

Statistics South Africa

Provincial Profile 2004

Eastern Cape



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Eastern Cape

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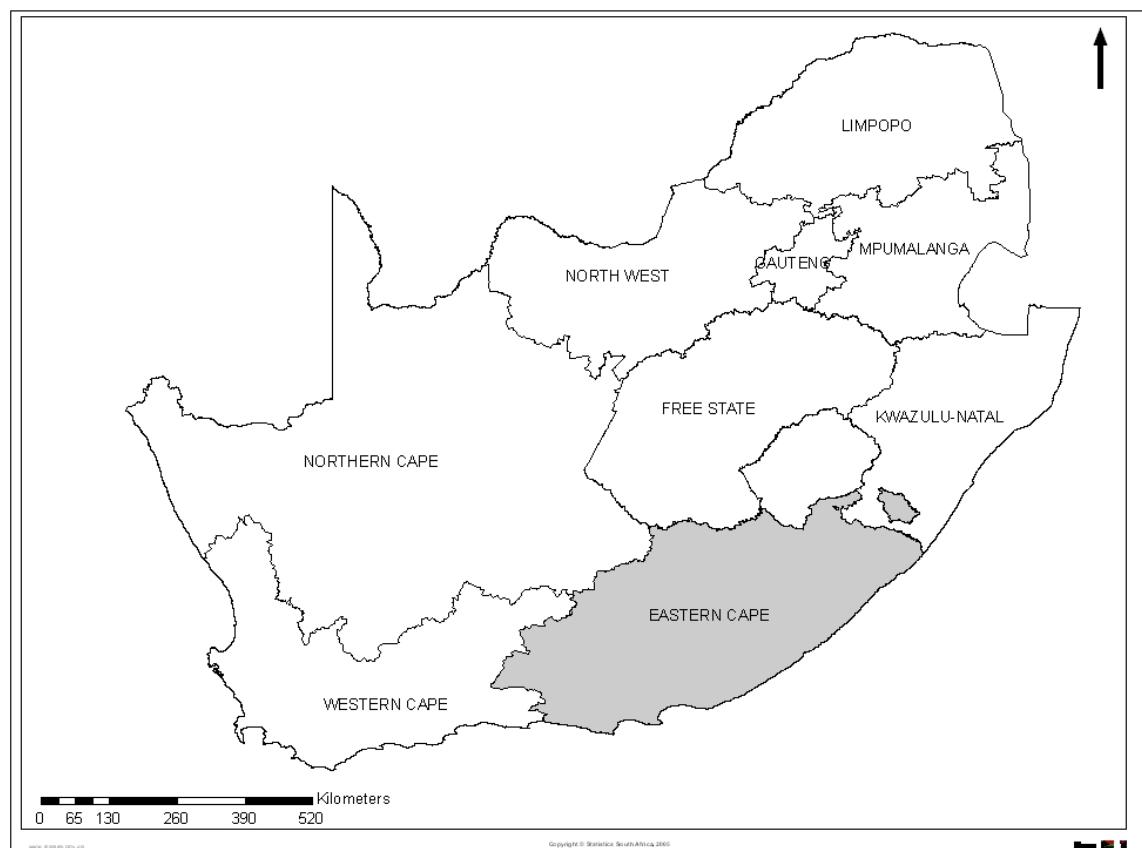
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Map of the South African provinces showing the location of Eastern Cape



Source: Statistics South Africa, Geographic Information System, 2005

Executive summary

Objective

Eastern Cape is located on the south-eastern seaboard of South Africa and is the second largest province in the country. The province is bordered by the Indian Ocean on the eastern side of South Africa and on the North Western side by the southernmost extremities of the Drakensberg range that merge into Stormberg, Bamboesberg and Sneuberg ranges. It shares borders with provinces of Free State, Northern Cape, Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and the Kingdom of Lesotho. The Eastern Cape has a wealth of beauty and natural resources, with countless species of animals, birds, plants and insects protected in reserve areas, making it one of the popular destinations for tourists.

Apart from some coal deposits in the Molteno area, mineral wealth is lacking. East London and Port Elizabeth are the province's main centres of urban growth. The innovative Coega project which is situated in the Indian Ocean on the southern coast of South Africa in Eastern Cape includes the only deep-water port in the Southern Hemisphere.

In 1999, the Municipal Demarcation Board proclaimed the new municipal boundaries for Eastern Cape. The province was divided into six district (Category C) municipal councils and 1 metropolitan (Category A) region, namely Nelson Mandela Metropolitan. There are 38 local (Category B) municipalities within the 6 district municipalities.

Data sources

A large amount of the data in this profile is from Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) sources, Census 2001. The 2001 population census was the second census done by Statistics South Africa since the first democratic elections in 1994, the first being in 1996. Unlike the 1991 census, which excluded individuals from the TBVC states (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and Ciskei), the 1996 and 2001 censuses both covered the whole population of South Africa.

Other Stats SA publications used in particular were the general household survey, the labour force survey and publications on vital statistics. For the sections on education, health, and safety and security, the respective provincial departmental annual reports were used, as well as their websites. Various warnings and cautions have been assigned to these data sets/statistics especially in the chapter on safety and security and the data on prevalence of HIV/AIDS.

Findings in the profile

Background

Eastern Cape is located on the south eastern seaboard of South Africa and is the second largest province with an area of 16 958 km² and represents 14% of South Africa's total area.

The population of Eastern Cape

The province was the third most populous province after KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng in 2001, being the home to some 14,4% of the South African population and had a population density of 38 people per square kilometre just above the national average of 37 people per square kilometre by a margin. Black Africans constituted about 86% of the total Eastern Cape population. Women constituted the highest proportion compared to men and this was quite evident in the sex ratios where for every 100 women there were 86 men.

Vital statistics

Vital statistics cover births, deaths, marriages and divorces. All births and deaths are registered by the Department of Home Affairs. The proportion of the total live births registered in Eastern Cape in 2002 was 13,7%, where the highest proportion within the province's municipalities was registered in King Sabata Dalindyebo.

Deaths statistics show that out of the total deaths in the country in 2002, 14,6% were recorded in Eastern Cape (making it the third highest proportion in the country after KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng). The divorces and marriages registered in Eastern Cape were mainly solemnised through civil courts for the majority of people in all population groups.

Migration

The migration statistics presented in this report are from Census 2001. According to the data collected during the census, about 21% of the population of Eastern Cape left the province for other provinces.

Only about 6% of people migrated to Eastern Cape from other provinces and in absolute numbers, this accounted for 95 970. Most of the migrating people to Eastern Cape went to Amatole and Nelson Mandela Metro in 2001. Looking at the net gain or loss of people through migration, it is evident that Eastern Cape suffered the greatest net loss of people compared to other provinces as about 254 791 people were lost through inter-provincial migration.

Health

There were about 1 008 health facilities in Eastern Cape and out of these, clinics accounted for the highest number. The highest number of health facilities in Eastern Cape was found in Amatole. Also about 25 973 personnel excluding the 2004 intake of student nurses were employed by the Department of Health in Eastern Cape. The General Household Survey of 2003 revealed that out of the 670 000 people who were sick in Eastern Cape, about 85% of them consulted a health worker. The health workers that were consulted the most were doctors and nurses in public sector clinics and hospitals. In 2003, there were 3 158 reported cholera cases in Eastern Cape and 38 of these resulted in death, while of the 487 cholera cases in 2004, seven were fatal. According to the General Household Survey of 2003, almost 91% of Eastern Cape population had no medical aid.

Education

The 2001 population census results revealed that in Eastern Cape about 60,1% of the population was literate. The lowest literacy rate was recorded among black Africans who had a rate of about 56% while the highest (about 98%) was among the white people. Generally, females in all the population groups in the province had higher literacy rates compared to

males. There was a low level of people with higher levels of education among people aged 20 years and above – only 20% of them had reported to have this educational attainment. The number of learners registered in Eastern Cape schools in 2004 showed a marked increase after they had been dropping sharply during the previous three years. The Grade 12 pass rate had also improved to about 60% in 2003.

Safety and security

In 2003, Eastern Cape had 185 police stations distributed among the eight policing regions. Out of the total reported crimes in South Africa for 2003, Eastern Cape accounted for 11,2% which was the fourth highest in the country. Generally in all the provinces in 2003, crimes related to theft had the highest number of reported cases. The Umtata policing area was the murder hotspot of the province as it depicted the highest number of murder cases, accounting for over 1 000 killings.

The labour market

According to the Labour Force Survey of September 2004, the working-age population of Eastern Cape was estimated at just over 4 million. Out of this total, about 55% were not economically active and 45% were economically active. The unemployment rate for the province was approximately 30%. The highest number of unemployed people were black Africans. The highest proportion of the employed (64%) worked in the formal sector in 2004. Community, social and personal services were the largest employer of people in the province. They had the largest proportion than any other industry and accounted for 21% of the workforce.

Households and household services

In 2004, Eastern Cape had more than 1,6 million households, the majority of whom lived in traditional dwellings. There was a high proportion of households who used electricity for cooking, heating and lighting in the more urbanised district councils, while the less urbanised areas relied heavily on paraffin for these functions. The situation with water available for households was also not satisfactory as the majority of households had public taps as their main water source, and an equally high number still used water obtained from flowing rivers and streams.

Very few households had flush toilets in their dwellings. The largest proportion of households (49%) had some form of sanitation. The refuse removal service in the province was mainly the responsibility of the individual households as more than 60% of households made use of their own refuse dumps.

Economy

The GDP contribution of Eastern Cape to the country was 8,1% - making it the fourth highest overall. In 2002, Eastern Cape had the largest number of farming operations in terms of land area, but the quantity of crops harvested did not necessarily match the size of the farming operations. Only maize for grain had a high crop harvest.

Politics

In all three elections that had been held since 1994, the ANC had the majority seats, having obtained 48, 47 and 51 seats respectively. The UDM emerged after the 1994 elections and since the 1999 elections it has been the official opposition party in the province. The gender representation in the provincial legislature was skewed towards males (with the composition

being 71%, 76%, and 67% male for all the respective election years) although it seemed to be approaching some form of equalisation in the last elections.

Extract from the Report of the Census Sub-committee to the South African Statistics Council on Census 2001

Preliminary investigations indicate that the 2001 census probably resulted in:

- an underestimate of the number of children below age five*
- an overestimate of the number of teenagers aged between 10 and 20
- an underestimate of the number of men relative to the number of women*
- an underestimate of the number in the white population
- higher than expected numbers aged 80 and older, in the African population
- an underestimate of the number of foreign-born, since some identified themselves incorrectly as being South African-born
- age misstatement in the range 60–74
- an overestimate of the extent of unemployment
- an underestimate of those who were employed for only a few hours per week
- an underestimate of household income
- an overestimate of the number of paternal orphans and the number of fathers missing from the household.

* This is a common feature of censuses, particularly in developing countries.

In addition:

- Scanning problems caused some births to be recorded in the wrong province. The number of cases is relatively small and should not lead to too much distortion for most purposes for which these data are used; however, it does produce obviously erroneous results in when one tries to estimate the extent of inter-provincial migration of those born since the previous census.
- The fertility data (number of children ever born, children surviving) are problematic.

For further details of these investigations see the full report of the *Census Sub-committee, 2003*

Chapter 1: Demography

This chapter gives an overview of the population of Eastern Cape. The greater part of the data used came from the 1996 Population Census (Census '96) and the 2001 Population Census (Census 2001).

1.1 Population profile

Table 1.1 gives an overview of the population in each province. Population estimates obtained from Census '96 and Census 2001 show that:

- The Eastern Cape population increased from 6 302 525 people in 1996 to 6 436 763 people in 2001.
- KwaZulu-Natal had the largest population in both censuses, increasing from 8 417 021 in 1996 to 9 426 017 in 2001.
- Northern Cape, which had the lowest population figures in both censuses, was the only province that showed a decrease in population size, from 840 321 in 1996 to 822 727 in 2001.

Table 1.1: Area, population and population density for each province, 1996 and 2001

Province	Area (km ²)		1996			2001		
	N	%	N	%	Density *	N	%	Density *
Western Cape	129 370	10,6	3 956 875	9,7	30,6	4 524 335	10,1	35,0
Eastern Cape	169 580	13,9	6 302 525	15,5	37,2	6 436 763	14,4	38,0
Northern Cape	361 830	29,7	840 321	2,1	2,3	822 727	1,8	2,3
Free State	129 480	10,6	2 633 504	6,5	20,3	2 706 775	6,0	20,9
KwaZulu-Natal	92 100	7,6	8 417 021	20,7	91,4	9 426 017	21,0	102,3
North West	116 320	9,5	3 354 825	8,3	28,8	3 669 349	8,2	31,5
Gauteng	17 010	1,4	7 348 423	18,1	432,0	8 837 178	19,7	519,5
Mpumalanga	79 490	6,5	2 800 711	6,9	35,2	3 122 990	7,0	39,3
Limpopo	123 910	10,2	4 929 357	12,1	39,8	5 273 642	11,8	42,6
South Africa	1 219 090	100,0	40 583 562	100,0	33,3	44 819 778	100,0	36,8

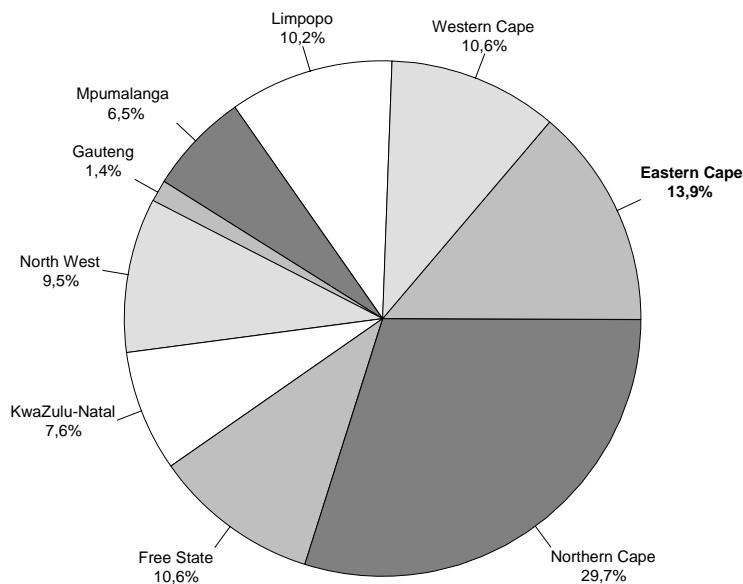
* Population density = number of people per square kilometre

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996 and 2001

Figure 1.1 shows the proportion of the land area of South Africa that falls in each province. It indicates that:

- Eastern Cape covered the second largest area (13,9%) of the total area of South Africa after Northern Cape (29,7%).
- Gauteng covered the smallest land area (1,4%) of the total area of South Africa.

Figure 1.1: Distribution of the land area of South Africa by province

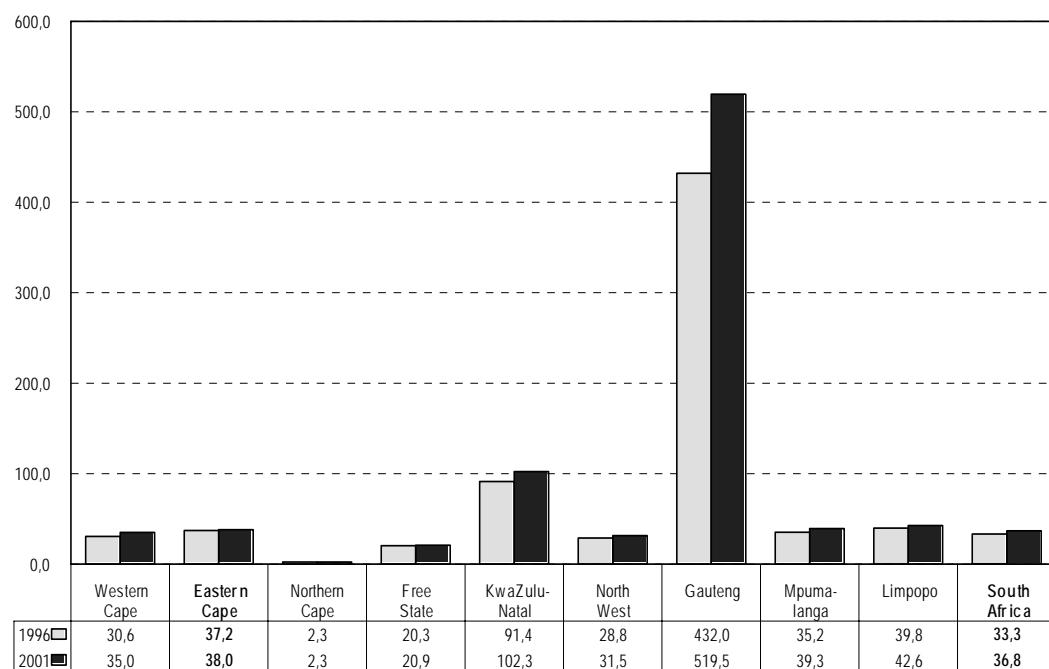


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.2 below compares the population density of each province in 1996 and 2001. It shows that:

- Eastern Cape had a population density of 37,2 people per square kilometre in 1996. In 2001 the density increased to 38,0 – marginally above the 36,8 people per square kilometre of the whole country.
- Gauteng had the highest population density (432,0 in 1996 and 519,5 in 2001).
- Northern Cape had the lowest population density in both censuses: 2,3 people per square kilometre.

Figure 1.2: Population density of each province, 1996 and 2001

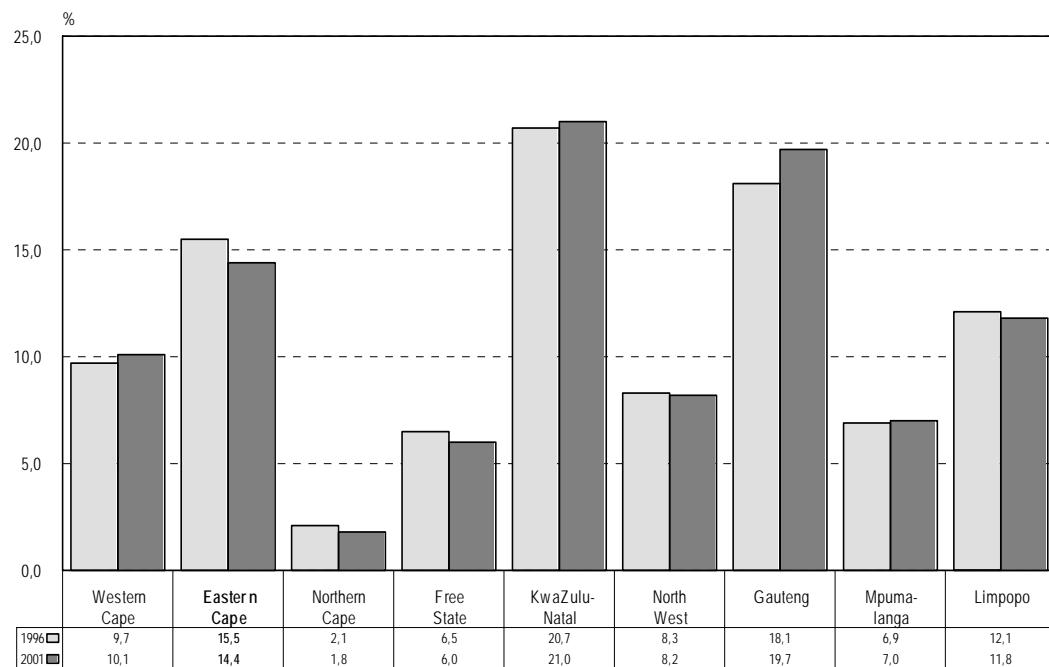


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996 and 2001

Figure 1.3 below shows the percentage breakdown of the population of South Africa by province. It indicates that:

- Eastern Cape accounted for the third largest percentage of the country's population in 1996 and 2001 (15,5% and 14,4% respectively).
- KwaZulu-Natal constituted the largest percentage of the population in South Africa (20,7% in 1996 and 21,0% in 2001).

Figure 1.3: Percentage breakdown of the population of South Africa by province, 1996 and 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996 and 2001

Table 1.2 shows that out of the total population residing in Eastern Cape, the black African population accounted for 5 448 495 in 1996 and 5 635 079 in 2001. The smallest group was the Indian/Asian population with 19 356 in 1996 and 18 372 in 2001.

Table 1.2: Total population of Eastern Cape by population group, 1996 and 2001

Population group	1996*		2001	
	N	%	N	%
Black African	5 448 495	86,9	5 635 079	87,5
Coloured	468 532	7,5	478 807	7,4
Indian/Asian	19 356	0,3	18 372	0,3
White	330 294	5,3	304 506	4,7
Total	6 266 677	100,0	6 436 763	100,0

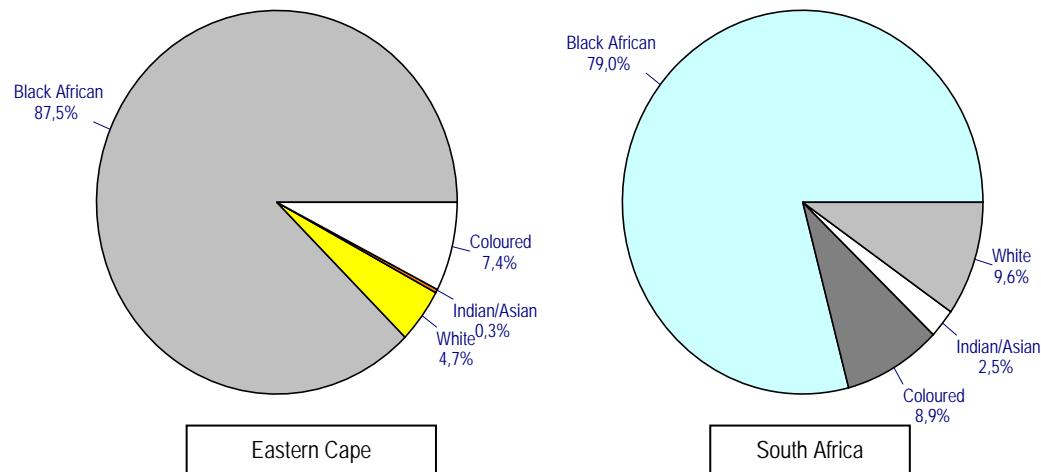
* Excluding unspecified

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996 and 2001

Figure 1.4 below depicts the percentage population by population group in Eastern Cape and South Africa in 2001. It shows that:

- Eastern Cape had a higher percentage of black African people (87,5%) than the national average of 79,0%.
- The coloured, Indian/Asian and white population formed a smaller proportion in Eastern Cape compared with South Africa as a whole.

Figure 1.4: Distribution of the population of Eastern Cape by population group, 1996 and 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Table 1.3 gives a snapshot of the population and density of Eastern Cape in each district municipality.

Table 1.3: Area, population and population density for each district council in Eastern Cape, 2001

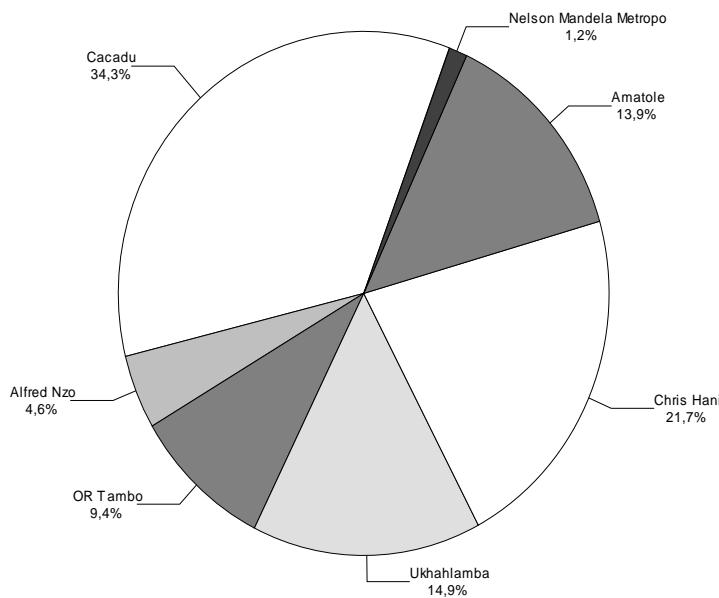
District municipality	Area (km ²)		Population		
	N	%	N	%	Density
Cacadu	58 243	34,3	388 204	6,0	6,7
Amatole	23 577	13,9	1 664 253	25,9	70,6
Chris Hani	36 963	21,7	810 300	12,6	21,9
Ukhahlamba	25 401	14,9	341 345	5,3	13,4
O.R. Tambo	15 946	9,4	1 676 482	26,0	105,1
Alfred Nzo	7 870	4,6	550 405	8,6	69,9
Nelson Mandela Metro	1 952	1,2	1 005 774	15,6	515,3
Eastern Cape	169 952	100,0	6 436 763	100,0	37,9

Source: Municipal Demarcation Board, 2001

Figure 1.5 below shows the percentage of land occupied by each district municipality in Eastern Cape.

- Cacadu occupied the largest area of the total land of Eastern Cape, (34,3%) followed by Chris Hani (21,7%).
- Nelson Mandela Metro (1,2%) and Alfred Nzo (4,6%) occupied the smallest area of land in Eastern Cape.

Figure 1.5: Distribution of the land area of Eastern Cape by district municipality, 2001

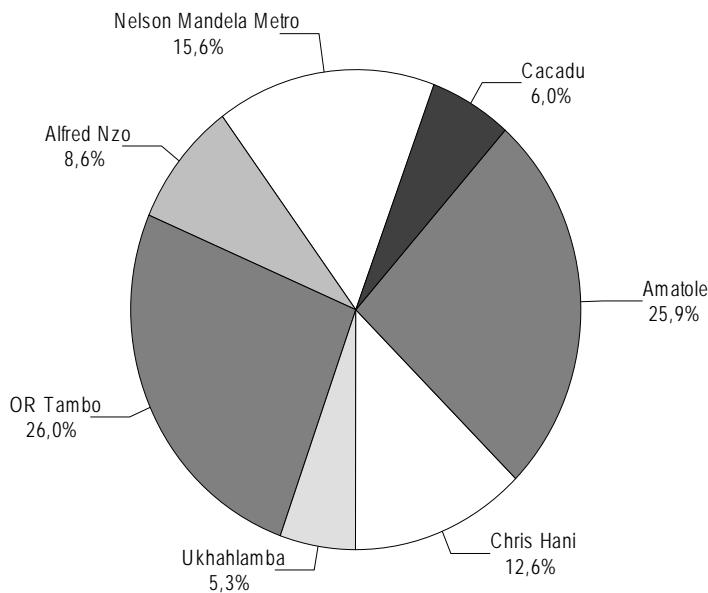


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.6 shows the percentage breakdown of the population by district. It can be seen that:

- The largest percentage of the population was residing in O.R. Tambo (26,0%) and Amatole (25,9%), followed by the Nelson Mandela Metro (15,6%).
- Ukhahlamba (5,3%) and Cacadu (6,0%) accounted for the lowest proportion of the population.

Figure 1.6: Percentage breakdown of the population of Eastern Cape by district municipality, 2001

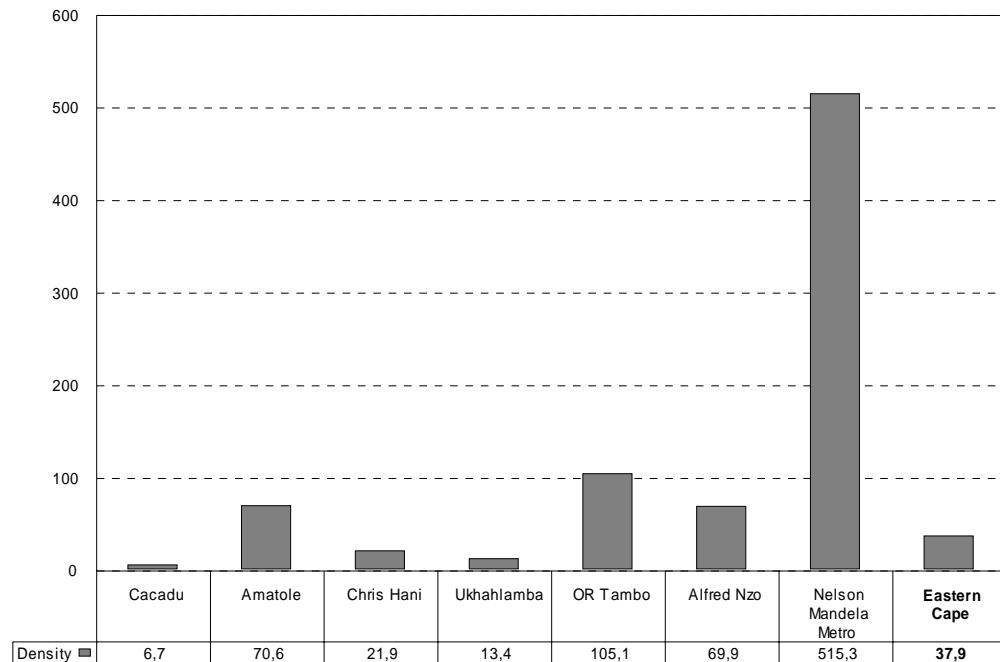


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.7 shows the population density by district municipality. It shows that:

- Nelson Mandela Metropole had 515,3 people per square kilometre, followed by O.R. Tambo (105,1), while Cacadu had the smallest density (6,7).

Figure 1.7: Population density of Eastern Cape in each district municipality, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

1.2 Sex ratios

Definition: Sex ratio= Number of men per 100 women

Table 1.4 and Figure 1.8 below illustrate the population of each province by sex in 1996 and 2001. Sex ratios are also shown:

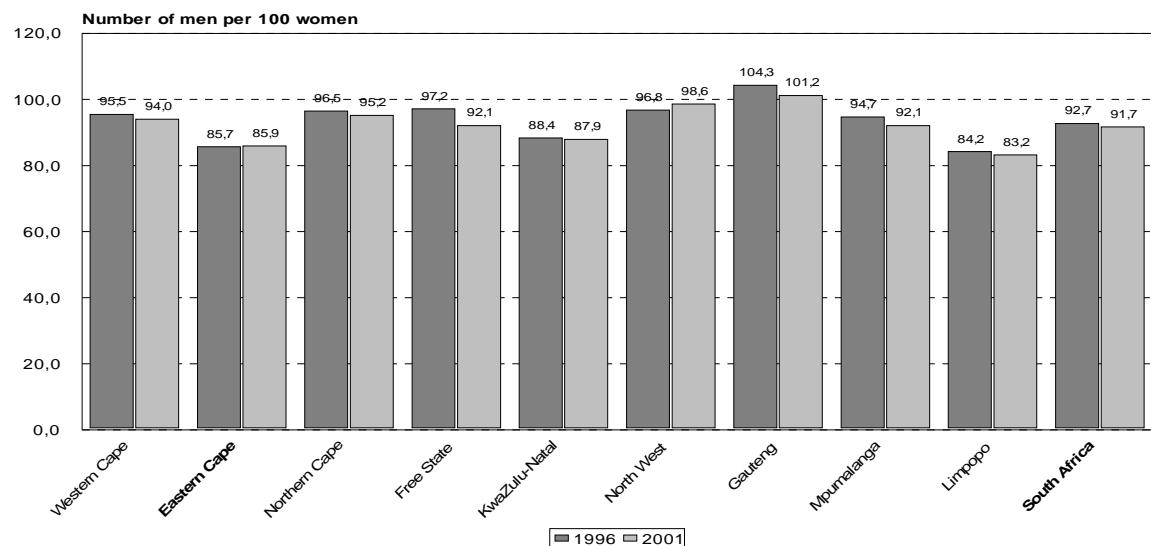
- In all provinces except Gauteng, sex ratios were less than 100, implying that the proportion of males was lower than that of females. Gauteng had a sex ratio of 104,3 in 1996, and of 101,2 in 2001.
- Eastern Cape had the second lowest sex ratio in 1996 (85,7) and in 2001 (86,0).
- In 1996 and 2001, the sex ratios of South Africa were 92,7 and 91,7 respectively.

Table 1.4: Population according to province, sex and sex ratio, South Africa, 1996 and 2001

Province	1996			2001		
	Male	Female	Ratio	Male	Female	Ratio
Western Cape	1 935 494	2 021 382	95,8	2 192 393	2 331 948	94,0
Eastern Cape	2 908 056	3 394 468	85,7	2 975 372	3 461 393	86,0
Northern Cape	412 684	427 639	96,5	401 094	421 636	95,2
Free State	1 298 346	1 335 157	97,2	1 297 797	1 408 976	92,1
KwaZulu-Natal	3 950 527	4 466 493	88,4	4 408 823	5 017 192	87,9
North West	1 649 835	1 704 989	96,8	1 821 560	1 847 793	98,6
Gauteng	3 750 846	3 597 579	104,3	4 444 719	4 392 455	101,2
Mpumalanga	1 362 026	1 438 684	94,7	1 497 478	1 625 513	92,1
Limpopo	2 253 073	2 676 292	84,2	2 394 806	2 878 833	83,2
South Africa	19 520 887	2 1062 683	92,7	2 1434 042	23 385 738	91,7

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996 and 2001

Figure 1.8: Sex ratio by province, South Africa, 1996 and 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996 and 2001

Table 1.5 shows a preponderance of women in all district municipalities in Eastern Cape.

Table 1.5: Eastern Cape population according to district municipality and sex, 2001

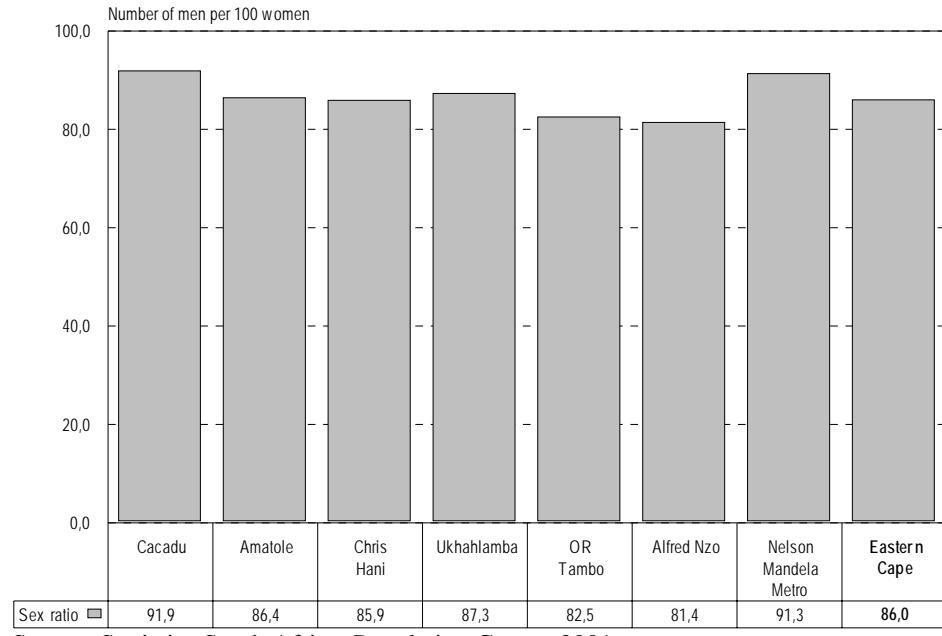
District municipality	2001		
	Male	Female	Ratio
Cacadu	185 906	202 299	91,9
Amatole	771 576	892 681	86,4
Chris Hani	374 447	435 853	85,9
Ukahlamba	159 062	182 284	87,3
O.R. Tambo	758 003	918 479	82,5
Alfred Nzo	24 6 938	303 468	81,4
Nelson Mandela Metro	479 904	525 871	91,3
Eastern Cape	2 975 835	3 460 935	86,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.9 shows the sex ratios for the various district municipalities graphically. It depicts that:

- Cacadu (91,9) and Nelson Mandela (91,3) had the highest ratios of all district municipalities in Eastern Cape while Alfred Nzo had the lowest ratio (81,4).
- Chris Hani, O.R. Tambo and Alfred Nzo had sex ratios below the provincial average of 86,0.

Figure 1.9: Sex ratio by district municipality, Eastern Cape, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

1.3 Age distribution

Table 1.6 and Figure 1.10 below show the 1996 and 2001 populations of Eastern Cape by five-year age group. Each five-year group in 2001 corresponds to the group 5 years younger in 1996.

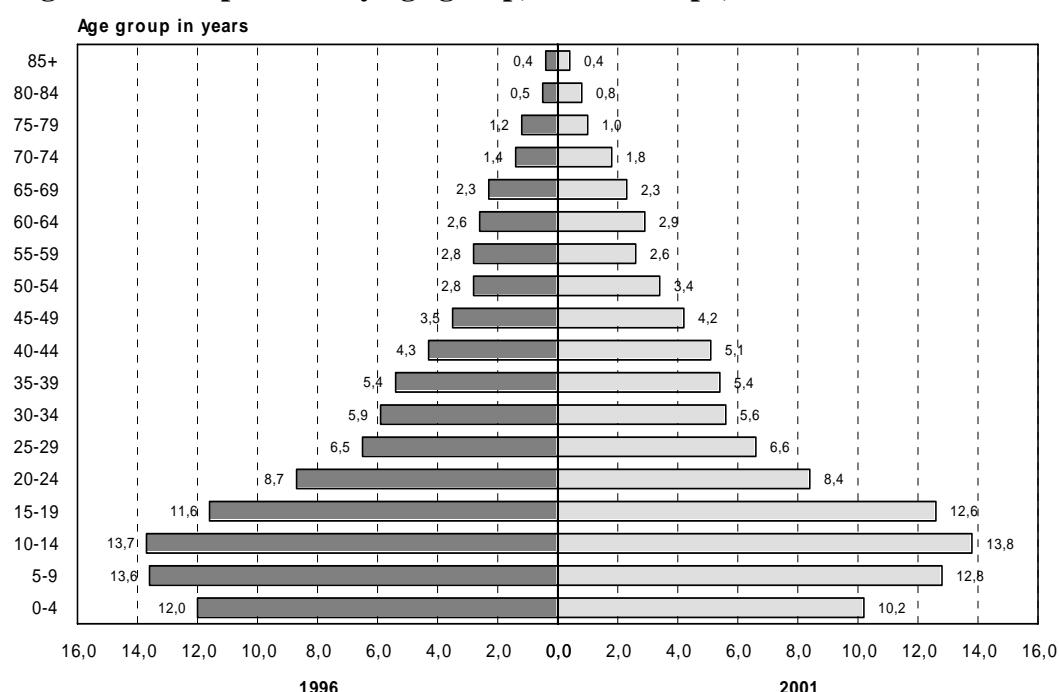
- In both 1996 and 2001 the highest proportions of residents were between the ages of 0 and 19 years.
- There was a decrease in the percentage of children aged between 0 and 9 years from 1996 to 2001.
- The general shape of the pyramid shows that populations for both years were young, since high proportions were found in the younger age groups. The shape of the pyramid is therefore broad-based, and tapers with increasing ages to the apex. This shape is typical of a developing country.

