

# **Provincial Profile 1999**

## **KwaZulu-Natal**

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## **Dedication**

This publication is dedicated to the memory of the late Wooma Govender (1955-2003) who was employed by Stats SA from 1997 until her untimely death in 2003. For most of the time Wooma was employed by Stats SA, she was attached to the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Office.

As one of the areas of work in which Wooma excelled was information dissemination, this provincial profile on KwaZulu-Natal, compiled by one of her former colleagues in the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Office, serves as a tribute to the information outreach work which she so much loved doing.

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# Technical note

KwaZulu-Natal is facing similar challenges to those that face the country as a whole. The priority areas for social and economic development include rural development, urban renewal, economic and employment growth, poverty reduction and human resource development.

This profile has been compiled to inform decision-making processes. Data from the 1996 Population census (Census '96) and other relevant Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) sources were used in this analysis. Additional data came from external sources, mainly the Department of Education, the Department of Health and the South African Police Service. These data come with various warnings and cautions such as non-reporting of crime in the case of safety and security, and late and non-registration of births and deaths in the case of vital statistics. The information has been compiled at a macro level using the 10 district councils, and the one Unicity area of eThekweni, as illustrated in Map 1 below.

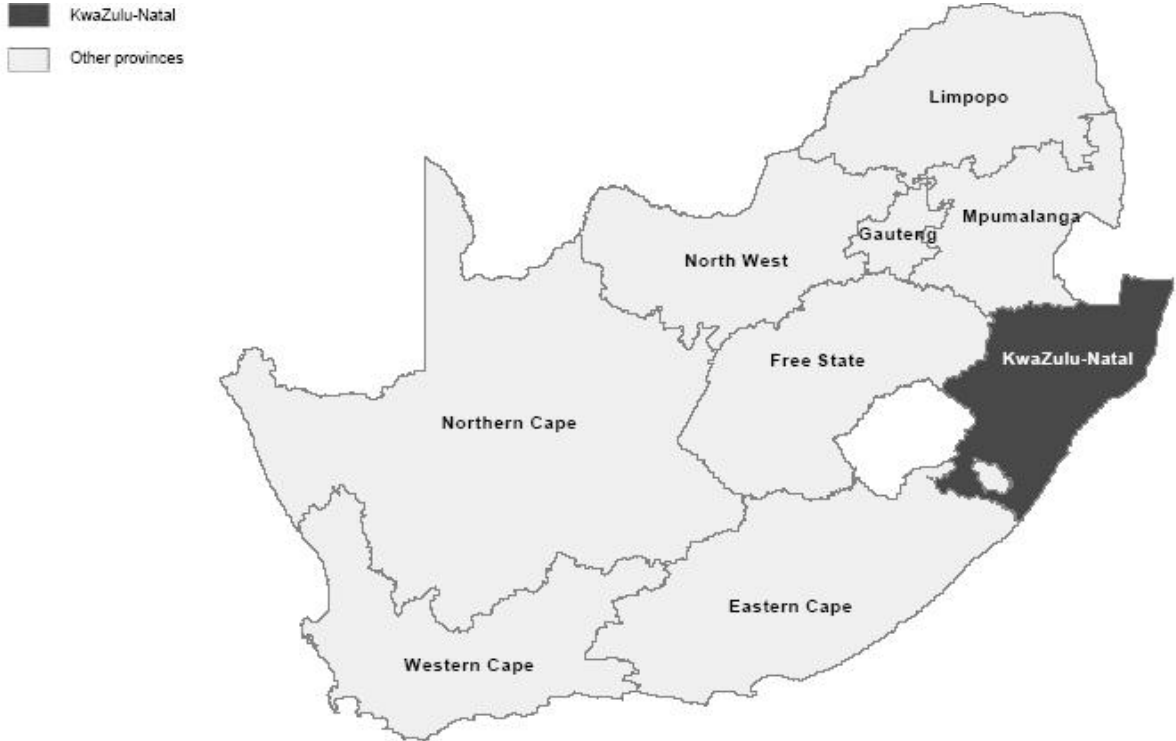
**Map 1: KwaZulu-Natal district councils and eThekweni Metropolitan Unicity according to new demarcation, 1999**



Source: Statistics South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal Geographic Information System

Map 2 gives the geographic location of the province in relation to the other provinces in the country.

**Map 2: South African provinces and provincial boundaries**



Source: Statistics South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal Geographic Information System

# Definitions

- **Dependency ratio** refers to the number of individuals supported by one employed individual (excluding him/herself).
- **Disability** is a limitation in one or more activities of daily living: seeing, hearing, communication, moving, getting around, learning, intellect and emotion.
- **Domestic tourist** is any person travelling to a place which is other than his or her usual environment, but within the borders of his/her country, for a period of less than one year but for at least one night, and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity which is remunerated from within the place visited.
- The **economically active population** includes all individuals of the working age group who are working (employed/self-employed) or unemployed. This population excludes pensioners, scholars, full-time students, housewives, and all other individuals who are not available for work (due to disability or otherwise).
- The **economic sector** or industry refers to the type of the organisation or business in which the person works.
- **Employment status** refers to whether a person is employed, unemployed or not economically active. The two sub-categories of employed and unemployed together constitute the category of the economically active population. The category of the not economically active includes all those who were not regarded as part of the labour force at the time of census.
- The **employed** population consists of all those individuals who performed work for pay, profit or family gain in the seven days prior to the date of the census; individuals who were employed but were temporarily on leave are included in this category.
- The **formal sector** includes all those businesses that are registered in any way.
- **Foreign tourist** is someone travelling to a place outside the borders of their country, which is other than their usual environment, for a period of less than one year but for at least one night, and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity, remunerated, from within the place visited.
- **Functional literacy** is a higher level of literacy which includes the ability to read, write and basic mathematical numeracy skills, sufficiently advanced to enable the individual to participate fully and efficiently in activities commonly occurring in his life situation that require a reasonable capability of communicating by written language.
- **Gender ratio** is the number of men for every hundred women.
- **Household** consists of a single person or a group of people who live together for at least four nights a week, who eat together, and share resources and other life essentials. For census data the four-night-a-week rule does not apply.
- The **informal sector** consists of those businesses that are not registered.
- **Labour absorption rate** is the proportion of the working age people who were actually employed.
- **Labour force participation rate** is the proportion of the working age people who were economically active.
- **Non-urban/ rural** areas are all those areas that were not proclaimed as urban, including commercial farms, smallholdings, rural settlements, etc. All those areas that were semi-urban (areas next to proclaimed urban areas) were included in this category.
- **Occupation** refers to the actual work people perform regardless of the industry where they work.
- **Population density** indicates the number of people per square kilometre.

- ***Population group*** describes the racial classification of a particular group. Note that, in the past, population group was based on a legal definition, but is now based on self-perception and self-classification.
- The ***unemployment rate*** refers to the proportion of economically active individuals who were not working but looking for work, in the seven days prior to the census enumeration. This is equivalent to the expanded definition of unemployment. (The official or restricted definition requires that the person has taken active steps to find work in the month prior to the interview; this is not a requirement for the expanded definition).
- An ***urban*** area is an area which was legally declared as urban under the old municipal demarcation (before 1999); it includes towns, cities, and metropolitan areas.
- The ***working age population*** refers to those aged between 15 and 65 years.

# Chapter 1: Provincial overview

## 1.1 Geography

KwaZulu-Natal is situated on the eastern side of South Africa, and is bordered by the Indian Ocean and the Drakensberg escarpment. It is one of the nine provinces of South Africa and is the third smallest of them with a land area of 92 100 km<sup>2</sup>, or 7,5% of the total South African surface area.

Table 1.1 gives an overview of the population size and density in the nine provinces. Population estimates were obtained from Census '96 and OHS '99. They show that KwaZulu-Natal is the third smallest province in terms of area (92 100 km<sup>2</sup>) and it had the largest population (8 417 021 people in 1996). In that year it had a population density of 91,4 people per km<sup>2</sup>, the second most densely populated province after Gauteng (432 people per km<sup>2</sup>).

**Table 1.1: Land area and population by province, 1996 and 1999**

Province	Area size km <sup>2</sup>	Estimated population 1996 (thousands)	Estimated population 1999 (thousands)	Estimated population density 1996 (people/km <sup>2</sup> )
Western Cape	129 370	3 957	4 171	30,6
Eastern Cape	169 580	6 303	6 769	37,2
Northern Cape	361 830	840	890	2,3
Free State	129 480	2 634	2 813	20,3
<b>KwaZulu-Natal</b>	<b>92 100</b>	<b>8 417</b>	<b>9 003</b>	<b>91,4</b>
North West	116 320	3 355	3 592	28,8
Gauteng	17 010	7 348	7 778	432,0
Mpumalanga	79 490	2 801	3 000	35,2
Limpopo	123 910	4 929	5 310	39,8
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>1 219 090</b>	<b>40 584</b>	<b>43 325</b>	<b>33,3</b>

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

Geographically, KwaZulu-Natal has significant diversity. The province can be divided into three geographic zones: a lowland region along the Indian Ocean, rolling plains in the central section of the province and a mountainous area in the west and north. KwaZulu-Natal's vegetation varies from tropical and subtropical at the coast, through rolling grasslands, to tundra types in the high Drakensberg.

The subtropical coastline has protected indigenous coastal forests in Dukuduku and Kosi Bay. The St Lucia Estuary, a world heritage site, is found in this area. Game and nature reserves prosper, particularly in the northern parts of the province. The Drakensberg mountains or uKhahlamba (Barrier of Spears) lies in the west of the province and runs 200 kilometres along the western boundary, separating KwaZulu-Natal from Lesotho and the Eastern Cape. The uKhahlamba / Drakensberg range, another world heritage site, has South Africa's highest mountains such as Champagne Castle (3 375 m/ 11 072ft), Cleft Peak, Monk's Cowl and Cathkin Peak. The Lebombo Mountains in the far north separate KwaZulu-Natal from Swaziland.

Major rivers that flow through KwaZulu-Natal include Tugela, Umfolozi, Umgeni, Umsunduzi, Umkomaas and Umzimkulu. KwaZulu-Natal has over 500 km of coastline, the second largest river in South Africa and numerous other rivers and dams. The province runs from the mountains of the uKhahlamba Drakensberg Park, through the tropical savannahs of the Hluhluwe Umfolozi Park, to the coral reefs of the Indian Ocean fringed by the Greater St Lucia Wetland Park.

## **1.2 Borders and major towns**

KwaZulu-Natal is situated at the borders of Mpumalanga, Eastern Cape, Free State and Mozambique, Swaziland and Lesotho. The port city of Durban is KwaZulu-Natal's largest city and is the busiest harbour in Africa, serving as a major port and a centre for manufacturing and tourism. The Richards Bay/ Empangeni industrial hub and the joint capitals of Pietermaritzburg and Ulundi are the province's main centres of urban growth. Other important cities include Dundee, Ladysmith, Newcastle (steel and coal centre), Port Shepstone and Vryheid.

## **1.3 Municipal boundaries**

In 1999, the Municipal Demarcation Board proclaimed the new municipal boundaries for KwaZulu-Natal. The province was divided into 10 district (Category C) councils and one metropolitan (Category A) region. There are 55 local (Category B) municipalities within the 10 district municipalities, as outlined in Map 3.

Map 3 shows the names and location of the municipal areas. Included in the 55 municipalities are three district management areas covering areas of conservation and preservation such as the Drakensberg and St Lucia.

**Map 3: KwaZulu-Natal district and local municipalities according to new demarcation, 1999**



Source: Statistics South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal Geographic Information System



## 1.4 Climate

KwaZulu-Natal enjoys a warm, subtropical climate with temperatures moderated by the expanse of the Indian Ocean. Between October and April, the weather normally becomes hot and humid, averaging between 17°C and 28°C. The coastal regions experience hot and humid weather during summer and mild weather during winter. Winter is normally cool and dry, with average temperatures between 11°C and 25°C. Annual rainfall totals about 690 mm (27 inches), with rain falling almost throughout the year. Table 1.2 gives an average monthly guide to climate in KwaZulu-Natal.

**Table 1.2: KwaZulu-Natal average monthly temperatures and rainfall**

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Temperature (°C)	22,7	22,7	21,9	19,2	15,5	12,3	12,6	14,6	17,3	18,8	20,1	21,9
Sunshine (hrs)	210	190	207	203	212	203	216	243	205	200	186	205
Rainfall (mm)	137	120	109	45	26	12	12	31	65	75	97	114

Source: South African Weather Service, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism

The coastal regions of the province are subtropical, hot and humid. The midlands region between the coast and the Drakensberg escarpment experiences drier, cold conditions in winter, with snow on high-lying ground.

## 1.5 Population

KwaZulu-Natal had the largest population (8,4 million or 20,7% of the national total of 40,6 million people). Approximately 43% of the KwaZulu-Natal population lived in urban areas, while 57% lived in non-urban areas.

The majority of the population in KwaZulu-Natal spoke isiZulu as their home language (80,4%), followed by English (15,9%), isiXhosa and Afrikaans (both at 1,6%).

Population distribution figures from Census '96 show that, compared to other provinces, KwaZulu-Natal had the highest percentage of Indian residents (9,4% of the provincial population).

According to Census '96, 53% of the province's population were female and 47% were male. African residents constituted the majority of the population (81,7%), followed by Indian residents (9,4%). Coloured residents constituted only 1,4% of the total population. The life expectancy rate was 62,6 years for KwaZulu-Natal, compared to 64,8 years nationally. The infant mortality rate was 51 per 1 000 infants, compared to 41 per 1 000 nationally.

## 1.6 Economics

KwaZulu-Natal's economic output includes sugar, dairy products, aluminium products, wood and wood commodities, paper and paper products, chemicals, coal and fruit.

About 13% of land in KwaZulu-Natal is potentially arable, and approximately 62% is suitable for grazing. The principal crop, sugar-cane, is grown in coastal areas, along with subtropical fruits such as bananas, guavas, litchi nuts, mangoes and pawpaws. Farmers in the interior of the province concentrate on vegetables, dairy and stock farming. Another major source of income is commercial forestry in the areas around Vryheid, Eshowe, Richmond and Harding. Manufacturing also provides many job opportunities in the province.

Tourism ranks as an important industry, with many visitors attracted to coastal resorts, the Drakensberg mountains and national parks such as the Hluhluwe Game Reserve, Giant's Castle Game Reserve, Umfolozi Game Reserve and St Lucia Marine Reserve.

In 1996, KwaZulu-Natal's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was R99 328 million, with manufacturing contributing the largest share (24,5%) of that total. Commerce and tourism, including wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation and the financial sector, which includes finance, insurance, real estate and business services, accounted for the second largest share (14%). Other significant sectors of the province's economic activity were government (11,6%) and transportation (11,7%).

There is a huge gap between the per capita income of people living in urban and rural areas. The province currently employs less than half of the potential labour force in the formal economy. A high percentage of the people living in KwaZulu-Natal, particularly in rural areas, rely on income from family members who are recruited to mining and industry in other provinces such as Gauteng.

In 1996, the unemployment rate (expanded definition) among those aged 15-65 years was 39,1% for KwaZulu-Natal, compared to 33,9% for South Africa as a whole. Of the 2,6 million economically active people in KwaZulu-Natal, one million were unemployed and 1,6 million were employed. Among the employed, 27,6% earned R500 or less per month compared to 26% nationally.

The labour force in KwaZulu-Natal is poorly skilled. Approximately 1,9 million people aged 20 years and above had no formal schooling. About 1,2 million people in the same age category received some secondary schooling, while 915 000 completed Grade 12 and higher.

## **1.7 Politics**

A Premier and 10 Cabinet members run the provincial government. In 1999, the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Legislature consisted of 80 members elected by voters in a system of proportional representation from provincial party lists of the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP), the African National Congress (ANC), the Democratic Party (DP), the New National Party (NNP), the Minority Front (MF), the African Christian Democratic Party (ACDP) and the United Democratic Movement (UDM).

Table 1.3 compares parliamentary seat allocations after the first two democratic elections held in 1994 and 1999.

**Table 1.3: Seat allocation in the provincial legislature, KwaZulu-Natal, 1994 and 1999**

<b>Political party</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1999</b>
African Christian Democratic Party	1	1
African National Congress	26	32
New National Party	9	3
Democratic Party	2	7
Inkatha Freedom Party	41	34
Minority Front	1	2
Pan Africanist Congress	1	-
United Democratic Movement	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>80</b>

Source: Independent Electoral Commission, 1999

# Chapter 2: Demography

## 2.1 The South African population

### 2.1.1 Population per province

Table 2.1 shows the population growth for each of the provinces between 1996 and 1999.

**Table 2.1: South African population per province, 1996, 1998 and 1999**

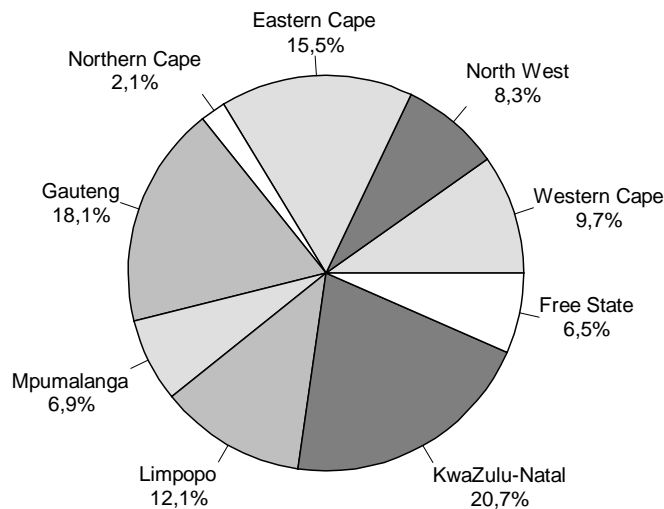
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
1996	3 955 834	6 302 045	840 318	2 633 638	<b>8 416 332</b>	3 355 023	7 347 940	2 800 806	4 929 265	<b>40 581 201</b>
1998*	4 234 879	6 544 198	879 342	2 716 361	<b>8 859 609</b>	3 528 282	7 890 680	2 949 716	5 232 032	<b>42 835 099</b>
1999*	4 386 286	6 672 725	899 679	2 759 653	<b>9 003 042</b>	3 620 543	8 191 032	3 030 565	5 394 874	<b>44 053 891</b>

\* The figures for these years are based on population estimates.

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996, Mid-year population estimates 2000

According to Census '96, there were 40,6 million people in South Africa. As shown in Figure 2.1, KwaZulu-Natal had the largest population figures (20,7%), followed by Gauteng (18,1%), and Eastern Cape (15,5%). Northern Cape (2,1%) had the smallest proportion.

**Figure 2.1: Population by province, 1996**

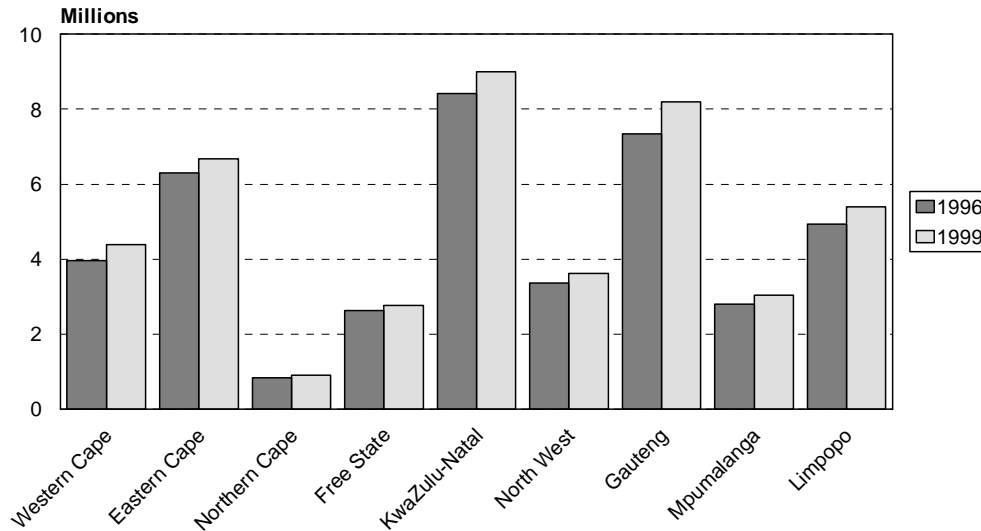


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 2.2 shows that in 1999:

- There was an 8,3% population growth estimate from the 1996 figures in South Africa as a whole.
- Of the estimated 3 374 826 population growth, 17,4% came from KwaZulu-Natal.

