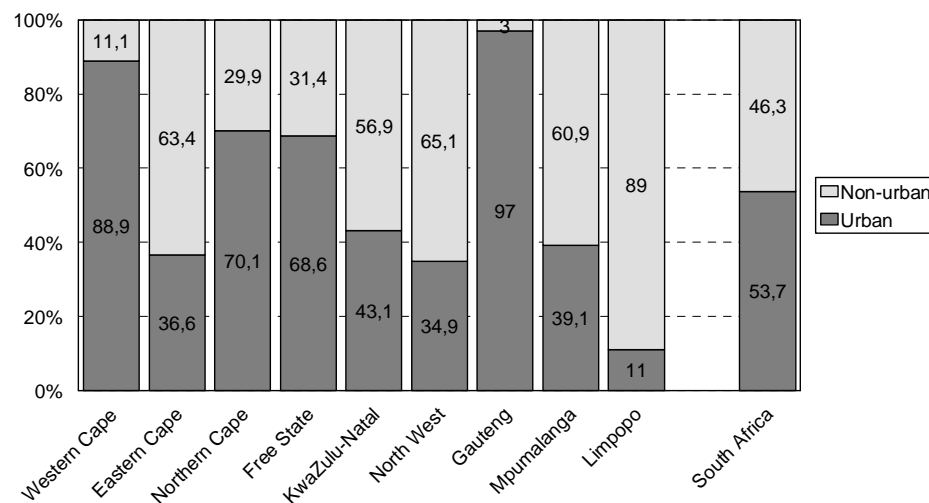


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 1.4 shows that:

- The Amatola region is the largest region in terms of population (26,0% of the total population), followed by the Western and Wild Coast regions (21,2% and 20,9% respectively).
- The Drakensberg region has the smallest population (4,7%).

**Figure 1.5: Population by province and area of residence, 1996**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 1.5 shows that:

- In Eastern Cape, approximately 36,6% of the population lived in urban areas, compared with 53,7% nationally.



- Limpopo and Gauteng had contrasting figures, with approximately 3% of the population of Gauteng living in non-urban areas while 89% of Limpopo residents were living in non-urban areas.

**Table 1.2: Population by district council and area, Eastern Cape, 1996 (millions)**

	Urban		Non-urban		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Amatola	641	39,2	998	60,9	<b>1 639</b>	<b>100</b>
Drakensberg	114	38,3	184	61,7	<b>298</b>	<b>100</b>
Kei	103	8,6	1 092	91,4	<b>1 195</b>	<b>100</b>
Stormberg	203	39,5	311	60,5	<b>514</b>	<b>100</b>
Western	1 214	90,7	124	9,3	<b>1 338</b>	<b>100</b>
Wild Coast	30	2,3	1 289	97,7	<b>1 319</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Eastern Cape</b>	<b>2 305</b>	<b>36,6</b>	<b>3 998</b>	<b>63,4</b>	<b>6 303</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Table 1.2 shows that a larger percentage of Western district residents (90,7%) lived in urban areas, while a larger percentage (97,7%) of Wild Coast residents lived in non-urban areas.

**Table 1.3: Percentage breakdown of the population by province and population group, South Africa, 1996**

	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Total
Western Cape	21,6	56,0	1,0	21,4	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Eastern Cape</b>	<b>86,9</b>	<b>7,5</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>5,3</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Northern Cape	33,6	52,6	0,3	13,5	<b>100,0</b>
Free State	84,8	3,0	0,1	12,1	<b>100,0</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	82,4	1,4	9,5	6,7	<b>100,0</b>
North West	91,6	1,4	0,3	6,7	<b>100,0</b>
Gauteng	70,6	3,8	2,2	23,4	<b>100,0</b>
Mpumalanga	89,7	0,7	0,5	9,1	<b>100,0</b>
Limpopo	97,3	0,2	0,1	2,4	<b>100,0</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>77,4</b>	<b>9,0</b>	<b>2,6</b>	<b>11,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

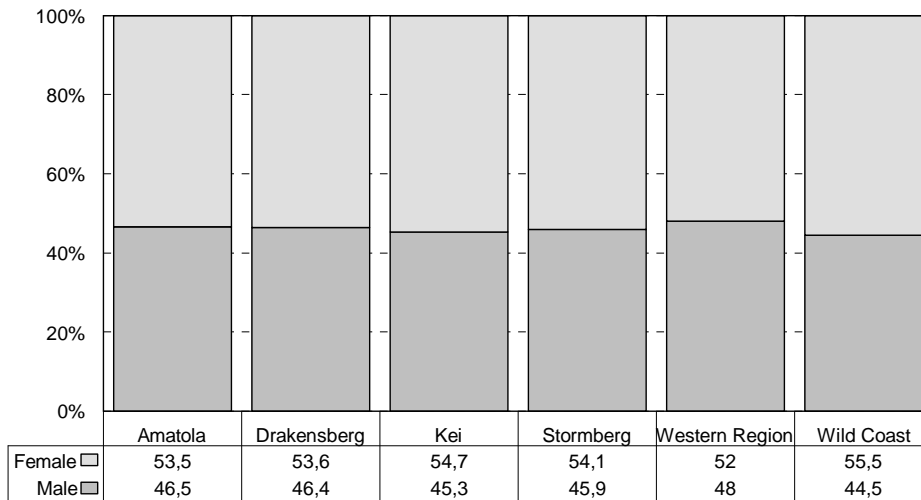
Figures exclude unspecified

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Table 1.3 shows that:

- In Eastern Cape, the African population constituted 86,9% of the total provincial population, compared with 77,4% nationally.
- KwaZulu-Natal had the highest proportion of the Indian population (9,5%).

**Figure 1.6: Population by gender and district council, Eastern Cape, 1996 (percentages)**



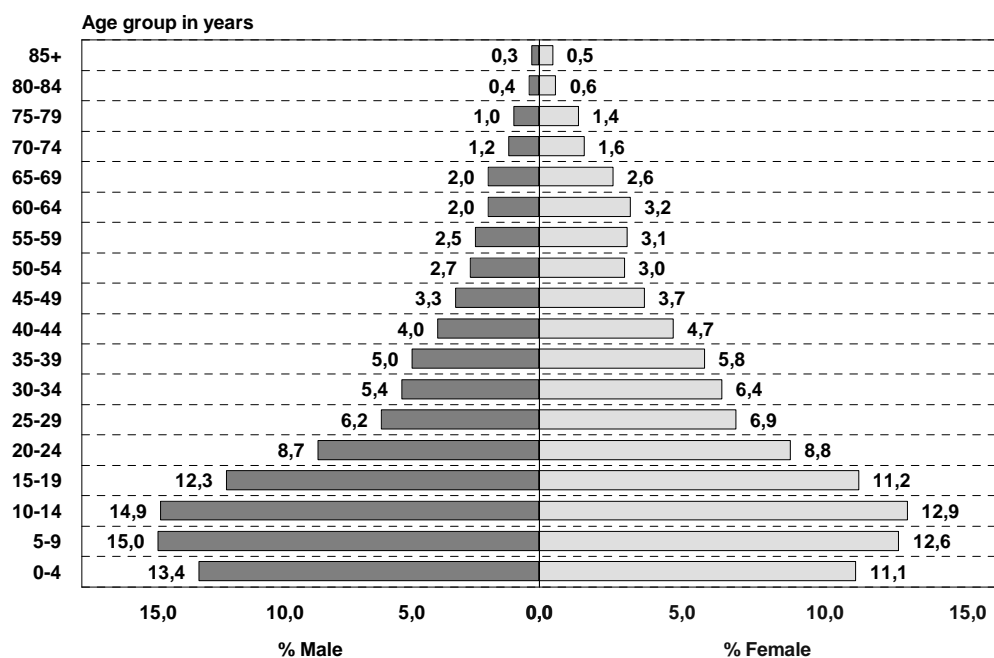
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 1.6 shows that the Eastern Cape female population was in the majority in all the districts although in varying proportions.

## 1.2 Age distribution

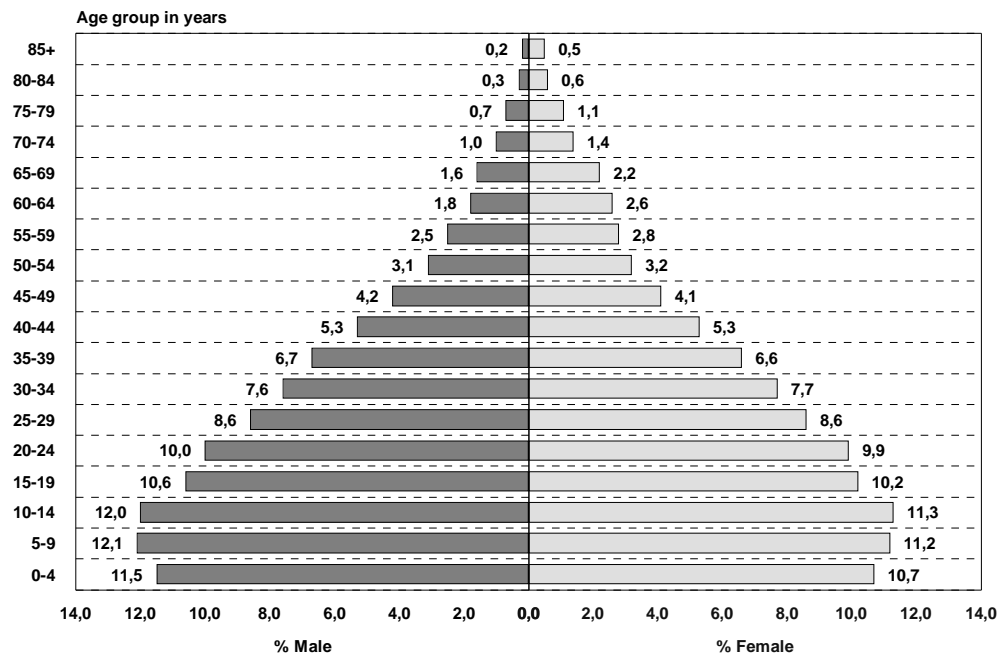
Figures 1.7 and 1.8 provide a comparison of Eastern Cape and South Africa in terms of age distribution.

**Figure 1.7: Population pyramid, Eastern Cape, 1996**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

**Figure 1.8: Population pyramid, South Africa, 1996**

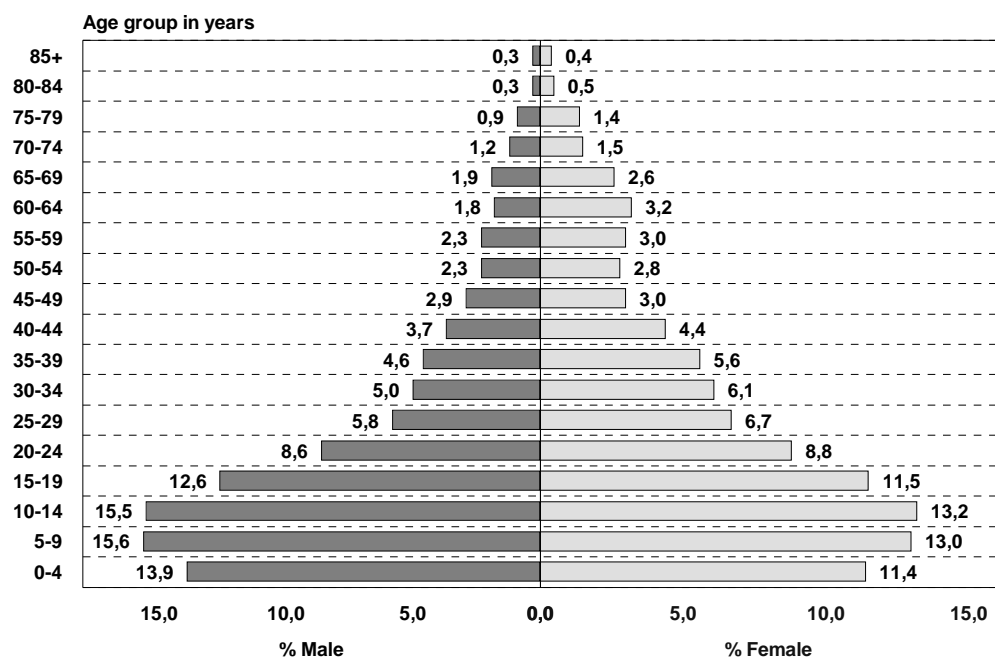


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figures 1.7 and 1.8 suggest that in 1996:

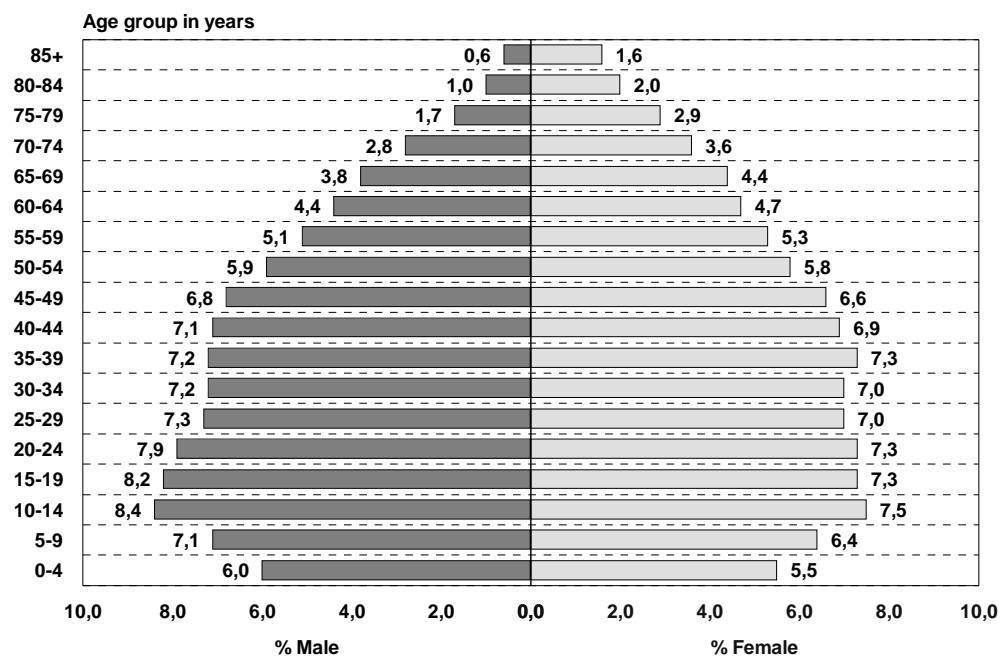
- The age distribution of the South African population is starting to diverge from the pyramid structure which is typical of developing countries.
- There was a relatively large proportion, particularly females (2,2%) in the age categories 75 years and more.
- Eastern Cape showed similar proportions to those of South Africa.

**Figure 1.9: Population pyramid, African residents, Eastern Cape, 1996**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

**Figure 1.10: Population pyramid, white residents, Eastern Cape, 1996**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figures 1.9 and 1.10 show that the age distribution varies between African and white residents in Eastern Cape. The African age distribution looked like that of a developing country, while the white age distribution resembled that of a developed country.

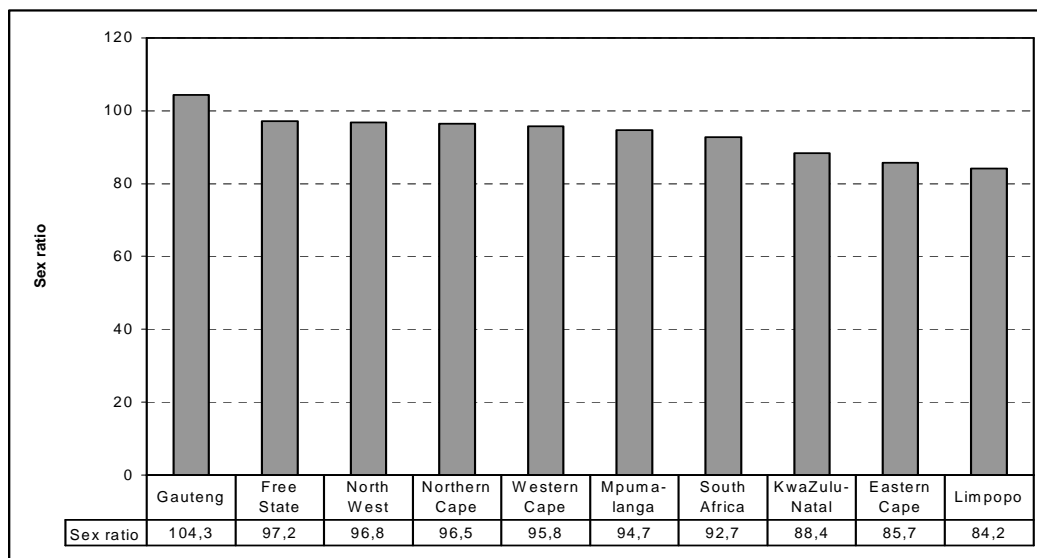
### 1.3 Sex ratios

*Definition*  
Sex ratio = number of men per hundred women

Figure 1.11 illustrates the sex ratios for the various provinces and South Africa. It shows that in 1996:

- Gauteng was the only province with a slightly higher number of men than women (104 men : 100 women).
- Eastern Cape had the second lowest sex ratio of 85,7 men : 100 women.
- The sex ratio for South Africa was 92,7 men : 100 women.