Table 1.6: Population distribution according to age, Eastern Cape, 1996 and 2001

Age group	Population 1996		Population 2001	
	N	%	N	%
0-4	758 341	12,0	658 124	10,2
5-9	855 105	13,6	823 500	12,8
10-14	864 709	13,7	889 113	13,8
15-19	732 396	11,6	810 763	12,6
20-24	548 044	8,7	542 024	8,4
25-29	409 263	6,5	423 455	6,6
30-34	369 547	5,9	362 515	5,6
35-39	339 537	5,4	349 903	5,4
40-44	273 336	4,3	328 027	5,1
45-49	218 319	3,5	270 913	4,2
50-54	175 289	2,8	217 137	3,4
55-59	17 060	2,8	170 194	2,6
60-64	165 855	2,6	188 548	2,9
65-69	145 438	2,3	146 411	2,3
70-74	89 810	1,4	116 252	1,8
75-79	74 629	1,2	65 197	1,0
80-84	30 852	0,5	50 803	0,8
85+	24 693	0,4	23 885	0,4
Total	6 251 223	100,0	6 436 763	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996 and 2001

Figure 1.10: Population by age group, Eastern Cape, 1996 and 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996 and 2001

Table 1.7 and Figure 1.11 below compare the age distribution of the population of Eastern Cape and South African in 2001. They show that:

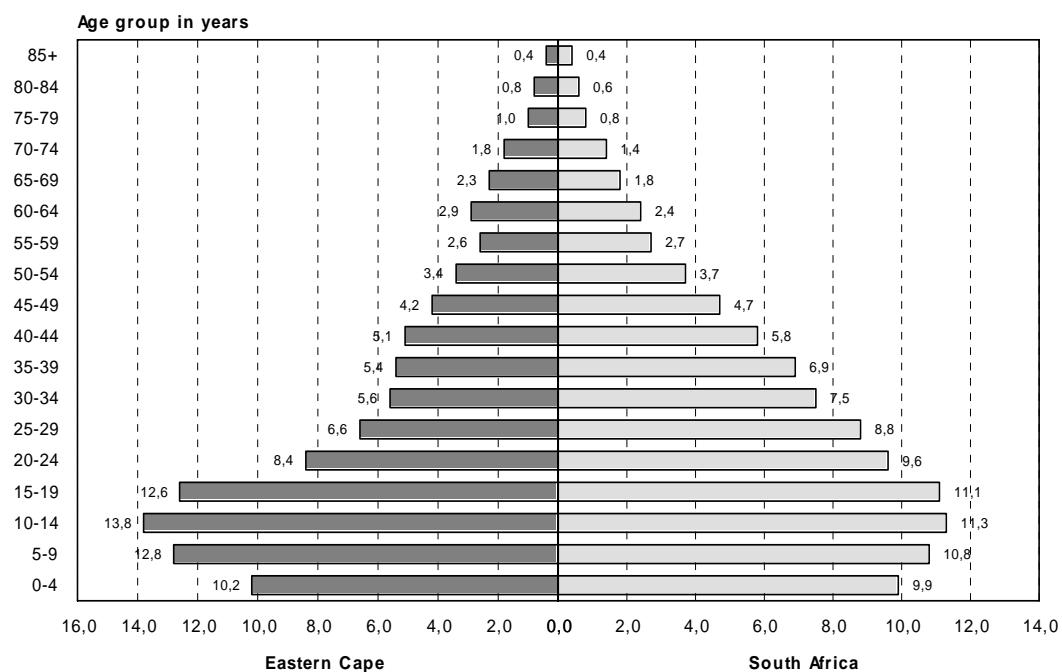
- The percentage of the Eastern Cape population between the ages of 0 and 19 (49,4%) was higher than that of South Africa (43,1%).
- The percentage of people in Eastern Cape between the ages of 20 and 59 (41,3%) was lower than that of South Africa (49,7%).
- In Eastern Cape the percentage of people between 70 and 84 years of age (4,0%) was higher than that for South Africa (3,2%).

Table 1.7: Population distribution according to age, Eastern Cape and South Africa, 2001

Age group	Eastern Cape		South Africa	
	N	%	N	%
0-4	658 124	10,2	4 449 816	9,9
5-9	823 500	12,8	4 853 555	10,8
10-14	889 113	13,8	5 061 917	11,3
15-19	810 763	12,6	4 981 721	11,1
20-24	542 024	8,4	4 294 523	9,6
25-29	423 455	6,6	3 934 939	8,8
30-34	362 515	5,6	3 340 901	7,5
35-39	349 903	5,4	3 071 770	6,9
40-44	328 027	5,1	2 619 465	5,8
45-49	270 913	4,2	2 087 380	4,7
50-54	217 137	3,4	1 638 020	3,7
55-59	170 194	2,6	1 205 266	2,7
60-64	188 548	2,9	1 065 294	2,4
65-69	146 411	2,3	787 927	1,8
70-74	116 252	1,8	631 469	1,4
75-79	65 197	1,0	367 537	0,8
80-84	50 803	0,8	270 945	0,6
85+	23 885	0,4	157 333	0,4
Total	6 436 763	100,0	44 819 778	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.11: Total population by age group, Eastern Cape and South Africa, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Table 1.8 and Figure 1.12 below show that:

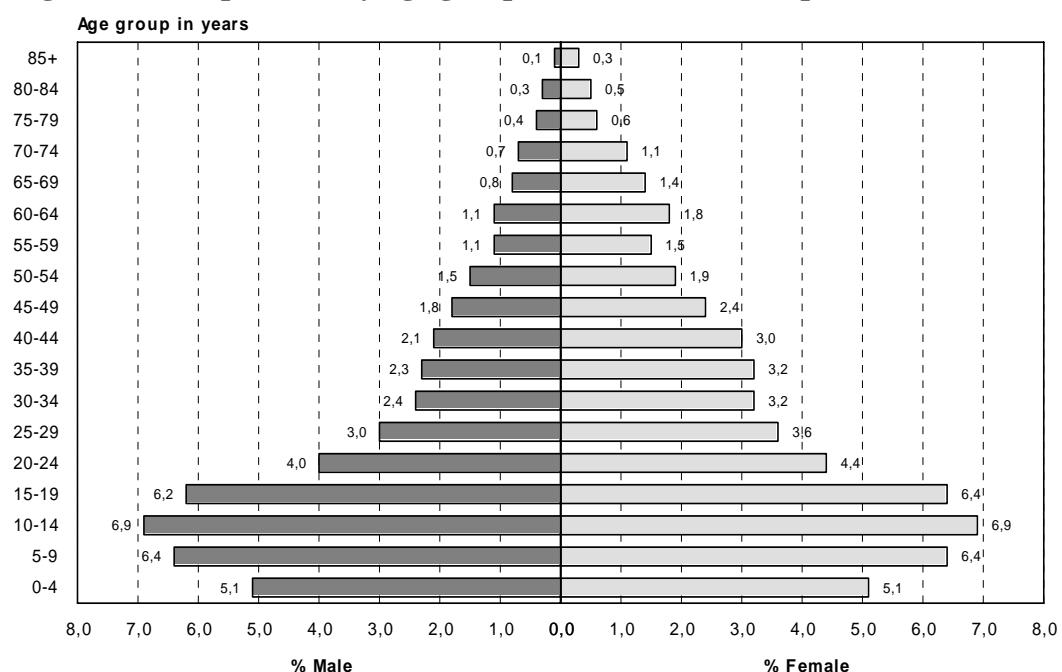
In Eastern Cape, the percentage of males (62,1%) between the ages of 0 and 24 was higher than that of females (54,2%) while the percentage of females (45,8%) in all the other remaining age categories was higher than that of the males (39,9%).

Table 1.8: Total population according to sex, Eastern Cape, 2001

Age group	Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%
0-4	331 137	11,1	326 987	9,4
5-9	414 158	13,9	409 342	11,8
10-14	444 095	14,9	445 018	12,9
15-19	400 408	13,5	410 355	11,9
20-24	258 026	8,7	283 999	8,2
25-29	189 984	6,4	233 470	6,7
30-34	156 443	5,3	206 072	6,0
35-39	146 872	4,9	203 031	5,9
40-44	137 696	4,6	190 331	5,5
45-49	114 112	3,8	156 801	4,5
50-54	93 984	3,2	123 153	3,6
55-59	72 464	2,4	97 729	2,8
60-64	71 138	2,4	117 410	3,4
65-69	54 461	1,8	91 950	2,7
70-74	42 575	1,4	73 676	2,1
75-79	23 985	0,8	41 211	1,2
80-84	16 759	0,6	34 044	1,0
85+	7 214	0,2	16 670	0,5
Total	2 975 512	100,0	3 461 251	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.12: Population by age group and sex, Eastern Cape, 2001



Note: In the above graph the percentages total 100% for the entire population, not for male and female separately as in the 1996 age pyramids previously published by Stats SA.

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Table 1.9 illustrates that:

- The total number of females in Eastern Cape was higher than that of males in all the population groups except for the Indian/Asian population.
- In the Indian/Asian population there were more males than females between the ages of 0 and 9, and 20 and 29, whereas in the white population group males were higher in numbers than females in the age groups between 0 and 39.
- In the black African population group there were fewer males from age 30 and older, whereas in the coloured population there were fewer females in the age group 0–29.

Table 1.9: Eastern Cape population according to age and population group, 2001

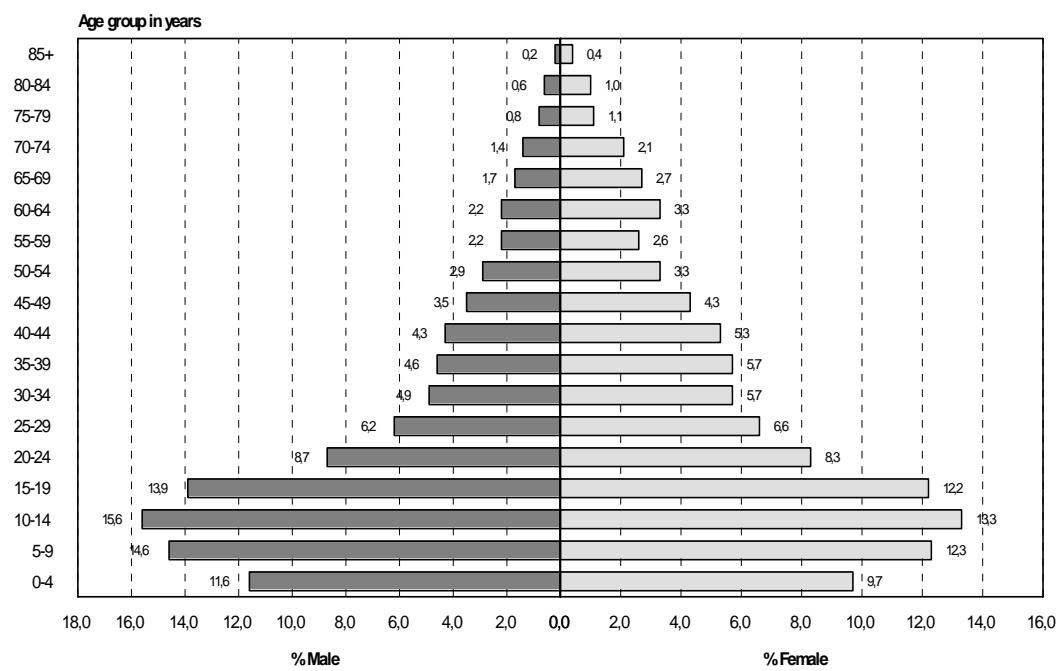
Age group	Black African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-4	299 236	295 019	23 553	23 783	664	616	7 685	7 569
5-9	378 391	374 737	25 588	25 198	771	719	9 407	8 688
10-14	405 031	406 553	27 204	27 203	841	825	11 018	10 437
15-19	360 981	371 378	25 772	26 092	905	949	12 750	11 936
20-24	226 035	251 848	21 359	21 808	864	830	9 768	9 513
25-29	160 034	202 156	19 206	20 672	807	691	9 937	9 952
30-34	127 171	174 765	18 041	19 624	749	726	10 482	10 957
35-39	119 106	172 547	16 370	18 727	749	684	10 647	11 073
40-44	112 324	161 574	13 956	16 302	653	673	10 762	11 782
45-49	91 702	131 615	11 322	13 354	640	631	10 447	11 200
50-54	74 345	101 389	8 929	10 613	573	546	10 137	10 605
55-59	57 126	80 361	6 064	7 404	411	338	8 863	9 626
60-64	58 059	101 679	4 989	6 491	300	322	7 789	8 918
65-69	44 336	79 554	3 466	4 624	178	203	6 481	7 570
70-74	35 416	63 798	2 071	3 098	107	141	4 982	6 640
75-79	19 511	34 116	1 111	1 973	64	89	3 300	5 034
80-84	14 404	29 436	597	1 155	26	50	1 732	3 402
85+	5 989	13 358	290	796	12	25	923	2 492
Total	2 589 196	3 045 883	229 889	248 807	9 315	9 057	147 112	157 394

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Based on data from Census 2001, Figures 1.13 to 1.16 show the population of Eastern Cape by age, sex and population group. The following comparisons are made:

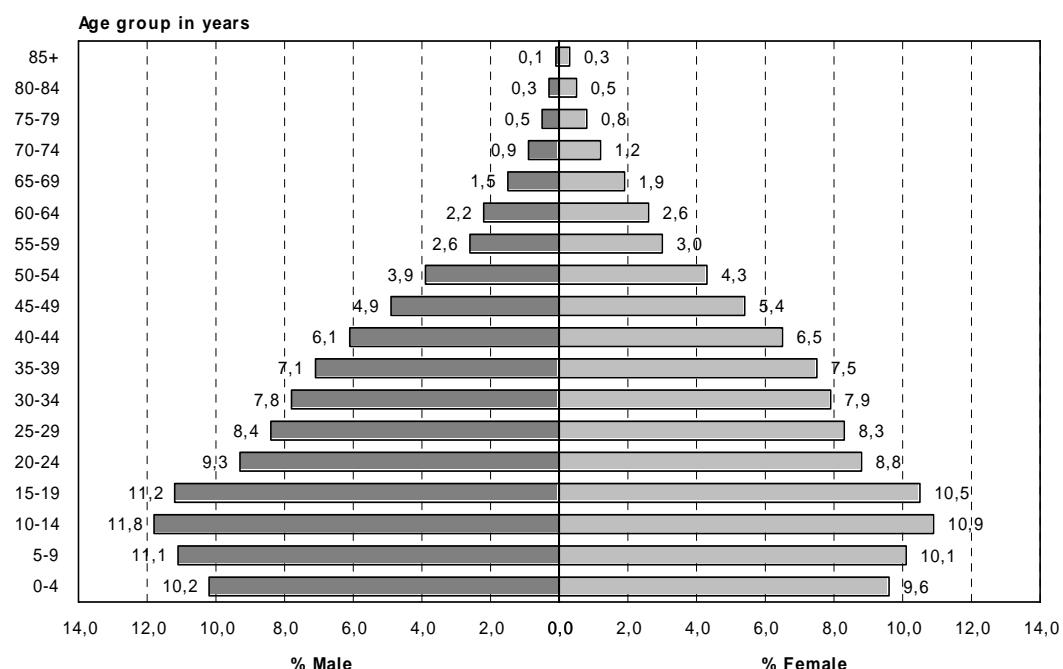
- All the age pyramids showed that a large proportion of people was found in the age categories 0–19.
- The age pyramids for different population groups illustrate that from age 20 years and older, women formed a larger proportion in each age group than men.

Figure 1.13: Black African population by age group and sex, Eastern Cape, 2001



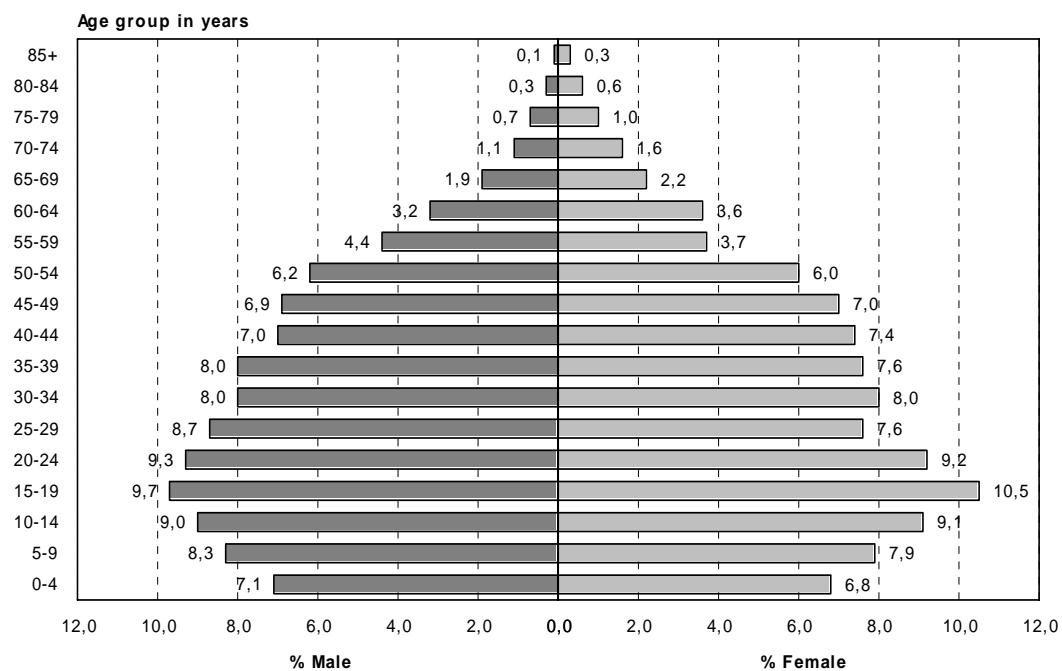
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.14: Coloured population by age group and sex, Eastern Cape, 2001



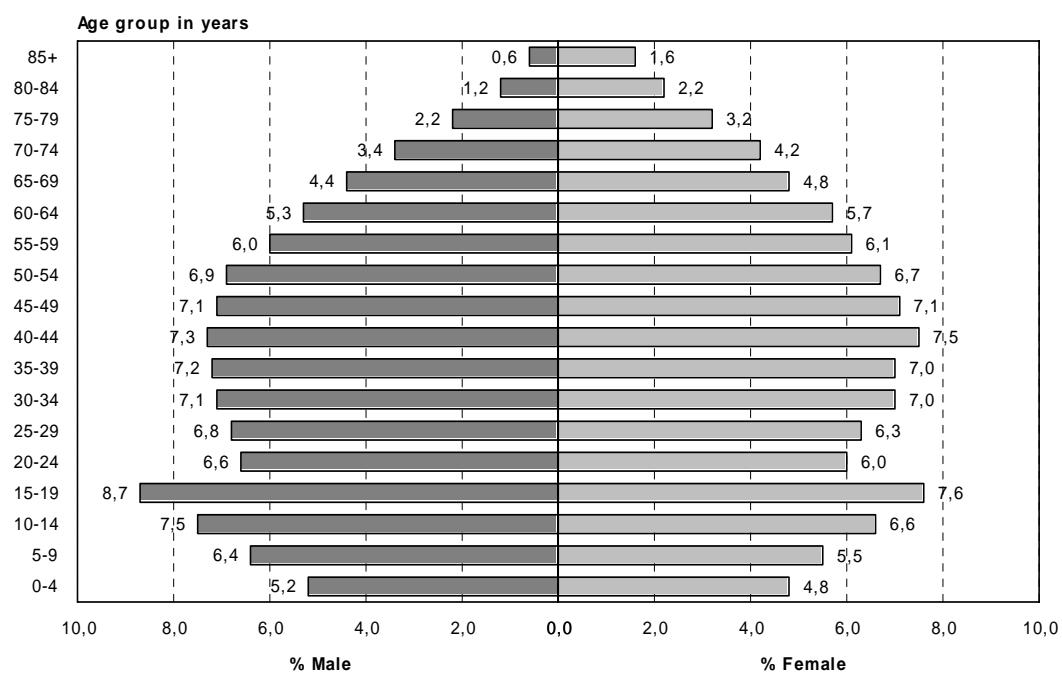
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.15: Indian/Asian population by age group and sex, Eastern Cape, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.16: White population by age group and sex, Eastern Cape, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Table 1.10 shows the distribution of Eastern Cape population by age and district municipality. It shows that:

- Nelson Mandela Metro (26,2%), Cacadu (28,6%) and Amatole (33,5%) had the lowest proportions of children (below 15 years) and the highest proportions of the working-age population (15–65 years) (69,0%, 65,3% and 60,4% respectively).
- O.R. Tambo (44,8%) and Alfred Nzo (44,0%) had the highest proportion of children below 15 years and the lowest percentage of working-age population groups (50,1% and 50,3% respectively).
- The proportion of the elderly (66+ years) was the lowest in the Nelson Mandela Metro and highest in Ukhahlamba (6,8%).

Table 1.10: Eastern Cape population according to age and district municipality, 2001

District municipality	0–6		7–14		15–21		22–65		66+		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cacadu	47 671	12,3	63 112	16,3	56 026	14,4	197 537	50,9	23 858	6,1	388 204	100,0
Amatole	220 600	13,3	335 526	20,2	276 590	16,6	729 309	43,8	102 231	6,1	1 664 257	100,0
Chris Hani	122 908	15,2	191 939	23,7	140 010	17,3	300 971	37,1	54 473	6,7	810 300	100,0
Ukhahlamba	52 345	15,3	79 654	23,3	60 192	17,6	125 934	36,9	23 220	6,8	341 345	100,0
O.R. Tambo	322 398	19,2	429 155	25,6	287 076	17,1	552 944	33,0	84 910	5,1	1 676 482	100,0
Alfred Nzo	100 941	18,3	141 292	25,7	93 498	17,0	183 132	33,3	31 544	5,7	550 406	100,0
Nelson Mandela Metro	111 420	11,1	151 797	15,1	149 098	14,8	545 253	54,2	48 207	4,8	1 005 774	100,0
Eastern Cape	978 282	15,2	1 392 475	21,6	1 062 489	16,5	2 635 081	40,9	368 442	5,7	6 436 769	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

1.4 Language

In this section we report on language. It must be remembered that the language reported is the language ‘most commonly spoken at home’. Table 1.11 below shows that:

- In both censuses isiZulu (22,7% in 1996 and 23,8% in 2001) was the language most often spoken in the whole of South Africa followed by isiXhosa (17,7% and 17,6%).
- In Eastern Cape, isiXhosa was the language most often spoken (83,31% of the total population in 1996, and 83,42% in 2001).

Table 1.11: Distribution of language most often spoken at home, Eastern Cape and South Africa, 1996 and 2001

Language	1996				2001			
	South Africa		Eastern Cape		South Africa		Eastern Cape	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Afrikaans	5 811 547	14,3	600 252	9,5	5 983 426	13,3	600 057	9,3
English	3 457 467	8,5	233 375	3,7	3 673 203	8,2	232 952	3,6
IsiNdebele	586 961	1,4	1 250	0,0	711 821	1,6	4 134	0,1
IsiXhosa	7 196 118	17,7	5 250 524	83,3	7 907 153	17,6	5 369 672	83,4
IsiZulu	9 200 144	22,7	25 322	0,4	10 677 305	23,8	51 434	0,8
Sepedi	3 695 846	9,1	2 570	0,0	4 208 980	9,4	2 965	0,0
Sesotho	3 104 197	7,6	139 671	2,2	3 555 186	7,9	152 340	2,4
Setswana	3 301 774	8,1	896	0,0	3 677 016	8,2	1 946	0,0
SiSwati	1 013 193	2,5	863	0,0	1 194 430	2,7	5 199	0,1
Tshivenda	876 409	2,2	514	0,0	1 021 757	2,3	763	0,0
Xitsonga	1 756 105	4,3	270	0,0	1 992 207	4,4	815	0,0
Other	228 275	0,6	12 007	0,2	217 293	0,5	14 482	0,2
Unspecified	355 538	0,9	35 012	0,6	-	-	-	-
Total	40 583 573	100,0	6 302 525	100,0	44 819 778	100,0	6 436 759	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996 and 2001

Table 1.12 below shows the breakdown of language by population group:

- Almost all black Africans (95,1%) spoke isiXhosa as their first home language, followed by Sesotho (2,7%). The coloured population spoke mostly Afrikaans as their home language (88,8%), followed by English (9,7%), and only 1,4% spoke isiXhosa as their home language.
- Most Indian/Asian people in the province spoke English as their home language (85,3%).
- Afrikaans was spoken by 9,5% of all population groups.
- White people were almost evenly divided between English (50,1%) and Afrikaans (48,9%).

Table 1.12: Most spoken language within each population group, Eastern Cape, 2001

Language	Black African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Afrikaans	24 484	0,4	425 023	88,8	1 741	9,5	148 809	9,3
English	18 242	0,3	46 371	9,7	15 673	85,3	152 667	3,6
IsiNdebele	3 781	0,1	108	0,0	33	0,2	212	0,1
IsiXhosa	5 361 677	95,1	6 626	1,4	166	0,9	1 203	0,4
IsiZulu	51 322	0,9	72	0,0	7	0,0	33	0,8
Sepedi	2 876	0,1	60	0,0	5	0,0	25	0,0
Sesotho	152 196	2,7	115	0,0	3	0,0	25	2,4
Setswana	1 867	0,0	40	0,0	8	0,0	32	0,0
SiSwati	5 137	0,1	45	0,0	-	-	16	0,1
Tshivenda	687	0,0	56	0,0	-	-	20	0,0
Xitsonga	701	0,0	53	0,0	4	0,0	57	0,0
Other	12 109	0,2	239	0,0	729	4,0	1 406	0,2
Total	5 635 079	100,0	478 807	100,0	18 367	100,0	304 506	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Table 1.13 illustrates the distribution of home language by district municipality: Almost all residents of O.R. Tambo (98,4%), Chris Hani (93,3%) and Amatole (91,7%) spoke isiXhosa as their first home language.

About 45% of Cacadu spoke Afrikaans as their first home language, the highest percentage in the province, followed by the Nelson Mandela Metro (29,7%).

A proportion of 12,1% and 5,4% of the residents in Nelson Mandela Metro and Cacadu respectively spoke English as their first home language.

About 21,0% and 12,8% of the residents in Ukhahlamba and Alfred Nzo district municipalities respectively used Sesotho as their first home language.

Alfred Nzo recorded the highest number of people (7,7%) who spoke isiZulu as their first home language in the province.

Table 1.13: Distribution of home language by district municipality, Eastern Cape, 2001

Language	Cacadu	Amatole	Chris Hani	Ukhahlamba	O.R. Tambo	Alfred Nzo	Nelson Mandela Metro
Afrikaans	174 879	60 217	43 422	18 927	2 850	939	298 737
English	20 842	69 883	6 765	2 062	10 619	1 247	121 526
IsiNdebele	192	936	324	197	984	496	1 050
IsiXhosa	190 001	1 525 461	755 598	247 042	1 650 320	425 273	575 850
IsiZulu	595	1 692	541	469	4 465	42 317	1 548
Sepedi	102	647	203	136	616	234	1 005
Sesotho	732	1 807	2 000	71 760	2 699	70 667	2 656
Setswana	129	375	180	254	239	87	708
SiSwati	159	1 355	803	254	1 509	595	510
Tshivenda	42	175	90	42	162	45	181
Xitsonga	66	194	61	15	150	30	313
Other	467	1 506	314	186	1 874	8 472	1 702
Total	388 206	166 4248	810 301	341 344	1 676 487	550 402	1 005 786

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Table 1.14: Percentage distribution of home language by district municipality, Eastern Cape, 2001

Language	Cacadu	Amatole	Chris Hani	Ukhahlamba	O.R. Tambo	Alfred Nzo	Nelson Mandela Metro
Afrikaans	45,1	3,6	5,4	5,5	0,2	0,2	29,70
English	5,4	4,2	0,8	0,6	0,6	0,2	12,08
IsiNdebele	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,10
IsiXhosa	48,9	91,7	93,3	72,4	98,4	77,3	57,25
IsiZulu	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,3	7,7	0,15
Sepedi	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,10
Sesotho	0,2	0,1	0,3	21,0	0,2	12,8	0,26
Setswana	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,07
SiSwati	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,05
Tshivenda	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,02
Xitsonga	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,03
Other	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	1,5	0,17
Total	100,0						

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

1.5 Religion

Table 1.15 shows that the largest single affiliation in both censuses was with the Methodist church, (17,9% in 1996 and 17,3% in 2001).

- There was a significant increase in the number of affiliates with other Christian churches, (3,6% in 1996 to 8,96% in 2001) and there was a slight decrease in the affiliation with the Dutch Reformed Church (from 5,45% in 1996 to 3,97% in 2001).

Table 1.15: Distribution of Eastern Cape population by religion, 1996 and 2001

Religion	Population 1996*		Population 2001	
	N	%	N	%
Zion Christian Church	269 930	4,4	470 731	7,3
Dutch Reformed Church	317 427	5,1	255 243	4,0
Catholic Church	444 419	7,2	337 823	5,2
Methodist churches	1 108 425	17,9	1 114 442	17,3
Pentecostal/Charismatic churches	338 153	5,5	451 920	7,0
Anglican Church	382 920	6,2	377 867	5,9
Apostolic Faith Mission of SA	185 682	3,0	25 626	0,4
Lutheran Church	64 931	1,0	62 650	1,0
Presbyterian churches	305 079	4,9	308 036	4,8
Bandla Lama Nazaretha	33 968	0,5	19 677	0,3
Baptist churches	86 244	1,4	95 828	1,5
Congregational churches	130 209	2,1	144 891	2,3
Orthodox churches	8 124	0,1	11 093	0,2
Other Apostolic churches	587 880	9,5	762 346	11,8
Other Zionist churches	430 539	6,9	314 089	4,9
Ethiopian type churches	171 398	2,8	192 833	3,0
Other Reformed churches	39 160	0,6	5 313	0,1
Other African independent churches	24 120	0,4	80 013	1,2
Other Christian churches	190 142	3,1	573 428	8,9
Islam	17 223	0,3	19 671	0,3
Hinduism	6 687	0,1	9 004	0,1
Judaism	4 862	0,1	5 932	0,1
African traditional belief	1 826	0,0	9 161	0,1
Other non-Christian churches	28 079	0,9	33 507	0,5
No religion	541 021	8,7	666 060	10,3
Refused, Other, Unspecified	476 432	7,7	89 585	1,4
Total	6 194 880*	100,0	6 436 767	100,0

* 1996 figures exclude other collective living quarters

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census, 1996 and 2001

Table 1.16 compares the population of Eastern Cape and that of South Africa by religious affiliation. It shows that:

- Out of the total population of Eastern Cape, Methodist churches (17,3%) attracted the highest number of religious affiliates followed by Other Apostolic churches (11,8%) while in South Africa as a whole, Other Apostolic churches (12,5%) had the highest number of religious affiliates followed by the Zion Christian Church (11,1%).
- Ten percent of the Eastern Cape population had no religious affiliation while in the whole of South Africa the same group accounted for 15,1%.

Table 1.16: Distribution of the population of Eastern Cape and South Africa by religion, 2001

Religion	Eastern Cape		South Africa	
	N	%	N	%
Zion Christian Church	470 731	7,3	4 971 932	11,1
Dutch Reformed Church	255 243	4,0	3 005 698	6,7
Catholic Church	337 823	5,2	3 181 336	7,1
Methodist churches	1 114 442	17,3	3 305 404	7,4
Pentecostal/Charismatic churches	451 920	7,0	3 422 749	7,6
Anglican Church	377 867	5,9	1 722 076	3,8
Apostolic Faith Mission of SA	25 626	0,4	246 190	0,5
Lutheran Church	62 650	1,0	1 130 987	2,5
Presbyterian churches	308 036	4,8	832 495	1,9
Bandla Lama Nazaretha	19 677	0,3	248 824	0,6
Baptist churches	95 828	1,5	691 237	1,5
Congregational churches	144 891	2,3	508 825	1,1
Orthodox churches	11 093	0,2	42 251	0,1
Other Apostolic churches	762 346	11,8	5 609 070	12,5
Other Zionist churches	314 089	4,9	1 887 147	4,2
Ethiopian type churches	192 833	3,0	880 414	2,0
Other Reformed churches	5 313	0,1	226 495	0,5
Other African independent churches	80 013	1,2	656 644	1,5
Other Christian churches	573 428	8,9	3 195 477	7,1
Islam	19 671	0,3	654 064	1,5
Hinduism	9 004	0,1	551 669	1,2
Judaism	5 932	0,1	75 555	0,2
African traditional belief	9 161	0,1	125 903	0,3
Other non-Christian churches	33 507	0,5	269 200	0,6
No religion	666 060	10,3	6 767 165	15,1
Refused, Other, Unspecified	89 585	1,4	610 971	1,4
Total	6 436 767	100,0	44 819 778	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Table 1.17 shows the population of Eastern Cape by population group and religion. The following observations are made:

- The highest number of black African people belonged to the Methodist church (18,8%), while most of the coloured population group belonged to other Christian churches (17,8%). Among the white population group, the highest number belonged to the Dutch Reformed Church (32,7%).
- Most of the Indian/Asian population belonged to the Islamic faith (31,9%) and Hinduism (28,7%).
- Of the total population of Eastern Cape, the black African population had the highest percentage of people who had no religious affiliation (11,2%), followed by white people (6,0%).

Table 1.17: Distribution of population group by religion, Eastern Cape, 2001

Religion	Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Dutch Reformed Church	118 132	2,1	37 289	7,8	240	1,3	99 582	32,7
Zion Christian Church	467 613	8,3	2 762	0,6	22	0,1	334	0,1
Roman Catholic Church	272 473	4,8	45 074	9,4	2 617	14,2	17 659	5,8
Methodist churches	1 057 029	18,8	20 003	4,2	121	0,7	37 290	12,2
Pentecostal/Charismatic churches	366 421	6,5	61 403	12,8	670	3,6	23 425	7,7
Anglican Church	336 564	6,0	17 194	3,6	568	3,1	23 542	7,7
Apostolic Faith Mission of SA	19 117	0,3	3 559	0,7	6	0,0	2 944	1,0
Lutheran churches	48 184	0,9	12 284	2,6	29	0,2	2 153	0,7
Presbyterian churches	297 373	5,3	3 819	0,8	34	0,2	6 810	2,2
Bandla Lama Nazaretha	19 183	0,3	419	0,1	3	0,0	72	0,0
Baptist churches	76 181	1,4	5 205	1,1	198	1,1	14 243	4,7
Congregational churches	66 219	1,2	75 879	15,8	135	0,7	2 659	0,9
Orthodox churches	10 092	0,2	162	0,0	13	0,1	826	0,3
Other Apostolic churches	696 143	12,4	55 432	11,6	232	1,3	10 540	3,5
Other Zionist churches	303 199	5,4	9 280	1,9	136	0,7	1 474	0,5
Ethiopian type churches	187 065	3,3	5 190	1,1	45	0,2	532	0,2
Other Reformed churches	2 617	0,0	706	0,1	3	0,0	1 987	0,7
Other African Independent Churches	72 947	1,3	4 812	1,0	69	0,4	2 185	0,7
Other Christian churches	459 388	8,2	85 225	17,8	1 167	6,4	27 648	9,1
African Traditional Belief	9 000	0,2	157	0,0	-	-	4	0,0
Judaism	4 573	0,1	135	0,0	29	0,2	1 194	0,4
Hinduism	3 475	0,1	184	0,0	5 276	28,7	69	0,0
Other faiths	29 179	0,5	2 210	0,5	113	0,6	2 005	0,7
Islam	3 600	0,1	9 866	2,0	5 866	31,9	630	0,2
No religion	633 909	11,2	13 336	2,8	451	2,5	18 364	6,0
Refused, not stated	75 403	1,3	7 513	1,6	332	1,8	6 337	2,1
Total	5 635 079	100,00	478 807	100,0	18 375	100,0	304 533	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

1.6 Citizenship

Citizenship and country of birth are separate variables, as immigrants to South Africa may have become South African citizens. This section looks at citizenship.

Table 1.18 shows that in 1996 and 2001, 99,8% of Eastern Cape population were South African citizens and only 0,2% were not South African citizens.

Table 1.18: Distribution of Eastern Cape population by citizenship, 1996 and 2001

Citizenship	Population 1996		Population 2001	
	N	%	N	%
South Africa	6 287 056	99,8	6 421 703	99,8
SADC countries	3 579	0,1	6 039	0,1
Rest of Africa	1 483	0,0	2 275	0,0
Europe	4 916	0,1	4 559	0,1
Asia	1 426	0,0	1 441	0,0
North America	316	0,0	316	0,0
Central and South America	925	0,0	329	0,0
Australia and New Zealand	185	0,0	102	0,0
Total	6 299 886	100,0	6 436 763	100,0

Note: Percentages do not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996 and 2001

Table 1.19 focuses only on non-South African citizens living in Eastern Cape. In both censuses the largest proportion of non-South African citizens in Eastern Cape came from SADC countries and Europe. Of the non-South African citizens, SADC countries accounted for 27,9% in 1996 and 40,1% in 2001 while Europe accounted for 38,3% in 1996 and 30,3% in 2001.

Table 1.19: Distribution of non-South African citizens living in Eastern Cape, 1996 and 2001

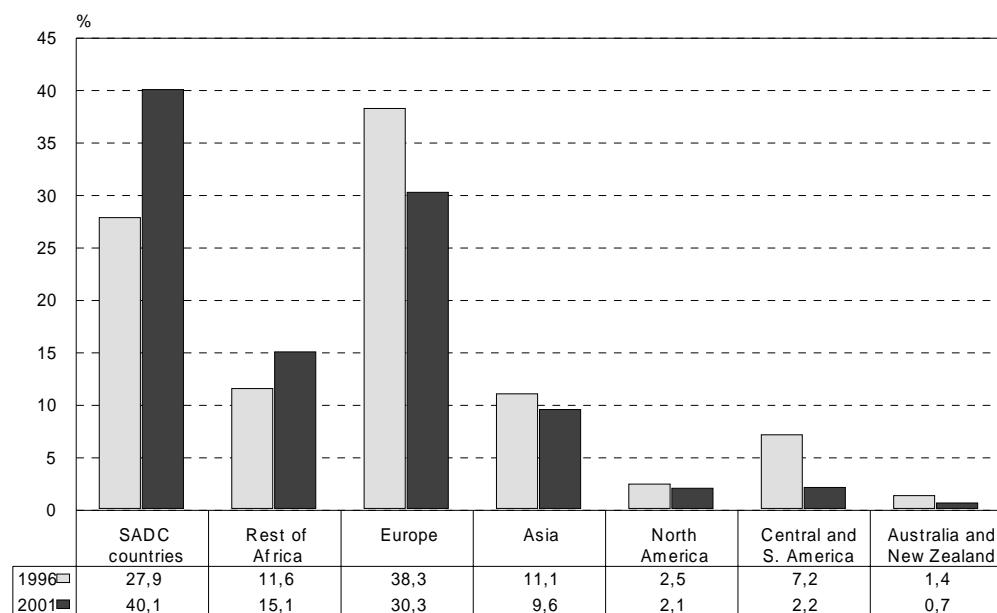
Citizenship	1996		2001	
	N	%	N	%
SADC countries	3 579	27,9	6 039	40,1
Rest of Africa	1 483	11,6	2 275	15,1
Europe	4 916	38,3	4 559	30,3
Asia	1 426	11,1	1 441	9,6
North America	316	2,5	316	2,1
Central and South America	925	7,2	329	2,2
Australia and New Zealand	185	1,4	102	0,7
Total	12 830	100,0	15 061	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996 and 2001

Figure 1.17 shows the same information graphically.

- In 2001, there was an increase in non-South African citizens from other African countries, with those from SADC countries showing a 12,2% growth.
- There was a decline in the proportions of non-South African citizens from other parts of the world. Europe and Central and South America showed a marked decline (8% and 5% respectively).

Figure 1.17: Percentage distribution of non-South African citizens living in Eastern Cape 1996 and 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996 and 2001

1.7 Disability

Definition

A disabled person is defined as someone who has a sight, hearing, physical, intellectual, communication or emotional impairment that has lasted six months or more, that also prevents their full participation in daily activities or in educational, economic and social activities.

Note that in all the analyses that follow, persons with multiple disabilities are grouped separately. Data for absolute totals for each disability are available for Stats SA.

Table 1.20 below shows the number of people that were classified as disabled in Eastern Cape and South Africa, and the proportions suffering from each type of disability.

- The largest proportion of disabled residents in Eastern Cape suffered from a physical disability, whereas most of the South African disabled population suffered from visual disabilities.
- Apart from the disabled in Eastern Cape suffering from physical and visual disabilities (26,4% and 23,3% respectively), 13,8% of the disabled suffered from hearing disabilities.
- The disability that the disabled population of Eastern Cape suffered least from was communication disabilities (3,3%).

Table 1.20: The disabled by type of disability, Eastern Cape and South Africa, 2001

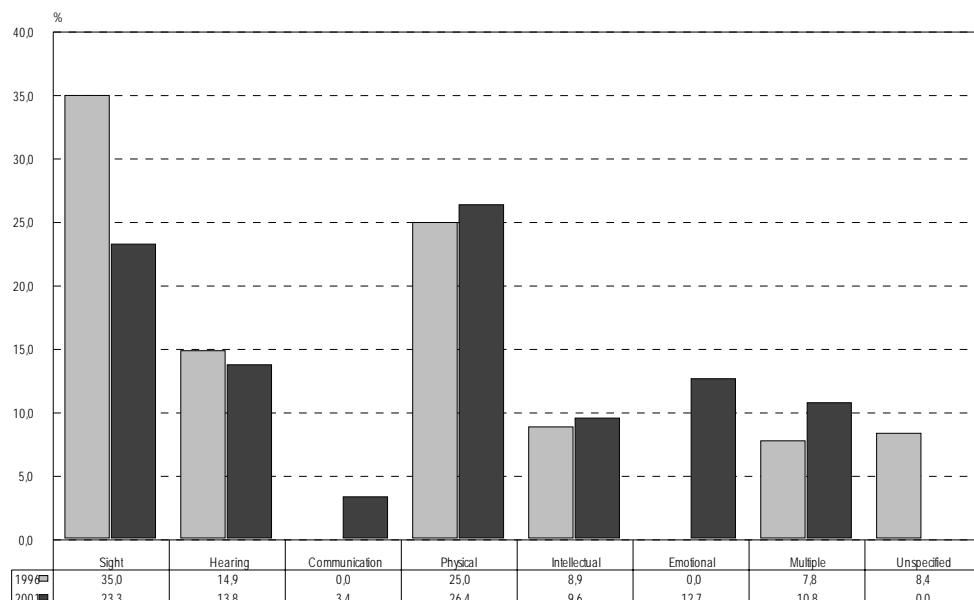
Disability	Eastern Cape		South Africa	
	N	%	N	%
Sight	86 893	23,3	577 096	25,6
Hearing	51 499	13,8	313 585	13,9
Communication	12 640	3,4	75 454	3,3
Physical	98 106	26,4	557 512	24,7
Intellectual	35 786	9,6	206 451	9,2
Emotional	47 135	12,7	268 713	11,9
Multiple	40 206	10,8	257 170	11,4
Total	372 265	100,0	2 255 981	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996 and 2001

Figure 1.18 shows the disabled population of Eastern Cape by type of disability and population group in 2001.