**Figure 2.2: Population growth by province, 1996-1999**

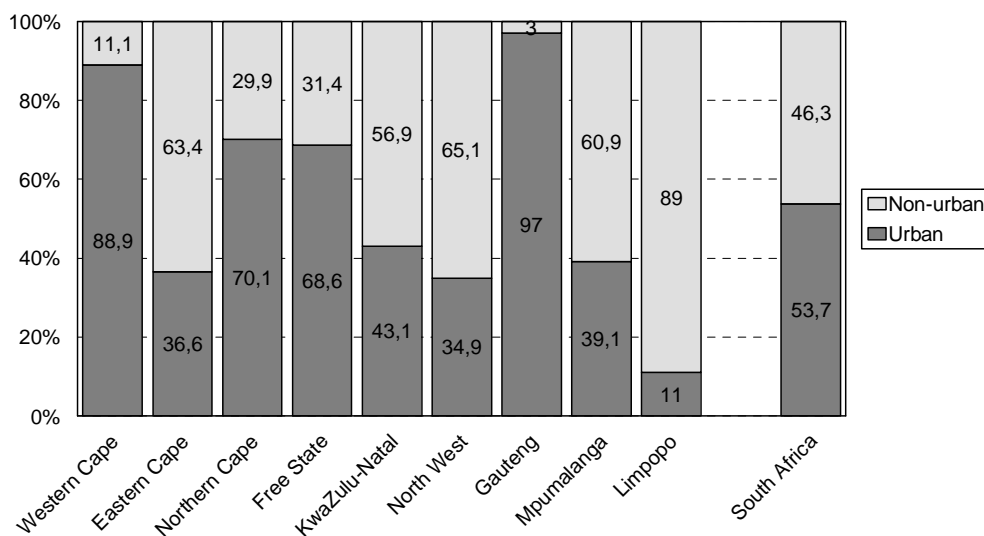


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996, Mid-year population estimates 2000

### 2.1.2 Area of residence

In 1996, 21 781 807 South Africans (or 53,7%) lived in urban areas, while 18 801 765 (or 46,3%) lived in non-urban areas. As shown in Figure 2.3, approximately 43,1% of the population of KwaZulu-Natal lived in urban areas. Gauteng (97,0%) and Western Cape (88,9%) had the highest percentage of people living in urban areas, compared with Limpopo and Eastern Cape (11,0% and 36,6% respectively).

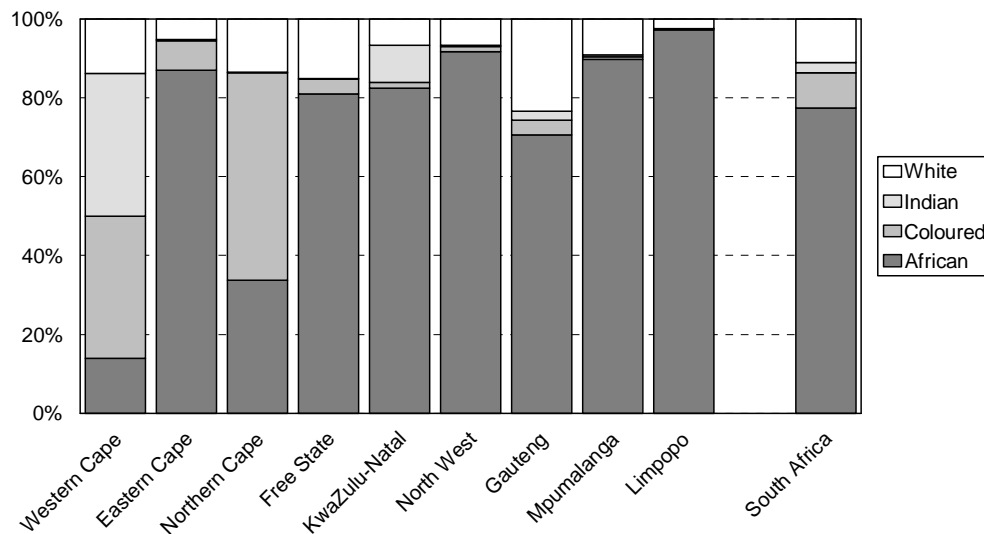
**Figure 2.3: Urban/non-urban percentage for each province, 1996**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

### 2.1.3 Population group

**Figure 2.4: Distribution of the population of each province by population group, 1996**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

In 1996, the African population constituted about 76,7% of the national total of 40,6 million people, followed by the white population (10,9%). The Indian population (2,6%) constituted the lowest proportion of the national total, but in KwaZulu-Natal, Indians outnumbered white residents.

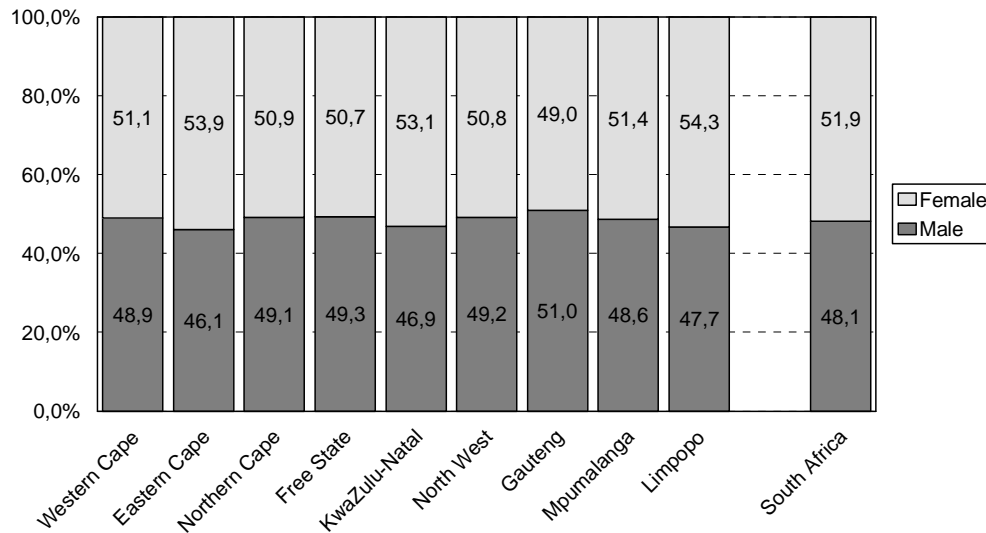
### 2.1.4 Sex ratios

***Definition***

Sex ratio = the number of men per 100 women

In 1996, South Africa had a sex ratio of 92,7 men for every 100 women. According to Figure 2.5, Gauteng was the only province with a ratio of more men than women (104,3 men per 100 women). KwaZulu-Natal had a sex ratio of 88,4 men per 100 women. This probably reflects migrant labour.

**Figure 2.5: Distribution of the population of each province by gender, 1996**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

As shown in Table 2.2, African residents had a sex ratio of 87,2 men per hundred women. White (95,8 men per hundred women) and Indian (94,5 men per hundred women) residents had fairly balanced ratios.

**Table 2.2: Population by population group and gender, 1996**

	Male	Female	Gender ratio
	N	N	
African	3 204 237	3 676 480	<b>87,2</b>
Coloured	56 176	61 773	<b>90,9</b>
Indian	384 193	406 618	<b>94,5</b>
White	273 081	285 108	<b>95,8</b>
<b>KwaZulu-Natal</b>	<b>3 950 567</b>	<b>4 466 524</b>	<b>88,4</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

## 2.1.5 Age

Table 2.3 shows the distribution of the population by age and province. It shows that Gauteng (25,4%) and Western Cape (29,3%) had the lowest proportions of children (below 15 years) and the highest proportions of the working age population (70,8% and 66,1% respectively). Limpopo (42,7%) and Eastern Cape (39,6%) had the highest proportions of children and the lowest percentage of the working age population (52,4% and 55,1% respectively). KwaZulu-Natal had the fourth lowest proportion of the working age population (59,9%). The proportion of the elderly was more or less the same across provinces, ranging between 3,8% and 5,3%.

**Table 2.3: Distribution of the population of each province by age group, 1996**

	0-6	7-14	15-21	22-65	+ 65	Total
Western Cape	13,8	15,5	12,9	53,2	4,7	<b>100,0</b>
Eastern Cape	17,8	21,8	15,7	39,4	5,3	<b>100,0</b>
Northern Cape	15,3	18,1	13,8	48,2	4,6	<b>100,0</b>
Free State	14,0	17,5	14,5	49,8	4,2	<b>100,0</b>
<b>KwaZulu-Natal</b>	<b>16,7</b>	<b>19,3</b>	<b>15,4</b>	<b>44,5</b>	<b>4,1</b>	<b>100,0</b>
North West	16,1	18,0	14,6	46,9	4,3	<b>100,0</b>
Gauteng	12,6	12,8	12,1	58,7	3,8	<b>100,0</b>
Mpumalanga	16,9	19,4	15,1	44,7	3,8	<b>100,0</b>
Limpopo	19,4	23,3	16,5	35,9	4,9	<b>100,0</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>15,9</b>	<b>18,4</b>	<b>14,5</b>	<b>46,7</b>	<b>4,4</b>	<b>100,0</b>

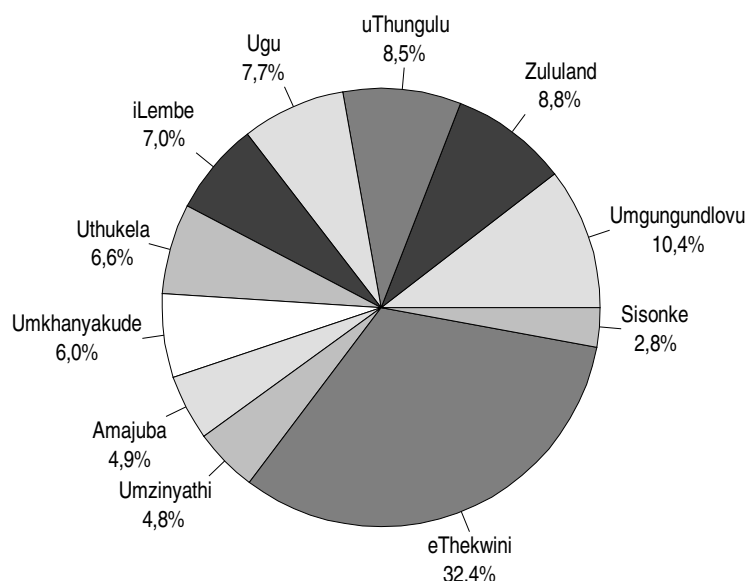
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

## 2.2 KwaZulu-Natal population

### 2.2.1 Population by district council

Figure 2.6 illustrates the percentage distribution of the population of KwaZulu-Natal by district council. As shown in the figure, Sisonke (2,8%) had the smallest percentage of the total population. The eThekweni Unicity had the highest proportion (32,4%), followed by the Umgungundlovu district council (10,4%).

**Figure 2.6: Distribution of the population by district council, KwaZulu-Natal, 1996**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996



Table 2.4 looks at the total population and population density in each district council. The eThekweni Unicity had the largest population density (1 288 people per square kilometre), followed by the Umgungundlovu district council (177 people per square kilometre). The Sisonke district council, a predominantly commercial agricultural area, had the lowest population density (25 people per square kilometre).

**Table 2.4: Population by district council and population density, KwaZulu-Natal, 1996**

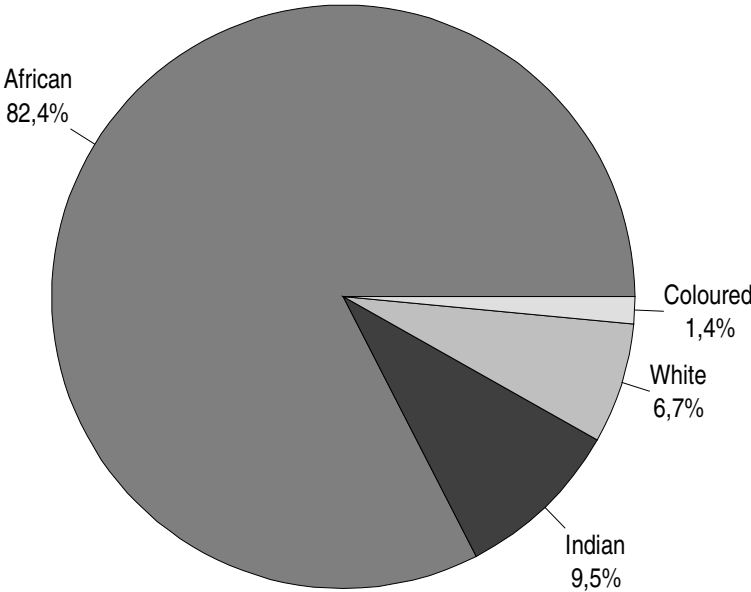
District municipality	Population	Population density*
Sisonke	234 470	25
Umzinyathi	406 035	42
Amajuba	410 796	50
Umkhanyakude	504 435	53
Uthukela	554 325	57
iLembe	588 693	64
Ugu	646 551	100
uThungulu	715 934	105
Zululand	734 669	138
Umgungundlovu	875 257	177
eThekweni	2 715 381	1288
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 386 546</b>	<b>Ave = 91</b>

\*number of people per km<sup>2</sup>  
 Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

**2.2.2 Population group**

According to Figure 2.7, the percentage distribution of the population by population group in KwaZulu-Natal was: 82,4% African residents, 9,5% Indian residents, 6,7% white residents and 1,4% coloured residents.

**Figure 2.7: Population by population group, KwaZulu-Natal, 1996\***



\* excluding unspecified  
 Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Table 2.5 gives a detailed distribution of the population by district council and population group. According to Census '96, almost all residents of the Umkhanyakude (98,4%) and Zululand (97,1%) district councils were Africans.

**Table 2.5: Population by population group and district council, KwaZulu-Natal, 1996 (numbers)**

	<b>African</b>	<b>Coloured</b>	<b>Indian</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>Total</b>
Ugu	577 273	5 197	26 563	34 206	3 312	<b>646 551</b>
Umgungundlovu	693 648	17 681	76 428	80 923	6 577	<b>875 257</b>
Uthukela	513 569	2 894	16 937	16 604	4 321	<b>554 325</b>
Umzinyathi	382 935	2 102	7 698	9 995	3 305	<b>406 035</b>
Amajuba	365 867	2 653	12 711	27 469	2 096	<b>410 796</b>
Zululand	713 248	1 153	514	16 179	3 575	<b>734 669</b>
Umkhanyakude	496 394	678	364	4 653	2 346	<b>504 435</b>
UThungulu	658 617	3 252	9 941	35 885	8 239	<b>715 934</b>
ILembe	526 814	1 984	39 926	9 761	10 208	<b>588 693</b>
Sisonke	218 336	7 191	641	6 427	1 875	<b>234 470</b>
EThekweni	1 734 016	73 164	599 088	316 087	23 571	<b>2 745 926</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 880 717</b>	<b>117 949</b>	<b>790 811</b>	<b>558 189</b>	<b>69 425</b>	<b>8 417 091</b>

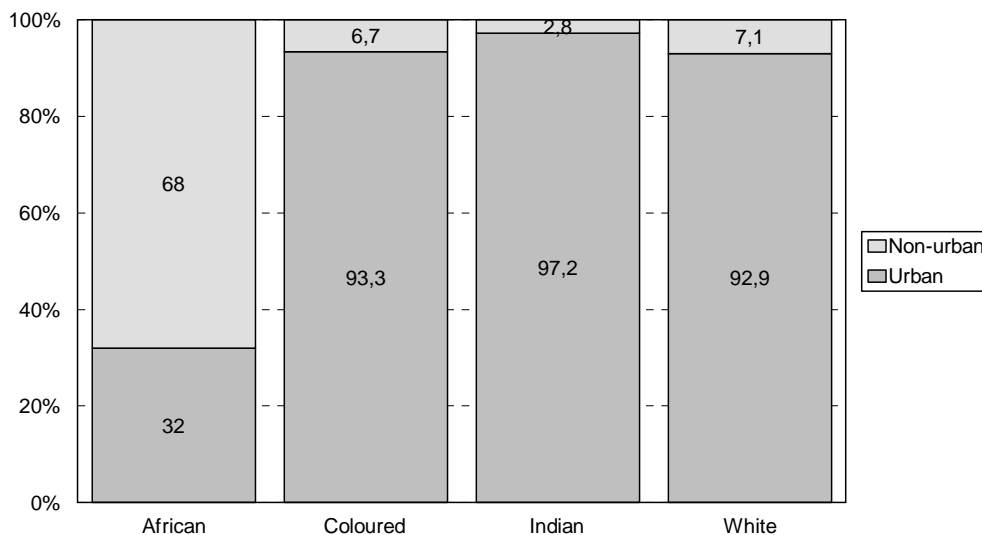
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

### 2.2.3 Area of residence

Fifty-three per cent of the KwaZulu-Natal population lived in non-urban areas, while 47% lived in urban areas.

Figure 2.8 illustrates the percentage of the population by population group and area of residence. According to Census '96, almost all Indian and coloured residents lived in urban areas. Sixty-eight per cent of African residents lived in non-urban areas.

**Figure 2.8: Population in each population group by area of residence, KwaZulu-Natal, 1996**

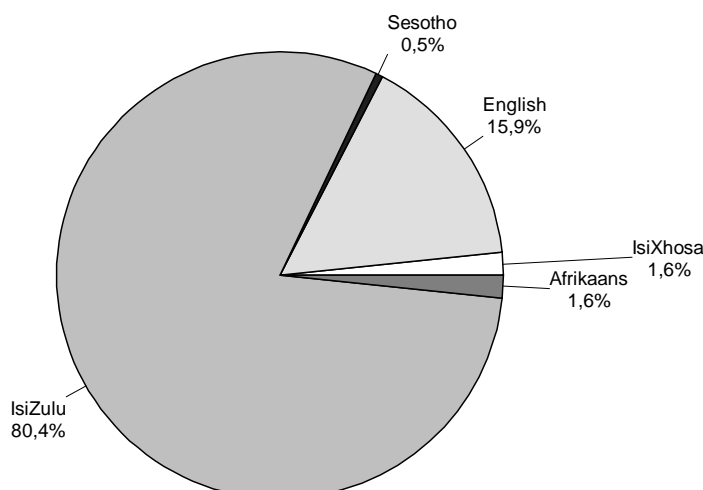


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

## 2.2.4 Language

Figure 2.9 indicates the percentage distribution of languages most often spoken at home in KwaZulu-Natal. In 1996, isiZulu (80,3%) was found to be the most commonly used language at home, followed by English (15,9%). Both Afrikaans and isiXhosa were used by 1,6% of the provincial population. Less than one per cent used Sesotho as their home language.

**Figure 2.9: Distribution of first home language, KwaZulu-Natal, 1996**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Table 2.6 indicates the languages most often spoken at home in each district council.

**Table 2.6: Population by first home language and district council, KwaZulu-Natal, 1996**

	English	isiXhosa	isiZulu	Sesotho	Afrikaans	Total
Ugu	56 313	13 071	560 500	406	8 749	<b>639 039</b>
Umgungundlovu	159 913	7 580	674 421	7 252	12 305	<b>861 471</b>
Uthukela	26 494	357	509 372	1 548	8 813	<b>546 584</b>
Umzinyathi	13 472	236	372 666	9 542	5 629	<b>401 545</b>
Amajuba	20 928	763	358 011	4 589	21 110	<b>405 401</b>
Zululand	5 299	346	708 024	2 125	11 600	<b>727 394</b>
Umkhanyakude	2 933	163	490 246	70	2 077	<b>495 489</b>
uThungulu	30 804	555	657 590	404	17 341	<b>706 694</b>
iLembe	47 460	12 532	517 542	215	2 469	<b>580 218</b>
Sisonke	9 046	31 570	181 759	3 773	5 502	<b>231 650</b>
eThekwini	943 538	64 832	1 629 265	15 440	40 579	<b>2 693 654</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 316 200</b>	<b>132 005</b>	<b>6 659 396</b>	<b>45 364</b>	<b>136 174</b>	<b>8 289 139</b>

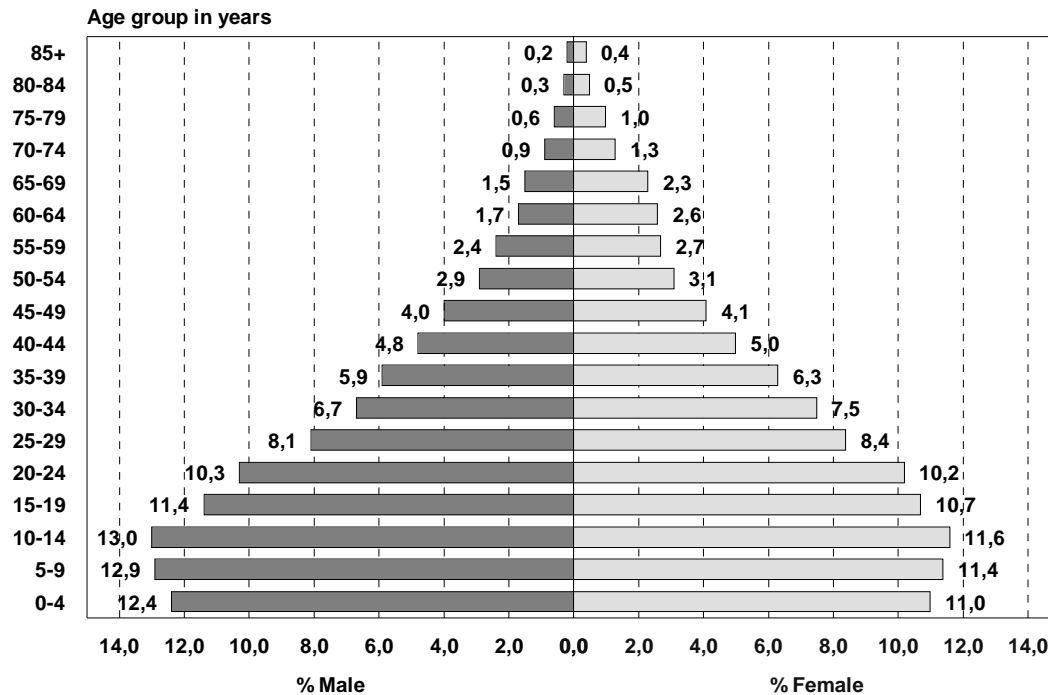
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Almost all residents of the Umkhanyakude (490 246 or 98,9%) and Zululand (708 024 or 97,3%) districts used isiZulu as their first home language. Thirty-five per cent (or 943 538) of the eThekwini Unicity residents and 18,6% (or 159 913) of the Umgungundlovu district residents used English as their first home language. About 5,2% (or 21 110) of Amajuba residents used Afrikaans as their first home language, the highest percentage in the province.

