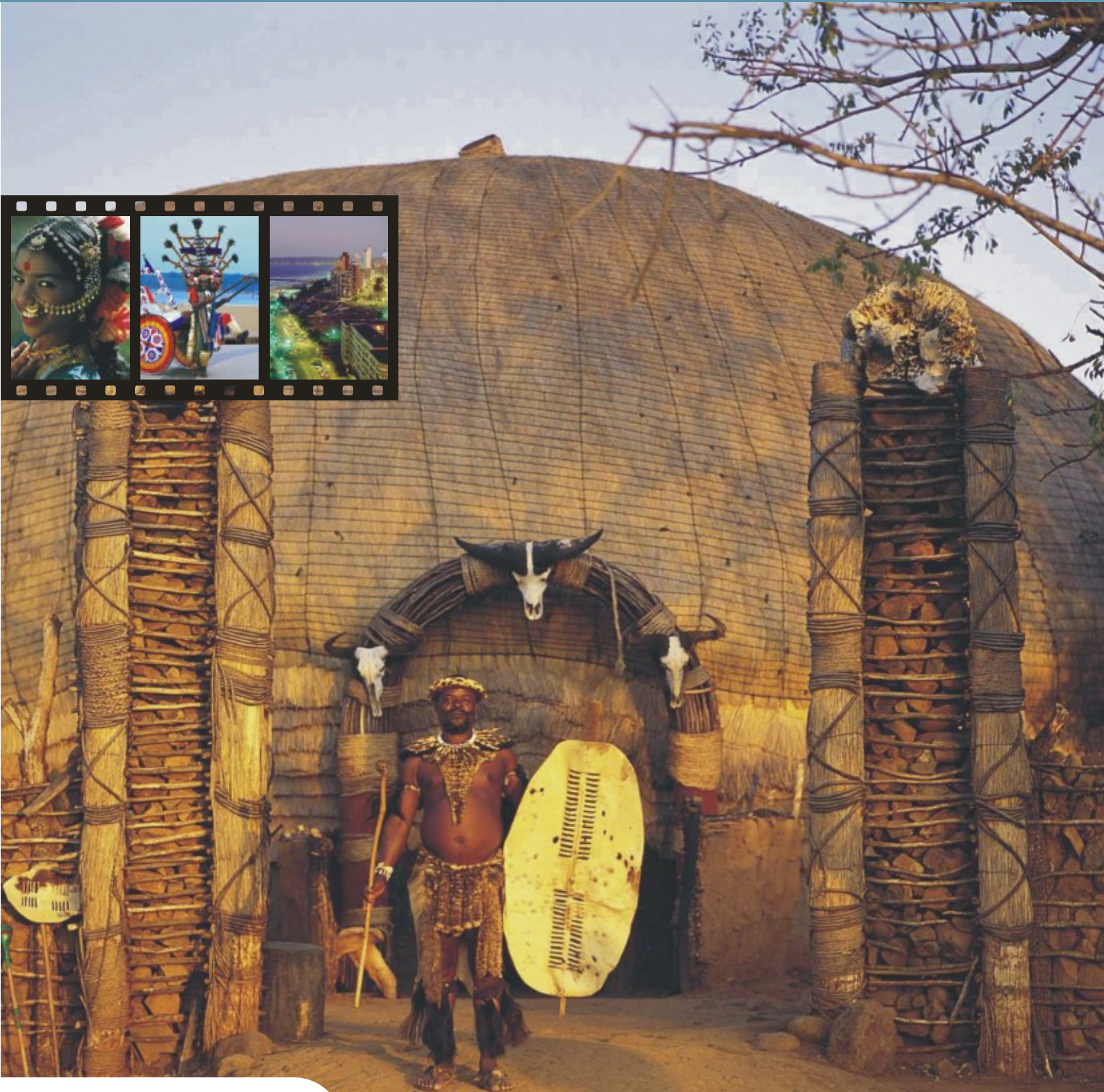


Statistics South Africa

Provincial Profile 2004

KwaZulu-Natal



Provincial Profile 2004

KwaZulu-Natal

Pali Lehohla
Statistician-General

Report No. 00-91-05 (2004)

Statistics South Africa

Published by Statistics South Africa, Private Bag X44, Pretoria 0001

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Stats SA Library Cataloguing-in-Publication (CIP) Data

Provincial Profile 2004: KwaZulu-Natal/Statistics South Africa. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, 2006
122p. [Report No. 00-91-05 (2004)]

ISBN 0-621-36364-2

1. Demography – KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa)
2. Vital Statistics – KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa)
3. Households – KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa)
4. Education – Statistics – KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa)
5. Public Health – KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa)
7. Labour Markets – KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa)
8. Migration, Internal – KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa)
9. Emigration and Immigration – KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa)
10. Crime Statistics – KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa)
11. Gross State Product – KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa)
12. Prices Indexes
13. Legislative Bodies – KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa)

I. Statistics South Africa

II. Series

(LCSH 16)

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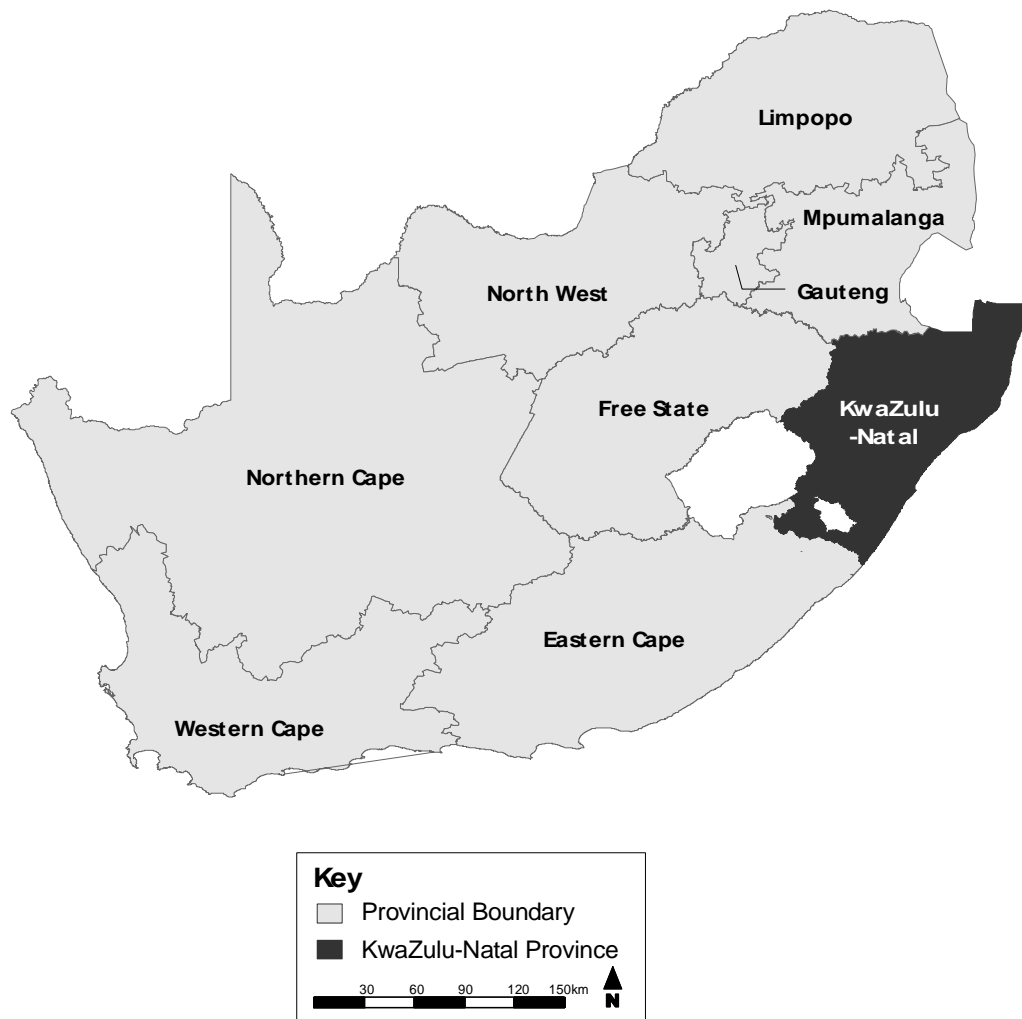
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Map: South African provinces and provincial boundaries

Map 1 gives the geographic location of the province in relation to the other provinces in the country.



Source: Statistics South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal geographic information system

Executive summary

Objective

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

The objective of this profile is to give the reader a broad picture of life circumstances in KwaZulu-Natal. The information in this profile can be used in planning and development, as well as to inform the decision-making processes in the province.

Data sources

Data from the 2001 Population Census (Census 2001) and other relevant Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) sources were used in the analysis. Additional data came from external sources, mainly the Department of Education, the Department of Health, South African Police Service, KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Legislature and KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Treasury. 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 macrolevel using the 10 district councils, and the Unicity area of eThekweni.

Findings in the profile

Background

KwaZulu-Natal covers 92 100 km² or 7,2% of the total land of South Africa and had the largest population of almost 9,4 million people in 2001.

The population of KwaZulu-Natal

The majority (84,9%) of the population were black African, followed by 8,5% Indian/Asian, 5,1% white and 1,5% coloured.

Approximately 54% of the population of KwaZulu-Natal lived in non-urban areas, while 46% lived in urban areas in 2001. The main language was isiZulu (80,9%) and the main religion was the Zion Christian Church (12,5%).

Of the people in KwaZulu-Natal, 5,0% were disabled. Physical disability was the most dominant among those with disability status – 26,3% of the disabled.

Vital statistics

KwaZulu-Natal had the second highest rate of current registrations of births in South Africa in 2004, i.e. 41,2% of births were registered as current while 58,8% were late registrations. A total of 116 982 deaths were recorded in KwaZulu-Natal in 2002. KwaZulu-Natal had the second highest number of recorded marriages (26 683) in 2002, while Gauteng recorded the highest number of marriages (45 787). KwaZulu-Natal had more civil than religious divorces.

Migration

According to Census 2001, between 1996 and 2001 145 078 people moved into KwaZulu-Natal from other provinces. There were 96 763 non-South African residents living in KwaZulu-Natal in 2001.

Health

There were 198 hospitals and 428 clinics in KwaZulu-Natal in 2003. Of all the provinces, KwaZulu-Natal had the highest HIV prevalence rate (33,5%) among women attending antenatal clinics in the public sector in 2001. This had decreased from 36,2% in 2000.

Education

Approximately 36,7% of the population aged 20 years or older of KwaZulu-Natal had completed Grade 12 or a higher education. Gauteng was the province that had the highest proportion (40,6%). In all the district councils in KwaZulu-Natal, the learner:educator ratios were less than 35:1 in 2002.

Northern Cape had the best senior certificate pass rate in 2003 (90,7%), followed by the Western Cape (87,1%) and Gauteng (81,5%), while KwaZulu-Natal had a senior certificate pass rate of 77,2% in 2003.

Safety and security

More than half the residents in KwaZulu-Natal felt safe in their neighbourhoods. Burglary at non-residential premises decreased from 14 008 to 12 007 cases reported between 2002 and 2003, while at residential premises, burglary increased from 48 503 to 52 582 cases reported between 2002 and 2003. KwaZulu-Natal had the second highest number of police stations in South Africa (183), while Eastern Cape had the highest number of police stations in South Africa (194) in 2003. There has been a steady decrease in reported murder cases in KwaZulu-Natal from 2001 to 2003 (i.e. from 5 515 to 5 405 reported cases in KwaZulu-Natal), while there was a significant increase in common robbery as well as other robbery cases that were reported in KwaZulu-Natal from 2001 to 2003.

The labour market

According to the Labour Force Survey of September 2004, approximately 2,1 million of the total population in KwaZulu-Natal aged 15–65 years were economically active, while approximately 3,0 million aged 15–65 years were not economically active. KwaZulu-Natal had an unemployment rate of 28,7% in September 2004.

Households and household services

There were about 2,3 million households in KwaZulu-Natal in 2004, of which about 82,0% were headed by black Africans, 1,0% by coloureds, 9,0% by Indians/Asians, and 8,0% by white people. About 43,0% of the dwellings that households occupied were owned and fully paid up, while 13,4% were owned but not fully paid up. About 66,8% of the households in KwaZulu-Natal lived in formal dwellings, while 33,2% of the households lived in informal dwellings.

Approximately 42,9% of the 2,2 million households in KwaZulu-Natal were headed by females. Females in the age group 15 to 34 years headed most of those households. About 1,9% (41 027) of households in KwaZulu-Natal was headed by children between the age group 10 and 19 years, and the majority of those children were black Africans.

The General Household Survey of 2004 showed that approximately 72,0% of KwaZulu-Natal households had access to electricity for lighting, 59,3% for cooking, and 51,2% for heating. About 58,6% of KwaZulu-Natal households had access to piped water on site, compared to 67,8% for the whole of South Africa.

About 45,7% of households in KwaZulu-Natal had access to telephones or cellphones in their dwellings, compared to 46,9% for the whole of South Africa. Most households in KwaZulu-Natal (for all the population groups except white residents) in 2004 indicated that they had no access to computers.

Economy

In 2004, KwaZulu-Natal contributed about 16,7% to the economy of South Africa. Its average annual economic growth rate was about 3,1%. Manufacturing remained the highest contributor to the economy of KwaZulu-Natal over the period 1995 to 2004. Significant contributions were also made by finance, real estate and business services, general government services, wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, and transport and communication. Mining and quarrying, electricity and water, and construction made the least contribution to the economic growth rate.

The proportion of land used for farming in KwaZulu-Natal in 2001 was 15 982 000 hectares, which constituted about 5,1% of the farming area in South Africa. KwaZulu-Natal had the largest harvest of sugarcane in 2001 (108 459 706 tons), followed by Mpumalanga that harvested 335 471 tons in 2001.

Approximately 509 000 tourists visited KwaZulu-Natal in 2000. Most of KwaZulu-Natal's foreign visitors tended to stay in the province for 6 nights or less. The average length of stay for September 2001 was 12 nights, whilst the median was 6 nights. Approximately 40,0% of foreign visitors enjoyed the beaches and visiting nature reserves, with lesser amounts experiencing arts and craft centres, museums and art galleries. In April 2001, KwaZulu-Natal supplied some 206 hotels, 148 guesthouses, 496 bed and breakfast establishments and 127 caravan and camping sites to the accommodation sector of the country.

KwaZulu-Natal and Northern Cape had an average Human Development Index (HDI) of 0,56 each, which made them third highest in South Africa.

Politics

In 2004, KwaZulu-Natal had 80 members of the Provincial Legislature, with seven political parties filling the seats, namely the African Christian Democratic Party (ACDP), African National Congress (ANC), Democratic Alliance (DA), Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP), Minority Front (MF), and the United Democratic Movement (UDM).

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

Preliminary investigations indicate that the 2001 census probably resulted in:

- an underestimate of the number of children below age five*
- an overestimate of the number of teenagers (aged between 13 and 19)
- an underestimate of the number of men relative to the number of women*
- an underestimate of the number in the white population
- higher than expected numbers aged 80 and older, in the African population
- an underestimate of the number of foreign-born, since some identified themselves incorrectly as being South African-born
- age misstatement in the range 60–74
- an overestimate of the extent of unemployment
- an underestimate of those who were employed for only a few hours per week
- an underestimate of household income
- an overestimate of the number of paternal orphans and the number of fathers missing from the household.

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

In addition:

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

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

Definitions

Dependency ratio refers to the number of individuals supported by one employed individual (excluding him/herself).

Disability is a physical or mental handicap which has lasted for six months or more which prevents the person from carrying out daily activities independently, or from participating fully in educational, economic or social activities.

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 the 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 organisation or business in which a person works.

Employment status refers to whether a person is employed, unemployed or not economically active. The two subcategories 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, that 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 which is remunerated, from within the place visited.

Functional literacy is a higher level of literacy that 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-nights-a-week rule does not apply.

The **informal sector** consists of those businesses that are not registered.

Labour absorption rate is the percentage of working-age people who were actually employed.

Labour force participation rate is the percentage of 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 percentage 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 that 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.

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

Robbery includes all fraud cases, forgeries, misappropriations, embezzlement, common robbery, car hijackings, hijacking of trucks, robbery of cash-in-transit and bank robbery.

Sexual offence includes rape and attempted rape, intercourse with under-age girls, child molestation, incest and bestiality.

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

Malicious damage to property includes arson and any other crime related to the damage of property.

Any other crime includes drug-related crime, driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, illegal possession of a firearm and ammunitions, explosives and any act of public violence.

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is defined as the number of learners, regardless of age, enrolled in a specific school phase (e.g. secondary) as a percentage of the total appropriate school-age population (e.g. 14- to 18-year-olds for secondary). GER is used to show the level of participation in education.

Fatality Case Ratio is the number of deaths reported as a percentage of total cases reported.

Chapter 1: Demography

1.1 Population profile

Table 1.1 gives an overview of the land area, population size and population density in each province. The population figures obtained from Census 1996 and 2001 show that:

- KwaZulu-Natal had the largest population of all provinces and constituted 20,7% and 21,0% of the total South African population in 1996 and 2001 respectively.
- KwaZulu-Natal is the third smallest province in terms of area (Gauteng had the smallest area in South Africa, followed by Mpumalanga).
- KwaZulu-Natal had the second largest population density in 2001 (102 people per square kilometre), with Gauteng accounting for the largest population density (520 people per square kilometre).

Table 1.1: Area, population and population density by province, 1996 and 2001

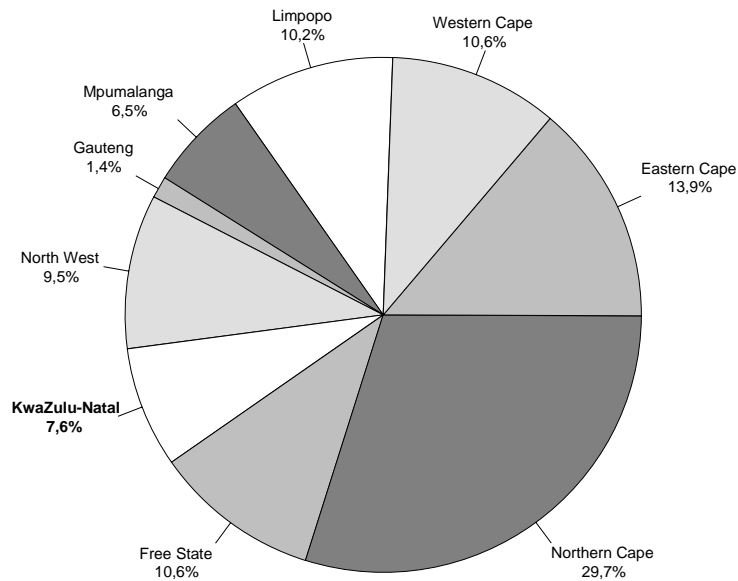
Province	Area (km ²)	1996		2001	
		No. of people	Density	No. of people	Density
Western Cape	129 370	3 956 875	30,6	4 524 335	35,0
Eastern Cape	169 580	6 302 525	37,2	6 436 763	38,0
Northern Cape	361 830	840 321	2,3	822 727	2,3
Free State	129 480	2 633 504	20,3	2 706 775	20,9
KwaZulu-Natal	92 100	8 417 021	91,4	9 426 017	102,3
North West	116 320	3 354 825	28,8	3 669 349	31,5
Gauteng	17 010	7 348 423	432,0	8 837 178	519,5
Mpumalanga	79 490	2 800 711	35,2	3 122 990	39,3
Limpopo	123 910	4 929 368	39,8	5 273 642	42,6
South Africa	1 219 090	40 583 573	33,3	44 819 778	36,8

Population density = Number of people per square kilometre

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996 and 2001

Figure 1.1 shows the proportion of the land area of South Africa that falls in each province. Again it can be seen that for the most populous province, KwaZulu-Natal covers a relatively small proportion of the country.

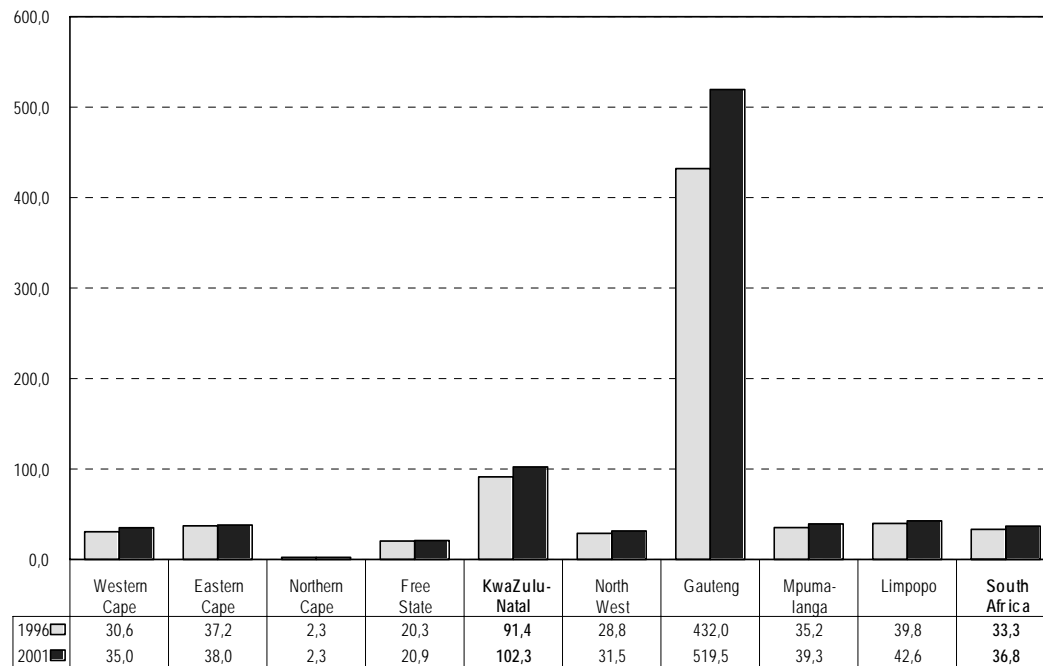
Figure 1.1: Distribution of land area by province, South Africa, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.2 compares the population density of each province in 1996 and 2001. After Gauteng, the greatest increase in density was in KwaZulu-Natal.

Figure 1.2: Population density by province, South Africa, 1996 and 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Table 1.2 and Figure 1.3 below show that in 2001:

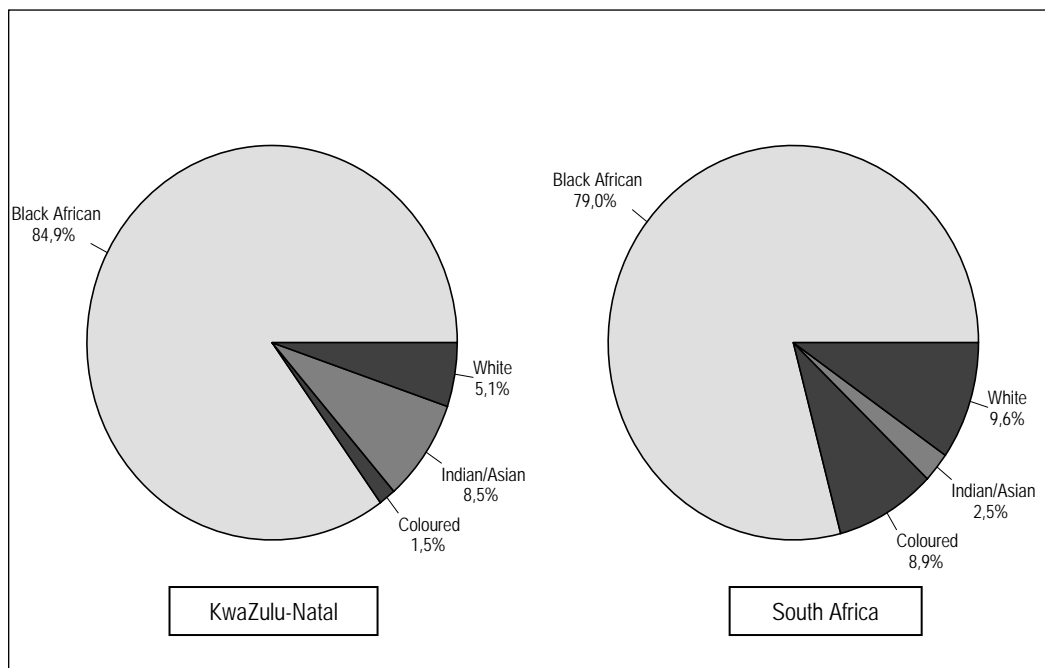
- There were greater proportions of black African and Indian/Asian people in KwaZulu-Natal than in the country as a whole, while there was a smaller proportion of coloured people, and to a lesser extent of white people.