- Physical disability was dominant across all population groups. It was followed by sight disability except in the case of white people where hearing disability followed.
- These were followed by hearing disability for the black African and Indian/Asian population, emotional disability for coloured people, and sight disability for white persons.
- Communication disability was the disability with the lowest rate across all population groups.

Figure 1.18: Proportion of the disabled population by type of disability and population group, Eastern Cape, 1996 and 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Censuses 1996 and 2001

Table 1.21 gives a summary of the disabilities by type of disability and district municipality.

- Of the 372 265 disabled people in Eastern Cape in 2001, Amatole (24,5%) and O.R. Tambo (23,2%) accounted for the largest populations of disabled persons.
- Cacadu (6,3%) and Ukhahlamba (6,5%) accounted for the lowest proportion of people with disabilities.

Table 1.21: Disabled population by type of disability and district municipality, Eastern Cape, 2001

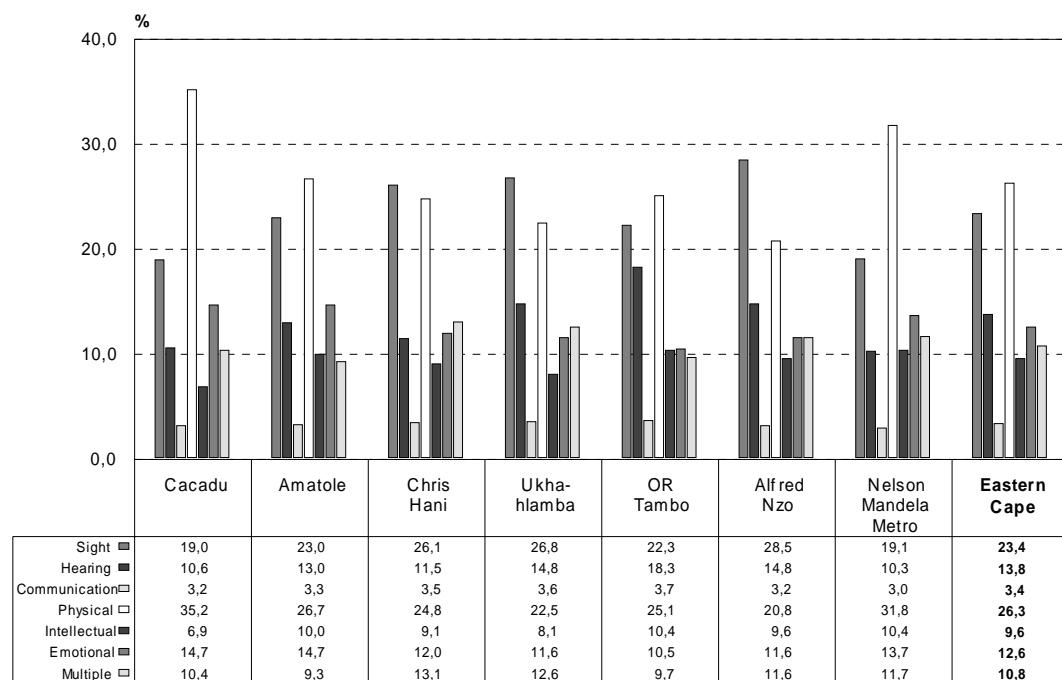
Disability	Cacadu		Amatole		Chris Hani		Ukhahlamba		O.R. Tambo		Alfred Nzo		Nelson Mandela Metro	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sight	4 496	19,0	20 989	23,0	16 082	26,1	6 523	26,8	19 260	22,3	10 652	28,5	8 934	19,1
Hearing	2 505	10,6	11 899	13,0	7 093	11,5	3 608	14,8	15 858	18,3	5 544	14,8	4 809	10,3
Communication	748	3,2	3 037	3,3	2 162	3,5	882	3,6	3 218	3,7	1 212	3,2	1 409	3,0
Physical	8 324	35,2	24 441	26,7	15 279	24,8	5 479	22,5	21 727	25,1	7 787	20,8	14 867	31,8
Intellectual	1 638	6,9	9 106	10,0	5 595	9,1	1 977	8,1	9 000	10,4	3 580	9,6	4 870	10,4
Emotional	3 471	14,7	13 464	14,7	7 398	12,0	2 827	11,6	9 119	10,5	4 333	11,6	6 397	13,7
Multiple	2 467	10,4	8 475	9,3	8 071	13,1	3 074	12,6	8 356	9,7	4 326	11,6	5 476	11,7
Total	23 649	100,0	91 411	100,0	61 680	100,0	24 370	100,0	86 538	100,0	37 434	100,0	46 762	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.19 shows the disabled population by district council and type of disability in Eastern Cape. The following observations are made:

- Cacadu (35,2%) and Nelson Mandela Metropole (31,8%) had the highest proportions of people with a physical disability, while Alfred Nzo (20,8%) and Ukhahlamba (22,5%) had the lowest proportions.
- Alfred Nzo (28,5%), Ukhahlamba (26,8%) and Chris Hani (26,1%) had the highest proportions of people with a sight disability, and Cacadu (19,0%) and Nelson Mandela Metropole (19,1%) had the lowest proportions.
- In all the district municipalities, the proportion of people reported as having a communication disability was below 4%, ranging from 3,0% to 3,7%.
- The proportion of people with an intellectual disability ranged from 6,9% to 10,4%.
- O.R. Tambo (18,3%) had the highest proportion of people with a hearing disability.

Figure 1.19: Disabled population by type of disability in each district municipality, Eastern Cape, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

1.8 Urbanisation

Table 1.22 below illustrates the distribution of the South African population within provinces according to the area of residence (urban and non-urban). It shows that:

- Gauteng and Western Cape were the most urbanised provinces, while Limpopo and Eastern Cape had the most people living in rural areas.

Table 1.22: Urban/non-urban distribution for each province, 1996 and 2001

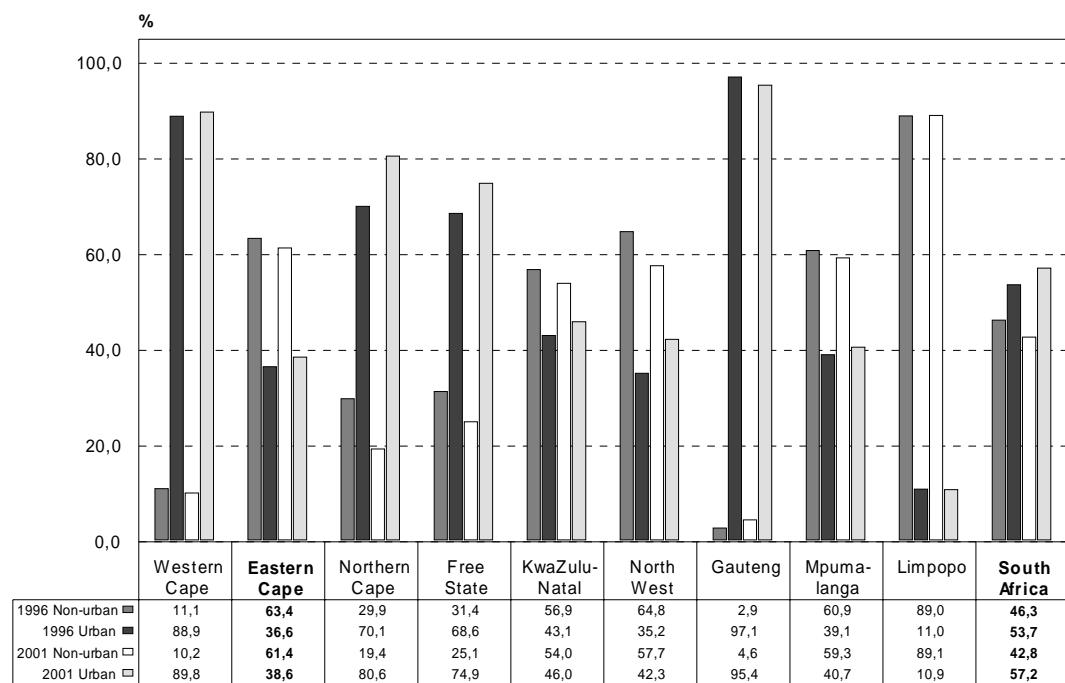
Province	1996				2001			
	Non-urban		Urban		Non-urban		Urban	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Western Cape	440 845	11,1	3 515 995	88,9	459 502	10,2	4 064 838	89,8
Eastern Cape	3 997 605	63,4	2 304 370	36,6	3 949 517	61,4	2 487 247	38,6
Northern Cape	251 436	29,9	588 890	70,1	159 206	19,4	663 524	80,6
Free State	826 914	31,4	1 806 583	68,6	678 778	25,1	2 027 996	74,9
KwaZulu-Natal	4 788 709	56,9	3 628 309	43,1	5 089 602	54,0	4 336 413	46,0
North West	2 157 499	64,8	1 171 753	35,2	2 118 109	57,7	1 551 243	42,3
Gauteng	216 596	2,9	7 130 328	97,1	405 565	4,6	8 431 609	95,4
Mpumalanga	1 705 711	60,9	1 094 272	39,1	1 852 260	59,3	1 270 731	40,7
Limpopo	4 369 847	89,0	541 238	11,0	4 697 081	89,1	576 559	10,9
South Africa	18 755 162	46,3	21 781 738	53,7	19 409 620	42,8	25 410 160	57,2

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996 and 2001

Figure 1.20 illustrates that:

- In 1996, 53,7% of the South African population lived in urban areas, while 46,3% lived in non-urban areas.
- In 2001 there was an increase of people living in urban areas in South Africa as a whole and in all nine provinces.
- In 2001, 57,2% of the South African population lived in urban areas while 42,8% lived in non-urban areas.
- In Eastern Cape approximately 38,8% of the population lived in urban areas in 2001 compared to 36,6% in 1996.
- In both censuses Gauteng and Western Cape had the highest percentage of people living in urban areas, compared to Limpopo and Eastern Cape that had the lowest percentage of people living in urban areas.

Figure 1.20: Urban and non-urban distribution by province, 1996 and 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996 and 2001

Table 1.23 below shows that the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan and Cacadu were the most urbanised district municipalities, while Alfred Nzo and O.R. Tambo had the highest number of people living in non-urban areas.

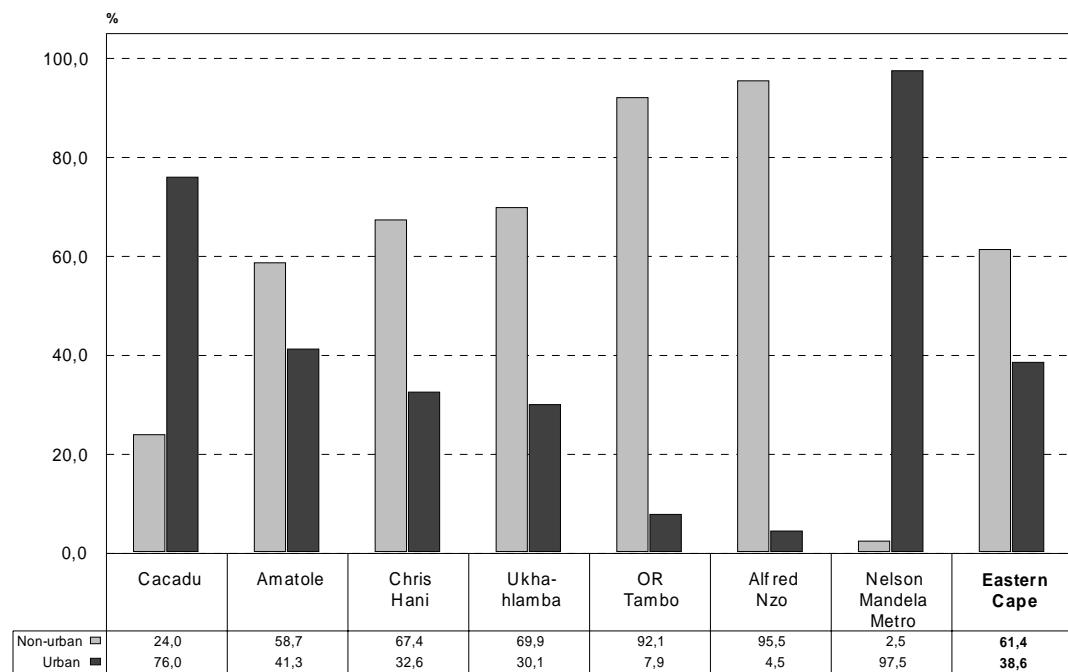
Table 1.23: Distribution of the population of Eastern Cape by district municipality and area of residence, 2001

District municipality	Non-urban		Urban	
	N	%	N	%
Cacadu	93 244	24,0	294 961	76,0
Amatole	976 738	58,7	687 520	41,3
Chris Hani	546 258	67,4	264 042	32,6
Ukahlamba	238 670	69,9	102 676	30,1
O.R. Tambo	1 543 365	92,1	133 117	7,9
Alfred Nzo	525 695	95,5	24 711	4,5
Nelson Mandela Metro	25 607	2,5	980 167	97,5
Eastern Cape	3 949 577	61,4	2 487 194	38,6

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.21 shows the above information graphically.

Figure 1.21: Urban and non-urban distribution of the population by district municipality, Eastern Cape, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Chapter 2: Vital statistics

Vital statistics cover births, deaths, marriages and divorces. The data used in this chapter came from Statistics South Africa's publications. All births and deaths are registered by the Department of Home Affairs.

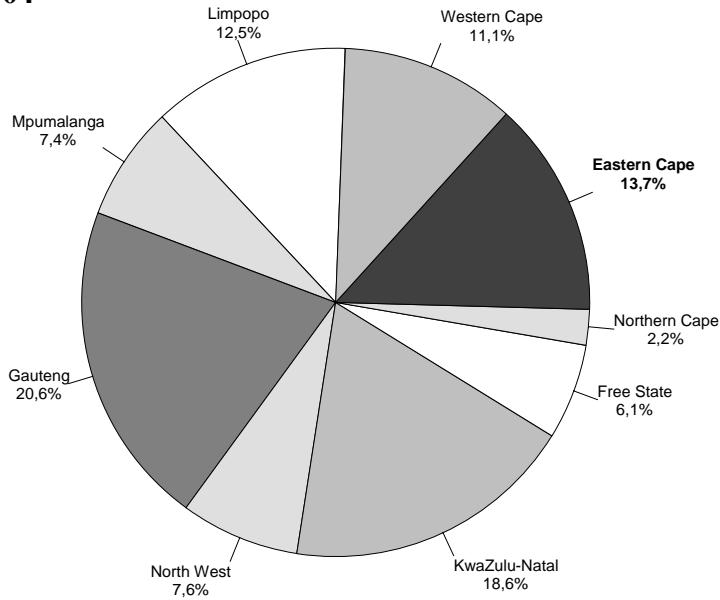
2.1 Births

The total number of live birth registrations for a given year comprises both current registrations (for births registered in the year of birth) and late registrations (for live births registered later than the year of birth).

Figure 2.1 below shows that:

- The largest proportion of current live births in the country was registered in Gauteng (20,6%) followed by KwaZulu-Natal (18,6%), Eastern Cape (13,7%), and Limpopo (12,5%).
- The lowest percentage of live births was in Northern Cape (2,2%).

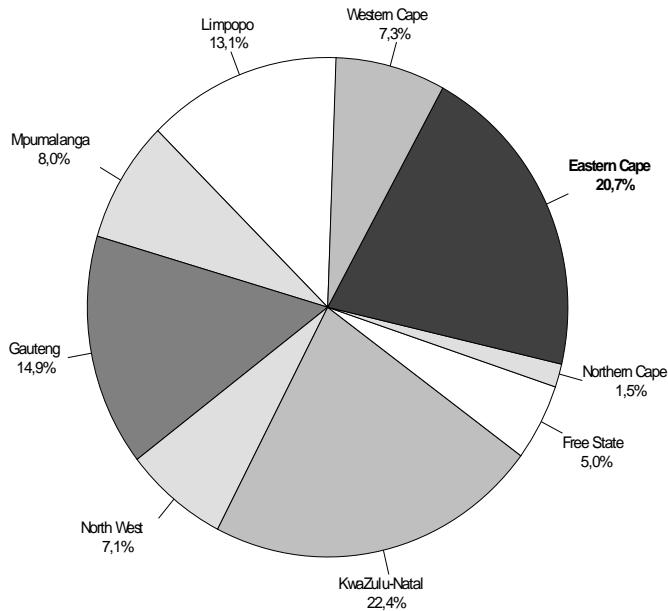
Figure 2.1: Percentage distribution of current registrations of annual live births by province, 2004



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Recorded live births, 2004*

Figure 2.2 shows that Eastern Cape (20,7%) recorded the second highest proportion of all registered live births after KwaZulu-Natal (22,4%).

Figure 2.2: Percentage distribution of all registered live births by province, 2004



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Recorded live births, 2004*

Table 2.1 shows the distribution of current births registered in 2004 by municipality. It can be seen that the highest proportion of live births were registered in King Sabata Dalindyebo (50 149), followed by Ingquza (34 550) and Mbizana (26 957).

Table 2.1: Annual registrations of live births by municipality, Eastern Cape, 2004

Municipality	Current registrations	Late registrations	Total registrations
Aberdeen Plain DMA	3 962	2 021	5 983
Amahlathi	2 541	2 308	4 849
Baviaans	16	13	29
Blue Crane Route	509	490	999
Buffalo City	12 548	7 603	20 151
Camdeboo	539	494	1 033
Elundini	1 362	6 046	7 408
Emalahleni	959	1 991	2 950
Engcobo	2 980	6 540	9 520
Gariep	554	623	1 177
Great Kei	94	116	210
Ikwezi	89	78	167
Ingquza	7 805	26 745	34 550
Inkwanca	111	56	167
Intsika Yethu	1 439	3 031	4 470
Inxuba Yethemba	1 010	587	1 597
King Sabata Dalindyebo	12 543	37 606	50 149
Kouga	40	58	98
Kou-Kamma	881	781	1 662
Lukanji	4 445	1 851	6 296
Makana	1 234	850	2 084
Maletsuwa	485	637	1 122
Mbhashe	720	4 391	5 111
Mbizana	5 995	20 962	26 957
Mhlontlo	2 283	8 763	11 046
Mnquma	4 188	12 663	16 851
Ndlambe	371	350	721
Nelson Mandela Metro	13 150	13 228	26 378
Ngqushwa	416	642	1 058
Nkonkobe	1 158	1 118	2 276
Ntabankulu	459	1 845	2 304
Nxuba	203	133	336
Nyandeni	1 397	6 563	7 960
Port St Johns	1 691	5 587	7 278
Sakhisizwe	992	1 666	2 658
Senqu	1 932	4 617	6 549
Sunday's River Valley	345	683	1 028
Tsolwana	167	227	394
Umzimkhulu	4 876	13 311	18 187
Umzimvubu	3 183	7 328	10 511
Eastern Cape	99 672	204 602	304 274

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Recorded live births, 2004*

2.2 Deaths

Information on deaths in this section is based exclusively on information recorded on the death notification forms received from the Department of Home Affairs for the period 1997 to 2003.

Table 2.2 shows the distribution of recorded deaths by province in South Africa for the period 1997 to 2002. It can be observed from this table that:

- The number of deaths recorded showed an increasing trend during this period in all the provinces except in Northern Cape and Gauteng where the number started to decrease from 1998 until the end of the period under discussion.
- The highest proportions of recorded deaths occurred in KwaZulu-Natal, followed by Gauteng and Eastern Cape.

Table 2.2: Number of deaths by province and year of death, 1997–2002

Province	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Western Cape	33 292	10,5	36 347	9,9	38 088	10,0	38 540	9,3	41 042	9,1	43 667	8,7
Eastern Cape	45 345	14,2	50 918	13,9	53 851	14,1	60 602	14,6	65 719	14,5	73 072	14,6
Northern Cape	8 495	2,7	9 331	2,5	9 187	2,4	9 847	2,4	10 421	2,3	11 267	2,3
Free State	25 375	8,0	30 142	8,2	31 625	8,3	34 101	8,2	36 877	8,2	40 715	8,2
KwaZulu-Natal	70 487	22,2	83 048	22,6	86 156	22,6	95 353	23,0	105 256	23,3	116 982	23,4
North West	25 026	7,9	29 458	8,0	32 395	8,5	35 437	8,6	39 723	8,8	44 269	8,9
Gauteng	67 734	21,3	75 993	20,7	75 445	19,8	80 425	19,4	86 213	19,1	95 186	19,1
Mpumalanga	20 122	6,3	23 926	6,5	25 899	6,8	28 273	6,8	31 548	7,0	35 277	7,1
Limpopo	22 338	7,0	28 302	7,7	29 135	7,6	31 263	7,6	34 901	7,7	38 639	7,7
Total	318 214	100,0	367 465	100,0	381 781	100,0	413 841	100,0	451 700	100,0	499 074	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Mortality and causes of death in South Africa, 1997–2003: Findings from death notification*

Table 2.3 shows the number of recorded deaths due to the ten leading underlying causes in Eastern Cape and South Africa in 2001. It is observed that tuberculosis was the leading cause of death both in Eastern Cape and nationally.

Table 2.3: Deaths due to the ten leading underlying causes in Eastern Cape and South Africa in 2001

All provinces, both sexes, all ages	Eastern Cape			South Africa		
	Rank	N	%	Rank	N	%
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	1	8 539	13,1	1	50 402	11,2
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	5	3 027	4,5	2	31 255	7,0
Other forms of heart disease (I30-I52)	4	3 112	4,8	3	22 496	5,0
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60-I69)	3	3 342	5,1	4	22 474	5,0
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	8	1 758	2,7	5	15 915	3,6
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47)	2	3 380	5,2	6	14 597	3,3
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	6	2 054	3,2	7	14 499	3,2
Ischaemic heart diseases (I20-I25)	-	-	-	8	11 739	2,6
Certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D80-D89)	10	1 235	1,9	9	11 568	2,6
Hypertensive diseases (I10-I15)	9	1 612	2,5	10	10 704	2,4
Malignant neoplasms of digestive disorder	7	1 868	2,9	-	-	-
Other causes	-	35 233	-	-	242 659	54,1
All causes	-	65 160	100,0	-	448 308	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Mortality and causes of death in South Africa, 1997–2003: Findings from death notification*.

Table 2.3 gives a breakdown of the leading district councils in which the most deaths occurred from 1997 to 2000. The table shows that Port Elizabeth recorded the highest death rate, followed by East London and Mdantsane.

Table 2.4: Recorded deaths by leading district, Eastern Cape, 1997–2000

Leading district	1997		1998		1999		2000	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Port Elizabeth	7 529	24,5	7 919	21,3	8 213	18,8	9 128	18,3
East London	2 837	9,2	3 186	8,6	3 759	8,6	3 952	7,9
Mdantsane	2 033	6,6	2 144	5,8	2 111	4,8	2 193	4,4
Umtata	-	-	1 576	4,2	2 069	4,7	2 537	5,1
Queenstown	-	-	1 083	2,9	1 104	2,5	-	-
King William's Town	-	-	-	-	1 180	2,7	1 358	2,7
Lusikisiki	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 610	3,2
Uitenhage	1 529	5,0	1 546	4,2	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	13 928	45,3	17 454	47,0	18 436	42,2	20 778	41,6
Other districts	16 825	54,7	19 647	53,0	25 288	57,8	29 132	58,4
Total	30 753	100,0	37 103	100,0	43 724	100,0	49 910	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Advance release of recorded deaths, 1997–2000*

Table 2.5 below shows that:

- The total deaths recorded in Eastern Cape increased from 44 594 in 1997 to 65 160 in 2001.
- In all the years, there were higher numbers of deaths occurring amongst the aged population (65+ years), except in the age group 15–49 years where there were comparably (i.e. comparable to the aged population) high levels of deaths.

Table 2.5: Total recorded deaths by age at death, Eastern Cape, 1997, 1999 and 2001

Age group (years)	1997	1999	2001
0-4	4 508	4 564	4 846
15-49	14 393	19 508	26 688
50-64	8 786	10 157	12 026
65+	16 907	18 942	21 600
Total	44 594	53 169	65 160

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Mortality and causes of death in South Africa, 1997–2003: Findings from death notification*

2.3 Marriages

Table 2.6 shows the number of marriages by province and way of solemnisation in 2003 (including marriages not solemnised in South Africa and unspecified). It can be observed from this table that:

- The largest proportion of recorded marriages was in Gauteng, followed by KwaZulu-Natal and Western Cape.
- Eastern Cape recorded the fourth highest proportion of marriages (with 19 980 recorded marriages).

Table 2.6: Marriages by province and way of solemnisation, South Africa, 2003

Province	Total	Way of solemnisation		
		Religious	Civil	Unspecified
Western Cape	25 704	12 319	11 946	1 439
Eastern Cape	19 980	5 476	10 585	3 919
Northern Cape	4 004	1 306	1 663	1 035
Free State	13 150	2 915	9 718	517
KwaZulu-Natal	26 683	12 167	10 078	4 438
North West	14 395	2 929	9 822	1 644
Gauteng	45 787	11 395	27 448	6 944
Mpumalanga	10 508	1 650	4 436	4 422
Limpopo	12 649	605	8 584	3 460
Unspecified	5 478	462	4 712	304
Marriages not solemnised in South Africa	351	18	294	39
Total	178 689	51 242	99 286	28 161

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Marriages and divorces, 2003*

Table 2.7 gives information on the marital status of persons aged 16 years and above as collected during Census 2001. It shows that the highest number of people in all provinces in this age category reported that they had never been married.

Table 2.7: Marital status of persons aged 16 years and above by province, South Africa, 2001

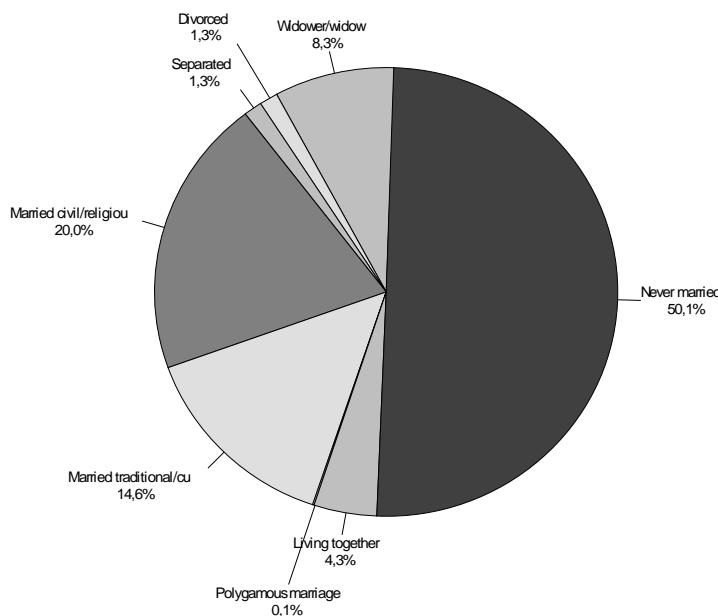
Province	Married civil/religious	Married traditional/customary	Poly-gamous marriage	Living together like married partners	Never married	Widow/widower	Sepa-rated	Divorced	Total
Western Cape	1 240 640	124 244	1 537	220 499	1 317 595	169 347	29 467	98 291	3 201 620
Eastern Cape	778 396	566 373	2 652	169 022	1 949 026	321 202	52 204	50 656	3 889 529
Northern Cape	186 030	9 935	201	66 466	242 696	34 766	4 902	9 517	554 513
Free State	509 624	205 226	962	141 310	749 778	129 606	44 017	36 023	1 816 547
KwaZulu-Natal	1 315 512	404 901	9 101	543 743	3 194 470	364 387	32 206	61 858	5 926 177
North West	614 342	211 557	1 660	208 109	1 204 080	139 421	26 011	37 297	2 442 479
Gauteng	1 930 507	616 185	5 403	682 293	2 832 738	294 311	65 407	185 257	6 612 102
Mpumalanga	336 212	307 308	2 344	199 812	963 451	103 628	19 665	22 338	1 954 758
Limpopo	444 787	671 941	4 962	151 792	1 441 812	241 933	41 845	49 892	3 048 963
Total	7 356 050	3 117 669	28 822	2 383 045	13 895 646	1 798 600	315 725	551 129	29446688

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 2.3 shows that:

- Out of the total population of Eastern Cape in 2001, 50% had never been married, 20% were married through the civil/religious way of solemnisation and 14,6% through traditional/customary marriages.
- Widowers and widows accounted for 8,3% of the Eastern Cape population while separated and divorced individuals accounted for 1,8% each.

Figure 2.3: Percentage distribution of the population by marital status, Eastern Cape, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

2.4 Divorces

Table 2.8 shows the number and percentages of divorces recorded by province and way of solemnisation in South Africa in 2003. From the table it can be observed that:

- The total number of divorces recorded in South Africa in 2003 was 28 587; with the civil divorces rating the highest (21 252).
- The highest numbers of religious and civil divorces were recorded in Gauteng, followed by Western Cape.
- Eastern Cape recorded more civil than religious divorces.

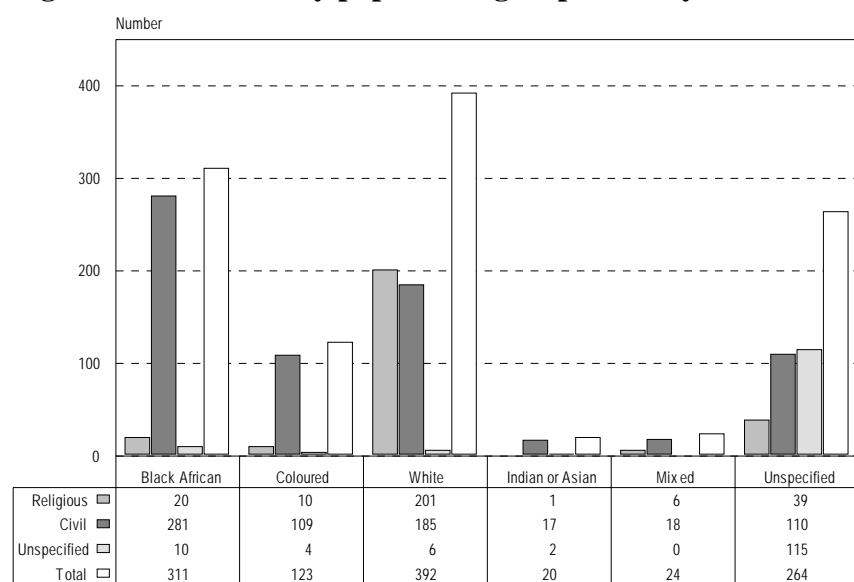
Table 2.8: Divorces by province and way of solemnisation, South Africa, 2003

Province	Religious	Civil	Unspecified	Total
Western Cape	733	4 390	101	5 224
Eastern Cape	277	720	137	1 134
Northern Cape	58	395	29	482
Free State	409	659	54	1 122
KwaZulu-Natal	775	3 144	151	4 070
North West	283	1 465	84	1 832
Gauteng	2 753	7 512	587	10 852
Mpumalanga	225	856	25	1 106
Limpopo	139	830	54	1 023
Foreign	4	7	1	12
Unspecified	237	1 274	219	1 730
South Africa	5 893	21 252	1 442	28 587

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Marriages and divorces, 2003*

Figure 2.4 shows the number of divorces recorded in Eastern Cape in 2003 among all population groups. The highest number of recorded divorces for that year was for the white population group, followed by African and coloured population groups. Indians had the lowest number of divorces.

Figure 2.4: Divorces by population group and way of solemnisation, Eastern Cape, 2003



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Marriages and divorces, 2003*

Chapter 3: Migration

Migrants both within and across the South African borders are a common occurrence. This has a large impact on the population resource balance in both net-sending and net-receiving areas.

3.1 Internal migration

Internal migration refers to the movement of people into and out of a specific part of the country.

Tables 3.1 and 3.2 show internal migration by province in South Africa for 1996 and 2001. They show the number of people who moved into and out of the different provinces for both census years.

Table 3.1: Internal migration by province, South Africa, 1996

Moved in	Moved out									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Western Cape	-	200 760	27 346	10 827	18 500	3 810	58 842	3 312	1 774	325 171
Eastern Cape	21 219	-	4 162	6 729	10 955	1 388	22 330	1 617	928	69 328
Northern Cape	10 161	3 267	-	8 288	1 265	15 186	6 465	833	548	46 013
Free State	6 887	38 626	9 583	-	13 459	15 684	47 589	6 560	4 009	142 397
KwaZulu-Natal	8 102	64 915	1 719	8 641	-	2 549	49 954	11 964	2 974	15 0818
North West	2 704	22 618	18 083	34 372	5 059	-	124 094	15 157	41 097	263 184
Gauteng	26 086	106 542	11 809	67 057	137 439	173 057	-	101 174	196 093	819 257
Mpumalanga	4 470	14 433	2 138	11 174	23 139	11 853	119 102	-	65 692	252 001
Limpopo	1 310	3 059	357	1 571	1 717	9 127	39 391	33 344	-	89 876
Total	80 939	454 220	75 197	148 659	211 533	232 654	467 767	173 961	313 115	2 158 045

Excluding undetermined

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Table 3.2: Internal migration by province, South Africa, 2001

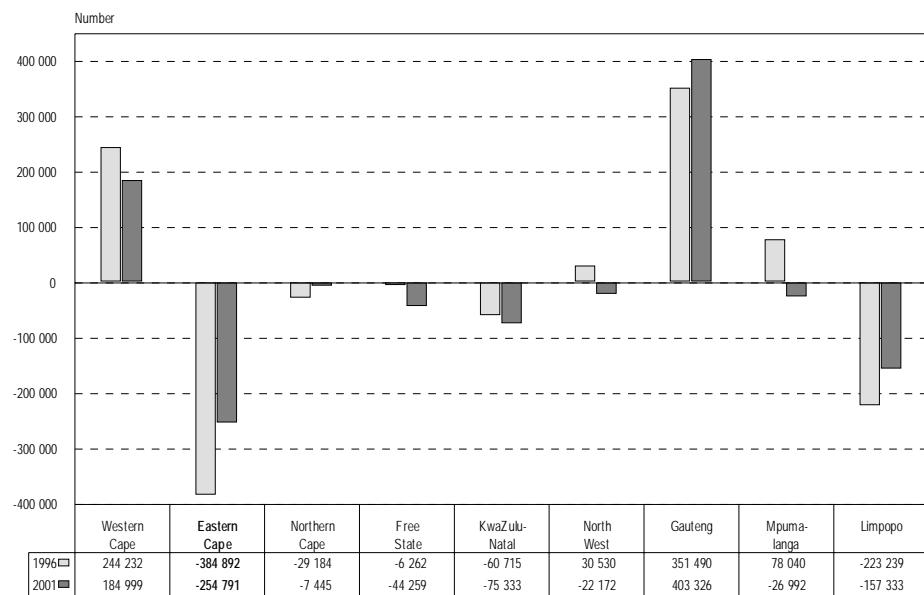
Moved in	Moved out									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Western Cape	-	142 366	21 430	13 017	24 631	7 057	58 169	6 003	5 207	277 880
Eastern Cape	26 688	-	2 954	8 761	18 233	4 302	29 166	3 187	2 679	95 970
Northern Cape	9 649	4 142	-	6 417	1 893	16 360	6 829	1 486	1 385	48 161
Free State	5 235	16 810	7 635	-	8 948	10 327	25 205	5 720	4 133	84 013
KwaZulu-Natal	9 314	59 729	1 850	8 556	-	4 352	45 003	11 249	5 094	145 147
North West	3 769	21 227	7 529	20 119	7 910	-	53 413	11 560	21 374	146 901
Gauteng	32 602	90 032	11 060	60 031	132 948	108 719	-	88 950	171 142	695 484
Mpumalanga	3 133	10 087	1 429	6 991	18 852	6 354	34 721	-	37 739	119 306
Limpopo	2 491	6 368	1 719	4 380	7 065	11 602	39 652	18 143	-	91 420
Total	92 881	350 761	55 606	128 272	220 480	169 073	292 158	146 298	248 753	1 704 282

Excluding undetermined

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 3.1 shows the net gains or losses by province in South Africa for both censuses. It can be observed that in Eastern Cape there was a loss of 384 892 in 1996 and 254 791 in 2001.

Figure 3.1: Net gains/losses in internal migration by province, South Africa, 1996 and 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996 and 2001

3.2 International migration

Table 3.3 shows that of the non-South African citizens living in Eastern Cape, larger proportions were from SADC countries and Europe in both census years. The SADC countries' citizens accounted for 27,9% in 1996 and 40,1% in 2001 while the Europeans accounted for 38,3% in 1996 and 30,3% in 2001.

Table 3.3: Distribution of non-South African citizens living in Eastern Cape, 1996 and 2001

Citizenship	1996		2001	
	N	%	N	%
SADC countries	3 579	27,9	6 039	40,1
Rest of Africa	1 483	11,6	2 275	15,1
Europe	4 916	38,3	4 559	30,3
Asia	1 426	11,1	1 441	9,6
North America	316	2,5	316	2,1
Central and South America	925	7,2	329	2,2
Australia and New Zealand	185	1,4	102	0,7
Total	12 830	100,0	15 061	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996 and 2001

Table 3.4 shows international migration to Eastern Cape by district municipality. Most of the external migrants in all district municipalities were people who originated from SADC countries except for those who emigrated to the Nelson Mandela Metro where most of them were from Europe.

Table 3.4: International migration by country of origin and district municipality, Eastern Cape, 2001

	Cacadu	Amatole	Chris Hani	Ukhahlamba	O.R. Tambo	Alfred Nzo	Nelson Mandela Metro
SADC	962	985	314	1 720	442	664	1 054
Rest of Africa	190	834	235	39	460	54	454
Europe	727	1 035	76	50	131	21	2 531
Asia	54	547	137	38	399	25	229
North America	72	94	12	-	33	3	94
Central and South America	12	60	39	3	63	18	123
Australia and New Zealand	12	24	3	-	9	-	41
Total	2 029	3 580	817	1 850	1 537	785	4 526

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Chapter 4: Health

4.1 Healthcare institutions

Table 4.1 below illustrates that in 2004, there were 1 008 health facilities in Eastern Cape. Out of those 1 008 health facilities, clinics (683) accounted for the highest number of facilities which was just above two-thirds of the total facilities.

Table 4.1: Distribution of health facilities by type of institution, Eastern Cape, 2004

Type of institution	N	%
Clinic	683	67,8
Community healthcare centre	27	2,7
Community healthcare centre (After hours)	1	0,1
District hospital	63	6,3
Mobile service	143	14,2
Provincial tertiary hospital	1	0,1
Regional hospital	11	1,1
Satellite clinic	35	3,5
Specialised hospital	12	1,2
Community health service	32	3,2
Total	1 008	100,0

Source: Eastern Cape Department of Health, 2004

4.2 Regional distribution of health facilities

Table 4.2 illustrates the number of facilities by district municipality. It shows that:

- Amatole (271) followed by Chris Hani (188) and O.R. Tambo (181) had the highest number of health facilities while Alfred Nzo (62) followed by Ukhahlamba (67) had the lowest.
- There was only one provincial tertiary hospital, situated in Amatole.

Table 4.2: Health facilities by district municipality and type of institution, Eastern Cape, 2004

Type of institution	Alfred Nzo	Amatole	Chris Hani	Cacadu	Nelson Mandela Metro	O.R. Tambo	Ukhahlamba	Eastern Cape
Clinic	48	208	126	65	43	149	44	683
Community healthcare centre	3	6	3	3	7	5		27
Community healthcare centre (After hours)				1				1
District hospital	4	14	14	10	1	11	9	63
Mobile service	6	36	30	30	18	11	12	143
Provincial tertiary hospital		1						1
Regional hospital		1	1		5	4		11
Satellite clinic		2	13	14	6			35
Specialised hospital	1	3	1	2	2	1	2	12
Community health service					32			32
Total	62	271	188	125	114	181	67	1 008

Source: Eastern Cape Department of Health, 2004

4.3 Healthcare personnel

Table 4.3 below illustrates that there were 25 973 healthcare personnel in Eastern Cape, and of the total healthcare personnel, Amatole accounted for the highest number (8 895) while Ukhahlamba accounted for the lowest number (974).