## 2.2.5 Age and gender

Figure 2.10 looks at the age distribution of the population of KwaZulu-Natal by gender. More than fifty-five per cent of the provincial population were below the age of 25 years. A third of the population were aged between 25 and 54 years.

**Figure 2.10: Age distribution of the population by gender, KwaZulu-Natal, 1996**



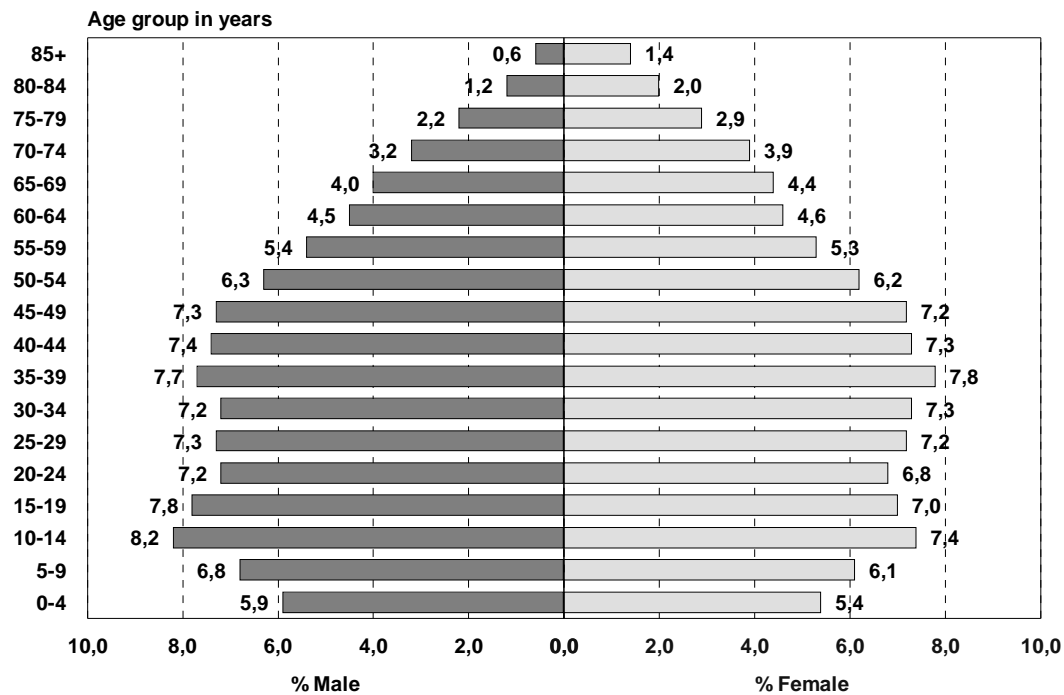
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figures 2.11-2.14 show the age distribution of the KwaZulu-Natal population by population group and gender. The pyramid structure of the white population is different from the other population groups, especially Africans. Whereas the pyramid structure of the African population is broad-based and rapidly tapering with increasing age, the white pyramid structure tapers less rapidly with increasing age and resembles that of a developed country. The African population is more youthful than any other population group. These figures also show that:

- Whereas 38,3% of the African population are between 0 and 14 years old, the proportion in this range falls to 30,9% for coloured residents, 27,6% for Indians and as low as 19,8% for white residents.
- At the other end of the age spectrum – among those aged 65 years and older – there are more than triple the proportion of white people (12,9%) in this age category compared to African (3,9%), Indian (3,8%) and coloured (4,0%) residents.

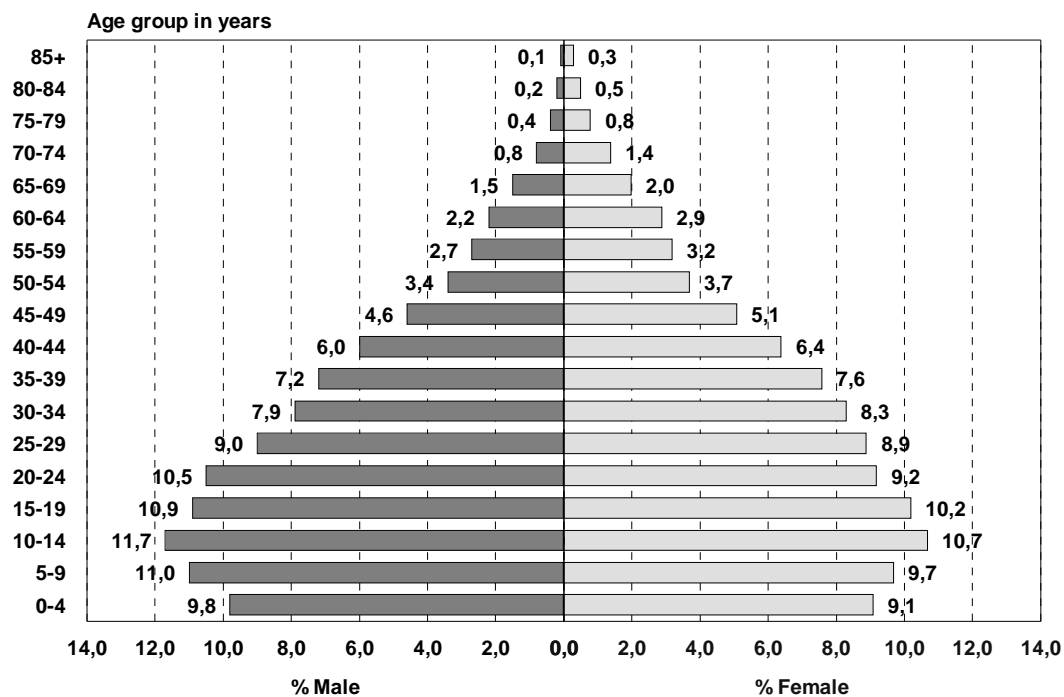


**Figure 2.13: White population by age and gender, KwaZulu-Natal, 1996**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

**Figure 2.14: Coloured population by age and gender, KwaZulu-Natal, 1996**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

## Chapter 3: Vital statistics

Vital statistics cover births, deaths, marriages, divorces and migration. Owing to the fact that the data on vital events are collected at a magisterial district level, the analyses will be based on the magisterial districts and not metropolitan areas. All births and deaths were registered by the Department of Home Affairs according to magisterial districts. Births and deaths data are not overly reliable as there are ongoing problems with late registrations and even non-registration of vital events. This occurs more in the non-urban than urban areas.

### 3.1 Births

According to *Recorded births 1998 and 1999*, the number of births in South Africa in 1999 was 379 331. Of these, 55 828 occurred in KwaZulu-Natal.

Table 3.1 shows that a large proportion of births occurred in the Durban magisterial district (16 381), followed by Pietermaritzburg (5 316), Lower Umfolozi (3 893) and Inanda (3 713). These four magisterial districts accounted for over half of the recorded births in KwaZulu-Natal in 1999.

**Table 3.1: Number of births in selected magisterial districts of KwaZulu-Natal, 1999**

Magisterial district	Number of births
Durban	16 381
Pietermaritzburg	5 316
Lower Umfolozi	3 893
Inanda	3 713
Umlazi	3 297
Others	23 228
<b>Total</b>	<b>55 828</b>

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

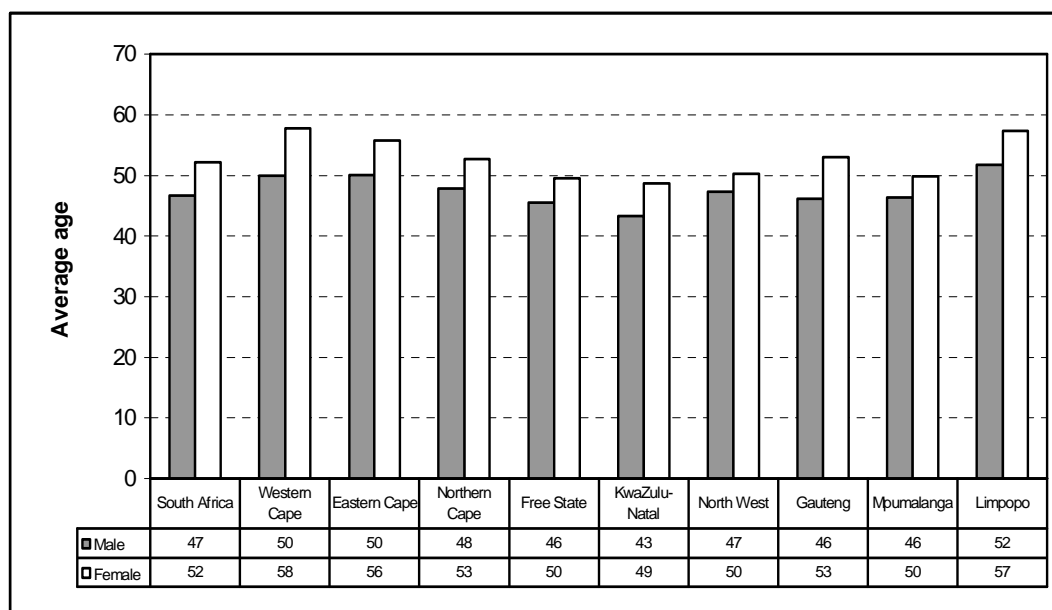
### 3.2 Deaths

In KwaZulu-Natal, 72 741 deaths were recorded in 1996, which accounts for 22,2% of the national total of 327 253 (*Recorded deaths 1996*). Of the 72 741 deaths recorded in KwaZulu-Natal, 50 552 were in urban areas and 22 189 were in non-urban areas (*Recorded deaths 1996*).

Figure 3.1 gives the average life span for people who died in 1996; there may be some variation with the life expectancy figures.

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

**Figure 3.1: Average age of the deceased by gender and province, 1996**

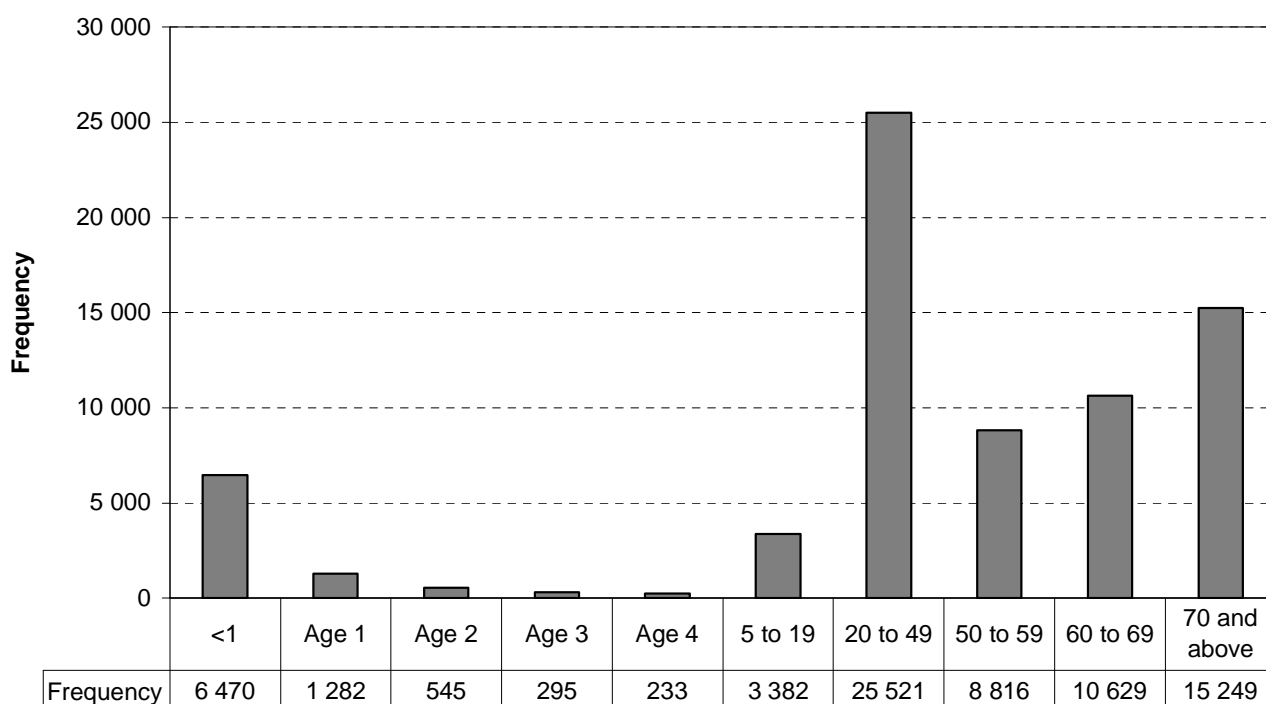


Source: Statistics South Africa, *Recorded deaths 1996*

Figure 3.2 depicts the age at which people died. It shows that:

- In KwaZulu-Natal, the 25 521 people (35,1%) who died in 1996 were between the ages of 20 and 49 years, while 15 249 people (21,0%) who died were aged 70 years or more.
- 6 470 infants died before the age of one year.

**Figure 3.2: Deceased by age, KwaZulu-Natal, 1996**



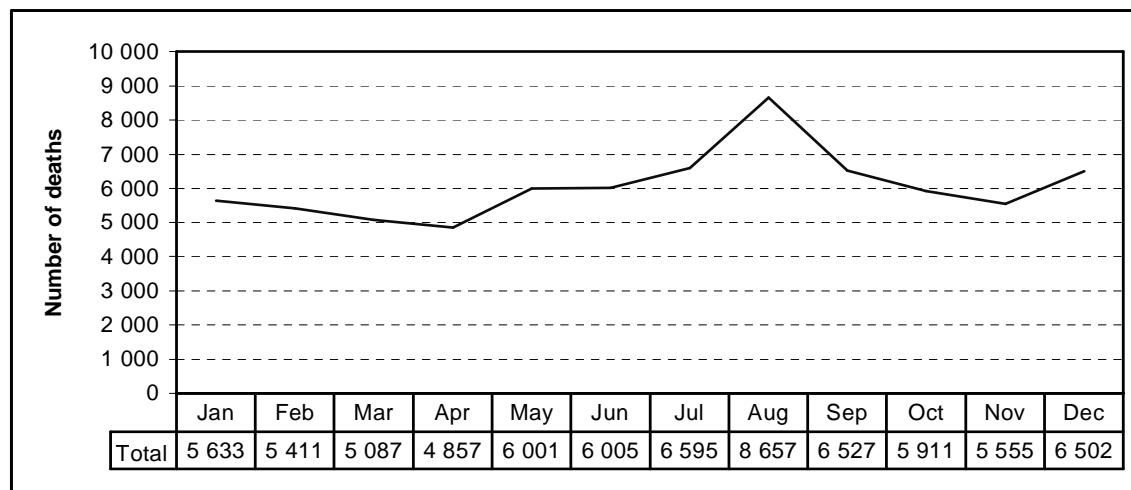
Source: Statistics South Africa, *Recorded deaths 1996*



Figure 3.3 looks at the months in which deaths took place. It shows that in 1996:

- Most deaths took place in winter, with the peak occurring in August (8 657 deaths).
- The fewest deaths took place in April (4 857).

**Figure 3.3: Number of deaths by month, KwaZulu-Natal, 1996**



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Recorded deaths 1996*

Table 3.2 shows the causes of death for each sex. It shows that while a large proportion of male deaths were from unnatural causes (25%), an equally large proportion of female deaths was caused by diseases of the circulatory system.

**Table 3.2: Percentage breakdown of causes of death by gender, South Africa, 1996**

	Male	Female
Unnatural causes	25	10
Diseases of the circulatory system	17	25
Other	14	17
Ill-defined causes	13	17
Infectious and parasitic diseases	13	12
Diseases of the respiratory system	9	9
Neoplasm (tumour)	9	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Recorded deaths 1996*

# Chapter 4: Labour market

## 4.1 Employment and other labour market indicators

Table 4.1 gives an overview of the labour market indicators for each province within the working age population (15-65 years).

**Table 4.1: Labour market status of the working age population and labour market rates, for each province, 1996**

Province	Employed N	Unemployed N	Not economi- cally active N	Working age population N	Labour absorption rate %	Unemploy- ment rate %	Labour force participation rate %
Eastern Cape	786 818	742 427	1 836 349	3 365 593	23,4	48,5	45,4
Free State	701 175	299 948	632 073	1 633 195	42,9	30,0	61,3
Gauteng	2 564 243	1 007 766	1 427 092	4 999 101	51,3	28,2	71,5
<b>KwaZulu-Natal</b>	<b>1 570 573</b>	<b>1 008 944</b>	<b>2 292 061</b>	<b>4 871 578</b>	<b>32,2</b>	<b>39,1</b>	<b>53,0</b>
Mpumalanga	605 925	297 290	717 864	1 621 079	37,4	32,9	55,7
Northern Cape	215 523	86 060	194 885	496 468	43,4	28,5	60,7
Limpopo	570 129	486 554	1 439 423	2 496 106	22,8	46,0	42,3
North West	725 287	443 546	826 640	1 995 473	36,3	37,9	58,6
Western Cape	1 374 174	299 114	834 725	2 508 012	54,8	17,9	66,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 113 847</b>	<b>4 671 647</b>	<b>10 201 111</b>	<b>23 986 604</b>	<b>38,0</b>	<b>33,9</b>	<b>57,5</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

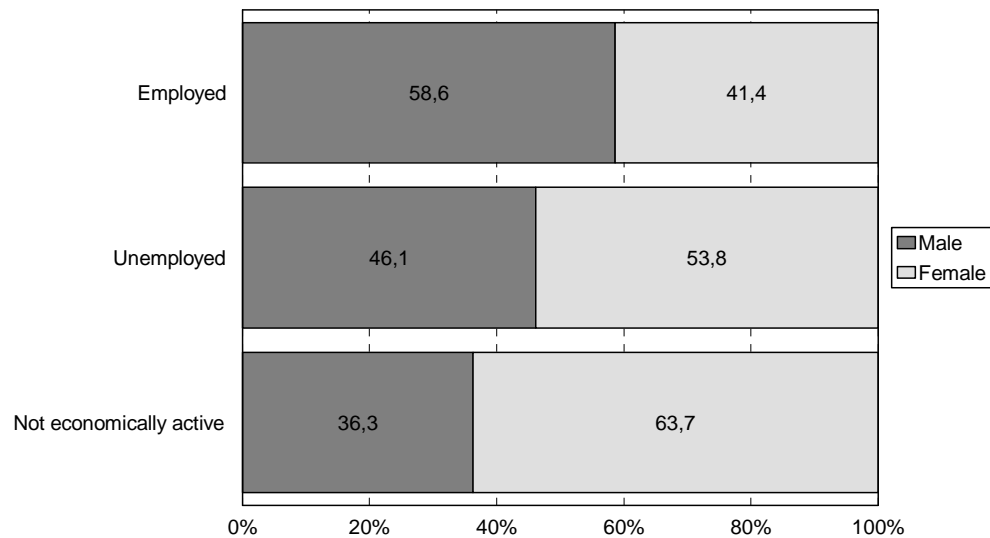
Table 4.1 shows that:

- In 1996, the working age population (15-65 years) amounted to 4 871 578 individuals in KwaZulu-Natal, which was 57,9% of the total population of the province.
- There were 1 570 573 employed people, representing about 18,7% of the KwaZulu-Natal total population.
- The economically active population was estimated at 2 579 517 and constituted about 53,0% of the working age population.
- The provincial labour absorption rate (32,2%) and labour participation rate (53,0%) were both lower than the national rates (38,0% and 57,5% respectively).
- KwaZulu-Natal had the third highest unemployment rate (39,1%), after Eastern Cape (48,5%) and Limpopo (46,0%).

Figure 4.1 compares the employment status of men and women. It indicates that:

- While men accounted for 58,6% of the employed population in the province, the majority of women were unemployed; women accounted for 53,8% of the total unemployed population.
- Amongst those who were not economically active, 63,7% were women.