Table 1.2: Population by population group, KwaZulu-Natal and South Africa, 2001

Population group	KwaZulu-Natal		South Africa	
	N	%	N	%
Black African	8 002 407	84,9	35 416 166	79,0
Coloured	141 887	1,5	3 994 505	8,9
Indian/Asian	798 275	8,5	1 115 467	2,5
White	483 448	5,1	4 293 640	9,6
Total	9 426 017	100,0	44 819 778	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.3: Percentage population by population group, KwaZulu-Natal and South Africa, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

In Table 1.3 below, major towns and local authorities are shown in relation to the district councils in which they fall, together with the 2001 population of each local municipality. This information is provided as background to the various breakdowns by district council that follow throughout this profile.

Table 1.3: Population by district council and local municipal area, KwaZulu-Natal, 2001

District and local municipality	Major towns	Population
eThekweni Metro	Durban, Amanzimtoti, Umkomaas, Umlazi, Chatsworth, Pinetown, Hillcrest, Cato Ridge, Mpumalanga, Kwa-Mashu, Inanda, Verulam, Umhlanga, Tongaat	3 090 143 3 090 143
Ugu		704 053
Vulamehlo	Jolivet, Indududu, Kenterton, Mkhunya	83 047
Umdoni	Scottburgh, Umzinto, Pennington, Mtwalume, Sezela	62 293
Umzumbe	Pungatshe, Mnamfu, Umgai, Nyavini	193 756
uMuziwabantu	Harding, Weza, Nhlangwini	92 328
Ezingolweni	Ezingolweni, Moguntia	54 427
Hibiscus Coast	Port Shepstone, Hibberdene, Port Edward, Impenjati, Umtamvuna	218 172
uMgungundlovu		927 841
uMshwathi	Wartburg, New Hanover, Cool Air, Dalton, Mpolweni, Cramond	8 030
Umngeni	Howick, Lidgettton, Lions River, Dargle, Hilton, Merrivale	73 895
Mooi Mpofana	Mooi River, Bruntville, Rosetta, Hidcote	36 826
Impendle	Impendle, Nzinga, Mzumbe, Cibelichle	33 557
Msunduzi	Pietermaritzburg, Sweetwaters, Edendale, Bishopstowe, Raisethorpe	553 223
Mkhambathini	Camperdown, Umlaas Road, Table Mountain, Eston	59 060
Richmond	Richmond, Thornville, Bryne, Baynesfield, KwaMagoda, Ndaleni Kamberg	63 222 12
Uthukela		656 972
Emnambithi	Ladysmith, Colenso, Van Reenen, Driefontein, Ezakheni, Steadville	225 452
Indaka	Valkop, Uitval, Kliprivier, Ekuvukeni	113 643
Umtshezi	Estcourt, Weenen, Frere, Wembezi	59 925
Okhahlamba	Winterton, Mkukwini, Geluksburg, Zwelisha, Bergville	137 515
Imbabazane	Draycott, KwaMankonjane, Mahluthshini, Loskop, Maqabaqabeni Cathedral Peak	119 914 515
Umzinyathi		456 458
Endumeni	Dundee, Witbank, Sbongile, Wasbank, Glencoe, Thembalihle	51 105
Nqutu	Nqutu, Nondweni, Ndlovana, Mpukunyoni	145 036
Msinga	Tugela Ferry, Pomeroy, Mhlumeni, Rorke's Drift	168 037
Umvoti	Kranskop, Greytown, Hermansberg, Muden, Nhlalahlle, Ntunjambili	92 290
Amajuba		468 036
Newcastle	Newcastle, Charlestown, Osizweni, Madadeni, Chelmsford	332 980
Utrecht	Utrecht, Swaartkop, Klipspruit, Bloodriver	32 286
Dannhauser	Dannhauser, Hattingspruit, Normandien	102 771
Zululand		804 453
eDumbe	Paulpietersburg, Frischgewaagd, Waterloo, Dumbe, Simlangetsha	82 230
uPhongolo	Pongola, Golela, Magudu, Vusumuzi, Mvutshini	119 782
Abaqulusi	Vryheid, Louwsburg, Clifton, Ekuthuthukeni	191 016
Nongoma	Nongoma, Ezilonyeni, Mvulazi, Mahashini, Sidinsi, Bhekumthetho	198 435
Ulundi	Ulundi, Kwambambo, Mahlabathini, Dingaansat, Nkonjeni, Dlebe	212 971
Umkhanyakude		573 331
Umhlabuyalingana	Phelandaba, KwaNgwanase, Nhlazana, Tshongwe	140 940
Jozini	KwaNdongeni, Ingwavuma, Jozini, Ubombo, Mkhuze, Tendeka	184 083
The Big 5 False Bay	Hluhluwe, Dukumbane	31 098
Hlabisa	Mpembeni, Hlabisa	176 894

Table 1.3: Population by district council and local municipal area, KwaZulu-Natal, 2001 (concluded)

District and local municipality	Major towns	Population
Mtubatuba	KwaMsane, Mtubatuba	35 215
St Lucia Park	Masundwini, Kosi Bay, St Lucia	5 086
Uthungulu		885 959
Mbonambi	KwaMbonambi, Cwaka	106 945
uMhlatuze	Richards Bay, Empangeni, Ongoye, Esikhawini, Kwadlangezwa	289 192
Ntambanana	Qude, Nomponjwana	84 764
uMlalazi	Eshowe, Gingindlovu, Mtunzini	221 067
Mthonjaneni	Melmoth, Ekuthuleni, KwaMagwaza	50 381
Nkandla	Babanango, Nkandla, Vumanhlamvu	133 586
iLembe		560 383
eNdodakusuka	Mandeni, Dunn's Reserve, Sundumbili, Tugela Mouth	128 672
KwaDukuza	Zinkwazi, Stanger, Shakaskraal, Salt Rock, Ballito	158 586
Ndwedwe	Ndwedwe, Glendale Heights	152 482
Maphumulo	Maphumulo	120 637
Sisonke		298 387
Ingwe	Creighton, Donnybrook, Ncwadi, Nqumeni	107 554
Kwa Sani	Underberg, Himeville, Bushmans Nek, Okhalweni	15 308
Matatiele	Matatiele, Cedarberg, Itsokolele	16 216
Greater Kokstad	Kokstad, Franklin, Swartberg, Bhongweni	56 528
Ubuhlebezwe	Ixopo, Highflats, Umgodi	101 946
	Sani Pass, Cobham	809
Grand total: KwaZulu-Natal		9 426 017

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Table 1.4 and Figure 1.4 show the distribution of the population by district council and population group in KwaZulu-Natal in 2001. These show that:

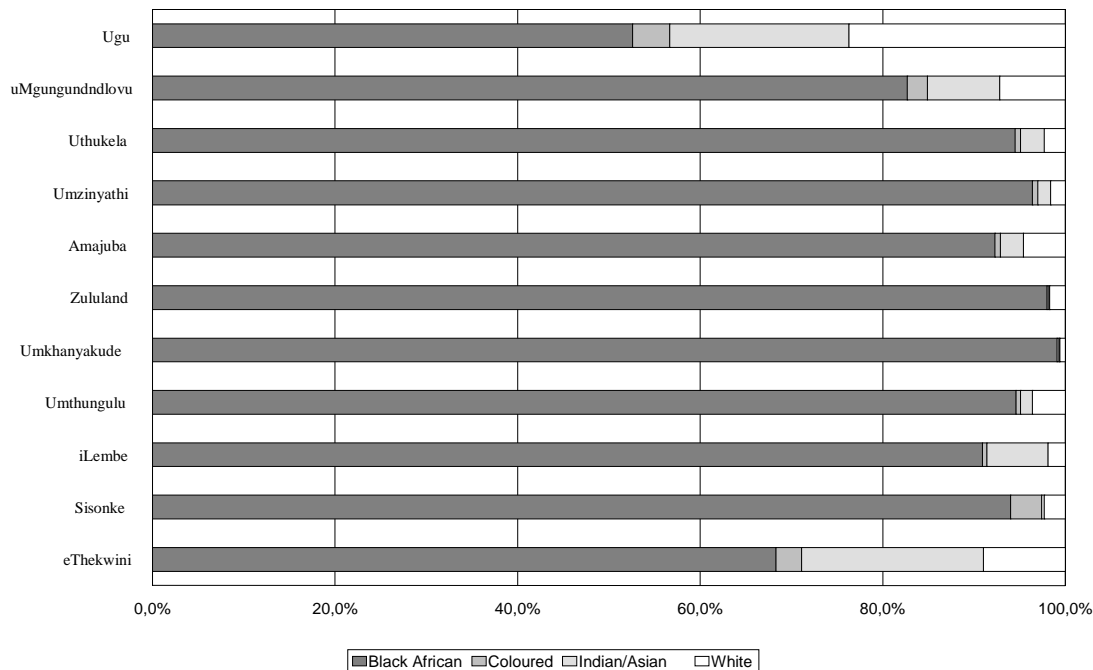
- Black Africans constituted the vast majority of the population in all district councils (i.e. in nine out of eleven district councils they comprised more than 90% of the population).
- In eThekweni, black Africans constituted only 68,3% of the population, with correspondingly larger percentages of Indians/Asians and white people than in other district councils.

Table 1.4: Population by district council and population group, KwaZulu-Natal, 2001

District council	Black African	%	Coloured	%	Indian/Asian	%	White	%	Total	%
Ugu	646 012	8,1	5 221	3,7	24 057	3,0	28 740	5,9	704 030	7,5
uMgungundlovu	767 149	9,6	20 503	14,5	73 084	9,2	67 110	13,9	927 846	9,9
Uthukela	620 733	7,8	4 055	2,9	17 155	2,1	15 042	3,1	656 985	7,0
Umzinyathi	439 884	5,5	2 635	1,9	6 605	0,8	7 330	1,5	456 454	4,8
Amajuba	431 600	5,4	3 039	2,1	11 926	1,5	21 472	4,4	468 036	5,0
Zululand	788 553	9,9	1 520	1,1	608	0,1	13 772	2,8	804 454	8,5
Umkhanyakude	568 859	7,1	877	0,6	370	0,0	3 235	0,7	573 341	6,1
Uthungulu	838 745	10,5	4 093	2,9	11 192	1,4	31 936	6,6	885 965	9,4
iLembe	509 949	6,4	2 585	1,8	37 458	4,7	10 397	2,2	560 389	5,9
Sisonke	280 341	3,5	10 084	7,1	984	0,1	6 985	1,4	298 394	3,2
eThekwini	2 110 581	26,4	87 277	61,5	614 835	77,0	277 428	57,4	3 090 122	32,8
KwaZulu-Natal	8 002 406	100,0	141 889	100,0	798 274	100,0	483 447	100,0	9 426 016	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.4: Percentage population by district council and population group, KwaZulu-Natal, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

1.2 Sex ratios

Table 1.5 and Figure 1.5 below show the population of each province by sex in 1996 and 2001. Gender ratios (i.e. the number of men per 100 women) are also shown.

- In all provinces except Gauteng, sex ratios were less than 100, implying that the proportion of males was lower than that of females. Gauteng had a sex ratio of 104,3 in 1996, and of 101,2 in 2001.
- KwaZulu-Natal had the third lowest sex ratio of 88,4 in 1996, and 87,9 in 2001.

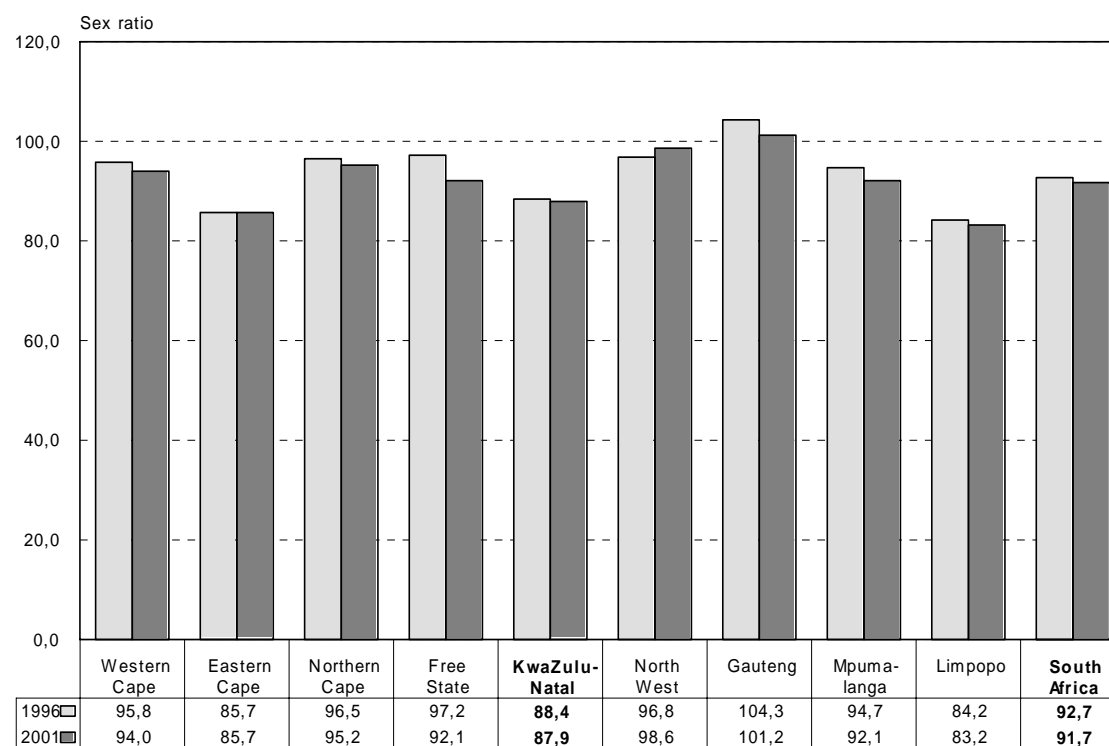
- The province with the lowest sex ratios in 1996 and 2001 was Limpopo (84,2 and 83,2 respectively), followed by Eastern Cape with a sex ratio of 85,7 for both years. These figures imply that large proportions of males had immigrated to other provinces or died.

Table 1.5: Population by province, sex and sex ratio, South Africa, 1996 and 2001

Province	1996				2001			
	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio
Western Cape	1 935 494	2 021 381	3 956 875	95,8	2 192 321	2 332 014	4 524 335	94,0
Eastern Cape	2 908 056	3 394 469	6 302 525	85,7	2 975 512	3 461 251	6 436 763	86,0
Northern Cape	412 681	427 639	840 320	96,5	401 168	421 559	822 727	95,2
Free State	1 298 348	1 335 156	2 633 504	97,2	1 297 605	1 409 170	2 706 775	92,1
KwaZulu-Natal	3 950 527	4 466 493	8 417 020	88,4	4 409 091	5 016 925	9 426 017	87,9
North West	1 649 835	1 704 990	3 354 825	96,8	1 821 547	1 847 803	3 669 349	98,6
Gauteng	3 750 845	3 597 578	7 348 423	104,3	4 444 679	4 392 499	8 837 178	101,2
Mpumalanga	1 362 028	1 438 683	2 800 711	94,7	1 497 333	1 625 658	3 122 990	92,1
Limpopo	2 253 072	2 676 296	4 929 368	84,2	2 394 785	2 878 857	5 273 642	83,2
South Africa	19 520 886	21 062 685	40 583 571	92,7	21 434 041	23 385 736	44 819 776	91,7

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.5: Sex ratio by province, South Africa, 1996 and 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Table 1.6 and Figure 1.6 below compare sex ratios among district councils in KwaZulu-Natal in 2001.

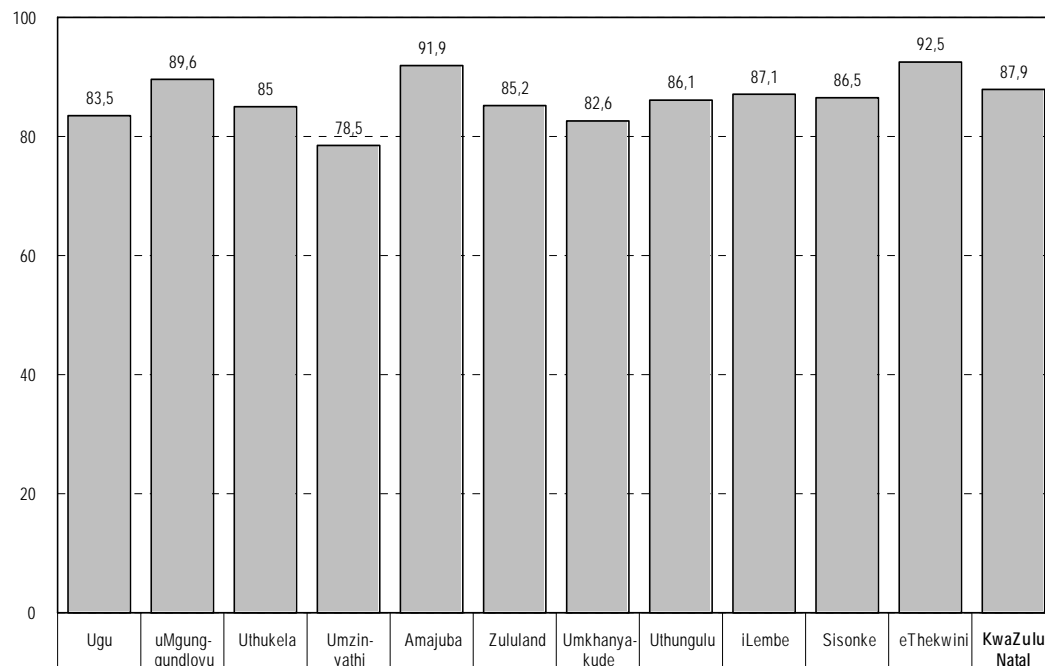
- eThekwini and Amajuba were the only two district councils with sex ratios greater than 90 (92,5 and 91,9 respectively).
- Umzinyathi had the lowest sex ratio of 78,5.
- This implies a large disproportion of women to men.

Table 1.6: Sex ratio by district council, KwaZulu-Natal, 2001

District council	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio
Ugu	320 345	383 685	704 030	83,5
uMgungundlovu	438 350	489 496	927 846	89,6
Uthukela	301 820	355 164	656 985	85,0
Umzinyathi	200 784	255 670	456 454	78,5
Amajuba	224 154	243 882	468 036	91,9
Zululand	370 208	434 246	804 454	85,3
Umkhanyakude	259 389	313 952	573 341	82,6
Uthungulu	409 781	476 184	885 965	86,1
iLembe	260 828	299 561	560 389	87,1
Sisonke	138 393	160 001	298 394	86,5
eThekwini	1 485 038	1 605 084	3 090 122	92,5
KwaZulu-Natal	4 409 090	5 016 925	9 426 016	87,9

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.6: Sex ratio in each district council, KwaZulu-Natal, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

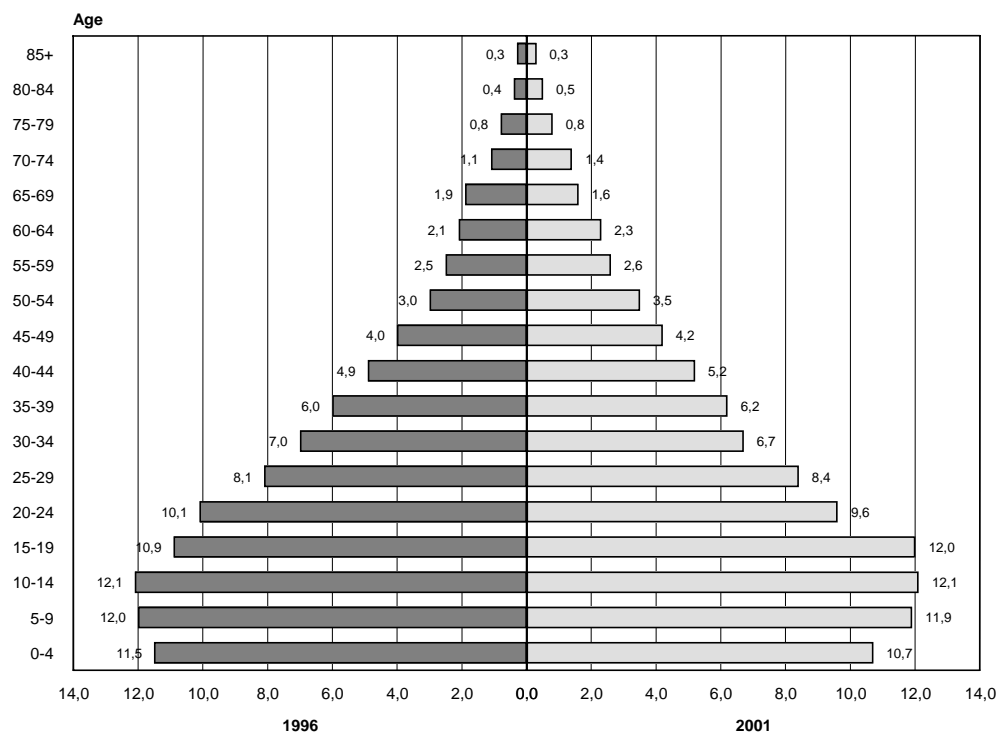
Age distribution

Figure 1.7 below shows the 1996 and 2001 populations of KwaZulu-Natal by five-year age group. Each five-year group in 2001 corresponds to the group 5 years younger in 1996.

- In both 1996 and 2001, the highest proportions of residents were between the ages of 0 and 19 years.
- There was a decrease in the percentage of children aged between 0 and 9 years from 1996 to 2001.

The general shape of the pyramid shows that populations for both years were young, since high proportions were found in the younger age groups. The shape of the pyramid is therefore broad-based, and tapers with increasing ages to the apex. This shape is typical of a developing country.

Figure 1.7: Population by age group, KwaZulu-Natal, 1996 and 2001

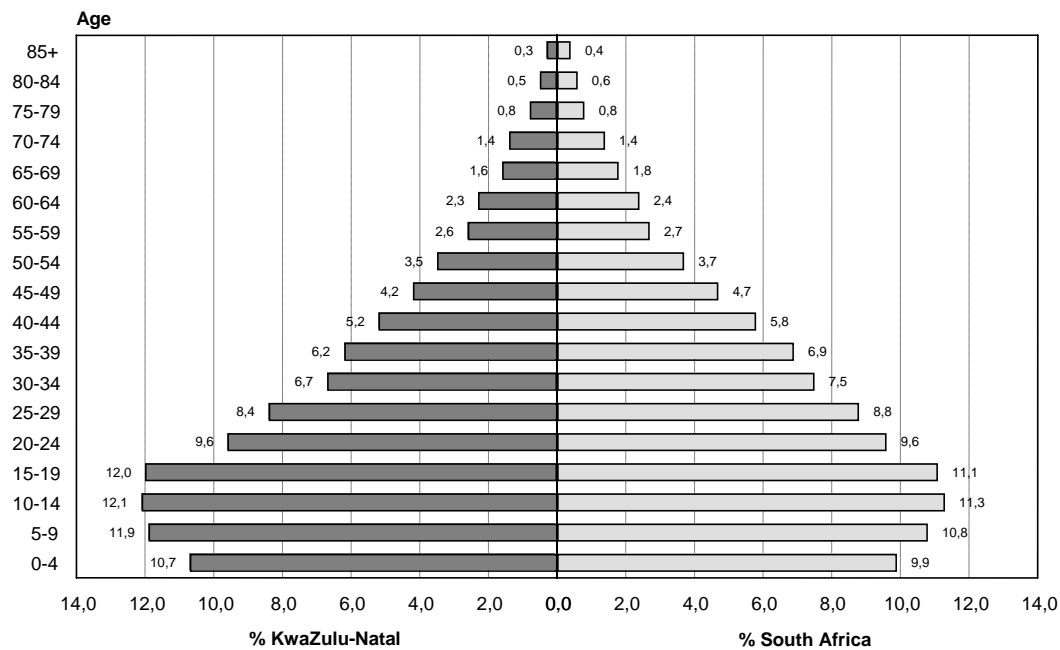


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996 and 2001

Figure 1.8 below shows the populations of KwaZulu-Natal and South Africa in 2001. The following comparisons are made:

- KwaZulu-Natal had higher proportions than South Africa in the 0–19 age groups.
- In all the age groups from 25–69 years, the KwaZulu-Natal proportions were lower than the South Africa proportions.
- This partly reflects greater than national proportions of deaths and migration in these age groups.