**Figure 1.11: Sex ratio in each province (men : women), 1996**



*Note: A sex ratio of above 100 implies that there are more men in a province than women.*

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996



## Chapter 2: Vital statistics

This chapter contains information on death and birth registrations. The bulk of the data used in this analysis came from Statistics South Africa publications. All births and deaths were registered by the Department of Home Affairs according to magisterial district. Births and deaths data are not always reliable because there are problems with late registration and non-registration of such events. This occurs more in non-urban than urban areas.

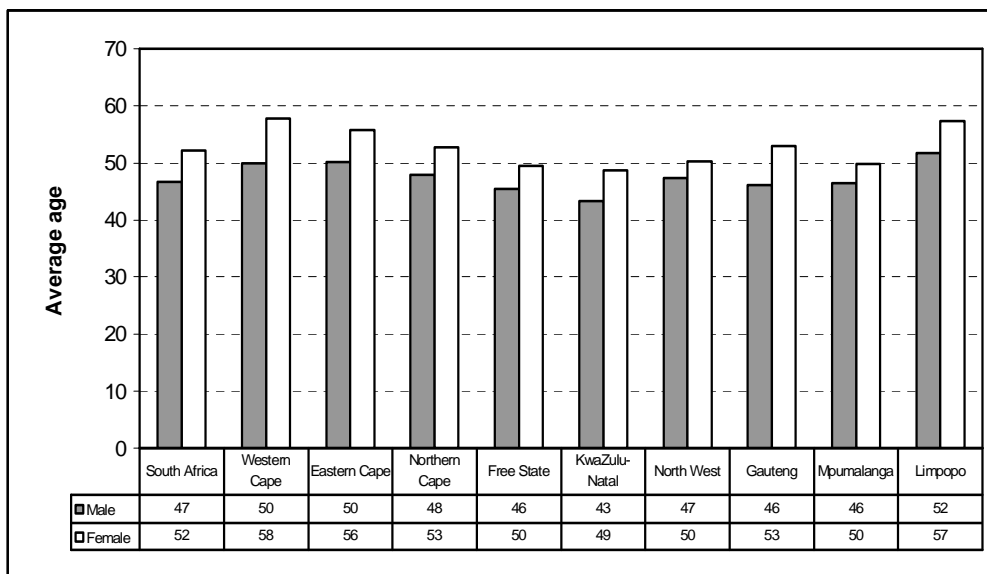
### 2.1 Deaths

In Eastern Cape, 41 378 deaths were recorded in 1996, and this accounts for 12,8% of the national total of 327 253 (*Recorded deaths 1996*). Of the 41 378 deaths recorded in Eastern Cape, 30 680 were in urban areas and 10 698 were in non-urban areas (*Recorded deaths 1996*).

Figure 2.1 gives the average life span for people who died in South Africa during 1996.

- In every province, females had longer life spans than males.
- Female residents in Western Cape had the longest average life span, followed by females in Limpopo. Male residents in KwaZulu-Natal had on average the shortest life span.
- The average life span of people in Gauteng is similar to the national average.

**Figure 2.1: Deceased by age, sex and province, 1996**

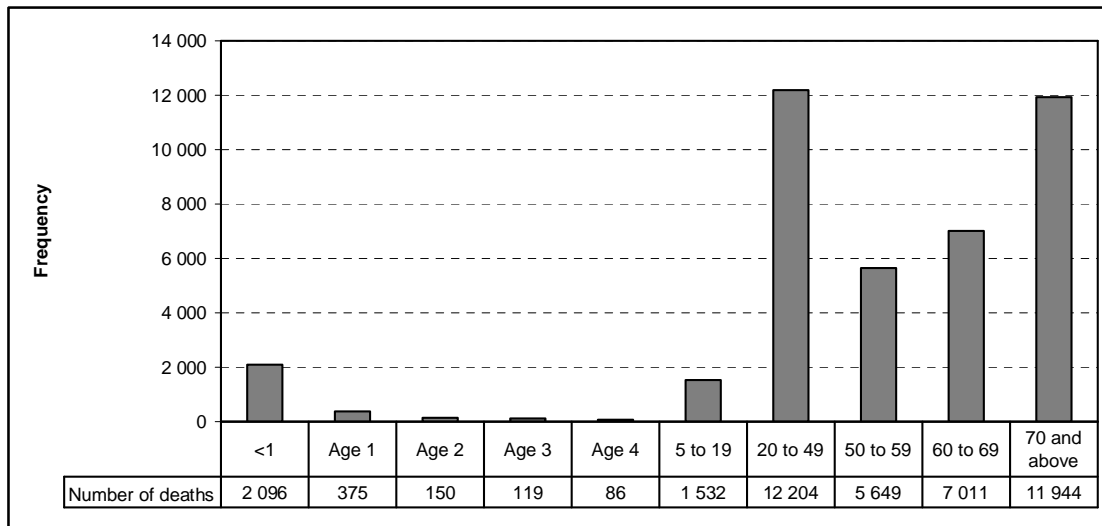


Source: Statistics South Africa, *Recorded deaths 1996*

Figure 2.2 depicts the age at which people died. It shows that:

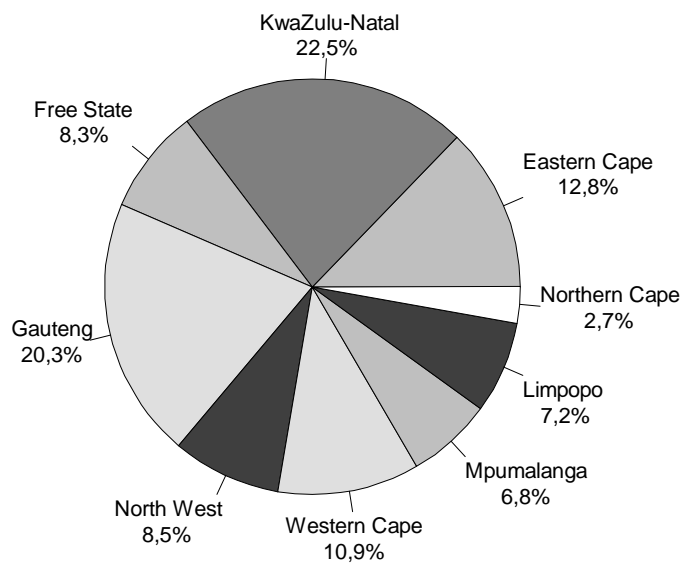
- In Eastern Cape, of the 41 378 people who died in 1996, 12 204 (or 29,5%) were between the ages of 20 and 49 years, while 11 944 (or 28,9%) were aged 70 years or more.
- 2 096 infants died before the age of one year.

**Figure 2.2: Deceased by age, Eastern Cape, 1996**



These figures exclude unspecified  
 Source: Statistics South Africa, *Recorded deaths 1996*

**Figure 2.3: Provincial distribution of deaths, 1996**



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Recorded deaths 1996*



Figure 2.3 shows that:

- The largest percentage of deaths occurred in KwaZulu-Natal (22,5%), followed by Gauteng (20,3%) and Eastern Cape (12,8%).
- Northern Cape had the lowest percentage of deaths, 2,7% of the national total of 327 253 (Table 2.1 below).

**Table 2.1: Provincial distribution of deaths, 1996 (numbers)\***

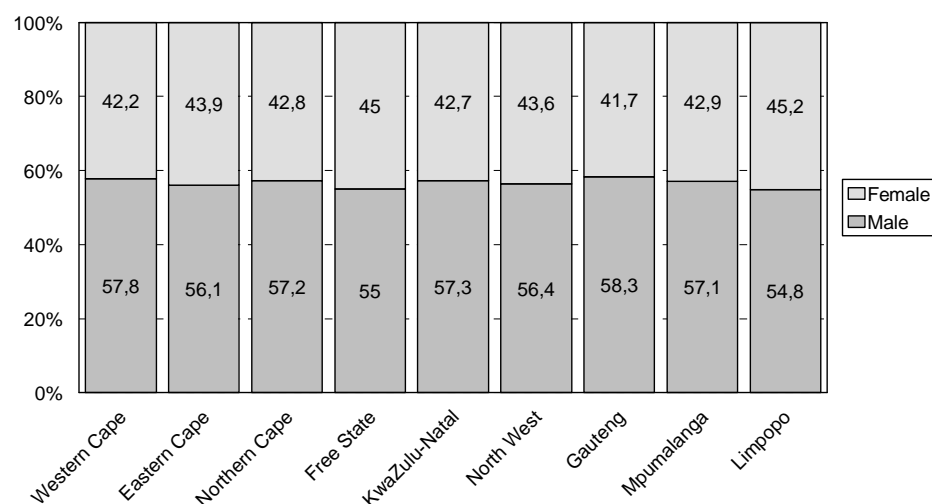
	Male	Female	Total
Western Cape	20 270	14 815	<b>35 085</b>
<b>Eastern Cape</b>	<b>23 142</b>	<b>18 146</b>	<b>41 288</b>
Northern Cape	5 140	3 853	<b>8 993</b>
Free State	14 835	12 115	<b>26 950</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	41 700	31 014	<b>72 714</b>
North West	15 482	11 955	<b>27 437</b>
Gauteng	37 885	27 108	<b>65 993</b>
Mpumalanga	12 578	9 447	<b>22 025</b>
Limpopo	12 663	10 445	<b>23 108</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>183 695</b>	<b>138 898</b>	<b>322 593</b>

\* excluding unspecified

In some instances, the province in which death occurred was not recorded. These figures and deaths which occurred outside South African borders are not included here.

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Recorded deaths 1996*

**Figure 2.4: Distribution of deaths by province and gender, South Africa, 1996 (percentages)**



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Recorded deaths 1996*

Table 2.1 and Figure 2.4 show that in 1996:

- The life span of males and females was similar in all provinces.
- The life span of females was longer than that of males.
- In Eastern Cape, more male (23 142) than female deaths (18 146) were recorded.

## 2.2 Births

According to *Recorded births 1998 and 1999*, the number of births in South Africa in 1999 was 379 331. Of these, 27 582 occurred in Eastern Cape.

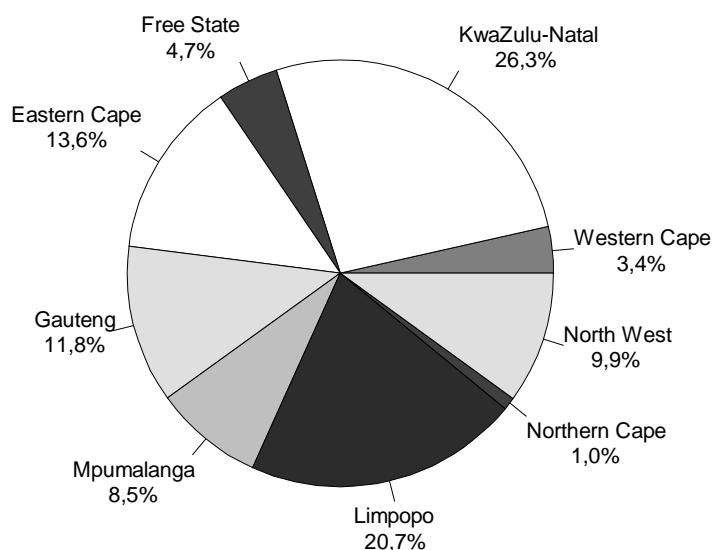
Table 2.2 shows that a large proportion of births occurred in the Port Elizabeth magisterial district (3 701), followed by Umtata (3 668) and East London (3 535). These three magisterial districts accounted for 39,5% of the recorded births in Eastern Cape in 1999.

**Table 2.2: Number of births in selected magisterial districts of Eastern Cape, 1999**

Magisterial district	Number of births
Port Elizabeth	3 701
Umtata	3 668
East London	3 535
Uitenhage	1 779
Lusikisiki	1 615
Other	13 284
<b>Total</b>	<b>27 582</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Recorded births 1998 and 1999*

**Figure 2.5: Provincial distribution of births, 1996**



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Recorded births 1996*

Figure 2.5 shows that in 1996:

- KwaZulu-Natal recorded the largest percentage of births (26,3%), followed by Limpopo (20,7%).
- Eastern Cape recorded the third largest percentage of births (13,6%).
- The lowest percentage of births was recorded in Northern Cape (1%).

## Chapter 3: Households and household services

This chapter examines Eastern Cape households and services provided thereto. The bulk of the data used in this analysis came from the October Household Surveys of 1998 and 1999.

### 3.1 Housing

**Table 3.1: Households by type of dwelling, sex and population group of the head of the household, Eastern Cape, 1996 (percentages)**

	African		Coloured		Indian		White		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Formal dwelling	83	90	86	87	98	97	99	98	85	90
Informal dwelling	17	10	14	13	2	3	1	2	15	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Figures exclude unspecified

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

A house on a separate stand, an apartment in a block of flats, a town/cluster/semi-detached house, and a unit in a retirement village are regarded as formal housing.  
A room/flatlet on shared property, a shack, a caravan, a tent and a houseboat are regarded as informal housing.

Table 3.1 shows that in Eastern Cape:

- Almost all Indian- and white-headed households (97% and 98,5% respectively) lived in formal dwellings.
- Approximately 86,5% of African- and coloured-headed households lived in formal dwellings.

**Table 3.2: Urban and non-urban households by type of dwelling, Eastern Cape, 1996 (percentages)**

	Urban	Non-urban
House on separate stand	55,0	23,3
Traditional dwelling	3,7	67,5
Flat in block of flats	5,5	1,9
Town/cluster/semi-detached house	3,6	0,2
Unit in a retirement village	0,5	0,1
House/flat/room in a backyard	4,7	2,7
Informal dwelling/shack in a backyard	5,1	0,7
Informal dwelling/shack elsewhere	18,9	1,6
Room/flatlet on shared property	2,8	0,9
Caravan/tent	0,4	0,2
None/homeless	0,0	0,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

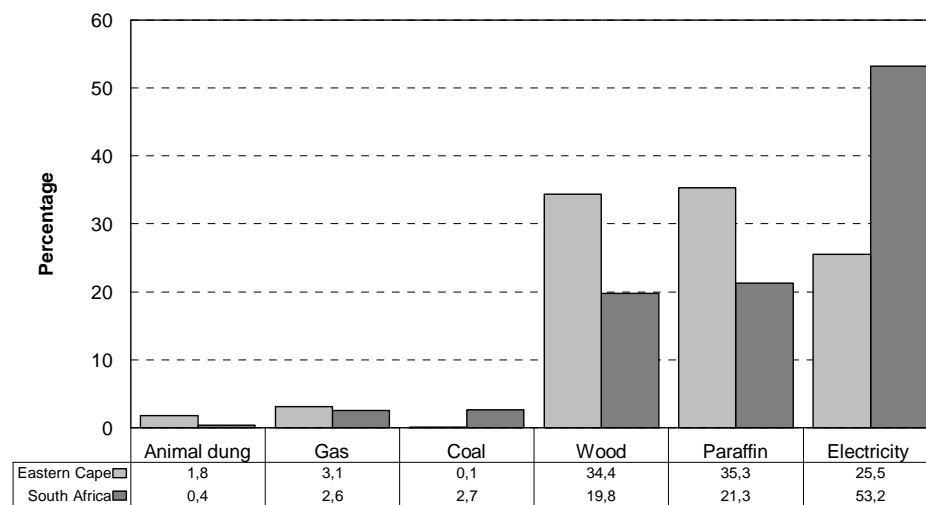
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Table 3.2 shows that:

- Approximately 55% of urban households lived in houses built on separate stands, compared with 23% of non-urban households.
- Approximately 68% of non-urban households lived in traditional dwellings, compared with approximately 4% in urban households.