**Figure 4.1: The working age population by employment status and gender, KwaZulu-Natal, 1996**

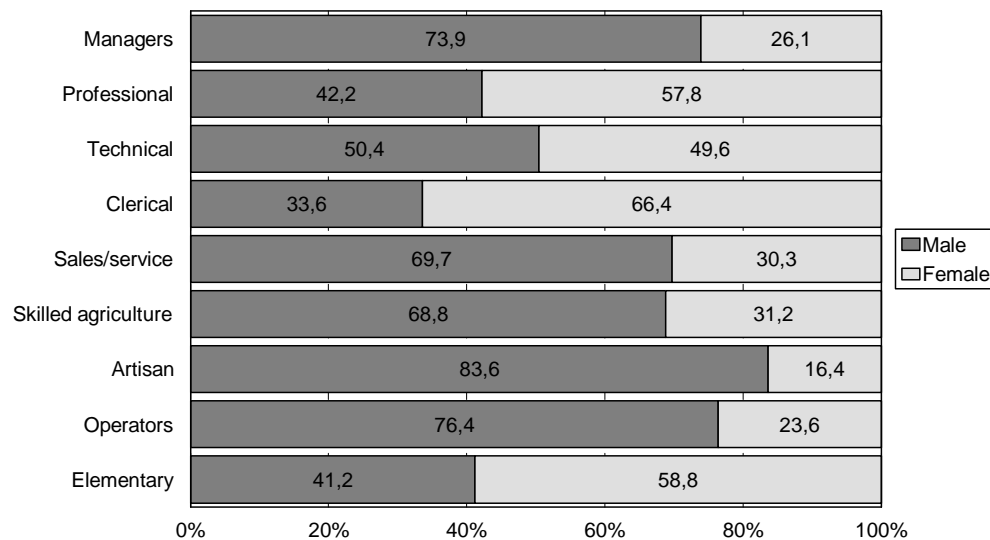


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census, 1996

## 4.2 Occupation sector of the employed

Figure 4.2 gives an outline of the occupations which people performed in 1996 by gender.

**Figure 4.2: The employed (15-65 years) in each occupational category by gender, KwaZulu-Natal, 1996**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

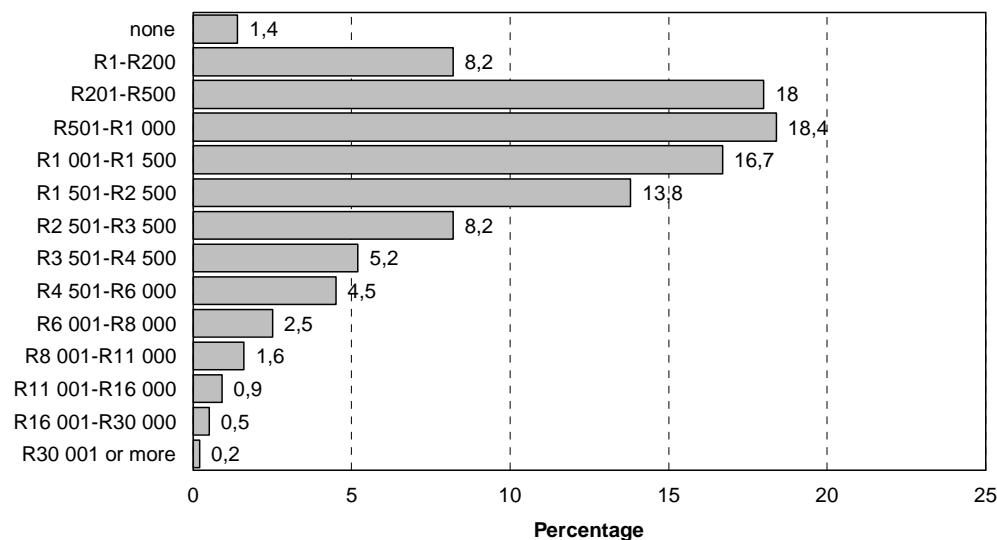
Figure 4.2 shows that:

- While men dominated in most occupational categories, employed women were found in larger proportions than men in clerical positions, professional jobs and elementary occupations (respectively 66,4%, 57,8% and 58,8% of the total workforce in each category).
- Senior management and legislative positions were mostly occupied by men (73,9%).
- Men also dominated other occupations such as machine and plant operations (76,4%), craft (83,6%) and skilled agricultural work (68,8%).

### 4.3 Income distribution

Figure 4.3 represents the distribution of the employed population (in percentages) per income category in 1996.

**Figure 4.3: The employed (15-65 years) by individual monthly income category, KwaZulu-Natal, 1996**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

The above figure indicates that:

- The largest proportion of the employed (18,4%) earned between R501 and R1 000 per month (closely followed by the income category R201-R500, with 18,0% of the total employed).
- Large proportions of workers were concentrated in the lower income categories with only small proportions in the higher categories.

Table 4.2 depicts the income inequalities between population groups. It shows that:

- About 79,3% of the African employed population earned less than R1 501 per month, whilst only 17,3% of the white employed fell in this category.
- The Indian and coloured employed were found in the middle-income categories. About 72,7% and 68,4% respectively earned a monthly income ranging between R501 and R3 500.
- White workers were generally high-income earners. About 57,5% of them earned between R1 501 and R6 000 per month.

- Workers earning a monthly salary of R6 001 and above were more likely to be found in the white and Indian communities (25,2% and 6,2% respectively) than in the African and coloured communities (1,0% and 4,6% respectively).

**Table 4.2: The employed (15-65 years) by monthly income and population group, KwaZulu-Natal, 1996**

	African		Coloured		Indian		White		Unspecified		KwaZulu-Natal	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	15 127	1,5	436	1,3	2 412	0,9	2 700	1,2	157	1,9	<b>20 832</b>	<b>1,4</b>
R1-R200	115 861	11,7	847	2,4	4 081	1,5	4 035	1,8	641	7,8	<b>125 465</b>	<b>8,2</b>
R201-R500	256 746	25,9	2 042	5,9	9 666	3,7	5 996	2,6	1 412	17,2	<b>275 862</b>	<b>18,1</b>
R501-R1 000	232 095	23,4	4 261	12,3	33 722	12,8	9 799	4,3	1 317	16,1	<b>281 194</b>	<b>18,4</b>
R1 001-R1 500	166 865	16,8	7 197	20,7	62 142	23,5	16 657	7,4	1 418	17,3	<b>254 279</b>	<b>16,7</b>
R1 501-R2 500	107 703	10,9	7 909	22,8	61 025	23,1	32 596	14,4	1 111	13,5	<b>210 344</b>	<b>13,8</b>
R2 501-R3 500	49 082	4,9	5 062	14,6	35 071	13,3	34 547	15,3	711	8,7	<b>124 473</b>	<b>8,2</b>
R3 501-R4 500	24 573	2,5	3 090	8,9	20 608	7,8	30 601	13,5	465	5,7	<b>79 337</b>	<b>5,2</b>
R4 501-R6 000	14 141	1,4	2 283	6,6	19 080	7,2	32 433	14,3	488	5,9	<b>68 425</b>	<b>4,5</b>
R6 001-R8 000	5 282	0,5	927	2,7	8 596	3,3	22 557	10,0	205	2,5	<b>37 567</b>	<b>2,5</b>
R8 001-R11 000	2 920	0,3	392	1,1	4 359	1,6	16 845	7,4	152	1,9	<b>24 668</b>	<b>1,6</b>
R11 001-R16 000	1 246	0,1	155	0,4	1 961	0,7	9 872	4,4	66	0,8	<b>13 300</b>	<b>0,9</b>
R16 001-R30 000	592	0,1	101	0,3	1 065	0,4	5 562	2,5	43	0,5	<b>7 363</b>	<b>0,5</b>
R30 001 or more	269	0,0	31	0,1	487	0,2	2 068	0,9	18	0,2	<b>2 873</b>	<b>0,2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>992 502</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>34 733</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>264 275</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>226268</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>8 204</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>1 525 982</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

## Chapter 5: Education

This section provides an overview of education indicators for the province. Data from the Department of Education, OHS '99 and Census '96 were used in this analysis.

### 5.1 Introduction

In KwaZulu-Natal, 49% of people aged 20 years and above were illiterate, compared to 41% in South Africa as a whole. KwaZulu-Natal had the highest number of illiterate adults, 1 982 845, followed by Eastern Cape with 1 517 890. Mpumalanga had the highest learner : educator ratio (36 : 1), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (34 : 1). Gauteng and Northern Cape (both at 27 : 1) had the lowest learner : educator ratio.

In 1998, KwaZulu-Natal had the fourth highest overall matric pass rate (62%), the third highest pass rate in Mathematics and Physical Science, the second lowest in English, and the lowest in Biology.

According to the Department of Education, there are over 5 000 educational facilities in KwaZulu-Natal. The table below shows a breakdown by type of facility. KwaZulu-Natal had approximately 5 400 schools, 12 technical colleges and 3 universities.

**Table 5.1: Number of educational facilities, KwaZulu-Natal, 1998**

Type of facility	Number
Primary	2 674
Junior primary	906
Senior primary	284
Secondary	1 036
Junior secondary	265
Senior secondary	20
Combined	150
Intermediate	24
Special schools	41
Technical colleges	12
Universities	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 415</b>

Source: Department of Education, 1998

### 5.2 Learner : classroom ratios

Table 5.2 shows the average learner : classroom ratio, calculated by dividing the total number of learners for all schools in a district council by the total number of classrooms. The Umkhanyakude district council had the highest learner : classroom ratio (52,1 : 1), followed by Ugu and Zululand districts at 47,6 : 1 and 46,4 : 1 respectively. The Umgungundlovu district council (34,3 : 1) and eThekweni Unicity (30,5 : 1) were the only districts with a ratio of fewer than 35 learners per classroom.

**Table 5.2: Learner : classroom ratios in each district council, KwaZulu-Natal, 1998**

	Number of learners	Number of classrooms	Learner : classroom ratio
Ugu	229 454	4 825	47,6 : 1
Umgungundlovu	261 143	7 624	34,3 : 1
Uthukela	198 183	4 658	42,5 : 1
Umzinyathi	164 841	3 598	45,8 : 1
Amajuba	129 403	3 213	40,3 : 1
Zululand	296 442	6 384	46,4 : 1
Umkhanyakude	201 385	3 864	52,1 : 1
uThungulu	290 139	6 296	46,1 : 1
iLembe	191 265	4 490	42,6 : 1
Sisonke	96 193	2 256	42,6 : 1
eThekwini	632 198	20 713	30,5 : 1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 461 192</b>	<b>67 921</b>	<b>36,2 : 1</b>

Source: Department of Education, 1998

### 5.3 Learner : educator ratios

While variations in classroom size do not strongly predict or explain variations in learning achievement, the learner : educator ratio is an important indicator. Table 5.3 shows the average learner : educator ratio, calculated by dividing the total number of learners for all schools in a district council by the total number of educators. The Department of Education stipulated that maximum learner : educator ratios should be between 35:1 and 40:1. Umkhanyakude and uThungulu districts had the highest learner : educator ratios (40,9 : 1 and 40,3 : 1 respectively). The eThekwini Unicity was the only area with a ratio of less than 30 : 1 (28,3 : 1).

**Table 5.3: Learner : educator ratios in each district council, KwaZulu-Natal, 1998**

	Number of learners	Number of educators	Learner : educator ratio
Ugu	229 454	6 462	35,5 : 1
Umgungundlovu	261 143	8 410	31,1 : 1
Uthukela	198 183	5 702	34,8 : 1
Umzinyathi	164 841	4 446	37,1 : 1
Amajuba	129 403	3 654	35,4 : 1
Zululand	296 442	7 901	37,5 : 1
Umkhanyakude	201 385	4 920	40,9 : 1
uThungulu	290 139	7 203	40,3 : 1
iLembe	191 265	5 436	35,2 : 1
Sisonke	96 193	2 823	34,1 : 1
eThekwini	632 198	22 362	28,3 : 1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 690 646</b>	<b>79 319</b>	<b>33,9 : 1</b>

Source: Department of Education, 1998

## 5.4 Distribution of schools by district council

The majority of schools were found in the eThekweni and Zululand districts. Table 5.4 shows that:

- Of the 5 400 schools in the province, 988 (or 18,3%) were found in the eThekweni Unicity, followed by the Zululand district (673 or 12,5%).
- The Amajuba district had the lowest proportion of schools (4,2%).

**Table 5.4: Distribution of schools by district council, KwaZulu-Natal, 1998 (numbers)**

	Combined	Inter-mediate	Junior primary	Junior secondary	Primary	Secondary	Senior primary	Senior secondary	Special schools	Total
Ugu	8	2	70	43	233	75	21	4	1	457
Umgungu-ndlovu	24	2	102	31	284	96	26	7	17	589
Uthukela	11	1	48	18	215	78	16	1	1	389
Umzinyathi	9	4	74	18	203	66	6	-	1	381
Amajuba	14	2	38	5	102	43	22	1	1	228
Zululand	17	9	105	40	339	130	32	-	1	673
Umkhanyakude	6	-	78	21	210	73	31	-	1	420
Uthungulu	10	1	91	32	296	111	22	1	3	567
iLembe	9	-	66	28	211	72	16	-	-	402
Sisonke	13	-	56	9	180	39	6	2	1	306
eThekweni	29	3	178	20	401	253	86	4	14	988
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>2 674</b>	<b>1 036</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>5 400</b>

Source: Department of Education, 1998

## 5.5 Educational levels

This section looks at the educational levels for the population aged 20 years and above. Table 5.5 compares the educational levels for those aged 20 years and above in KwaZulu-Natal with the other provinces of South Africa.

According to OHS '99, Limpopo had the highest number of people aged 20 years and above with no formal education (1 359 876 of the total of 5 239 106). Gauteng (1 019 122) had the lowest proportion, followed by Western Cape (624 309). Gauteng (2 155 752) and Western Cape (915 638) had the highest number of those who had achieved matric and higher education. KwaZulu-Natal and Free State (1 306 743 and 409 111 respectively) had the third highest number of those with matric and higher.

**Table 5.5: Population aged 20 years and above by educational level and province, 1999 (numbers)**

	No schooling	Less than grade 7	Grade 7	Some secondary	Matric and higher	Total
Western Cape	624 309	1 085 511	285 325	1 185 790	915 638	4 096 573
Eastern Cape	1 352 067	2 739 002	460 524	1 512 281	654 362	6 718 236
Northern Cape	198 540	302 979	68 436	201 276	102 925	874 156
Free State	505 064	947 664	190 246	733 779	409 111	2 785 864
<b>KwaZulu-Natal</b>	<b>1 889 055</b>	<b>3 003 863</b>	<b>594 449</b>	<b>2 082 630</b>	<b>1 306 743</b>	<b>8 876 740</b>
North West	872 977	1 124 567	231 282	849 068	459 427	3 537 321
Gauteng	1 019 122	1 720 174	457 030	2 308 999	2 155 752	7 661 077
Mpumalanga	758 998	949 649	189 321	683 533	402 917	2 984 418
Limpopo	1 359 876	1 823 987	368 052	1 186 081	501 110	5 239 106
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 580 008</b>	<b>13 697 396</b>	<b>2 844 665</b>	<b>10 743 437</b>	<b>6 907 985</b>	<b>42 773 491</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999



Table 5.6 provides a detailed distribution of the educational levels of those aged 20 years and above. According to OHS '99 results, Umkhanyakude district council had the lowest percentage (6,7%) of those aged 20 years and above with no formal education, followed by iLembe and uMgungundlovu districts (12,3% and 13,1% respectively). Umkhanyakude district council (39,7%) had the highest percentage of those with matric and higher, followed by uMgungundlovu (32,5%) and Umzinyathi (33,1%) districts.

**Table 5.6: Population aged 20 years and above by educational level and district council, KwaZulu-Natal, 1999 (numbers)**

	No schooling	Less than grade 7	Grade 7	Some secondary	Matric and higher	Total
eThekwini	14 114	18 523	5 632	21 613	20 892	<b>80 774</b>
Umgungundlovu	24 793	28 559	12 288	62 108	61 477	<b>189 225</b>
Sisonke	9 401	11 417	5 182	21 437	18 237	<b>65 674</b>
Uthukela	7 803	6 882	2 060	7 519	8 837	<b>33 101</b>
iLembe	9 158	12 994	5 401	24 815	21 835	<b>74 203</b>
Amajuba	14 221	12 664	4 189	13 201	17 648	<b>61 923</b>
Ugu	11 373	7 260	2 365	6 781	8 102	<b>35 881</b>
Umzinyathi	16 005	14 549	5 283	24 194	29 763	<b>89 794</b>
Zululand	19 082	20 114	6 595	23 969	17 973	<b>87 733</b>
uThungulu	5 154	9 110	2 771	7 845	5 808	<b>30 688</b>
Umkhanyakude	50 434	77 807	42 609	282 108	298 023	<b>750 981</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>181 538</b>	<b>219 879</b>	<b>94 375</b>	<b>495 590</b>	<b>508 595</b>	<b>1 499 977</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Table 5.7 shows the breakdown of educational levels by gender for those aged 20 years and above. Of the 3 819 789 females aged 20 years and above, 1 929 499 (or 50,5%) had had some schooling between Grade 6 and 12. The proportion of females with no schooling (25,1%) was slightly higher than males (23,2%).

**Table 5.7: Level of education by gender, KwaZulu-Natal, 1996**

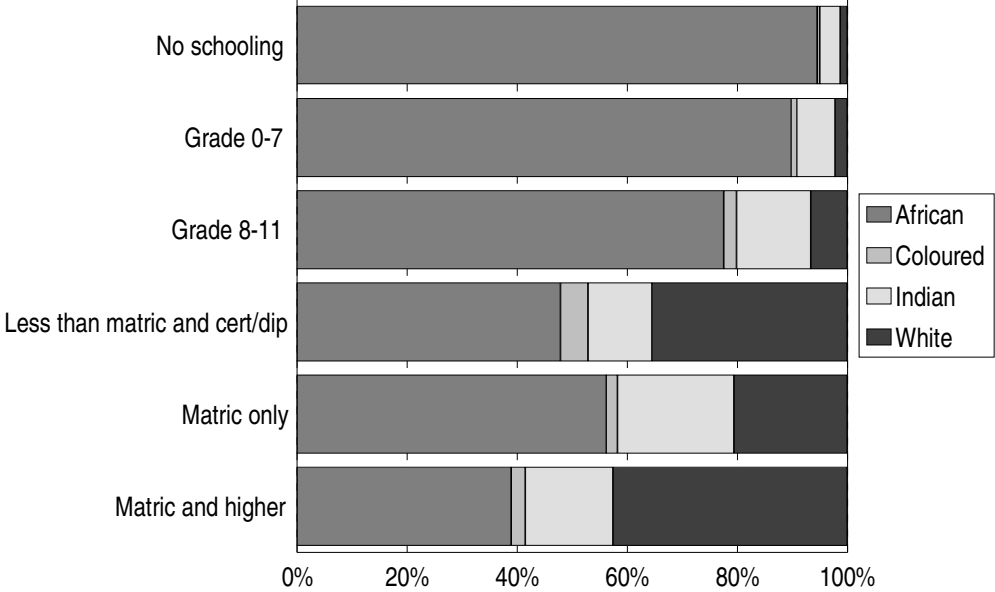
	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No schooling	766 971	23,2	960 379	25,1	<b>1 727 350</b>	<b>24,2</b>
Grade 0-5	744 238	22,5	806 556	21,1	<b>1 550 794</b>	<b>21,8</b>
Grade 6 to matric	1 668 698	50,4	1 929 499	50,5	<b>3 598 197</b>	<b>50,5</b>
Matric and certificate	23 862	0,7	12 212	0,3	<b>36 074</b>	<b>0,5</b>
Matric and diploma	40 931	1,2	60 323	1,6	<b>101 254</b>	<b>1,4</b>
Matric and Bachelors degree	25 669	0,8	20 936	0,5	<b>46 605</b>	<b>0,7</b>
Matric and Bachelors and diploma	2 959	0,1	4 326	0,1	<b>7 285</b>	<b>0,1</b>
Matric and Bachelors and honours	2 526	0,1	2 358	0,1	<b>4 884</b>	<b>0,1</b>
Matric and Masters degree	3 708	0,1	1 804	0,0	<b>5 512</b>	<b>0,1</b>
Matric and Doctors degree	1 791	0,1	640	0,0	<b>2 431</b>	<b>0,0</b>
Other qualification	27 970	0,8	20 756	0,5	<b>48 726</b>	<b>0,7</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 309 323</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>3 819 789</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>7 129 112</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 5.1 shows the breakdown of educational levels by population group. African residents constituted approximately 94% of those aged 20 years and above with no formal schooling. Coloured residents constituted the lowest proportion (0,5%), followed by white residents (1%).

Of the 252 771 people aged 20 years and above who received tertiary education, white residents constituted 40%, followed by African and Indian residents (37% and 20%, respectively). Coloured residents constituted only 2%. However, only 23% of African residents received university education.

**Figure 5.1: Population aged 20 years and above by educational level and population group, KwaZulu-Natal, 1996**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

## Chapter 6: Households and access to services

### *Definition*

A *household* consists of a single person or a group of people who live together for at least four nights a week, who eat from the same pot and who share resources. For census data the four-night-a-week rule does not apply.