Figure 1.8: Population by age group, KwaZulu-Natal and South Africa, 2001

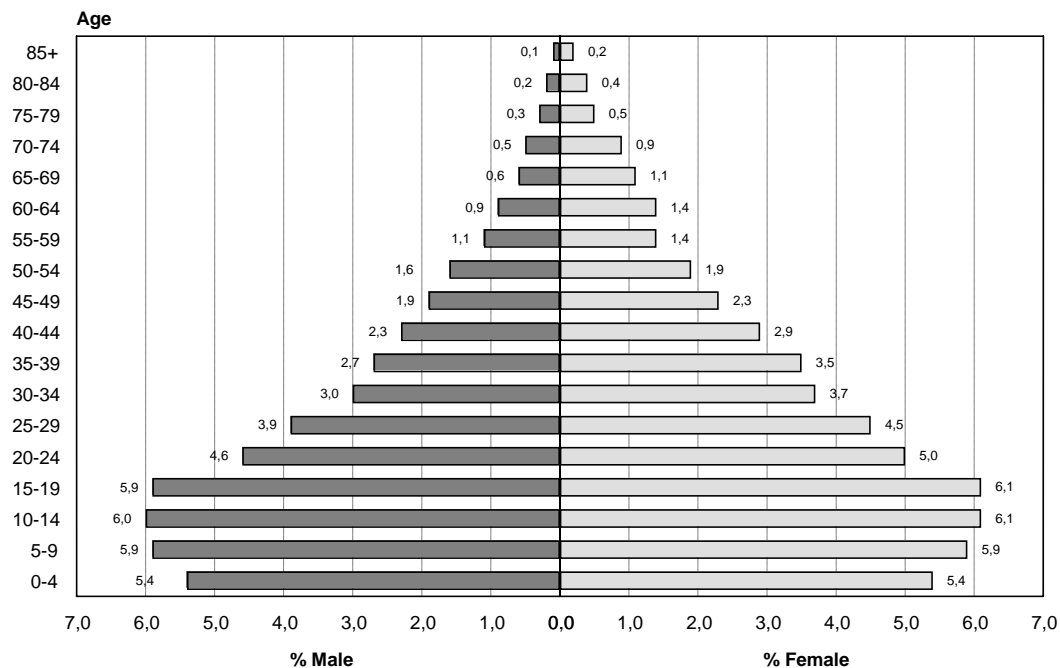


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.9 below shows the population of KwaZulu-Natal in 2001 by age and sex. The following is observed:

- There were more females than males in KwaZulu-Natal, notably between the ages of 30 and 69 years.
- The highest proportion of females could be found between the ages of 15 and 19, whereas the highest proportion of males was found between the ages of 10 and 14.
- There were more males than females between the ages of 0 and 24.
- There were equal proportions of males and females between the ages of 25 and 29.

Figure 1.9: Population by age group and sex, KwaZulu-Natal, 2001



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

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Table 1.7 and Figures 1.10, 1.11, 1.12 and 1.13 below show the population of KwaZulu-Natal by age, sex and population group, 2001. The following comparisons are made:

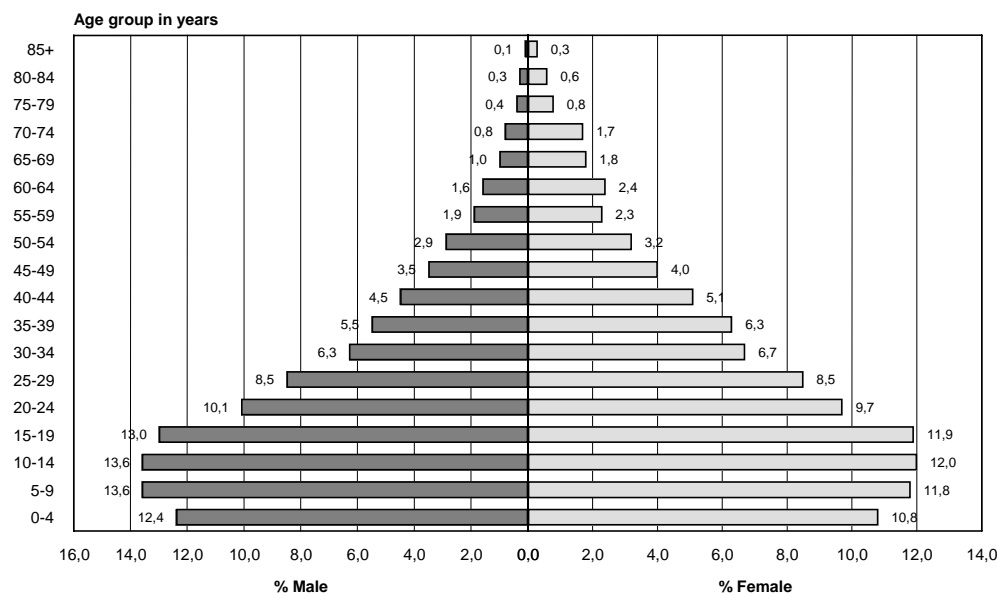
- The highest proportions of both males and females were in the 10–14 age group in the case of the black African population. In the case of the coloured and Indian/Asian population groups the highest proportion was found in the age group 15–19 for both males and females. In the case of the white male population group, the highest proportion was also in the 15–19 age group, but in the case of the white female population group, the highest proportion was in the age group 40–44 years.
- Whereas 67,9% of the black African population was between 0 and 29 years old, the proportion in this range falls to 58,5% for coloured residents, 51,3% for Indian/Asian residents, and as low as 38,4% for white residents.
- The pyramid structure of the Indian/Asian and white population groups is different from the other groups. Whereas the pyramid structure of the black African and coloured population groups is broad-based and rapidly tapering with increasing age, the Indian/Asian and white pyramids taper less rapidly with increasing age and resembles that of a developed country.

Table 1.7: Age distribution by population group and sex, KwaZulu-Natal, 2001

Age group	Black African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-4	461 015	463 343	6 309	6 471	25 539	24 968	12 783	12 222
5-9	504 586	506 285	7 059	6 983	31 969	31 925	14 569	13 635
10-14	507 192	512 016	7 503	7 441	37 146	36 254	17 434	16 336
15-19	482 734	508 379	7 606	7 755	41 174	40 281	19 941	18 625
20-24	375 887	416 693	6 302	6 721	35 392	34 907	14 922	14 399
25-29	315 627	363 241	6 093	6 273	33 866	34 913	14 900	15 910
30-34	233 401	288 717	5 351	6 029	31 279	33 670	16 917	17 766
35-39	204 995	270 130	5 015	5 812	30 221	33 859	17 339	18 403
40-44	166 635	218 575	4 382	5 169	27 549	30 904	18 352	19 743
45-49	132 013	170 354	3 306	4 209	24 401	28 462	16 153	17 124
50-54	108 154	138 518	2 558	3 323	22 159	24 623	16 348	17 205
55-59	71 205	99 118	1 870	2 317	17 216	19 598	14 581	15 011
60-64	58 285	100 797	1 487	2 121	11 866	15 341	12 407	13 234
65-69	36 258	77 265	1 078	1 588	7 521	10 193	9 950	10 949
70-74	29 683	71 106	691	1 188	4 636	6 519	8 069	9 886
75-79	16 451	35 285	325	719	2 331	3 555	5 700	8 136
80-84	11 225	26 996	141	387	1 072	1 673	3 277	5 547
85+	5 456	14 789	74	232	464	828	1 697	3 978
Total	3 720 800	4 281 607	67 149	74 738	385 803	412 472	235 339	248 108

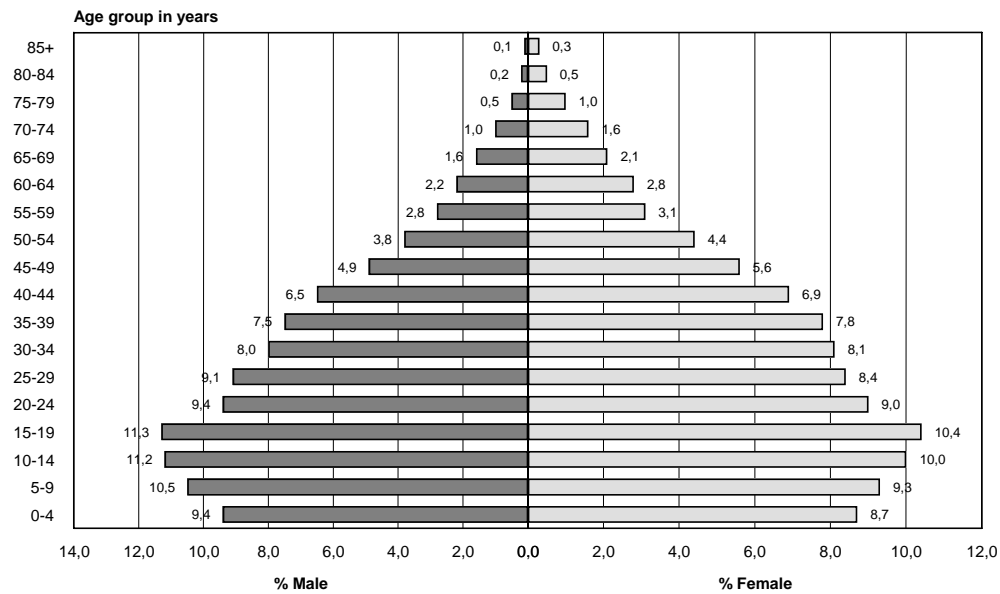
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.10: Distribution of the black African population by age group and sex, KwaZulu-Natal, 2001



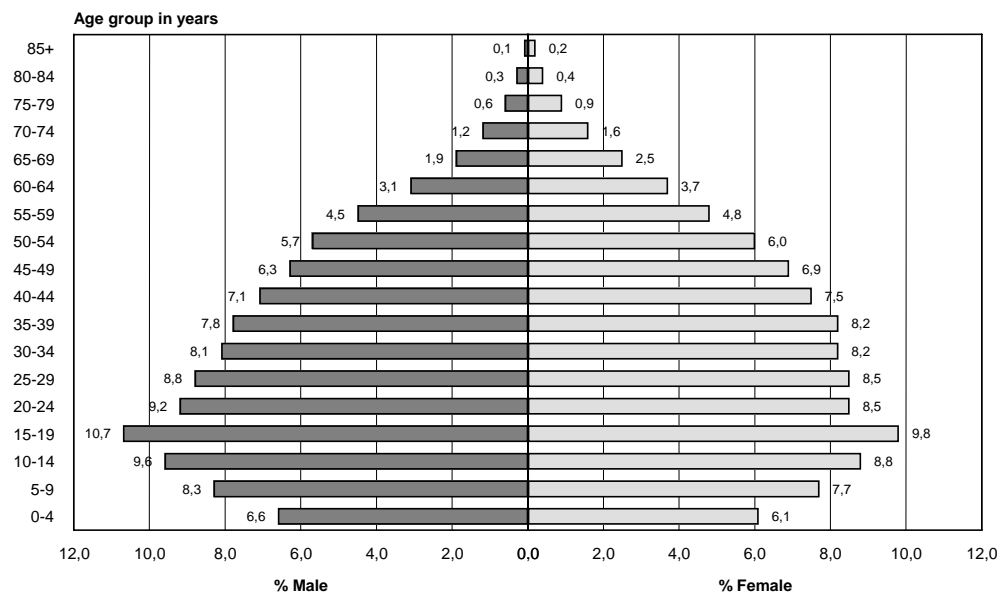
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.11: Distribution of the coloured population by age group and sex, KwaZulu-Natal, 2001



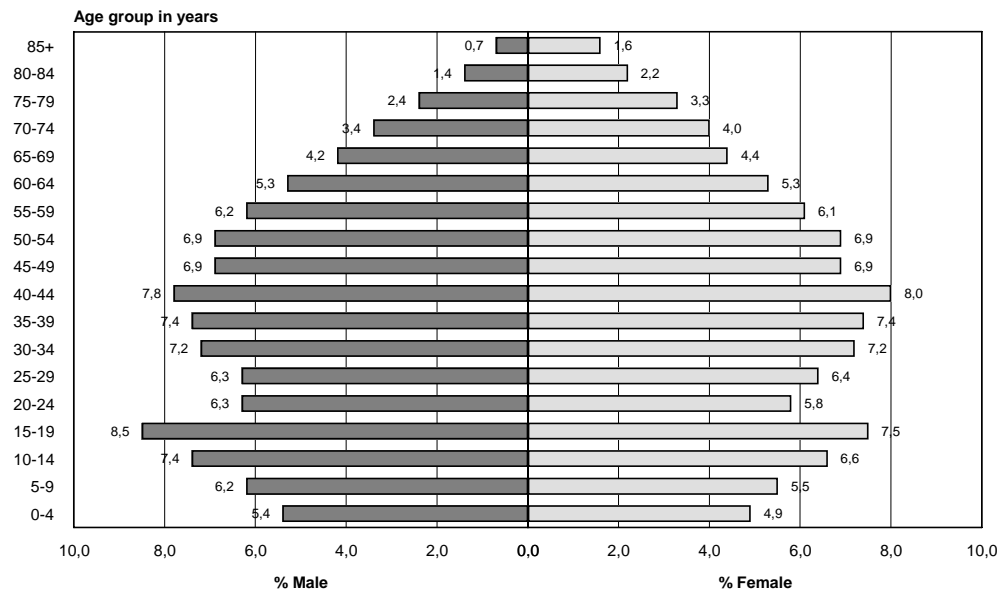
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.12: Distribution of the Indian/Asian population by age group and sex, KwaZulu-Natal, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.13: Distribution of the white population by age and sex, KwaZulu-Natal, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Table 1.8 shows that:

- eThekweni had the highest percentage of both males and females (33,7% and 32,0% respectively).
- The majority of the district councils had higher percentages of females than males, except for eThekweni, uMgungundlovu and Amajuba, where the percentage of males was slightly higher than that of females.

Table 1.8: Population by district council and sex, KwaZulu-Natal, 2001

District council	Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%
Ugu	320 345	7,3	383 685	7,6
uMgungundlovu	438 350	9,9	489 496	9,8
Uthukela	301 820	6,8	355 164	7,1
Umzinyathi	200 784	4,6	255 670	5,1
Amajuba	224 154	5,1	243 882	4,9
Zululand	370 208	8,4	434 246	8,7
Umkhanyakude	259 389	5,9	313 952	6,3
Uthungulu	409 781	9,3	476 184	9,5
iLembe	260 828	5,9	299 561	6,0
Sisonke	138 393	3,1	160 001	3,2
eThekweni	1 485 038	33,7	1 605 084	32,0
Total	4 409 090	100,0	5 016 925	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

1.4 Language

In this section we report on language. It must be remembered that the language reported is the language 'most commonly spoken at home'. In Table 1.9 it can be seen that:

- IsiZulu ranked first in KwaZulu-Natal and nationally, being spoken most commonly at home by 80,9% of the KwaZulu-Natal population and 23,8% of the population of South Africa.
- English was the second most common home language in KwaZulu-Natal (13,6%) in 2001, followed by isiXhosa, while isiXhosa was the second most common home language nationally.
- The least spoken languages in KwaZulu-Natal in 2001 were Tshivenda and Xitsonga (both below 0,1%), while the least spoken language nationally was isiNdebele, with just 1,6% of the total South African population who were speaking it in 2001.

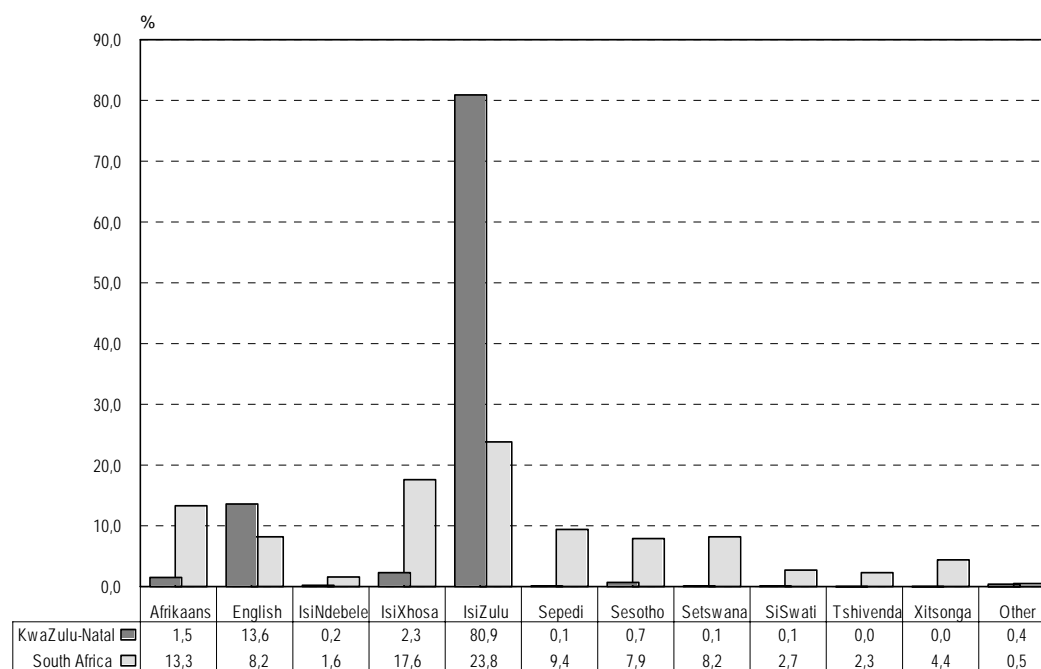
Table 1.9: Population by home language, KwaZulu-Natal and South Africa, 2001

Language	KwaZulu-Natal		South Africa	
	N	%	N	%
Afrikaans	140 833	1,5	5 983 426	13,3
English	1 285 011	13,6	3 673 203	8,2
IsiNdebele	18 570	0,2	711 821	1,6
IsiXhosa	219 826	2,3	7 907 153	17,6
IsiZulu	7 624 284	80,9	10 677 305	23,8
Sepedi	10 844	0,1	4 208 980	9,4
Sesotho	66 925	0,7	3 555 186	7,9
Setswana	5 195	0,1	3 677 016	8,2
Siswati	12 792	0,1	1 194 430	2,7
Tshivenda	1 215	0,0	1 021 757	2,3
Xitsonga	3 289	0,0	1 992 207	4,4
Other	37 232	0,4	217 293	0,5
Total	9 426 017	100,0	44 819 778	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.14 shows these proportions graphically.

Figure 1.14: Percentage distribution of the population by home language, KwaZulu-Natal and South Africa, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Table 1.10 below gives the breakdown of language by population group:

- IsiZulu was the most common home language among black Africans, followed by isiXhosa; while English was the most common home language among all the other population groups, followed by Afrikaans in the case of coloured and white people, and by other languages in the case of the Indian/Asian group.

Table 1.10: Population by home language and population group, KwaZulu-Natal, 2001

Language	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Afrikaans	12 241	9 618	2 667	116 307	140 833
English	38 016	124 552	764 476	357 967	1 285 011
IsiNdebele	14 822	544	2 701	503	18 570
IsiXhosa	218 513	387	271	654	219 825
IsiZulu	7 613 730	6 341	2 132	2 081	7 624 284
Sepedi	10 663	48	81	52	10 844
Sesotho	66 696	75	52	102	66 925
Setswana	4 893	68	127	107	5 195
Siswati	12 566	39	97	90	12 792
Tshivenda	1 157	3	33	24	1 217
Xitsonga	3 165	11	30	83	3 289
Other	5 943	201	25 609	5 479	37 232
Total	8 002 405	141 887	798 276	483 449	9 426 017

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

1.5 Religion

Table 1.11 below shows the population of KwaZulu-Natal by population group and religion. The following observations are made:

- The largest single affiliation was with the Zion Christian Church (1 179 610 people, most of whom were black Africans).
- The Roman Catholic Church was the second biggest church in KwaZulu-Natal with 925 490 members.
- Most coloured people belonged to the Roman Catholic Church (49 195), followed by other Christian churches and the Anglican Church.
- Most Indians/Asians belonged to Hinduism, followed by the Muslim faith and 'other Christian churches'.
- A large proportion of the population indicated that they did not belong to any religion (1 772 534).
- Most white people fell into the categories 'other Christian churches', Methodist, 'no religion', Dutch Reformed, Roman Catholic and Anglican.

Table 1.11: Population by religion and population group, KwaZulu-Natal, 2001

Religion	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Dutch Reformed Church	84 820	1 318	519	59 789	146 446
Reformed churches	710	23	110	1 381	2 224
Nederduits Hervormde Kerk	898	15	34	1 976	2 923
Anglican Church	146 538	13 983	2 049	43 842	206 412
Church of England in SA	41 320	185	69	11 239	52 813
International Fellowship of Christian churches (Rhema, etc.)	3 071	415	773	670	4 929
Methodist churches of SA	351 570	4 458	1 756	68 174	425 958
Presbyterian churches	93 204	430	498	14 220	108 352
United Congregational Church of SA	78 029	308	154	269	78 760
Lutheran Church of Southern Africa	265 731	1 077	282	5 350	272 440
Roman Catholic Church	819 102	49 195	9 973	47 220	925 490
Apostolic Faith Mission of SA	26 626	275	942	6 140	33 983
Other Apostolic churches	771 331	6 914	9 728	14 913	802 886
Baptist churches of Southern Africa	41 271	820	3 391	12 329	57 811
Pinkster Protestante Kerk	384	29	211	721	1 345
Afrikaanse Protestante Kerk	48	-	-	398	446
Full Gospel Church of God in Southern Africa	25 065	2 823	29 398	8 640	65 926
Orthodox churches	-	-	-	-	-
Church of Christ of Latter Day Saints	1 668	56	139	515	2 378
Pentecostal churches	3 380	53	449	45	3 927
Salvation Army United Church	22 140	143	195	334	22 812
Seventh-Day Adventist Church	19 519	915	632	1 062	22 128
New Apostolic Church	614	28	5	91	738
Assemblies of God of SA	48 375	1 820	534	1 975	52 704
St Engenas Zion Christian Church	958	18	90	85	1 151
Zion Christian Church	1 176 599	1 169	1 074	768	1 179 610
Bandla Lama Nazaretha	111 897	141	265	205	112 508
African Methodist Episcopal Church	6 194	26	-	23	6 243
St John's Apostolic Church	78 840	162	286	272	79 560
International Pentecost Church	5 265	30	75	67	5 437
Other African Independent churches	120 737	685	2 256	2 518	126 196
Other Christian Churches	349 473	16 468	105 445	75 489	546 875

Table 1.11: Population by religion and population group, KwaZulu-Natal, 2001 (concluded)

Religion	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
African Traditional Belief	20 907	28	9	15	20 959
Jewish Faith/Hebrew	946	40	313	2 964	4 263
Buddhism	93	8	365	396	862
Taoist	21	-	-	6	27
Confucian	89	-	4	19	112
Hinduism	5 184	3 310	443 987	749	453 230
Muslim Faith	17 856	6 143	117 424	1 036	142 459
Bahais	77	7	3	35	122
Other non-Christian churches	-	-	-	-	-
New Age	43 195	1 509	1 903	4 187	50 794
Other non-Christian religions	1 469	4	53	360	1 886
Other Methodist churches	21 927	76	126	242	22 371
Other Presbyterian churches	15 195	12	22	63	15 292
Other Congregational churches	54 696	1 225	196	2 006	58 123
Other Lutheran churches	6 581	43	185	275	7 084
Other Catholic churches	6 125	47	125	132	6 429
Other Baptist churches	227 770	232	597	686	229 285
Other Pentecostal churches	74 968	9 045	13 985	5 649	103 647
Other Orthodox churches	2 610	24	89	1 166	3 889
Other (Seventh-Day) Adventist Churches	20 685	126	414	272	21 497
Other African Apostolic churches	5 422	21	49	24	5 516
Other Assemblies	15 044	549	1 304	464	17 361
Other Zionist churches	465 655	2 258	6 689	3 604	478 206
Church of the Nazarene	-	-	-	-	-
Christian Scientist	584	24	95	225	928
Christian centres	36 340	2 658	9 037	4 028	52 063
Ethiopian type churches	122 403	461	800	863	124 527
Ethnic churches	71 292	144	195	256	71 887
Other Evangelical churches	223 048	2 348	9 727	3 992	239 115
Other Charismatic churches	495	47	172	683	1 397
No religion	1 696 039	5 697	12 227	58 571	1 772 534
Refused	2 812	13	148	153	3 126
Other	4 424	32	214	373	5 043
Unknown	143 080	1 772	6 486	9 231	160 569
Total	8 002 409	141 885	798 275	483 445	9 426 017

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

1.6 Country of birth

Table 1.12 examines the region of birth of those not born in South Africa, with the population born in South Africa added for completeness. The largest number were born in SADC countries, followed by Europe, the rest of Africa, Asia, Central and South America, and then North America. The same is true for KwaZulu-Natal.