## 3.2 Energy

**Figure 3.1: Households by source of energy for cooking, Eastern Cape and South Africa, 1999**



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Figure 3.1 shows that:

- Over a third of Eastern Cape households used paraffin (35%) and wood (34%) as energy sources for cooking, compared with 21% (paraffin) and 20% (wood) nationally.
- Approximately 26% of Eastern Cape households used electricity for cooking, compared with 53% nationally.

**Table 3.3: Households by source of energy for cooking and population group, Eastern Cape, 1999 (percentages)**

	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Eastern Cape
Animal dung	2,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,8
Coal	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1
Wood	39,0	18,9	5,1	1,1	34,4
Paraffin	40,1	20,3	0,0	0,0	35,3
Gas	3,5	1,6	4,2	0,8	3,1
Electricity	15,3	59,3	90,6	98,2	25,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

**Table 3.4: Source of energy for cooking by type of area, Eastern Cape, 1999 (percentages)**

	Urban	Non-urban	Eastern Cape
Animal dung	0,1	2,8	1,7
Coal	0,0	0,1	0,1
Wood	2,7	54,9	34,2
Paraffin	36,1	35,6	35,2
Gas	4,2	2,3	3,1
Electricity	56,9	5,4	25,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Tables 3.3 and 3.4 show that in 1999:

- In Eastern Cape, approximately 15,3% of African-headed and 59,3% of coloured-headed households used electricity as a source of energy for cooking.
- Almost all white- and Indian-headed households (98% and 91% respectively) used electricity as a source of energy for cooking.
- Approximately 56,9% of urban households used electricity as a source of energy for cooking, compared with 5,4% of non-urban households.
- Only 2,7% of urban households used wood as energy source for cooking, compared to 54,9% of non-urban households.

**Table 3.5: Source of energy for heating by population group of the head of the household, Eastern Cape, 1999**

	African		Coloured		Indian		White		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Electricity	2 745 933	39,0	649 163	76,9	255 430	97,3	1 534 404	98,2	5 120 808	53,3
Gas	63 069	0,9	5 684	0,7	1 453	0,6	11 221	0,7	80 732	0,8
Paraffin	1 400 330	19,9	41 225	4,9	2 740	1,0	3 268	0,2	1 436 063	14,9
Wood	2 219 926	31,5	132 957	15,7	1 981	0,8	10 291	0,7	2 347 756	24,4
Coal	563 020	8,0	15 025	1,8	785	0,3	3 618	0,2	578 054	6,0
Animal dung	44 298	0,6	598	0,1	-	0,0	-	0,0	44 623	0,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 036 576</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>844 652</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>262 388</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 562 803</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9 608 036</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Table 3.5 shows that:

- In Eastern Cape, 39,0% of African-headed and 76,9% of coloured-headed households used electricity as a source of energy for heating.
- Almost all Indian- and white-headed households (97,3% and 98,2% respectively) used electricity as a source of energy for heating.

**Table 3.6: Source of energy for heating by type of area, Eastern Cape, 1999 (percentage of households)**

	Urban	Non-urban
Animal dung	0,1	2,5
Coal	0,8	0,6
Wood	5,6	67,8
Paraffin	39,0	25,1
Gas	1,2	0,4
Electricity	53,4	3,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Table 3.6 shows that:

- Approximately 53,4% of urban households used electricity as a source of energy for heating, compared with 3,6% of non-urban households.
- Approximately 67,8% of non-urban households used wood as a source of energy for heating, compared to 5,6% of urban households.

**Table 3.7: Households by source of energy for lighting, Eastern Cape and South Africa, 1999**

	Eastern Cape		South Africa	
	N	%	N	%
Electricity	655 644	44,9	7 478 403	69,8
Gas	4 845	0,3	16 960	0,2
Paraffin	447 595	30,6	1 058 186	9,9
Candles	352 702	24,1	2 157 855	20,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 460 786</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>10 711 404</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Table 3.7 shows that in 1999:

- About 45% of Eastern Cape households used electricity as the main energy source for lighting, compared with 69,8% nationally.
- About 30,6% of Eastern Cape households used paraffin as a source of energy for lighting, compared with 10% nationally.

**Table 3.8: Urban and non-urban households by source of energy for lighting, Eastern Cape, 1999**

	Urban		Non-urban		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Electricity	432 078	73,8	231 619	26,1	663 696	45,1
Gas	697	0,1	4 148	0,5	4 845	0,3
Paraffin	134 042	22,9	316 903	35,7	450 945	30,6
Candles	18 275	3,1	334 765	37,7	353 041	24,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>585 092</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>887 435</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>1 472 527</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Table 3.8 shows that in Eastern Cape:

- Approximately 74% of urban households used electricity for heating, compared with 26,1% of non-urban households.

- Thirty-eight per cent of non-urban households used candles as a source of energy for lighting, compared with 3,1% of urban households.

### 3.3 Refuse removal

Table 3.9 below shows that:

- About 30% of African-headed households and 74,1% of coloured-headed households used local authorities for refuse removal.
- Eighty-nine per cent of Indian- and white-headed households used local authorities for refuse removal.
- A large percentage (58,3%) of African-headed households in Eastern Cape used their own refuse dump for refuse removal.

**Table 3.9: Households by type of refuse removal and population group of the household head, Eastern Cape, 1999 (percentages)**

	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Eastern Cape
Removed by local authority	29,7	74,1	88,9	88,8	35,2
Removed by community members	2,0	2,6	0,0	3,3	2,0
Own refuse dump	58,3	16,8	11,1	6,0	53,0
No rubbish removal	9,9	6,5	0,0	2,0	9,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

### 3.4 Toilet facilities

Table 3.10 examines the various types of toilet facilities used by Eastern Cape households in 1996. It shows that:

- Twenty-one per cent of African-headed and 68,0% of coloured-headed households had flush or chemical toilets.
- Almost all Indian- and white-headed households (94% and 99% respectively) had flush or chemical toilets.

**Table 3.10: Households by type of toilet and population group of the head of the household, Eastern Cape, 1996 (percentages)**

	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Eastern Cape
Flush or chemical toilet	21	68	94	99	31
Pit latrine	39	11	3	0	34
Bucket latrine	6	13	0	0	6
Unspecified	34	7	3	0	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Table 3.11 below shows that in Eastern Cape:

- Fifty-five per cent of households in the Western district used flush toilets, compared with 7% of households in the Stormberg area.
- Approximately less than 10% of households in the other four district councils had some access to flush or chemical toilets.

**Table 3.11: Households by type of toilet and district council, Eastern Cape, 1996 (percentages)**

	Flush	Pit latrine	Bucket latrine	Unspecified	None of these
Western Region	55	6	54	3	13
Amatola	31	28	12	25	25
Stormberg	7	7	11	10	8
Kei	4	19	8	32	27
Wild Coast	1	35	4	25	21
Drakensberg	2	5	11	5	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

### 3.5 Water

Table 3.12 examines South African and Eastern Cape households' access to water. It shows that approximately 56% of Eastern Cape households had piped water inside their dwellings, compared with 83% nationally. A large number, approximately 39% of all households in Eastern Cape, used water from sources other than piped, carrier or borehole (i.e. sources such as rivers, ponds and dams), compared with 11,9% nationally.

**Table 3.12: Households by source of water, Eastern Cape and South Africa, 1999**

	Eastern Cape		South Africa	
	N	%	N	%
Piped (tap) water	810 423	55,5	8 936 534	83,3
Water-carrier/tanker	50 305	3,4	140 124	1,3
Borehole water	38 843	2,7	366 171	3,4
Other	561 221	38,4	1 279 532	11,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 460 792</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>10 722 361</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Table 3.13 looks at households' access to water in Eastern Cape districts. It shows that in 1996:

- Approximately 55% of all households in the Western district had piped water inside their dwellings, and 47% had piped water on site.
- About 36% of households in the Wild Coast district, 32% in the Kei district and 22% in the Amatola district used water from sources such as dams, rivers and springs.

**Table 3.13: Households by main water supply and district council, Eastern Cape, 1996**

	Piped water in dwelling	Piped water on site	Public tap	Water-carrier/tanker	Borehole/rainwater tank/well	Dam/river/stream/spring
Amatola	29	23	38	41	21	22
Drakensberg	3	6	9	4	9	3
Kei	4	10	10	23	16	32
Stormberg	8	9	12	8	9	6
Western Region	55	47	20	9	15	1
Wild Coast	1	5	11	15	30	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996



# Chapter 4: Health

## Department of Health and Welfare regions

**Region A** includes Graaf-Reinet, Aberdeen, Pearston, Jansenville, Somerset East, Willowmore, Steytlerville, Kirkwood, Uitenhage, Alexandria, Port Elizabeth, Hankey, Humansdorp and Joubertina.

**Region B** includes Middelburg, Cradock, Tarkastad, Venterstad, Molteno, Wodehouse, Hofmeyer, Queenstown, Cofimvaba, Lady Frere, Cala, Elliot, Barkley East, Maclear, Sterkspruit, Aliwal North, Sterkstroom, Lady Grey, Albert, Indwe, Steynsburg and Whittlesea.

**Region C** includes Albany, Adelaide, Bathurst, Bedford, Peddie, Fort Beaufort, Alice, Seymour, Cathcart, Stutterheim, King William's Town, Komga, East London, Middeldrift, Nqamakwe, Willowvale and Kieskammahoek.

**Region D** includes Tsolo, Libode, Ngqeleni, Engcobo, Umtata, Qumbu, Tsolo and Elliotdale.

**Region E** includes Lusikisiki, Tabankulu, Bizana, Flagstaff, Mount Frere, Maluti, Umzimkhulu, Mount Ayliff and Mount Fletcher.

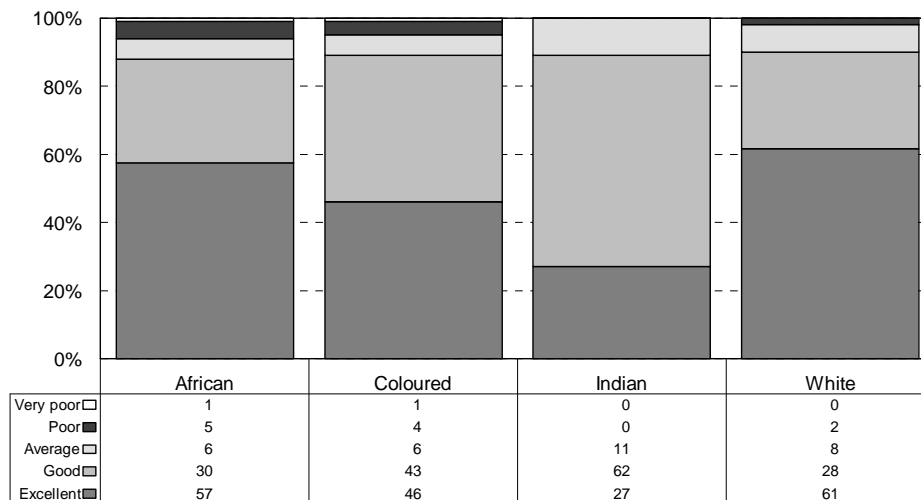
## 4.1 Perceptions of state of health

During OHS '99, the residents were asked to rate their health according to their own perceptions.

Figure 4.1 shows that in Eastern Cape:

- Approximately 57% of African residents regarded themselves as being in excellent health, and about 30% regarded themselves as being in good health.
- About 62% of the Indian population regarded themselves as being in good health.
- Approximately 61% of the white population regarded themselves as being in excellent health.

**Figure 4.1: Perceived health status for each population group, Eastern Cape, 1999**



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Table 4.1 looks at perceptions of health according to gender of Eastern Cape and South African residents. Overall, females tended to perceive their health status as being good to excellent in both Eastern Cape and South Africa as a whole. It shows that:

- Fifty-nine per cent of Eastern Cape males regarded themselves as being in excellent health, compared to 53,7% nationally.
- Fifty-five per cent of Eastern Cape females regarded themselves as being in excellent health, compared with 50,1% nationally.

**Table 4.1: Perceived state of health by gender, Eastern Cape and South Africa, 1999**

	Eastern Cape			South Africa		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Excellent	59,1	54,7	<b>56,7</b>	53,7	50,1	<b>51,9</b>
Good	30,2	31,3	<b>30,8</b>	35,6	36,5	<b>36,1</b>
Average	5,4	7,2	<b>6,4</b>	6,5	8,3	<b>7,5</b>
Poor	4,2	5,7	<b>5,0</b>	3,4	4,4	<b>3,9</b>
Very poor	1,1	1,1	<b>1,1</b>	0,7	0,7	<b>0,7</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

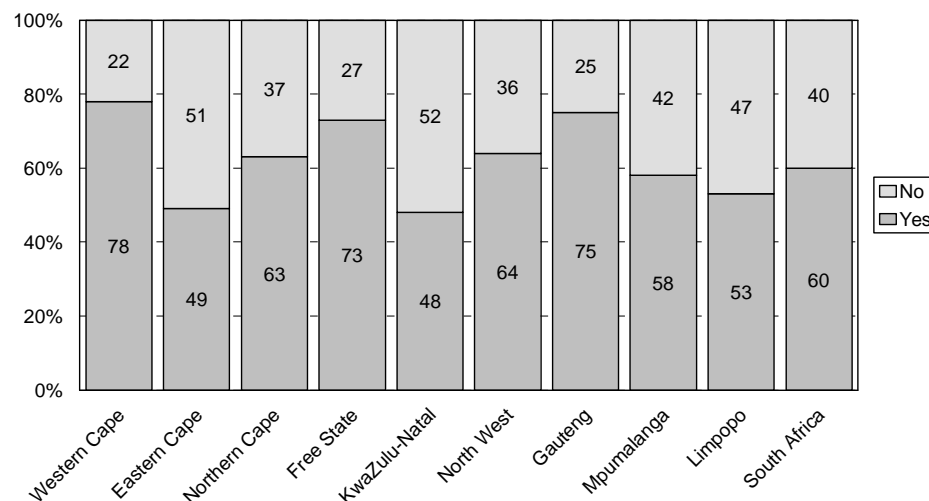
Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

## 4.2 Visits to a health institution or health worker

This section deals with households' access to health institutions within a reasonable distance, which was given as two kilometres.

Figure 4.2 shows that approximately 49% of Eastern Cape households had access to clinics within a two-kilometre radius, compared with 60% nationally.

**Figure 4.2: Access to clinics within a two-kilometre distance, South Africa, 1999**



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Table 4.2 shows the proportion of males and females who visited health institutions. Generally, slightly more females than males visited health institutions during the month prior to the survey. It shows that:

- Sixty per cent of Eastern Cape's population used public health institutions, compared with 52% nationally.

- Forty-two per cent of Eastern Cape males used private health institutions for consultation, compared with 39% of the female residents.

**Table 4.2: Percentage of the population who visited health institutions by gender, Eastern Cape and South Africa, 1999**

	Eastern Cape			South Africa		
	Public health institutions	Private health institutions	Total	Public health institutions	Private health institutions	Total
Male	58	42	100	50	50	100
Female	61	39	100	53	47	100
<b>Total</b>	60	40	100	52	48	100

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Table 4.3 shows that:

- Thirty-five per cent of Africans and 33% of coloureds visited private health institutions.
- Eighty-two per cent of white residents and 55% of Indian residents used private health institutions.

**Table 4.3: Visits to health institutions by population group, Eastern Cape, 1999 (percentages)**

	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Eastern Cape
Public health institutions	65	67	45	18	60
Private health institutions	35	33	55	82	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Table 4.4 below shows that, nationally, African and coloured residents who used private health institutions constituted 40% and 42% respectively. Indian and white residents tended to use private health institutions, with 63% and 83% respectively using these facilities.

**Table 4.4: Visits to health institutions by population group, South Africa, 1999 (percentages)**

	African	Coloured	Indian	White	South Africa
Public health institutions	60	58	37	17	52
Private health institutions	40	42	63	83	48
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

**Public health institutions** include public hospitals, clinics and other public entities.

**Private health institutions** include private hospitals, clinics, private health practitioners such as specialists, traditional healers, pharmacists or chemists, health facilities provided by an employer and alternative medicine.