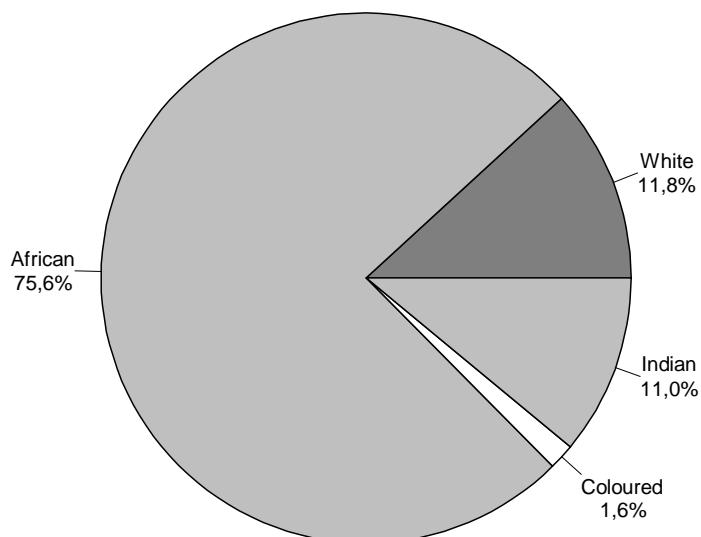
### 6.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on households in KwaZulu-Natal and their access to basic services such as energy, water, refuse removal and telephones. According to Census '96, 27% of households in KwaZulu-Natal had a telephone inside their dwelling, compared with 32% nationally. Almost all white-headed households had tap water inside their dwelling.

### 6.2 Housing

According to Census '96, there were 1,7 million households in KwaZulu-Natal. Of these, 75,6% were African-headed, 11,8% white-headed, 11,0% Indian-headed and 1,6% coloured-headed. Figure 6.1 looks at the distribution of households by population group of the household head.

**Figure 6.1: Households by population group of the household head, KwaZulu-Natal, 1996**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Table 6.1 shows the distribution of households by area of residence and district council in KwaZulu-Natal.

**Table 6.1: Households by area of residence and district council, KwaZulu-Natal, 1996**

	Urban		Non-urban		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Ugu	28 266	22,9	94 940	77,1	<b>123 206</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Umgungundlovu	114 740	61,0	73 238	39,0	<b>187 978</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Uthukela	30 018	31,6	64 877	68,4	<b>94 895</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Umzinyathi	12 434	16,7	61 890	83,3	<b>74 324</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Amajuba	46 852	63,0	27 510	37,0	<b>74 362</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Zululand	20 102	18,2	90 652	81,8	<b>110 754</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Umkhanyakude	3 283	4,5	70 082	95,5	<b>73 365</b>	<b>100,0</b>
uThungulu	27 441	23,7	88 237	76,3	<b>115 678</b>	<b>100,0</b>
iLembe	29 444	25,3	86 753	74,7	<b>116 197</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Sisonke	8 473	17,8	39 148	82,2	<b>47 621</b>	<b>100,0</b>
eThekwini	555 216	85,8	91 741	14,2	<b>646 958</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>876 269</b>	<b>52,6</b>	<b>789 068</b>	<b>47,4</b>	<b>1 665 338</b>	<b>100,0</b>

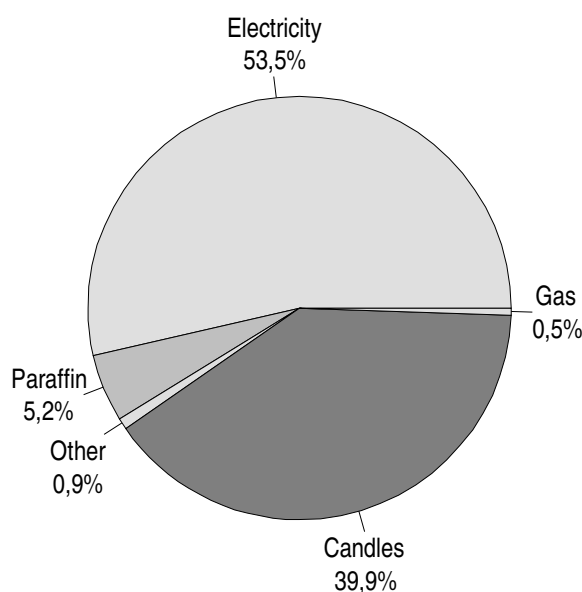
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

As shown in Table 6.1, a large number of households in the eThekwini Unicity (555 216) and uMgungundlovu (114 740) district was urban, while a large number of households in the Umkhanyakude, uThungulu and Umzinyathi district was predominantly non-urban.

### 6.3 Energy

Figure 6.2 shows the distribution of households' source of energy for lighting in KwaZulu-Natal. About 53,5% of households used electricity as a source of energy for lighting, while 39,9% used candles. Less than a per cent used gas as a source of energy for lighting.

**Figure 6.2: Households by source of energy for lighting, KwaZulu-Natal, 1996**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Table 6.2 shows the source of energy for lighting used by households in the various district councils of KwaZulu-Natal. It shows that of the 122 018 households in the Ugu district council, 52 097 (or 42,7%) used electricity from the local authority as a source of energy for lighting, while 62 235 (or 51%) used candles. The majority of households in the Umkhanyakude district (60 762 or 83,9%) used candles as a source of energy for lighting. The majority of households in the eThekwini (474 830 or 73,9%), Amajuba (53 745 or 72,7%) and uMgungundlovu (113 588 or 61,0%) districts used electricity from local authority as a source of energy for lighting.

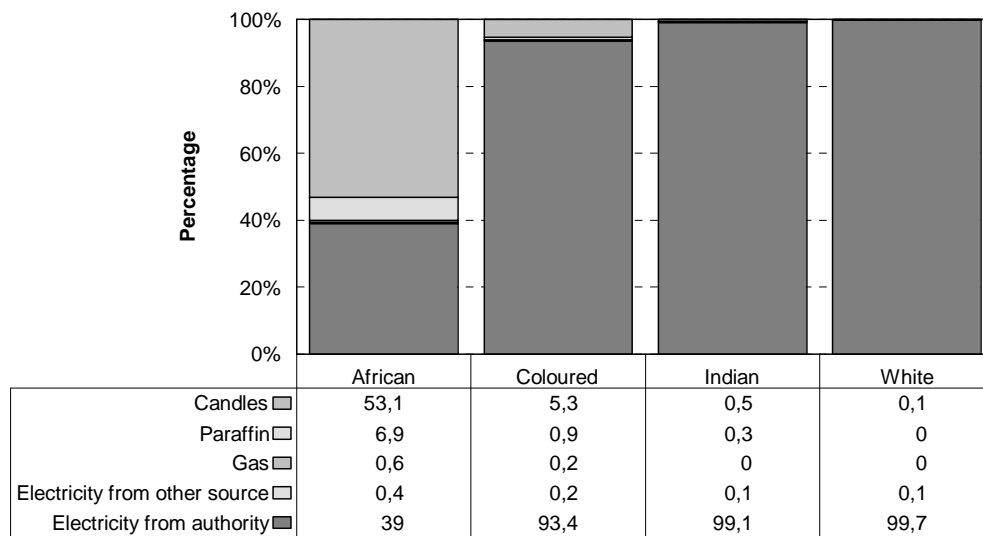
**Table 6.2: Households in each district by source of energy for lighting, KwaZulu-Natal, 1996**

	<b>Electricity from authority</b>	<b>Electricity from other source</b>	<b>Gas</b>	<b>Paraffin</b>	<b>Candles</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total</b>
Ugu	52 097	272	612	6 799	62 235	3	<b>122 018</b>
Umgungundlovu	113 588	774	1 076	4 098	66 568	5	<b>186 109</b>
Uthukela	40 902	354	794	7 115	44 667	12	<b>93 844</b>
Umzinyathi	12 782	116	296	8 181	51 986	4	<b>73 365</b>
Amajuba	53 745	88	300	1 572	18 184	6	<b>73 895</b>
Zululand	29 188	291	514	9 695	69 576	3	<b>109 267</b>
Umkhanyakude	8 665	243	318	2 420	60 762	3	<b>72 411</b>
uThungulu	47 744	277	498	6 230	59 212	6	<b>113 967</b>
iLembe	43 307	484	629	8 601	61 694	12	<b>114 727</b>
Sisonke	10 153	155	183	5 225	31 411	2	<b>47 129</b>
eThekwini	474 830	2 414	2 830	26 284	135 753	79	<b>642 190</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>887 001</b>	<b>5 468</b>	<b>8 050</b>	<b>86 220</b>	<b>662 048</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>1 648 922</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 6.3 looks at households' source of energy for lighting and population group of the household head. It indicates that almost all Indian- and white-headed households used electricity from the local authority for lighting in 1999. Thirty-one per cent of African-headed households and 93,4% of coloured-headed households used electricity from the authority for lighting. More than 50% of African-headed households used candles as source of energy for lighting.

**Figure 6.3: Households by population group of the household head and source of energy for lighting, KwaZulu-Natal, 1996**

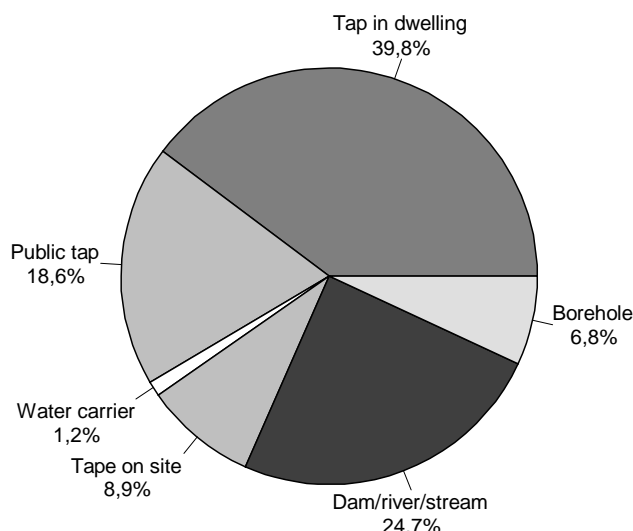


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

## 6.4 Water

This section looks at sources of water for KwaZulu-Natal households. As shown in Figure 6.4, 39,8% of all households in KwaZulu-Natal had a tap inside their dwelling, 24,7% used water from dams, rivers and streams and 18,6% used public tap water. Only 1,2% of all households used water from water carriers or tankers.

**Figure 6.4: Households by source of water, KwaZulu-Natal, 1996**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Table 6.3 shows that over half of all households in the Ugu (63 742 or 52,4%), Umzinyathi (37 906 or 51,7%), Umkhanyakude (42 861 or 59,3%), uThungulu (58 354 or 51,3%) and iLembe (59 595 or 52,3%) districts used water from dams, rivers and streams. Seventy-two per cent (or 456 630) of all households in the eThekweni Unicity had access to tap water inside the dwelling or on site.

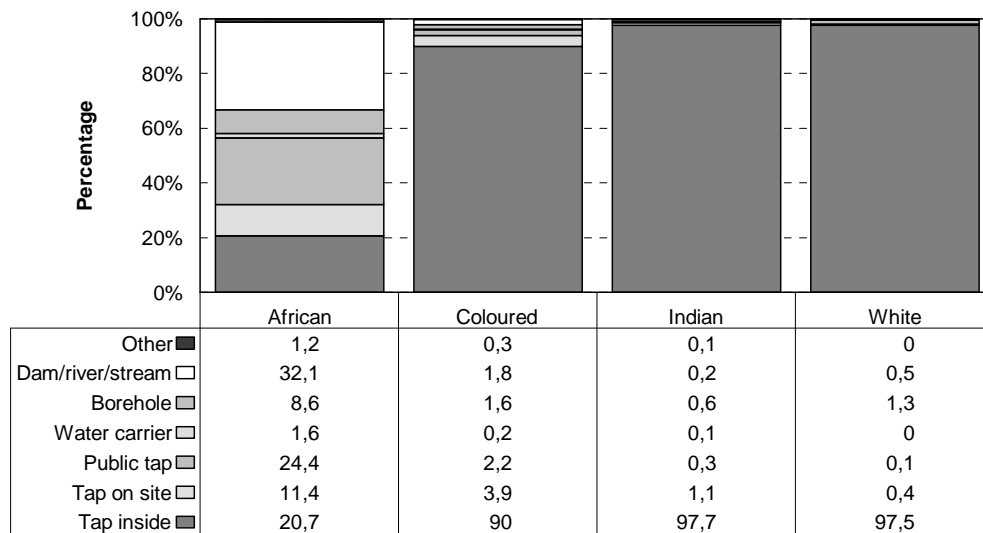
**Table 6.3: Households by source of water and district council, KwaZulu-Natal, 1996**

	Piped water in dwelling	Piped water on site	Public tap	Watercar- rier/tanker	Borehole/ well	Dam/river/ stream	Total
Ugu	29 222	4 894	11 658	873	11 275	63 742	<b>121 664</b>
Umgungundlovu	74 542	26 963	44 912	3 230	6 902	29 188	<b>185 737</b>
Uthukela	21 561	11 550	25 437	906	15 916	18 205	<b>93 575</b>
Umzinyathi	11 643	5 185	7 773	1 006	9 795	37 906	<b>73 308</b>
Amajuba	31 797	9 998	14 706	592	10 340	5 204	<b>72 637</b>
Zululand	18 519	8 421	17 163	1 896	10 133	52 728	<b>108 860</b>
Umkhanyakude	3 508	2 207	7 163	725	15 793	42 861	<b>72 257</b>
uThungulu	28 649	3 809	7 721	1 342	13 795	58 354	<b>113 670</b>
iLembe	23 851	10 342	9 564	2 329	8 329	59 595	<b>114 010</b>
Sisonke	7 346	8 210	6 903	721	5 008	18 827	<b>47 015</b>
eThekwini	402 386	54 244	151 604	6 499	3 609	16 134	<b>634 476</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>653 024</b>	<b>145 823</b>	<b>304 604</b>	<b>20 119</b>	<b>110 895</b>	<b>402 744</b>	<b>1 637 209</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

According to Census '96, 90% of coloured-headed households and almost all Indian- and white-headed households received piped water in their dwellings. It also shows that 20,7% of African-headed households received their piped water in their dwellings, and 11,4% had piped water on site. Almost one-third of African-headed households used water from dams, rivers and streams, and 11,4% used water carriers.

**Figure 6.5: Households by population group of the household head and source of water, KwaZulu-Natal, 1996**



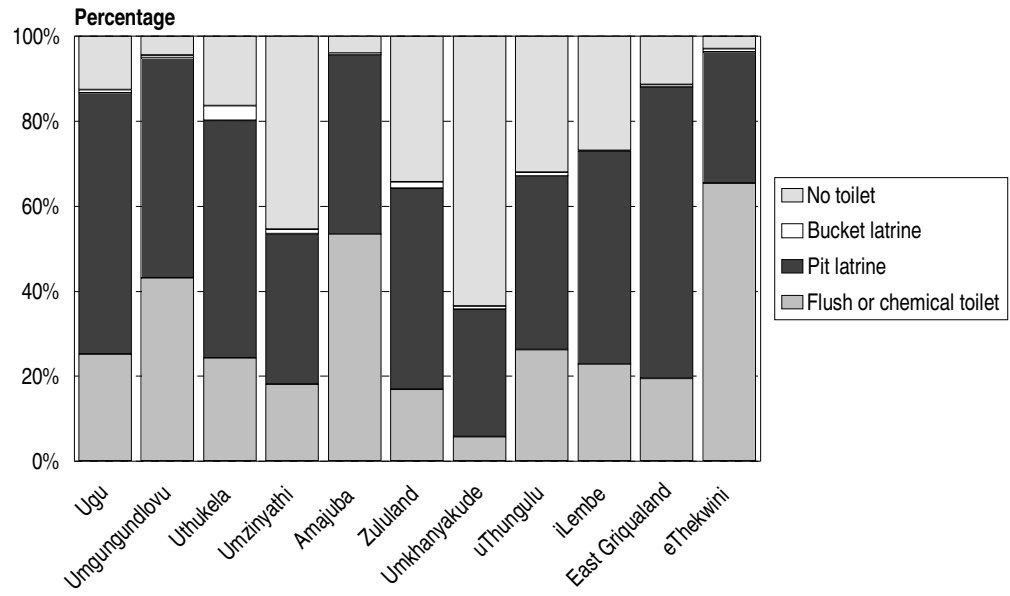
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

## 6.5 Toilet facilities

Figure 6.6 shows households' access to toilet facilities in each district. In 1996, approximately 42% of KwaZulu-Natal households had access to flush toilets. Less than 20% of households in the Umkhanyakude, Zululand, Umzinyathi and Sisonke districts had access to flush or chemical toilets. Over 40% of households in the Umgungundlovu, Amajuba and eThekweni districts had access to flush or chemical toilets. These contrasting figures have to do with the urban/non-urban divide as the first four districts are predominantly non-urban.



**Figure 6.6: Households in each district council by access to toilet facilities, KwaZulu-Natal, 1996**

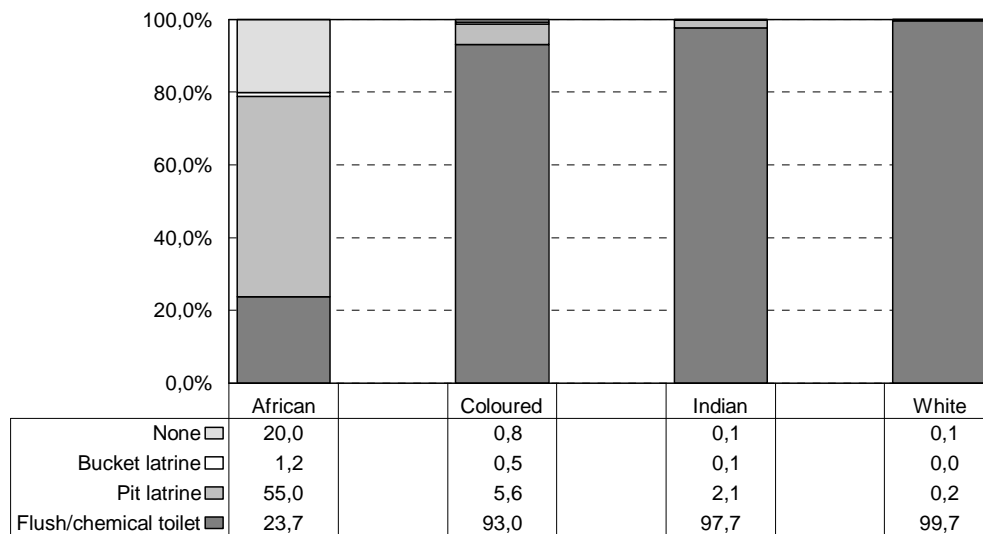


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Looking at households' access to toilet facilities and population group of the household head, Figure 6.7 indicates that:

- Almost all white- and Indian-headed households had access to a flush or chemical toilet in 1996, as did 93% of coloured-headed households and 23,7% of African-headed households.
- Over half of African-headed households used pit latrines.
- Twenty per cent of African-headed households had no toilet facility at all.

**Figure 6.7: Households by population group of the household head and type of toilet facility, KwaZulu-Natal, 1996**

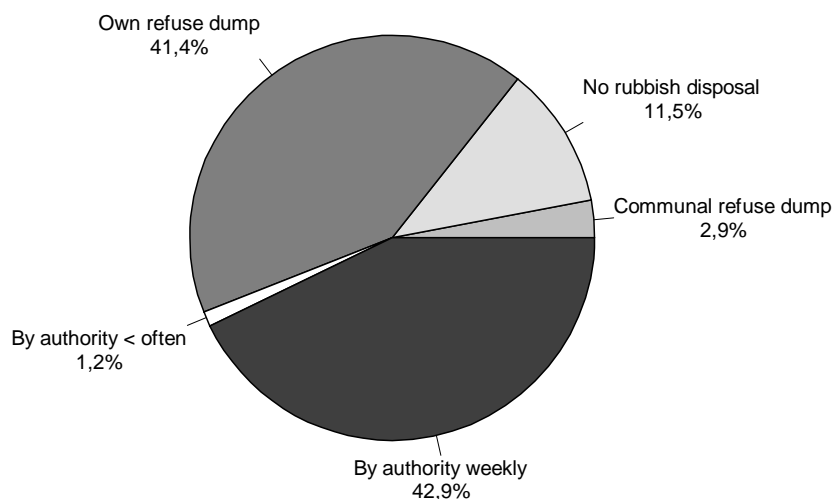


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

## 6.6 Refuse removal

Of the 1,6 million households in KwaZulu-Natal, 43,3% had their refuse removed by local authority at least once a week, while 41,4% had their own refuse dumps. Approximately 11,5% had no rubbish disposal. Figure 6.8 illustrates these figures.

**Figure 6.8: Households by type of refuse removal, KwaZulu-Natal, 1996**

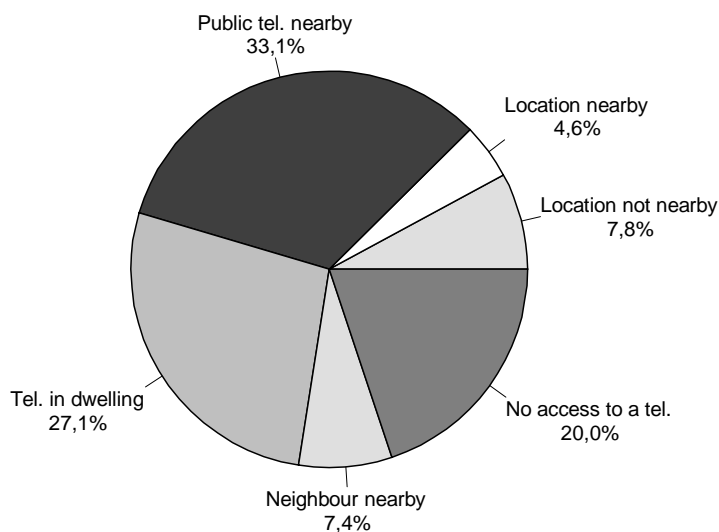


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

## 6.7 Telephone facilities

According to 1996 figures, 27,1% of KwaZulu-Natal households had telephones inside their dwelling, 33,1% used public telephones nearby, and 20% had no access at all. Figure 6.9 illustrates this distribution.