Table 1.12: Country of birth by province, South Africa, 2001

Region of birth	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
SADC* countries	38 799	15 425	10 891	43 424	44 692	79 970	305 460	75 435	73 583	687 679
Rest of Africa	6 602	3 527	252	673	5 876	1 154	21 639	1 042	1 055	41 819
Europe	50 860	11 948	821	3 121	37 223	3 958	113 451	4 794	2 137	228 314
Asia	5 959	2 511	165	1 238	5 241	1 937	20 439	869	2 526	40 886
North America	2 393	455	44	125	1 319	200	4 155	204	258	9 152
Central and S America	3 154	746	122	293	1 631	416	5 926	283	226	12 798
Australia and New Zealand	1 141	227	24	53	781	74	2 005	72	53	4 429
Subtotal	108 908	34 839	12 319	48 927	96 763	87 709	473 075	82 699	79 838	1 025 077
South Africa	4 415 428	6 401 924	810 409	2 657 848	9 329 255	3 581 639	8 364 104	3 040 291	5 193 803	43 794 701
Total	4 524 335	6 436 763	822 727	2 706 775	9 426 017	3 669 349	8 837 178	3 122 990	5 273 642	44 819 778

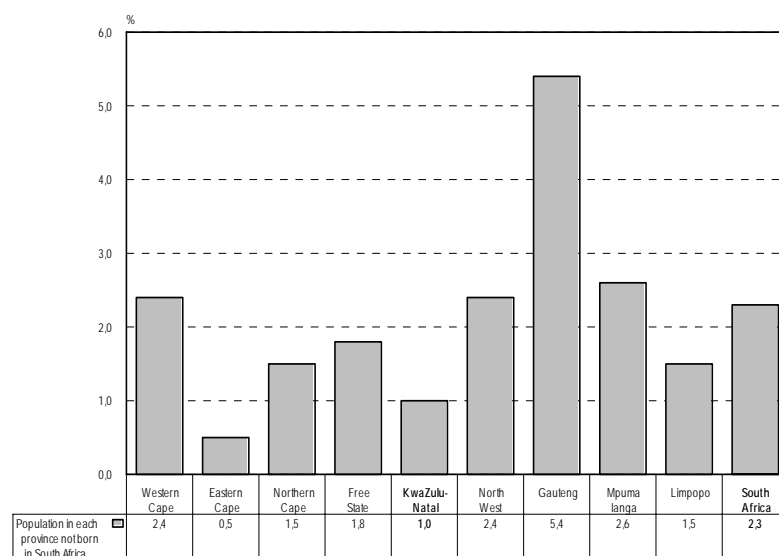
*Southern African Development Community, excluding South Africa

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.15 below shows the provincial distribution of those not born in South Africa:

- The largest percentage of people not born in South Africa were in Gauteng (5,4%), followed by Western Cape and North West, both with 2,4%.
- KwaZulu-Natal had the second smallest percentage of the population not born in South Africa (1,0%), while Eastern Cape had the smallest percentage (0,5%). These two provinces are also provinces with large numbers of internal migrants, and one can therefore suppose that these two provinces offer fewer work opportunities.

Figure 1.15: Percentage population distribution of those not born in South Africa by province, South Africa, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

1.7 Citizenship

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

Table 1.13 below shows that:

- In 2001, the majority of KwaZulu-Natal population (across population groups) were South African citizens.
- Of the total population of KwaZulu-Natal in 2001, approximately 14 000 black Africans were from other SADC countries.

Table 1.13: Citizenship by population group, KwaZulu-Natal, 2001

Citizenship	Black African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
South Africa	7 984 764	99,8	141 445	99,7	796 534	99,8	464 640	96,1	9 387 383	99,6
SADC* countries	13 733	0,2	213	0,2	193	0,0	2 448	0,5	16 587	0,2
Rest of Africa	3 125	0,0	32	0,0	64	0,0	232	0,0	3 452	0,0
Europe	298	0,0	60	0,0	100	0,0	14 336	3,0	14 793	0,2
Asia	263	0,0	44	0,0	1 371	0,2	391	0,1	2 070	0,0
North America	100	0,0	16	0,0	21	0,0	590	0,1	727	0,0
Central and South America	57	0,0	3	0,0	6	0,0	562	0,1	628	0,0
Australia and New Zealand	21	0,0	19	0,0	15	0,0	318	0,1	373	0,0
Total	8 002 362	100,0	141 832	100,0	798 303	100,0	483 517	100,0	9 426 013	100,0

*Southern African Development Community, excluding South Africa

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

1.8 Disability

Table 1.14 shows the number of people that were classified as disabled in 2001 in KwaZulu-Natal and South Africa, and the proportions suffering from each type of disability.

- The largest proportion of disabled residents in KwaZulu-Natal suffered from a physical disability, whereas most of the South African disabled population suffered from visual disabilities.
- Apart from the disabled in KwaZulu-Natal suffering from physical and visual disabilities (26,3% and 23,6% respectively), 14,2% of the disabled suffered from hearing disabilities.
- The disability that the disabled in KwaZulu-Natal suffered least from was communication disabilities.

Table 1.14: The disabled by type of disability, KwaZulu-Natal and South Africa, 2001

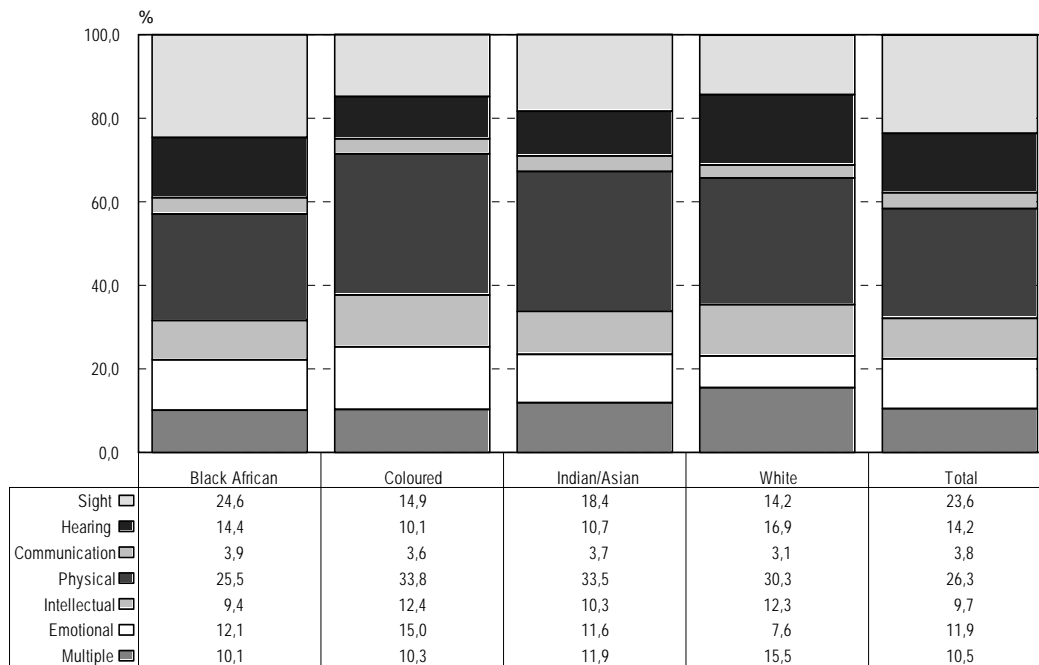
Disability	KwaZulu-Natal		South Africa	
	N	%	N	%
Sight	110 937	23,6	577 096	25,6
Hearing	67 004	14,2	313 585	13,9
Communication	17 971	3,8	75 454	3,3
Physical	123 853	26,3	557 512	24,7
Intellectual	45 451	9,7	206 451	9,2
Emotional	55 883	11,9	268 713	11,9
Multiple	49 489	10,5	257 170	11,4
Total	470 588	100,0	2 255 981	100,0

Note: For each of the specific categories, the numbers represent the people with that particular disability only
 People with more than one disability are only included in the category 'multiple'
 Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.16 below shows disabled population by type of disability and population group in KwaZulu-Natal. The following observations are made:

- Physical disability was dominant across all population groups. It was followed by sight disability except in the case of white people where hearing disability followed.
- These were followed by hearing disability for black Africans; emotional disability for coloured people and Indians/Asians; and sight disability for white persons.
- Communication disability was the least across all population groups.

Figure 1.16: Percentage disabled population by type of disability and population group, KwaZulu-Natal, 2001

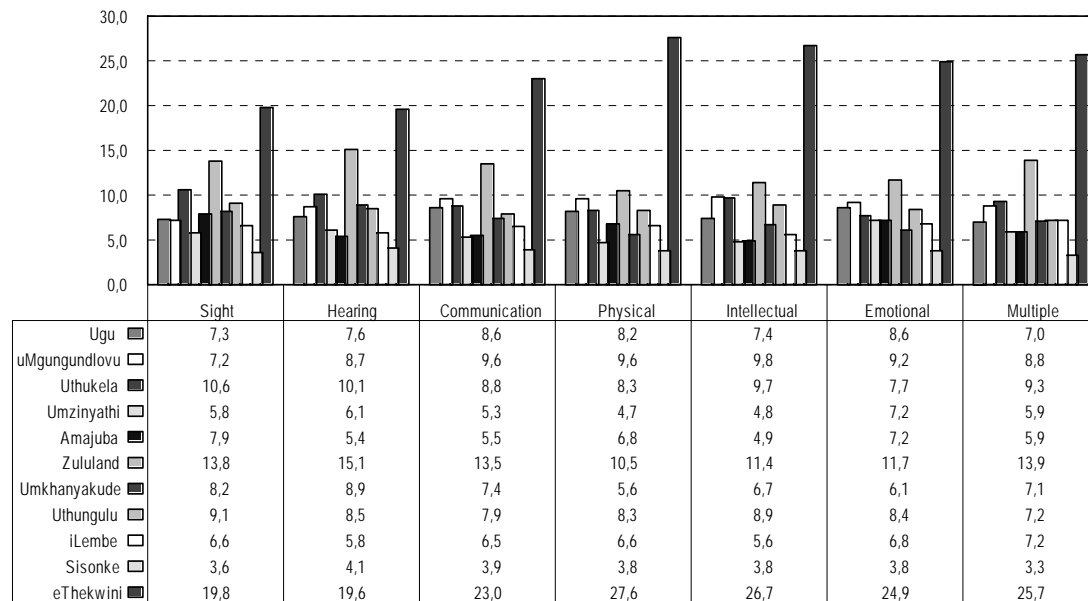


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.17 below shows disabled population by district council and type of disability in KwaZulu-Natal. The following observations are made:

- Physical disability was dominant in Ugu, uMgungundlovu, iLembe, Sisonke, Uthungulu, and eThekwini; whereas sight disability was dominant in Uthukela, Umzinyathi, Amajuba, Zululand and Umkhanyakude.
- Across all types of disability, eThekwini was dominant; followed by Zululand, Uthukela for sight, hearing and multiple disability; and uMgungundlovu for communication, intellectual, physical and emotional disability.
- Across all types of disability, Sisonke had the least number of disabilities, followed by Umzinyathi.

Figure 1.17: Disabled population by district council and type of disability, KwaZulu-Natal, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

1.9 Urbanisation

Definitions:

Urban area: An urban area is one that has been legally proclaimed as being urban. This includes towns, cities and metropolitan areas.

Non-urban area: This consists of commercial farms, small settlements, rural villages and other areas that are further away from towns and cities.

Table 1.15 and Figure 1.18 below show that:

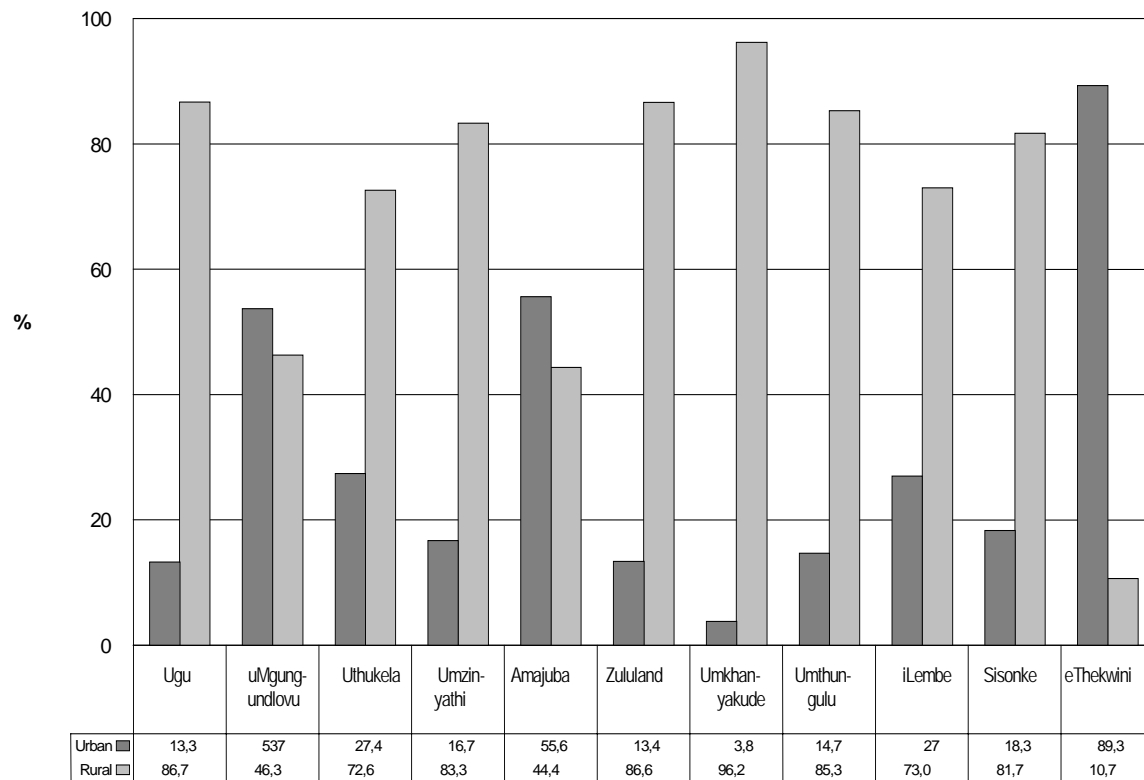
- Only three district councils were primarily urban, namely eThekwini (89,3% urban), Amajuba (55,6% urban) and uMgungundlovu (53,7% urban).
- Overall, 54,0% of the provincial population lived in areas not classified as urban.

Table 1.15: Population of each district council by urban/rural area, KwaZulu-Natal, 2001

District council	Urban		Rural		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Ugu	93 848	13,3	610 182	86,7	704 030	100,0
uMgungundlovu	498 155	53,7	429 692	46,3	927 847	100,0
Uthukela	180 138	27,4	476 847	72,6	656 985	100,0
Umzinyathi	76 186	16,7	380 268	83,3	456 454	100,0
Amajuba	260 461	55,6	207 575	44,4	468 036	100,0
Zululand	107 527	13,4	696 927	86,6	804 454	100,0
Umkhanyakude	21 648	3,8	551 693	96,2	573 341	100,0
Uthungulu	130 260	14,7	755 705	85,3	885 965	100,0
iLembe	151 349	27,0	409 039	73,0	560 388	100,0
Sisonke	54 714	18,3	243 680	81,7	298 394	100,0
eThekwini	2 760 365	89,3	329 757	10,7	3 090 122	100,0
Total	4 334 651	46,0	5 091 365	54,0	9 426 017	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.18: Percentage population by district council and settlement, KwaZulu-Natal, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Chapter 2: Vital statistics

Vital statistics cover births, deaths, marriages and divorces.

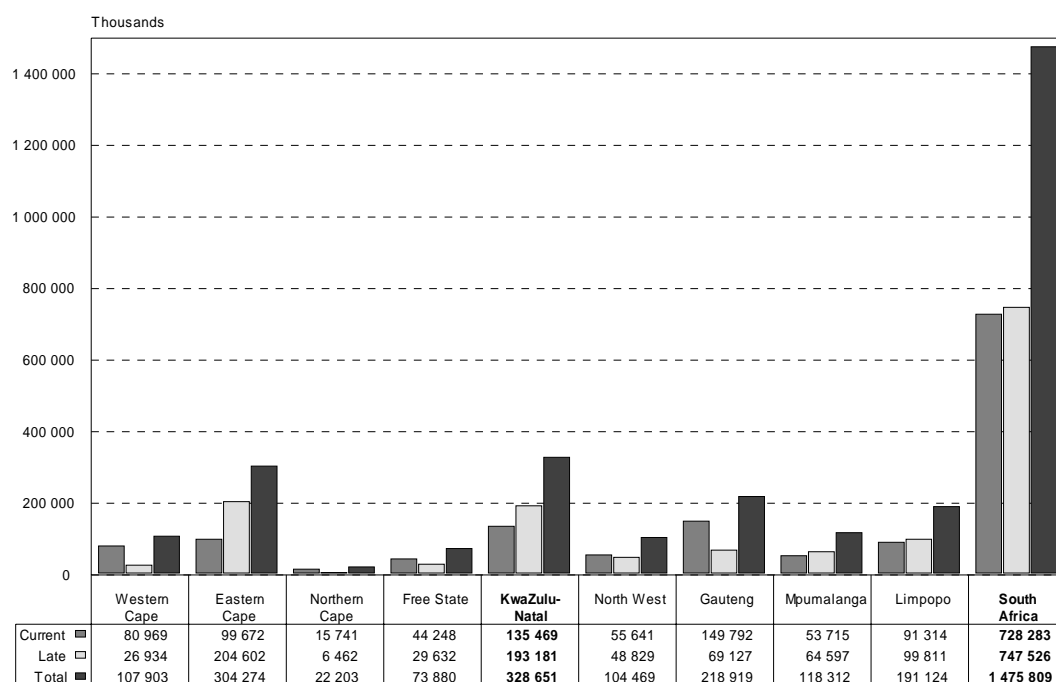
2.1 Births

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

According to Figure 2.1 below, the total number of births registered in South Africa in 2004 was 1 475 809. Of this total number, 328 650 occurred in KwaZulu-Natal. It is further observed that, in terms of registration numbers:

- The largest total number of births was registered in KwaZulu-Natal, followed by Eastern Cape, Gauteng and Limpopo.
- The largest number of current registrations occurred in Gauteng followed by KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape and Limpopo.
- The largest number of late registrations occurred in Eastern Cape followed by KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo and Gauteng.

Figure 2.1: Registration of annual live births by province in South Africa, 2004



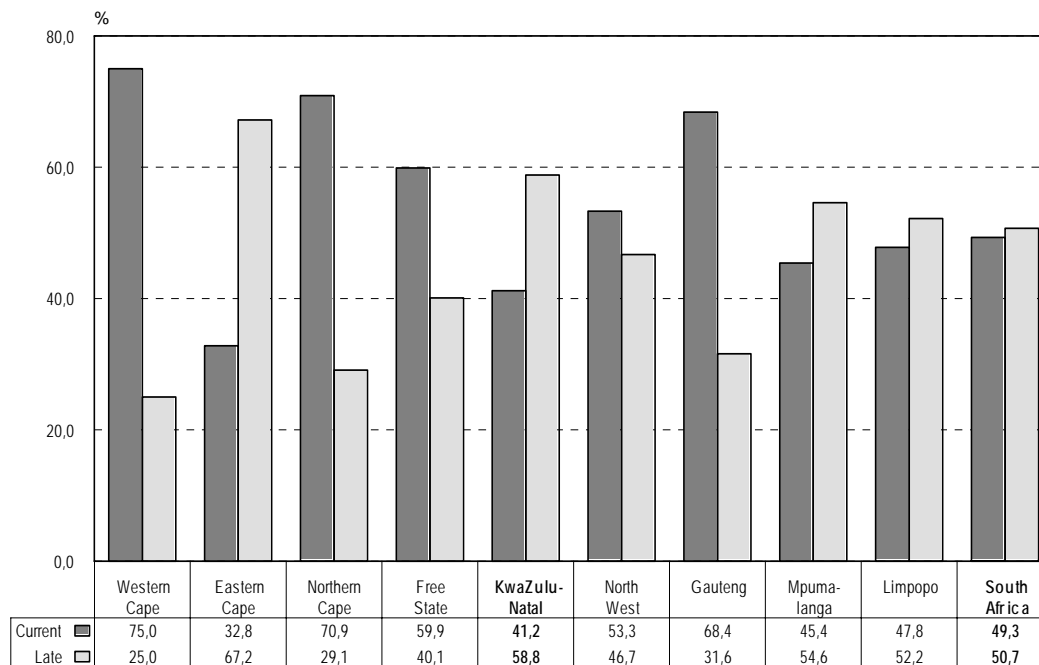
Source: Statistics South Africa, *Recorded live births, 2004*

Figure 2.2 shows the percentages of current and late registration of births according to province. It is observed that:

- Western Cape registered the highest percentage of current births (75,0%), followed by Northern Cape (70,9%), Gauteng (68,4%), Free State (59,9%) and North West (53,3%).

- The rest of the provinces registered more late births than current births. Eastern Cape registered the highest proportion of late births (67,2%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (58,8%), Mpumalanga (54,6%) and Limpopo (52,2%).

Figure 2.2: Percentage distribution of current and late registration of births by province, South Africa, 2004



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

Table 2.1 shows registration of births by municipality in KwaZulu-Natal for 2004. The following information is observed from this table:

- Most of the district municipalities in KwaZulu-Natal recorded a higher proportion of late registrations than current registrations, except for Durban metro, Hibiscus Coast, and Vulamehlo.
- The highest number of births registered occurred in Durban metro (95 445), followed by Msunduzi (24 796), Ulundi (19 945) and then Mbonambi (19 189).
- The lowest number of births registered was at uMshwathi (99), and Impendle (201).
- Mooi Mpfana was the only district where the number of late registrations and current registrations was exactly the same (67 each).