### 4.3 Medical aid coverage

According to OHS '99, a large number of Eastern Cape residents were not covered by medical aid.

Table 4.5 shows that:

- About 11% of Eastern Cape males and 10% of females had access to medical aid, compared with 17% and 16% nationally. The majority of the population, in both Eastern Cape and South Africa as a whole, had no medical aid coverage.

**Table 4.5: Percentage of the population covered by medical aid by gender, Eastern Cape and South Africa, 1999**

	Eastern Cape		South Africa	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Covered	11	10	17	16
Not covered	89	90	83	84
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Tables 4.6 and 4.7 below show that:

- Six per cent of African residents and 17% of coloured residents in Eastern Cape had access to medical aid, compared with 8% and 21% nationally.
- Thirty-one per cent of Indian residents and 71% of white residents had access to medical aid, compared with 29% and 68% nationally.

**Table 4.6: Percentage of the population covered by medical aid by population group, Eastern Cape, 1999**

	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Eastern Cape
With access	6	17	31	71	10
Without access	94	83	69	29	90
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

**Table 4.7: Percentage of the population covered by medical aid by population group, South Africa, 1999**

	African	Coloured	Indian	White	South Africa
With access	8	21	29	68	16
Without access	92	79	71	32	84
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

### 4.4 Hospitals

Table 4.8 below shows that:

- In 1996, there were 23 002 beds in the whole province, which was 3,65 beds per 1 000 population.
- Region C had the highest number of beds (7 995), followed by region D (4 541) and region B (4 030).

**Table 4.8: Number of hospitals and beds per region, Eastern Cape, 1996**

	Region A	Region B	Region C	Region D	Region E	Total
Beds	3 735	4 030	7 995	4 541	2 701	<b>23 002</b>
Hospitals	17	24	23	13	11	<b>88</b>

Source: Eastern Cape Department of Health

Table 4.9 below shows that in 1999:

- Female doctors formed only 22,2% of Eastern Cape's public doctors, compared to 77,8% of male doctors.
- Female nurses formed 93,6% of the total of 15 496 public nurses.

**Table 4.9: Number of doctors and nurses in public practice by gender, Eastern Cape, 1999**

	Doctors	Nurses
Males	309	985
Females	88	14 511
<b>Total</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>15 496</b>

Source: Eastern Cape Department of Health 1999

Table 4.10 below shows that, according to Eastern Cape Department of Health figures, the doctor: patient and nurse: patient ratios showed a shortage of public health practitioners in the province:

- Eastern Cape public hospitals had a doctor: patient ratio of less than one doctor per 10 000 patients and a nurse: patient ratio of 23,5 nurses per 10 000 patients.
- There were three beds available to 1 000 patients per year.

**Table 4.10: Doctor: patient ratio per 10 000 population, beds per 1 000 population and nurses per 10 000 patients, Eastern Cape, 1999**

	Ratio
Doctors per 10 000 population in both public and private practice	3,0
Doctors per 10 000 population in public hospital	0,6
Hospital beds per 1 000 population	3,0
Nurses per 10 000 population	23,5

Source: Eastern Cape Department of Health, 1999

## 4.5 HIV prevalence

Caution should be exercised when using these data to estimate the percentage of the HIV positive population as a whole, as only those women who attended antenatal clinics were included in the survey. All other women and all men of all ages were not screened.

Table 4.11 shows that:

- KwaZulu-Natal had the highest prevalence of HIV/AIDS amongst women attending antenatal clinics (36,2%), while Western Cape had the lowest prevalence (8,7%).
- Eastern Cape had the fifth highest prevalence.

**Table 4.11: HIV prevalence amongst women attending antenatal clinics in 2000 by province**

Province	Estimated HIV+ percentage	95% Confidence Interval
Western Cape	8,7	(6,0-11,4)
<b>Eastern Cape</b>	<b>20,2</b>	<b>(17,2-23,1)</b>
Northern Cape	11,2	(8,5-13,8)
Free State	27,9	(24,6-31,3)
KwaZulu-Natal	36,2	(33,4-39,0)
North West	22,9	(20,1-25,7)
Gauteng	29,4	(27,9-31,5)
Mpumalanga	29,7	(25,9-33,6)
Limpopo	13,2	(11,7-14,8)
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>24,5</b>	<b>(23,4-25,6)</b>

Source: Department of Health, *National HIV Sero-Prevalence Survey of Women Attending Antenatal Clinics in South Africa 2001*

## 4.6 Disability

*Disability*, as defined by the international classification of impairments, disabilities and handicaps (ICIDH) of the World Health Organisation, is a restriction or lack of ability resulting from impairment to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being. Impairment is defined as any loss of psychological, physiological, or anatomical structure or function.

Table 4.12 below shows that:

- Ninety-one per cent of Eastern Cape's population had no disabilities compared with 94% nationally.
- Both Eastern Cape and South African population had 3% of registered sight disabilities.

**Table 4.12: Disability by type, Eastern Cape and South Africa, 1999 (percentages)**

	Eastern Cape	South Africa
Sight	3	3
Hearing	1	1
Physical	2	1
Mental	1	0
Multiple	1	0
Type of disability not specified	1	1
No disability	91	94
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Table 4.13 below shows that:

- Among the African residents with disabilities in Eastern Cape, 38% had sight disabilities, 27% had physical disabilities, and 16% had hearing disabilities.
- Nationally, approximately 47% of the African residents had sight disabilities.
- Sight disability formed 30% of the disabilities among the white population in Eastern Cape.

**Table 4.13: Percentage of the disabled population by population group and type of disability, Eastern Cape, 1996**

	African		Coloured		Indian		White		Eastern Cape	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sight	153 589	2,9	5 380	1,2	183	1,0	2 276	0,7	161 902	2,6
Hearing	63 690	1,2	2 429	0,5	82	0,5	2 293	0,7	68 748	1,1
Physical	107 331	2,0	5 465	1,2	139	0,8	2 322	0,8	115 629	1,9
Mental	37 866	0,7	2 214	0,5	47	0,3	1 015	0,3	41 320	0,7
Multiple	33 840	0,6	1 100	0,2	85	0,5	1 003	0,3	36 135	0,6
Unspecified disability	33 646	0,6	2 391	0,5	142	0,8	2 190	0,7	38 696	0,6
No disability	4 919 714	92,0	433 678	95,8	17 438	96,3	297 392	96,4	5 697 343	92,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 349 676</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>452 657</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>18 116</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>308 491</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6 159 773</b>	<b>100</b>

Figures exclude unspecified groups

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Table 4.14 shows that, according to Census '96, the Drakensberg and Stormberg districts had the highest proportion of sight disabilities (about 41% for each district).

**Table 4.14: Disability by type and district council, Eastern Cape, 1996 (percentages)**

	Amatola Drakensberg		Kei	Stormberg	Western Region		Wild Coast	Eastern Cape
Sight	39	41	36	41	35	37	38	
Hearing	15	16	19	14	13	21	16	
Physical	27	24	26	27	35	24	27	
Mental	10	8	10	9	11	10	10	
Multiple	9	11	9	9	6	8	9	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996





## Chapter 5: The labour market

This chapter examines the labour market in Eastern Cape. The bulk of the data is drawn from the October Household Survey of 1999.

### 5.1 Profile of the employed and unemployed

#### *Definitions*

**Unemployed:** Due to limitations with Census '96, the unemployed are defined as those people within the economically active population who: (a) did not work during the seven days prior to census day, (b) wanted to work and (c) were available to start work within a week of census day. This is the expanded definition of unemployment. (Questions were not asked in 1996 about job-seeking activities within the previous four weeks, which is part of the official definition of unemployment.)

**Economically active:** Employed and unemployed persons (15 to 65 years of age).

**Not economically active:** Working age population (15 to 65 years of age) minus the economically active. The not economically active are those who are out of the labour market such as full-time scholars, those who are retired, full-time homemakers and those who are unable or unwilling to work.

**Formal sector:** All businesses that are registered for tax purposes, and which have a VAT number.

**Informal sector:** This sector consists of those businesses that are not registered for tax purposes, and do not have a VAT number. They are generally small in nature, and are seldom run from business premises. They are run from homes, street pavements or other informal arrangements.

The expanded definition of unemployment has been applied in Tables 5.1 and 5.2, which give the unemployment status of the working age part of the population according to population group in 1999. African residents in both Eastern Cape and South Africa as a whole had the highest proportion of unemployed people (17%), followed by coloured residents (13%).

**Table 5.1: Working age population by population group and employment status, Eastern Cape, 1999 (percentages)**

	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Eastern Cape
Employed	38	43	53	55	33
Unemployed*	17	13	3	5	15
NEA	45	44	44	40	52
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

\* according to the expanded definition of unemployment

NEA = not economically active

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

**Table 5.2: Working age population by population group and employment status, South Africa, 1999 (percentages)**

	African	Coloured	Indian	White	South Africa
Employed	38	47	45	57	<b>41</b>
Unemployed*	17	13	13	4	<b>15</b>
NEA	45	40	42	39	<b>44</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

\* according to the expanded definition of unemployment

NEA = not economically active

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

The expanded definition of unemployment has been applied in Table 5.3, which gives the employment status of the working age population in both Eastern Cape and South Africa as a whole. Eastern Cape had a lower proportion of employed (23,4%) and a higher proportion of unemployed (22,1%) than South Africa as a whole (38,0% and 19,5% respectively).

**Table 5.3: Working age population by employment status, Eastern Cape and South Africa, 1996**

	Eastern Cape		South Africa	
	N	%	N	%
Employed	786 818	23,4	9 113 847	38,0
Unemployed*	742 427	22,1	4 671 647	19,5
NEA	1 836 349	54,6	10 201 111	42,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 365 594</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>23 986 605</b>	<b>100,0</b>

\* according to the expanded definition of unemployment

NEA = not economically active

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Table 5.4 below shows that 96% of Eastern Cape male residents and 98% nationally were employed in the formal sector.

**Table 5.4: The employed by sector and gender, Eastern Cape and South Africa, 1999 (percentages)**

	Eastern Cape		South Africa	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Formal sector	96,0	88,0	98,0	94,0
Informal sector	4,0	12,0	2,0	6,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

**Table 5.5: The employed by sector and population group, Eastern Cape, 1999 (percentages)**

	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Eastern Cape
Formal sector	89	94	100	100	92
Informal sector	11	6			8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

**Table 5.6: Employed by sector and population group, South Africa, 1999 (percentages)**

	African	Coloured	Indian	White	South Africa
Formal sector	93	96	100	100	96
Informal sector	7	4	-	-	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

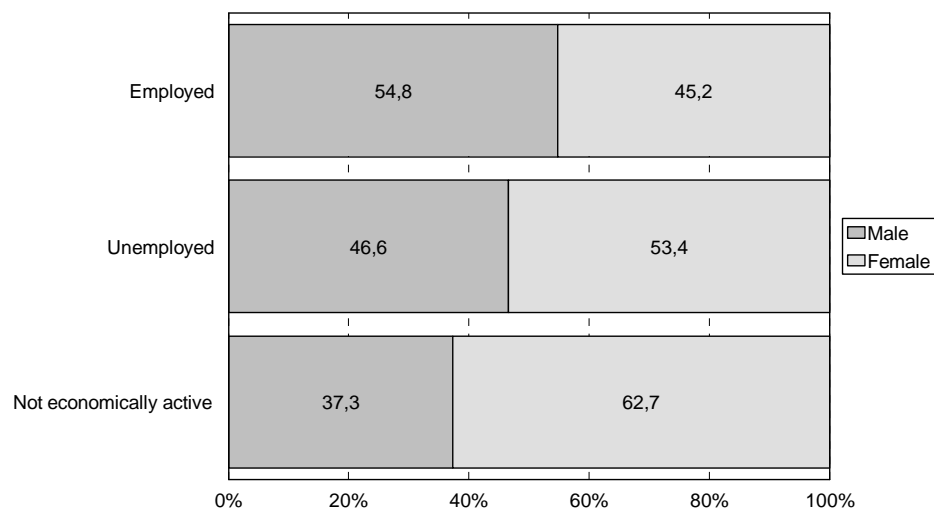
Tables 5.5 and 5.6 show that almost all employed white and Indian residents, in both Eastern Cape and South Africa as a whole, were employed in the formal sector.

## 5.2 The economic status of the employed

Figures 5.1 and 5.2 compare the employment status of men and women in Eastern Cape and South Africa in 1999. They reveal that:

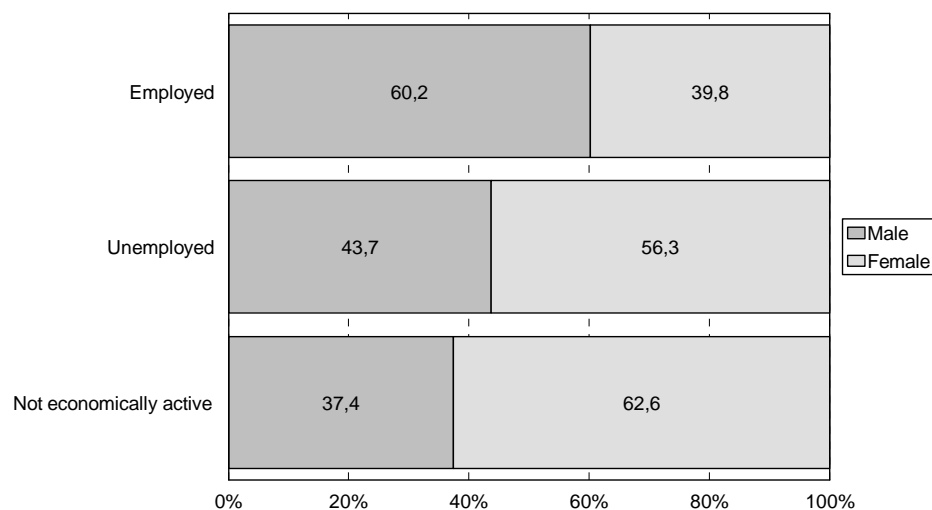
- In both Eastern Cape and South Africa, while men accounted for 54,8% and 60,2% respectively of the employed population, the majority of women were unemployed; women accounted for 53,4% and 56,3% respectively of the total unemployed population.
- Amongst those who were not economically active, 62,7% and 62,6% respectively were women. Eastern Cape had more not economically active females (57%) than males, compared to 53% nationally.

**Figure 5.1: Working age population by gender and employment status, Eastern Cape, 1996**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

**Figure 5.2: Working age population by gender and employment status, South Africa, 1996**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

### 5.3 Employment by industry and occupation

**Table 5.7: The employed by economic sector and gender, Eastern Cape, 1996**

Economic sector	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	60 723	72,0	23 632	28,0	<b>84 355</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Mining and quarrying	7 077	92,9	543	7,1	<b>7 620</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Manufacturing	69 008	64,8	37 440	35,2	<b>106 448</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Electricity, gas and water supply	5 552	87,0	831	13,0	<b>6 383</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Construction	46 651	93,4	3 313	6,6	<b>49 964</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	48 842	51,8	45 386	48,2	<b>94 228</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Transport, storage and communication	30 989	85,6	5 209	14,4	<b>36 198</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Financial and business services	21 611	54,7	17 867	45,3	<b>39 478</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Community, social and personal services	84 171	42,7	113 047	57,3	<b>197 218</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Domestic services	24 556	21,2	91 345	78,8	<b>115 901</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>399 180</b>	<b>54,1</b>	<b>338 613</b>	<b>45,9</b>	<b>737 793</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

**Table 5.8: The employed by economic sector and gender, South Africa, 1996**

Economic sector	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	580 728	70,5	242 746	29,5	<b>823 474</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Mining and quarrying	521 960	96,2	20 589	3,8	<b>542 549</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Manufacturing	746 721	66,4	378 254	33,6	<b>1 124 975</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Electricity, gas and water supply	94 926	86,4	14 992	13,6	<b>109 918</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Construction	520 006	93,2	38 026	6,8	<b>558 032</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	625 276	56,6	479 053	43,4	<b>1 104 329</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Transport, storage and communication	414 976	85,3	71 231	14,7	<b>486 207</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Financial and business services	393 562	57,5	290 774	42,5	<b>684 336</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Community, social and personal services	735 714	46,3	853 036	53,7	<b>1 588 750</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Domestic services	206 850	19,5	852 265	80,5	<b>1 059 115</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 840 719</b>	<b>59,9</b>	<b>3 240 966</b>	<b>40,1</b>	<b>8 081 685</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Tables 5.7 and 5.8 compare the proportions of men and women employed in each economic sector in both Eastern Cape and South Africa. Focusing on Eastern Cape, Table 5.7 shows that:

- In 1996, the provincial workforce was dominated by men, who represented 54,1% of the employed population; employed women accounted for 45,9%.
- Men also dominated in most economic sectors, except in the domestic services, where 78,8% of the employed were women.
- In the sectors of wholesale and retail trade; financial and business services; and community, social and personal services, the percentage of the employed women was more or less equal to the percentage of men.