Table 4.3: Distribution of healthcare personnel by district municipality, Eastern Cape, 2004

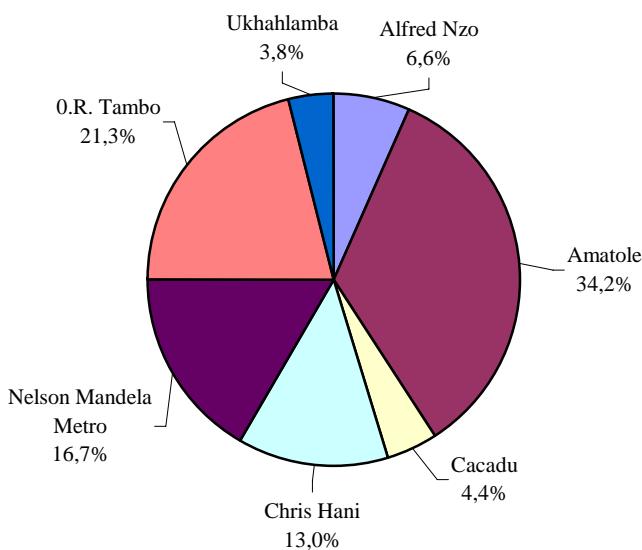
District municipality	N	%
Alfred Nzo	1 714	6,6
Amatole	8 895	34,2
Cacadu	1 133	4,4
Chris Hani	3 384	13,0
Nelson Mandela Metro	4 342	16,7
O.R. Tambo	5 531	21,3
Ukhahlamba	974	3,8
Eastern Cape	25 973	100,0

Source: Eastern Cape Department of Health, 2004

Figure 4.1 shows the proportion of healthcare personnel by district council. The following is observed:

- The highest proportion of healthcare personnel was found in Amatole and O.R. Tambo, accounting for 34,2% and 21,3% respectively.
- Ukhahlamba (3,8%) followed by Cacadu (4,4%) accounted for the lowest percentage of healthcare personnel.

Figure 4.1: Proportion of healthcare personnel by district municipality, Eastern Cape, 2004



Source: Eastern Cape Department of Health, 2004

4.4 Visits to healthcare institutions or health worker

Table 4.4 below depicts that there were 5 197 000 people who were sick. Gauteng (1 211 000) accounted for the highest number of sick people followed by KwaZulu-Natal (783 000), while Northern Cape (98 000) accounted for the lowest. Eastern Cape (670 000) had the third highest number of sick people after KwaZulu-Natal.

Table 4.4: Population in each province, by whether or not they were sick or injured in the month prior to the interview

Province	People who were sick N ('000)	People who were not sick N ('000)	Unspecified	Total N ('000)
Western Cape	390	4 367	*	4 757
Eastern Cape	670	5 834	-	6 505
Northern Cape	98	719	*	818
Free State	476	2 264	-	2 741
KwaZulu-Natal	783	8 979	*	9 766
North West	575	3 225	*	3 799
Gauteng	1 211	8 232	-	9 443
Mpumalanga	412	2 839	-	3 252
Limpopo	582	4 831	*	5 415
South Africa	5 197	41 290	*	46 495

For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates

Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals

Source: Statistics South Africa, *General Household Survey, July 2003*

Table 4.5 illustrates that:

- In South Africa as a whole, of the 5 197 000 people who were sick, 4 354 000 consulted a health worker which accounted for 83,8% of consultations.
- In almost all the provinces more than 80% of the people who were sick visited a health worker except for Northern Cape and Mpumalanga (78,6% each).
- North West (87,3%) had the highest percentage of people who were sick and consulted a health worker while Mpumalanga and Northern Cape (78,6%) had the lowest.

Table 4.5: People who were sick or injured in the month prior to the interview, by province and whether they consulted a health worker, July 2003

Province	Consulted		Not consulted		Total	
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%
Western Cape	339	86,9	51	13,1	390	100,0
Eastern Cape	567	84,6	102	15,2	670	100,0
Northern Cape	77	78,6	22	22,4	98	100,0
Free State	392	82,4	84	17,6	476	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	666	85,1	117	14,9	783	100,0
North West	502	87,3	73	12,7	575	100,0
Gauteng	1 002	82,7	209	17,3	1 211	100,0
Mpumalanga	324	78,6	88	21,4	412	100,0
Limpopo	485	83,3	98	16,8	582	100,0
South Africa	4 354	83,8	844	16,2	5 197	100,0

For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates

Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals

Source: Statistics South Africa, *General Household Survey, July 2003*

Table 4.6 illustrates that the highest number of people who were sick in almost all the provinces except for Northern Cape and Limpopo consulted a doctor while in Limpopo and Northern Cape the highest number of sick people consulted a nurse. Gauteng (723 000) accounted for the highest number of sick people who consulted a doctor while Limpopo (293 000) accounted for the highest number of sick people who consulted a nurse.

Table 4.6: People who consulted a health worker in the month prior to the interview, by type of health worker and province

Type of health worker consulted	N ('000)									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Nurse	33	258	77	148	277	244	235	115	293	1 625
Doctor	279	290	22	219	359	234	723	190	165	2 511
Medical specialist	21	11	53	11	12	13	20	*	12	109
Pharmacist/chemist	*	*	*	11	*	*	16	*	*	60
Dentist	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spiritual healer	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	-	*	*
Traditional healer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
Any other healthcare provider	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	11
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	*	-	*
Total	339	567	77	392	666	502	1 002	324	485	4 354

*For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates

Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals

Source: Statistics South Africa, *General Household Survey, July 2003*

Table 4.7 below shows that:

- In all the provinces, the largest number of people who were sick consulted a health worker in the public sector except for Free State and Gauteng that accounted for the highest number of people that consulted a health worker in the private sector.
- Gauteng followed by Free State had the highest number of sick people who consulted a health worker in a pharmacy or chemist.

Table 4.7: People who consulted a health worker in the month prior to the interview, by place of consultation and province, July 2003

Place of consultation	N ('000)									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Public sector health-care centre										
Total	175	364	43	193	441	289	461	167	371	2 505
Hospital	93	144	14	40	174	62	159	54	96	837
Clinic	81	220	29	153	260	226	299	112	274	1 653
Other in public sector	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Private sector healthcare centre										
Total	164	203	33	199	225	212	541	158	113	1 849
Hospital	26	21	*	14	24	14	79	*	12	199
Clinic	*	*	*	*	12	18	47	*	*	116
Private doctor/specialist	122	164	26	160	172	168	389	130	83	1 413
Traditional healer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	30
Pharmacy/chemist	*	*	*	11	*	*	17	*	*	62
Health facility provided by employer	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*
Alternative medicine, e.g. Homeopath	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	-	-	*
Other in private sector	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	12
Don't know/unspecified	-	*	*	-	*	*	-	*	*	*

*For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates

Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals

Source: Statistics South Africa, *General Household Survey, July 2003*

4.5 Medical aid coverage

Table 4.8 illustrates that:

- Generally, people who had no medical aid coverage accounted for the highest number in all the provinces and for the country as a whole.
- Of the 6 505 000 people in Eastern Cape, 5 890 000 had no medical aid coverage. Only 606 000 had medical aid.
- Gauteng (2 303 000) accounted for the province with the highest number of people with medical aid coverage while Northern Cape accounted for the lowest.

Table 4.8: Medical aid coverage by province, July 2003

Province	Covered	Not covered	N ('000)	
			Unspecified/unspecified	Total
Western Cape	1 187	3 564	*	4 757
Eastern Cape	606	5 890	*	6 505
Northern Cape	120	696	*	818
Free State	404	2 336	*	2 741
KwaZulu-Natal	1 077	8 681	*	9 766
North West	463	3 333	*	3 799
Gauteng	2 303	7 110	30	9 443
Mpumalanga	415	2 833	*	3 252
Limpopo	355	5 053	*	5 415
South Africa	6 931	39 496	68	46 495

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates

Source: Statistics South Africa, *General Household Survey, July 2003*

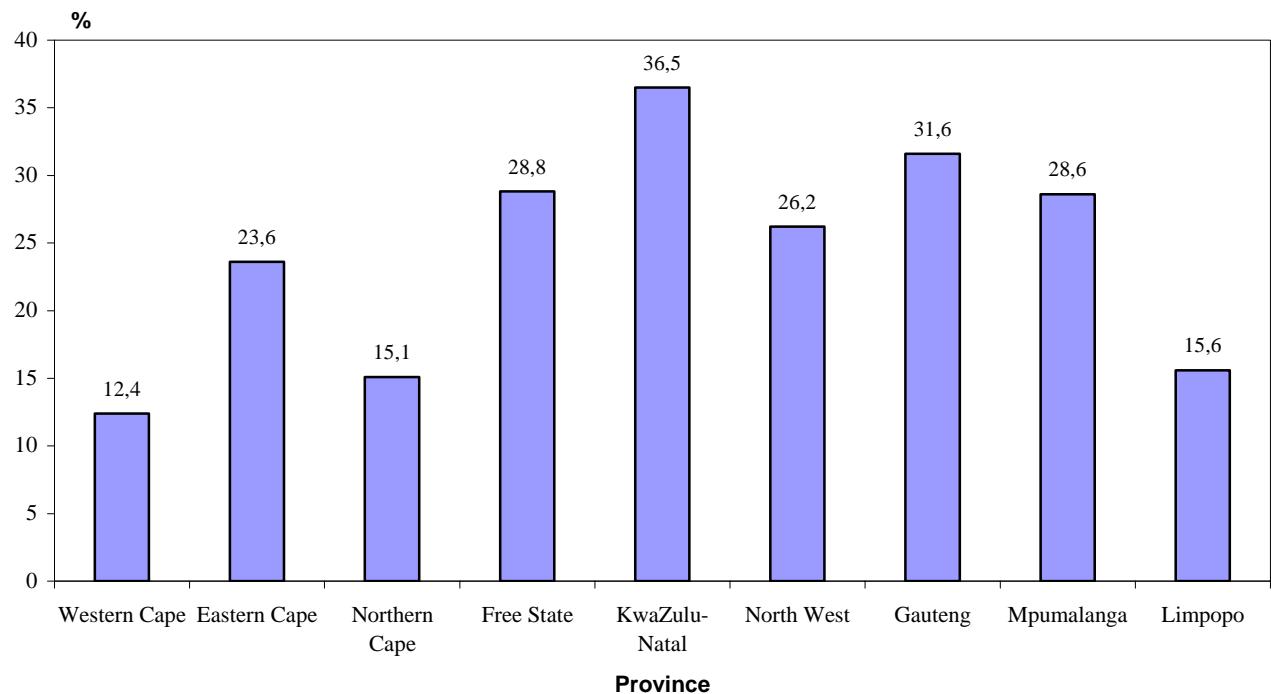
4.6 Diseases

4.6.1 HIV prevalence

Figure 4.2 below depicts that:

- KwaZulu-Natal (36,5%) had the highest HIV prevalence rate followed by Gauteng (31,6%) while Western Cape (12,4%), Northern Cape (15,1%) and Limpopo (15,6%) had the lowest prevalence rate just below 20%.
- Eastern Cape (23,6%) had the fourth lowest HIV prevalence rate after Limpopo.

Figure 4.2: HIV prevalence among ANC* attendees by province, South Africa, 2002

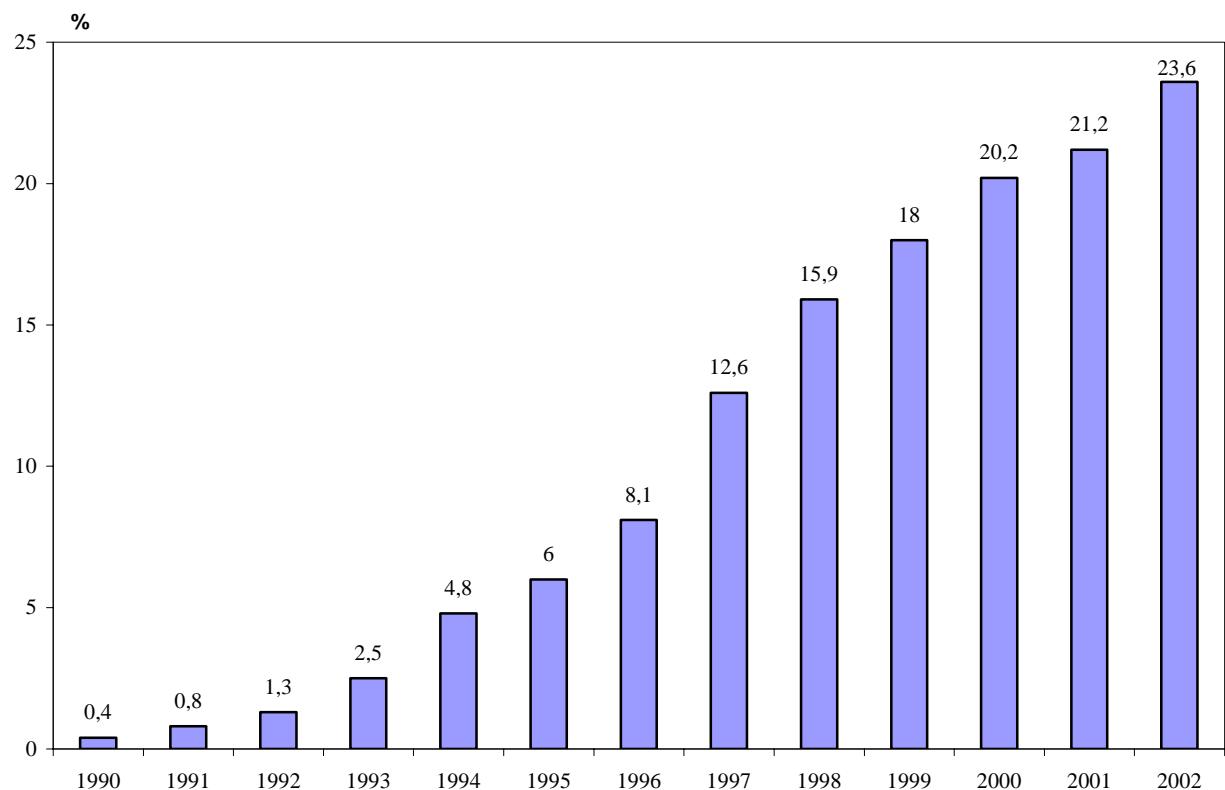


*ANC= antenatal clinic

Source: Eastern Cape Department of Health, HIV and syphilis antenatal sero-prevalence survey, 2002

According to Figure 4.3 below, 23,6% of pregnant women attending public antenatal care clinics in Eastern Cape were infected by HIV. There was a constant increase in HIV prevalence in Eastern Cape from 21,7% in 2001 to 23,6% in 2002.

Figure 4.3: HIV prevalence among ANC* attendees in Eastern Cape, 1990–2002



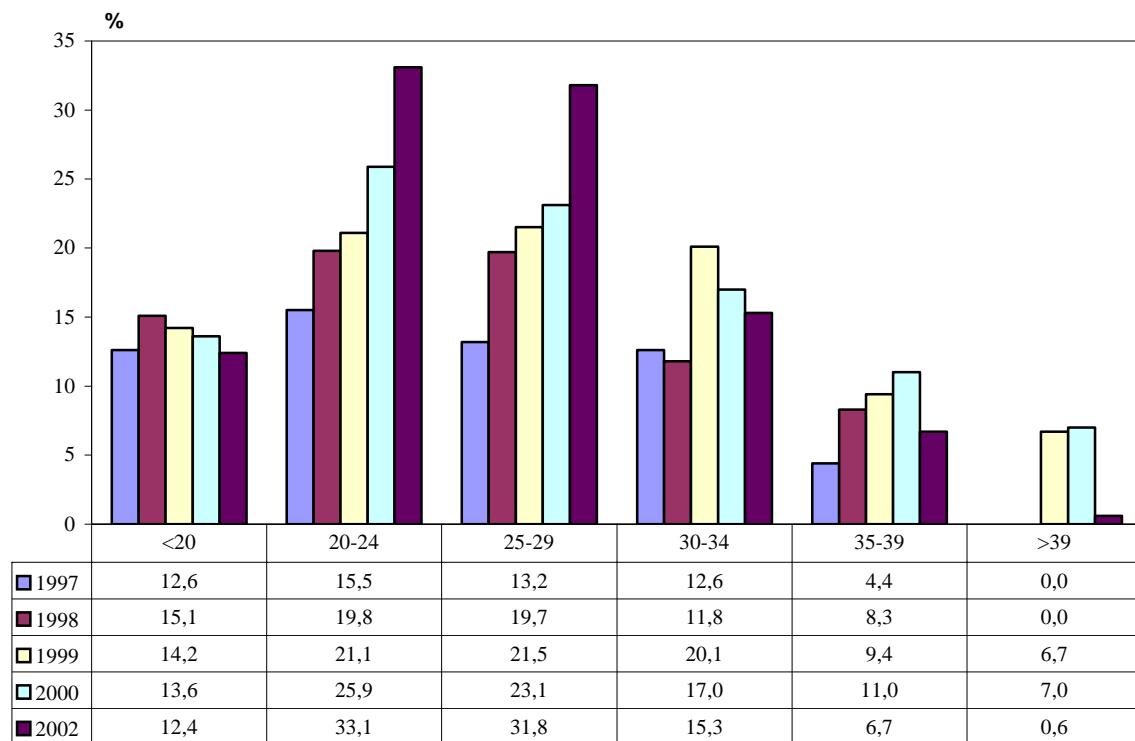
ANC= antenatal clinic

Source: Eastern Cape Department of Health, HIV and syphilis antenatal sero-prevalence survey, 2002

Figure 4.4 illustrates that:

- In 2002, the highest HIV prevalence was observed among the 20–24 years age group which accounted for 33,1% followed by the 25–29 years age group that accounted for 31,8%.
- 12,4% of the <20 years age group was infected with HIV.
- From 1997 to 2002, there was a constant increase in the HIV prevalence rate among antenatal clinic attendees between 20 and 29 years.

Figure 4.4: HIV prevalence among ANC* attendees according to age group, Eastern Cape, 2002

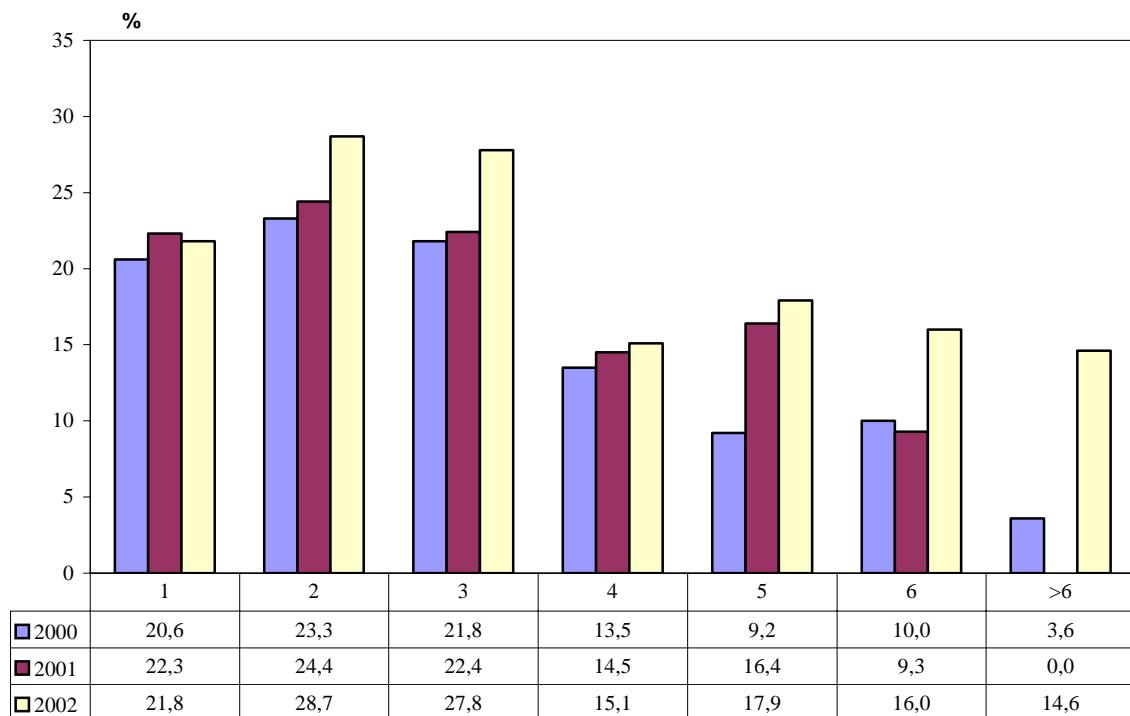


*ANC= antenatal clinic

Source: Eastern Cape Department of Health, HIV and syphilis antenatal sero-prevalence survey, 2002

Figure 4.5 below illustrates that in all the years, HIV prevalence was high among women with fewer than or equal to 3 pregnancies, accounting for more than 60% for 2000 and 2001 while accounting for more than 70% in 2002. Those with more than 3 pregnancies had a low HIV prevalence rate.

Figure 4.5: HIV prevalence among Eastern Cape ANC* attendees per gravidity/ No. of pregnancies, 2000–2002

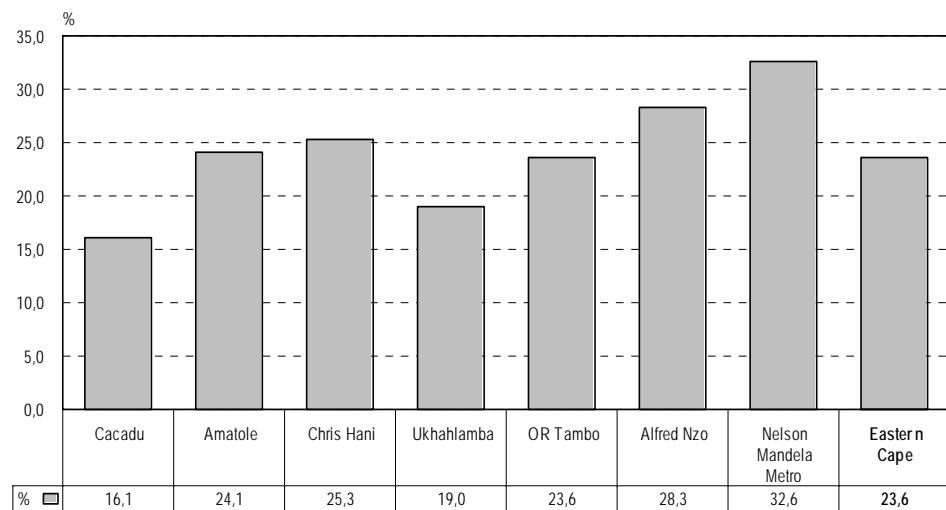


*ANC = antenatal clinic

Source: Eastern Cape Department of Health, HIV and syphilis antenatal sero-prevalence survey, 2002

Figure 4.6 depicts that the highest HIV prevalence among pregnant women attending antenatal clinics was observed in the Nelson Mandela Metro with 32,6% and the second highest prevalence in Alfred Nzo (28,3%). Both Ukhahlamba and Cacadu recorded an HIV prevalence of less than 20%.

Figure 4.6: HIV prevalence among ANC* attendees by district municipality, Eastern Cape, 2002



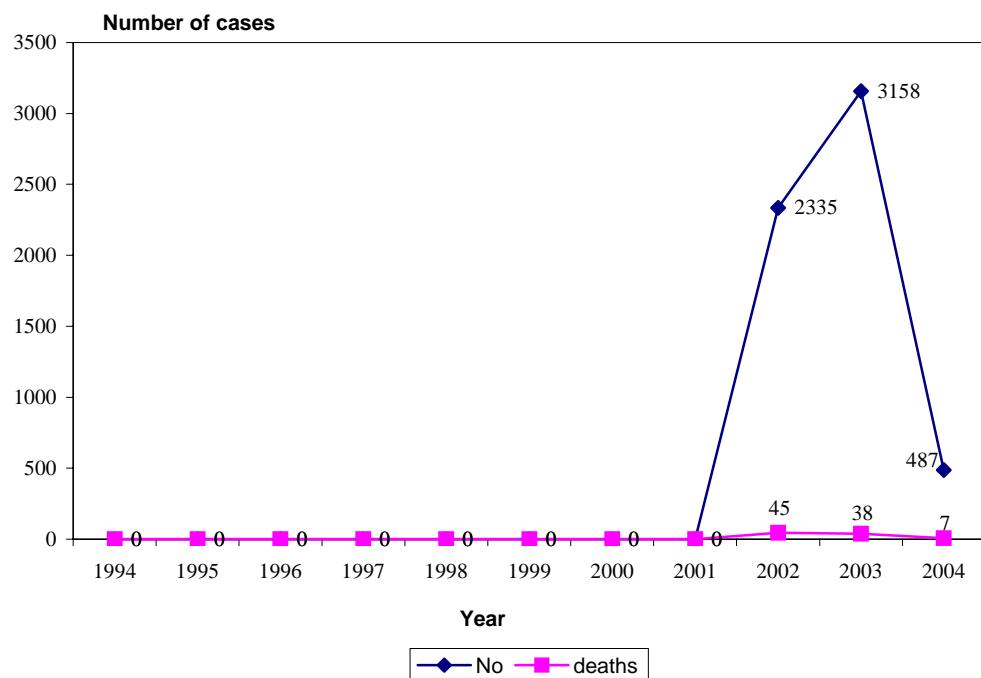
*ANC = antenatal clinic

Source: Eastern Cape Department of Health, HIV and syphilis antenatal sero-prevalence survey, 2002

4.6.2 Cholera cases

Figure 4.7 illustrates that there were no reported cholera cases from 1994 to 2001. In 2002, 2 335 cholera cases with 45 deaths were reported while in 2003 the number increased to 3 158 with 38 deaths reported. In 2004 the number of reported cases decreased to 487 with seven deaths.

Figure 4.7: Cholera cases and deaths in Eastern Cape, 1994–2004



Source: Eastern Cape Department of Health, Epidemiology Unit

Table 4.9 illustrates that the areas affected were the local service areas in O.R. Tambo, with Nyandeni (1 217) having the highest number of reported cases and also the highest number of deaths (26) compared to King Sabata Dalindyebbo that had 1 118 reported cases and 19 deaths.

Table 4.9: Cholera outbreak in Eastern Cape by local service area, 2002

Local service area	2002 mid-year population estimates	Total cases reported	Total deaths	Fatality rate
King Sabata Dalindyebbo	448 114	1 118	19	1,6
Nyandeni	461 600	1 217	26	2,3
Mhlontlo	220 693	0	0	0
Qawukeni	690 105	0	0	0
O.R. Tambo	1 820 512	2 335	45	1,9

Source: Eastern Cape Department of Health, Epidemiology Unit, 2002

Table 4.10 depicts that:

- Of the 3 158 cholera cases reported in the Eastern Cape, O.R. Tambo (2 634) had the highest number followed by Chris Hani (406) and Amatole (118).
- O.R. Tambo (28) had the highest number of deaths but the second lowest fatality rate of 1,0% after Chris Hani which recorded the lowest number of deaths, accounting for 4 deaths out of the 38 reported cases and having a fatality rate of 0,9%.
- Amatole accounted for 6 deaths out of 38 reported deaths and had the highest fatality rate of 5,0% – far above the total fatality rate of 1,2%.

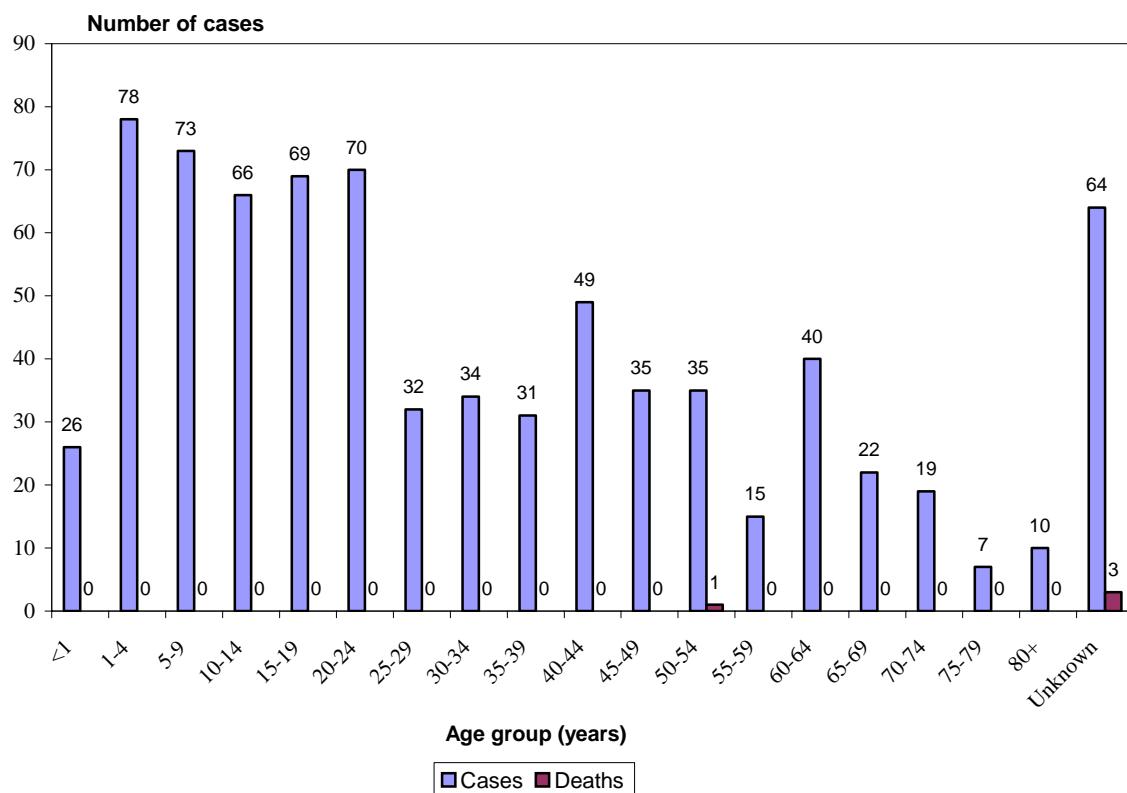
Table 4.10: Cholera outbreak in Eastern Cape by affected district municipality, 2003

District municipality	Total cases reported	Total deaths	Fatality rate (%)
O.R. Tambo	2 634	28	1,0
Chris Hani	406	4	0,9
Amatole	118	6	5,0
Total	3 158	38	1,2

Source: Eastern Cape Department of Health, Epidemiology Unit, 2003

Figure 4.8 below indicates that most affected people in Ntabankulu were under the age of 25 years and accounted for 382 reported cases. Also, the highest number of deaths due to the outbreak was recorded among adults of unknown age group. This group accounted for 3 deaths while one case of death was recorded in the 50–54-years age group.

Figure 4.8: Age distribution of cholera cases and deaths in Ntabankulu, March–May 2004



Source: Eastern Cape Department of Health, Epidemiology Unit, 2004

Table 4.11 below illustrates that of the 775 reported cases of cholera, Sebeni (337) followed by Xopo (97) had the highest number of reported cholera cases. There were 4 fatalities with Sebeni accounting for 2 fatalities and Ngolini and Dumusi accounting for one fatality each.

Table 4.11: Cholera cases and deaths per village in Ntabankulu local municipality, March–May 2004

Village	Cases	Deaths
Betani	1	0
Bondayo	2	0
Chibini	26	0
Dumsi	6	1
Dungu	22	0
Dwaku	2	0
Engcobo**	1	0
Habu	9	0
Hlabathi	2	0
Koloni	6	0
Lubhacweni	1	0
Lubalase	1	0
Luthambeko	9	0
Mahamane	1	0
Manaleni	4	0
Mandliliva	21	0
Mangqamzeni	2	0
Masomntwana	1	0
Matshona	1	0
Mbangeni	1	0
Mhleleni	3	0
Mpolosa	2	0
Mpoza	15	0
Ncumbe	4	0
Ngcabela	1	0
Ngojini	69	1
Ngqina	11	0
Ngqolweni	1	0
Ngqumani	5	0
Ngxotho	24	0
Noncolosa	10	0
Nowalala	3	0
Ntsheleni	3	0
Nyabeni	4	0
Nyegqeni	1	0
Qolweni	1	0
Qwidlana	1	0
Sebeni	337	2
Sidakeni	27	0
Silindini	20	0
Sipetu	1	0
Tolweni	3	0
Tsolo	1	0
Vane	7	0
Xopo	97	0
Zinyosini	5	0
Total	775	4

** not a village in Ntabankulu

Source: Eastern Cape Department of Health, Epidemiology Unit, 2004

Chapter 5: Education

5.1 Educational attainment

For persons aged 20 years or older, Table 5.1 illustrates that generally, in almost all the provinces and South Africa as a whole, except for Mpumalanga, the highest number of people had some secondary education whilst in Mpumalanga the highest number of people had no education.

Table 5.1: Educational attainment for persons aged 20 years or older by province, 2001

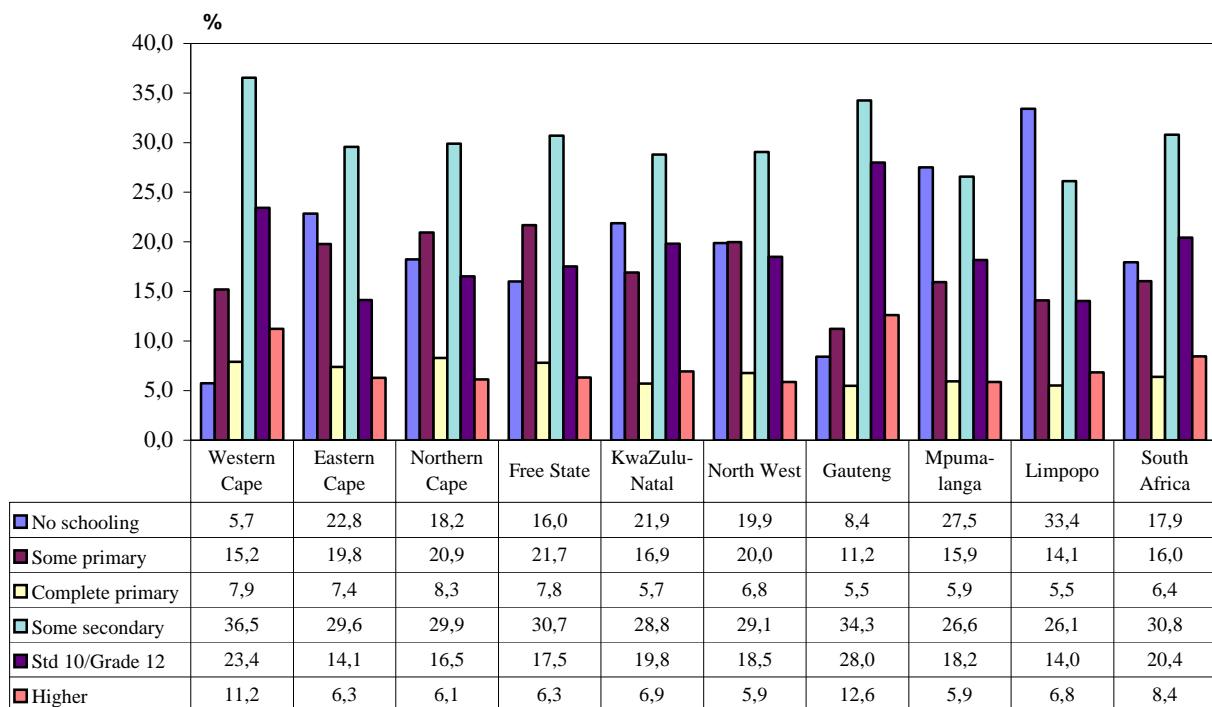
Province	No schooling		Some primary		Complete primary		Some secondary		Std 10/Grade 12		Higher		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Western Cape	163 089	5,7	431 881	15,2	224 153	7,9	1 038 082	36,5	665 075	23,4	319 170	11,2	2 841 450	100,0
Eastern Cape	743 583	22,8	644 101	19,8	240 396	7,4	963 217	29,6	459 434	14,1	204 509	6,3	3 255 240	100,0
Northern Cape	88 696	18,2	101 822	20,9	40 329	8,3	145 462	29,9	80 297	16,5	29 772	6,1	486 378	100,0
Free State	251 434	16,0	340 630	21,7	122 376	7,8	482 124	30,7	274 863	17,5	99 132	6,3	1 570 559	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	1 100 076	21,9	849 185	16,9	287 253	5,7	1 447 820	28,8	995 522	19,8	348 658	6,9	5 028 514	100,0
North West	423 375	19,9	426 040	20,0	144 270	6,8	619 456	29,1	393 937	18,5	124 871	5,9	2 131 949	100,0
Gauteng	504 904	8,4	673 434	11,2	328 665	5,5	2 055 529	34,3	1 678 679	28,0	756 711	12,6	5 997 922	100,0
Mpumalanga	456 589	27,5	264 492	15,9	98 381	5,9	440 839	26,6	301 547	18,2	97 606	5,9	1 659 454	100,0
Limpopo	835 529	33,4	352 674	14,1	137 713	5,5	653 567	26,1	351 061	14,0	170 751	6,8	2 501 295	100,0
South Africa	4 567 275	17,9	4 084 259	16,0	1623 536	6,4	7 846 096	30,8	5 200 415	20,4	151 180	8,4	25 472 761	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 5.1 below illustrates that:

- In South Africa in 2001, 28,8% of persons had completed Grade 12 or higher.
- Gauteng had the highest proportion of persons with Grade 12 or higher (40,6%) followed by the Western Cape (34,6%), while the Eastern Cape had the lowest (20,4%) followed by Limpopo (20,8%).
- The largest proportion (27,5%) of persons in Mpumalanga had no schooling.

Figure 5.1: Educational attainment of persons aged 20 years or older by province, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Table 5.2 illustrates that as far as population groups were concerned, the majority of coloured people had some secondary education while the majority of persons with no education were black Africans. Those with Grade 12 were predominantly from the white and Indian population groups.

Table 5.2: Distribution of educational achievement for persons aged 20 years or older by population group, Eastern Cape, 2001

Level of education	Black African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No schooling	715 837	26,1	25 187	9,2	301	2,5	2 257	1,0	743 583	22,8
Some primary	590 357	21,5	50 704	18,5	545	4,5	2 495	1,1	644 101	19,8
Complete primary	209 696	7,6	28 515	10,4	350	2,9	1 835	0,8	240 396	7,4
Some secondary	776 304	28,3	111 187	40,5	3 565	29,6	72 161	32,1	963 217	29,6
Std 10/Grade 12	316 431	11,5	46 940	17,1	4 131	34,3	91 932	40,9	459 434	14,1
Higher	135 096	4,9	11 960	4,4	3 141	26,1	54 312	24,1	204 509	6,3
Total	2 743 721	100,0	274 493	100,0	12 034	100,0	224 993	100,0	3 255 241	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

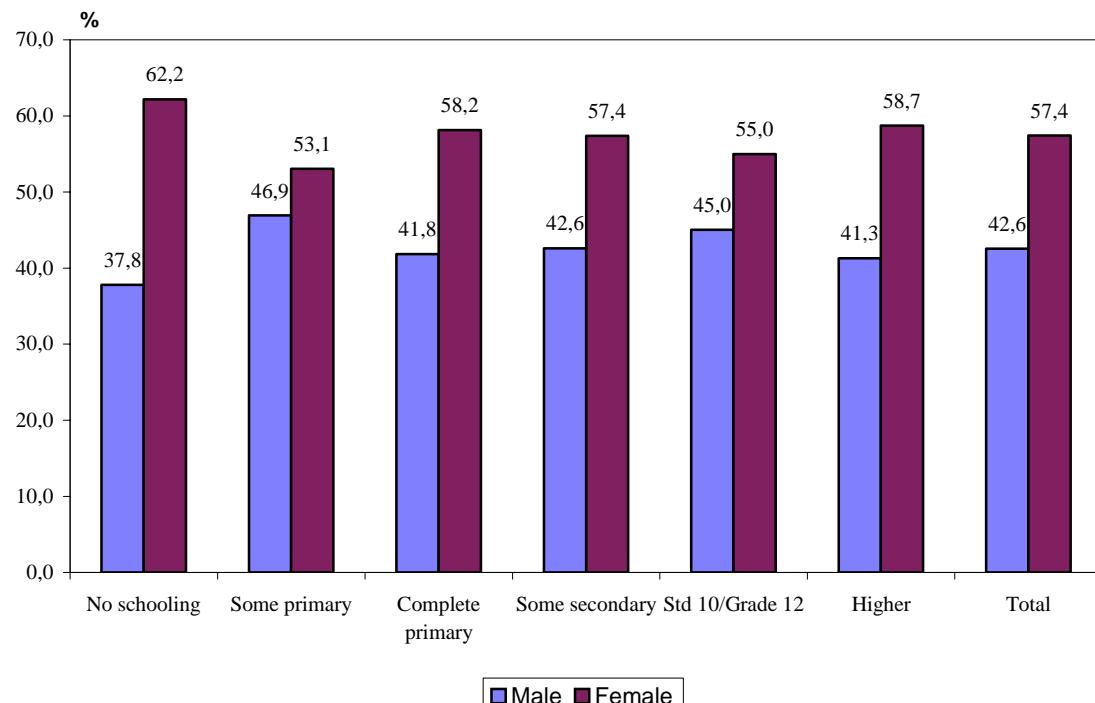
Figure 5.2 illustrates that in Eastern Cape females had the highest number at all the levels of education.