Table 2.1: Annual registration of live births by municipality, KwaZulu-Natal, 2004

Magisterial district	Current birth registrations	Late birth registrations	Total birth registrations
Dannhauser	86	428	514
Durban Metropolitan	48 473	46 972	95 445
eDumbe	65	319	384
Emnambithi	5 190	6 441	11 631
Endumeni	1 310	2 271	3 581
Greater Kokstad	2 281	4 419	6 700
Hibiscus Coast	5 627	4 566	10 193
Hlabisa	3 224	6 639	9 863
Impendle	32	169	201
Ingwe	103	417	520
Ixopo	2 740	4 213	6 953
KwaDukuza	2 870	2 986	5 856
Kwa Sani	87	314	401
Maphumulo	1 005	2 112	3 117
Mbonambi	9 490	9 699	19 189
Mkhambathini	638	1 699	2 337
Mooi Mpfana	67	67	134
Msinga	1 114	2 455	3 569
Msunduzi	10 702	14 094	24 796
Mthonjaneni	1 033	1 943	2 976
Ndwedwe	503	1 706	2 209
Newcastle	5 649	9 991	15 640
Nkandla	1 076	2 853	3 929
Nongoma	2 780	8 413	11 193
Nqutu	2 483	3 607	6 090
Okhahlamba	1 233	3 643	4 876
Richmond	943	2 119	3 062
Ulundi	6 002	13 943	19 945
Umhlabuyalingana	4 761	9 684	14 445
uMlalazi	3 561	5 282	8 843
uMshwathi	6	93	99
Umtshezi	2 718	6 032	8 750
uMuziwabantu	830	2 017	2 847
Umvoti	1 903	3 939	5 842
uPhongolo	1 944	5 618	7 562
Utrecht	101	258	359
Vulamehlo	2 839	1 760	4 599
KwaZulu-Natal	135 469	193 181	328 650

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

2.2 Deaths

The recorded deaths are for a given reference year during which the deaths occurred (occurrence-based perspective), irrespective of when the deaths were registered.

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

- The number of deaths recorded showed an increase from 1997 to 2002 in all the provinces except in Northern Cape and Gauteng where the number of recorded deaths decreased from 1998 to 1999.

- The highest proportions of recorded deaths occurred in KwaZulu-Natal, followed by Gauteng and then Eastern Cape from 1997 to 2002.

Table 2.2: Number of deaths by province and year of death, 1997–2003

Province	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Western Cape	33 292	10,5	36 347	9,9	38 088	0,0	38 540	9,3	41 042	9,1	43 667	8,7
Eastern Cape	45 345	14,2	50 918	13,8	53 851	14,1	60 602	14,6	65 719	14,5	73 072	14,6
Northern Cape	8 495	2,7	9 441	2,6	9 187	2,4	9 847	2,4	10 421	2,3	11 267	2,3
Free State	25 375	8,0	30 142	8,2	31 625	8,3	34 101	8,2	36 877	8,2	40 715	8,2
KwaZulu-Natal	70 487	22,1	83 048	22,6	86 156	22,6	95 353	23,0	105 256	23,3	116 982	23,4
North West	25 026	7,9	29 458	8,0	32 395	8,5	35 437	8,6	39 723	8,8	44 269	8,9
Gauteng	67 734	21,3	75 993	20,7	75 445	19,8	80 425	19,4	86 213	19,1	95 186	19,1
Mpumalanga	20 122	6,3	23 926	6,5	25 899	6,8	28 273	6,8	31 548	7,0	35 277	7,1
Limpopo	22 338	7,0	28 302	7,7	29 135	7,6	31 263	7,6	34 901	7,7	38 639	7,7
Total	318 214	100,0	367 465	100,0	381 781	100,0	413 841	100,0	451 700	100,0	499 074	100,0

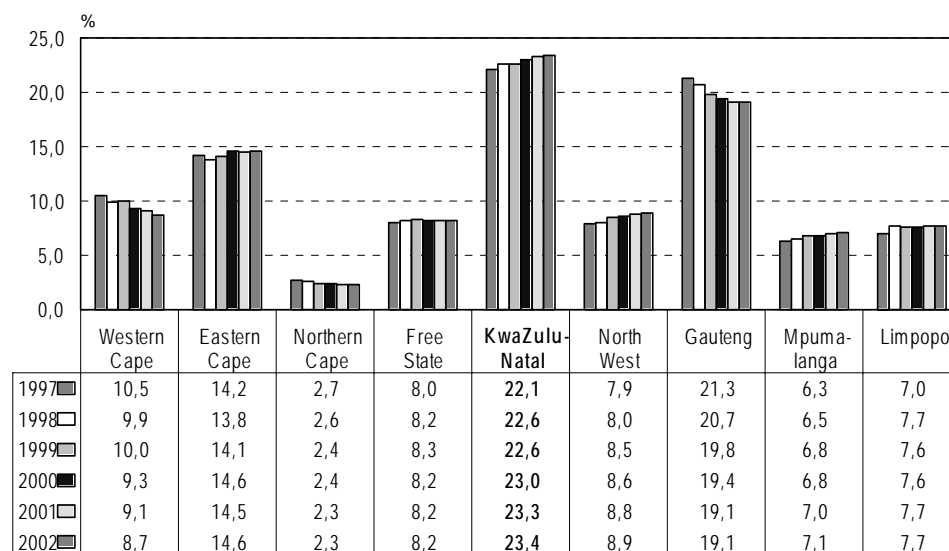
Note: Numbers for 2003 are excluded, as Stats SA has not yet received all the death notification forms for 2003 from the Department of Home Affairs

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

Figure 2.3 shows the distribution of deaths by province. The data used for this information suggest that:

- While all provinces have had an increase in the number of deaths over time, the increase has been more rapid in KwaZulu-Natal. This is also the province with the largest proportion of deaths in the country, followed by Gauteng.

Figure 2.3: Distribution of deaths by province and year of death, 1997–2002



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Mortality and causes of death in South Africa, 1997–2002*

Table 2.3 shows the number of recorded deaths due to the ten leading underlying causes in KwaZulu-Natal and South Africa in 2001. It is observed that:

- The figures indicate that the numbers of deaths due to tuberculosis, influenza and pneumonia had the same rankings for both KwaZulu-Natal and South Africa.
- The lowest number of deaths in KwaZulu-Natal was caused by respiratory and cardiovascular disorders specific to the perinatal period, while in South Africa it was caused by hypertensive disease.

Table 2.3: Deaths due to the ten leading underlying causes in KwaZulu-Natal and South Africa, 2001

Causes of death	KwaZulu-Natal			South Africa		
	Rank	N	%	Rank	N	%
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	1	15 345	14,6	1	50 872	11,3
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2	6 477	6,2	2	31 495	7,0
Other forms of heart disease (I30-I52)	5	4 565	4,4	3	22 602	5,0
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60-I69)	3	5 231	5,0	4	22 577	5,0
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	4	4 877	4,6	5	16 060	3,6
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47)	7	2 667	2,5	6	14 681	3,2
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	6	3 700	3,5	7	14 557	3,2
Ischaemic heart diseases (I20-I25)	8	2 363	2,2	8	11 777	2,6
Certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D80-D89)	9	2 232	2,1	9	11 670	2,6
Hypertensive diseases (I10-I15)	***	***	***	10	10 748	2,4
Respiratory and cardiovascular disorders specific to the perinatal period (P20-P29)	10	2 138	2,0	***	***	***
Other causes	***	55 661	52,9	***	244 897	54,2
All causes	***	105 256	100,0	***	451 936	100,0

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

Table 2.4 shows the number of recorded deaths by leading magisterial districts in KwaZulu-Natal from 1997 to 2000. It is observed that:

- Among the leading districts, Durban had the highest number of recorded deaths in all the years, followed by Pietermaritzburg and Inanda.

Table 2.4: Recorded deaths by leading district, KwaZulu-Natal, 1997–2000

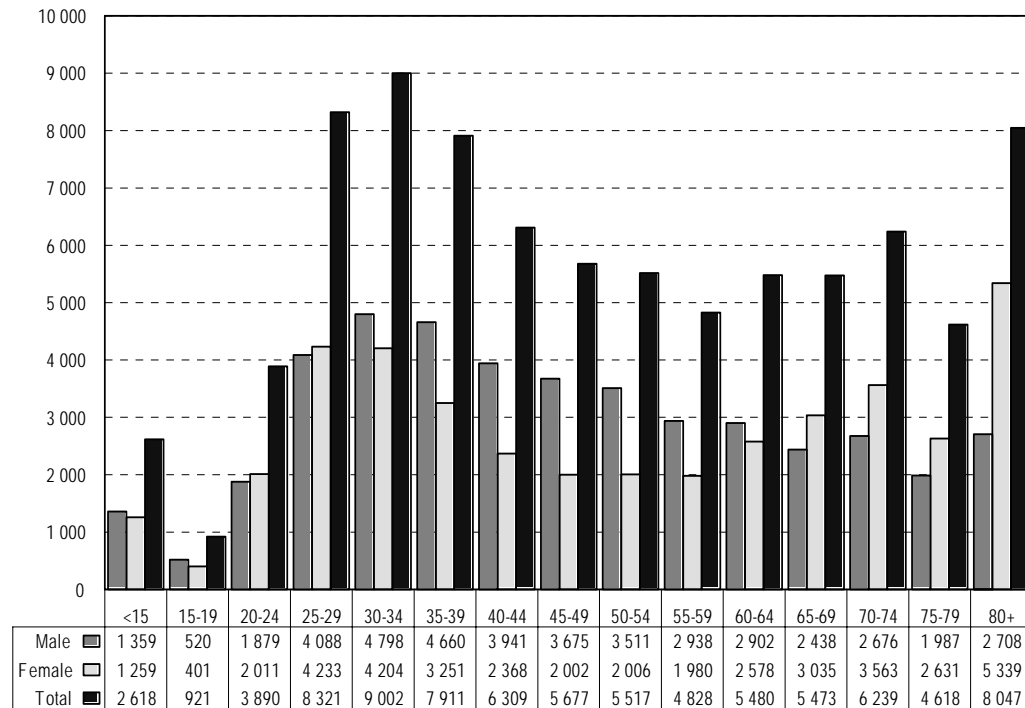
Leading district	1997		1998		1999		2000	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Durban	10 964	19,0	11 219	16,6	12 076	16,0	11 940	14,1
Pietermaritzburg	5 823	10,1	6 506	9,6	7 128	9,5	8 368	9,9
Inanda	3 044	5,3	3 804	5,6	4 139	5,5	4 775	5,6
Lower Umfolozi	2 301	4,0	2 940	4,4	3 073	4,1	3 297	3,9
New Castle	2 221	3,8	2 637	3,9	2 826	3,8	3 196	3,8
Chatsworth	2 108	3,6	2 358	3,5	2 658	3,5	3 757	4,4
Port Shepstone	2 248	3,9	2 556	3,8	2 973	3,9	3 110	3,7
Subtotal	24 380	42,2	29 662	43,9	32 215	42,8	35 247	41,5
Other districts	33 449	57,8	37 868	56,1	43 134	57,2	49 661	58,5
Total	57 829	100,0	67 530	100,0	75 349	100,0	84 908	100,0

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

Figure 2.4 below shows the number of recorded deaths by age at death and sex for KwaZulu-Natal in 2000. The following is observed:

- The lowest number of recorded deaths was in the age group 15–19, followed by the age group younger than 15 years for both males and females.
- The highest number of recorded deaths was in the age group 30–34 years for males and 80+ for females.
- With the exception of age groups 20–24, 25–29 and from 65–69 to 80+ years, male-recorded deaths were higher than female-recorded deaths.

Figure 2.4: Recorded deaths by age at death and sex, KwaZulu-Natal, 1997–2000

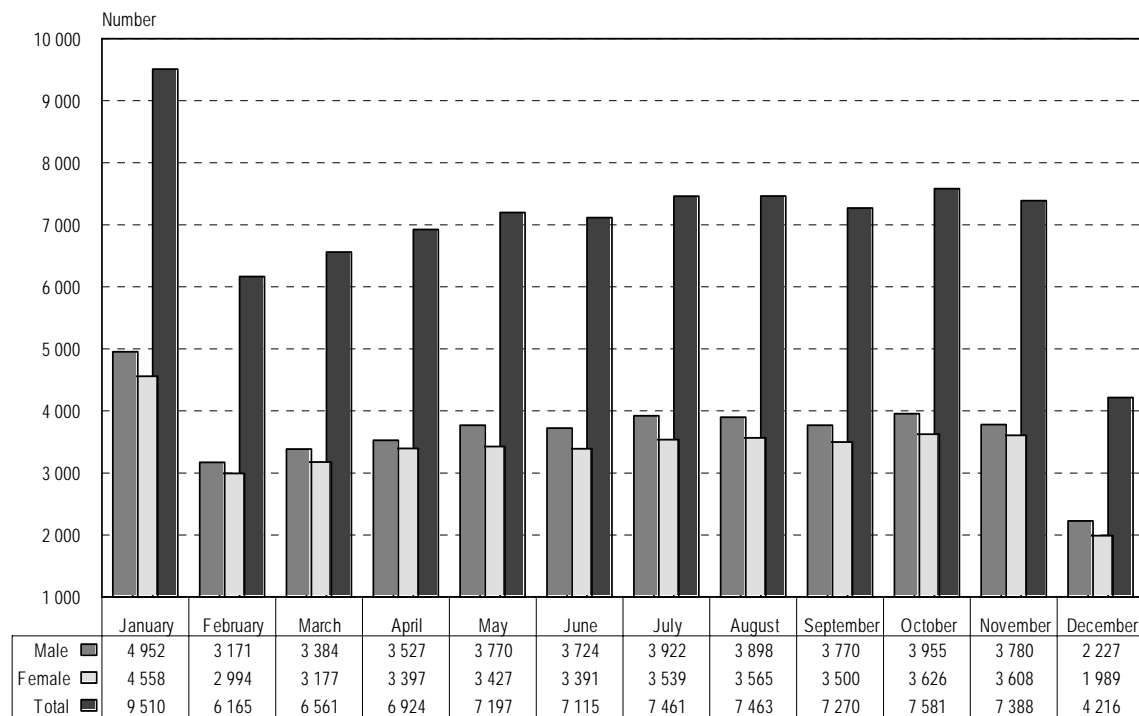


Source: Statistics South Africa, *Advance release of recorded deaths, 1997-2000*

Figure 2.5 below shows recorded deaths by month of death and sex in KwaZulu-Natal. It indicates that in 2000:

- The highest number of recorded deaths was in January, whereas the lowest was in December.
- The proportion of male deaths was higher than that of female deaths from January to December 2000.

Figure 2.5: Recorded deaths by month of death and sex, KwaZulu-Natal, 2000



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

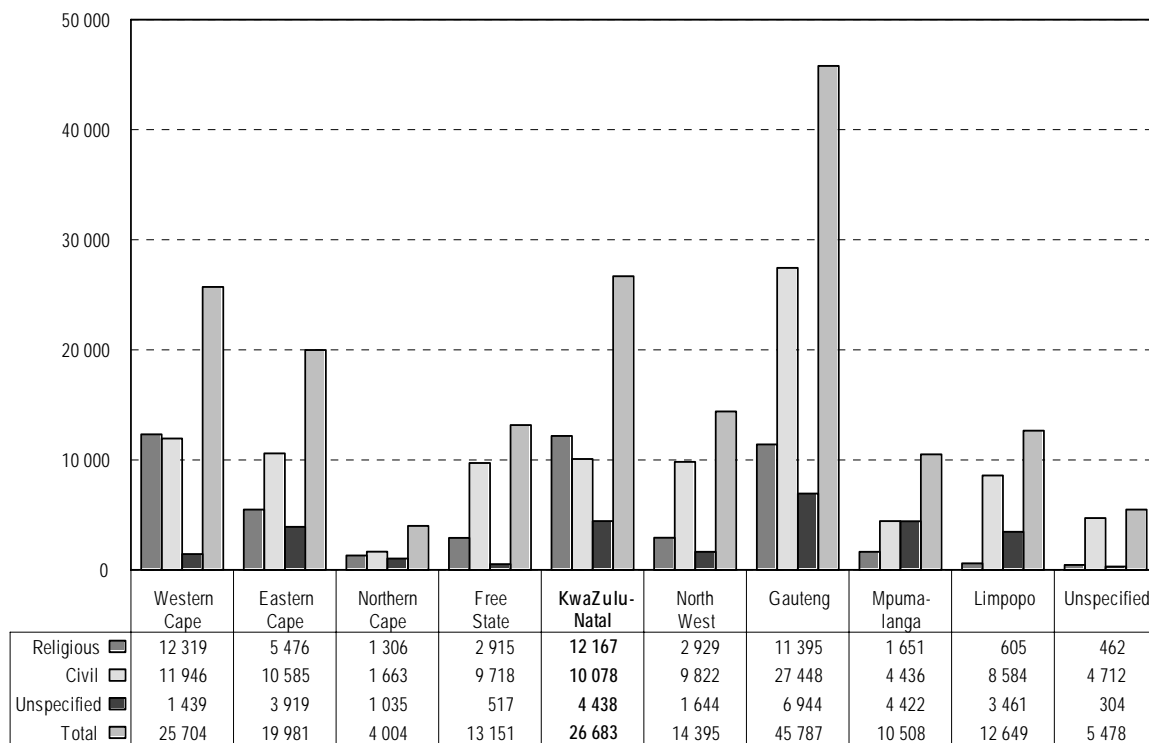
2.3 Marriages

Marriages are registered and recorded by the Department of Home Affairs.

Figure 2.6 below shows the number of marriages by province and way of solemnisation in 2002. It can be observed from these figures that:

- Gauteng had the highest total number of recorded marriages, followed by Western Cape and then KwaZulu-Natal.
- Northern Cape had the smallest number of recorded marriages (both civil and religious), followed by Mpumalanga and then North West.
- Western Cape had the highest number of religious marriages, followed by Gauteng and then KwaZulu-Natal. Limpopo had the lowest number of religious marriages (564).
- Gauteng had the highest number of civil marriages, followed by Western Cape and then KwaZulu-Natal. Northern Cape had the lowest number of civil marriages.

Figure 2.6: Marriages by province and way of solemnisation, South Africa, 2002

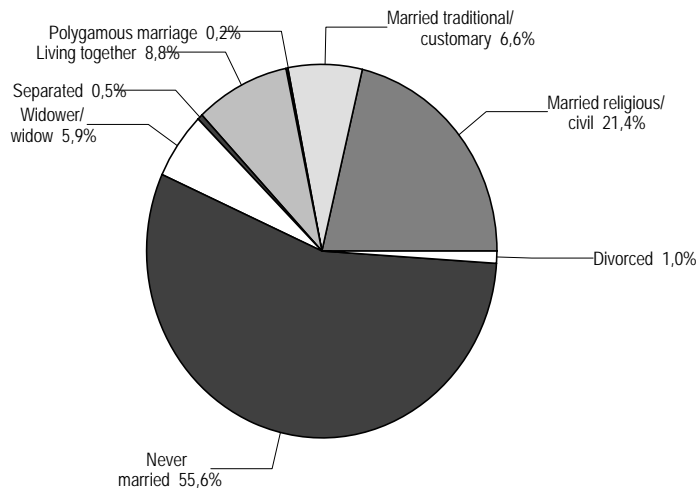


Source: Statistics South Africa, *Marriages and divorces, 2003*

Figure 2.7 below shows the distribution of the population of KwaZulu-Natal by marital status. The figure depicts the following:

- The largest proportion (55,6%) of the population had never been married.
- 8,8% of the population was living together like married partners.
- Only 0,2% of the population was in a polygamous marriage.
- 6,6% of the population was married in the traditional/customary way.
- 21,4% of the population was married in accordance with civil/religious customs.
- 1,0% of the population was divorced.
- 0,5% of the population was separated.
- 5,9% of the population was widowed.

Figure 2.7: Distribution of the population by marital status, KwaZulu-Natal, 2001

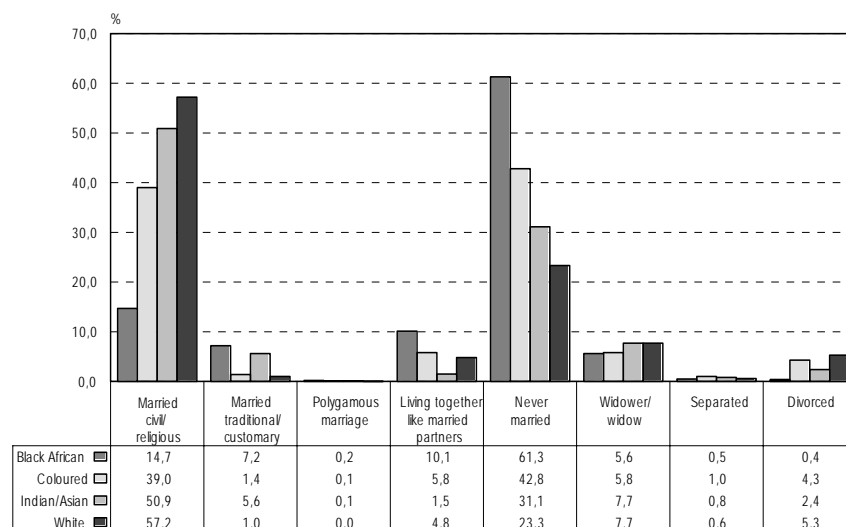


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 2.8 below shows the marital status among those aged 15 years and older within each population group in KwaZulu-Natal in 2001. The following is information indicated from the graph:

- The largest proportions of the black African and coloured population groups in KwaZulu-Natal had never been married. Among the Indian/Asian and white population groups, most of them were married in accordance with civil or religious custom.
- Polygamous marriages formed the smallest proportion among all population groups. The same applied to the separated and divorced categories in the case of the black African population group, and separated in the case of the white population group.

Figure 2.8: Percentage marital status within each population group, KwaZulu-Natal, 2001



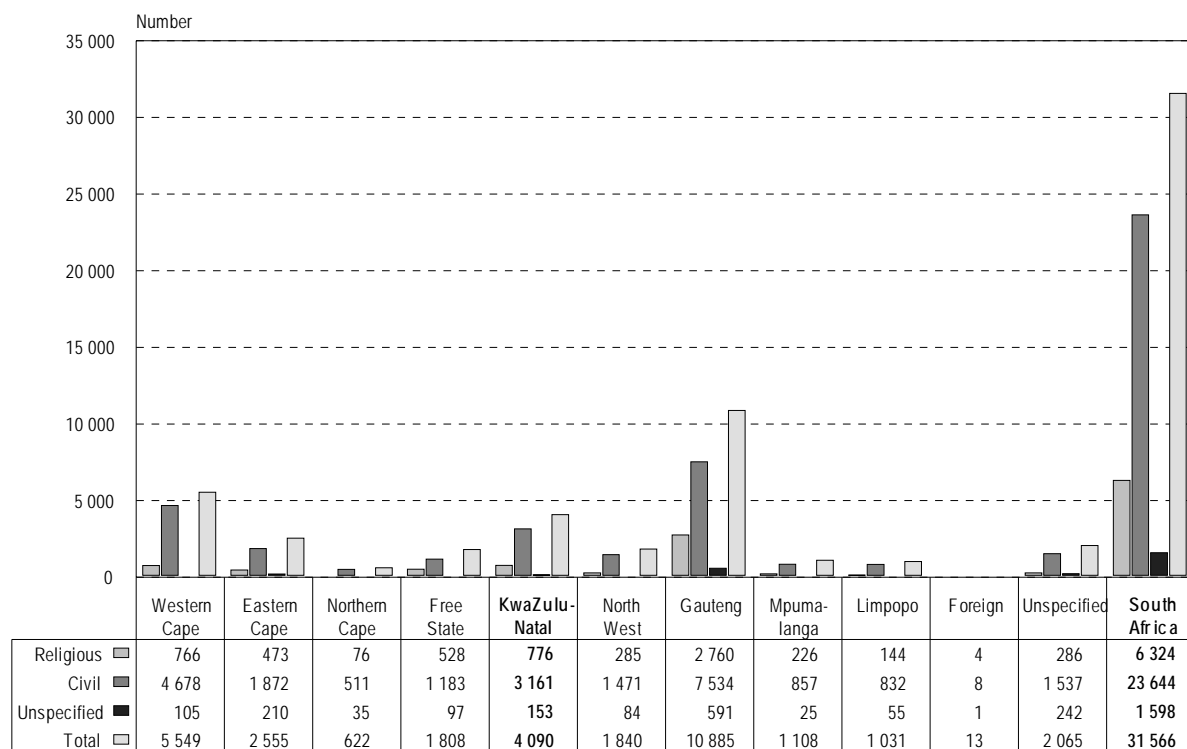
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

2.4 Divorces

Figure 2.9 shows the number of divorces recorded by province and way of solemnisation of the marriages in South Africa in 2003. From this figure it can be observed that:

- The total number of divorces recorded in South Africa in 2003 was 31 566. From this total, civil divorces were the highest (23 644).
- The highest number of religious and civil divorces was recorded in Gauteng, followed by Western Cape.
- The smallest number of religious and civil divorces was recorded in Northern Cape, followed by Limpopo and then Mpumalanga.
- KwaZulu-Natal had more civil divorces than religious divorces.