Countrywide, as seen in Table 5.8, similar disparities can be noted between employed men and women.

**Table 5.9: The employed by occupational category and population group, Eastern Cape, 1996**

Economic sector	African		Coloured		Indian		White		Eastern Cape	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Legislators, senior officials and managers	10 247	2,0	3 553	3,4	1 731	12,7	16869	13,5	32 400	4,2
Professionals	72 244	13,8	9 359	8,9	2 322	17,1	21680	17,3	105 605	13,8
Technicians and associate professionals	23 042	4,4	6 009	5,7	1 456	10,7	21378	17,1	51 885	6,8
Clerks	23 519	4,5	9 405	9,0	2 360	17,4	22043	17,6	57 327	7,5
Service workers, shops and market sales workers	48 305	9,3	10 444	10,0	1 867	13,8	13767	11,0	74 383	9,7
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	29 349	5,6	5 354	5,1	120	0,9	5792	4,6	40 615	5,3
Craft and related trade workers	65 045	12,5	18 599	17,8	1 848	13,6	14295	11,4	99 787	13,0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	41 129	7,9	10 615	10,1	1 099	8,1	4332	3,5	57 175	7,5
Elementary occupations	209 244	40,0	31 340	29,9	774	5,7	4839	3,9	246 197	32,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>522 124</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>104 678</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>13 577</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>124 995</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>765 374</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

**Table 5.10: The employed by occupational category and population group, South Africa, 1996**

Economic sector	African		Coloured		Indian		White		South Africa	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Legislators, senior officials and managers	98 399	1,9	30 658	3,0	27 805	9,4	207 770	12,8	364 632	4,5
Professionals	428 905	8,3	75 055	7,3	41 976	14,2	319 489	19,7	865 425	10,7
Technicians and associate professionals	179 603	3,5	55 548	5,4	36 547	12,4	268 873	16,6	540 571	6,7
Clerks	249 735	4,8	105 166	10,2	53 929	18,3	296 128	18,3	704 958	8,7
Service workers, shops and market sales workers	515 742	10,0	93 170	9,1	35 838	12,1	172 681	10,6	817 431	10,1
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	270 790	5,3	35 666	3,5	1 797	0,6	52 980	3,3	361 233	4,5
Craft and related trade workers	896 318	17,4	160 705	15,6	42 776	14,5	197 023	12,1	1296 822	16,0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	588 457	11,4	99 227	9,6	35 442	12,0	51 982	3,2	775 108	9,6
Elementary occupations	1 929 934	37,4	373 206	36,3	19 072	6,5	55 255	3,4	2 377 467	29,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 929 934</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>1 028 401</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>295 182</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>1 622 181</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>8 103 647</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Tables 5.9 and 5.10 show that in both Eastern Cape and South Africa in 1996:

- Over one-third of the African workers were found in elementary positions (40,0% and 37,4% respectively)
- Nearly half of the white workers were found in senior management, professional and technical positions (47,9% and 49,1% respectively).
- Over one-third of the Indian workers were found in senior management, professional and technical positions (40,5% and 36,0% respectively).

## 5.4 Income of the employed and level of education

Tables 5.11 and 5.12 correlate the monthly income of the employed population with their level of education in Eastern Cape and South Africa in 1996. They reveal that in both Eastern Cape and South Africa:

- Almost all those whose highest level of education was complete primary earned between R1 and R2 500.
- Approximately 83% of those who had matric only earned between R501 and R6 000.
- Just over two-thirds of those who had achieved matric and higher earned between R2 500 and R8 000 per month.

**Table 5.11: The employed by individual monthly income and level of education, Eastern Cape, 1996**

	No schooling	Some primary	Complete primary	Some secondary	<matric & cert/dipl	Matric only	Matric and higher	Total
None	1,9	2,1	1,9	1,7	1,3	1,5	1,0	<b>1,7</b>
R1-R200	27,4	16,7	17,4	9,9	2,7	3,2	1,0	<b>10,9</b>
R201-R500	34,7	36,8	29,7	19,8	5,1	6,9	2,0	<b>19,8</b>
R501- R1 000	21,1	25,4	25,9	24,0	9,6	13,2	4,5	<b>19,1</b>
R1 001- R1 500	9,6	12,3	15,4	19,8	15,8	18,1	10,8	<b>15,5</b>
R1 501- R2 500	3,4	4,5	6,7	13,5	20,9	21,8	20,2	<b>13,0</b>
R2 501- R3 500	1,0	1,2	1,8	5,7	16,2	14,8	19,4	<b>7,9</b>
R3 501- R4 500	0,4	0,4	0,5	2,7	11,4	9,1	15,6	<b>5,0</b>
R4 501- R6 000	0,3	0,3	0,4	1,8	10,4	6,3	13,4	<b>3,9</b>
R6 001- R8 000	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,7	4,8	3,1	7,4	<b>1,9</b>
R8 001- R11 000	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,3	1,9	1,9	4,8	<b>1,2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

**Table 5.12: The employed by monthly income and level of education, South Africa, 1996**

	No schooling	Some primary	Primary	Some secondary	<matric & cert/dipl	Matric only	Matric and higher	Total
None	0,4	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,1	1,3	0,9	<b>0,9</b>
R1-R200	5,4	15,8	11,5	6,5	2,3	2,7	1,0	<b>6,4</b>
R201-R500	82,6	29,9	25,5	16,0	4,9	6,1	1,9	<b>39,0</b>
R501- R1 000	5,8	25,8	27,2	23,7	9,1	12,4	3,7	<b>14,2</b>
R1 001- R1 500	3,6	17,2	20,7	23,0	13,5	17,5	7,8	<b>13,0</b>
R1 501- R2 500	1,5	7,2	9,7	15,8	17,7	21,0	15,7	<b>10,2</b>
R2 501- R3 500	0,4	1,8	2,5	6,9	15,3	15,1	18,2	<b>6,2</b>
R3 501- R4 500	0,2	0,6	0,9	3,3	12,6	9,6	16,4	<b>3,9</b>
R4 501- R6 000	0,1	0,3	0,5	2,2	12,9	7,5	16,5	<b>3,3</b>
R6 001- R8 000	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,9	6,9	4,1	10,2	<b>1,9</b>
R8 001- R11 000	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,5	3,6	2,6	7,7	<b>1,3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996



# Chapter 6: Education

This chapter examines the level of education for the Eastern Cape population aged 20 years and above.

<p><b>Education regions in Eastern Cape</b></p> <p><b>Central region</b> includes Elliotdale, Engcobo, Libode, Mqanduli, Ngqeleni, Port St Johns, Qumbu, Tsolo, Umtata, Elliot and Maclear.</p> <p><b>Eastern region</b> includes Bizana, Flagstaff, Lusikisiki, Matatiele, Mount Fletcher, Mount Ayliff, Mount Frere, Tabankulu and Umzimkulu.</p> <p><b>Northern region</b> includes Hofmeyer, Molteno, Queenstown, Sterkstroom, Tarkastad, Cradock, Middelburg, Hewu, Cofimvaba, Lady Frere, Ntabethemba, Albert, Aliwal North, Lady Grey, Steynsburg, Venterstad, Barkley-East, Cathcart, Maclear, Wodehouse, Cala and Sterkspruit.</p> <p><b>North Eastern region</b> includes Butterworth, Idutywa, Centane, Nqamakhwe, Tsomo and Willowvale.</p> <p><b>South Eastern region</b> includes Komga, Stutterheim, East London, King William’s Town, Fort, Beaufort, Mdantsane, Zwelitsha, Keiskammahoek, Victoria East, Middeldrift and Peddie.</p> <p><b>Western region</b> includes Albany, Alexandria, Bathurst, Somerset East, Kirkwood, Aberdeen, Graaf-Reinet, Pearston, Jansenville, Steytlerville, Willowmore, Hankey, Humansdorp, Joubertina, Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Adelaide and Bedford.</p>
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## 6.1 Educational achievement

According to OHS '99, Eastern Cape and Northern Cape had the highest proportion of people whose highest level of education was complete primary (33% for both), followed by Free State (30,0%) as shown in Table 6.1. The table also shows that Eastern Cape had the lowest percentage of population with Grade 12 (13%).

**Table 6.1: Population aged 20 years and more by educational level and province, 1999 (percentages)**

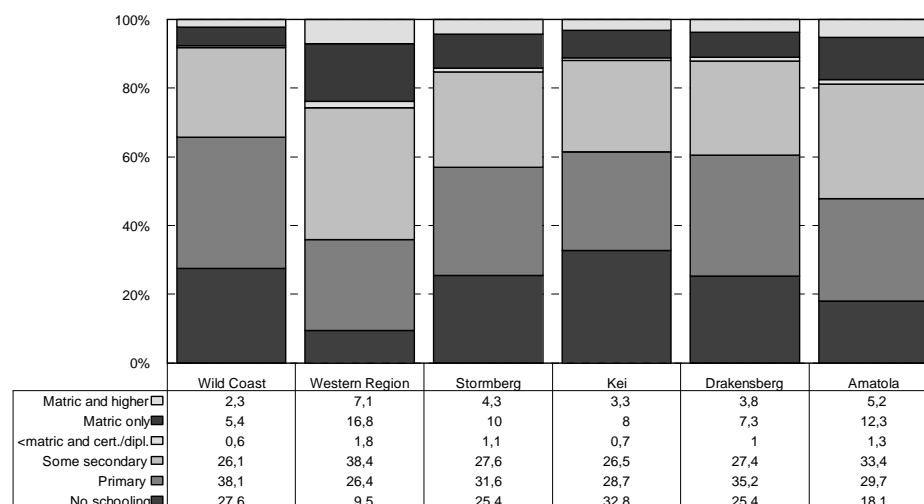
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	SA
No schooling	5	14	16	11	14	17	5	19	23	12
Some or complete primary education	23	33	33	30	27	29	18	25	25	26
Some secondary education	35	32	30	33	31	31	35	30	30	32
Grade 12	22	13	14	18	19	18	29	18	14	20
Dipl./Cert. with less than Grade 12	3	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
Dipl./Cert. with Grade 12	5	4	3	4	4	3	6	4	5	4
Tertiary education	7	2	2	2	3	2	6	2	2	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Abbreviations: WC = Western Cape, EC = Eastern Cape, NC = Northern Cape, FS = Free State, KZN = KwaZulu-Natal, NW = North West, GP = Gauteng, MP = Mpumalanga, LP = Limpopo and SA = South Africa.  
Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Figure 6.1 examines the educational level of those aged 20 years and older in each district council of Eastern Cape. It shows that:

- The Western region had the highest percentage of those aged 20 years and older with tertiary education (7,1%), followed by the Amatola district (5,2%).
- The Wild Coast district had the highest proportion of those whose highest educational level was complete primary (38,1%), followed by the Drakensberg district (35,2%).
- The Kei district had the highest proportion of people with no formal education (32,8%), followed by Wild Coast (27,6%).

**Figure 6.1: Population aged 20 years and more by educational level and district council, Eastern Cape, 1996**

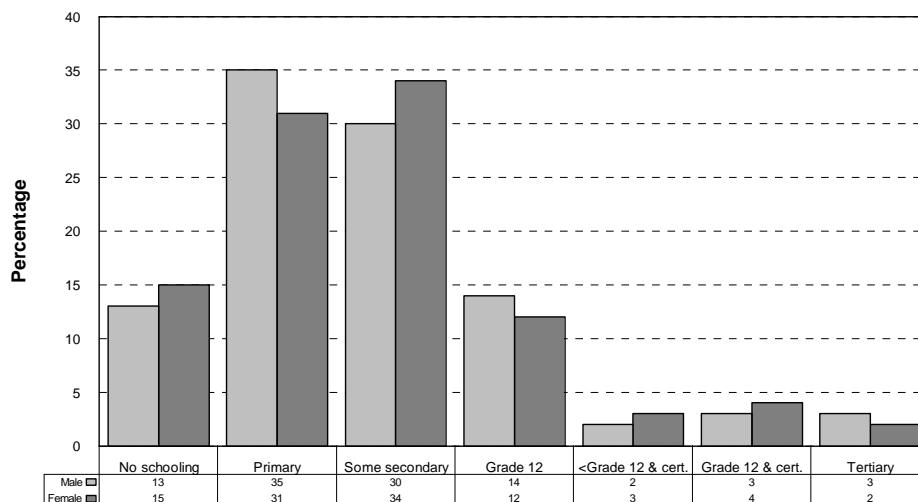


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 6.2 below shows that in 1996:

- Approximately 35% of male residents in Eastern Cape had some primary education, compared with 31% of female residents.
- Approximately 15% of female residents and 13% of male residents had no formal schooling.

**Figure 6.2: Percentage of the population according to level of education by gender, Eastern Cape, 1999**



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Tables 6.2 and 6.3 show that in 1999:

- Approximately 16,8% of white residents aged 20 years and more in Eastern Cape had attained tertiary education, followed by Indian residents (3,9%), and African and coloured residents (both at 1,2%), compared to the national percentages of 16,9% for whites and 2% for the other population groups.
- Approximately 15,3% of African residents in Eastern Cape had no formal education, while nationally the figure was 15,5%.

**Table 6.2: Population aged 20 years and more by educational level and population group, Eastern Cape, 1999**

	African		Coloured		Indian		White		Eastern Cape	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No schooling	413 236	15,3	29 287	11,2	0	0	307	0,1	442 830	13,8
Primary education	970 512	36,0	85 431	32,6	1 576	12,0	2 957	1,2	1 060 476	33,0
Secondary education	866 379	32,2	110 381	42,1	2 664	20,2	58 930	24,5	1 038 354	32,3
Grade 12	297 024	11,0	23 156	8,8	8 009	60,8	92 993	38,6	42 1182	13,1
Dipl./Cert. with less than Grade 12	31 556	1,2	1 459	0,6	0	0	23 097	9,6	56 112	1,7
Dipl./Cert. with Grade 12	84 555	3,1	9 414	3,6	415	3,1	22 360	9,3	116 744	3,6
Tertiary education	31 143	1,2	3 247	1,2	511	3,9	40 377	16,8	75 278	2,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 694 405</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>262 375</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>13 175</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>241 021</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>3 210 976</b>	<b>100,0</b>

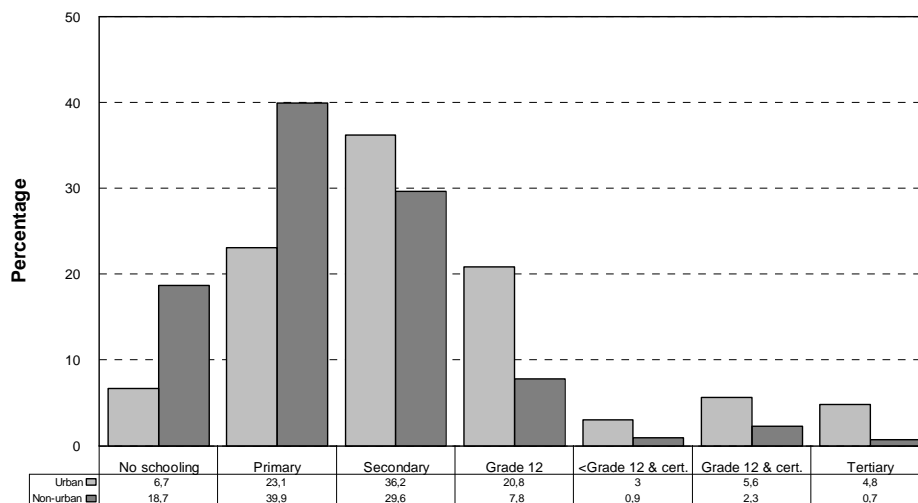
Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