**Figure 6.9: Households' access to telephone facilities, KwaZulu-Natal, 1996**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

## Chapter 7: Health

This chapter looks at the key areas of health in KwaZulu-Natal. It compares the health situation in the province with South Africa as a whole.

### 7.1 Health personnel

Looking at the proportions of health personnel in KwaZulu-Natal, Table 7.1 shows that of the 59 195 posts in the public health sector, 16,7% were vacant in 1999. The technical field had the highest percentage of vacant posts (26,1%), followed closely by the paramedic profession (25,5%). The nursing profession accounted for over 50% of the 9 878 vacant posts.

**Table 7.1: Health personnel statistics, KwaZulu-Natal, 1999**

	Vacant		Filled		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Medical	234	11,0	1 898	89,0	<b>2 132</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Nursing	5 276	18,4	23 389	81,6	<b>28 665</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Paramedic	236	25,5	690	74,5	<b>926</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Professional	107	18,0	487	82,0	<b>594</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Technical	392	26,1	1 110	73,9	<b>1 502</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Clerical	610	13,7	3 840	86,3	<b>4 450</b>	<b>100,0</b>
General	1 679	15,5	9 165	84,5	<b>10 844</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Provisioning	1 344	13,3	8 738	86,7	<b>10 082</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 878</b>	<b>16,7</b>	<b>49 317</b>	<b>83,3</b>	<b>59 195</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: KwaZulu-Natal Department of Health, 1999

### 7.2 Healthcare institutions by province

Table 7.2 shows the number of hospitals in each province. It also shows the number of hospital beds in each province. It indicates that in 1999:

- Gauteng had the largest number of private hospitals (75), while Limpopo had the lowest (1).
- KwaZulu-Natal had the largest number of semi-private hospitals (14) as well as hospital beds (31 266).
- Eastern Cape had the largest number of public hospitals, while North West had the lowest number of public hospitals (22).

**Table 7.2: Number of healthcare institutions and hospital beds in each province, South Africa, 1999**

	Private hospitals		Semi-private hospitals		Public hospitals	
	Number of hospitals	Beds	Number of hospitals	Beds	Number of hospitals	Beds
Eastern Cape	14	1 283	7	1 178	84	18 275
Free State	9	1 647	0	0	34	7 075
Gauteng	75	11 631	1	120	29	17 471
<b>KwaZulu-Natal</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>3 471</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4 090</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>23 705</b>
Mpumalanga	6	785	4	553	25	3 710
Northern Cape	6	386	0	0	26	1 839
Limpopo	1	186	1	160	43	12 012
North West	10	883	0	0	22	5 506
Western Cape	30	3 770	2	410	54	10 461
<b>Total</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>24 042</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>6 511</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>100 054</b>

Sources: Department of Health, Hospital Association of South Africa (HASA) and Hospital minimum data set

Table 7.3 shows that:

- Eastern Cape had the largest number of medical clinics, but the lowest number of medical visiting points.
- Northern Cape (96) was the only province with less than 100 clinics.
- KwaZulu-Natal had the highest number of medical mobile facilities and visiting points (166 and 97 respectively).

**Table 7.3: Primary health facilities by province as at 10 August 1999**

	Community health centres				Total
	Clinics	Mobile facilities	Visiting points		
Eastern Cape	724	12	43	1	780
Free State	212	5	78	3	298
Gauteng	333	26	62	17	438
<b>KwaZulu-Natal</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>629</b>
Limpopo	506	0	95	63	664
Mpumalanga	221	28	91	46	386
Northern Cape	96	6	13	37	152
North West	380	20	71	3	474
Western Cape	340	0	136	55	531
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 177</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>4 352</b>

Source: South African Institute of Race Relations, 2001/02 Survey

### 7.3 Healthcare institutions in KwaZulu-Natal

Healthcare institutions include hospitals and clinics. There are approximately 198 hospitals and 428 clinics in KwaZulu-Natal. Table 7.4 shows the distribution of public hospitals by district council. As shown in Table 7.4, the eThekweni Unicity had the largest number of public hospitals (12), followed by the Umgungundlovu district council (8). The Amajuba and uThukela districts (both at 3) had the lowest number of public hospitals.

**Table 7.4: Number of public hospitals in each district council, KwaZulu-Natal**

District council	Number of public hospitals
Ugu	5
Umgungundlovu	8
Uthukela	3
Umzinyathi	5
Amajuba	3
Zululand	5
Umkhanyakude	5
uThungulu	9
iLembe	4
Sisonke	4
eThekwini	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>63</b>

Source: KwaZulu-Natal Department of Health

## 7.4 HIV prevalence

The Department of Health conducts HIV-prevalence surveys every year among pregnant mothers who attend public antenatal clinics. In KwaZulu-Natal, the HIV prevalence among pregnant women was 36,2% for the year 2000, the highest in the country. As shown in Table 7.5, the rate in 1999 was 32,5%, and has since increased.

**Table 7.5: HIV-prevalence estimates amongst mothers attending antenatal clinics, South Africa, 1998-2000 (percentages)**

	1998		1999		2000	
	Est (HIV+)	95% CI	Est (HIV+)	95% CI	Est (HIV+)	95% CI
Western Cape	5,2	(3,2–7,2)	7,1	(4,4–9,9)	8,7	(6,0–11,4)
Eastern Cape	15,9	(11,8–20,0)	18,0	(14,9–21,1)	20,2	(17,2–23,1)
Northern Cape	9,9	(6,4–13,4)	10,1	(6,6–13,5)	11,2	(8,5–13,8)
Free State	22,8	(20,2–25,3)	27,9	(24,7–29,8)	27,9	(24,6–31,3)
<b>KwaZulu-Natal</b>	<b>32,5</b>	<b>(29,3–35,7)</b>	<b>32,5</b>	<b>(30,1–35,0)</b>	<b>36,2</b>	<b>(33,4–39,0)</b>
North West	21,3	(19,1–23,4)	23,0	(19,7–26,3)	22,9	(20,1–25,7)
Gauteng	22,5	(19,2–25,7)	23,9	(21,7–26,0)	29,4	(27,9–31,5)
Mpumalanga	30,0	(24,3–35,8)	27,3	(25,2–30,7)	29,7	(25,9–33,6)
Limpopo	11,5	(9,2–13,7)	11,4	(9,1–13,5)	13,2	(11,7–14,8)
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>22,8</b>	<b>(21,2–24,3)</b>	<b>22,4</b>	<b>(21,3–23,6)</b>	<b>24,5</b>	<b>(23,4–25,6)</b>

CI = confidence interval

Source: National HIV and Syphilis Sero-prevalence survey of women attending public antenatal clinics in South Africa, 2000

It is estimated that in South Africa, 24,5% of pregnant women were infected with HIV by the end of 2000. This is in comparison with a prevalence rate of 22,4% recorded for 1999. Table 7.5 shows that:

- Western Cape had the lowest HIV prevalence (8,7%) amongst women attending antenatal clinics in 2000.
- KwaZulu-Natal had the highest HIV prevalence (36,2%).

## 7.5 Disability

### *Definition*

A disabled person is defined as someone who has a sight, hearing, physical or mental impairment that has lasted 6 months or more, that prevents their full participation in daily activities or in educational, economic and social activities.

Disability is not easy to identify. Unlike TB, malaria or diabetes, disability does not have a single standard measure against which one can determine its presence or absence.

### 7.5.1 Prevalence of disability

There is a lack of information on the nature and prevalence of disability in South Africa due to different definitions and methods of data collection. It is important to note that Census '96 resulted in an undercount of disability incidence due to factors such as the stigma, different definitions and exclusion of institutions. The real incidence of disability in South Africa is probably much higher.

Table 7.6 gives a summary of the disabilities and figures collected concerning them during Census '96. In 1996, there were 2 657 714 disabled people in South Africa. Of these, KwaZulu-Natal accounted for 18,9%, followed by Gauteng (17,1%). Northern Cape (1,8%) accounted for the lowest proportion of disabled people (1,8%). Also, of the 502 090 disabled people in KwaZulu-Natal, 36,6% had sight problems.

**Table 7.6: Disabled population by type of disability and province, South Africa, 1996\***

	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	Kwa- Zulu- Natal	Mpuma- langa	Northern Cape	Limpopo	North West	Western Cape	South Africa
Sight	161 898	133 614	211 769	<b>183 758</b>	98 322	18 529	113 088	129 442	40 603	<b>1 091 022</b>
Hearing	68 531	33 045	59 868	<b>76 034</b>	31 895	6 083	51 416	37 571	18 965	<b>383 408</b>
Physical	115 717	41 960	69 936	<b>129 894</b>	41 381	9 052	60 078	54 706	35 051	<b>557 774</b>
Mental	41 432	13 947	24 033	<b>42 646</b>	12 211	3 791	22 578	17 768	14 146	<b>192 553</b>
More than one	35 997	16 461	26 030	<b>24 895</b>	9 019	2 403	16 019	16 913	6 499	<b>154 236</b>
Unspec.	38 604	18 127	63 906	<b>44 863</b>	19 085	7 137	33 690	23 134	30 174	<b>278 720</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>462 179</b>	<b>257 154</b>	<b>455 541</b>	<b>502 090</b>	<b>211 913</b>	<b>46 995</b>	<b>296 870</b>	<b>279 534</b>	<b>145 438</b>	<b>2 657 714</b>

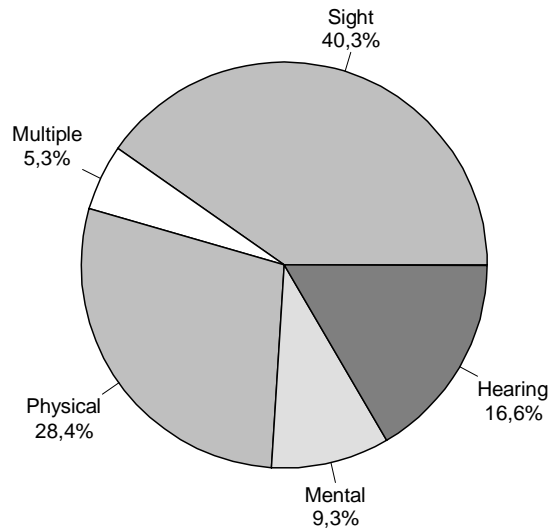
\*excluding institutions

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996



Figure 7.1 shows that over two-thirds of the disabled people in KwaZulu-Natal had sight and physical disabilities, while less than 30% had hearing and mental disabilities.

**Figure 7.1: Disabled population by type of disability, KwaZulu-Natal, 1996**

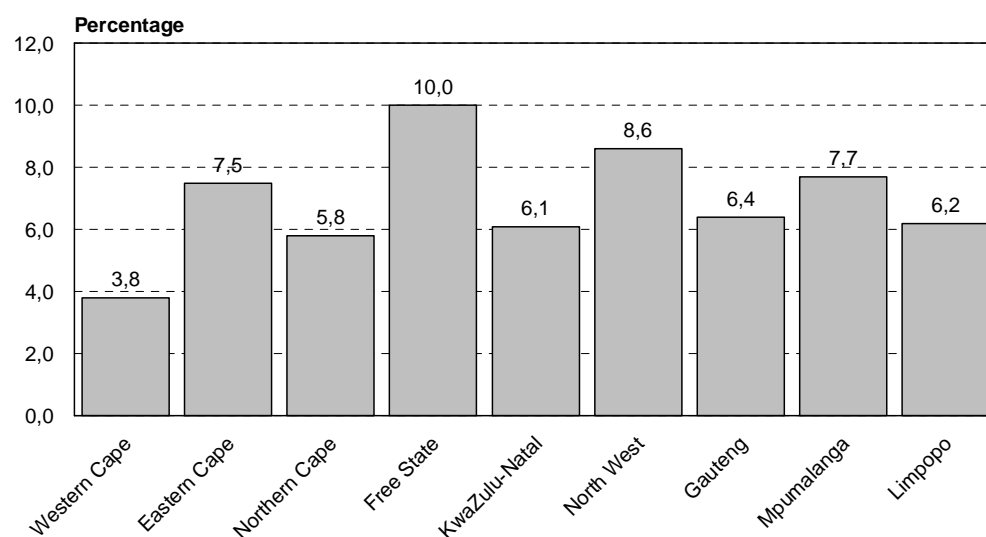


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 7.2 shows that in 1996:

- Free State had the highest disability prevalence rate (10,0%), followed by North West (8,6%).
- Western Cape (3,8%) had the lowest prevalence, followed by Northern Cape (5,8%) and KwaZulu-Natal (6,1%).

**Figure 7.2: Disability prevalence rate by province, South Africa, 1996**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

## 7.5.2 Disability status per district council

Approximately 457 108 (5,4% of the provincial total of 8,4 million people) were disabled in KwaZulu-Natal in 1996. Of the 457 108, the eThekweni Unicity accounted for 126 997 (or 27,8%), followed by the Zululand district (47 616 or 10,4%). The Sisonke district (14 194 or 3,1%) accounted for the lowest proportion of disabled people in the province. Table 7.7 illustrates these patterns.

**Table 7.7: The disabled by type of disability and district council, KwaZulu-Natal, 1996**

	<b>Sight</b>	<b>Hearing</b>	<b>Physical</b>	<b>Mental</b>	<b>Multiple</b>	<b>Total</b>
Ugu	13 058	5 719	9 128	4 110	1 934	<b>33 949</b>
Umgungundlovu	18 957	7 242	11 641	4 681	2 679	<b>45 200</b>
Uthukela	13 890	6 310	13 928	3 503	1 796	<b>39 427</b>
Umzinyathi	7 035	3 430	5 709	2 227	1 108	<b>19 509</b>
Amajuba	13 609	4 609	7 657	2 275	1 507	<b>29 657</b>
Zululand	17 337	8 369	15 429	4 014	2 467	<b>47 616</b>
Umkhanyakude	8 469	5 942	8 219	2 181	1 174	<b>25 985</b>
uThungulu	14 682	6 563	10 380	3 375	2 239	<b>37 239</b>
iLembe	14 094	6 220	11 894	3 474	1 653	<b>37 335</b>
Sisonke	5 560	2 202	4 105	1 439	888	<b>14 194</b>
eThekweni	57 300	19 362	31 740	11 169	7 426	<b>126 997</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>183 991</b>	<b>75 968</b>	<b>129 830</b>	<b>42 448</b>	<b>24 871</b>	<b>457 108</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

## 7.5.3 Disability by age

The level of disability varies amongst the different population groups. Table 7.8 examines these variations with a particular emphasis on age categories. It reveals that in 1996:

- Over one-third of the disabled African people were aged between 0 and 24 years, compared to less than a quarter of Indians, 26% of coloured people and 15,8% of white people in the same age category.
- The majority of the disabled white population was aged 65 years and older, whereas only less than 15% of all the other population groups in the same age category were disabled.
- The majority of disabled Indians was aged between 50 and 64 years, whereas the majority of the disabled coloured people was aged between 25 and 49 years.

**Table 7.8: The disabled by age and population group, KwaZulu-Natal, 1996**

Age group	African		Coloured		Indian		White		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0-4	21 678	5,0	145	3,1	610	1,8	348	1,8	22 781	4,6
5-9	30 314	7,0	209	4,4	1 100	3,3	565	2,9	32 188	6,5
10-14	34 847	8,0	254	5,4	1 902	5,8	745	3,8	37 748	7,7
15-19	31 963	7,4	267	5,6	2 029	6,1	672	3,4	34 931	7,1
20-24	32 428	7,5	354	7,5	2 141	6,5	763	3,9	35 686	7,3
25-29	29 231	6,7	333	7,0	2 041	6,2	826	4,2	32 431	6,6
30-34	29 431	6,8	326	6,9	2 103	6,4	990	5,0	32 850	6,7
35-39	29 037	6,7	347	7,3	2 129	6,4	1 027	5,2	32 540	6,6
40-44	29 229	6,7	324	6,8	2 312	7,0	1 228	6,2	33 093	6,7
45-49	30 804	7,1	420	8,9	2 869	8,7	1 337	6,8	35 430	7,2
50-54	25 737	5,9	376	7,9	3 421	10,4	1 285	6,5	30 819	6,3
55-59	26 054	6,0	365	7,7	3 176	9,6	1 284	6,5	30 879	6,3
60-64	23 307	5,4	313	6,6	2 517	7,6	1 341	6,8	27 478	5,6
65-69	23 184	5,3	277	5,8	1 814	5,5	1 500	7,6	26 775	5,4
70-74	14 809	3,4	190	4,0	1 241	3,8	1 685	8,5	17 925	3,6
75-79	12 277	2,8	95	2,0	853	2,6	1 656	8,4	14 881	3,0
80-84	5 294	1,2	78	1,6	462	1,4	1 414	7,2	7 248	1,5
85+	4 554	1,0	70	1,5	293	0,9	1 093	5,5	6 010	1,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>434 178</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>4 743</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>33 013</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>19759</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>491 693</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

### 7.5.4 Disability and employment

Of the 457 108 disabled people in KwaZulu-Natal, only 58 381 (12,8%) were employed. Of the 58 381 employed, only 1 371 (or 2,3%) were in senior official and managerial positions. The majority of them (21 962 or 37,6%) were employed in elementary occupations. The eThekweni Uicity had the highest proportion of disabled workforce (25 093 or 43%), followed by the Umgungundlovu district (7 115 or 12,2%). The Umzinyathi district had the smallest proportion of the disabled workforce. Table 7.9 reflects the various occupational categories where disabled people were employed.

**Table 7.9: The employed disabled population by occupation and district council, KwaZulu-Natal, 1996**

	Ugu	Umgungundlovu	Uthukela	Umzinyathi	Ama-juba	Zulu-land	Umkhanyakude	uThungulu	iLembe	Sisonke	eThekweni	Total
Officials and managers	63	163	62	31	58	55	27	65	75	41	731	<b>1 371</b>
Professionals	335	721	341	165	393	462	190	386	252	118	2 395	<b>5 758</b>
Technicians and professionals	144	375	102	58	172	162	55	154	115	34	1 670	<b>3 041</b>
Clerks	151	371	126	56	177	169	58	202	114	53	1 934	<b>3 411</b>
Service, shop and sales	272	588	257	126	283	341	139	302	294	131	2 184	<b>4 917</b>
Agricultural and fishery	329	556	159	148	152	288	195	165	355	283	365	<b>2 995</b>
Craft & related trades	411	870	513	137	887	527	228	505	451	162	4 065	<b>8 756</b>
Plant and machine operators	231	725	391	107	480	325	103	338	461	118	2 891	<b>6 170</b>
Elementary occupations	1 394	2 746	1 079	560	1 304	1 329	560	1 201	1 760	1 171	8 858	<b>21 962</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 330</b>	<b>7 115</b>	<b>3 030</b>	<b>1 388</b>	<b>3 906</b>	<b>3 658</b>	<b>1 555</b>	<b>3 318</b>	<b>3 877</b>	<b>2 111</b>	<b>25 093</b>	<b>58 381</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

# Chapter 8: Safety and security

## 8.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on safety and security in KwaZulu-Natal and South Africa as a whole. Data from Census '96 and the Crime Information Analysis Centre (CIAC) were used in this analysis. It should be noted that the statistics only quote crime reported to the South African Police Service (SAPS).

## 8.2 Reported crime by province

Table 8.1 shows reported cases of crime by crime category and province. Of the 1 892 411 reported cases of crime in South Africa in 2001, 525 885 (or 27,8%) took place in Gauteng. KwaZulu-Natal and Western Cape (both at 16,4%) had the second highest percentages of reported crime. Also, KwaZulu-Natal had the highest number of reported cases of murder and attempted murder (13 810), followed closely by Gauteng (13 219). Northern Cape (54 711). had the lowest number of reported cases of all crimes.

**Table 8.1: Reported cases of crime by crime category and province, 2001**

Crime category	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	Kwa-Zulu-Natal	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Limpopo	Western Cape	South Africa
Murder (incl. attempts)	7 376	2 496	13 219	<b>13 810</b>	2 851	3 356	1 069	2 477	7 639	<b>54 293</b>
Robbery	13 149	5 079	63 257	<b>28 894</b>	6 465	8 979	1 963	5 477	17 167	<b>150 430</b>
Rape (incl. attempts)	6 514	3 496	11 808	<b>8 525</b>	3 034	4 461	1 438	3 800	6 204	<b>49 280</b>
Assault	66 563	37 259	88 143	<b>53 339</b>	25 749	36 282	21 606	35 464	68 964	<b>433 369</b>
Burglary	39 702	23 805	96 939	<b>61 397</b>	24 707	23 615	8 765	19 070	62 919	<b>360 919</b>
Theft	79 521	48 718	230 297	<b>128 540</b>	47 229	46 444	17 694	32 905	132 225	<b>763 573</b>
Drug-related crime	8 469	4 377	13 009	<b>13 613</b>	3 549	3 296	2 158	2 155	14 810	<b>65 436</b>
Carhijacking	744	160	9 213	<b>3 143</b>	678	566	18	190	399	<b>15 111</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>222 038</b>	<b>125 390</b>	<b>525 885</b>	<b>311 261</b>	<b>114 262</b>	<b>126 999</b>	<b>54 711</b>	<b>101 538</b>	<b>310 327</b>	<b>1892 411</b>

Source: South African Police Service (SAPS), Crime Information Analysis Centre, 2001

According to crime rates released by the SAPS in 2001, KwaZulu-Natal had the third highest murder (164 cases per 100 000 people) and robbery (343 cases per 100 000) rates, after Gauteng (180 and 861 respective cases per 100 000 people) and Western Cape (193 and 434 respective cases per 100 000 people). Northern Cape had the highest rate of rape (171 per 100 000 people) and assault (2 571 per 100 000 people) cases. Table 8.2 illustrates these patterns.