Figure 2.9: Divorces by province and way of solemnisation, South Africa, 2003

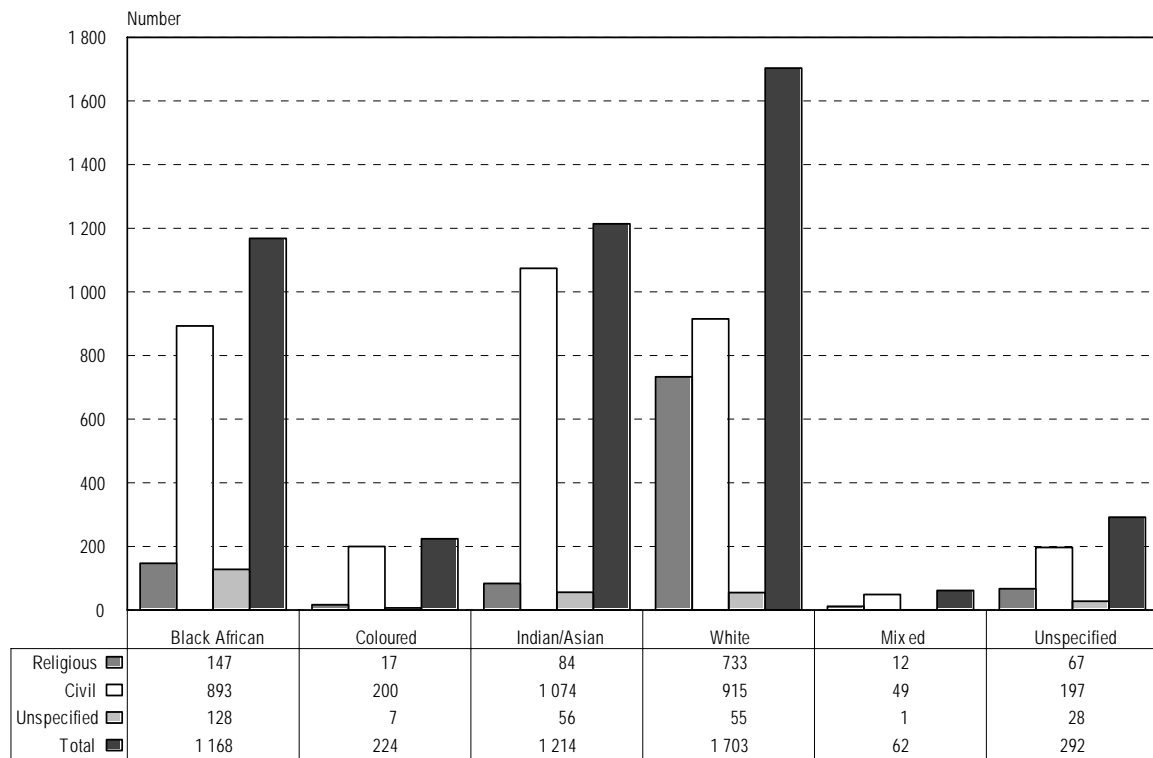


Source: Statistics South Africa, *Marriages and divorces, 2003*

Figure 2.10 below indicates divorces by population group and way of solemnisation in KwaZulu-Natal in 2002. The following is shown in this figure:

- The highest total number of divorces was registered among the white population group, followed by the Indian/Asian, black African and then coloured population groups.
- Among all population groups, most of registered divorces were civil divorces.
- The Indian/Asian group registered the highest number of civil divorces among all population groups, followed by the white and then black African group.
- The white population group registered the highest number of religious divorces, followed by black Africans.
- Mixed divorces were registered mostly in civil cases.

Figure 2.10: Divorces by population group and way of solemnisation, KwaZulu-Natal, 2002



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

Chapter 3: Migration

Migration describes the movement into and out of countries, and within countries, from non-urban to urban areas or vice versa, or from one province to another.

3.1 Internal migration

This refers to the movement of people into a specific part of the country from another part of the same country.

Tables 3.1 and 3.2 show the number of people who migrated between provinces in South Africa for the five years from October 1996 to October 2001 respectively. In the case of more than one move by the same individual in the period only the last move is recorded.

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

Moved into	Moved out of									Total
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	
Western Cape	-	200 760	27 346	10 827	18 500	3 810	58 842	3 312	1 774	325 171
Eastern Cape	21 219	-	4 162	6 729	10 955	1 388	22 330	1 617	928	69 328
Northern Cape	10 161	3 267	-	8 288	1 265	15 186	6 465	833	548	46 013
Free State	6 887	38 626	9 583	-	13 459	15 684	47 589	6 560	4 009	142 397
KwaZulu-Natal	8 102	64 915	1 719	8 641	-	2 549	49 954	11 964	2 974	150 818
North West	2 704	22 618	18 083	34 372	5 059	-	124 094	15 157	41 097	263 184
Gauteng	26 086	106 542	11 809	67 057	137 439	173 057	-	101 174	196 093	819 257
Mpumalanga	4 470	14 433	2 138	11 174	23 139	11 853	119 102	-	65 692	252 001
Limpopo	1 310	3 059	357	1 571	1 717	9 127	39 391	33 344	-	89 876
Total	80 939	454 220	75 197	148 659	211 533	232 654	467 767	173 961	313 115	2 158 045

Excluding undetermined

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

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

Moved into	Moved out of									Total
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	
Western Cape	-	142 366	21 430	13 017	24 631	7 057	58 169	6 003	5 207	277 880
Eastern Cape	26 688	-	2 954	8 761	18 233	4 302	29 166	3 187	2 679	95 970
Northern Cape	9 649	4 142	-	6 417	1 893	16 360	6 829	1 486	1 385	48 161
Free State	5 235	16 810	7 635	-	8 948	10 327	25 205	5 720	4 133	84 013
KwaZulu-Natal	9 318	59 708	1 847	8 578	-	4 362	44 909	11 282	5 072	145 078
North West	3 769	21 227	7 529	20 119	7 910	-	53 413	11 560	21 374	146 901
Gauteng	32 602	90 032	11 060	60 031	132 948	108 719	-	88 950	171 142	695 484
Mpumalanga	3 133	10 087	1 429	6 991	18 852	6 354	34 721	-	37 739	119 306
Limpopo	2 491	6 368	1 719	4 380	7 065	11 602	39 652	18 143	-	91 420
Total	92 881	350 761	55 606	128 272	220 480	169 073	292 158	146 298	248 753	1 704 282

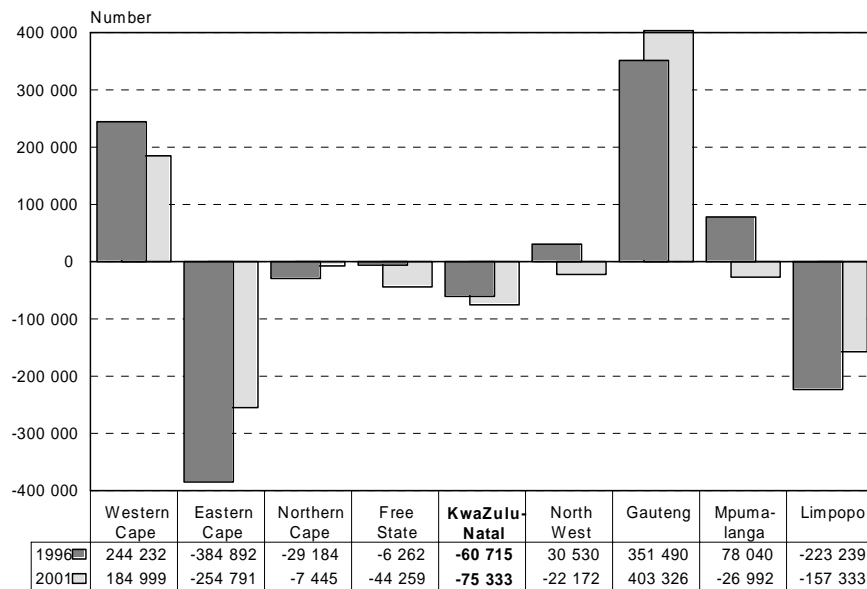
Excluding undetermined

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 3.1 shows gains or losses for each province in each five-year period. From this figure it can be observed that:

- Losses in internal migration for KwaZulu-Natal in 1996 and 2001 were 60 715 and 75 333 respectively.
- Gauteng and Western Cape were the only provinces that gained substantial numbers of people in both 1996 and 2001.

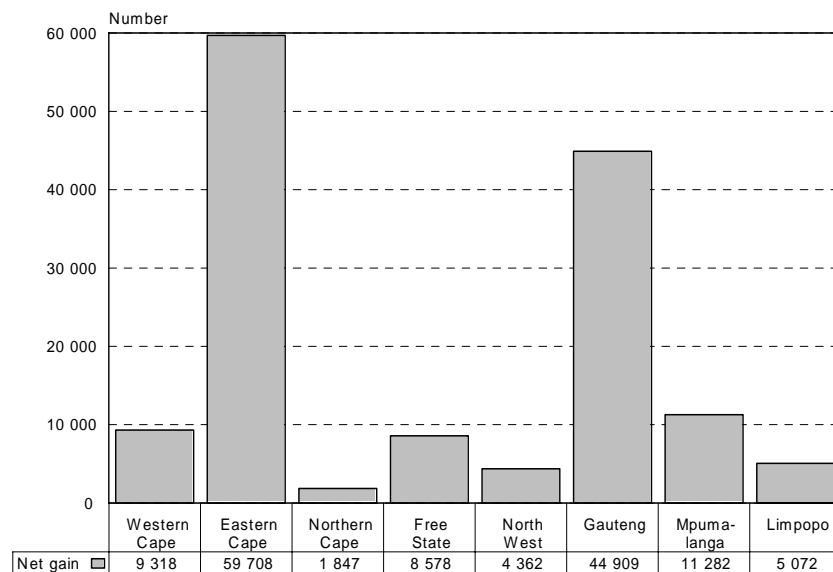
Figure 3.1: Gains or losses in internal migration by province, 1996 and 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996 and 2001

Figure 3.2 shows the number of people who moved from other provinces into KwaZulu-Natal in the five-year-period up to 2001. The largest number came from Eastern Cape (59 708), whilst the smallest number came from Limpopo (5 072).

Figure 3.2: Numbers of migrants to KwaZulu-Natal from other provinces, 1996–2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Table 3.3 shows the distribution of migrants from other provinces into KwaZulu-Natal over the five-year period up to 2001, by district municipality. It can be seen that the largest number moved into eThekweni (64 228).

Table 3.3: Migrants into KwaZulu-Natal by district municipality, 2001

District municipality of residence	Province from where moved								Total
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	
Ugu	372	7 564	113	512	497	4 110	609	575	14 352
uMgungundlovu	1 537	5 982	306	938	530	4 489	1 227	911	15 920
Uthukela	410	1 040	125	940	204	2 358	520	292	5 890
Umzinyathi	114	317	27	167	138	1 196	234	67	2 260
Amajuba	364	754	129	1 082	332	3 064	2 222	320	8 268
Zululand	296	618	98	290	150	2 076	1 295	246	5 068
Umkhanyakude	104	269	27	122	63	529	180	96	1 390
Uthungulu	658	1 362	141	687	471	3 351	1 535	620	8 825
iLembe	257	3 362	77	230	203	1 815	380	164	6 488
Sisonke	318	10 507	49	262	120	879	156	96	12 387
eThekweni	4 889	27 933	754	3 347	1 654	21 043	2 924	1 684	64 228
Total	9 318	59 708	1 847	8 578	4 362	44 909	11 282	5 072	145 078

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

3.2 International migration

International migration is defined as the movement between South Africa and other countries.

The following table shows the region of birth of the population of South Africa in 2001.

Table 3.4: Population by region of birth, 2001

Country of birth	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	Northern Cape	North West	Western Cape	South Africa
South Africa	6 401 924	2 657 848	8 364 104	9 329 255	5 193 803	3 040 291	810 409	3 581 639	4 415 428	43 794 702
SADC countries*	15 425	43 424	305 460	44 692	73 583	75 435	10 891	79 970	38 799	687 683
Rest of Africa	3 527	673	21 639	5 876	1 055	1 042	252	1 154	6 602	41 819
Europe	11 948	3 121	113 451	37 223	2 137	4 794	821	3 958	50 860	228 314
Asia	2 511	1 238	20 439	5 241	2 526	869	165	1 937	5 959	40 886
North America	455	125	4 155	1 319	258	204	44	200	2 393	9 152
Central and South America	746	293	5 926	1 631	226	283	122	416	3 154	12 798
Australia and New Zealand	227	53	2 005	781	53	72	24	74	1 141	4 429
Total	6 436 763	2 706 775	8 837 178	9 426 017	5 273 642	3 122 990	822 727	3 669 349	4 524 335	44 819 778

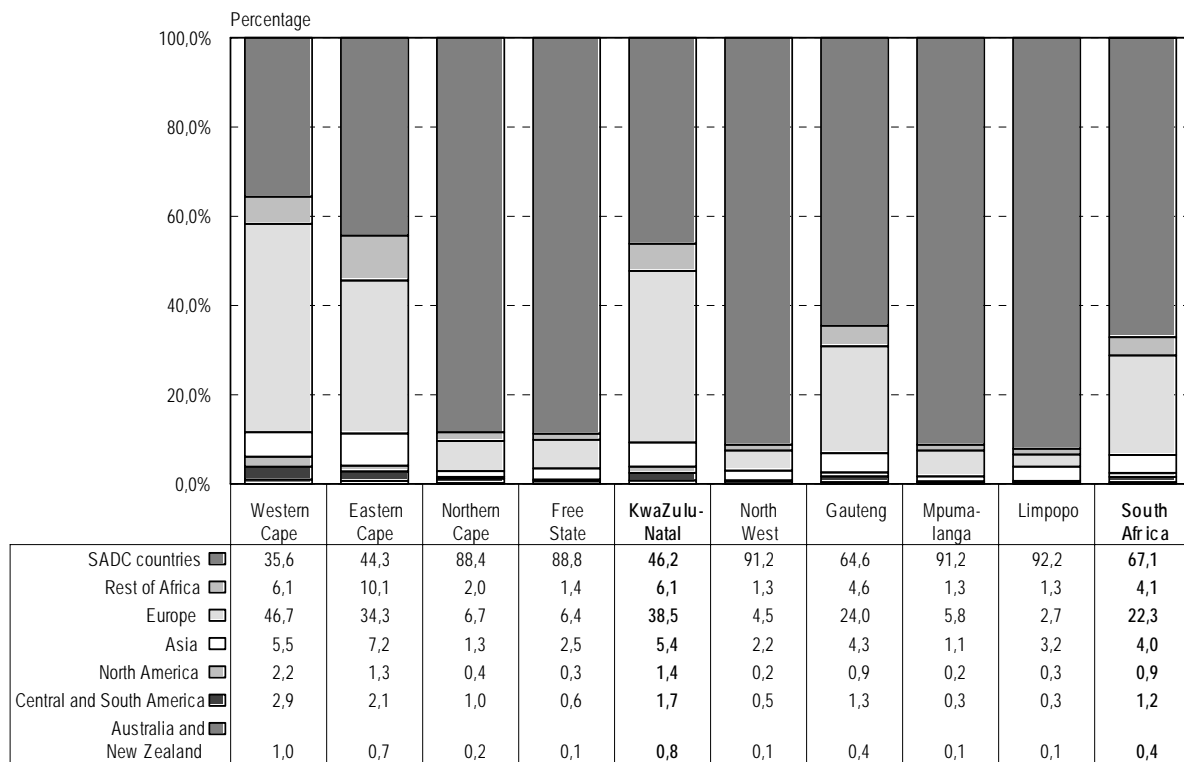
* Southern African Development Community countries other than South Africa

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 3.3 shows the distribution of non-South Africans born in each province by region of birth, using the data from the above table excluding the first row.

The pattern for KwaZulu-Natal reflects that for the country as a whole. It is similar to the patterns for Western Cape and Eastern Cape, and to a certain extent Gauteng. Immigrants were primarily from other SADC countries (46,2%) and from Europe (38,5%).

Figure 3.3: Distribution of persons in each province not born in South Africa by region of birth, 2001



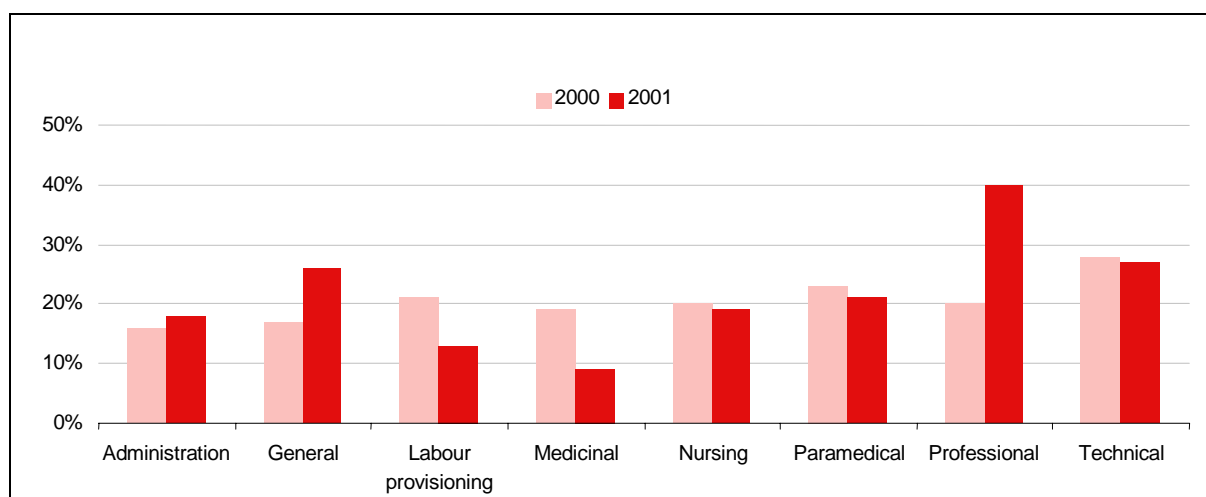
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Chapter 4: Health

4.1 Health personnel

The total number of health care posts throughout the country in 2001 was 60 183, and the total number of vacant posts was 11 650 (approximately 20%). The number of vacant posts had increased significantly in the professional field (from 20% in 2000 to 40% in 2001), and in the general field (from 17% in 2000 to 26% in 2001).

Figure 4.1: Percentage of vacant posts in KwaZulu-Natal, 2000 and 2001



Source: Department of Health, Health Informatics, 2001

The table below gives the number of public healthcare personnel per 10 000 of the population in KwaZulu-Natal in 2001.

Table 4.1: Number of public healthcare personnel per 10 000 of the population and by category, KwaZulu-Natal, 2001

Healthcare personnel	Per 10 000 of the population
Doctors:	
Private and public sectors, 2001	4,8
Private sector, 2001	2,2
Public sector, 2001	2,6
Nurses:	
Private and public sectors, 2001	64,0
Private sector, 2001	28,1
Public sector, 2001	35,9
Pharmacists:	
Private and public sectors, 2001	2,5
Private sector, 2001	0,9
Public sector, 2001	1,7
Dentists:	
Private and public sectors, 2001	1,8
Private sector, 2001	0,6
Public sector, 2001	1,2
Occupational therapists	1,1
Radiographers	1,3

Source: Department of Health, Health informatics, 2001

4.2 Healthcare institutions

Table 4.2 looks at the number of hospitals in each province in 2001 and the number of hospital beds. The table shows that:

- Eastern Cape had the largest number of public hospitals (84) of all provinces, followed by KwaZulu-Natal (59).
- KwaZulu-Natal had the largest number of beds in public hospitals (23 705), as well as the largest number of hospital beds altogether (31 266).

Table 4.2: Number of hospitals and beds in each province, 2001

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

Sources: Hospital Association of South Africa (HASA) and Hospital minimum data set, Department of Health, 2001

Table 4.3 shows that:

- Eastern Cape had the largest number of medical clinics, but the smallest number of visiting points.
- Northern Cape was the only province with fewer than 100 clinics (96).
- KwaZulu-Natal had the highest number of medical mobile facilities and visiting points (166 and 97 respectively) in South Africa. This is because the province has the largest population of all provinces and also as a result of the scattered nature of the rural population in the province.

Table 4.3: Primary healthcare facilities in each province, 2001

Province	Clinics	Community health centres	Mobile facilities	Visiting points	Total
Western Cape	340	6	136	55	537
Eastern Cape	724	12	43	1	780
Northern Cape	96	6	13	37	152
Free State	212	5	78	3	298
KwaZulu-Natal	365	10	166	97	638
North West	380	20	71	3	474
Gauteng	333	26	62	17	438
Mpumalanga	221	28	91	46	386
Limpopo	506	5	95	63	669
Total	3 177	118	755	322	4 372

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

4.3 HIV and AIDS

The Department of Health conducts HIV prevalence surveys every year among pregnant mothers who attend public antenatal clinics. Table 4.4 and Figure 4.2 show the following estimates:

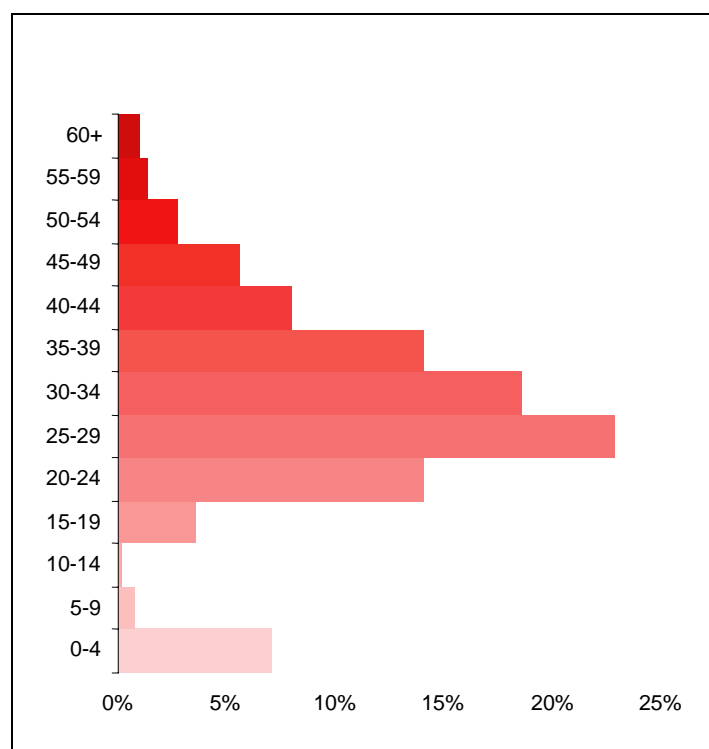
- In KwaZulu-Natal, the HIV prevalence among pregnant women was 36,2% for the year 2000, and although having decreased to 33,5% in 2001, remained the highest of all provinces.
- In South Africa overall, 24,8% of pregnant women were infected with HIV by the end of 2001. This was in comparison with a prevalence rate of 24,5% for the year 2000. Whilst this rate of infection was high and a significant public health problem, the findings indicated that there was no statistically significant growth in the epidemic from the previous year.
- In 2001, a total of 4 634 AIDS cases were reported to hospitals in South Africa, an increase of 11,0%.
- Approximately 82,0% of the cases reported in South Africa were between the ages of 15 and 45 years. Of this total, 7,0% were children under the age of 5 years.