**Table 6.3: Population aged 20 years and more by educational level and population group, South Africa, 1999**

	African		Coloured		Indian		White		South Africa	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No schooling	2 685 231	15,5	166 007	7,9	23 896	3,5	8 085	0,3	<b>2 883 219</b>	<b>12,4</b>
Primary education	5 187 665	30,0	635 929	30,2	83 509	12,3	53 797	1,7	<b>5 960 899</b>	<b>25,6</b>
Secondary education	5 784 918	33,4	826 936	39,2	233 758	34,5	676 977	21,6	<b>7 522 589</b>	<b>32,4</b>
Grade 12/Std 10	2 678 388	15,5	331 076	15,7	232 789	34,3	1 334 609	42,6	<b>4 576 862</b>	<b>19,7</b>
Dipl./Cert. with less than Grade 12	176 966	1,0	36 294	1,7	11 472	1,7	161 485	5,2	<b>386 217</b>	<b>1,7</b>
Dipl./Cert. with Grade 12	536 452	3,1	76 638	3,6	45 078	6,6	371 740	11,9	<b>1 029 908</b>	<b>4,4</b>
Tertiary education	269 826	1,6	35 579	1,7	47 395	7,0	528 299	16,9	<b>881 099</b>	<b>3,8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>17 319 446</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>2 108 459</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>677 897</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>3 134 992</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>23 240 794</b>	<b>100,0</b>

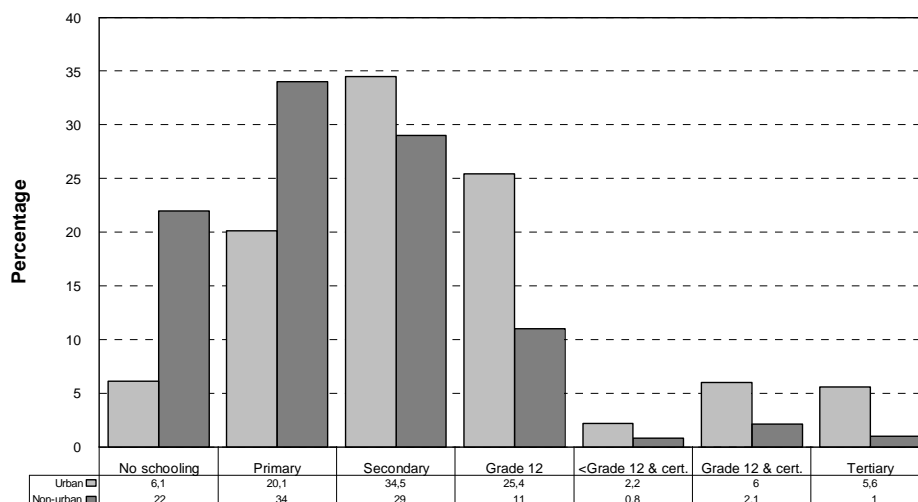
Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

**Figure 6.3: Population aged 20 years and more by educational level and area, Eastern Cape, 1999**



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

**Figure 6.4: Population aged 20 years and more by educational level and area, South Africa, 1999**



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Figures 6.3 and 6.4 show that:

- Approximately 40% of the non-urban population aged 20 years and more in Eastern Cape had some or complete primary education, compared with 34% nationally.
- Approximately 19% of the non-urban population aged 20 years and more in Eastern Cape had no formal education, compared with 22% nationally.
- Approximately 7% of the urban population aged 20 years and more in Eastern Cape had no formal schooling, compared with 6% nationally.

**Table 6.4: Percentage distribution of public and private teachers by region, Eastern Cape, 2000**

	Central	Eastern	Northern	North Eastern	South Eastern	Western	Total
Government teachers	17	19	14	22	11	17	<b>100</b>
Private teachers	26	14	18	18	8	16	<b>100</b>

Source: Eastern Cape Department of Education

Table 6.4 shows that:

- In 2000, the Central region had the highest percentage of private teachers (26%), followed by Northern and Eastern regions (at 18%).
- The North Eastern region accounted for the highest percentage of government teachers (22%), followed by the Eastern region (19%).
- South Eastern region had the lowest percentage of teachers, both private (8%) and public (11%).

## 6.2 School attendance

Table 6.5 below shows that in Eastern Cape in 2000:

- Of the total pupils who attended primary and secondary schools, the highest proportions (27% and 21% respectively) came from the North Eastern region.
- The lowest proportions came from the South Eastern region, 10% and 9% respectively.

**Table 6.5: Percentage distribution of pupils by region, Eastern Cape, 2000**

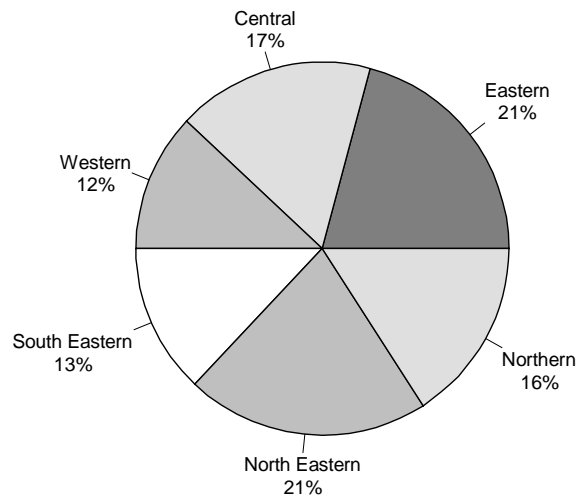
	Primary level	Secondary level
Central	13	19
Eastern	23	18
Northern	13	14
North Eastern	27	21
South Eastern	10	9
Western	14	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Eastern Cape Department of Education

Figure 6.5 below shows that:

- The North Eastern and Eastern regions had the highest percentage of schools (both 21% of the provincial total).
- The Western region had the lowest percentage of schools (forming only 12% of all schools in the province).

**Figure 6.5: Percentage distribution of schools by region, Eastern Cape, 2000**



Source: Eastern Cape Department of Education, 2000

## 6.3 Literacy

**Table 6.6: Percentage distribution of persons who could read in at least one language by gender, Eastern Cape and South Africa, 1999**

	Eastern Cape			South Africa		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Males	86	14	<b>100</b>	89	11	<b>100</b>
Females	84	16	<b>100</b>	85	15	<b>100</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

**Table 6.7: Percentage distribution of persons who could write in at least one language by gender, Eastern Cape and South Africa, 1999**

	Eastern Cape			South Africa		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Males	86	14	<b>100</b>	88	11	<b>100</b>
Females	85	15	<b>100</b>	87	13	<b>100</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Tables 6.6 and 6.7 show that approximately 85,3% of the Eastern Cape population could read and write in at least one language, compared with 87,3% nationally.





## Chapter 7: Safety and security

Note that:

*Assault* includes indecent assault, assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm and common assault.

*Robbery* includes all fraud, forgeries, malappropriations, embezzlement, common robbery, car hijackings, hijackings of trucks, robbery of cash in transit and bank robbery.

*Sexual offence* includes rape and attempted rape, intercourse with under-age girls.

*Theft of property* includes burglary to business premises, residential premises, stock theft, shoplifting, theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles.

*Malicious damage to property* includes arson, and malicious damage to property.

*Any other crime* includes drug-related crime, driving under influence of alcohol or drugs, illegal possession of firearms and ammunition, explosives and act of public violence.

### Safety and security regions

**Drakensberg region** includes Albert, Aliwal North, Lady Grey, Steynsburg, Venterstad, Barkley East, Elliot, Indwe, Maclear, Wodehouse, Cala, Maluti, Mount Fletcher.

**Grahamstown region** includes Albany, Bathurst and Alexandria.

**Port Elizabeth region** includes Uitenhage, Kirkwood, Steytlerville and Willowmore

**Umtata region** includes Umtata, Elliotdale, Engcobo, Libode, Mqanduli, Ngqeleni, Tsolo, Port St Johns, Qumbu, Flagstaff, Lusikisiki, Mount Ayliff, Mount Frere, Tabankulu and Umzimkulu.

**East London region** includes East London, Carthcart, Komga, Stutterheim, Adelaide, King William's Town, Bedford, Fort Beaufort, Mdantsane, Zwelitsha, Keiskammahoek, Mpopu, Victoria East, Peddie, Middeldrift, Butterworth, Idutywa, Centane, Nqamakhwe, Tsomo and Willowvale.

**Karoo region** includes Aberdeen, Graaff-Reinet, Pearston, Jansenville and Somerset East.

**Queenstown region** includes Queenstown, Hofmeyer, Molteno, Sterkstroom, Tarkastad, Cradock, Middelburg, Hewu, Cofimvaba, Lady Frere and Ntabelhemba.

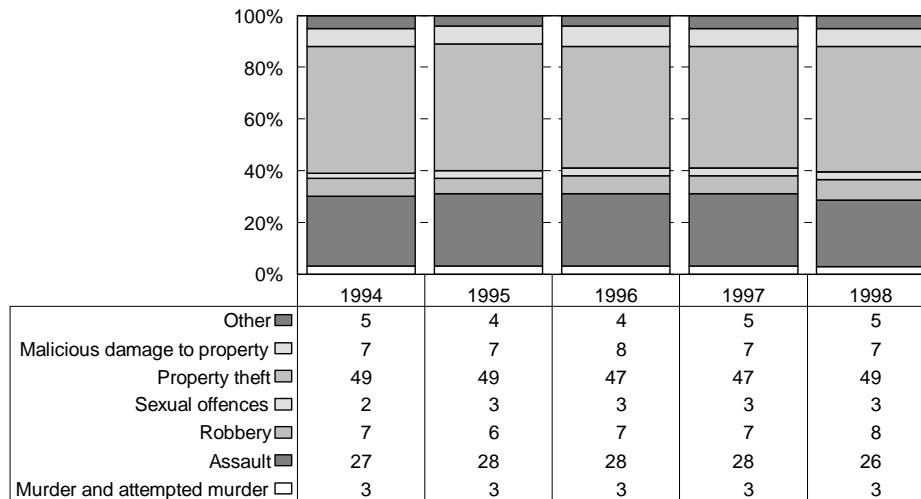
In this chapter we explore the extent of police-reported crime in Eastern Cape and South Africa as a whole, as well as some responses from households regarding their perceptions and experiences of crime and how safe they feel.

### 7.1 Crime statistics

Figure 7.1 below shows that in Eastern Cape:

- Theft of property was the highest form of crime committed between 1994 and 1998 (between 47% and 49%).
- Assault was also common, with the highest percentage estimated at 28% in 1995, 1996 and 1997.

**Figure 7.1: Percentage of reported crime by category, Eastern Cape, 1994-1998**

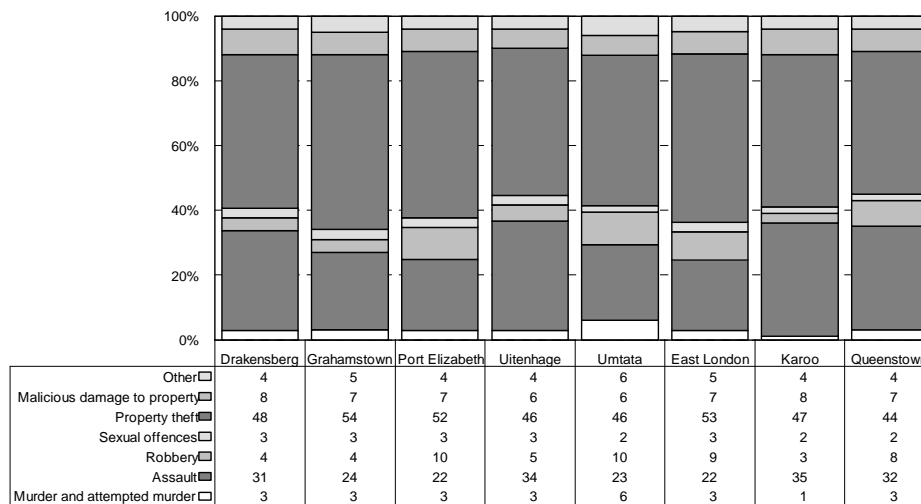


Source: South African Police Service

Figure 7.2 below shows that in Eastern Cape regions:

- The largest proportion of reported crimes was property theft, followed by assault.
- Grahamstown had the highest rate of property theft (54%).
- Umtata had the highest reported cases of murder and attempted murder (6%).

**Figure 7.2: Percentage of reported crime by region and category, Eastern Cape, 1994-1998**

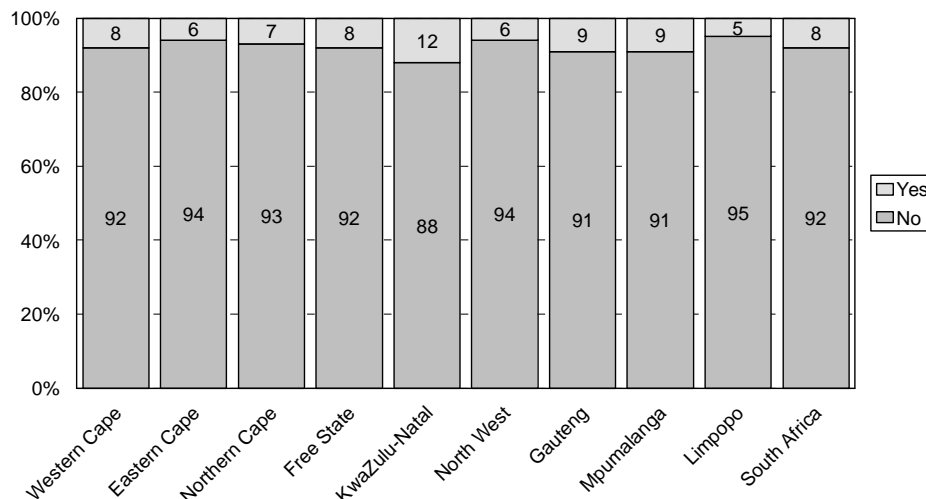


Source: South African Police Service

## 7.2 Burglary

Figure 7.3 shows that only 6% of the Eastern Cape population were victims of burglaries.

**Figure 7.3: Population of each province by whether or not they have been victims of burglary, 1998**



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1998

Tables 7.1 and 7.2 show that in 1998:

- Thirteen per cent of white residents reported burglaries in Eastern Cape, compared with 17% nationally.
- Only about 6% of African and coloured residents were reported to be victims of burglaries, compared with 7% nationally.
- Almost all Indian residents in Eastern Cape were reported not to have been victims of burglary, compared with 17% nationally.

**Table 7.1: Percentage of victims of burglary by population group, Eastern Cape, 1998**

	African		Coloured		Indian		White		Eastern Cape	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	342 828	6	29 196	6	0	0	42 988	13	41 5013	6
No	5 384 573	94	459 851	94	17 454	100	294 665	87	6 156 543	94
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 727 402</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>489 047</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>17 454</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>337 653</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6 571 556</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1998

**Table 7.2: Percentage of victims of burglary by population group, South Africa, 1998**

	African		Coloured		Indian		White		South Africa	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	2 301 069	93	257 352	93	185 794	83	784 919	83	3 529 134	92
No	30 453 107	7	3 543 823	7	883 092	17	3 723 040	17	38 603 062	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>32 754 176</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3 801 174</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 068 886</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4 507 959</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>42 132 196</b>	<b>100</b>

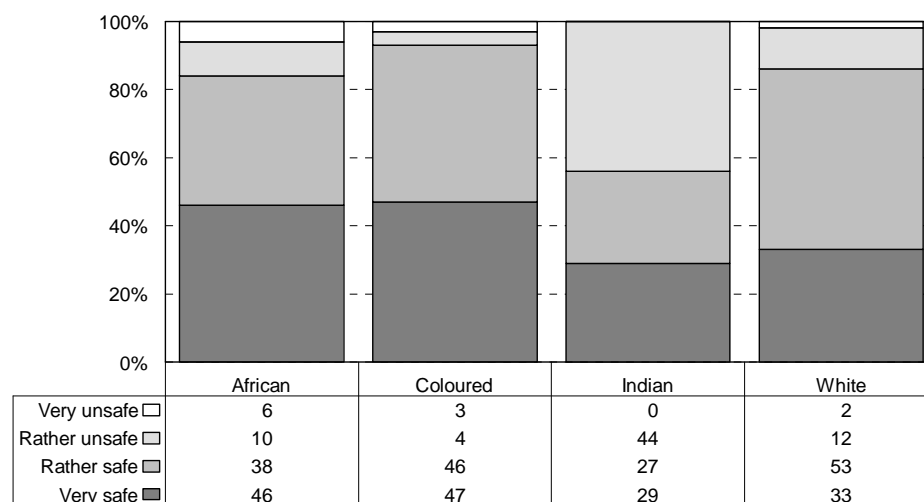
Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1998

### 7.3 Perceptions of safety

Subjective perceptions of crime were investigated in the October Household Survey of 1998. People were asked to report the extent to which they felt safe in their neighbourhoods and in their dwellings on a four-point scale ranging from very unsafe to very safe. All the findings are reported by population group.