**Table 8.2: Number of specific crimes per 100 000 people in each province, January to December 1999**

<b>Crime category</b>	<b>Eastern Cape</b>	<b>Free State</b>	<b>Gauteng</b>	<b>Kwa-Zulu-Natal</b>	<b>Mpumalanga</b>	<b>North West</b>	<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>Limpopo</b>	<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>South Africa</b>
Murder (incl. attempts)	117	95	180	164	102	100	127	50	193	<b>134</b>
Robbery	209	193	861	343	231	268	234	111	434	<b>371</b>
Rape (incl. attempts)	103	133	161	101	108	133	171	77	157	<b>121</b>
Assault	1 056	1 415	1 199	634	919	1 081	2 571	719	1 743	<b>1 068</b>
Burglary	630	904	1 319	729	882	704	1 043	387	1 590	<b>889</b>
Theft	1 262	1 850	3 134	1 527	1 686	1 384	2 106	668	3 342	<b>1 881</b>
Drug-related crime	134	166	177	162	127	98	257	44	374	<b>161</b>
Car-hijacking	12	6	125	37	24	17	2	4	10	<b>37</b>

Source: South African Police Service (SAPS) 2001

### **8.3 Reported crime in KwaZulu-Natal**

According to the SAPS, there are 7 police regions in KwaZulu-Natal, namely Durban North, Durban South, Midlands, Tugela, Ulundi, Umfolozi and Umzimkulu. Table 8.3 shows reported cases of crime by crime category and policing area.

**Table 8.3: Reported cases of crime by crime category and policing area, KwaZulu-Natal, 2001**

Crime category	Durban*	Midlands	Tugela	Ulundi	Umfolozu	Umzi- mkulu	Total
Murder	1 233	614	242	258	374	321	3 042
Attempted murder	1 275	797	253	302	600	372	3 599
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	5 921	1 487	499	511	1 470	676	10 564
Common robbery	2 695	978	538	166	516	322	5 215
Public violence	16	8	0	3	8	6	41
Illegal strikes	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Rape and attempted rape	1 665	789	436	333	520	389	4 132
Intercourse with a girl under the prescribed age	12	0	4	15	3	7	41
Indecent assault	218	51	34	12	22	30	367
Cruelty towards and ill-treatment of children	60	19	8	8	8	14	117
Kidnapping	213	71	30	24	45	28	411
Abduction	114	69	37	18	17	24	279
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	4 802	2 740	1 849	1 488	1 873	1 626	14 378
Common assault	6 768	2 370	1 718	939	1 022	1 088	13 905
Burglary - business premises (and attempts)	3 363	1 584	699	400	833	932	7 811
Burglary - residential premises (and attempts)	10 608	4 454	2 090	1 286	2 799	3 462	24 699
Stock-theft	80	1 369	1 137	864	326	575	4 351
Shoplifting	3 258	790	690	264	824	606	6 432
Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6 921	985	221	181	502	530	9 340
Theft out of or from motor vehicles and motorcycles	9 298	2 755	1 074	341	1 323	1 831	16 622
Theft not mentioned elsewhere	18 432	5 900	3 383	2 115	3 893	3 829	37 552
Arson	250	182	102	117	180	182	1 013
Malicious damage to property	4 915	1 544	1 077	464	769	1 072	9 841
All fraud, forgeries, embezzlements etc.	2 780	791	400	183	455	340	4 949
Drug-related crime	2 484	604	356	179	187	623	4 433
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	1 071	382	203	48	262	339	2 305
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	633	500	384	206	368	279	2 370
Explosives act	1	1	0	0	1	1	4
Car hijacking	992	197	69	99	230	57	1 644
Hijacking of trucks	358	85	26	34	62	34	599
Robbery of cash-in-transit	14	5	1	4	11	1	36
Bank robbery	14	1	2	0	5	5	27

\* includes both Durban South and Durban North

Source: Crime Information Analysis Centre 2001 (SAPS)

Of the 190 120 reported cases of crime in KwaZulu-Natal in 2001, 47,6% (90 464) took place in the Durban region, 16,9% in the Midlands region, and 10,3% in both the Umzimkulu and Umfolozu regions. The Ulundi region had the lowest percentage of reported crime (5,7%).

Table 8.4 indicates cases of reported crimes between 1994 and 1999 in KwaZulu-Natal. It is evident that almost all crimes have increased, but some categories of crime show signs of stabilising.

**Table 8.4: Crimes by type and year, 1994-1999 (numbers)**

<b>Crime category</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>
Murder	4 314	3 684	3 315	2 811	2 919	3 042
Attempted murder	4 297	4 108	3 879	3 320	3 361	3 599
Robbery	10 085	11 238	12 082	10 810	13 092	15 779
Public violence	104	62	50	47	41	41
Rape and attempted rape	3 214	3 761	4 160	4 295	4 096	4 173
Indecent assault	264	348	350	395	406	367
Abduction	211	245	155	192	235	279
Assault	23 798	24 883	25 919	24 955	25 370	28 283
Burglary and attempted burglary	26 793	28 172	29 461	28 117	29 299	32 510
Theft	60 876	65 615	65 728	60 275	66 730	74 297
Arson	1 916	1 339	1 149	1 006	1 033	1 013
Malicious damage to property	9 229	9 254	10 065	8 759	9 078	9 841
Fraud	4 429	4 721	4 445	4 537	4 862	4 949
Drug-related crime	5 153	3 564	3 631	4 616	4 460	4 433
Driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs	1 736	1 534	1 812	1 552	2 324	2 305
Illegal possession of firearms	2 141	1 873	2 262	1 846	2 077	2 370
Car hijacking	..	..	1 463	1 383	1 514	1 644
Hijacking of trucks	..	..	319	371	550	599
Cash in transit	..	..	32	25	32	36
Bank robbery	..	..	94	35	28	27

.. = data not available

Source: Crime Information Analysis Centre

According to these crime figures, there was a major increase in robbery cases between 1994 and 1999. Murder and attempted murder cases reported in that period decreased by 22,9% from 8 611 in 1994 to 6 641 in 1999. There was also a major increase in rape and attempted rape (from 3 214 in 1994 to 4 173 in 1999) and theft (from 60 876 in 1994 to 74 297 in 1999) cases.

# **Chapter 9: Selected economic sectors**

## **9.1 Introduction**

This chapter examines the economic status of KwaZulu-Natal by looking at key economic sectors such as agriculture, transport, tourism, housing and construction, and manufacturing and retail. It shows how these sectors contribute to the economy of the province and the country as a whole.

## **9.2 Agriculture**

Table 9.1 shows the estimated value of the main agricultural products in KwaZulu-Natal. As shown in the table, the gross value of agricultural production increased by 18,0% during the 1995/96 survey.



**Table 9.1: Estimated farmgate value of main agricultural products, KwaZulu-Natal, 1994-1996**

<b>Agricultural products</b>	<b>1994/95 (R million)</b>	<b>1995/96 (R million)</b>
<b>Field crops</b>		
Sugar (sucrose)	1 480,0	1 575,0
Maize	118,9	161,8
Hay crops	21,6	29,6
Wheat	15,7	18,4
Dry beans	9,3	6,1
Cotton	6,8	12,4
Soya beans	6,0	13,4
Sisal	3,1	3,0
Groundnuts	0,3	0,9
Other	11,5	12,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 673,2</b>	<b>1 832,8</b>
<b>Horticultural crops</b>		
Vegetables (excluding potatoes)	138,8	212,0
Potatoes	75,0	90,5
Citrus	62,6	87,2
Bananas	45,5	50,0
Sub-tropical fruits	22,2	26,3
Tea	15,0	16,5
Flowers	3,0	4,3
Deciduous fruit	2,5	3,9
Other horticultural crops	0,9	0,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>365,5</b>	<b>491,1</b>
<b>Livestock production</b>		
Poultry slaughtered	704,0	1 188,0
Cattle slaughtered	377,6	377,0
Milk and dairy products	288,3	409,8
Eggs	136,0	133,0
Pigs slaughtered	99,3	97,1
Sheep and goat slaughtered	48,7	42,8
Wool	20,7	18,6
Other	26,5	51,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 701,1</b>	<b>2 317,3</b>
<b>Timber production</b>		
Gum	245,0	257,0
Pine	133,0	140,0
Wattle – timber	71,0	78,0
Wattle – bark	35,0	36,5
Other	3,0	3,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>487,0</b>	<b>515,0</b>
<b>Gross value of agricultural production</b>	<b>4 226,8</b>	<b>5 156,2</b>

Sources: Directorate of Agricultural Statistics of the National Department of Agriculture, SATGA, SASA, Meat Board, BKB and other commodity organisations, excluding production for own consumption, 1994/1995 and 1995/1996

Table 9.2 gives a comparison between percentage changes in the estimated farmgate value of main agricultural products between the 1994/95 and 1995/96 surveys. Horticultural crops and livestock production had increases of 0,9% and 4,7% respectively in the 1994/95 and 1995/96 agricultural surveys, while field crops and timber products had decreases of 4,1% and 1,5%, respectively in the 1994/95 and 1995/96 agricultural surveys.

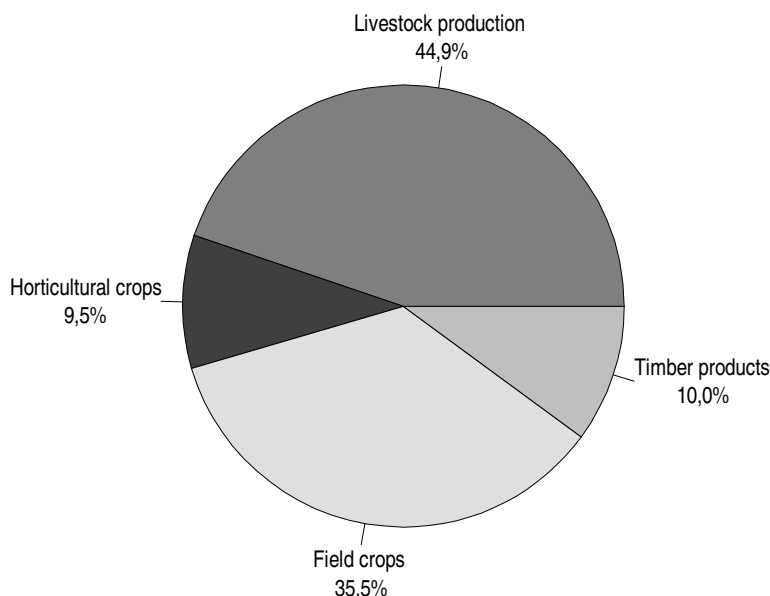
**Table 9.2: Percentage change in the estimated farmgate value of main agricultural products, KwaZulu-Natal, 1994/95 and 1995/96**

<b>Agricultural products</b>	<b>1994/95 (R million)</b>	<b>1995/96 (R million)</b>	<b>Percentage change of 1994/95 values</b>	<b>Percentage change of 1995/96 values</b>
Field crops	1 673,2	1 832,8	39,6	35,5
Horticulture	365,5	491,1	8,6	9,5
Livestock (animals)	1 701,1	2 317,3	40,2	44,9
Timber production	487	515	11,5	10,0
<b>Gross value of agricultural products</b>	<b>4 226,8</b>	<b>5 156,2</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Statistics Africa, Agriculture surveys 1994, 1995 and 1996

As Figure 9.1 illustrates, livestock production contributed the largest proportion (44,9%) to the value of agricultural products produced in KwaZulu-Natal during the 1995/96 survey, followed by field crops (35,5%).

**Figure 9.1: Total value of main agricultural products, KwaZulu-Natal, 1995/96**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Agriculture surveys 1994, 1995 and 1996

Tables 9.3 and 9.4 show the structural data according to the 1993 Census of Agriculture (the latest available census) as well as the percentage change in the number of farming units.

**Table 9.3: Agricultural data for each province, South Africa, 1993**

	Number of farming units (units)	Average size of a farming unit (hectares)	Number of paid employees	Wages and salaries	Gross income
				R'000	
Western Cape	8 352	1 227	202 962	664 585	4 394 067
Eastern Cape	6 106	16 960	88 383	162 149	1 203 950
Northern Cape	6 593	4 545	75 969	122 850	1 031 883
Free State	10 252	1 104	161 979	257 695	2 491 665
<b>KwaZulu-Natal</b>	<b>6 080</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>165 505</b>	<b>571 530</b>	<b>3 162 888</b>
North West	7 638	810	126 530	223 644	1 909 808
Gauteng	2 500	270	34 302	171 575	1 386 741
Mpumalanga	5 406	860	144 519	395 146	2 754 305
Limpopo	5 053	1 056	93 116	214 413	1 284 871
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>57 980</b>	<b>1 427</b>	<b>1 093 265</b>	<b>2 786 589</b>	<b>196 201 800</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census of Agriculture 1993

According to Table 9.4, there were 57 980 farming units in South Africa in 1993. Of the 57 980, Free State accounted for 17,7%, the highest in the country, followed by Western Cape (14,4%) and KwaZulu-Natal (10,4%).

**Table 9.4: Distribution of farming units by province, 1993**

Province	Farming units	
	N	%
Western Cape	8 352	14,4
Eastern Cape	6 106	10,5
Northern Cape	6 593	11,4
Free State	10 252	17,7
<b>KwaZulu-Natal</b>	<b>6 080</b>	<b>10,5</b>
North West	7 638	13,2
Gauteng	2 500	4,3
Mpumalanga	5 406	9,3
Limpopo	5 053	8,7
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>57 980</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census of Agriculture, 1993

Table 9.5 indicates that:

- In 1993, a total of 6 080 farming units were counted in KwaZulu-Natal.
- The majority of farming units (58,7%) were between 100 and 1 999 hectares.

**Table 9.5: Ownership and employment by size of farming unit, KwaZulu-Natal, 1993**

Farming unit size (hectares)	Farming unit		Total hectares	Proprietors and tenants	Paid employees
	N	%		N	
<2	32	0,5	32	45	241
2-4	280	4,6	867	313	998
5-9	310	5,1	2 081	401	1 556
10-19	313	5,1	4 113	386	2 851
20-49	681	11,2	19 989	781	6 479
50-99	423	7,0	30 319	526	5 662
100-199	645	10,6	92 537	646	14 417
200-299	573	9,4	139 905	575	17 619
300-499	758	12,5	292 782	743	20 099
500-999	908	14,9	641 327	947	26 604
1 000-1 999	687	11,3	937 936	792	26 417
2 000-4 999	383	6,3	112 501	437	25 404
5 000-9 999	63	1,0	411 764	59	8 133
10 000+	24	0,4	365 339	10	9 025
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 080</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>4 064 032</b>	<b>6 661</b>	<b>165 505</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census of Agriculture 1993

As shown in Table 9.6, farming units between 100 and 4 999 hectares accounted for over two-thirds (R1,6 million) of the provincial farming debt.

**Table 9.6: Financial information by size of farming unit, KwaZulu-Natal, 1993**

Farming unit size groups	Employees' remuneration		Gross income	Expenditure		Farming debt
	Wages and salaries	Other remuneration		Current	Capital	
<b>Total</b>	<b>571 530</b>	<b>153 394</b>	<b>316 288</b>	<b>2 347 070</b>	<b>278 263</b>	<b>2 047 978</b>
<2	1 537	191	8 045	5 420	187	2 335
2-4	2 973	454	3 443	10 162	920	4 446
5-9	4 069	925	22 217	19 628	2 040	11 133
10-19	8 990	1 660	41 083	36 516	2 762	14 043
20-49	15 994	3 795	93 458	68 097	8 665	55 664
50-99	13 032	4 150	72 597	52 303	8 319	51 517
100-199	38 443	13 631	201 930	152 280	19 699	165 769
200-299	49 110	15 979	312 153	230 428	28 643	217 481
300-499	51 931	18 820	323 898	224 973	26 646	208 262
500-999	69 565	24 564	483 892	344 151	44 789	305 211
1 000-1 999	72 680	24 473	430 565	302 533	37 815	286 255
2 000-4 999	143 064	26 227	717 477	526 239	44 733	384 402
5 000-9 999	33 824	8 390	144 263	93 353	21 068	61 264
10 000+	66 318	10 134	301 867	280 986	31 978	280 196

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census of Agriculture 1993

### 9.3 Transport

The transport sector is one of the biggest contributors to the economy of the country. The national airline carrier, South African Airways, transported about 8,8 million passengers during the 1998 financial year, producing 11,1 million revenue passenger kilometres and R363 million in operating profit. The service is complemented by over 80 other international

airlines flying into the country. Internally, the country has 375 licensed airfields, including 74 private aerodromes and 180 approved heliports.

According to a report released by the Department of Transport in 1997, private vehicles, buses and coach lines, minibus taxis, and passenger train services provided land transport. There were 60 car hire companies and 25 coach charter firms throughout the country. Spoornet was South Africa's national train service company and operated an extensive mainline service throughout the country. Mainline passenger train numbers decreased from about 4 million in 1980 to about 2 million in 1993 mainly due to competition from intercity coaches and reduced airfares. There had, however, been an increase in the number of both short and long distance train passengers since 1993, with users numbering in the region of 6 million, most of whom being urban commuters.

In terms of the domestic market, the transport sector earned R4 545 million during 1995. The business market used mainly cars (63%) and planes (23%) as their major means of transport. However, on the whole, the major means of transport for domestic travel is still land transport, especially cars or minibus taxis. Air or train travel remains peripheral in the domestic market. Nevertheless, the Durban International Airport presently contends with some 1,3 million passengers annually.

Road traffic collisions are classified according to the degree of injury inflicted on the casualties – fatal or major or minor injuries. The table below compares KwaZulu-Natal with the other provinces with regard to the number of road traffic collisions and the number of casualties.

**Table 9.7: Road traffic collisions and casualties by degree of injury in each province, South Africa, 1998**

Degree of injury	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	Kwa-Zulu Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Collision										
Fatal	1 064	704	236	615	<b>1 169</b>	537	1 728	798	409	<b>7 260</b>
Major	2 302	1 750	551	1 404	<b>2 939</b>	1 109	8 551	1 542	1 117	<b>21 265</b>
Minor	10 823	4 860	1 194	3 377	<b>8 679</b>	2 200	16 521	2 862	1 581	<b>52 097</b>
No injury	79 832	30 270	5 844	20 280	<b>67 738</b>	15 483	178 852	19 815	12 869	<b>430 983</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>94 021</b>	<b>37 584</b>	<b>7 825</b>	<b>25 676</b>	<b>80 525</b>	<b>19 329</b>	<b>205 652</b>	<b>25 017</b>	<b>15 976</b>	<b>511 605</b>
Casualties										
Killed	1 286	911	306	817	<b>1 432</b>	685	2 010	1 074	547	<b>9 068</b>
Seriously injured	3 505	3 040	970	2 718	<b>5 347</b>	2 120	12 905	3 287	2 354	<b>36 246</b>
Slightly injured	15 828	8 208	2 175	5 872	<b>13 874</b>	4 214	25 413	5 617	3 161	<b>84 358</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>20 619</b>	<b>12 159</b>	<b>3 451</b>	<b>9 407</b>	<b>20 649</b>	<b>7 019</b>	<b>40 328</b>	<b>9 978</b>	<b>6 062</b>	<b>129 672</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Road Traffic Collisions 1998*

Table 9.7 indicates that, in 1998, the majority of road collisions occurred in Gauteng (205 652), followed by Western Cape (94 021) and KwaZulu-Natal (80 525). Approximately 15,7% of all road collisions (as well as 15,9% of casualties) took place in KwaZulu-Natal.

## 9.4 Tourism

### 9.4.1 Domestic and foreign tourists

According to the KwaZulu-Natal Tourism Authority, KwaZulu-Natal is divided into eight tourism regions, namely the Battlefields, Drakensberg, Dolphin (North) Coast, Durban, Sisonke, Pietermaritzburg and Midlands, South Coast and Zululand. These regions have developed well-defined tourism nodes.

Table 9.8 compares KwaZulu-Natal's share of the tourism market with South Africa as a whole.