The figure shows that:

- More females (58,7%) than males (41,3%) had higher education but also on the other hand females had the highest percentage of persons with no education (62,2%) compared to males (37,8%).

- Generally, females accounted for the highest percentage of educational achievements at all the education levels which suggests that in Eastern Cape there were more females than men in the age category 20 years and above.

Figure 5.2: Educational attainment for persons aged 20 years or older by gender, Eastern Cape, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Table 5.3 shows that in Eastern Cape, Nelson Mandela Metro accounted for the highest number of persons aged 20 years or above with Grade 12 or higher while on the other hand Alfred Nzo accounted for the lowest number. O.R. Tambo had the highest number of persons with no schooling while on the other hand Nelson Mandela accounted for the lowest.

Table 5.3: Educational achievement for persons 20 years or older by district municipality, Eastern Cape, 2001

District municipality	No schooling	Some primary	Complete primary	Some secondary	Std 10/Grade 12	Higher	Total
Cacadu	35 447	59 428	22 064	68 201	35 609	15 608	236 357
Amatole	183 494	164 747	71 040	278 014	138 229	63 736	899 260
Chris Hani	114 276	89 002	27 671	96 327	36 056	21 117	384 449
Ukahlamba	45 964	41 571	12 013	41 339	14 440	7 660	162 987
O.R.Tambo	267 059	138 463	39 321	162 521	62 608	31 511	701 484
Alfred Nzo	54 595	67 406	20 195	65 189	17 335	9 589	234 309
Nelson Mandela Metro	42 991	82 665	47 727	252 267	155 344	55 489	636 482
Eastern Cape	743 825	643 281	240 032	963 858	459 622	204 710	3 255 328

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

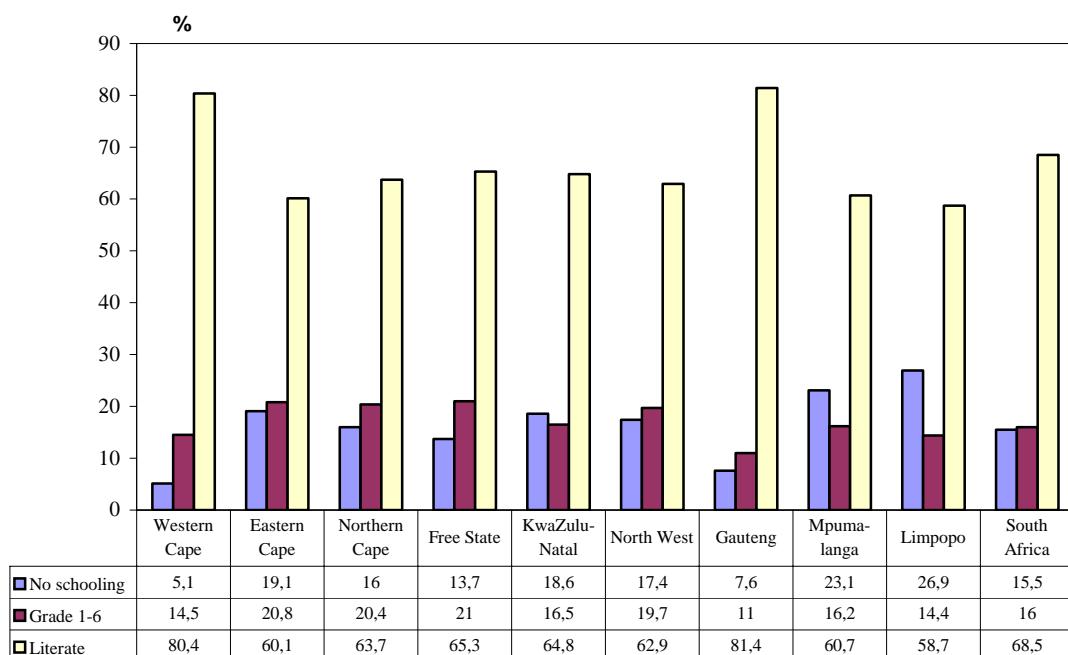
5.2 Literacy

A functionally literate person is defined as a person who is 15 years or older with seven years of schooling.

Figure 5.3 below shows that:

- In South Africa in 2001, 68,5% of persons aged 15 years or older were functionally literate, while 15,5% had no schooling and 16,0% had Grade 1 to Grade 6.
- Among the provinces, Gauteng had the highest literacy rate (81,4%), followed by Western Cape (80,4%).
- Limpopo had the lowest literacy rate of 58,7%.
- Eastern Cape had the highest proportion (20,8%) of persons with Grade 1 to Grade 6 among the provinces.

Figure 5.3: Proportion of functionally literate persons aged 15 years and older in each province, 2001

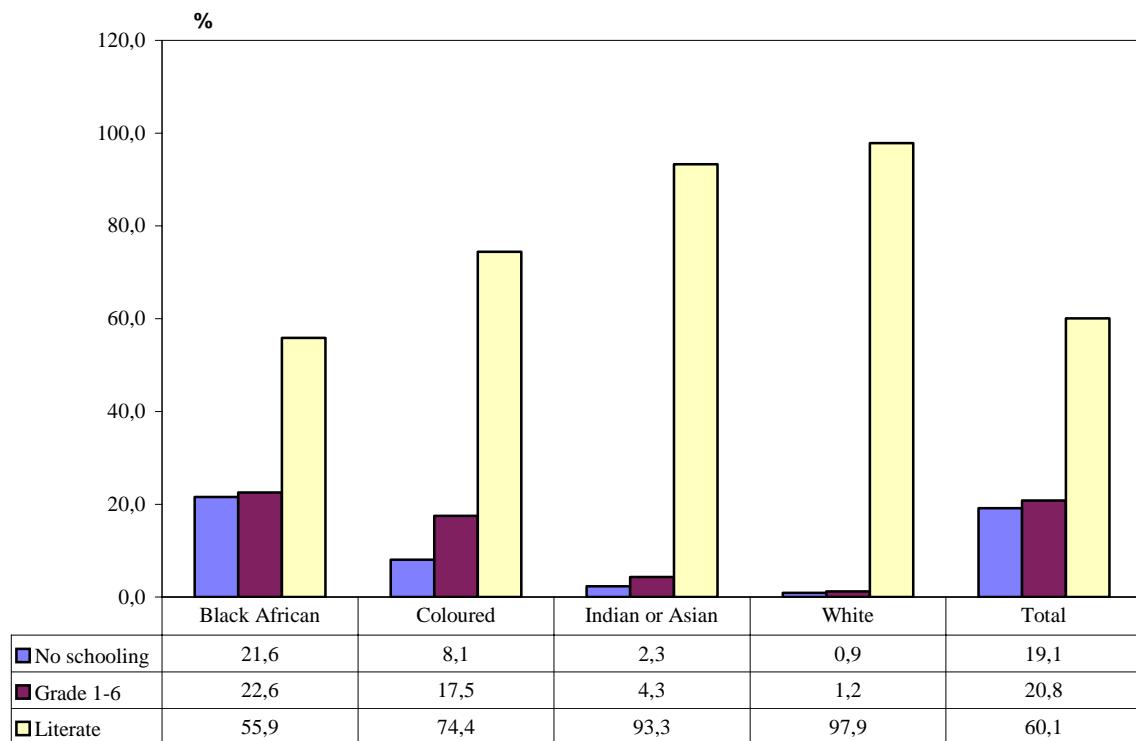


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 5.4 shows the functional literacy rates of persons aged 15 years and above by population group. It shows that:

- White and Indian/Asian persons had very high literacy rates (97,9% and 9,3% respectively).
- In Eastern Cape, 22,6% of black Africans had Grade 1 to Grade 6 compared to only 1,2% of white people in this age group.

Figure 5.4: Proportion of functionally literate persons aged 15 years and older by population group, Eastern Cape, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Table 5.4 illustrates the literacy rates of male and females in Eastern Cape. It shows that the literacy rates of females were generally higher than those of males for all the literacy levels considered in the table.

Table 5.4: Functional literacy of persons aged 15 years and older by gender, Eastern Cape, 2001

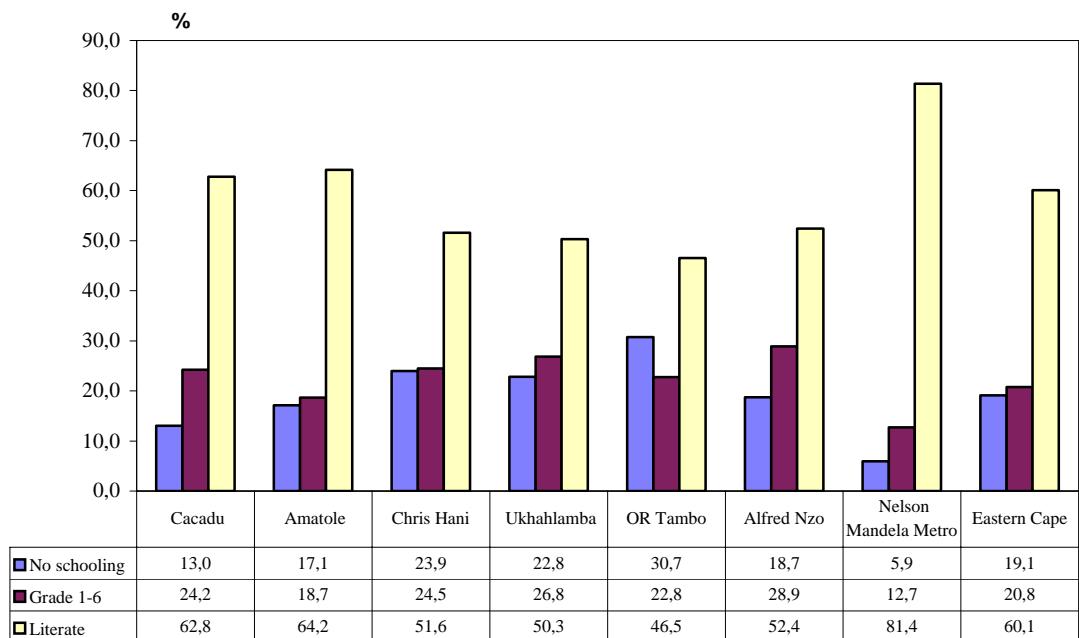
	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No schooling	299 882	38,5	478 322	61,5	778 203	100,0
Grade 1-6	428 681	50,7	416 956	49,3	845 637	100,0
Literate	1 057 590	43,3	1 384 596	56,7	2 442 186	100,0
Total	1 786 153	43,9	2 279 873	56,1	4 066 026	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 5.5 below gives information on the proportion of functionally literate residents of Eastern Cape by municipality. It shows that:

- Nelson Mandela Metro (81,4%) had the highest percentage of persons who were literate followed by Amatole (64,2%) and Cacadu (62,8%).
- O.R. Tambo (30,7%) had the highest proportion of persons with no schooling.

Figure 5.5: Proportion of functional literacy for persons aged 15 years and older by district municipality, Eastern Cape, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

5.3 Number of schools

Table 5.5 illustrates that in 2004 there were 6 318 schools in Eastern Cape.

Table 5.5: Total number of public schools in Eastern Cape, 2000–2004

Year	Number of schools
2000	6 341
2001	6 342
2002	6 342
2003	6 331
2004	6 318

Source: Eastern Cape Department of Education, 2000–2004

5.4 Regional distribution of schools

Table 5.6 shows that the highest number of schools was located in Amatole (over 1 800) in all the years from 2000 to 2004.

Table 5.6: Distribution of public schools by district municipality, Eastern Cape, 2000–2004

Number of schools	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Unspecified	55	55	55	60	60
Alfred Nzo	640	641	641	638	637
Amatole	1 889	1 889	1 890	1 889	1 886
Cacadu	348	349	349	347	347
Chris Hani	1 036	1 034	1 035	1 029	1 026
Nelson Mandela Metro	338	339	339	337	337
O.R. Tambo	1 626	1 626	1 626	1 625	1 621
Ukhahlamba	409	409	407	406	404
Eastern Cape	6 341	6 342	6 342	6 331	6 318

Source: Eastern Cape Department of Education, 2000–2004

5.5 Teaching personnel

Table 5.7 illustrates that during 2000 in Eastern Cape, there were 66 676 educators while in 2004 there were 63 370, thus showing a decrease in numbers.

Table 5.7: Number of educators in Eastern Cape, 2000–2004

Year	Number of educators
2000	66 676
2001	65 129
2002	63 228
2003	65 733
2004	63 370

Source: Eastern Cape Department of Education, 2000–2004

5.6 Regional distribution of teaching personnel

Table 5.8 illustrates that Amatole accounted for the highest number of educators followed by O.R. Tambo while Cacadu and Ukhahlamba accounted for the lowest in the province in all the years.

Table 5.8: Distribution of teaching personnel by district municipality, Eastern Cape, 2000–2004

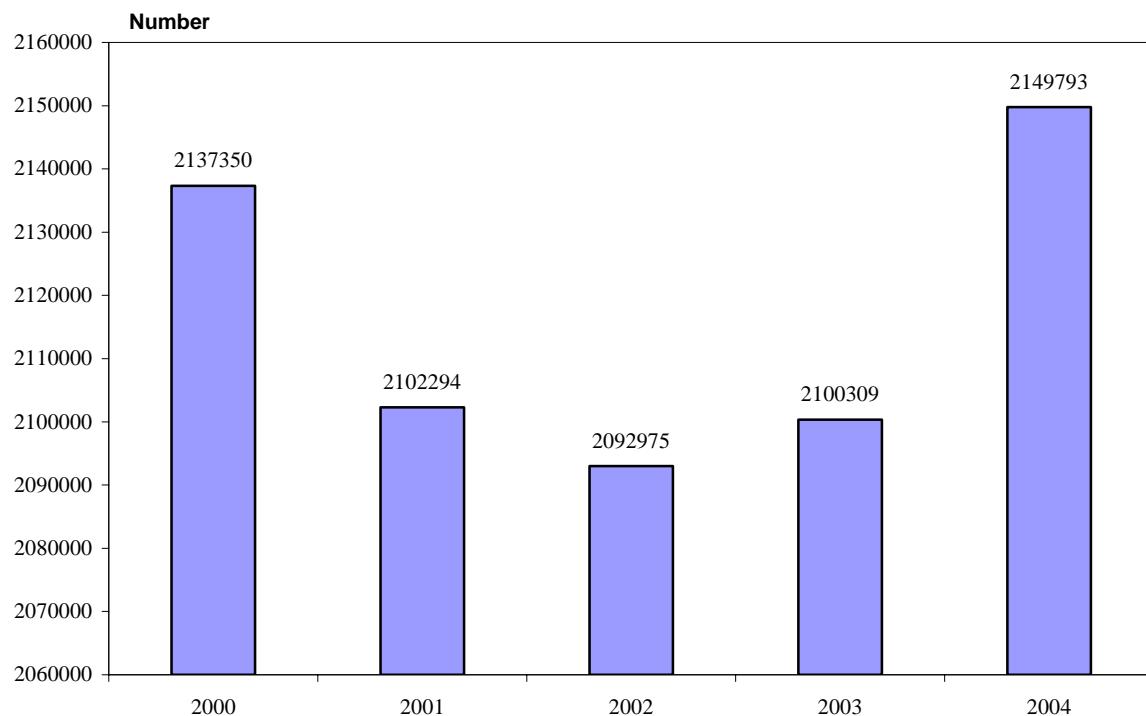
Number of educators	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No response	642	1,0	1 315	2,0	1 371	2,2	1 994	3,0	1 789	2,8
Alfred Nzo	6 195	9,3	6 125	9,4	6 124	9,7	6 610	10,1	5 409	8,5
Amatole	18 636	28,0	18 207	28,0	17 254	27,3	17 297	26,3	17 171	27,1
Cacadu	3 292	4,9	3 191	4,9	2 753	4,4	2 757	4,2	2 702	4,3
Chris Hani	9 426	14,1	9 325	14,3	9 235	14,6	9 138	13,9	9 057	14,3
Nelson Mandela										
Metro	7 809	11,7	7 526	11,6	6 673	10,6	6 899	10,5	6 719	10,6
O.R. Tambo	16 841	25,3	15 875	24,4	16 225	25,7	17 209	26,2	16 813	26,5
Ukhahlamba	3 835	5,8	3 565	5,5	3 593	5,7	3 829	5,8	3 710	5,9
Eastern Cape	66 676	100,0	65 129	100,0	63 228	100,0	65 733	100,0	63 370	100,0

Source: Eastern Cape Department of Education, 2000–2004

5.7 School attendance

Figure 5.6 shows the enrolment figures for the schools in Eastern Cape from 2000 to 2004. It shows that although the enrolment was high in 2000, it decreased sharply in 2001 and even further in 2002, only to pick up again in 2003 – reaching a very high level in 2004.

Figure 5.6: School pupil enrolment in the Eastern Cape for 2000–2004



Source: Eastern Cape Department of Education, 2000–2004

Table 5.9 shows the breakdown of the information in Figure 5.6 by district municipality. It shows that:

- There was a constant proportion of pupil enrolment in Alfred Nzo (approximately 10%) in all the years while O.R. Tambo on the other hand showed an increase from 29,0% in 2000 to 30,5% in 2004.
- O.R. Tambo had the highest proportion of school pupil enrolments in all the years while Cacadu had the lowest.

Table 5.9: School pupil enrolment in the Eastern Cape by district municipality, 2000–2004

District municipality	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Alfred Nzo	219 802	10,3	210 034	10,0	212 930	10,2	213 746	10,2	219 439	10,2
Amatole	555 276	26,0	534 081	25,4	531 098	25,4	530 726	25,3	539 984	25,1
Cacadu	92 379	4,3	91 452	4,4	89 675	4,3	88 631	4,2	90 676	4,2
Chris Hani	299 644	14,0	298 125	14,2	294 029	14,0	291 413	13,9	297 464	13,8
Nelson Mandela Metro	230 668	10,8	227 354	10,8	221 708	10,6	226 792	10,8	229 018	10,7
O.R. Tambo	618 873	29,0	624 449	29,7	627 610	30,0	634 453	30,2	656 113	30,5
Ukhahlamba	120 708	5,6	116 799	5,6	115 925	5,5	114 548	5,5	117 099	5,4
Eastern Cape	2 137 350	100,0	2 102 294	100,0	2 092 975	100,0	2 100 309	100,0	2 149 793	100,0

Source: Eastern Cape Department of Education, 2000–2004

Table 5.10 illustrates that out of the total enrolled pupils in Eastern Cape, learners enrolled in Grade 1 to 7 accounted for the highest number in all the district municipalities.

Table 5.10: School pupil enrolment in Eastern Cape by district municipality and level of education, 2004

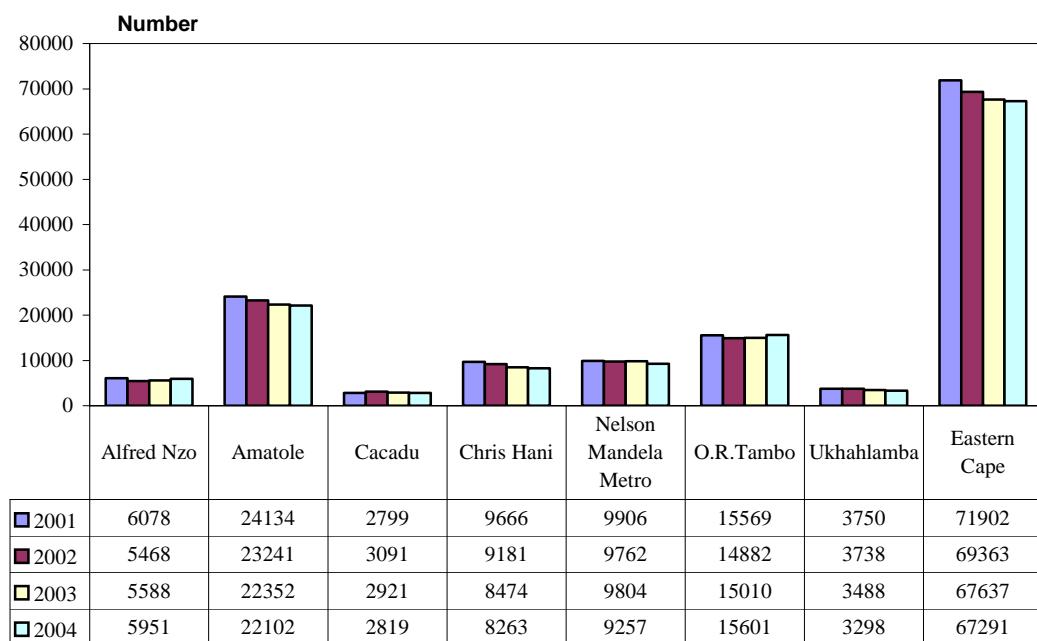
District council	Less than Grade 1		Grade 1-7		Grade 8-11		Grade 12		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Alfred Nzo	6 370	2,9	152 630	69,6	53 155	24,2	5 951	2,7	219 439	100,0
Amatole	21 019	3,9	338 228	62,6	153 858	28,5	22 102	4,1	539 984	100,0
Cacadu	3 763	4,1	58 146	64,1	25 100	27,7	2 819	3,1	90 676	100,0
Chris Hani	13 022	4,4	196 763	66,1	77 313	26,0	8 263	2,8	297 464	100,0
Nelson Mandela Metro	7 409	3,2	131 651	57,5	77 016	33,6	9 257	4,0	229 018	100,0
O.R. Tambo	25 905	3,9	473 601	72,2	136 882	20,9	15 601	2,4	656 113	100,0
Ukhahlamba	4 580	3,9	77 677	66,3	30 731	26,2	3 298	2,8	117 099	100,0
Eastern Cape	82 068	3,8	1 428 696	66,5	554 055	25,8	67 291	3,1	2 149 793	100,0

Source: Eastern Cape Department of Education, 2004

Figure 5.7 shows that:

- There has been a constant decline in the enrolment of Grade 12 learners in the province as a whole since 2001.
- Amatole followed by O.R. Tambo had the highest number of Grade 12 learners in all the years while Cacadu had the lowest.
- There was an increase in the number of Grade 12 learners enrolled in 2003 for almost all the district municipalities except for Amatole and Chris Hani.
- In 2004, all the district municipalities showed a decline in the number of enrolled Grade 12 learners compared to 2003, except for Alfred Nzo and O.R. Tambo.

Figure 5.7: Pupil enrolment in grade 12 by district municipality, Eastern Cape, 2000–2004



Source: Eastern Cape Department of Education, 2000–2004

5.8 Grade 12 pass rate

In 2003, there were 440 267 candidates who wrote the senior certificate examination and Table 5.11 illustrates that 73,3% of them passed and:

- Northern Cape had the best pass rate (90,7%), followed by Western Cape (87,1%) and Gauteng (81,5%).
- Eastern Cape (60,0%) recorded the second lowest pass rate after Mpumalanga (58,2%).
- Generally, within the provinces, males had higher pass rates than females.
- Only in Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal did females have higher pass rates with endorsements than males.

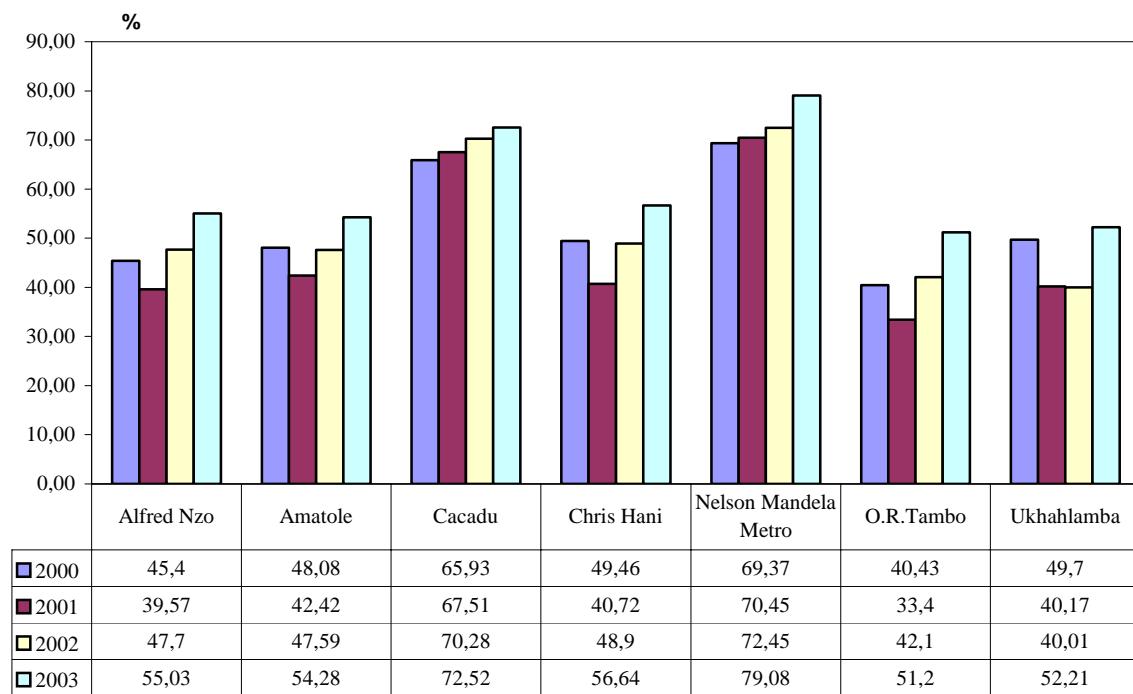
Table 5.11: Senior certificate results by province, 2003

Province	Gender	Candidates who wrote		Candidates who failed		Candidates who passed			
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Western Cape	Male	17 095	44,1	1 941	11,4	4 611	27,0	15 154	88,6
	Female	21 655	55,9	3 040	14,0	5 712	26,4	18 615	86
	Total	38 750		4 981	12,9	10 323	26,6	33 769	87,1
Eastern Cape	Male	27 390	43,9	10 501	38,3	2 768	10,1	16 887	61,7
	Female	35 067	56,1	14 484	41,3	3 185	9,1	20 581	58,7
	Total	62 457		24 985	40,0	5 953	9,5	37 468	60,0
Northern Cape	Male	2 912	46,6	234	8,0	582	20,0	2 677	92,0
	Female	3 338	53,4	348	10,4	645	19,3	2 990	89,6
	Total	6 250		582	9,3	1 227	19,6	5 667	90,7
Free State	Male	11 400	48,2	2 043	17,9	2 779	24,4	9 357	82,1
	Female	12 256	51,8	2 697	22,0	2 619	21,4	9 559	78,0
	Total	23 656		4 740	20,0	5 398	22,8	18 916	80,0
KwaZulu-Natal	Male	45 457	46,7	10 332	22,8	8 951	19,7	35 060	77,2
	Female	51 910	53,3	11 801	22,8	10 936	21,1	40 017	77,2
	Total	97 367		22 133	22,8	19 887	20,5	75 077	77,2
North West	Male	16 538	46,5	4 531	27,4	2 676	16,2	12 004	72,6
	Female	19 029	53,5	5 974	31,4	2 763	14,5	13 051	68,6
	Total	35 569		10 505	29,5	5 439	15,3	25 055	70,5
Gauteng	Male	31 365	45,9	5 676	18,1	7 127	22,7	25 689	81,9
	Female	36 920	54,1	6 988	18,9	8 795	23,8	29 932	81,1
	Total	68 285		12 664	18,5	15 922	23,3	55 621	81,5
Mpumalanga	Male	17 931	45,9	6 943	38,7	2 491	13,9	10 986	61,3
	Female	21 101	54,1	9 387	44,5	2 349	11,1	11 714	55,5
	Total	39 032		16 330	41,8	4 840	12,4	22 700	58,2
Limpopo	Male	31 320	45,5	8 007	25,6	7 139	22,8	23 313	74,4
	Female	37 583	54,5	12 677	33,7	5 882	15,7	24 906	66,3
	Total	68 903		20 684	30,0	13 021	18,9	48 219	70,0
South Africa	Male	201 408	45,7	50 208	24,9	39 124	19,4	151 127	75,1
	Female	238 859	54,3	67 396	28,2	42 886	18,0	171 365	71,8
	Total	440 267		117 604		82 010	18,6	322 492	73,3

Source: Department of Education, 2003

Figure 5.8 illustrates that generally, there was a marked improvement in the pass rate in all the district municipalities in Eastern Cape for 2003 with Nelson Mandela Metro accounting for the highest pass rate (79,1%) followed by Cacadu (72,5%).

Figure 5.8: Eastern Cape grade 12 pass rate by district municipality, 2000–2004



Source: Eastern Cape Department of Education, 2000–2004

5.9 Adult education and training (ABET)

Table 5.12 illustrates that there were 45 289 learners attending 314 ABET centres distributed in the 24 education districts of Eastern Cape. East London (29) followed by Butterworth and King William's Town (25 each) had the most centres, while Graaff-Reinet (4) had the fewest.

Table 5.12: Distribution of ABET centres and learners by education district, Eastern Cape, 2004

Education district	ABET centres	Learners
Bizana	9	1 643
Butterworth	25	3 357
Cofimvaba	13	895
Cradock	7	695
East London	29	2 436
Engcobo	8	1 219
Fort Beaufort	8	1 356
Graaff-Reinet	4	610
Grahamstown	9	789
Idutywa	16	3 200
King William's Town	25	3 915
Lady Frere	9	905
Libode	12	5 061
Lusikisiki	19	2 987
Maluti	8	704
Mount Fletcher	11	1 411
Mount Frere	16	1 484
Port Elizabeth	21	1 957
Queenstown	12	1 988
Qumbu	5	1 515
Sterkspruit	16	1 684
Uitenhage	18	1 683
Umtata	8	3 159
Umzimkulu	6	636
Total	314	45 289

Source: Eastern Cape Department of Education, 2004

5.10 Tertiary educational institutions

Table 5.13 depicts that there were 15 state-subsidised higher education institutions in Eastern Cape. Of these institutions 4 were universities, 3 technikons and 8 FET colleges.

Table 5.13: State-subsidised universities, technikons and FET colleges in Eastern Cape, 2003

Type of institution	N
Universities	4
Technikons	3
FET colleges	8

Source: Department of Education, 2003

5.11 Field of study

Table 5.14 shows that:

- There were 207 565 persons aged 18 years or older who had higher education in Eastern Cape. Of these 74 697 studied education, 29 449 studied business and 16 994 studied healthcare and health sciences, while only 732 were involved in library or museum-related studies.
- In all district municipalities, the highest number of persons studied education.

Table 5.14: Field of study of persons 18 years or older with higher education by district municipality of Eastern Cape and South Africa, 2001

Field of study	Cacadu	Amatole	Chris Hani	Ukhahlamba	O.R. Tambo	Alfred Nzo	Nelson Mandela Metro	Eastern Cape	South Africa
Agriculture or renewable natural resources	1 142	2 326	1 135	534	1 273	374	911	7 695	58 540
Architecture or environmental design	155	455	105	49	218	28	694	1 704	23 606
Arts: visual or performing	452	1 361	209	89	568	87	1 393	4 159	51 876
Business: commerce or management sciences	2 216	9 547	1 806	611	3 123	664	11 482	29 449	397 568
Communication	236	743	133	72	218	60	787	2 249	33 125
Computer science and data processing	628	4 286	1 229	354	1 436	364	3 080	11 377	155 937
Education: training or development	4 526	22 522	10 673	3 902	15 088	5 511	12 475	74 697	514 093
Engineering or engineering technology	833	4 522	746	257	1 536	275	6 184	14 353	216 173
Health care or health science	1 271	5 195	1 539	529	2 351	675	5 434	16 994	190 500
Home economics	126	437	155	66	273	123	340	1 520	20 169
Industrial arts: trades or technology	141	926	176	57	313	59	992	2 664	34 613
Languages: linguistics or literature	249	466	157	58	316	160	482	1 888	22 940
Law	581	1 512	365	180	661	99	1 936	5 334	66 670
Libraries or museums	97	264	35	10	95	22	209	732	8 960
Life sciences or physical sciences	481	701	155	59	357	79	1 015	2 847	36 541
Mathematical sciences	110	417	156	120	437	158	343	1 741	16 805
Military sciences	70	328	132	40	193	50	192	1 005	10 744
Philosophy: religion or theology	249	466	162	81	260	90	546	1 854	20 182
Physical education or leisure	63	232	84	29	135	52	255	850	9 742
Psychology	253	470	97	63	249	72	881	2 085	27 540
Public administration and social services	376	1 903	496	124	652	122	1 574	5 247	59 493
Social sciences and social studies	442	1 261	412	132	617	146	1 149	4 159	47 963
Other	1 198	4 335	1 201	267	1 435	403	4 123	12 962	161 259
Total	15 895	64 675	21 358	7 683	31 804	9 673	56 477	207 565	2 185 039

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

5.12 Learner:educator ratios

Table 5.15 below shows the average learner:educator ratio, calculated by dividing the total number of learners for all schools in a district municipality by the total number of educators. The Department of Education stipulated that the maximum learner:educator ratios should be between 35:1 and 40:1. Alfred Nzo had the highest learner:educator ratio (40,6:1). Amatole (31,4:1), Ukhahlamba (31,6:1), Chris Hani (32,8:1) and Cacadu (33,6:1) had ratios lower than the ratio for the whole province (33,9:1).

Table 5.15: Learner:educator ratios in each district municipality, Eastern Cape, 2004

District municipality	Number of learners	Number of educators	Learner:educator ratio
Alfred Nzo	219 439	5 409	40,6:1
Amatole	539 984	17 171	31,4:1
Cacadu	90 676	2 702	33,6:1
Chris Hani	297 464	9 057	32,8:1
Nelson Mandela Metro	229 018	6 719	34,1:1
O.R. Tambo	656 113	16 813	39,0:1
Ukhahlamba	117 099	3 710	31,6:1
Eastern Cape	2 149 793	63 370	33,9:1

Source: Eastern Cape Department of Education, 2004

Chapter 6: Safety and security

This chapter discusses the extent of police-reported crime in Eastern Cape and South Africa as a whole. It should be noted that the statistics only quote crime reported to the South African Police Service (SAPS).

6.1 Number of police stations

Table 6.1 below illustrates that:

- Out of the 43 policing regions in South Africa, Eastern Cape accounted for the highest number of policing regions (8) followed by KwaZulu-Natal (7) and Gauteng (7).
- Limpopo (1:748) had the highest police:population ratio whilst on the other hand Northern Cape (1:267) had the lowest police:population ratio.

Table 6.1: Distribution of police regions and police stations by province

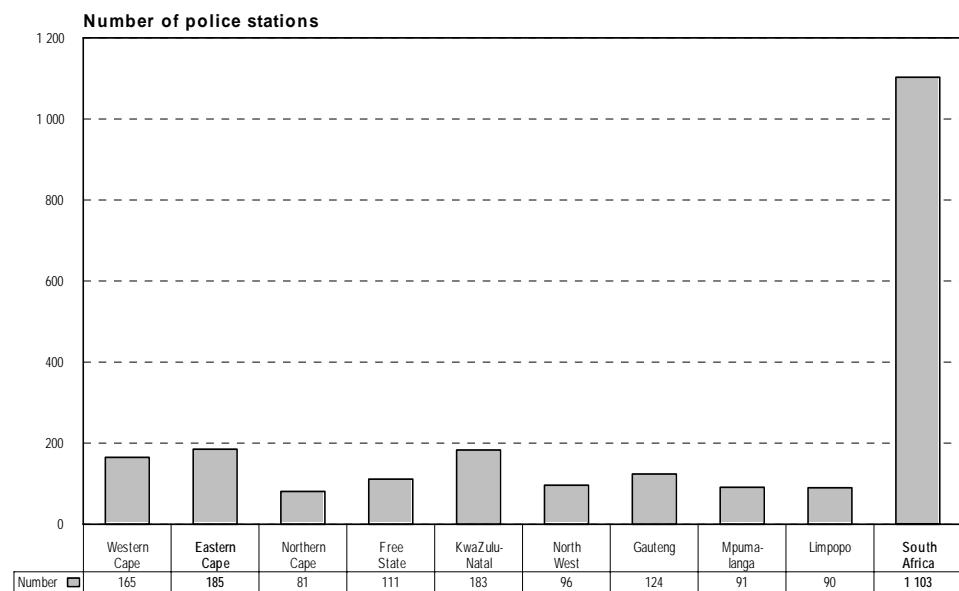
Province	Police regions	Police stations(*)	Police: population ratio
Western Cape	4	165	1:344
Eastern Cape	8	185	1:535
Northern Cape	4	81	1:267
Free State	3	111	1:360
KwaZulu-Natal	7	183	1:551
North West	3	96	1:492
Gauteng	7	124	1:337
Mpumalanga	3	91	1:564
Limpopo	4	90	1:748
South Africa	43	1 103	1:450

*Excluding satellite and mobile police stations

Source: South African Police Service (SAPS), Crime Information Analysis Centre, 2003

Figure 6.1 shows that, out of the total number of police stations found in South Africa, Eastern Cape (185) followed by KwaZulu-Natal (183) accounted for the highest number of police stations while Northern Cape (81) accounted for the lowest number.

Figure 6.1: Provincial distribution of police stations (*) in South Africa, 2003



*Excluding satellite and mobile police stations

Source: South African Police Service (SAPS), Crime Information Analysis Centre, 2003

6.2 Regional distribution of police stations

Table 6.2 illustrates the distribution of policing regions within Eastern Cape and it shows that East London and Umtata had the highest number of police stations while Karoo and Port Elizabeth had the lowest.

Table 6.2: Distribution of police stations by police region, Eastern Cape, 2003

Police region	Police stations (*)	
	N	%
Drakensberg	26	14,2
East London	30	16,4
Grahamstown	26	14,2
Karoo	13	7,1
Port Elizabeth	13	7,1
Queenstown	25	13,7
Uitenhage	20	10,9
Umtata	30	16,4
Total	183	100,0

*Excluding satellite and mobile police stations

Source: South African Police Service (SAPS), Crime Information Analysis Centre, 2003

6.3 Reported crimes

6.3.1 Reported crimes by province

Table 6.3 illustrates that of the total reported crimes in South Africa, Gauteng had the highest number of reported crimes followed by Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal whilst Northern Cape had the lowest for all the respective years.

Table 6.3: Distribution of total reported crimes by province, 2000–2003

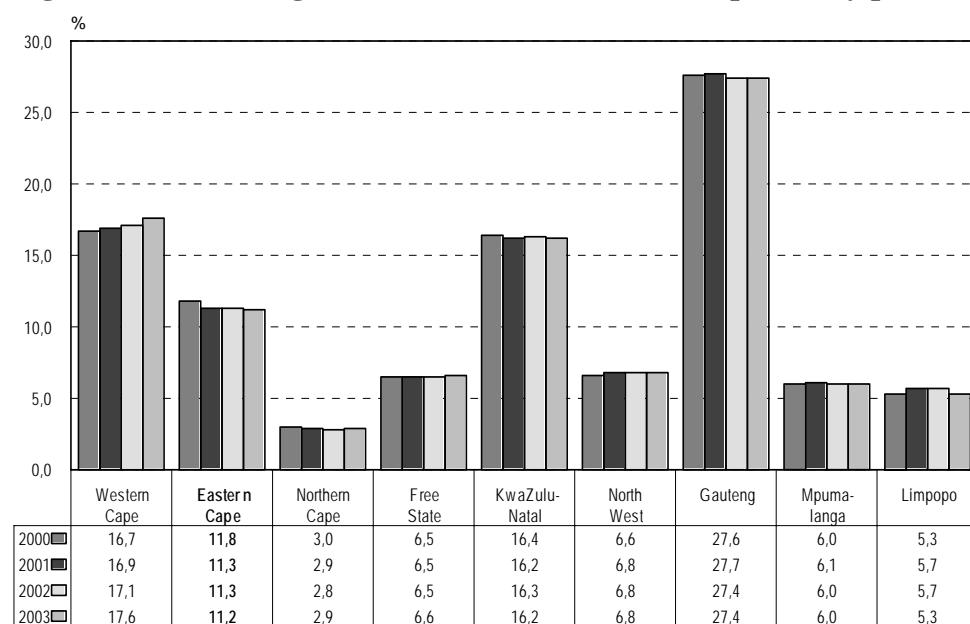
Province	2000		2001		2002		2003	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Western Cape	407 404	16,7	437 029	16,9	446 920	17,1	477 342	17,6
Eastern Cape	285 969	11,8	291 416	11,3	294 720	11,3	304 701	11,2
Northern Cape	73 063	3,0	75 094	2,9	73 272	2,8	78 914	2,9
Free State	159 054	6,5	166 606	6,5	169 671	6,5	180 201	6,6
KwaZulu-Natal	398 436	16,4	417 630	16,2	425 731	16,3	440 870	16,2
North West	160 956	6,6	174 985	6,8	177 496	6,8	183 887	6,8
Gauteng	671 124	27,6	715 503	27,7	715 858	27,4	745 032	27,4
Mpumalanga	146 906	6,0	157 122	6,1	155 253	6,0	162 720	6,0
Limpopo	129 540	5,3	146 196	5,7	149 801	5,7	143 512	5,3
South Africa	2 432 452	100,0	2 581 681	100,0	2 608 722	100,0	2 717 184	100,0

Source: South African Police Service (SAPS), Crime Information Analysis Centre, 2003

Figure 6.2 illustrates the percentage distribution of total crimes reported from 2000 to 2003 in each province and it shows that:

- Gauteng had the highest percentages accounting for above 27% in all the respective years though it has been showing a constant decline.
- Western Cape had the second highest percentage of total reported crimes, accounting for above 16,5% and had been showing an increasing trend over the respective years.