Looking firstly at perceptions of safety in the neighbourhood in Eastern Cape, the main finding was that respondents in households headed by an Indian person were less likely to feel very safe (29%) than respondents in households headed by members of other population groups.

**Figure 7.4: Households by perceptions of safety in the neighbourhood and the population group of the head of the household, Eastern Cape, 1998**



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1998

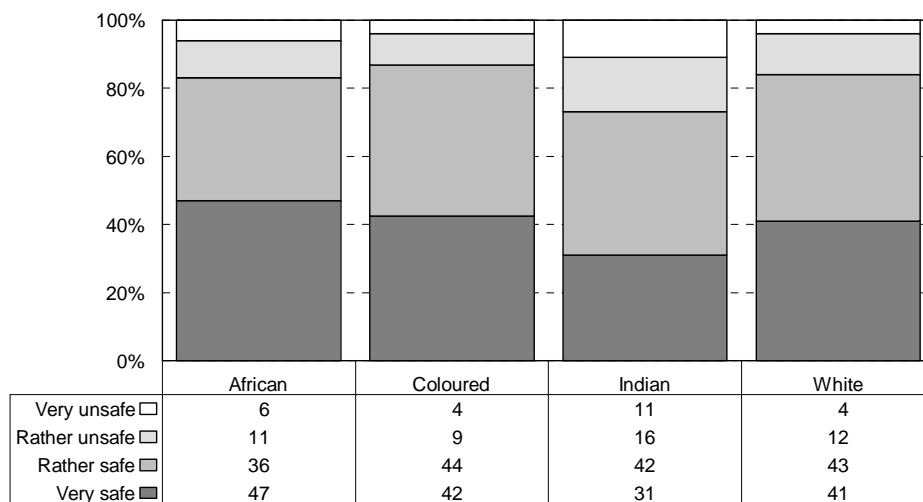
Figure 7.4 shows that in Eastern Cape:

- Households where the head of the household was coloured were the most likely to regard their neighbourhoods as very safe (47%).
- Forty-four per cent of households where the head of household was Indian regarded their neighbourhood as rather unsafe.
- Thirty-eight per cent of households where the head of the household was African viewed their neighbourhood as rather safe.

Looking at South Africa as a whole (Figure 7.5), households where the head of the household was Indian were less likely to feel very safe (31%) than respondents in households headed by

members of other population groups. Households where the head of the household was African were the most likely to regard their neighbourhood as very safe (47%), whereas households where the head of the household was Indian were the most likely to regard their neighbourhood as very unsafe (11%).

**Figure 7.5: Households by perceptions of safety in the neighbourhood and population group of the head of the household, South Africa, 1998**

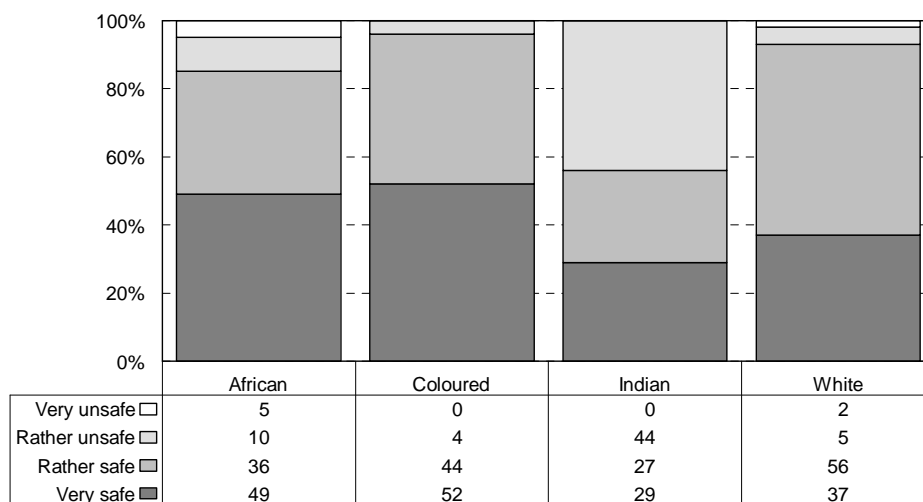


Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey, 1998

We now look at perceptions of safety in the dwelling. Figure 7.6 shows that:

- Indian-headed households were more likely to feel rather unsafe in the dwelling.
- African- and coloured-headed households were more likely to feel very safe, while white-headed households felt rather safe in the dwelling.

**Figure 7.6: Households by perceptions of safety in the dwelling and population group of the head of household, Eastern Cape, 1998**

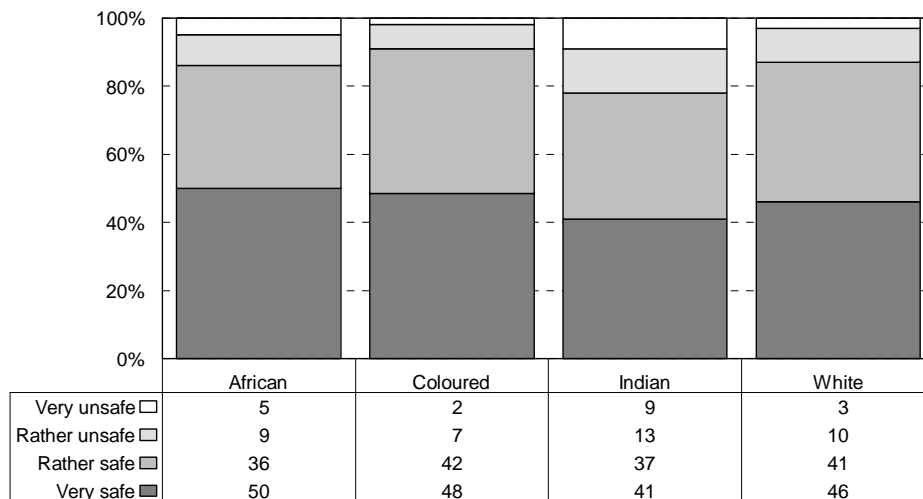


Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey, 1998

Looking at South Africa as a whole, households where the head of the household was Indian were less likely to feel very safe in their dwelling (41%).

Figure 7.7 shows that households where the head of the household was African had the highest percentage among the various population groups who regarded their dwelling as very safe (50%), whereas households where the head of the household was Indian had the highest percentage that regarded their dwelling as rather unsafe (13%).

**Figure 7.7: Households by perceptions of safety in the dwelling and population group of the head of the household, South Africa, 1998**



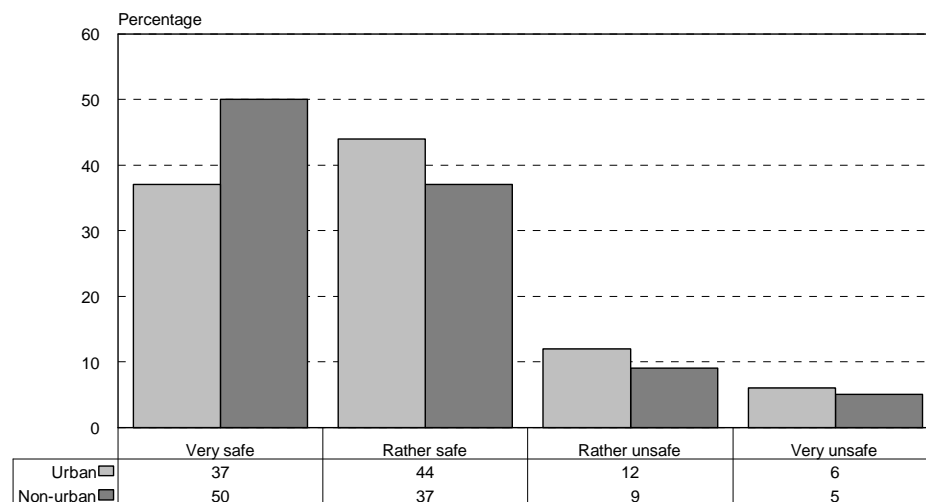
Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey, 1998

Figures 7.8-7.9 and Table 7.3 indicate urban and non-urban households' perceptions of safety.

Figures 7.8 and 7.9 show that:

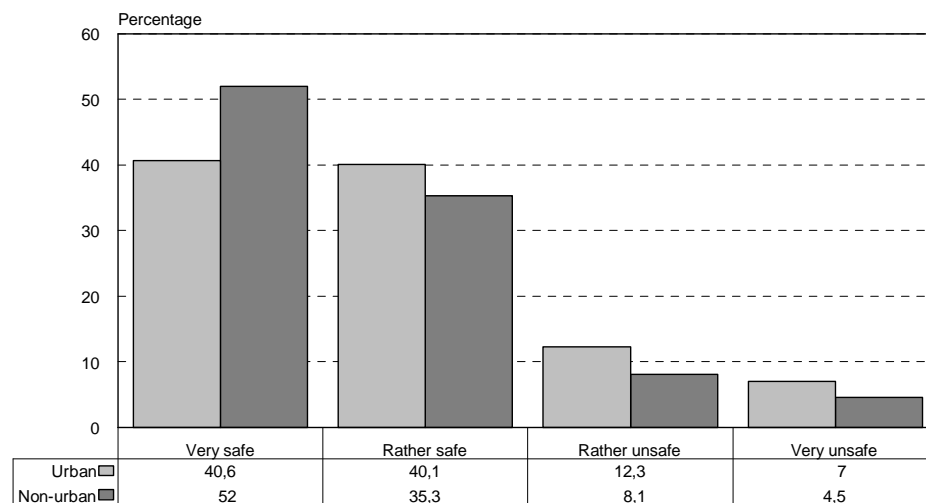
- Nearly 50% of non-urban households in Eastern Cape and 52% nationally felt that their neighbourhood was very safe, as opposed to 37% and 41% respectively of urban households.
- Approximately 44% of urban households in Eastern Cape and 40% nationally felt that their neighbourhood was rather safe.

**Figure 7.8: Households by perceptions of safety in the neighbourhood and area of residence, Eastern Cape, 1998**



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1998

**Figure 7.9: Households by perceptions of safety in the neighbourhood and area of residence, South Africa, 1998**



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1998

Table 7.3 shows that in 1998:

- Approximately 42% and 51% of the urban and non-urban households respectively felt it was very safe to live in their dwellings in Eastern Cape.
- Nationally, 45% and 53% of the urban and non-urban households felt very safe living in their neighbourhoods.

**Table 7.3: Households by perceptions of safety in the dwelling and area, Eastern Cape and South Africa, 1998 (percentages)**

	Eastern Cape		South Africa	
	Urban	Non-urban	Urban	Non-urban
Very safe	42	51	45	53
Rather safe	43	36	39	35
Rather unsafe	11	8	10	7
Very unsafe	4	5	6	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1998

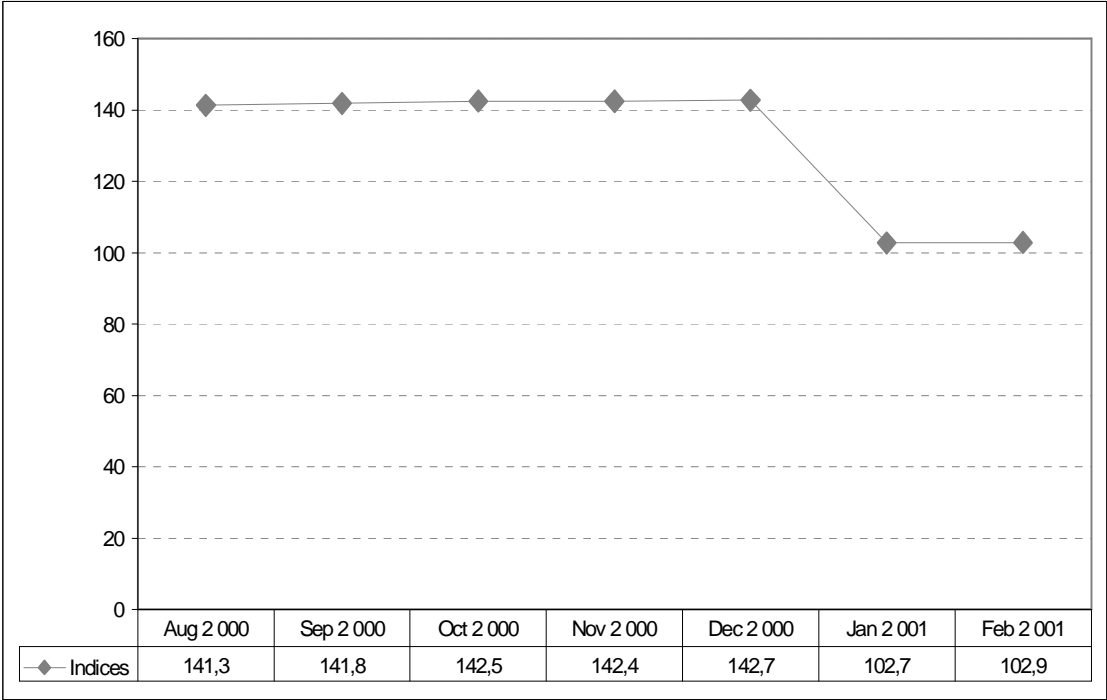


# Chapter 8: Economy

## 8.1 Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Figure 8.1 below shows that in August 2000, the Eastern Cape Consumer Price Index (CPI) stood at 141,3. In September 2000 it increased slightly by 0,5 to 141,8. It continued to increase in the subsequent months to 142,7 by December 2000. In January 2001, the CPI dropped to 102,7 and maintained that position, to change slightly in February 2001.

**Figure 8.1: Consumer Price Index, Eastern Cape, August 2000-February 2001**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Consumer Price Index, 2000-2001

## 8.2 Human Development Index

**Human Development Index:** The Human Development Index of the United Nations Development Programme is used for obtaining internationally comparable indications of the ability of individuals within a country or across various countries to live long, informed and comfortable lives. It has three components: 1) longevity measured by life expectancy at birth, 2) educational attainment measured by adult literacy rate (two-thirds weighting) and combined gross enrolment at primary, secondary and tertiary (one-third weighting) and 3) comfortable lives measured by a GDP index. The Human Development Index is the average of these three components.

**Purchasing power parity (PPP\$)** measures the number of units of a country's currency required to buy the same amount of goods and service (in the domestic market) that the dollar would buy in the United States of America. PPP\$1 has the same purchasing power in the domestic economy as \$1 has in the United States.

Table 8.1 shows that Gauteng had the highest human development index in 1996 at 0,771, followed by Western Cape at 0,762. Eastern Cape had the third lowest human development index at 0,643, after North West (0,608) and Limpopo (0,629).