Table 4.4: HIV prevalence by province (estimated rates and confidence intervals), 2000 and 2001

Province	2000		2001	
	Est (HIV+)	95% CI	Est (HIV+)	95% CI
Western Cape	8,7	(6,0–11,4)	8,6	(5,8–11,5)
Eastern Cape	20,2	(17,2–23,1)	21,7	(19,0–24,4)
Northern Cape	11,2	(8,5–13,8)	15,9	(10,1–21,6)
Free State	27,9	(24,6–31,3)	30,1	(26,5–33,7)
KwaZulu-Natal	36,2	(33,4–39,0)	33,5	(30,6–36,4)
North West	22,9	(20,1–25,7)	25,2	(21,9–28,6)
Gauteng	29,4	(27,2–31,5)	29,8	(27,5–32,1)
Mpumalanga	29,7	(25,9–33,6)	29,2	(25,6–32,8)
Limpopo	13,2	(11,7–14,8)	14,5	(12,2–16,9)
South Africa	24,5	(23,4–25,6)	24,8	(23,6–26,1)

Source: Department of Health, National HIV and Syphilis Antenatal Seroprevalence Survey 2001

Figure 4.2: Reported AIDS cases by age, KwaZulu-Natal, 2001



Source: Department of Health, Health Informatics, 2001

4.4 Childhood mortality

Childhood mortality rates, namely the Infant mortality rate (IMR) and the Under-five mortality rate (U5MR), are key indicators used internationally, nationally and locally as a sensitive but non-specific way of comparing health status and development within countries, between countries and among communities.

A cross-sectional facility-based survey was conducted using the Rapid Epidemiological Assessment tool (Preceding Birth Technique) throughout KwaZulu-Natal over the month of

May 2001. Data were collected using midwife-administered questionnaires from all first antenatal attendees at health facilities.

The total facility response rate of 48% (from all facilities that provide antenatal care) is considered low, with a breakdown of 71% from fixed clinics, 16% from mobile clinics, 10% from district hospitals, and 3% from regional and central hospitals. However, the response rate from rural districts such as Ugu, uMgungundlovu, Uthukela and Umzinyathi (90%, 92%, 72% and 74% respectively) is considered acceptable for the estimation of childhood mortality for those districts.

The Durban Metropolitan District (eThekwini) had the lowest estimated IMR and U5MR of 74 and 103 respectively per 1 000 live births. The highest IMR and U5MR of 112 and 164 per 1 000 live births respectively were observed in the district of Uthungulu. The IMR and U5MR for KwaZulu-Natal being 96,5 and 138,8 per 1 000 live births respectively, is high compared to the South African Demographic Survey 1998 where the IMR was estimated at 52 per 1 000 live births and the under-five mortality rate at 74,5 per 1 000 live births. The survey randomly selected 7 087 pregnant women who attended their first antenatal bookings at the selected health facilities. Of these, 4 990 (70%) pregnant women had had previous live births, the outcome of which was analysed to estimate the infant mortality and under-five mortality rates.

Table 4.5 below shows that Ugu provided the largest proportion of the sample population (17%), followed by Zululand with 13%. eThekwini had the highest proportion of the KwaZulu-Natal population (33%) but contributed only 8% of the sample population.

Table 4.5: Pregnant women interviewed and previous live births reported in each health district, KwaZulu-Natal, 2001

District municipality	Number of pregnant women interviewed	No. and % of receding live births analysed	Percentage of total preceding live births
Ugu	1 304	826 (63%)	17%
uMgungundlovu	841	482 (63%)	9%
Uthukela	923	611 (57%)	12%
Umzinyathi	379	262 (69%)	5%
Amajuba	604	369 (61%)	8%
Zululand	634	552 (87%)	13%
Umkhanyakude	518	352 (68%)	7%
Uthungulu	301	246 (81%)	55,0%
iLembe	430	430 (100%)	9%
Sisonke	512	356 (69%)	7%
eThekwini	640	404 (63%)	8%
KwaZulu-Natal	7 087	4 990 (70%)	100%

Source: KwaZulu-Natal Department of Health, 2001

Table 4.6 looks at the data resulting from the analysis of the births reported, dead or alive.

- The highest mortality rates of 112 (95% CI, 52–161) and 164 (95% CI, 71–245) per 1 000 live births IMR and U5MR respectively were observed in Uthungulu.
- The lowest infant mortality rate of 74 (95% CI, 30–115) per 1 000 live births and under-five mortality rate of 103 (95% CI, 32–148) per 1 000 live births were observed in eThekwini.

- The overall estimated childhood mortality rate of KwaZulu-Natal was an IMR of 92 and a U5MR of 132 per 1 000 live births.

Table 4.6: Calculation of IMR and U5MR, KwaZulu-Natal, 2001

District municipality	Last baby alive (A)	Last baby dead (D)	Proportion (D÷A+D)	IMR/ 1 000 live births* (95% confidence interval)	U5MR/ 1 000 live births*(95% confidence interval)
Ugu	728	98	0,118	95 (60–130)	136 (81–191)
uMgungundlovu	417	65	0,134	107 (64–149)	156 (82–220)
Uthukela	548	63	0,103	86 (52–115)	122 (67–168)
Umzinyathi	226	36	0,137	111 (52–161)	162 (142–246)
Amajuba	331	38	0,101	84 (36–167)	120 (48–246)
Zululand	566	86	0,127	100 (62–136)	145 (81–203)
Umkhanyakude	307	45	0,127	100 (51–147)	145 (72–222)
Uthungulu	212	34	0,138	112 (52–161)	164 (71–245)
iLembe	379	51	0,130	102 (85–129)	148 (120–191)
Sisonke	308	48	0,134	107 (54–157)	156 (72–234)
eThekwini	369	35	0,086	74 (30–115)	103 (32–148)
KwaZulu-Natal	4 391	560	0,113	92 (87–102)	132 (121–147)

Source: KwaZulu-Natal Department of Health, 2001

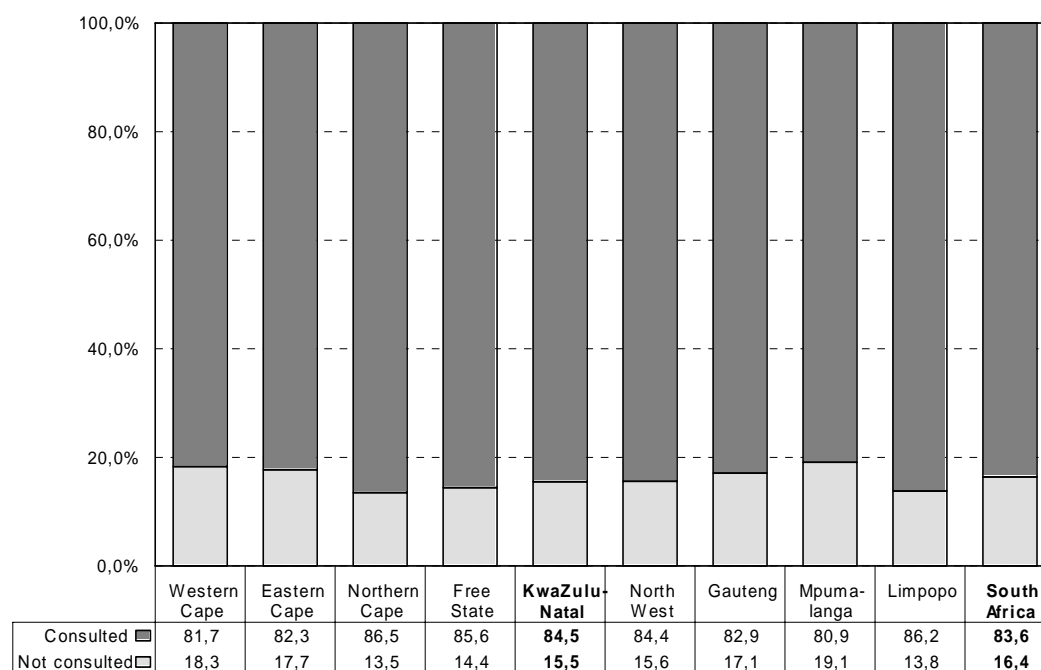
4.5 Visits to health institutions or a health worker

The data in this section are taken from the General Household Survey 2003 and 2004.

Figure 4.3 below shows that:

- An average of approximately 85% of the population of KwaZulu-Natal, who were sick or injured in 2003 and 2004 consulted a health worker in the month prior to the interview, while only 15,5% of the population in KwaZulu-Natal who were sick during the same period did not consult a health worker.
- Northern Cape had the highest average of sick or injured people who consulted a health worker in 2003 and 2004 (86,5%), followed by Limpopo (86,2%) and Free State (85,6%).
- Mpumalanga had the smallest average of sick or injured people who consulted a health worker in the month prior to the interview in 2003 and 2004 (80,9%), followed by Western Cape (81,7%) and Eastern Cape (82,3%).

Figure 4.3: Average percentage of the population in each province who consulted a health worker in the month prior to the interview, 2003 and 2004



Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2003 and 2004

4.6 Medical aid coverage

Table 4.7 shows medical aid coverage for 2003 and 2004 across all nine provinces of South Africa. The table shows that:

- Western Cape had the largest percentages of people covered by medical aid (25% and 25,9% in 2003 and 2004 respectively), followed by Gauteng with 24,4% and 26,2% coverage for 2003 and 2004 respectively.
- Limpopo had the smallest percentages (6,6% and 6,4%), followed by Eastern Cape (9,3% and 9,6%) and then KwaZulu-Natal with 11,0% and 10,1% for 2003 and 2004.
- For the years 2003 and 2004, an average of 89,3% of people in KwaZulu-Natal were not covered by medical aid.

Table 4.7: Percentage medical aid coverage by province, 2003 and 2004

Province	2003		2004		2003/2004	2003/2004
	% Covered	% Not covered	% Covered	% Not covered	Average % covered	Average % not covered
Western Cape	25,0	74,9	25,9	73,7	25,5	74,3
Eastern Cape	9,3	90,5	9,6	90,3	9,5	90,4
Northern Cape	14,7	85,1	14,2	84,8	14,5	85,0
Free State	14,7	85,2	14,9	85,0	14,8	85,1
KwaZulu-Natal	11,0	88,9	10,1	89,7	10,6	89,3
North West	12,2	87,7	11,8	88,1	12,0	88,0
Gauteng	24,4	75,3	26,2	73,6	25,3	74,5
Mpumalanga	12,8	87,1	12,2	87,6	12,5	87,4
Limpopo	6,6	93,3	6,4	93,6	6,5	93,5

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2003 and 2004

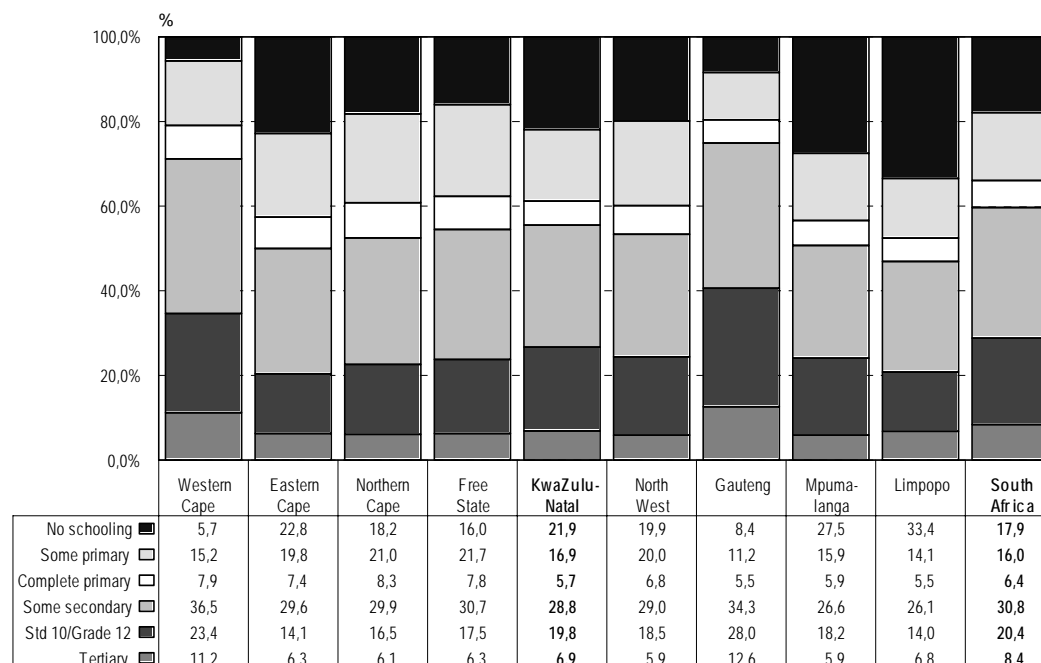
Chapter 5: Education

5.1 Educational attainment

Figure 5.1 looks at the proportions of people aged 20 and above in each province in each level of education category.

- In all provinces except Mpumalanga and Limpopo, the largest proportion of persons aged 20 and above had some secondary education, as opposed to one of the other levels listed. In Limpopo, the largest proportion had some secondary education, whilst in Mpumalanga, the largest proportion had no education.
- Gauteng had the highest proportion of persons with Grade 12 or higher (40,6%), followed by Western Cape (34,6%), while Eastern Cape had the lowest (20,4%), followed by Limpopo (20,8%). The national average was 28,8%.
- The KwaZulu-Natal pattern was very similar to the national pattern.

Figure 5.1: Percentage distribution of persons aged 20+ within each province by level of education, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Table 5.1 looks at level of education of within population group for KwaZulu-Natal and the country as a whole.

- Approximately 30% of the white population aged 20 and above in both KwaZulu-Natal and South Africa as a whole had at least Grade 12 (the categories of Grade 12 and tertiary taken together).
- Among black Africans of this age group, 4,3% in KwaZulu-Natal had tertiary education, compared with 5,2% nationally.

Table 5.1: Percentage population aged 20 years and above in each population group by educational level, KwaZulu-Natal and South Africa, 2001

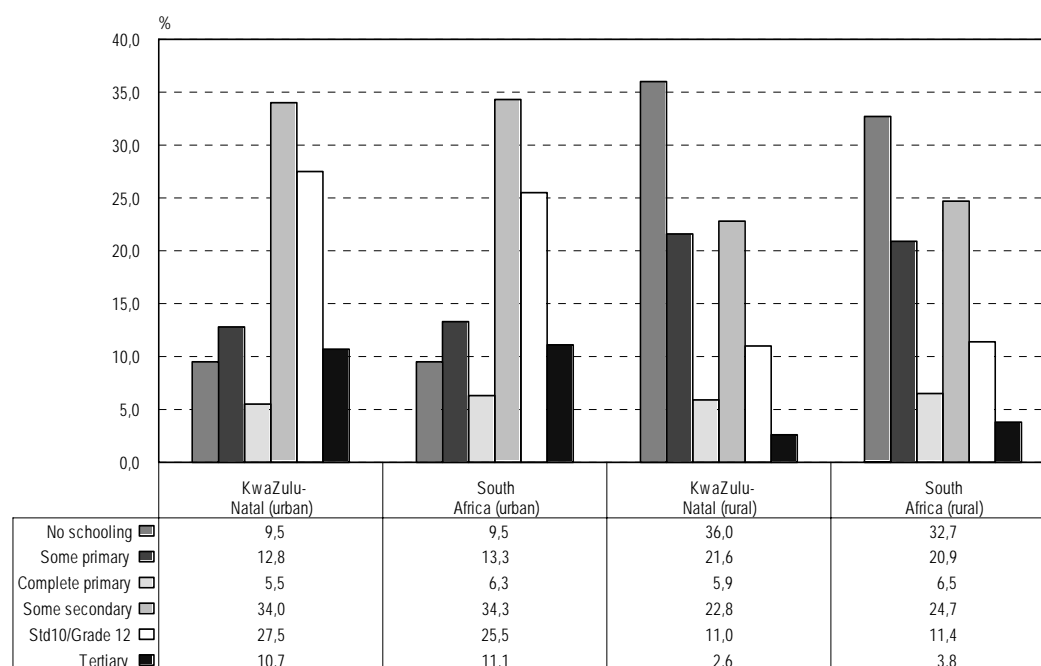
Level of education	Black African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White		Total	
	KZN	SA	KZN	SA	KZN	SA	KZN	SA	KZN	SA
No schooling	26,1	22,3	4,1	8,3	6,1	5,3	1,6	1,4	21,9	17,9
Some primary	19,5	18,5	6,3	18,4	8,8	7,7	1,3	1,2	16,9	16,0
Complete primary	6,3	6,9	4,9	9,8	4,6	4,2	0,7	0,8	5,7	6,4
Some secondary	27,8	30,4	46,3	40,1	35,4	33,0	26,2	25,9	28,8	30,8
Std 10/Grade 12	16,0	16,8	29,1	18,5	33,6	34,9	40,3	40,9	19,8	20,4
Tertiary	4,3	5,2	9,2	4,9	11,6	14,9	29,9	29,8	6,9	8,4
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 5.2 below looks at the level of education according to urban and rural area of residence (the definition of urban can be found in Chapter 1).

- The urban pattern for KZN more or less reflects the urban pattern for the whole country.
- The rural patterns show that a larger percentage of those aged 20 and above had no schooling in KZN (36,0%) than in the country as a whole (32,7%). Levels from complete primary and above showed correspondingly smaller proportions for the province than for the country as a whole.

Figure 5.2: Urban and rural population aged 20 years and above by educational level, KwaZulu-Natal and South Africa, 2001

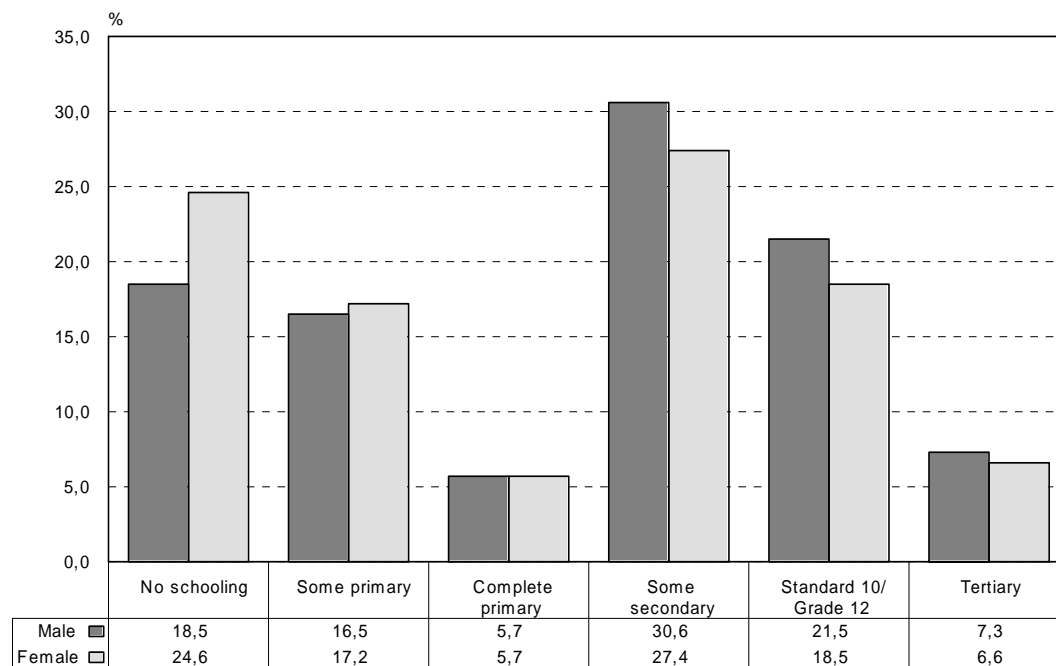


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 5.3 looks at the same variable by sex.

- Considerably more females than males in KwaZulu-Natal aged 20 years and above had no formal schooling (20,1% as against 16,2%). The proportion of males with some primary education (32,8%) is correspondingly larger than that of females (29,8%).
- Slightly more males than females had Grade 12 or above.

Figure 5.3: Percentage population aged 20 years and above by level of education and sex, KwaZulu-Natal, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

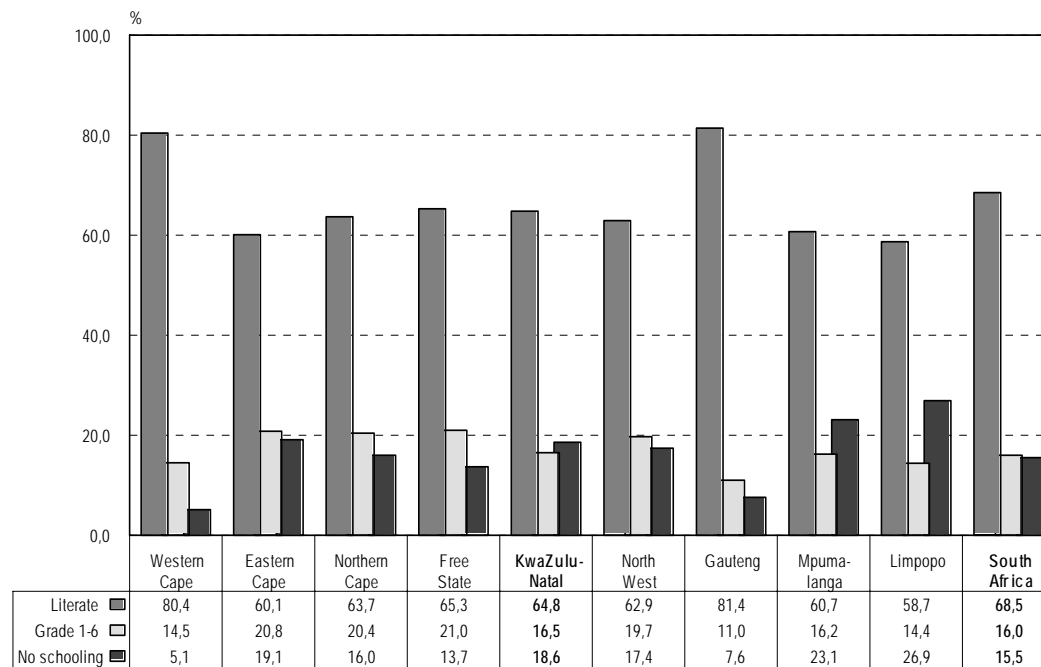
5.2 Literacy

In what follows, a person who is 15 years or older with seven years of schooling is defined as functionally literate. The main difference between the data shown here and the data shown above is that all educational levels from complete primary upwards are grouped for the purpose, as we are only interested in the attainment of Grade 7; and the population is larger, including all those who could have completed primary school, namely those aged 15 and above.

Figure 5.4 looks at the proportions in each province in 2001 with no schooling, some primary schooling and at least complete primary schooling, the latter group being defined as functionally literate.

- In South Africa, 68,5% of persons aged 15 years or older were functionally literate, while 15,5% had no schooling and 16,0% had some primary education.
- KwaZulu-Natal had a literacy rate of 64,8%, lower than the national average, but in the middle of the provincial ranking for this variable. Gauteng had the highest literacy rate (81,4%), followed by Western Cape (80,4%); whilst Limpopo had the lowest (58,7%).

Figure 5.4: Proportion of persons aged 15 years and older in each province that were functionally literate, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Table 5.2 below shows the number of people aged 20 or older with no formal schooling by province and population group in South Africa in 2001. The following is observed:

- Among black Africans, KwaZulu-Natal had the highest number of those with no formal schooling. This correlates with their being the majority in the province.
- Notable, however, is the large proportions of other population groups with no formal schooling.