Figure 6.2: Percentage distribution of total crimes reported by province, 2000–2003



Source: South African Police Service (SAPS), Crime Information Analysis Centre, 2003

Table 6.4 illustrates that in 2003:

- Out of the total reported crimes in South Africa, crimes related to theft had the highest number followed by crimes related to burglary and assault respectively.
- Gauteng (13 888) followed by KwaZulu-Natal (13 903) had the highest number of reported murder cases whilst Limpopo (2 163) had the lowest number of reported murder cases.
- Gauteng had the highest number of reported cases of crime in almost all the categories except for child abuse, stock theft, crimen injuria and illegal possession of firearms and ammunition.
- Eastern Cape (12 974) accounted for the highest number of stock theft while Gauteng accounted for the lowest number in this category, accounting for only 769 reported cases.
- Eastern Cape (8 890) had the fourth highest number of reported robbery with aggravating circumstances after Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and Western Cape respectively.

Table 6.4: Reported cases of crime by crime category and province, 2003

Crime category	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Murder	3 664	3 365	433	957	5 405	1 143	4 830	1 050	706	21 553
Attempted murder	4 843	4 039	2 018	1 665	8 498	2 190	9 058	2 093	1 457	35 861
Culpable homicide	1 421	1 197	286	765	2 284	931	2 454	984	880	11 202
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	14 311	8 890	522	2 676	26 575	5 987	58 167	6 464	3 313	126 905
Other robbery	16 889	11 383	2 694	5 184	16 827	7 648	31 279	4 516	5 117	101 537
Public violence	269	211	65	78	78	73	185	62	28	1 049
Rape	6 530	6 066	1 472	3 733	9 489	5 038	12 091	3 534	4 472	52 425
Indecent assault	2 690	859	355	589	1 405	510	1 833	290	284	8 815
Crimen injuria	13 105	7 005	4 018	7 463	8 044	5 338	10 757	3 055	4 932	63 717
Child abuse	1 258	502	378	355	519	187	1 033	226	340	4 798
Kidnapping	444	452	25	76	678	134	955	167	140	3 071
Abduction	628	355	63	249	628	309	1 448	262	268	4 210
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	36 122	41 002	12 420	18 355	35 909	25 708	54 872	20 244	21 689	266 321
Common assault	51 677	29 887	9 918	26 890	39 266	19 211	70 151	14 801	20 725	282 526
Burglary at non-residential premises	13 197	8 682	2 512	5 124	12 007	5 372	16 316	4 693	6 072	73 975
Burglary at residential premises	57 399	38 521	7 443	21 650	52 582	20 340	83 226	22 830	15 993	319 984
Stock theft	1 921	12 974	2 463	6 796	10 389	4 843	769	4 420	2 105	46 680
Shoplifting	12 269	8 318	2 659	3 594	13 158	3 563	16 770	4 528	4 146	69 005
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	14 528	5 662	480	3 184	16 763	3 635	43 424	3 781	1 676	93 133
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	48 788	18 100	4 122	9 663	31 936	9 395	59 077	8 607	6 208	195 896
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	114 935	61 767	15 745	40 976	95 655	42 602	179 842	40 377	28 341	620 240
Arson	960	1 541	265	524	1 809	720	1 867	598	902	9 186
Malicious damage to property	31 477	16 261	4 628	10 710	22 825	11 032	43 194	8 542	8 401	157 070
Fraud	7 593	4 656	1 019	3 023	88 45	2 703	23 420	2 823	2 150	56 232
Drug-related crime	13 813	7 532	2 046	4 272	10 726	3 173	8 874	1 530	1 844	53 810

Table 6.4: Reported cases of crime by crime category and province, 2003 (concluded)

Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	4 454	3 330	755	1 111	4 114	1 227	5 123	1 365	665	22 144
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	2 162	2 144	110	539	4 456	875	4 017	878	658	15 839
Total	477 347	304 701	78 914	180 201	440 870	183 887	745 032	162 720	143 512	2 717 184

Note: Car hijacking, truck hijacking, robbery of cash in transit, bank robbery, house robbery and business robbery have already been accounted for under robbery with aggravating circumstances.

Source: South African Police Service (SAPS), Crime Information Analysis Centre, 2003

Table 6.5 shows that out of the total 2 717 184 reported cases of crime in 2003 for the whole country, Eastern Cape (304 701) had the fourth highest number of reported crimes after Gauteng (745 032), Western Cape (477 347) and KwaZulu-Natal (440 870).

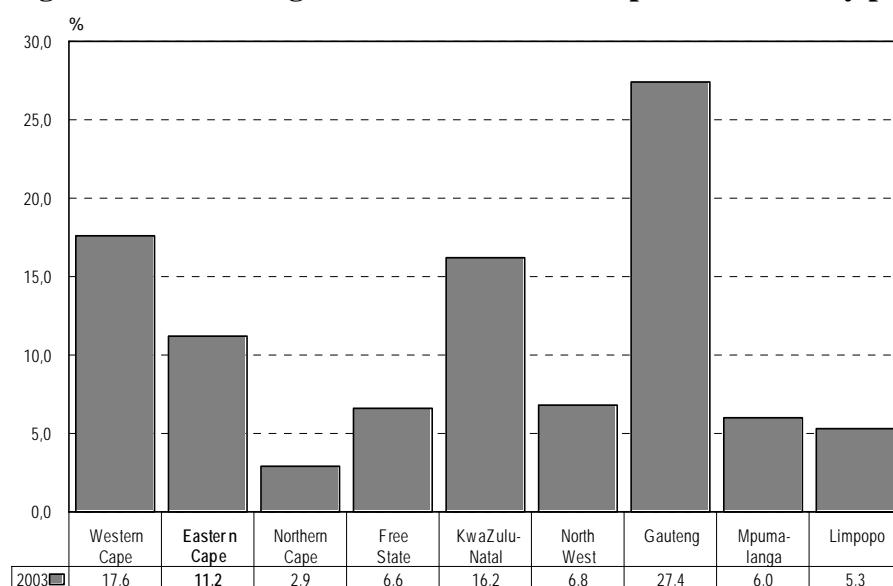
Table 6.5: Distribution of total reported crimes by province, 2003

Province	Total reported crimes	
	N	%
Western Cape	477 347	17,6
Eastern Cape	304 701	11,2
Northern Cape	78 914	2,9
Free State	180 201	6,6
KwaZulu-Natal	440 870	16,2
North West	183 887	6,8
Gauteng	745 032	27,4
Mpumalanga	162 720	6,0
Limpopo	143 512	5,3
South Africa	2 717 184	100,0

Source: South African Police Service (SAPS), Crime Information Analysis Centre, 2003

Figure 6.3 illustrates that in 2003, Gauteng had the highest percentage of total reported cases of crime (27,4%) whilst Northern Cape (2,9%) had the lowest.

Figure 6.3: Percentage distribution of total reported crimes by province, 2003



Source: South African Police Service (SAPS), Crime Information Analysis Centre, 2003

6.3.2 Reported crime

Table 6.6 shows the breakdown of reported crime by year from 2000 to 2003 in Eastern Cape. It shows that:

- Crimes related to murder showed a decrease in 2001 but picked up in 2002 to 2003 whilst those related to robbery showed an increasing trend during the respective years.
- Child abuse showed a decrease from 2000 to 2002 where the reported cases were standing at (278), but in 2003 the reported cases were 502, almost doubling the reported cases in 2002.
- There was an increase in cases of stock theft and fraud in all the respective years.
- The highest number of reported cases were those of crimes related to theft which had been increasing in all the respective years, though theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle showed a constant decline.

Table 6.6: Reported cases of crime by crime category, Eastern Cape, 2000–2003

Crime category	2000	2001	2002	2003
Murder	3 740	3 471	3 553	3 365
Attempted murder	3 398	3 147	3 832	4 039
Culpable homicide	1 276	1 099	1 109	1 197
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	7 108	7 616	8 583	8 890
Other robbery	8 392	10 047	10 398	11 383
Public violence	338	194	211	211
Rape	7 098	6 854	6 759	6 066
Indecent assault	703	727	726	859
Crimen injuria	6 685	7 141	7 258	7 005
Child abuse	308	271	278	502
Kidnapping	551	517	493	452
Abduction	431	371	289	355
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	41 541	41 897	41 784	41 002
Common assault	29 663	30 174	30 129	29 887
Burglary at non-residential premises	10 058	10 020	9 559	8 682
Burglary at residential premises	33 528	34 196	36 151	38 521
Stock theft	10 712	10 563	11 145	12 974
Shoplifting	8 879	8 366	8 203	8 318
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	6 055	6 175	5 928	5 662
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	19 265	16 973	16 650	18 100
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	51 140	55 984	55 962	61 767
Arson	1 864	1 575	1 500	1 541
Malicious damage to property	15 858	15 462	15 642	16 261
Fraud	6 583	6 673	5 201	4 656
Drug-related crime	5 139	5 795	7 386	7 532
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	3 748	3 944	3 814	3 330
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	1 908	2 164	2 177	2 144
Total	285 969	291 416	294 720	304 701

Note: Car hijacking, Truck hijacking, Robbery of cash in transit, Bank robbery, House robbery and Business robbery have already been accounted for under robbery of aggravating circumstances

Source: South African Police Service (SAPS), Crime Information Analysis Centre, 2003

Table 6.7 shows that the total reported cases of crime showed a gradual increase where the total reported cases in Eastern Cape for 2000 were 285 969 compared to 2003 which was standing at 304 701.

Table 6.7: Distribution of total reported crimes by policing area, Eastern Cape, 2000–2003

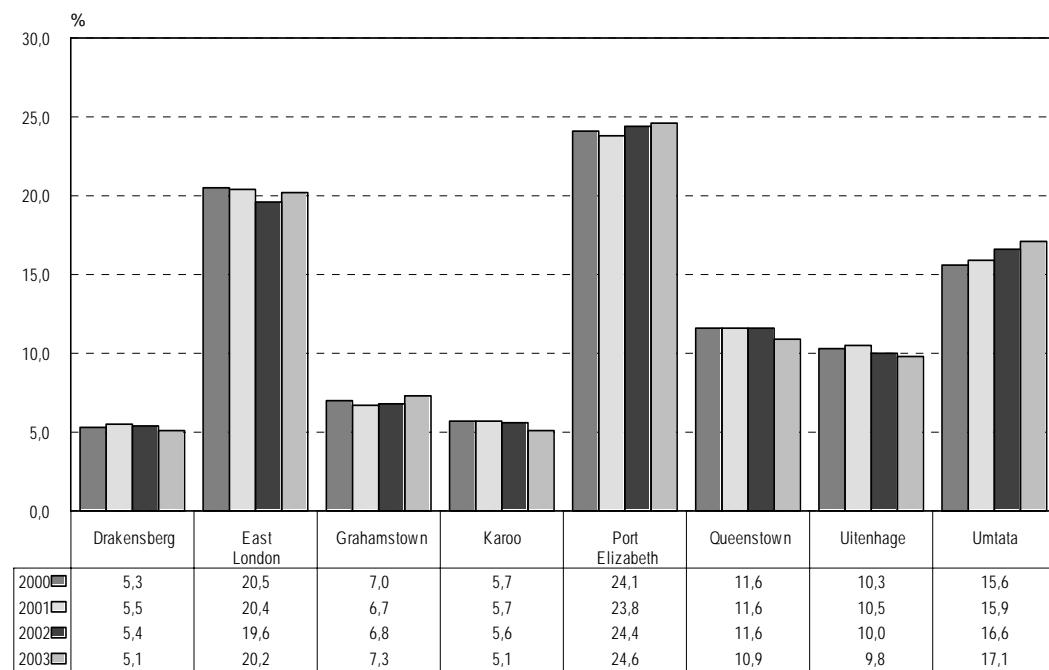
Policing area	2000		2001		2002		2003	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Drakensberg	15 178	5,3	15 946	5,5	15 880	5,4	15 421	5,1
East London	58 636	20,5	59 573	20,4	57 652	19,6	61 521	20,2
Grahamstown	19 888	7,0	19 431	6,7	20 133	6,8	22 179	7,3
Karoo	16 311	5,7	16 494	5,7	16 461	5,6	15 560	5,1
Port Elizabeth	68 850	24,1	69 216	23,8	72 018	24,4	74 808	24,6
Queenstown	33 036	11,6	33 820	11,6	34 274	11,6	33 119	10,9
Uitenhage	29 581	10,3	30 542	10,5	29 414	10,0	29 854	9,8
Umtata	44 489	15,6	46 394	15,9	48 888	16,6	52 239	17,1
Eastern Cape	285 969	100,0	291 416	100,0	294 720	100,0	304 701	100,0

Source: South African Police Service (SAPS), Crime Information Analysis Centre, 2003

Figure 6.4 illustrates the percentage distribution of the total crimes reported from 2000 to 2003 in Eastern Cape and it depicts that:

- Port Elizabeth had the highest percentages accounting for above 24% in almost all the respective years except for 2001 where there was a slight decrease in the percentage of crime reported compared to 2000, but then a gradual increase for 2002 and 2003.
- The Drakensberg and Karoo areas had the lowest percentage of the total reported crimes for all the respective years, also showing that the percentage of total reported crimes had stabilised between the 5%–6% range.

Figure 6.4: Percentage distribution of reported crimes by policing area, Eastern Cape, 2000–2003



Source: South African Police Service (SAPS), Crime Information Analysis Centre, 2003

Table 6.8 illustrates that in 2003:

- Out of all the eight policing regions in Eastern Cape, Umtata accounted for the highest number of reported cases of crime related to murder while Karoo accounted for the smallest number in this category.
- Crime related to theft had the highest number of reported cases than any other category in Eastern Cape for 2003 with all theft not mentioned elsewhere accounting for the highest number of cases in all the policing regions except for Karoo that had the highest number of assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm.

Table 6.8: Reported cases of crime by crime category and policing area, Eastern Cape, 2003

Crime category	Umtata	Uitenhage	Queens-town	Port Elizabeth	Karoo	Grahamstown	East London	Drakensberg	Eastern Cape
Murder	1 009	229	500	602	121	132	589	183	3 365
Attempted murder	1 180	305	509	812	68	130	926	109	4 039
Culpable homicide	343	101	160	171	76	68	216	62	1 197
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	2 377	470	723	3 165	56	142	1 823	134	8 890
Other robbery	2 275	797	1 495	2 966	250	342	2 945	313	11 383
Public violence	76	12	12	28	4	5	70	4	211
Rape	1 002	773	563	1 463	295	398	1 212	360	6 066
Indecent assault	71	125	59	301	63	52	149	39	859
Crimen injuria	626	798	729	1 614	528	956	1 385	369	7 005
Child abuse	79	99	26	131	29	46	73	19	502
Kidnapping	258	24	61	58	0	9	31	11	452
Abduction	80	18	27	100	10	22	66	32	355
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	6 885	4 924	5 034	6 791	2 836	3 721	7 660	3 151	41 002
Common assault	5 110	3 207	3 925	7 773	1 901	2 200	4 588	1 183	29 887
Burglary at non-residential premises	1 061	877	972	2 083	720	728	1 556	685	8 682
Burglary at residential premises	6 324	3 985	4 156	8 678	1 720	3 366	8 250	2 042	38 521
Stock theft	4 110	826	1 992	216	1 507	1 158	1 410	1 755	12 974
Shoplifting	1 125	688	986	1 914	592	622	2 102	289	8 318
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	976	340	454	1 800	99	297	1 564	132	5 662
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	1 881	1 358	1 176	6 811	525	1 297	4 643	409	18 100
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	10 029	6 296	5 850	17 351	2 630	4 105	13 213	2 293	61 767
Arson	634	86	185	215	49	82	189	101	1 541
Malicious damage to property	2 036	1 497	1 825	4 876	939	1 255	3 042	791	16 261
Fraud	696	343	499	1 577	128	266	1 036	111	4 656
Drug related crime	945	1 102	677	2 003	290	470	1 353	692	7 532
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	156	490	263	882	94	226	1 163	56	3 330
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	895	84	261	427	30	84	267	96	2 144
Total	52 239	29 854	33 119	74 808	15 560	22 179	61 521	15 421	304 701

Note: Car hijacking, Truck hijacking, Robbery of cash in transit, Bank robbery, House robbery and Business robbery have already been accounted for under robbery of aggravating circumstances

Source: South African Police Service (SAPS), Crime Information Analysis Centre, 2003

Table 6.9 shows that out of the eight policing regions of Eastern Cape, Port Elizabeth had the highest number of reported cases of crime (74 808) while Drakensberg (15 421) and Karoo (15 560) accounted for the lowest number of reported cases of crime in 2003.

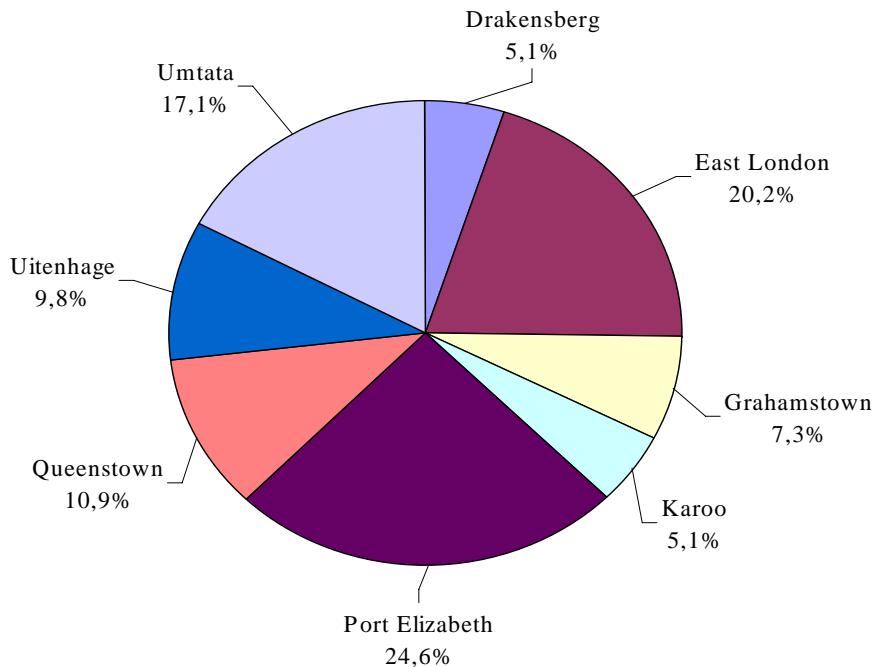
Table 6.9: Distribution of total reported crime by policing area, Eastern Cape, 2003

Policing area	Total reported crime	
	N	%
Drakensberg	15 421	5,1
East London	61 521	20,2
Grahamstown	22 179	7,3
Karoo	15 560	5,1
Port Elizabeth	74 808	24,6
Queenstown	33 119	10,9
Uitenhage	29 854	9,8
Umtata	52 239	17,1
Eastern Cape	304 701	100,0

Source: South African Police Service (SAPS), Crime Information Analysis Centre, 2003

Figure 6.5 below illustrates that Port Elizabeth (24,6%) had the highest percentage of reported cases of crime in Eastern Cape during 2003 while Drakensberg and Karoo accounted for the lowest (5,1% each) during the same year.

Figure 6.5: Percentage distribution of total reported crime by policing area, Eastern Cape, 2003



Source: South African Police Service (SAPS), Crime Information Analysis Centre, 2003

Chapter 7: The labour market

The analysis in this chapter is based on Census 2001, and the Labour Force Survey (September 2004). The official definition of unemployment has been used in this chapter.

Definitions

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

Not economically active (NEA): Working-age population (15 to 65 years of age) minus the economically active. The not economically active are people 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.

Labour force participation rate: Proportion of working-age population who are either employed or unemployed.

Labour absorption rate: Proportion of the working-age who are employed. The labour absorption rate is indicative of employment opportunities in the economy and the level of the economic growth. The higher the labour absorption rate the greater the degree to which people are engaged in productive economic activities.

Unemployment rate: The unemployed are those people within the economically active population who:

- 1) did not work during the seven days prior to the interview;
- 2) wanted to work and were available to start work within a week of the interview; and
- 3) have taken active steps to look for work or start some form of self-employment in four weeks prior to the interview.

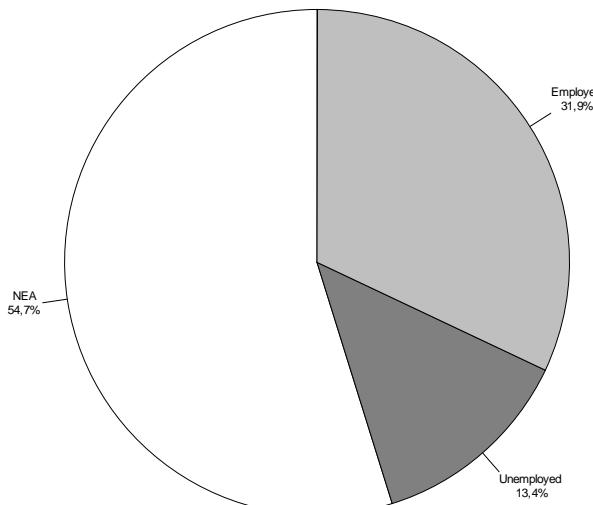
Working-age population: includes all those aged between 15 and 65 years (including those aged 15 and 65).

Economic sector: refers to the type of the organisation or business in which the person works.

7.1 Profile of the employed and unemployed

Figure 7.1 indicates that in Eastern Cape in 2004: a proportion of 31,9% of the working-age population were employed, 13,4% unemployed and 54,7% not economically active.

Figure 7.1: Distribution of labour market status, Eastern Cape, September 2004



Source: Statistics South Africa: Labour Force Survey, September 2004

Table 7.1 gives the employment status of the working-age population within each population group in Eastern Cape. It indicates that the white population group had the highest proportion of employed people (69,3%), followed by the coloured population group (40,2%), while the black African population had the lowest proportion (28,2%).

Eastern Cape as a whole had the highest proportion of the not economically active population (54,7%).

Table 7.1: Labour market status by population group, Eastern Cape, September 2004

Labour market status	Black African		Coloured		White		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Employed	963 346	28,2	136 988	40,2	170 327	69,3	1 277 582	31,9
Unemployed	464 248	13,6	62 593	18,4	9 633	3,9	536 474	13,4
Not economically active	1 983 633	58,2	141 193	41,4	65 846	26,8	2 191 170	54,7
Total	3 411 228	100,0	340 774	100,0	245 806	100,0	4 005 226	100,0

Totals include the Indian/Asian population group

Source: Statistics South Africa: Labour Force Survey, September 2004

Table 7.2 below illustrates that:

- Eastern Cape had the highest unemployment rate (29,6%) of all provinces, followed by KwaZulu-Natal (28,7%) and Free State (28,6%).
- Western Cape had the lowest unemployment rate (18,6%).
- Gauteng (25,7%), Mpumalanga (24,8%) and Northern Cape (24,5%) also had lower unemployment rates than the country as a whole (26,2%).

Table 7.2: Labour market status in each province, September 2004

Province	Total working age population	Not economically active	Economically active			Unemployment rate
			Total	Workers	Unemployed	
	N	N	N	N	N	%
Western Cape	3 147 046	1 069 302	2 077 744	1 691 128	386 616	18,6
Eastern Cape	4 005 226	2 191 170	1 814 056	1 277 582	536 474	29,6
Northern Cape	567 527	264 690	302 837	228 792	74 045	24,5
Free State	1 909 446	820 945	1 088 501	777 074	311 427	28,6
KwaZulu-Natal	5 930 954	2 997 997	2 932 957	2 092 406	840 551	28,7
North West	2 399 174	1 239 711	1 159 463	834 824	324 639	28,0
Gauteng	6 267 459	2 135 447	4 132 012	3 069 516	1 062 496	25,7
Mpumalanga	1 943 577	894 893	1 048 685	788 674	260 011	24,8
Limpopo	3 134 202	1 912 347	1 221 856	882 734	339 122	27,8
South Africa	29 304 612	13 526 502	15 778 110	11 642 728	4 135 381	26,2

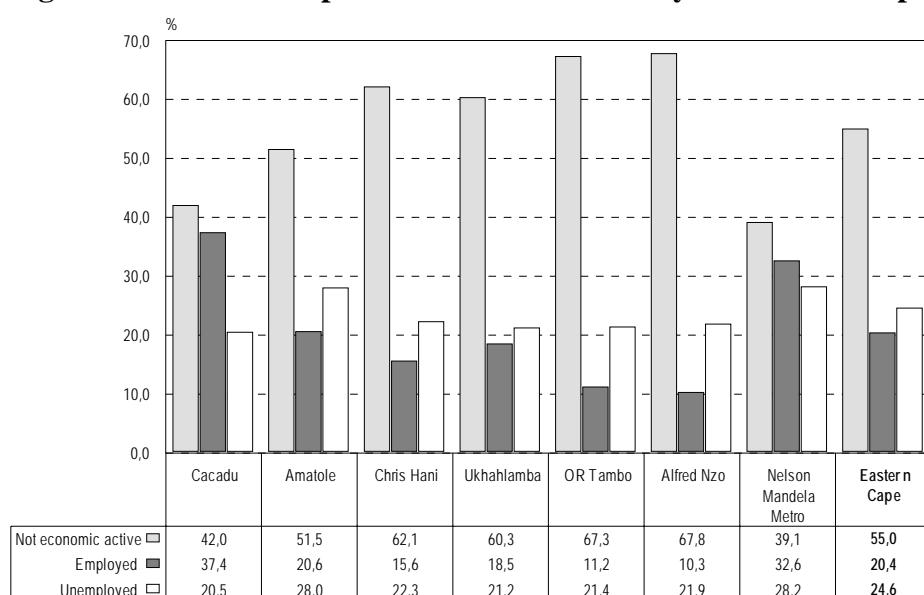
Source: Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Survey, September 2004

Figure 7.2 shows that:

- Alfred Nzo, O.R. Tambo, Chris Hani and Ukhahlamba had very high percentages of people who were not economically active and they accounted for 67,8%; 67,3%; 62,1% and 60,3% respectively.
- Nelson Mandela Metro (39,1%) followed by Cacadu (42,0%) and Amatole (51,5%) had the lowest proportion of people that were not economically active – even lower than the provincial proportion which was at 55,0%.
- The highest proportion of employed people was in Cacadu while the lowest was in Alfred Nzo (10,3%).
- Nelson Mandela Metro (28,2%), followed by Amatole (28,0%) had the highest unemployed population while Cacadu had the lowest.

Generally in all the district municipalities of Eastern Cape there was a high percentage of not economically active people ranging from 42,0% to more than 67%, with Alfred Nzo having the highest at 67,8%.

Figure 7.2: Eastern Cape labour market status by district municipality, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

7.2 Employment in the formal and informal sectors

Table 7.3 gives information on the proportion of people employed in formal and informal sectors in all nine of South Africa's provinces.

- It shows that Northern Cape and Western Cape had the highest percentages of their working age population employed in the formal sectors (89,6% and 89,5% respectively).
- Of all the provinces, Eastern Cape had the lowest proportion employed in the formal sector (66,5%), and accounted also for the largest proportion of the informal sector employment (36,4%).

Table 7.3: Employment in the formal and informal sectors in each province, September 2004

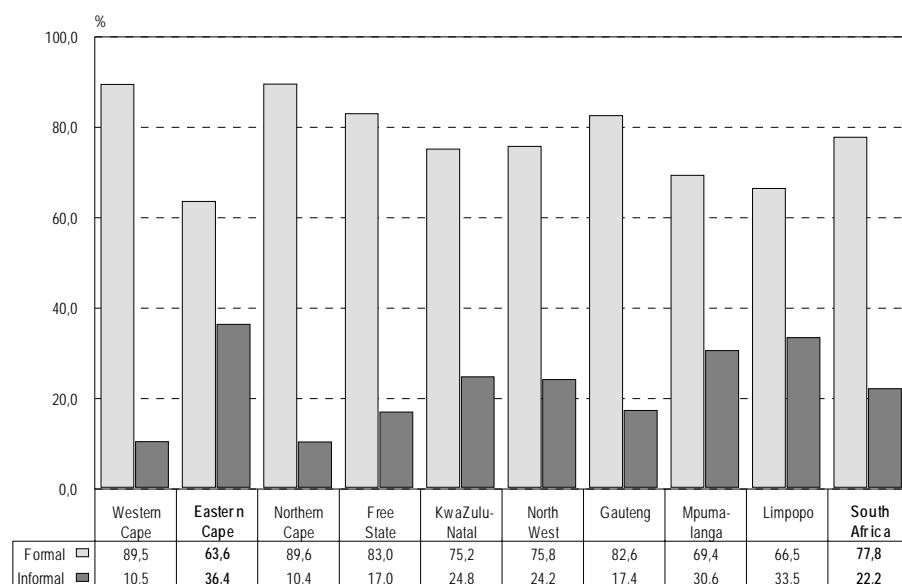
Province	Formal		Informal		Total
	N	%	N	%	
Western Cape	1 419	89,5	166	10,5	1 584
Eastern Cape	743	63,6	426	36,4	1 169
Northern Cape	184	89,6	21	10,4	206
Free State	597	83,0	123	17,0	720
KwaZulu-Natal	1 407	75,2	465	24,8	1 872
Gauteng	577	75,8	184	24,2	761
North West	2 346	82,6	494	17,4	2 839
Mpumalanga	502	69,4	221	30,6	723
Limpopo	543	66,5	273	33,5	816
South Africa	8 318	77,8	2 372	22,2	10 690

Excluding domestic workers and unspecified

Source: Statistics South Africa: Labour Force Survey, September 2004

Figure 7.3 illustrates the employment status of the working-age population in the district municipalities of Eastern Cape. As can be seen, in all district municipalities the highest percentage of the employed were working in the formal sector.

Figure 7.3: Formal and informal employed by district municipality, Eastern Cape, 2001



Note: The above graph excludes those employed in the farming sector

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

7.3 Employment by industry

Table 7.4 shows the distribution of the employed by industry.

- Community, social and personal services had the largest proportion of employees (26,2%), followed by wholesale and retail trade (20,1%); and agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, which contributed 16,2%.
- Mining and quarrying, and electricity, gas and water supply industries had the lowest proportions of employees among all the industries (with 0,3% each).

Table 7.4: Employment by industry, Eastern Cape, September 2004

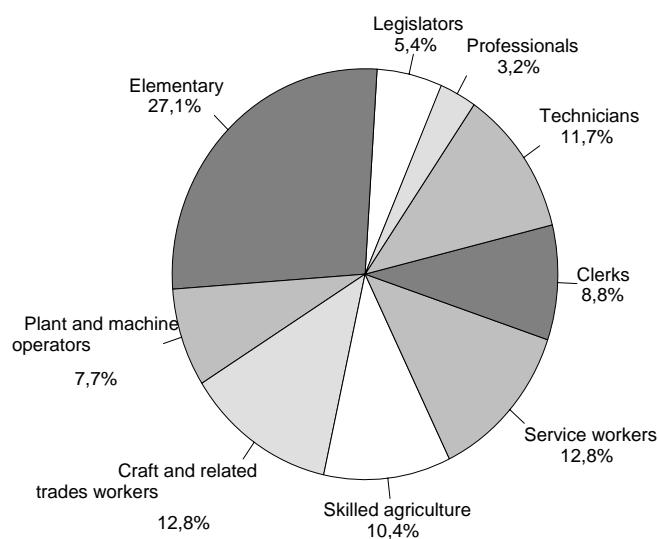
Industry	N('000)	%
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	207	16,2
Mining and quarrying	4	0,3
Manufacturing	171	13,4
Electricity, gas and water supply	4	0,3
Construction	120	9,4
Wholesale and retail trade	257	20,1
Transport, storage and communication	49	3,9
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	74	5,8
Community, social and personal services	266	20,8
Private households with employed persons	124	9,7
Total	1 278	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Survey, September 2004

Figure 7.4 shows the distribution of the employed by occupational category.

- The largest proportion of the working population occupied elementary positions (24,8%); followed by craft and related trades workers with 11,8%; and service workers, shop and market sales workers with 11,7%.
- There were very low percentages of workers in professional and legislator/manager positions 3,2% and 5,4% respectively).

Figure 7.4: Percentage of the employment in each occupational category, Eastern Cape, September 2004



Source: Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Survey, September 2004

Table 7.5 gives information on the occupational category of the employed in each district municipality in Eastern Cape. Again, in all the district municipalities the highest percentage occupied elementary positions. There were very low percentages in the craft occupational category.

Table 7.5: Distribution of the employed by occupation and district municipality, Eastern Cape, 2001

Occupation	Cacadu		Amatole		Chris Hani		Ukhahlamba		O.R. Tambo		Alfred Nzo		Nelson Mandela Metro	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Legislators/Managers	3 068	3,2	8 985	4,3	2 556	3,7	1 193	3,5	3 082	3,3	820	2,9	13 081	5,8
Professionals	8 484	8,9	42 688	20,6	15 009	21,8	5 567	16,2	22 013	23,4	7 254	25,5	43 571	19,2
Clerks	5 558	5,9	22 375	10,8	5 880	8,5	2 312	6,7	8 390	8,9	2 052	7,2	29 350	13,0
Service workers	7 451	7,8	20 465	9,9	6 301	9,2	2 729	7,9	10 429	11,1	2 489	8,7	24 214	10,7
Skilled agric.	7 520	7,9	4 896	2,4	3 077	4,5	3 099	9,0	2 208	2,3	932	3,3	2 337	1,0
Plant/machine operators	5 149	5,4	17 766	8,6	3 846	5,6	1 676	4,9	4 987	5,3	1 727	6,1	20 436	9,0
Elementary occupations	50 057	52,7	67 899	32,8	26 941	39,2	15 798	45,9	35 986	38,2	11 250	39,5	61 975	27,3
Technicians	5 936	6,3	16 172	7,8	3 890	5,7	1 571	4,6	5 941	6,3	1 522	5,3	26 131	11,5
Craft	1 753	1,8	5 735	2,8	1 279	1,9	500	1,5	1 233	1,3	405	1,4	5 531	2,4
Total	94 975	100,0	206 982	100,0	68 778	100,0	34 445	100,0	94 268	100,0	28 451	100,0	2 26 625	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

7.4 Income of the employed

Table 7.6 and Figure 7.5 show that:

- A proportion of 11,2% of the employees in Eastern Cape had no income compared to 3,0% in South Africa as whole.
- Of the employed people in Eastern Cape, 19,5% earned an income of between R2 501 and R8 000 compared to 24,6% nationally, followed by 16,3% earning between R501 and R1 000, compared to 17,2% nationally.

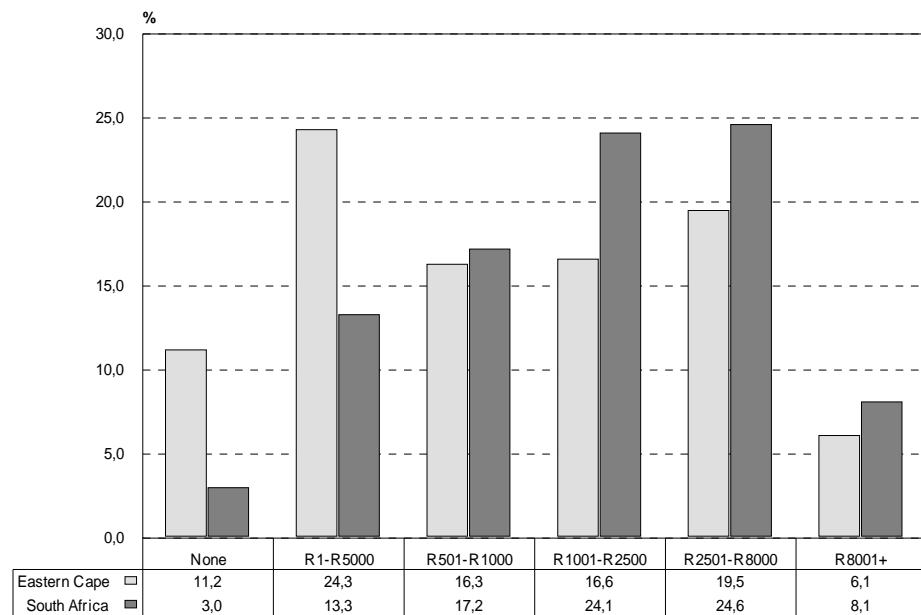
Table 7.6: Breakdown of monthly gross income of the employed, Eastern Cape and South Africa

Income category	Eastern Cape		South Africa	
	N	%	N	%
None	143		347	3,0
R1-R500	310	24,3	1 550	13,3
R501-R1 000	209	16,3	2 004	17,2
R1 001-R2 500	212	16,6	2 807	24,1
R2 501-R8 000	249	19,5	2 859	24,6
R8 001+	78	6,1	938	8,1
Total	1 278	100	11 643	100,0

Includes refusal and unspecified

Source: Statistics South Africa: Labour Force Survey, September 2004

Figure 7.5: Percentage breakdown of monthly gross income of the income of the employed, Eastern Cape and South Africa, September 2004



Includes refusal and unspecified

Source: Statistics South Africa: Labour Force Survey, September 2004

Table 7.7 shows the percentage breakdown of gross monthly income according to the population group of the employed in Eastern Cape.

- Black Africans had the highest percentage of employed people with no income (14,4%), while the white and coloured population groups had the lowest (1,3% each).
- The white population group had the highest percentage of the employed who earned between R2 501 and R8 000 (37,5%) followed by the Indian/Asian (37,2%), and coloured (31,7%) population groups. There was a very low percentage of black Africans who earned an income within this category.

Table 7.7: Percentage breakdown of monthly gross income within population group, Eastern Cape, September 2004

	Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White		Total	
	N	%	N		N	%	N	%	N	%
None	139	14,4	2	1,3	0	0,0	2	1,3	143	11,2
R1-R500	291	30,2	13	9,6	1	23,5	4	2,6	310	24,3
R501-R1 000	179	18,6	26	19,2	0	0,0	3	1,8	209	16,3
R1 001-R2 500	157	16,3	38	28,0	1	20,0	15	8,8	212	16,6
R2 501-R8 000	140	14,5	43	31,7	2	37,2	64	37,5	249	19,5
R8 001+	28	2,9	6	4,5	1	12,5	43	25,0	78	6,1
Total	963	100,0	137	100,0	6	100,0	170	100,0	1 277	100,0

Includes refusal and unspecified

Source: Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Survey, September 2004

Table 7.8 shows the number of people involved in voluntary work in the provinces of South Africa. It shows that Eastern Cape had about 93 000 voluntary workers in September 2004 among the working-age population. In the country as whole there were 680 000 voluntary workers.

Table 7.8: Voluntary work among the working-age population by province, September 2004

Province	Involvement in uncompensated work for the benefit of the community N('000)		Total
	Yes	No	
Western Cape	123	3 024	3 147
Eastern Cape	93	3 911	4 005
Northern Cape	15	552	568
Free State	48	1 861	1 909
KwaZulu-Natal	88	5 785	5 931
NorthWest	51	2 348	2 399
Gauteng	70	6 197	6 267
Mpumalanga	114	1 828	1 944
Limpopo	77	3 058	3 134
South Africa	680	28 563	29 305

Source: Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Survey, September 2004

7.5 Labour market indicators

In addition to the unemployment rate, the other useful labour market indicators are labour participation rate and labour absorption rate.

The labour market participation rate defines the proportion of the economically active, whether employed or not, out of the total working-age population. The lower the participation rate, the larger the proportion of people that are out of the labour force, that is, not even looking for a job.

The labour absorption rate is the percentage of employed out of the total working-age population. This criterion is indicative of employment opportunities in the economy. The higher the labour absorption rate, the greater the degree to which people are engaged in productive work.

The measures of the two for 2004 are shown in Table 7.9.