**Table 9.8: KwaZulu-Natal's share of the national tourism market, 2001**

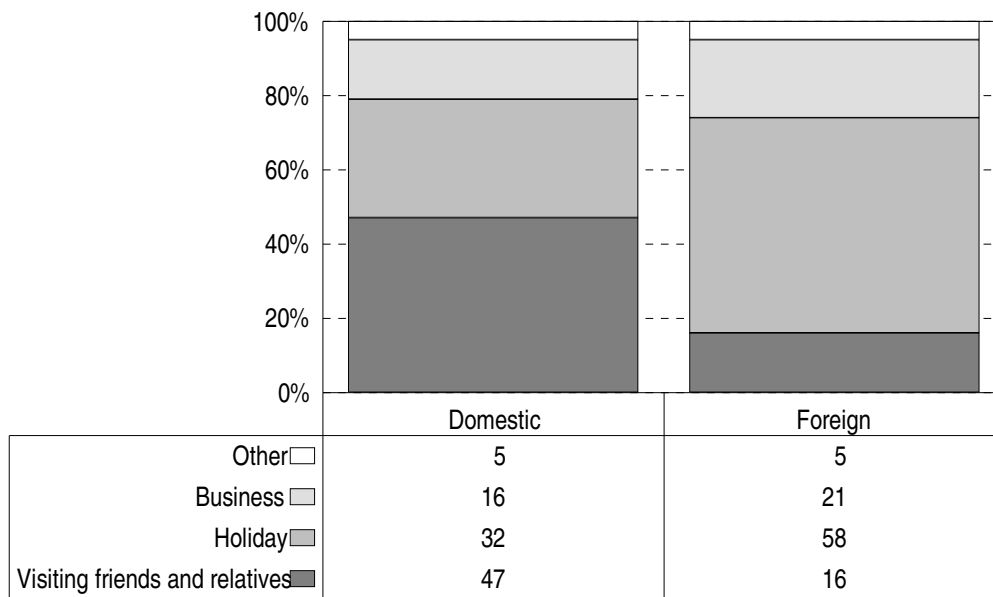
	<b>KwaZulu-Natal</b>	<b>South Africa</b>
Number of visitors	509 000	5 700 000
Value	R4 bn	R53,2 bn
Daily spend	R1 000	R947
Average length of stay	13 nights	15,6 nights
Number employed	122 000	574 000
Contribution to GDPR/GDP	+/-10%	5%

Source: KwaZulu-Natal Tourism Authority, 2001

The value of KwaZulu-Natal's foreign holiday market was estimated at R3,6 billion in 2000. Western Cape and Gauteng are still visited by the largest proportions of foreign tourists who visit South Africa. Most foreign tourists visiting KwaZulu-Natal stay for six nights or less. The average length of stay for September 2001 was 12,1 nights, whilst the median was 5,8 nights.

Figure 9.2 indicates the purpose of visits to KwaZulu-Natal for domestic and foreign visitors. For domestic visitors, 47% of visits were for the purpose of visiting friends and relatives and a further 32% were for holidays. Fifty-seven per cent of domestic holidaymakers in the province stayed with friends or family, 5% stayed in hotels and less than 1% stayed in game or country lodges. For foreign travellers, only 16% of trips were for the purpose of visiting friends and family, while the majority (58%) were for holidays. Travelling to destinations was mainly by private cars (49%) and minibus taxis (9%). Domestic tourists regard their friends, relatives and beaches as primary attractions to the province, while foreign tourists cite wildlife, business and beaches as the main attractions.

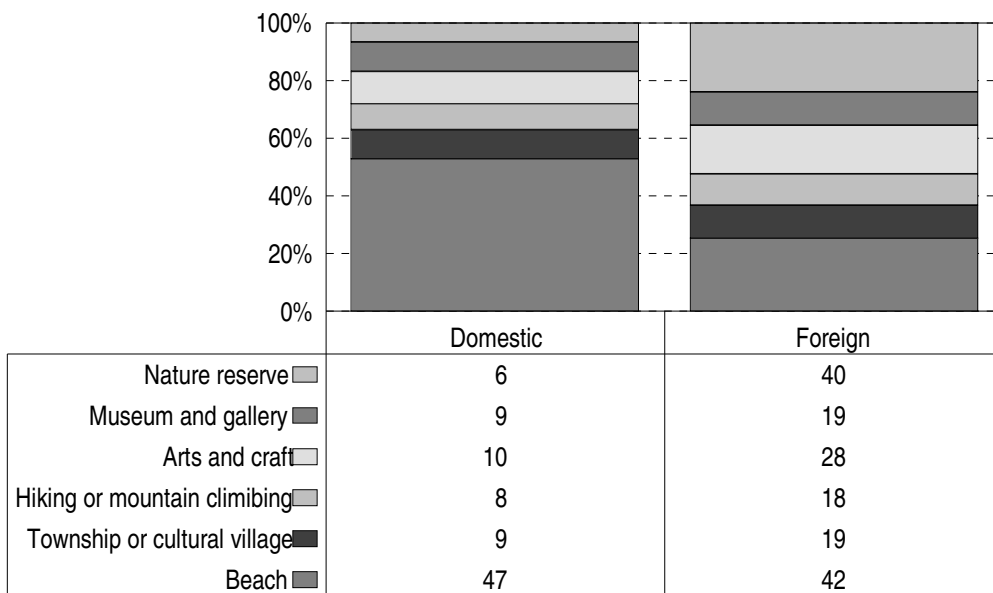
**Figure 9.2: Purpose of visit to KwaZulu-Natal by domestic and foreign visitors, 2001**



Source: KwaZulu-Natal Tourism Authority, 2001

Figure 9.3 indicates activities most often undertaken by foreign and domestic tourists to KwaZulu-Natal. Almost 50% of domestic tourists engaged in beach-related activities, while about 40% of foreign tourists visited beaches and nature reserves. Township tourism has been the fastest growing area of tourism over the last five years.

**Figure 9.3: Activities most often undertaken by tourists in KwaZulu-Natal, 2001**



Source: KwaZulu-Natal Tourism Authority, 2001

## 9.4.2 Supply statistics

Table 9.9 outlines the accommodation sector in KwaZulu-Natal. The accommodation sector is the most important component of the tourism industry. In April 2001, KwaZulu-Natal provided 206 hotels, 148 guesthouses, 496 bed and breakfast establishments and 127 caravan and camping sites to the accommodation sector of the country. The province has 289 travel tour guides and 178 tour operators. Twenty-seven per cent of foreign tourists to South Africa (over 300 000 per annum) participate in organised tours. The conference, convention and exhibition sector is undergoing rapid growth. The Durban International Convention Centre (ICC), which began operating in 1997, is currently being enlarged.

**Table 9.9: Number of accommodation facilities, KwaZulu-Natal, 2001**

Type of facility	Number
Hotels	206
Guest houses	148
Bed and breakfasts	496
Caravan and camp sites	127
Conference venues	218
Tour guides	289
Tour operators	178
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 662</b>

Source: KwaZulu-Natal Tourism Authority, 2001

**Table 9.10: Hotel trading statistics, KwaZulu-Natal, 2000-2001**

Indicator	Unit	Jan 2000- Dec 2000	Jan 2001- Dec 2001
<b>Room statistics</b>			
Room nights available per day	Number	639 056	630 134
Room nights available per month	Number	19 491 270	19 167 025
Room nights sold per month	Number	10 245 487	10 214 706
Room occupancy rate	%	52,6	53,3
<b>Bed statistics</b>			
Bed nights available per day	Number	1 327 320	1 321 786
Bed nights available per month	Number	40 483 340	40 205 619
Bed nights sold per month	Number	14 233 073	14 300 897
Bed occupancy rate	%	35,2	35,6
<b>Income statistics</b>			
Room income	R'000	3 239 112	3 351 295
Income from catering	R'000	1 212 826	1 210 563
Income from bar sales	R'000	491 953	472 528
Other income	R'000	349 764	338 318
<b>Total hotel income</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>5 293 655</b>	<b>5 372 704</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Hotels: Trading statistics*, 2000-2001

It is evident from Table 9.10 that:

- Hotel trading contributed R3 239 112 from room income towards the economy of the province between January and December 2000.



- The KwaZulu-Natal tourism sector generated R5 293 655 from hotel income in 2000. This amount increased by 1,5% in 2001.

## 9.5 Housing and construction

### 9.5.1 Housing

From 1995 to 1997, the total real value of building plans passed (at constant 1995 prices) in KwaZulu-Natal showed a declining trend. As shown in Table 9.11, capital expenditure on residential buildings decreased between 1995 and 1997.

**Table 9.11: Real value of building plans passed and completed, KwaZulu-Natal, 1995 to 1997**

Year	Residential buildings		Non-residential buildings		Additions and alterations		Total	
	Real value (R million)	Year-on-year compari- son (% change)	Real value (R million)	Year-on-year compari- son (% change)	Real value (R million)	Year-on-year compari- son (% change)	Real value (R million)	Year-on-year compari- son (% change)
1995	8 934,3	0,0	4 655,8	0,0	4 584,5	0,0	18 174,6	0,0
1996	8 377,5	-6,2	5 069,4	+8,9	4 335,5	-5,4	17 782,4	-2,2
1997	7 485,6	-10,6	5 152,5	+1,6	3 882,1	-10,5	16 520,1	-7,1

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Building plans passed and buildings completed*, 1997

Table 9.12 shows the real value of building plans passed during 1996 and 1997 according to province. The largest contributor to the total value of building plans passed during 1996 was Gauteng (R8 167,8 million), followed by Western Cape (R3 839,9 million). KwaZulu-Natal (R2 775,7 million) was the third largest contributor, but suffered a 19,4% decrease in 1997.

**Table 9.12: Real value of building plans passed in each province, South Africa, 1996 and 1997**

	Real value 1996	Real value 1997	Percentage change
	R million		%
Northern Cape	161,9	108,0	-33,3
<b>KwaZulu-Natal</b>	<b>2 775,7</b>	<b>2 237,2</b>	<b>-19,4</b>
Free State	506,7	431,7	-14,8
Gauteng	8 167,8	7 172,0	-12,2
Eastern Cape	867,6	795,1	-8,4
Western Cape	3 839,9	3 957,3	3,1
North West	577,8	648,0	12,2
Mpumalanga	579,8	676,8	16,7
Limpopo	315,6	505,1	60,0
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>17 792,8</b>	<b>16 531,1</b>	<b>-7,1</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Building plans passed and buildings completed*, 1997

## 9.5.2 Construction

Table 9.13 gives an overview of the construction expenditure – actual and expected – in each province.

**Table 9.13: Actual (1999/2000) and expected (2000/2002) construction expenditure, South Africa**

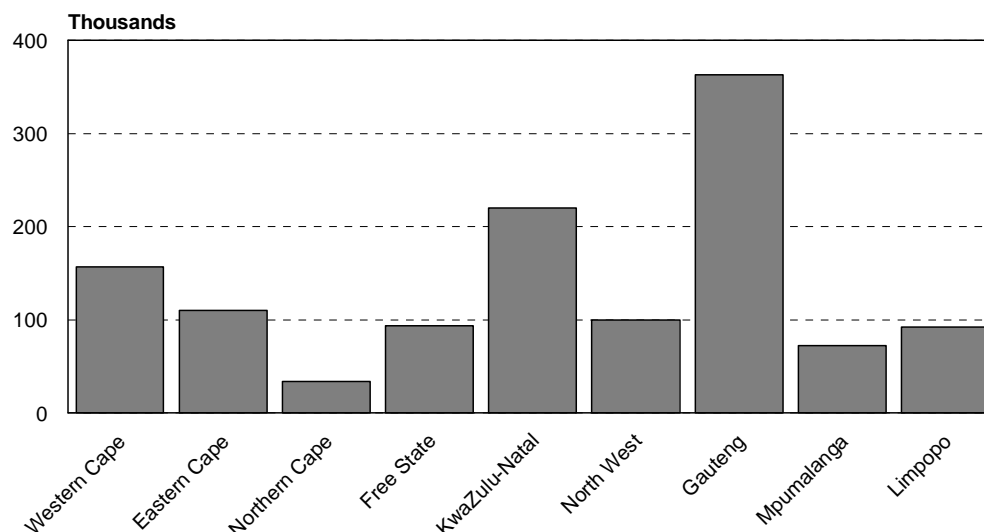
Province	Actual capital expenditure			Expected capital expenditure					
	1999	2000	%	2000	2001	%	2001	2002	%
	R million		change	R million		change	R million		change
Western Cape	2 920	3 700	26,7	3 700	3 289	-11,1	3 289	2 031	-38,2
<b>KwaZulu-Natal</b>	<b>2 997</b>	<b>3 506</b>	<b>17,0</b>	<b>3 506</b>	<b>3 223</b>	<b>-8,1</b>	<b>3 223</b>	<b>2 612</b>	<b>-19,0</b>
Gauteng	3 136	3 009	-4,1	3 009	3 747	24,5	3 747	3 785	1,0
Eastern Cape	1 431	2 050	43,3	2 050	2 125	3,7	2 125	2 145	0,9
Mpumalanga	2 159	1 817	-15,8	1 817	1 904	4,8	1 904	1 769	-7,1
Limpopo	991	815	-17,8	815	933	14,5	933	1 103	18,2
Free State	902	778	-13,7	778	770	-1,0	770	906	17,7
North West	425	426	0,2	426	449	5,4	449	460	2,4
Northern Cape	340	398	17,1	398	557	39,9	557	362	-35,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 550</b>	<b>17 384</b>	<b>11,8</b>	<b>17 384</b>	<b>18 520</b>	<b>6,5</b>	<b>18 520</b>	<b>17 400</b>	<b>-6,0</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Building plans passed and buildings completed*, 1997

The above table shows that:

- For the 1999/2000 financial year, the actual construction expenditure increased by 17% for KwaZulu-Natal, while Western Cape had a 43,3% increase.
- Limpopo suffered a 17,8% decrease, followed by Mpumalanga (15,8%).

**Figure 9.4: Number of completed buildings and buildings under construction in each province, South Africa, 1997**



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Building plans passed and buildings completed*, 1997

Figure 9.4 indicates that:

- In 1997, 1 243 071 buildings were completed or under construction in South Africa. Of these, Gauteng accounted for 29,2%, followed by KwaZulu-Natal (17,7%).
- Northern Cape had the lowest proportion of completed buildings (2,7% of the national total).

## 9.6 Manufacturing and retail

According to the results of the 1996 Census of manufacturing, there were 25 788 manufacturers operating in South Africa with a total output of R344,9 billion. Manufacturers based in Gauteng constituted 43,0% of the national total, followed by KwaZulu-Natal (19,5%) and Western Cape (18,4%) manufacturers. These three provinces contributed 40,0%, 22,0% and 14,6% respectively to the total output of the South African manufacturing industry in 1996.

**Table 9.14: Selected manufacturing statistics according to manufacturing division, KwaZulu-Natal, 1996**

	Establish-ments	Paid employees	Total salaries and wages	Output	Capital expenditure on new assets	Net profit
	Number			R'000		
Refined petroleum products, chemical, rubber and plastic products	466	33 887	1 724 623	13 835 443	489 715	842 906
Basic metals, fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment	1 164	47 219	2 526 082	13 595 641	329 083	1 548 938
Food, food products and beverages	359	43 827	1 612 290	12 976 759	421 581	1 263 525
Wood and wood products, paper and paper products, publishing and printing	720	43 521	1 776 402	11 731 383	509 280	1 420 079
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	1 033	106 438	2 335 274	10 062 351	313 980	256 356
Transport equipment	270	19 719	907 792	7 382 112	159 838	237 899
Furniture and major groups not elsewhere classified	584	13 166	342 394	1 629 359	28 196	43 681
Non-metallic mineral products	229	9 012	245 968	1 266 479	28 089	147 491
Electrical machinery and apparatus	121	3 120	132 588	630 025	13 143	36 042
Radio, television and communication equipment	71	3 070	82 527	476 777	4 160	1 983
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 017</b>	<b>322 979</b>	<b>11 685 940</b>	<b>73 586 329</b>	<b>2 297 065</b>	<b>5 798 900</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Census of Manufacturing 1996*

It is observed in Table 9.14 that the metal products, machinery and equipment division was the biggest contributor (R1,5 million or 26,7%) to the net profit on manufacturing, followed by the wood and paper production (R1,4 million or 24,5%). The radio, television and communication equipment division was the smallest contributor (R1 983).

Table 9.15 shows the statistical data on retail trade in KwaZulu-Natal according to the 1993 Census of retail trade.

**Table 9.15: Principal statistics for the retail trade industry according to type of business, KwaZulu-Natal, 1993**

Type of business	Enterprises			Total gross salaries & wages	Sales	Net profit / loss	Capital expenditure on new assets
	Working proprietors	Paid employees	N				
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	10 302	13 286	133 829	1 727 799	23 972 220	539 282	240 226
Other non-specialised stores	2 408	2 357	52 009	984 503	10 440 268	26 394	348 284
Dealers in food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	8 075	7 744	55 225	746 347	10 392 532	308 398	82 279
Dealers in pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	2 849	1 534	19 282	405 979	3 551 267	147 361	20 751
Dealers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	8 162	5 439	92 771	1 732 446	14 267 018	915 183	195 720
Dealers in household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	2 585	1 555	52 955	1 254 844	7 530 495	429 302	29 097
Dealers in hardware, paint and glass	2 509	1 542	20 854	372 241	3 331 720	34 368	25 898
Other specialised stores	7 144	5 039	35 027	648 451	4 838 672	131 673	32 759
Dealers in second-hand goods in stores	5 039	981	3 655	39 953	343 443	17 249	2 256
Mail-order houses	204	115	824	28 754	216 128	93	1 330
Stalls and markets	140	118	347	2 869	35 457	466	42
Other dealers not in stores	235	180	814	9 873	80 722	1 120	1 012
Repair of personal and household goods	1 324	1 189	4 378	57 121	285 122	21 285	4 447
<b>Total</b>	<b>46 944</b>	<b>41 079</b>	<b>471 970</b>	<b>8 011 180</b>	<b>79 396 064</b>	<b>2 572 174</b>	<b>984 101</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Census of retail trade 1993*

Table 9.16 looks at the distribution of working proprietors by population group and type of business. It indicates that white proprietors dominated all businesses, followed by Indian proprietors. The 41 079 working proprietors were distributed as follows: 64,9% were white, followed by Indians (24,1%), Africans (6,3%) and coloureds (4,7%).

**Table 9.16: Number of working proprietors in the retail trade industry according to population group and type of business, KwaZulu-Natal, 1993**

Type of business	Population group				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	1 398	969	3 074	7 845	<b>13 286</b>
Other non-specialised stores	162	62	970	1 163	<b>2 357</b>
Dealers in food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	809	499	1 307	5 129	<b>7 744</b>
Dealers in pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	15	52	318	1 149	<b>1 534</b>
Dealers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	68	148	2 561	2 662	<b>5 439</b>
Dealers in household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	4	16	480	1 055	<b>1 555</b>
Dealers in hardware, paint and glass	66	43	365	1 068	<b>1 542</b>
Other specialised stores	51	59	680	4 249	<b>5 039</b>
Dealers in second-hand goods in stores	11	0	13	957	<b>981</b>
Mail-order houses	0	0	10	105	<b>115</b>
Stalls and markets	0	12	18	88	<b>118</b>
Other dealers not in stores	3	14	7	156	<b>180</b>
Repair of personal and household goods	12	48	115	1 014	<b>1 189</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 599</b>	<b>1 922</b>	<b>9 918</b>	<b>26 640</b>	<b>41 079</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Census of retail trade 1993*

Table 9.17 examines the total retail sales by type of business and merchandise. Of the R79 million generated from the retail trade industry, R24 million (or 30,2%) came from non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco. Stalls and markets had the lowest sales (R34 457)

**Table 9.17: Total sales in the retail trade industry according to type of merchandise and type of business, KwaZulu-Natal, 1993**

Type of business	Type of merchandise							Textiles	Total sales
	Unprocessed agricultural products	Unprocessed food products	Processed food products	Alcoholic beverages	Cigarettes, cigars and pipe tobacco	Inedible groceries			
	R'000								
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	230 333	6 255 404	7 719 189	220 633	1 194 748	5 074 898	125 379	<b>23 972 220</b>	
Other non-specialised stores	145 105	1 047 245	2 052 302	38 973	194 728	336 298	311 322	<b>10 440 268</b>	
Dealers in food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	3 094	5 107 050	570 050	3 952 278	122 868	3 621	81	<b>10 392 532</b>	
Dealers in pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	425	330	3 622	0	56	10 856	655	<b>3 662 267</b>	
Dealers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	392	510 581	145 172	23 985	2 252	4 300	1 728 050	<b>14 267 018</b>	
Dealers in household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	439	422	2 241	0	839	602	60 129	<b>7 530 495</b>	
Dealers in hardware, paint and glass	774	0	236	0	58	515	2 618	<b>3 331 720</b>	
Other specialised stores	10 569	1 069	13 563	7	3 352	61 592	42 242	<b>4 838 672</b>	
Dealers in second-hand goods in stores	0	0	6	0	407	434	5 500	<b>343 443</b>	
Mail-order houses	0	315	4 830	284	46	5 793	6 656	<b>216 128</b>	
Stalls and markets	764	12 539	1 418	0	116	156	7 621	<b>34 457</b>	
Other dealers not in stores	258	3 473	5 608	0	1 351	2 074	2 920	<b>80 722</b>	
Repair of personal and household goods	118	0	6	0	43	0	185	<b>285 122</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>392 271</b>	<b>12 938 491</b>	<b>10 518 243</b>	<b>4 236 160</b>	<b>1 520 864</b>	<b>5 501 139</b>	<b>2 299 358</b>	<b>79 396 064</b>	

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Census of retail trade 1993*