**Table 8.1: The Human Development Index by province, 1996**

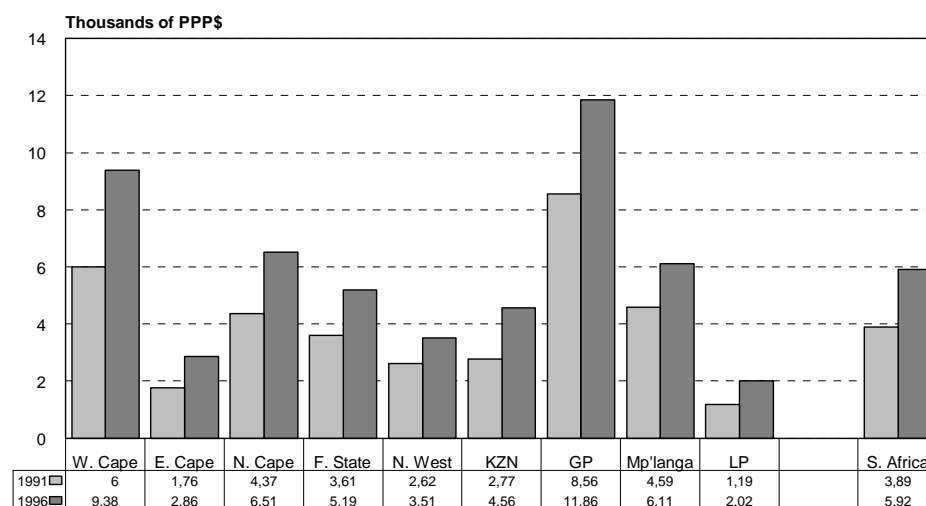
<b>Province</b>	<b>HDI</b>
Western Cape	0,762
<b>Eastern Cape</b>	<b>0,643</b>
Northern Cape	0,679
Free State	0,671
KwaZulu-Natal	0,658
North West	0,608
Gauteng	0,771
Mpumalanga	0,657
Limpopo	0,629
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>0,688</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, Human Development Index 1980, 1991 and 1996

Figure 8.2 shows that the gross domestic product (GDP) per capita, converted to purchasing power parity in dollars (PPP\$), has increased steadily over time, both for the country as a whole and in all provinces. According to this figure, in 1996:

- Gauteng had the highest purchasing parity power at \$11,86 thousand, followed by Western Cape at \$9,38 thousand.
- Eastern Cape had the second lowest purchasing power parity at \$2,86 thousand, after Limpopo at \$2,02 thousand.
- The GDP per capita for South Africa as a whole increased from PPP\$3,89 thousand in 1991 to PPP\$5,92 thousand in 1996.

**Figure 8.2: Real GDP per capita (PPP\$) by province for 1991 and 1996**



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Stats in brief 2000*

### 8.3 Agricultural products

Table 8.2 below shows that Eastern Cape is among the provinces with the lowest income from different types of agricultural products, with the highest income (8,7%) coming from animals and animal products.

**Table 8.2: Income from agricultural products by province, 1996 (R million)**

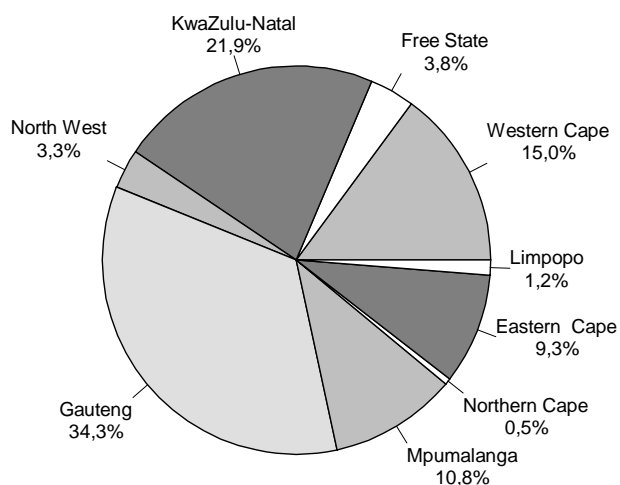
	Field crop products	Horticultural products	Animal products	Forestry products	All other products	All agricultural products
Western Cape	921 278	3 819 072	2 440 893	99 265	253 101	7 533 609
<b>Eastern Cape</b>	<b>116 140</b>	<b>611 970</b>	<b>1 151 092</b>	<b>76 840</b>	<b>1 186</b>	<b>1 957 228</b>
NorthernCape	254 063	458 492	705 549	301	586	1 418 991
Free State	2 321 972	495 365	1 481 567	134	3 011	4 302 049
KwaZulu-Natal	1 295 831	368 144	1 928 559	894 351	3 437	4 490 322
North West	1 127 863	469 661	1 439 877	0	978	3 038 381
Gauteng	421 301	892 307	945 149	115	24 432	2 283 301
Mpumalanga	1 397 242	720 979	1 145 910	655 389	40 294	3 972 814
Limpopo	652 899	1 263 681	2 011 175	6 625	157	3 934 539
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>8 508 589</b>	<b>9 099 671</b>	<b>13 262 771</b>	<b>1 733 020</b>	<b>327 182</b>	<b>32 931 236</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, Agriculture surveys 1996

### 8.4 Manufacturing

Figure 8.3 below indicates that of the total South African net profit on manufacturing in 1996, approximately 9,3% came from Eastern Cape and this was the fifth highest profit, after Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Western Cape and Mpumalanga.

**Figure 8.3: Net profit on manufacturing by province, 1996**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Agricultural surveys 1996

## 8.5 Farming debt

Table 8.3 below shows that in 1996:

- The provincial pattern of debt: asset ratios in the commercial farming sector varied.
- The debt: asset ratio was 18,5% in Mpumalanga and over 25% in North West (26,9%), Free State (30,3%) and Limpopo (33,1%).
- Eastern Cape was the province with the third lowest debt: asset ratio (21,4%), after Western Cape (20,7%) and Mpumalanga (18,5%).
- Eastern Cape had a record of being among the provinces with the lowest amount of farming assets in the country.

**Table 8.3: Farming debts to assets by province, South Africa, 1996**

	Farming assets (R million)	Debt ratio (farming debt/farming assets %)
Western Cape	17 303 742	20,7
<b>Eastern Cape</b>	<b>6 721 042</b>	<b>21,4</b>
Northern Cape	5 331 523	22,2
Free State	11 738 619	30,3
KwaZulu-Natal	9 983 115	23
North West	7 185 183	26,9
Gauteng	2 858 348	25,4
Mpumalanga	10 515 614	18,5
Limpopo	6 636 144	33,1
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>78 273 339</b>	<b>24,1</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, Agricultural surveys 1996

## 8.6 Hotel income

This section gives a comparative overview of income generated from hotels in Eastern Cape and South Africa as a whole.

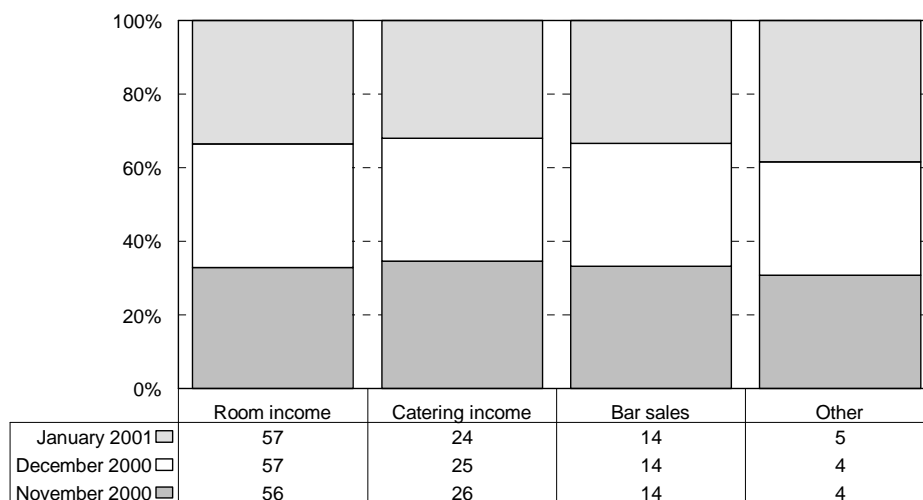
### **Tourism regions of Eastern Cape**

**The Algoa area** covers Port Elizabeth, Sea View, Theescombe, Blue Horizon Bay, Colleen Glen, Kini Bay, Sardinia Bay, Colchester, Motherwell, KwaMagxaki, KwaDwesi, Uitenhage, Despatch and KwaNobuhle areas.

**The Border area** covers East London, Beacon Bay, Eureka, Gonubie, Kidd's Beach, Macleantown, Winterstrand, Cintsa, Cambridge, Gompo Town, King William's Town, Kei Road, Ginsburg, Stutterheim, Cathcart, Hogsbag, Queenstown and Mlungisi areas.

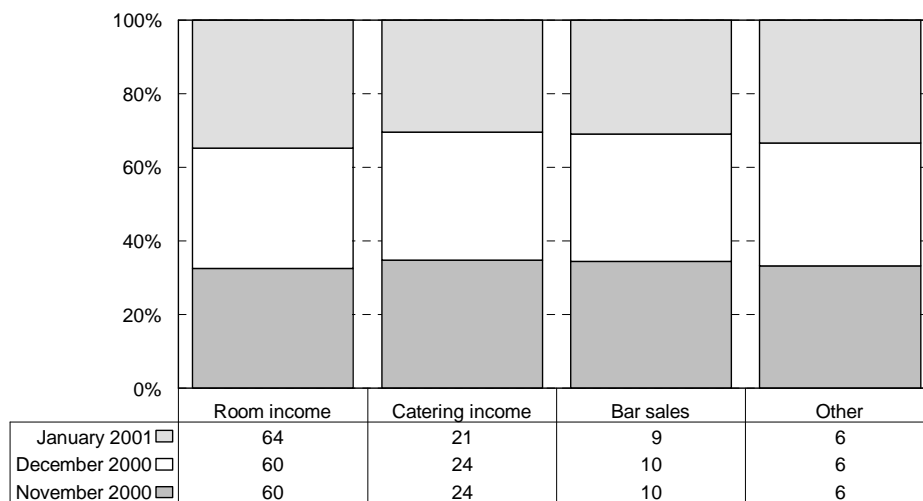
**The rest of Eastern Cape** covers Kirkwood, Addo, Somerset East, Cookhouse, Bhongweni, Lingelihle, Cradock, Middelburg, KwaNonzame, Steynsburg, Hofmeyer, Tarkastad, Zola, Sterkstroom, Joubertina, Louterwater, Two Rivers, Humansdorp, Jeffrey's Bay, Kareedouw, Storms River, Cape St. Francis, Paradise Beach, St. Francis Bay, Kruisfontein, Woodlands, Hankey, Patensie, Thornhill, Umzamomhle, Graaff-Reinet, Nieu-Bethesda, uMasizakhe, Aberdeen, Willowmore, Rietbron, Steytlerville, Vuyolwethu, Jansenville, Klipplaat, Pearston, Boknesstrand, Paterson, Cannon Rocks, Bathurst, Port Alfred, Kenton on Sea, Seafield, Grahamstown, Alicedale, Riebeek-East, Bedford, Cookhouse, Adelaide, Fort Beaufort, Venterstad, Molteno, Aliwal North, Jamestown, Lady Grey, Indwe, Barkly East, Rhodes, Elliot, Maclear, Ugie, Komga, Haga-Haga, Kei Mouth and Morgan's Bay areas.

**Figure 8.4: Total hotel income, Eastern Cape, 2000-2001**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Hotels: trading statistics 2000 and 2001

**Figure 8.5: Total hotel income, South Africa, 2000-2001**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Hotels: trading statistics 2000 and 2001

Figures 8.4 and 8.5 look at the hotel income in Eastern Cape and South Africa between November 2000 and January 2001. These figures show that:

- In December 2000 and January 2001, 57% of the hotel income in Eastern Cape was generated from room income, compared with 64% nationally.
- Between November 2000 and January 2001, approximately 14% of the hotel income in Eastern Cape came from bar sales, compared with 9% nationally.

# Chapter 9: Transport

## Department of Transport regions

**Western region** includes Port Elizabeth, Aberdeen, Pearston, Somerset East, Jansenville, Hankey Humansdorp, Kirkwood, Uitenhage, Alexandria, Joubertina, Willowmore, Steytlerville and Graaff-Reinet.

**Central region** includes Bedford, Adelaide, Sterkstroom, Albany, Cathcart, Tsomo, Nqamakhwe, Middeldrift, Kieskammahoek, East London, Willowvale, Idutywa, King William's Town, Alice, Komga, Peddie, Centane, Butterworth, Bathurst and Stutterheim.

**Eastern region** includes Elliot, Umtata, Engcobo, Libode, Ngqeleni, Tsolo, Mqanduli, Qumbu Maclear and Elliotdale.

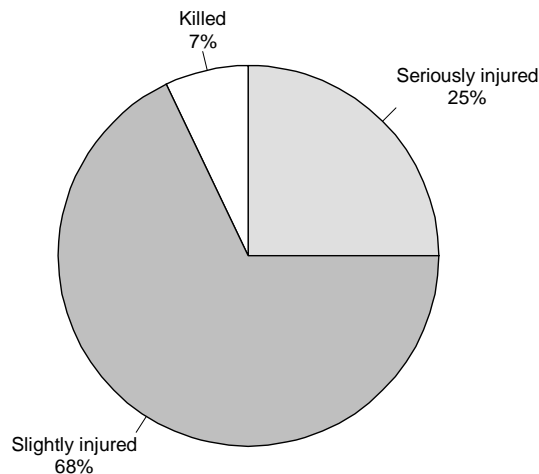
**Kei region** includes Tabankulu, Flagstaff, Mount Fletcher, Mount Frere, Mount Ayliff Bizana, Lusikisiki, Maluti and Umzimkulu

**Northern region** includes Venterstad, Albert, Aliwal North, Lady Grey, Sterkspruit, Queenstown, Middelburg, Hofmeyer, Molteno, Tarkastad, Cradock, Wodehouse, Lady Frere, Cala, Indwe, Hewu, Whittlesea and Cofimvaba.

## 9.1 Road accidents

Figure 9.1 below shows that of the road casualties in Eastern Cape in 1998, 7% were fatal, 25% seriously injured and 68% slightly injured.

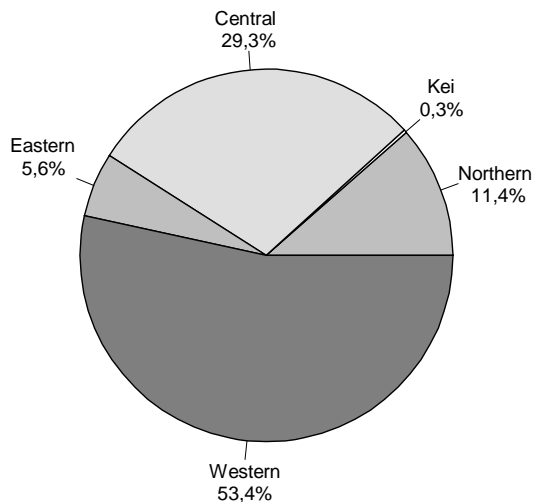
**Figure 9.1: Casualties by degree of injury, Eastern Cape, 1998**



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Road Collision 1998*

Figure 9.2 below shows that the highest percentage of road traffic accidents in Eastern Cape in 1998 occurred in the Western region, approximately 53,4%, followed by the Central region (29%) and the Northern region (11%).

**Figure 9.2: Casualties in road accidents by region, Eastern Cape, 1998**

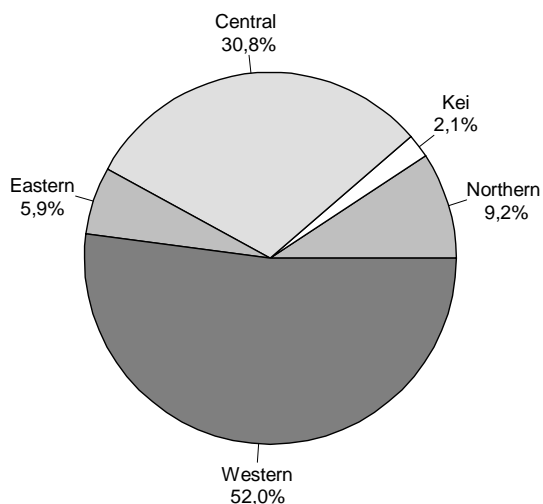


Source: Statistics South Africa, *Road Collision 1998*

## 9.2 Registered vehicles

According to Figure 9.3 below, Western region had the highest percentage of registered vehicles, approximately 52%, followed by the Central region (31%). The Kei region had the lowest percentage (2%).

**Figure 9.3: Percentage distribution of registered vehicles per region, Eastern Cape, 1998**



Source: Department of Transport, 1998



According to Table 9.1 below, the highest number of registered vehicles (257 188) was light passenger motor vehicles, followed by light load vehicles (150 522).

**Table 9.1: Number of registered vehicles by type, Eastern Cape, 1998**

<b>Type of vehicle</b>	<b>Number registered</b>
Heavy load vehicle (GVM $\geq$ 3 500)	19 966
Light load vehicle (GVM<3 500)	150 522
Heavy passenger MV (12 or more persons)	1 717
Light passengers MV (less than 12 persons)	257 188
Minibuses	17 871
Motorcycles	11 207
Special vehicles	15 069
Unknown	1 780
<b>Total</b>	<b>475 320</b>

Source: Department of Transport, 1998