- Western Cape had the highest labour participation rate (66,0%), indicating that a smaller proportion than other provinces are not economically active. This was followed by Gauteng (65,9%).
- Western Cape and Gauteng also had the highest labour absorption rates.

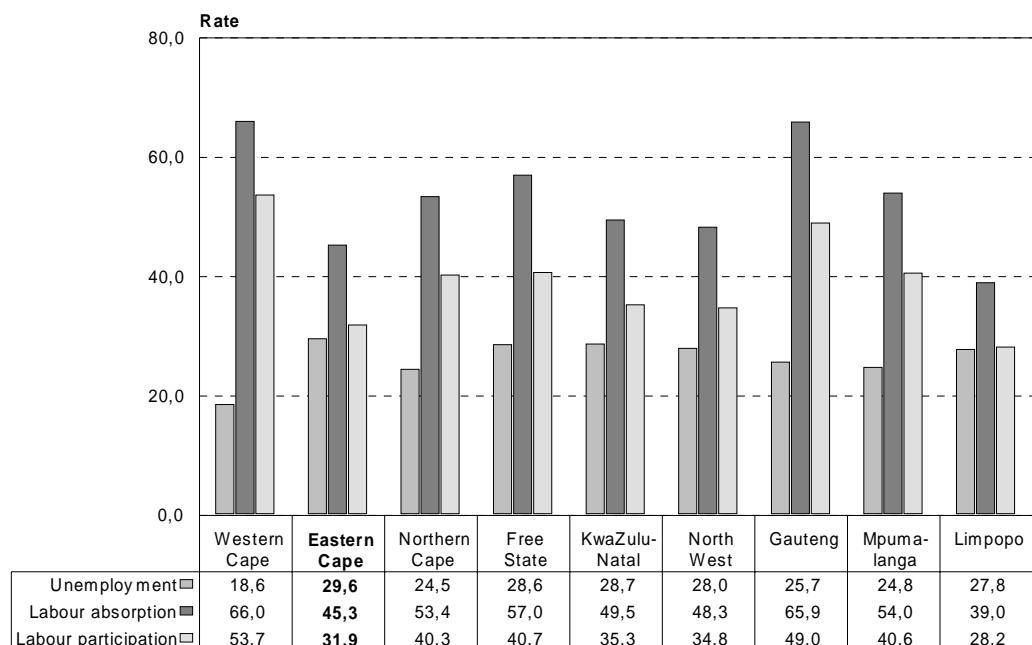
Table 7.9: Distribution of the labour market indicators by province, South Africa, 2004

Province	Economically active			NEA	Working-age population (15-65 years)	Labour participation rate	Labour absorption rate
	Employed	Unemployed	Total				
Western Cape	1 691 128	386 616	2 077 744	1 069 302	3 147 046	66,0	53,7
Eastern Cape	1 277 582	536 474	1 814 056	2 191 170	4 005 226	45,3	31,9
Northern Cape	228 792	74 045	302 837	264 690	567 527	53,4	40,3
Free State	777 074	311 427	1 088 501	820 945	1 909 446	57,0	40,7
KwaZulu-Natal	2 092 406	840 551	2 932 957	2 997 997	5 930 954	49,5	35,3
North West	834 824	324 639	1 159 463	1 239 711	2 399 174	48,3	34,8
Gauteng	3 069 516	1 062 496	4 132 012	2 135 447	6 267 459	65,9	49,0
Mpumalanga	788 674	260 011	1 048 685	894 893	1 943 577	54,0	40,6
Limpopo	882 734	339 122	1 221 856	1 912 347	3 134 202	39,0	28,2
South Africa	11 642 728	4 135 381	15 778 110	13 526 502	29 304 612	53,8	39,7

Source: Statistics South Africa: Labour Force Survey, September 2004

Figure 7.6 shows all three labour market indicators in each province.

Figure 7.6: Labour market indicators by province, South Africa, 2004



Source: Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Survey, September 2004

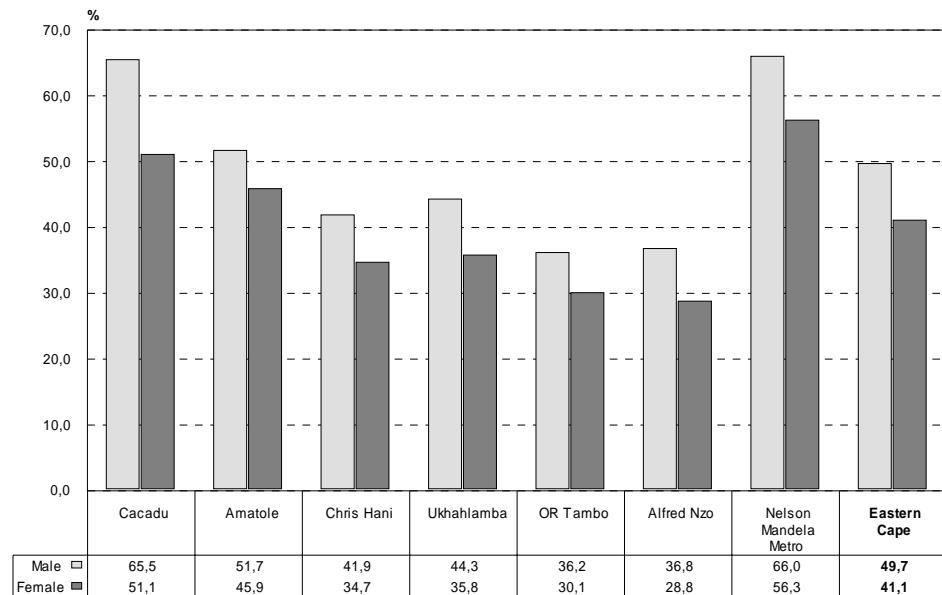
Table 7.10 and Figure 7.7 illustrate that throughout the district municipalities of Eastern Cape males had the highest participation rate compared to females. The highest labour participation rate for females was in Nelson Mandela metropolitan area (56,3%) followed by Cacadu (51,1%).

Table 7.10: Distribution of labour participation rate by district municipality and sex, 2001

District municipality	Male			Female		
	Working-age population	Economically active	Participation rate	Working-age population	Economically active	Participation rate
	N	N	%	N	N	%
Cacadu	120 447	78 882	65,5	133 221	68 124	51,1
Amatole	454 697	235 285	51,7	551 309	253 017	45,9
Chris Hani	195 475	81 988	41,9	245 471	85 141	34,7
Ukhahlamba	84 698	37 490	44,3	101 463	36 352	35,8
O.R. Tambo	352 910	127 672	36,2	487 136	146 760	30,1
Alfred Nzo	116 864	43 006	36,8	159 728	46 014	28,8
Nelson Mandela Metro	329 248	217 340	66,0	365 026	205 359	56,3
Eastern Cape	1 654 339	821 662	49,7	2 043 354	840 767	41,1

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census, 2001

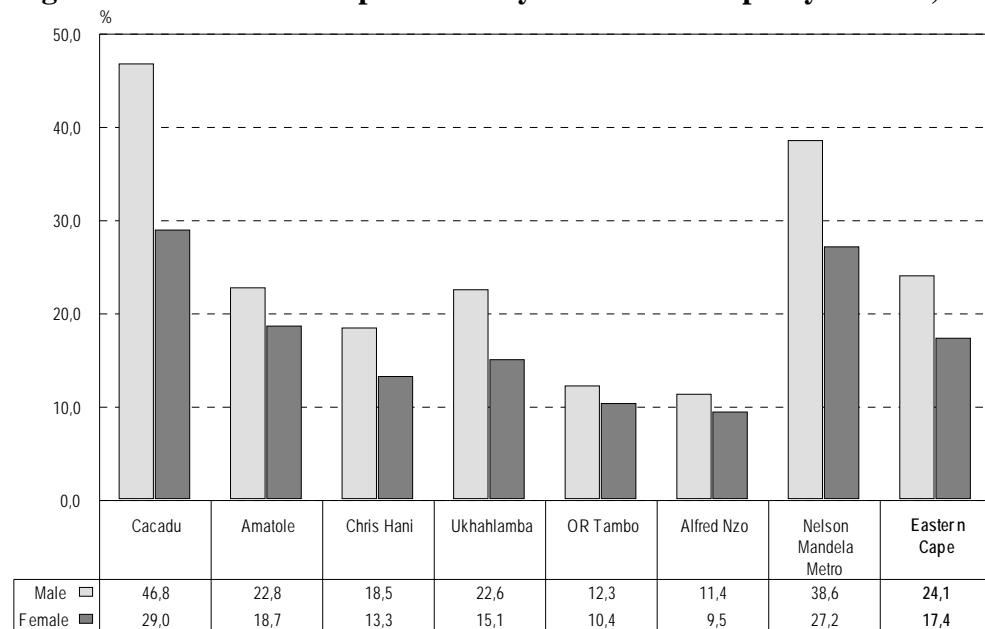
Figure 7.7: Labour participation rate by district municipality and sex, Eastern Cape, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census, 2001

Figure 7.8 shows that in all the district municipalities in Eastern Cape, males had the highest absorption rate compared to females. Cacadu district municipality had the highest participation rate for both males and females where the males accounted for 46,8% and females for 29,0% participation rates; while Alfred Nzo had the lowest participation rate across all genders with male participation rate accounting for 11,4% and that of females accounting for 9,5%.

Figure 7.8: Labour absorption rate by district municipality and sex, Eastern Cape, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census, 2001

Chapter 8: Households and household services

Definitions

A household consists of a single person or group of people who live together for at least four nights a week, who eat from the same pot and who share resources.

Formal dwelling includes a house on a separate stand, a flat or apartment in a block of flats, a town house, a room in a backyard, and a room or a flatlet on a shared property.

Informal dwelling includes shacks or shanties in formal settlements or in backyards.

Piped water in dwelling or on site refers to piped water inside the household's own dwelling or in their yard. It excludes water from a neighbour's tap that is not on site.

Clean water refers to piped water and water from a water carrier/tanker.

Electricity for cooking, heating and/or lighting refers to electricity from the public supplier.

Hygienic toilet facility refers to a flush toilet, chemical toilet or pit latrine with a ventilation pipe.

8.1 Housing

Table 8.1 below shows the distribution of total households by province in South Africa in 2004. There were 12 194 000 households in South Africa in 2004. Gauteng had the highest proportion of households (22,5%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (19,5%), and Eastern Cape (13,5%).

Northern Cape had the smallest number of households (1,9%), followed by Mpumalanga (6,6%) and Free State 6,9%).

Table 8.1: Distribution of the total households by province, South Africa, September 2001

Province	(N'000)	%
Western Cape	1 228	10,1
Eastern Cape	1 651	13,5
Northern Cape	236	1,9
Free State	844	6,9
KwaZulu- Natal	2 380	19,5
North- West	1 022	8,4
Gauteng	2 747	22,5
Mpumalanga	805	6,6
Limpopo	1 283	10,5
Total	12 194	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa: General Household Survey, 2004

Table 8.2 shows that Amatole district municipality had the highest number of households (27,6%) followed by O.R. Tambo (22,4%) and Nelson Mandela Metro (17,3%). Ukhahlamba had the smallest number of households, which accounted for 5,6%.

Table 8.2: Distribution of total households by district municipalities, Eastern Cape, 2001

District municipality	N	%
Cacadu	102 740	6,7
Amatole	424 338	27,6
Chris Hani	189 772	12,4
Ukhahlamba	85 904	5,6
O.R. Tambo	343 697	22,4
Alfred Nzo	124 416	8,1
Nelson Mandela Metro	265 103	17,3
Eastern Cape	1 535 970	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

8.2 Types of dwelling

Table 8.2 and Figure 8.1 show the types of dwelling by population group for provinces and South Africa. Eastern Cape (46,9%) had the highest percentage of households living in traditional dwellings followed by KwaZulu-Natal (36,1%). Northern Cape had the lowest (0,2%).

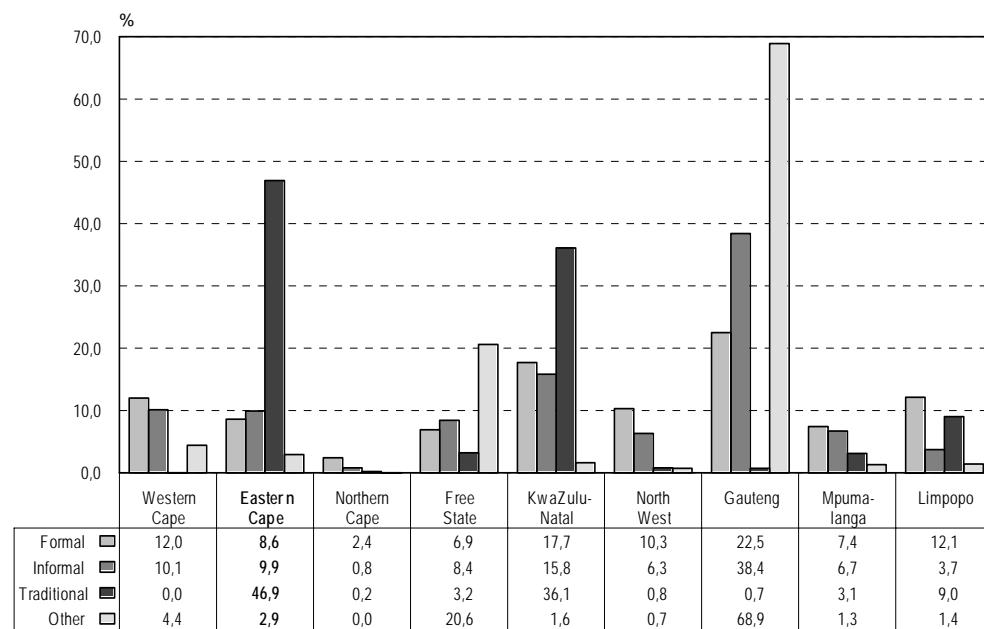
Table 8.3: Distribution of households by types of dwelling and province, 2004

Province	Formal dwelling		Informal dwelling		Traditional dwelling		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Western Cape	1 075	12,0	140	10,1	0,0	0,0	12	4,4	1 228	10,1
Eastern Cape	771	8,6	136	9,9	735	46,9	8	2,8	1 651	13,5
Northern Cape	218	2,4	11	0,8	2	0,2	4	1,5	236	1,9
Free State	621	6,9	116	8,4	51	3,2	57	19,9	844	6,9
KwaZulu-Natal	1 590	17,7	218	15,8	566	36,1	5	1,7	2 380	19,5
North-West	920	10,3	86	6,3	13	0,8	2	0,7	1 022	8,4
Gauteng	2 018	22,5	528	38,4	11	0,7	188	66,3	2 747	22,5
Mpumalanga	660	7,4	92	6,7	48	3,1	4	1,3	805	6,6
Limpopo	1 086	12,1	51	3,7	142	9,0	4	1,4	1 283	105
Total	8 959	100,0	1 377	100,0	1 568	100,0	283	100,0	12 194	100,0

Totals include unspecified

Source: Statistics South Africa: General Household Survey, 2004

Figure 8.1: Distribution of household by type of dwelling and province, South Africa, September 2004



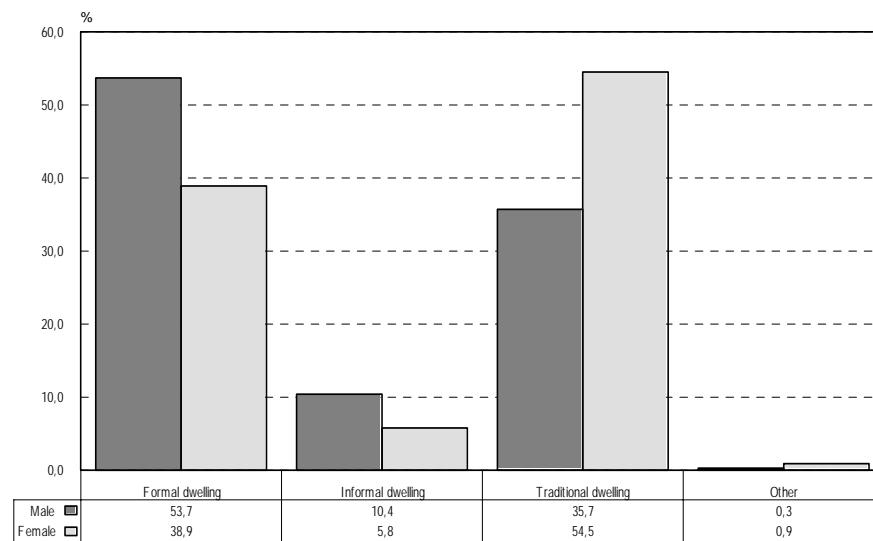
Totals include Unspecified

Source: Statistics South Africa: General Household Survey, 2004

Figure 8.2 shows formal and informal dwellings by sex in Eastern Cape. It shows that:

- The highest proportion of male-headed households (53,7%) lived in formal dwellings.
- The majority of female-headed households (54,5%) lived in traditional dwellings.

Figure 8.2: Percentage distribution of formal and informal dwellings by population group, Eastern Cape, 2004



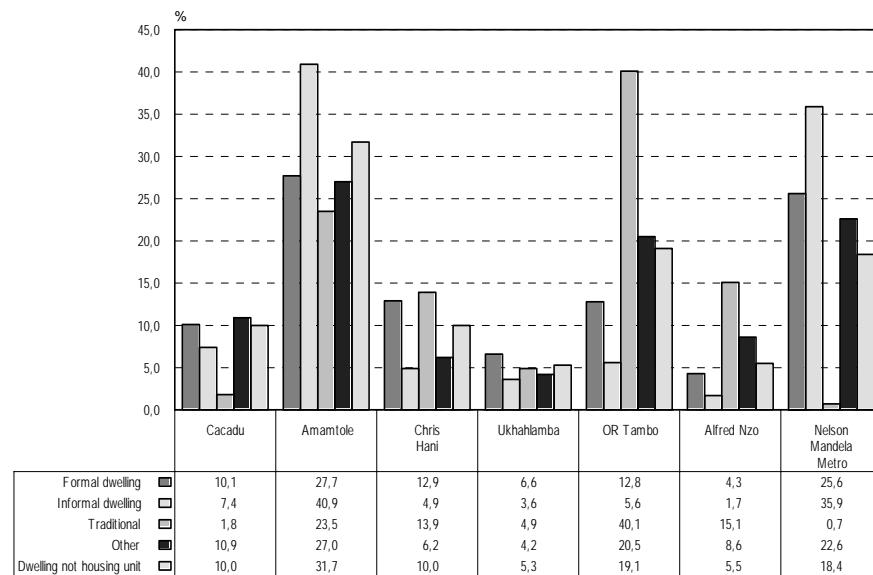
Totals include unspecified

Source: Statistics South Africa: General Household Survey, 2004

Figure 8.3 shows that:

- Amatole (27,7%) followed by Nelson Mandela Metro (25,6%) accounted for the highest proportion of households living in formal dwellings while Alfred Nzo (4,3%) accounted for the lowest proportion of households living in formal dwellings. The same order also emerged where informal dwellings were concerned.
- O.R. Tambo had the highest proportion of households living in traditional dwellings and these accounted for 40,1% of the total traditional dwellings in the province; followed by Amatole (23,5%).

Figure 8.3: Proportions of households according to type of dwelling and district municipality, Eastern Cape, 2001



Note: Other includes caravan or tent, private ship or boat

Source: Statistics South Africa: General Household Survey, 2004

8.3 Female-headed households

Table 8.4 and Figure 8.4 show that in Eastern Cape, the largest proportion of female-headed households (10,3%) was headed by women aged 60 to 64 years followed by those aged 45 to 49 years (10,2%).

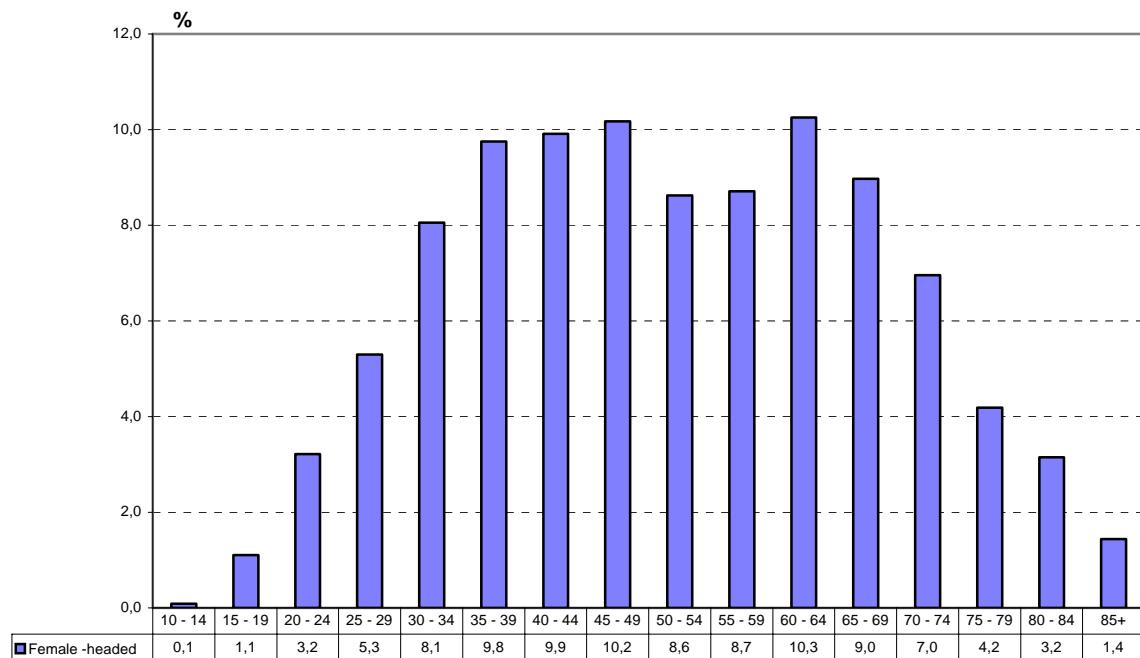
Child female-headed households headed by 10–14 year-olds accounted for 0,1%; followed by those aged 15–19 (1,1%).

Table 8.4: Female-headed households by age group, Eastern Cape, 2004

Age group	N	%
10–14	679	0,1
15–19	8 601	1,1
20–24	25 009	3,2
25–29	41 228	5,3
30–34	62 637	8,1
35–39	75 858	9,8
40–44	77 118	9,9
45–49	79 144	10,2
50–54	67 091	8,6
55–59	67 743	8,7
60–64	79 745	10,3
65–69	69 796	9,0
70–74	54 134	7,0
75–79	32 554	4,2
80–84	24 525	3,2
85+	11 171	1,4
Total	777 883	100,0

Source Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, 2004

Figure 8.4: Percentage distribution of female-headed households, Eastern Cape, 2004



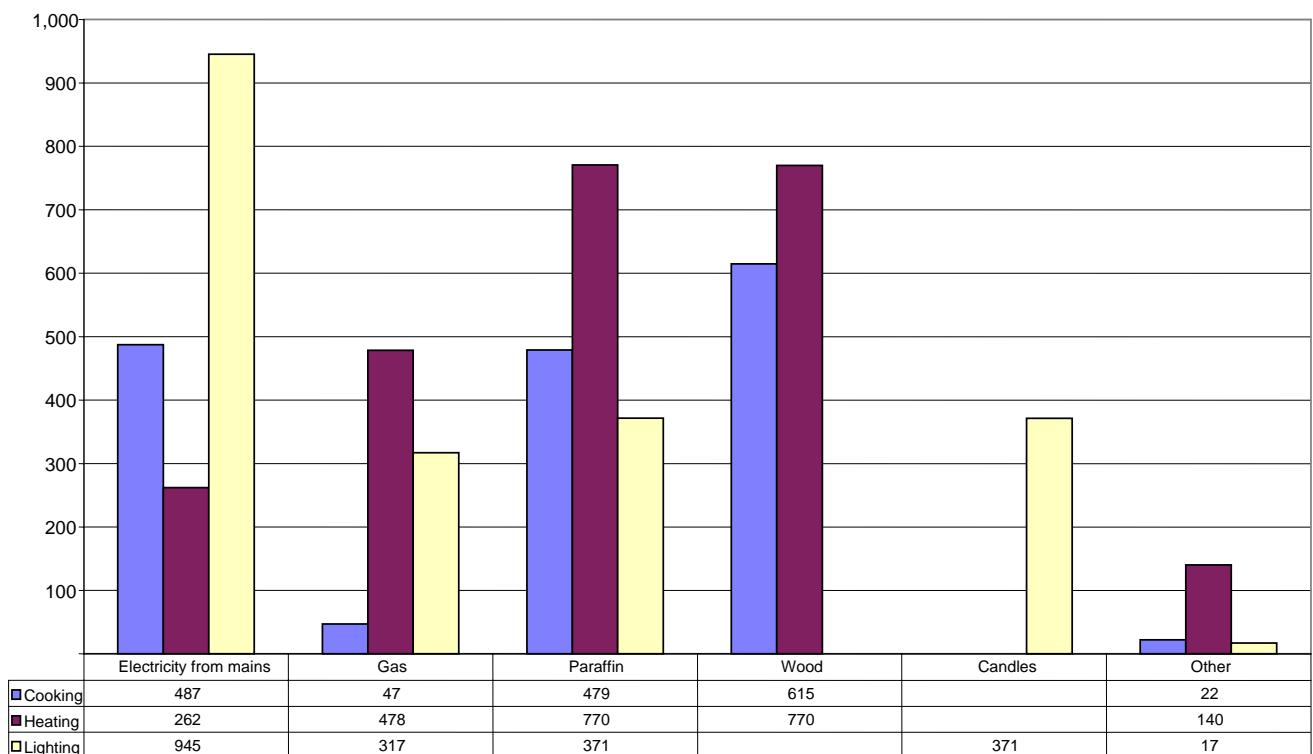
Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, 2004

8.4 Energy

Figure 8.5 below shows the number of households by main source of energy and use in Eastern Cape.

- The largest proportion of households used electricity for lighting in Eastern Cape.
- Even though a larger proportion of households were electrified, there was still a large number which used wood and paraffin for cooking and candles for lighting.

Figure 8.5: Distribution of households by main source of energy and its use in Eastern Cape, 2004



Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, 2004

Table 8.5 and Figure 8.6 show that:

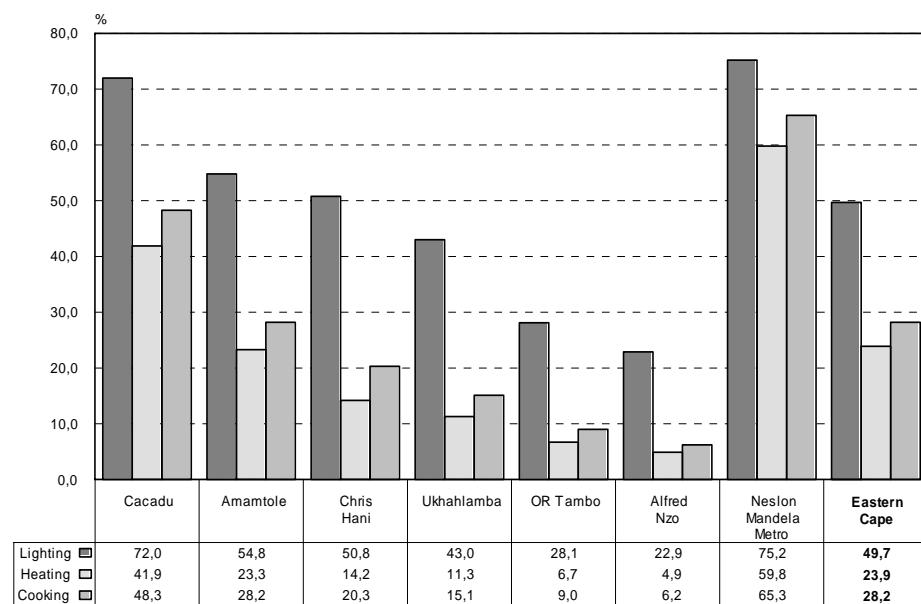
- Nelson Mandela Metro had the highest proportion of households that used electricity for lighting (75,2%)
- Nelson Mandela Metro also had the highest proportion of households using electricity for cooking and heating while the lowest use of electricity for cooking and heating was recorded in Alfred Nzo and O.R. Tambo (where less than 10% of households used electricity for cooking or heating).

Table 8.5: Distribution of households in each district municipality using electricity for lighting, cooking and heating, Eastern Cape, 2001

District municipality	Lighting		Heating		Cooking		Total number of households
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Cacadu	74 098	72,0	43 184	41,9	49 733	48,3	102 740
Amatole	232 761	54,8	99 109	23,3	119 838	28,2	424 338
Chris Hani	96 508	50,8	26 927	14,2	38 532	20,3	189 772
Ukahlamba	36 947	43,0	713	11,3	12 980	15,1	85 904
O.R.Tambo	96 503	28,1	23 061	6,7	30 852	9,0	343 697
Alfred Nzo	28 510	22,9	6 089	4,9	7 704	6,2	124 416
Nelson Mandela Metro	199 448	75,2	158 684	59,8	173 279	65,3	265 103
Eastern Cape	764 775	49,7	366 767	23,9	432 918	28,2	1 535 970

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 8.6: Proportion of households in each district municipality of Eastern Cape using electricity for lighting, cooking and heating, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

8.5 Water

Table 8.6 shows that:

- The largest proportion of households in Eastern Cape (24,3%) used public taps followed by those who accessed water from a tap in the dwelling (20,6%).
- There was still a large proportion of households in Eastern Cape (21,9%) which used flowing water/stream/river water as their main source of water.

Table 8.6: Households by main source of water, Eastern Cape, 2004

Main source of water	N ('000)	%
Piped(tap)water in dwelling	340	20,6
Piped(tap)water on site	254	15,4
Borehole on site	6	0,3
Rain-water tank on site	19	1,1
Neighbouring tap	16	1,0
Public tap	404	24,5
Water-carrier/tanker	7	0,4
Borehole off site/communal	19	1,2
Flowing water/stream/river	361	21,9
Dam/pool/stagnant water	30	1,8
Well	14	0,9
Spring	173	10,5
Other	5	0,3
Total	1 651	100,0

Totals include unspecified

Source: Statistics South Africa: General Household Survey, 2004

Table 8.7 gives information on the main source of water used by households in each population group. It shows that the majority of African-headed households used water from flowing water/stream/river as their main source of water.

Table 8.7: Main sources of water used by households in each population group, Eastern Cape, 2004

Population group	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Piped(tap)water in dwelling	163	57	4	116	340
Piped(tap)water on site	227	24	1	3	254
Borehole on site	4	1		1	6
Rain-water tank on site	17			2	19
Neighbouring tap	16				16
Public tap	386	17			404
Water-carrier/tanker	7				7
Borehole off site/communal	19				19
Flowing water/stream/river	358	2			361
Dam/pool/stagnant water	30				30
Well	14				14
Spring	173	1			173
Other	5				5
Total	1 423	101	5	121	1 651

Totals include unspecified.

Source: Statistics South Africa: General Household Survey, 2004

Table 8.8 shows that:

- Nelson Mandela Metro (124 464) had the highest number of households with access to piped water inside the dwelling followed by Amatole (76 976) and then Cacadu (31 889).
- O.R. Tambo had the highest number of households 175 695 that had access to water from a river/stream followed by Amatole (84 095) and Chris Hani (42 917).

Table 8.8: Households by main source of water and district municipality, Eastern Cape, 2001

Main source of water	Cacadu	Amatole	Chris Hani	Ukha-hlamba	O.R. Tambo	Alfred Nzo	Nelson Mandela Metro
Piped water inside dwelling	31 889	76 976	26 010	6 732	10 312	1 735	124 464
Piped water inside yard	44 862	79 265	35 458	16 441	24 185	9 227	87 203
Piped water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling	9 386	71 786	25 396	12 271	22 496	18 114	23 641
Piped water on community stand: distance greater than 200m from dwelling	9 002	66 740	29 357	14 103	39 091	20 859	26 313
Borehole	633	3 541	5 545	2 989	7 838	4 631	270
Spring	115	6 802	14 757	18 654	38 043	23 412	90
Rain-water tank	2 546	14 989	3 026	892	12 298	1 333	268
Dam/pool/stagnant water	1 912	11 756	3 669	2 410	6 487	4 066	162
River/stream	856	84 095	42 917	8629	175 696	38 324	88
Water vendor	96	812	991	297	1 876	552	308
Other	1 442	7 577	2 646	2 486	5 374	2 163	2297
Total	102 740	424 338	189 772	85 904	343 697	124 416	265 103

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

8.6 Toilet facilities

The analysis in Table 8.8 is divided into three categories: sanitation in dwelling, sanitation on site and sanitation off-site.

- On the category of sanitation in dwelling, Eastern Cape reported that 92,8 % of households had flush toilets connected to a public sewage system, and only 7,2% had flush toilets connected to a septic tank.
- Figures on sanitation on site show that the largest proportion of households in this category were still using pit latrines without ventilation in both Eastern Cape and countrywide.
- For sanitation off-site, the analysis shows that the largest proportion of households in Eastern Cape (56,3%) and South Africa (86,0%) did not have proper toilets that they could use even off-site.
- Overall 26,7% of households in Eastern Cape had sanitation inside their dwellings, 68,0% had toilet facilities on site and 7,3% off-site.

Table 8.9: Percentage of households using different types of toilet facilities, Eastern Cape, 2004

Sanitation in dwelling	Eastern Cape		South Africa	
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%
Flush toilet connected to public sewage system	298	92,8	4 325	95,8
Flush toilet connected to septic tank	23	7,2	189	4,2
Subtotal	322	19,5	4 514	37,0
Sanitation on site				
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	158	19,4	2 082	33,7
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	12	1,5	240	3,9
Chemical toilet	2	0,2	44	0,7
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	110	13,5	859	13,9
Pit latrine without ventilation pipe	456	56,2	2 732	44,2
Bucket toilet	74	9,1	223	3,6
Subtotal	812	49,5	6 180	50,7
Sanitation off-site				
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	6	1,1	82	6,5
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank			9	0,7
Chemical toilet			6	0,5
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	1	0,2	56	4,4
Pit latrine without ventilation pipe	20	3,9	221	17,4
Bucket toilet	4		25	2,0
None	484	56,3	1 092	86,0
Subtotal	515	31,2	1 270	10,4
Total	1 651		12 194	

*Totals include unspecified

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, 2004

Table 8.10 shows that:

- Nelson Mandela Metro (205 569) had flush toilets connected to a sewage system, while Alfred Nzo showed the lowest number of households (2 523) using flushed toilets connected to a sewage system.
- In all district municipalities there was still a high number of households that were using bucket latrines and those which had no toilet facilities.

Table 8.10: Households by type of toilet facility and district municipality, Eastern Cape, 2001

Toilet facility	Cacadu	Amatole	Chris Hani	Ukhahlamba	O.R. Tambo	Alfred Nzo	Nelson Mandela Metro	Total
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	41 359	149 311	40 667	10 085	25 517	2 523	205 569	475 031
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	11 370	9 045	2 610	1 699	2 968	984	5 565	34 241
Chemical toilet	854	7 440	4 184	3 084	9 742	5 478	198	30 980
Pit latrine with ventilation	5 474	25 321	15 071	6 952	20 670	11 414	1 069	85 971
Pit latrine without ventilation	16 645	100 574	36 473	20 733	102 842	71 281	5 788	354 336
Bucket latrine	14 666	11 272	9 684	7 881	4 665	1 805	35 727	85 700
None	12 371	121 375	81 081	35 470	177 293	30 931	11 188	469 709
Total	102 739	424 338	189 770	85 904	343 697	124 416	265 104	1 535 968

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

8.7 Refuse removal

Table 8.11 gives information on households' refuse removal.

- 61,8% of Eastern Cape households used their own refuse dump, while 30,1% of households' refuse was removed by local authority at least once a week.
- 2,6% of households' refuse was removed by local authority less often than once a week.

Table 8.11: Household refuse removal, Eastern Cape, 2004

Refusal disposal	N ('000)	%
Removed by local authority at least once a week	496 874	30,1
Removed by local authority less often than once a week	42 502	2,6
Removed by community members at least once a week	1 155	0,1
Removed by community members less often than once a week		0,0
Communal refuse dump	17 453	1,1
Own refuse damp	1 019 910	61,8
No rubbish removal	50 893	3,1
Other	20 060	1,2
Unspecified	1 683	0,1
Total	1 650 531	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, 2004

Table 8.12 shows that:

- Nelson Mandela Metro (86,0%) followed by Cacadu (68,0%) had the highest proportion of households whose refuse was removed by local authority at least once a week while Alfred Nzo had the least (3,8%).

- In other district municipalities, the highest number of households had their own refuse dumps.

Table 8.12: Households by type of refuse removal and district municipality, Eastern Cape, 2001

District municipality	Removed by local authority at least once a week		Removed by local authority less often		Communal refuse dump		Own refuse dump		No refuse disposal		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cacadu	69 860	68,0	1 350	1,3	2 537	2,5	24 755	24,1	4 238	4,1	102 740	100,0
Amatole	173 475	40,9	4 976	1,2	3 898	0,9	179 130	42,2	62 859	14,8	424 338	100,0
Chris Hani	49 816	26,3	1 751	0,9	2 416	1,3	86 610	45,6	49 179	25,9	189 772	100,0
Ukahlamba	19 663	22,9	534	0,6	1 450	1,7	48 483	56,4	15 774	18,4	85 904	100,0
O.R. Tambo	26 087	7,6	3 095	0,9	2 942	0,9	220 768	64,2	90 806	26,4	343 697	100,0
Alfred Nzo	4 787	3,8	1 064	0,9	1 091	0,9	92 253	74,1	25 221	20,3	124 416	100,0
Nelson Mandela Metro	228 097	86,0	9 338	3,5	4 612	1,7	14 909	5,6	8 148	3,1	265 103	100,0
Total	571785	37,2	22107	1,4	18 945	1,2	666 909	43,4	256 225	16,7	1 535 970	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

8.8 Access to telephones

Figure 8.13 shows the proportion of households who had or did not have a telephone or cellular phone in the dwelling in all provinces and South Africa in 2004.

- The largest proportion of households that had a telephone or cellular phone was in Gauteng (28,7 %) followed by KwaZulu-Natal (16,3%) and Western Cape (13,0%).
- Northern Cape, Free State, Limpopo and Eastern Cape had the lowest proportions of households with a telephone facility.

Table 8.13: Percentage of households in each province and telephone and cellular phone ownership, 2004

Access to telephone	Yes		No		Total
	N	%	N	%	
Western Cape	869	13,0	357	6,5	1 228
Eastern cape	661	9,9	988	17,9	1 651
Northern Cape	114	1,7	122	2,2	236
Free State	437	6,6	406	7,4	844
KwaZulu- Natal	1 087	16,3	1 289	23,4	2 380
North West	525	7,9	496	9,0	1 022
Gauteng	1 912	28,7	832	15,1	2 747
Mpumalanga	472	7,1	332	6,0	805
Limpopo	587	8,8	696	12,6	1 283
South Africa	6 663	100,0	5 518	100,0	12 194

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004

8.9 Ownership of selected household goods

Table 8.14 gives information of ownership of selected household equipment by population group in the country:

- The largest proportion of households who owned beds was in Gauteng (23,1%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (19,3%) and Eastern Cape (13,5%).
- The largest proportion of households in Eastern Cape owned books (46,6%), followed by Gauteng (23,6%) and KwaZulu-Natal (17,3%).

- Free State had the largest proportion of households that owned radios (28,0%), followed by Gauteng (24,6%) and KwaZulu-Natal (20,3%).
- The largest proportion of households who owned refrigerators (27,4%) and television sets (27,5%) was in Gauteng.

Table 8.14: Proportion of households who own selected major household equipment by population group and province, South Africa, 2004

Province	Bed	Bicycle	Books	Radio	Refrige-rator	Tele-vision	Watch/ clock
Western Cape	10,4	16,0	12,6	10,5	13,5	13,5	11,0
Eastern Cape	13,5	7,4	46,6	11,8	8,4	9,6	11,3
Northern Cape	1,9	3,2	1,2	1,7	2,0	2,0	1,8
Free State	6,6	8,3	8,4	28,0	7,0	6,9	7,4
KwaZulu-Natal	19,3	15,5	17,8	20,3	17,9	17,8	19,9
North West	8,1	8,4	6,8	8,0	8,3	8,5	7,8
Gauteng	23,1	25,7	23,6	24,3	27,4	27,5	24,8
Mpumalanga	6,7	5,8	7,5	6,5	6,6	5,9	6,5
Limpopo	10,4	9,6	11,2	10,0	8,9	8,2	9,4

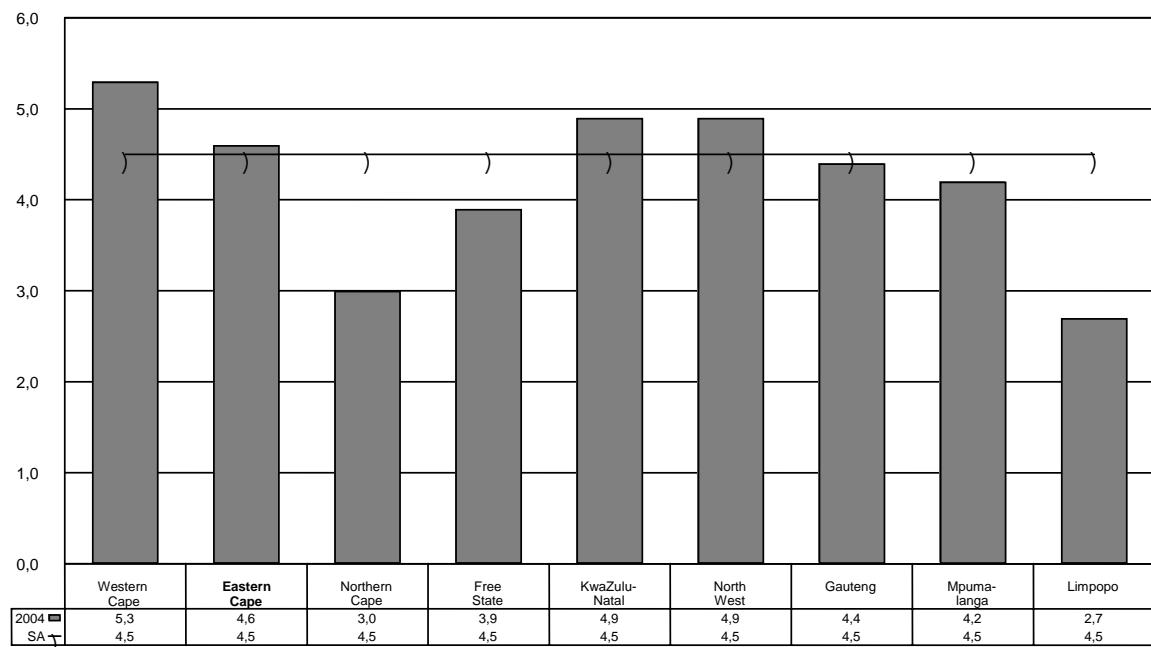
Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, 2004

Chapter 9: Economy

9.1 Gross Domestic Product Per Region (GDPR)

Figure 9.1 indicates that the highest real annual rate per region, as measured by Gross Domestic Product per Region (GDPR) at market price for 2004, was recorded in Western Cape (5,3%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal and North West (both 4,9%), and then Eastern Cape (4,6%).

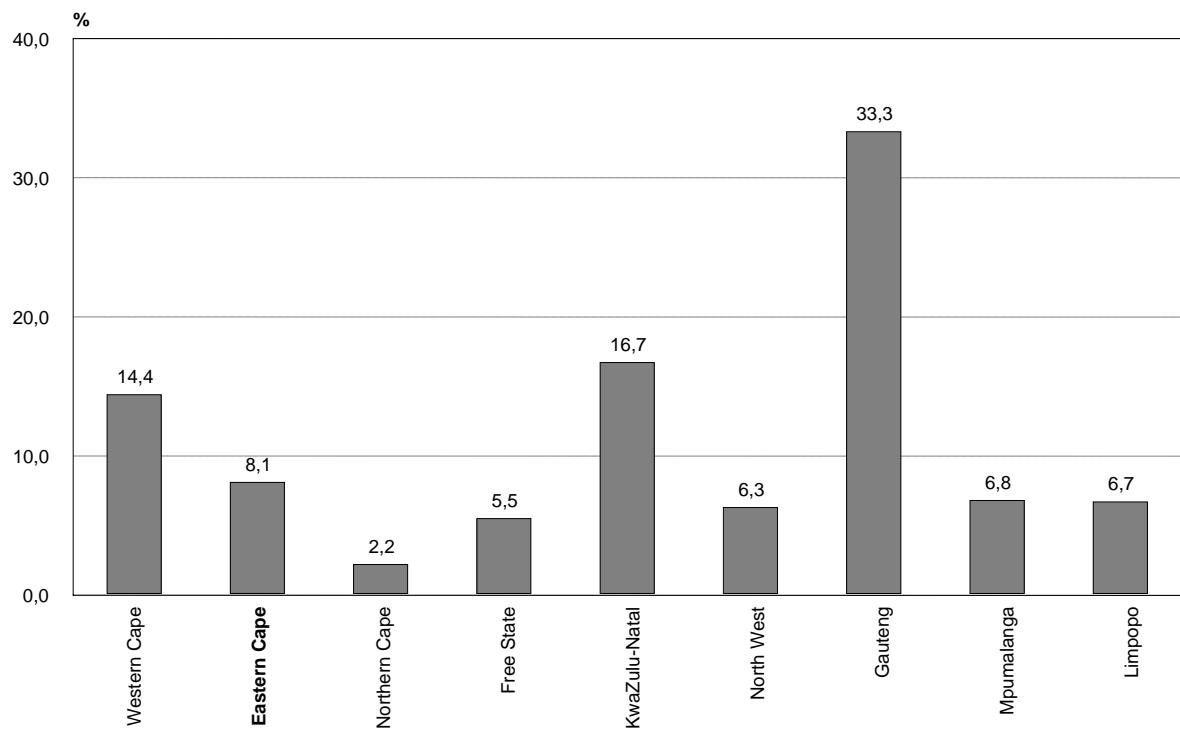
Figure 9.1: Real annual economic growth rate per region for 2004



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Gross Domestic Product, annual estimates per region, 1995–2004*

Figure 9.2 shows that Gauteng contributed 33,3% to the economy of the country followed by KwaZulu-Natal (16,7%) and Western Cape (14,4%). Eastern Cape contributed 8,1% and Northern Cape made the smallest contribution of 2,2%.

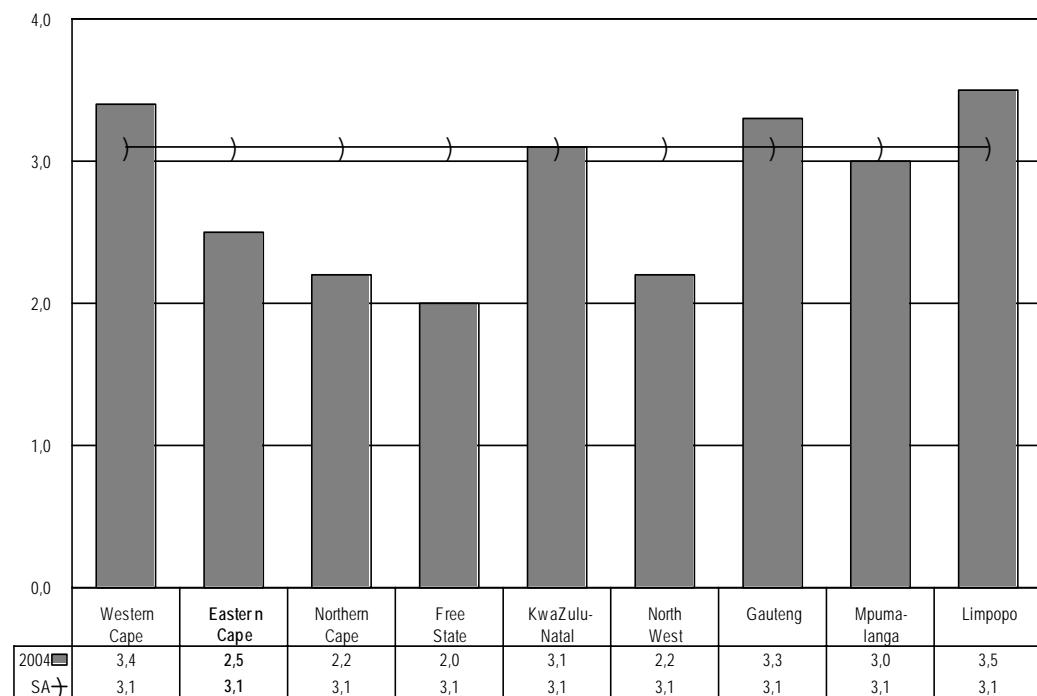
Figure 9.2: GDPR contribution to the economy of South Africa in 2004



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Gross Domestic Product, annual estimates per region, 1995–2004*

Figure 9.3 shows the average real annual economic growth per province and the country as whole. Limpopo had the highest average annual economic growth rate (3,5%), followed by Western Cape (3,4%) and all other provinces had growth rates that were below that of the country.

Figure 9.3: Average annual economic growth rate, 1996–2004



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Gross Domestic Product, annual estimates per region, 1995–2004*

Table 9.1 shows that the contribution to the economy had increased in all sectors as from 1995 up to 2004 except in the primary industries sector where there was a slight decrease in 1996, 2002 and 2004.

- The Eastern Cape GDP at market price was R45 333 million in 1995 and was R112 908 million in 2004.

Table 9.1: Eastern Cape GDP per industry at current prices in R (million), 1995–2004

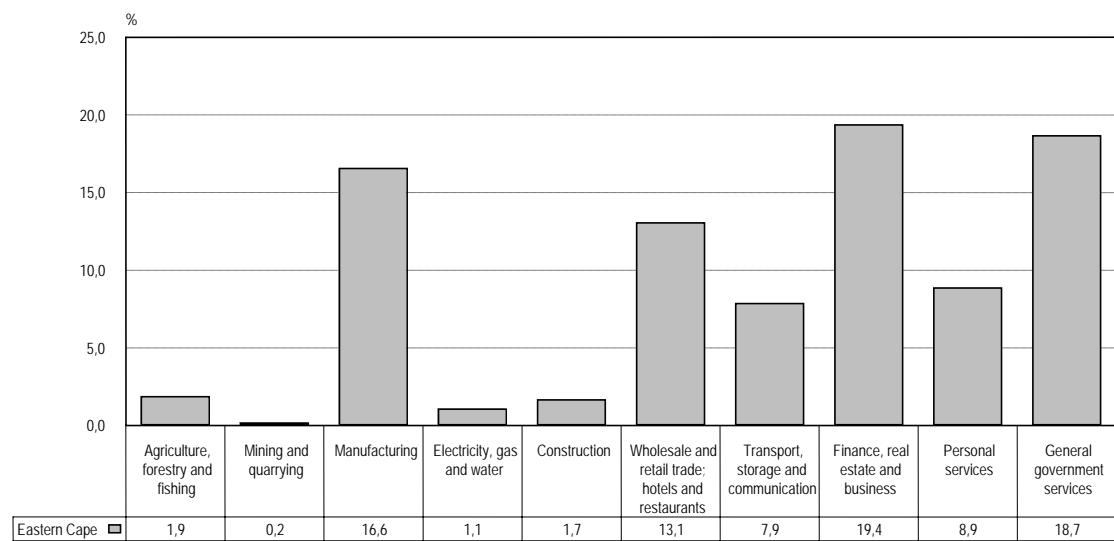
Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Primary industries	1 472	1 360	1 527	1 633	1 817	1 821	2 231	2 208	2 524	2 430
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 420	1 295	1 453	1 531	1 719	1 727	2 116	2 074	2 343	2 149
Mining and quarrying	52	66	74	102	98	95	116	134	181	281
Secondary industries	9 956	10 476	11 192	12 073	12 896	14 992	17 281	18 910	20 512	21 985
Manufacturing	8 243	8 609	9 210	9 979	10 638	12 661	14 687	16 707	17 600	18 799
Electricity and water	853	884	899	953	1 007	1 101	1 130	890	1 130	1 288
Construction	860	983	1 083	1 142	1 252	1 230	1 463	1 312	1 782	1 897
Tertiary industries	29 931	34 867	38 930	41 688	45 964	51 718	55 457	61 589	68 399	76 768
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	6 815	7 545	8 126	8 626	9 663	11 339	11 103	11 998	13 294	14 769
Transport, storage and communication	3 518	4 103	4 526	4 806	5 343	6 029	6 464	7 225	8 015	8 929
Finance, real estate and business services	7 136	8 351	9 680	10 480	11 429	12 378	14 585	16 384	18 484	21 927
Community, social and other personal services	3 637	4 104	4 656	5 152	5 811	6 768	7 421	8 242	9 182	10 023
General government services	8 825	10 764	11 943	12 623	13 719	15 203	15 883	17 740	19 424	21 121
All industries at basic prices	41 359	46 704	51 650	55 394	60 677	68 531	74 968	82 707	91 434	101 183
Taxes less subsidies on products	3 973	4 363	4 852	5 590	6 176	6 887	7 435	8 177	9 313	11 725
GDP at market prices	45 333	51 067	56 501	60 984	66 853	75 418	82 403	90 884	100 747	112 908

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Gross Domestic Product, annual estimates per region, 1995–2004*

Figure 9.4 shows the Gross Domestic Product per Region at current prices for Eastern Cape in 2004.

- For GDP at current prices, finance, real estate and business services was the highest contributor to the economy (19,4%) followed by general government service (18,7%) and manufacturing (16,6%).
- The lowest contributors were construction (1,7%); electricity, gas and water (1,1%); and mining and quarrying (0,2%).

Figure 9.4: Gross Domestic Product per Region at current prices, (percentage contribution), Eastern Cape, 2004



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Gross Domestic Product, annual estimates per region, 1995–2004*

Table 9.2 and Figure 9.5 show the Gross Domestic Product per Region at constant 2000 prices for Eastern Cape in 1995–2004. The following is observed:

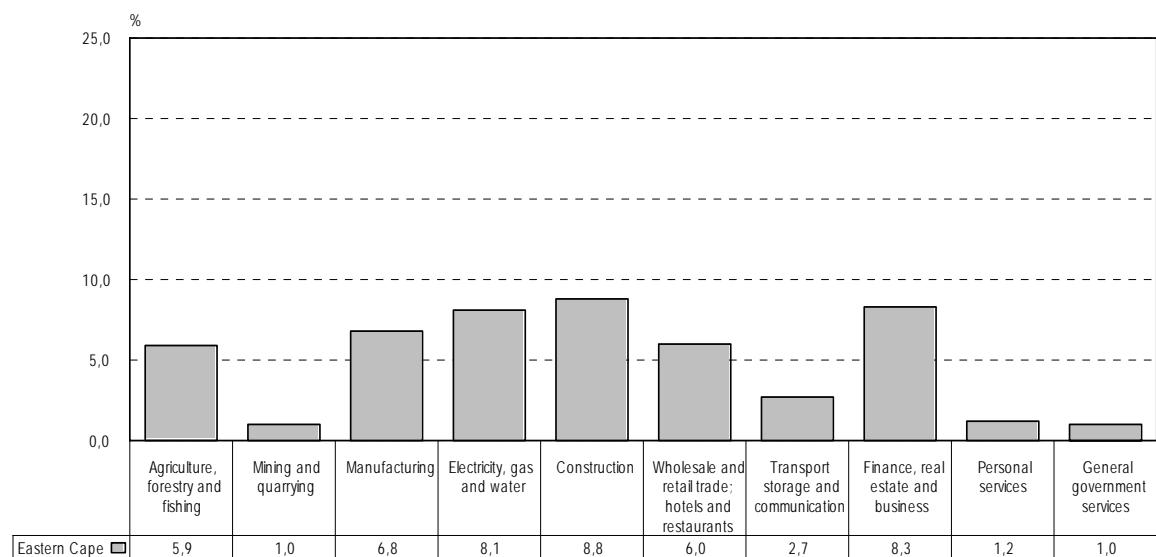
- For GDP at constant 2000 prices, the growth rate for most sectors in Eastern Cape was increasing steadily at a positive growth rate, except for the primary industries where there were fluctuations.
- The highest growth rate in Eastern Cape was recorded by the construction industry (8,8%), followed by finance, real estate and business industry (8,3%) and electricity, gas and water (8,1%).

Table 9.2: Eastern Cape GDP percentage change estimates per industry at constant 2000 prices, R (million)

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Primary industries	1 853	1 826	1 913	1 835	1 937	1 821	2 246	2 006	1 929	1 823
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 755	1 726	1 809	1 707	1 830	1 727	2 145	1 904	1 822	1 714
Mining and quarrying	98	100	103	128	107	95	101	102	107	108
Secondary industries	13 279	13 243	13 363	13 133	13 482	14 992	15 902	15 712	15 892	17 013
Manufacturing	11 223	11 052	11 153	10 965	11 191	12 661	13 372	13 593	13 294	14 193
Electricity, gas and water	943	1 028	1 034	1 009	1 055	1 101	1 085	844	941	1 017
Construction	1 113	1 163	1 176	1 159	1 236	1 230	1 446	1 275	1 657	1 803
Tertiary industries	45 788	47 876	48 685	48 829	50 117	51 717	52 239	53 934	55 630	57 959
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	9 482	9 835	9 832	9 969	10 626	11 339	10 663	10 885	11 364	12 040
Transport, storage and communication	4 693	5 018	5 336	5 462	5 732	6 029	6 311	6 997	7 112	7 303
Finance, real estate and business services	11 668	12 370	12 723	12 600	12 498	12 378	13 555	14 044	14 790	16 016
Personal services	5 689	5 853	5 861	6 218	6 459	6 768	6 909	7 085	7 366	7 457
General government services	14 254	14 800	14 933	14 581	14 802	15 203	14 801	14 923	14 998	15 143
All industries at basic prices	60 920	62 944	63 960	63 797	65 536	68 531	70 388	71 652	73 451	76 795
Taxes less subsidies on products	6 533	6 729	6 939	6 791	6 749	6 887	7 060	7 016	7 178	7 534
GDPR at market prices	67 453	69 674	70 900	70 588	72 285	75 418	77 448	78 669	80 630	84 329

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Gross Domestic Product, annual estimates per region, 1995–2004*

Figure 9.5: Gross Domestic Product per Region at constant prices (percentage contribution), Eastern Cape, 2004



Source: Statistics South Africa: *Gross Domestic Product, annual estimates per region, 1995–2004*

9.2 Major economic sectors in Eastern Cape

9.2.1 Agriculture

Table 9.3 and Figure 9.6 show that:

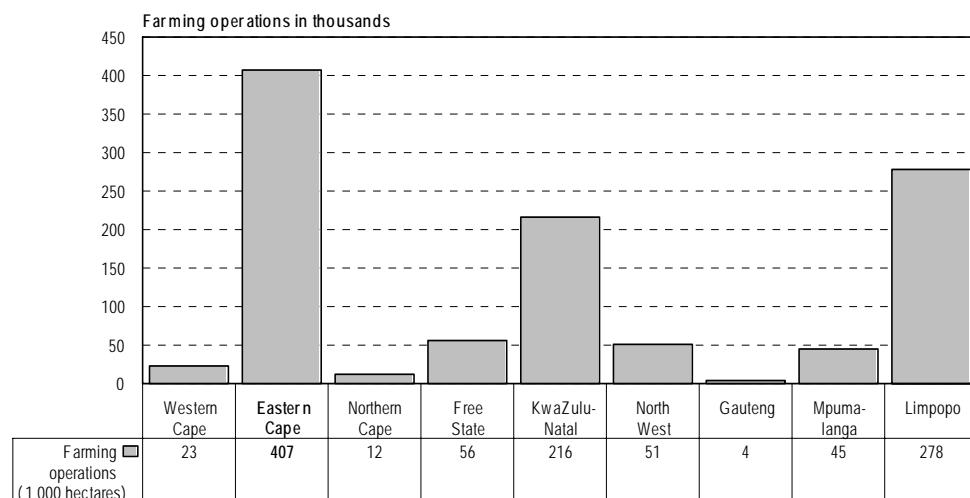
- The proportion of land used as farming area in Eastern Cape in 2001 was 610 663 000 hectares which constituted about 19,4% of the total farming area in South Africa.
- There were 407 000 farming operations operated on that land in the province during the period of the survey, and this constituted about 37% of the entire farming operations in South Africa.

Table 9.3: Farming operations by land area and province, South Africa, 2001

Province	Land area		Farming operations	
	Ha ('000)	%	Ha ('000)	%
Western Cape	33 915	10,8	23	2,1
Eastern Cape	61 063	19,4	407	37,3
Northern Cape	45 780	14,5	12	1,1
Free State	19 559	6,2	56	5,1
KwaZulu-Natal	15 982	5,1	216	19,8
North West	18 780	6,0	51	4,7
Gauteng	5 922	1,9	4	0,4
Mpumalanga	10 755	3,4	45	4,1
Limpopo	103 372	32,8	278	25,5
South Africa	315 128	100,0	1 092	100,0

Source: National Department of Agriculture, 2001

Figure 9.6: Distribution of farming operations in South Africa by province, 2001



Source: National Department of Agriculture, 2001

Table 9.4 below shows the different types of crops and the quantities that were harvested in each of the nine provinces in South Africa in 2001. The following is observed:

- Free State had the largest harvest of maize for grain (5 156 801 tons), grain sorghum (552 594 tons), wheat (153 957 tons) and maize for fresh consumption (70 635 tons).
- KwaZulu-Natal had the largest harvest of sugarcane in 2001 (108 459 706 tons), followed by Mpumalanga that harvested 335 471 tons in 2001.
- Only three provinces harvested cotton in 2001, i.e. Northern Cape (21 516 tons), Mpumalanga (1 364 tons) and KwaZulu-Natal (2 tons).
- Only three provinces harvested tobacco in 2001, i.e. North West (9 339 tons), Mpumalanga (7 568 tons) and Eastern Cape (2 328 tons)
- The most harvested crop in South Africa in 2001 was sugarcane (10 879 5877 tons), followed by maize for grain (13 791 056 tons) and wheat (3 078 338 tons).

Table 9.4: Quantity harvested by province, South Africa: All types of crops (Tons)

Type of crop	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Maize for grain	211 252	1 217 242	84 639	5 156 801	352 538	5 053 151	354 300	1 306 202	54 930	13 791 056
Maize for fresh consumption	8 016	242 507	434	70 635	49 442	3 431	53 623	4 647	19 058	451 793
Grain sorghum	560	491	-	552 594	352	218 636	-	-	11 005	783 638
Wheat	1 311 495	2 039	171 019	1 539 571	14 752	33 809	-	-	5 653	3 078 338
Dry beans	-	88 071	-	176	14 113	9 339	-	21 546	1 926	135 171
Soya beans	-	243	-	1 059	12 425	11 092	-	19 252	1 991	46 064
Groundnuts	-	18	68 261	7 543	819	91 274	-	3 339	10 996	182 251
Sugarcane	-	28	-	-	108 459 706	-	-	335 471	672	108 795 877
Sunflower seed	-	74	807	122 153	5	279 103	-	16 717	29	418 887
Cotton	-	-	21 516	-	2	-	-	1 364	-	22 881
Lucerne and/or other hay	340 893	230 729	147 942	18 701	17 593	11 858	-	1 942	-	769 658
Tobacco	-	2 328	-	-	-	9 339	-	7 568	-	19 235
Other field crops	34 285	43 623	-	-	2 715	1 992	-	25	-	82 640
Potatoes	1 133 957	131 586	106 382	341 986	7 831	52 777	-	124	1 433	1 776 076
Sweet potatoes	1 016	9 367	-	8	2 948	1	-	181	1 541	15 061

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Census of commercial agriculture 2002, Financial and production statistics*

Table 9.5 below shows the quantity harvested for maize for grain by province in South Africa. The table shows that:

- Free State had the largest percentage of maize harvested in 2001 (37,4%), followed by North West which harvested 5 053 151 tons of maize (36,6%).
- Eastern Cape harvested 8,8% of maize for grain in 2001.
- Limpopo had the lowest percentage of maize harvested in 2001 (0,4%).
- The total maize that was harvested in South Africa in 2001 was estimated at 13 791 055 tons.

Table 9.5: Quantity of maize for grain harvested by province in South Africa, 2001

Province	Tons	%
Western Cape	211 252	1,5
Eastern Cape	1 217 242	8,8
Northern Cape	84 639	0,6
Free State	5 156 801	37,4
KwaZulu-Natal	352 538	2,6
North West	5 053 151	36,6
Gauteng	354 300	2,6
Mpumalanga	1 306 202	9,5
Limpopo	54 930	0,4
South Africa	13 791 055	100,0

Source: National Department of Agriculture, 2001

Table 9.6 below shows the number of farming units and market value of their assets by province in South Africa. The following is observed from this table:

- Free State had the highest number of farming units (8 531) with an asset market value of R13 215,146 million, followed by Western Cape (7 185) with an asset market value of R26 270,432 million, and then Northern Cape (6 114) with an asset market value of R10 513,940 million.
- Eastern Cape had the sixth largest number of farming units (4 376) with an asset market value of R8 312 955 million.
- There were 45 818 farming units with an asset market value of R98 428,255 million in South Africa.

Table 9.6: Number of farming units and market value of assets by province, South Africa, 2002

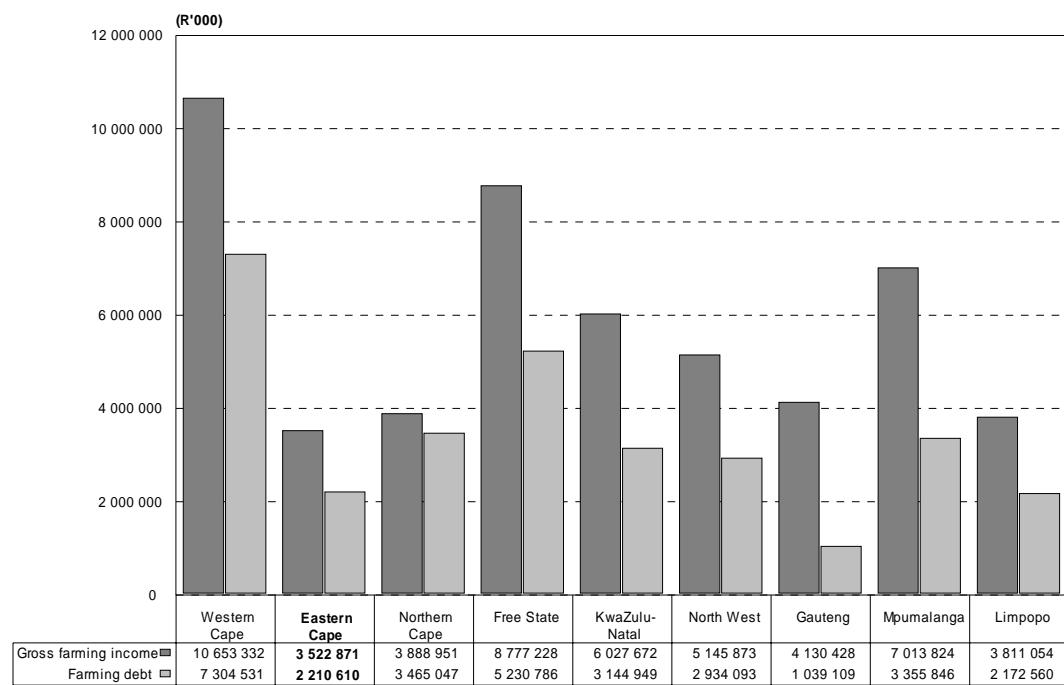
Province	Number of farming units	Market value of assets (R'000)
Western Cape	7 185	26 270 432
Eastern Cape	4 376	8 312 955
Northern Cape	6 114	10 513 940
Free State	8 531	13 215 146
KwaZulu-Natal	4 038	10 161 487
North West	5 349	8 360 915
Gauteng	2 206	2 922 277
Mpumalanga	5 104	10 931 965
Limpopo	2 915	7 739 138
South Africa	45 818	98 428 255

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Census of commercial agriculture 2002, Financial and production statistics*

Figure 9.7 shows gross farming income and farming debts by province in South Africa. The following is observed in this figure:

- The formal agricultural sector generated a total gross farming income of approximately R53 billion in 2002.
- Western Cape contributed the highest gross income, followed by Free State, then Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal, North West, Gauteng, Northern Cape, Limpopo and Eastern Cape.
- Farming debts amounted to approximately R31 billion.
- Western Cape was responsible for the largest part of the debt, followed by Free State and Northern Cape, while Gauteng had the lowest proportion of debt.

Figure 9.7 Gross farming income and farming debt by province, South Africa, 2002 (R'000)



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Census of commercial agriculture 2002, Financial and production statistics*

Table 9.7 shows a breakdown of gross farming income by type of division and province in South Africa. The table shows the following:

- In total, field crops generated the highest income, followed by animals, horticulture, animal products and then other products.
- Free State contributed the largest share of field crops and animals to the gross farming income, followed by Mpumalanga and then KwaZulu-Natal in the case of field crops; whereas Western Cape contributed the largest share in horticulture, animal products and other products.
- Eastern Cape contributed the least share in field crops, North West in horticulture and other products, and Limpopo in animals and animal products.

Table 9.7: Breakdown of gross farming income by type of division and province, South Africa, 2002

Province	Field crops	Horticulture	Animals	Animal products	Other products
	R'000				
Western Cape	1 236 449	5 960 849	1 595 016	1 585 005	275 994
Eastern Cape	215 730	854 624	1 218 863	1 213 843	19 811
Northern Cape	933 623	1 180 459	1 535 298	224 705	14 865
Free State	4 983 194	646 671	2 318 940	803 560	24 862
KwaZulu-Natal	2 602 930	657 259	1 517 821	864 954	384 708
North West	2 440 115	368 908	1 870 309	457 110	9 429
Gauteng	580 319	882 498	17 20 488	874 982	72 140
Mpumalanga	2 844 115	1 747 911	1 691 554	506 345	223 463
Limpopo	640 020	1 898 086	1 078 622	145 201	49 125
South Africa	16 476 933	14 197 267	14 546 912	6 675 706	1 074 396

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Census of commercial agriculture 2002, Financial and production statistics*

9.3 Human Development Index (HDI)

Human Development Index:

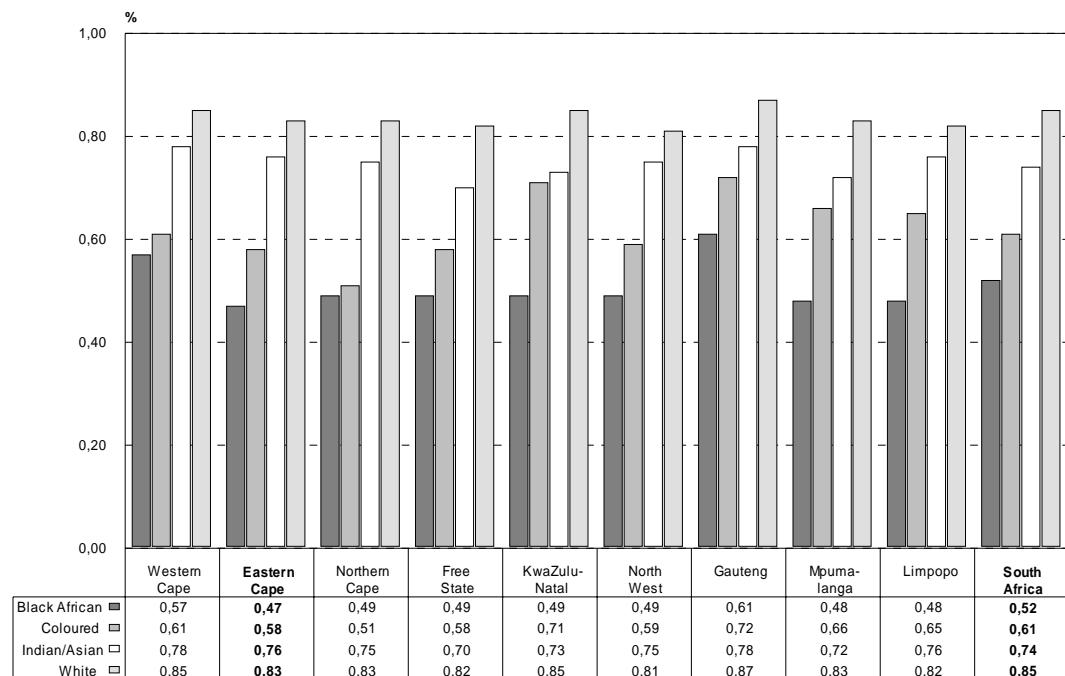
The Human Development Index of the United Nations Development Program is used for obtaining internationally comparable indicators of the ability of individuals within a country or across various countries to live long, informed and comfortable lives. It has three components:

- (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 level.
- (3) Comfortable lives measured by a GDP Index. The Human Development Index is the average of these three components.

Figure 9.8 below shows the Human Development Index by province and population group in South Africa. It shows that:

- Overall, the HDI for all the population groups except for the black Africans in South Africa was above 0,60.
- In all the provinces, except in Gauteng, the HDI for black Africans was less than 0,60.
- Eastern Cape had an average HDI of 0,51 – which made it the second lowest in South Africa.
- On average, the HDI measured for all the provinces in South Africa in 2003 was 0,59.

Figure 9.8: Human Development Index by population group and province, South Africa, 2003



Source: Global Insight SA 2003

Chapter 10: Politics

The Parliament is the legislative authority in South Africa and has the power to enact laws for the country in accordance with the Constitution. It consists of the National Assembly and the National Council of Provinces (NCOP).

In accordance with the Constitution, each of the nine South African provinces has its own legislature consisting of between 30 and 80 members. The number of members is determined by a formula set out in the national legislation and the members are elected in terms of proportional representation. The Executive Council of a province consists of a Premier and a number of members. The provincial legislature has powers to enact its own provincial laws and also to adopt a constitution for its province if two-thirds of its members agree.

10.1 Profile of the Eastern Cape Provincial Legislature

Table 10.1 illustrates that:

- In all the elections held in 1994, 1999 and 2004, ANC had the majority seats accounting for 48, 47 and 51 respectively.
- In 1994, NP occupied 6 seats and was the official opposition party.
- UDM emerged after the 1994 elections and had 9 seats during the 1999 elections and 6 seats during the 2004 elections and was the official opposition party in the Provincial Legislature after the respective elections.
- PAC received one seat after the elections in all the years.

Table 10.1: Provincial party representation and seat allocation, Eastern Cape, 1994, 1999 and 2004

Political party	Number of seats		
	1994	1999	2004
ANC	48	47	51
DA	-	-	5
DP	1	4	-
NP	6	-	-
NNP	-	2	-
PAC	1	1	1
UDM	-	9	6
Total	56	63	63

Note: Eastern Cape legislature seats were increased to 63 in 1999

NP became NNP after 1994 elections

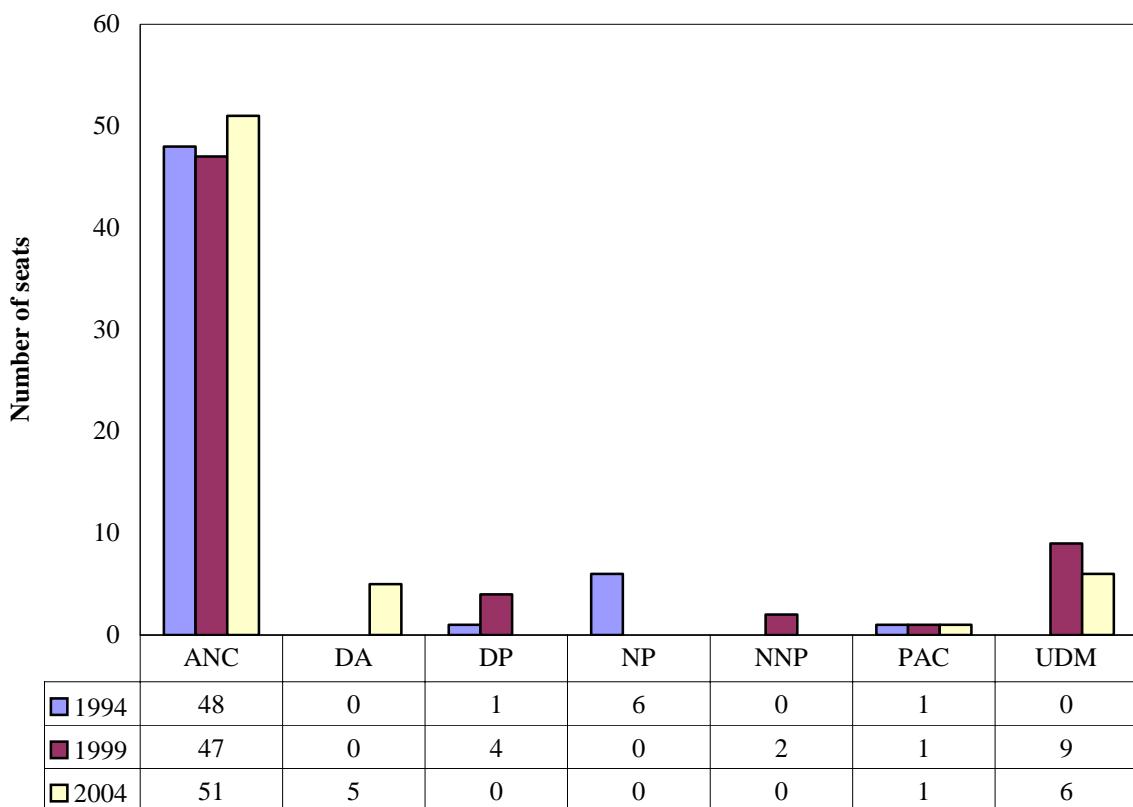
UDM emerged after 1994 elections

DA was the alliance formed by DP and NNP after 1999 elections

Source: Eastern Cape Provincial Legislature, 1994, 1999 and 2004

Figure 10.1 below depicts that the ANC, which was the political party that had the highest number of seats in the Provincial Legislature, continued in that trend in the following elections whilst on the other hand the NP which was the official opposition party after the 1994 elections had been losing seats in the Legislature to such an extent that by the 2004 elections it had no seats in the Legislature.

Figure 10.1: Eastern Cape Legislature party representation and seat allocation, 1994, 1999 and 2004



Note: Eastern Cape legislature seats increased to 63 in 1999

NP became NNP after the 1994 elections

UDM emerged after the 1994 elections

DA was the alliance formed by DP and NNP after the 1999 elections

Source: Eastern Cape Provincial Legislature, 1994, 1999 and 2004

Table 10.2 below shows that the Legislature had more males than females in all the years.

Table 10.2: Distribution of seats by gender, Eastern Cape Legislature, 1994, 1999 and 2004

Year	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
1994	40	71,4	16	28,6	56	100,0
1999	48	76,2	15	23,8	63	100,0
2004	42	66,7	21	33,3	63	100,0

Note: Eastern Cape legislature seats were increased to 63 in 1999

NP became NNP after 1994 elections

UDM emerged after 1994 elections

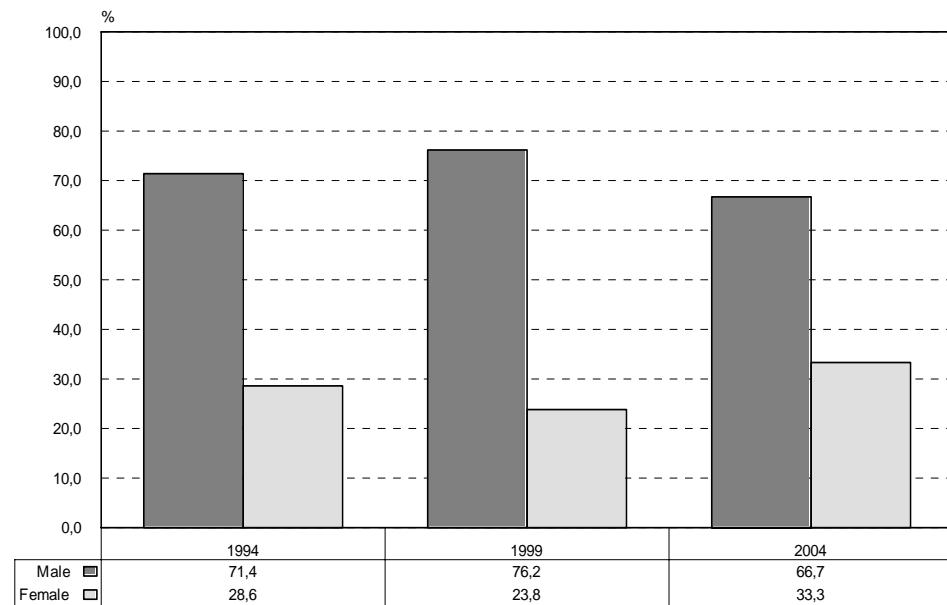
DA was the alliance formed by DP and NNP after 1999 elections

Source: Eastern Cape Provincial Legislature, 1994, 1999 and 2004

Figure 10.2 illustrates the gender representation in the Provincial Legislature.

Males whose representation was 71,4% in 1994; 76,2% in 1999; and 66,7% in 2004 had consistently a higher percentage in the Legislature compared to females.

Figure 10.2: Eastern Cape Provincial Legislature seat allocation by gender, 1994, 1999 and 2004



Note: Eastern Cape legislature seats increased to 63 in 1999

NP became NNP after the 1994 elections

UDM emerged after the 1994 elections

DA was the alliance formed by DP and NNP after the 1999 elections

Source: Eastern Cape Provincial Legislature, 1994, 1999 and 2004