Table 5.2: Number of people aged 20+ with no formal schooling by province and population group, South Africa, 2001

Province	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Western Cape	68 192	90 476	643	3 471	162 781
Eastern Cape	715 922	25 300	313	2 165	743 700
Northern Cape	40 985	46 534	105	1 055	88 680
Free State	240 686	7 859	85	2 778	251 408
KwaZulu-Natal	1 059 131	3 503	32 076	5 581	1 100 291
North West	414 394	6 072	226	3 095	423 787
Gauteng	468 467	11 352	5 299	19 501	504 619
Mpumalanga	451 825	1 551	355	3 016	456 747
Limpopo	832 633	728	274	1 850	835 485
South Africa	4 292 235	193 375	39 375	42 513	4 567 497

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

5.3 Schools and school data

Table 5.3 shows that in 2001:

- Eastern Cape had the largest number of schools in South Africa (6 087), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (5 751).
- Northern Cape had the smallest number of schools in South Africa (478).

These numbers reflect the provincial populations.

Table 5.3: Number of schools in each province, 2001

Province	N	%
Western Cape	1 602	5,8
Eastern Cape	6 087	22,2
Northern Cape	478	1,7
Free State	2 459	9,0
KwaZulu-Natal	5 751	20,9
North West	2 311	8,4
Gauteng	2 213	8,1
Mpumalanga	1 926	7,0
Limpopo	4 631	16,9
South Africa	27 458	100

Source: National Department of Education, 2001

The next table gives the breakdown of KwaZulu-Natal schools by district municipality. It can be seen that eThekweni had the highest proportion of schools in KwaZulu-Natal (18,3%), while Amajuba had the lowest proportion (4,2%).

Table 5.4: Distribution of schools by district municipality, KwaZulu-Natal, 2002

District municipality	N	%
Ugu	509	8,4
uMgungundlovu	638	10,5
Uthukela	456	7,5
Umzinyathi	456	7,5
Amajuba	253	4,2
Zululand	722	11,9
Umkhanyakude	505	8,3
Uthungulu	675	11,1
iLembe	442	7,3
Sisonke	315	5,2
eThekweni	1 112	18,3
KwaZulu-Natal	6 083	100,0

Source: KwaZulu-Natal Department of Education, 2002

5.4 Learner:classroom ratio

Table 5.5 below shows the average learner:classroom ratio, which is calculated by dividing the total number of learners for all schools in an area by the total number of classrooms in the same area. The following is indicated:

- High classroom ratios (more than 50:1) were predominantly found in Umzinyathi, Umkhanyakude, Sisonke, Ugu, iLembe, Uthungulu and Zululand, while lower ratios (less than 46:1) were found in Uthukela, Amajuba, uMgungundlovu and eThekwini.
- The average learner:classroom ratio for KwaZulu-Natal was 49:1.

Table 5.5: Learner:classroom ratio in each district municipality, KwaZulu-Natal, 2002

District municipality	Number of learners	Number of classrooms	Learner:classroom ratio
Ugu	222 196	3 959	56,1:1
uMgungundlovu	239 429	5 359	44,7:1
Uthukela	198 606	5 088	39,0:1
Umzinyathi	166 800	2 608	64,0:1
Amajuba	132 352	3 079	43,0:1
Zululand	283 414	5 589	50,7:1
Umkhanyakude	226 684	3 783	59,9:1
Uthungulu	291 480	5 534	52,7:1
iLembe	175 050	3 205	54,6:1
Sisonke	97 770	1 665	58,7:1
eThekwini	694 785	15 361	45,2:1
KwaZulu-Natal	2 728 566	55 230	49,4:1

Source: KwaZulu-Natal Department of Education, 2002

5.5 Learner:educator ratio

While the variation in class size does not strongly predict or explain variation in learning achievement, the learner:educator ratio is an important indicator. The learner:educator ratio is calculated by dividing the total number of learners for all schools in a given area by the total number of educators in the same area. The norm for the learner:educator ratio is between 35:1 and 40:1.

Table 5.6 shows that the average learner:educator ratio in all the district municipalities in KwaZulu-Natal in 2002 was less than 35:1.

Table 5.6: Learner:educator ratio in each district municipality, KwaZulu-Natal, 2002

District municipality	Number of learners	Number of educators	Learner:educator ratio
Ugu	222 196	6 756	32,9:1
uMgungundlovu	239 429	7 975	30,0:1
Uthukela	198 606	5 836	34,0:1
Umzinyathi	166 800	4 851	34,4:1
Amajuba	132 352	3 825	34,6:1
Zululand	283 414	8 202	34,6:1
Umkhanyakude	226 684	6 427	35,3:1
Uthungulu	291 480	8 644	33,7:1
iLembe	175 050	5 319	32,9:1
Sisonke	97 770	2 898	33,7:1
eThekwini	694 785	21 992	31,6:1
KwaZulu-Natal	2 728 566	82 725	33,0:1

Source: KwaZulu-Natal Department of Education, 2002

5.6 Gross enrolment ratio (GER)

The gross enrolment ratio (GER) is defined as the number of learners, regardless of age, enrolled in a specific school phase (e.g. secondary) as a percentage of the total appropriate school-age population (e.g. 14- to 18-year-olds for secondary). GER is used to show the level of participation in education. Table 5.7 below shows that in 2001:

- The overall GER (primary and secondary) for KwaZulu-Natal was 109%, compared to 103% nationally.
- In KwaZulu-Natal, the GER of 119% for primary education was much higher than the GER of 94% for secondary education. This pattern is seen in the national figures as well.
- In both KwaZulu-Natal and nationally, the GER for females was higher than that for males in the secondary phase, but lower in the primary phase.

Table 5.7: Number of learners in the ordinary school sector, the school-age population and the gross enrolment ratio (GER) by sex, KwaZulu-Natal and South Africa, 2001

Province	Gender	Number of learners ¹			School-age population ²			GER (%)		
		Primary (Grade 1-7)	Secondary (Grade 8-12)	Total (Grade1-12)	Primary (7-13 yrs)	Secondary (14-18 yrs)	Total (7-18 yrs)	Primary	Secondary	Total
KwaZulu-Natal	Male	864 648	447 446	1 312 094	686 681	510 073	1 196 754	126	88	110
	Female	820 465	484 169	1 304 634	689 472	517 712	1 207 184	119	94	108
	Total	1 685 113	931 615	2 616 728	1 376 153	1 027 785	2 403 938	122	91	109
South Africa	Male	3 789 985	1 903 992	5 693 977	3 171 206	2 339 734	5 510 940	120	81	103
	Female	3 623 431	2 125 282	5 748 713	3 183 272	2 370 890	5 554 161	114	90	104
	Total	7 413 416	4 029 274	11 442 690	6 354 478	4 710 624	11 065 102	117	86	103

Source 1: KwaZulu-Natal Department of Education, 2001 Snap Survey (conducted on the 10th school day)

Source 2: Statistics South Africa, Mid-year population estimates for 2001

5.7 Grade 12 pass rate

Table 5.8 shows that in 2003:

- In South Africa as a whole 440 267 candidates wrote the senior certificate examination and about 73,3% passed, 18,6% with endorsement (university entrance).
- Northern Cape had the best pass rate (90,7%), followed by Western Cape (87,1%) and then Gauteng (81,5%).
- Eastern Cape recorded the second lowest pass rate (60,0%) after Mpumalanga (58,2%).
- Generally, within provinces, males had higher pass rates than females. Only in Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal did females have higher pass rates with endorsement than males.

Table 5.8: Senior certificate results by province, South Africa, 2003

Province	Gender	Total who wrote		Failed		Candidates passed			
		Passed		With endorsement		Passed		With endorsement	
		N	%*	N	%**	N	%**	N	%**
Western Cape	Male	17 095	44,1	1 941	11,4	15 154	88,6	4 611	27,0
	Female	21 655	55,9	3 040	14,0	18 615	86,0	5 712	26,4
	Total	38 750		4 981	12,9	33 769	87,1	10 323	26,6
Eastern Cape	Male	27 390	43,9	10 501	38,3	16 887	61,7	2 768	10,1
	Female	35 067	56,1	14 484	41,3	20 581	58,7	3 185	9,1
	Total	62 457		24 985	40,0	37 468	60,0	5 953	9,5
Northern Cape	Male	2 912	46,6	234	8,0	2 677	92,0	582	20,0
	Female	3 338	53,4	348	10,4	2 990	89,6	645	19,3
	Total	6 250		582	9,3	5 667	90,7	1 227	19,6
Free State	Male	11 400	48,2	2 043	17,9	9 357	82,1	2 779	24,4
	Female	12 256	51,8	2 697	22,0	9 559	78,0	2 619	21,4
	Total	23 656		4 740	20,0	18 916	80,0	5 398	22,8
KwaZulu-Natal	Male	45 457	46,7	10 332	22,8	35 060	77,2	8 951	19,7
	Female	51 910	53,3	11 801	22,8	40 017	77,2	10 936	21,1
	Total	97 367		22 133	22,8	75 077	77,2	19 887	20,5
North West	Male	16 538	46,5	4 531	27,4	12 004	72,6	2 676	16,2
	Female	19 029	53,5	5 974	31,4	13 051	68,6	2 763	14,5
	Total	35 569		10 505	29,5	25 055	70,5	5 439	15,3
Gauteng	Male	31 365	45,9	5 676	18,1	25 689	81,9	7 127	22,7
	Female	36 920	54,1	6 988	18,9	29 932	81,1	8 795	23,8
	Total	68 285		12 664	18,5	55 621	81,5	15 922	23,3
Mpumalanga	Male	17 931	45,9	6 943	38,7	10 986	61,3	2 491	13,9
	Female	21 101	54,1	9 387	44,5	11 714	55,5	2 349	11,1
	Total	39 032		16 330	41,8	22 700	58,2	4 840	12,4
Limpopo	Male	31 320	45,5	8 007	25,6	23 313	74,4	7 139	22,8
	Female	37 583	54,5	12 677	33,7	24 906	66,3	5 882	15,7
	Total	68 903		20 684	30,0	48 219	70,0	13 021	18,9
South Africa	Male	201 408	45,7	50 208	42,7	151 127	75,1	39 124	19,4
	Female	238 859	54,3	67 396	57,3	171 365	71,8	42 886	18,0
	Total	440 267	100,0	117 604	100,0	322 492	73,3	82 010	18,6

* These percentages show the male:female proportions

** These percentages show the proportion out of the total that wrote

Source: Department of Education, 2003

5.8 School amenities

The next table shows the number and proportion of schools without selected amenities in 2001, in each district municipality of KwaZulu-Natal. The table shows that:

- More than a third of schools in seven district municipalities had no water and in six district municipalities no electricity. The proportions without electricity were higher than those without water.
- Aside from eThekweni, more than 70% of schools had no library or laboratory.
- Umkhanyakude had the greatest proportion of schools without any of the selected amenities.

Table 5.9: Number and percentage of schools in each district municipality without selected amenities, KwaZulu-Natal, 2002

District municipality	Number of schools	No water		No electricity		No library		No laboratory	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Ugu	509	205	40,3	167	32,8	429	84,3	458	90,0
uMgungundlovu	638	72	11,3	128	20,1	456	71,5	499	78,2
Uthukela	456	117	25,7	172	37,7	391	85,7	398	87,3
Umzinyathi	456	176	38,6	250	54,8	415	91,0	417	91,4
Amajuba	253	33	13,0	68	26,9	205	81,0	212	83,8
Zululand	722	266	36,8	359	49,7	663	91,8	671	92,9
Umkhanyakude	505	240	47,5	303	60,0	491	97,2	486	96,2
Uthungulu	675	258	38,2	297	44,0	598	88,6	610	90,4
iLembe	442	155	35,1	171	38,7	378	85,5	389	88,0
Sisonke	315	122	38,7	138	43,8	281	89,2	289	91,7
eThekweni	1 112	49	4,4	116	10,4	600	54,0	736	66,2
KwaZulu-Natal	6 083	1 693	27,8	2 169	35,7	4 907	80,7	5 165	84,9

Source: KwaZulu-Natal Department of Education, 2002

Chapter 6: Safety and security

In this chapter we explore the extent to which the police report crime activities in KwaZulu-Natal and South Africa as a whole, as well as some responses from households regarding their perceptions and experiences of crime and how safe they feel.

6.1 Police stations

Table 6.1 shows the number of police stations in each province in South Africa. From a total of 1 110 police stations in 2003, Eastern Cape had the highest number of police stations (194) followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 183.

Table 6.1: Police stations in each province, 2003

Province	N	%
Western Cape	146	13,2
Eastern Cape	194	17,5
Northern Cape	83	7,5
Free State	107	9,6
KwaZulu-Natal	183	16,5
North West	93	8,4
Gauteng	123	11,1
Mpumalanga	91	8,2
Limpopo	90	8,1
South Africa	1 110	100,0

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

6.2 Murder and attempted murder

Table 6.2 looks at the number of cases of murder and attempted murder and the rates per 100 000 of the population in KwaZulu-Natal from 2000 to 2002. It can be seen that while attempted murder increased in number and rate, the murder rate has stabilised.

Table 6.2: Murder and attempted murder, KwaZulu-Natal, 2000–2002

Year	Murder		Attempted murder	
	No. of cases	Cases per 100 000 people	No. of cases	Cases per 100 000 people
2000	5 515	61,4	7 087	78,9
2001	5 371	58,7	7 203	78,8
2002	5 405	58,1	8 498	91,3

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

6.3 Robbery

Tables 6.3 and 6.4 show that:

- In KwaZulu-Natal there was a significant increase in the number of robberies with aggravating circumstances and other types of robbery from the year 2001 until 2003 in KwaZulu-Natal.

- Although there was an increase in the robbery of cash in transit cases, the figures show that this type of crime was not significant in the province of KwaZulu-Natal between the years 2001 to 2003.
- There was a sharp decline in bank robbery cases in KwaZulu-Natal between 2001 and 2003.

Table 6.3: Number of reported robberies, KwaZulu-Natal, 2001–2003

Type of robbery	2001	2002	2003
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	23 893	24 115	26 575
Other robbery	14 041	14 623	16 827
Total	39 935	40 740	45 405

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

Table 6.4: Robbery of cash in transit and bank robbery, KwaZulu-Natal, 2001 to 2003

Type of robbery	2001	2002	2003
Robbery of cash in transit*	29	41	85
Bank robbery	50	42	18

* These two crimes are included in robbery with aggravating circumstances in the previous table

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

6.4 Rape and associated crimes

Table 6.5 shows the number of cases of rape and associated crimes in KwaZulu-Natal from 2001 to 2003.

- Cases of rape and attempted rape increased steadily in KwaZulu-Natal from 9 196 in 2001 to 9 489 in 2003.
- Cases of abduction increased sharply in 2003 as compared to 2002.
- Cases of kidnapping decreased considerably from 977 in 2001 to 678 in 2003.

Table 6.5: Cases of rape and associated crimes, KwaZulu-Natal, 2001–2003

Crime category	2001	2002	2003
Rape and attempted rape	9 196	9 346	9 489
Indecent assault	1 051	1 169	1 405
Kidnapping	977	851	678
Abduction	485	445	628
Total	11 709	11 811	12 200

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

6.5 Burglary

Table 6.6 looks at various types of burglary in KwaZulu-Natal in the three years under discussion.

- Burglary and attempted burglary of business premises decreased from 14 946 in 2001 to 12 007 in 2003, while burglary and attempted burglary of residential premises increased from 48 297 to 52 582.
- Stock theft increased.
- Theft of or out of motor vehicles decreased.
- Cases of fraud decreased.

It should be noted firstly that these figures are of reported crimes, and secondly, in this particular dataset, that cases of theft not categorised elsewhere increased, therefore an exact interpretation of the data is difficult.

Table 6.6: Number of burglaries committed, KwaZulu-Natal, 2001–2003

Crime category	2001	2002	2003
Burglary and attempted burglary: business premises	14 946	14 008	12 007
Burglary and attempted burglary: residential premises	48 297	48 503	52 582
Stock theft	9 444	9 457	10 389
Shoplifting	13 140	13 215	13 158
Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles	17 345	17 932	16 763
Theft out of or from motor vehicles	34 306	33 259	31 936
Theft not mentioned elsewhere	90 365	96 017	95 655
Arson	1 857	1 804	1 809
Malicious damage to property	7 883	8 084	8 542
All fraud, forgeries, misappropriations, embezzlements, etc.	10 980	9 690	8 845
Total	248 563	251 969	251 686

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

6.6 Farm attacks

Table 6.7 shows the number of farm attack cases reported in all provinces from 2001 to 2003:

- Gauteng had the highest number of farm attack cases reported in all three years, followed by KwaZulu-Natal for 2000/01 and 2001/02 and Mpumalanga for 2002/03. It should be remembered that while Gauteng is primarily an urban province, there are considerable smallholding areas in Gauteng, as well as some larger farming areas.
- Northern Cape had the lowest number of farm attack cases reported in all years.
- The total number of cases reported in South Africa remained the same for the first two years and decreased considerably in 2002/03.

Table 6.7: Farm attacks in each province, 2001–2003

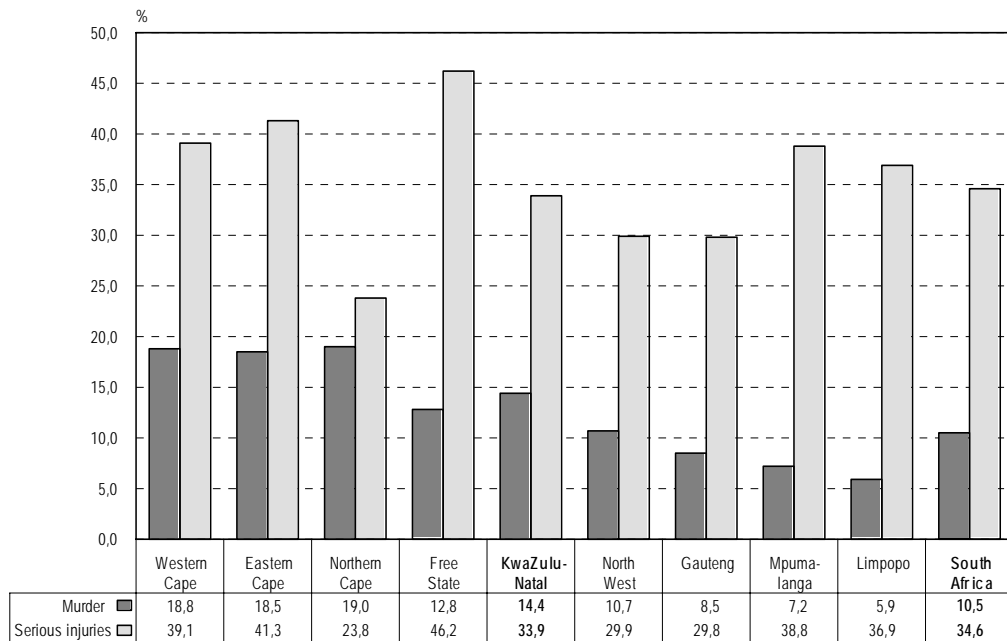
Province	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	Total
Western Cape	9	10	7	26
Eastern Cape	12	18	1	31
Northern Cape	4	2	2	8
Free State	7	5	6	18
KwaZulu-Natal	26	24	19	69
North West	17	17	14	48
Gauteng	38	34	24	96
Mpumalanga	21	23	21	65
Limpopo	6	7	9	22
Total	140	140	103	383

Source: South African Police Service, Annual Report 2002/2003

Figure 6.1 looks at the proportion of reported farm attacks in 2001 that resulted in murder or grievous bodily harm.

- Northern Cape had the highest percentage of farm attacks with murder (18,8%), while Free State had the highest percentage with persons suffering grievous bodily harm (46,2%).
- In KwaZulu-Natal, 14,4% of farm attacks included murder and 33,9% included serious injury.
- In the country as a whole, 10,5% of farm attacks resulted in murder and 34,6% resulted in a victim being seriously injured.

Figure 6.1: Proportion of farms attacks in which victims were murdered or seriously injured, South Africa, 2001



Source: South African Police Service, Annual Report, 2002/2003

Chapter 7: The labour market

Data used in this section were mainly derived from the Labour Force Survey of September 2004. Where the breakdown is at district municipality level, data are from Census 2001, as information at that level is not obtainable from regular household surveys.

7.1 Labour market status of the population of working age

Table 7.1 below shows the labour market status of the working-age population (15–65 years) in each population group in KwaZulu-Natal in September 2004. The following can be observed:

- The white population group had the largest percentage of employed people (63,8%), followed by the Indian/Asian (49,0%), black African (31,6%) and coloured (30,9%) population groups.
- Regarding unemployment, 17,1% of the coloured people of working age were unemployed, followed by 15,5% of the black African, 9,5% of the Indian/Asian and 2,4% of the white population group.
- A large percentage of the working-age population in KwaZulu-Natal was not economically active (50,5%) and 14,2% was unemployed, whereas only 35,3% of the population was employed.

Table 7.1: Labour market status of the working-age population (15–65 years) in each population group, KwaZulu-Natal, 2004

Labour market status	Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Employed	1 530 554	31,6	42 879	30,9	293 121	49,0	218 074	63,8	2 092 406	35,3
Unemployed	751 019	15,5	23 752	17,1	57 033	9,5	8 225	2,4	840 551	14,2
NEA*	2 559 906	52,9	72 132	52,0	248 511	41,5	115 635	33,8	2 997 997	50,5
Total	4 841 478	100,0	138 763	100,0	598 666	100,0	341 933	100,0	5 930 954	100,0

* NEA = not economically active

Source: Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Survey September 2004

Table 7.2 and Figure 7.1 examine labour market status by sex, comparing KwaZulu-Natal with the rest of South Africa. It can be seen that:

- Of the employed in KwaZulu-Natal in September 2004, 54,4% were male and 45,6% were female, compared to 58,2% of males and 41,8% of females in South Africa. In other words the sex balance of employment was more even in KwaZulu-Natal than nationally.
- Of the unemployed, 48,7% were males and 51,3% were females, compared with 49,1% and 50,9% respectively in South Africa. These proportions are very similar.
- More females than males were not economically active, both in KwaZulu-Natal and in the country as a whole.

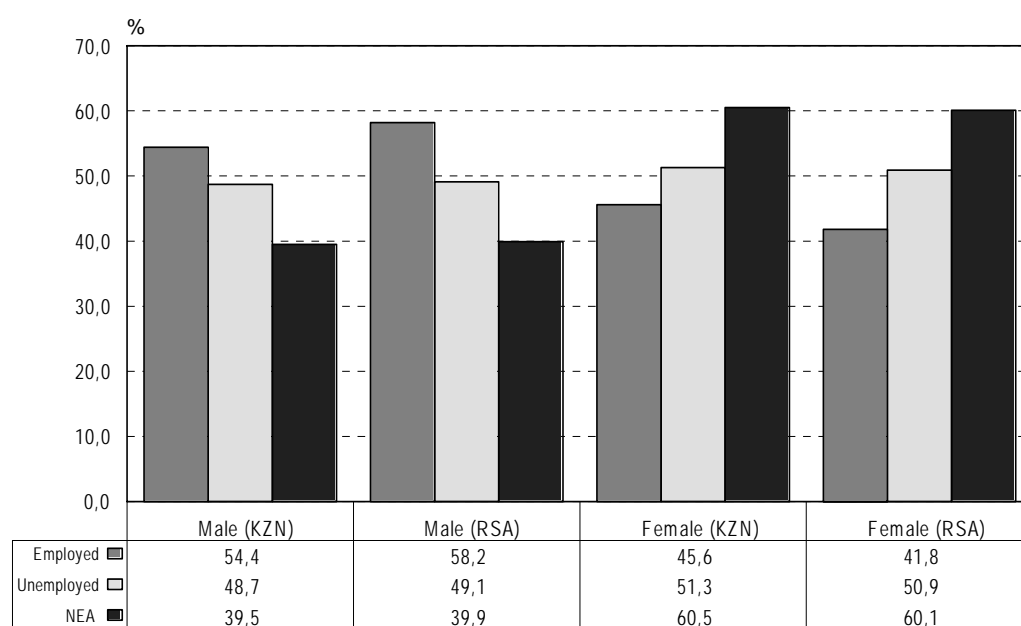
Table 7.2: Labour market status by sex, KwaZulu-Natal and South Africa, September 2004

Labour market status	KwaZulu-Natal			South Africa		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Employed	1 137 276	955 131	2 092 406	6 771 686	4 865 868	11 642 728
Unemployed	409 521	431 030	840 551	2 028 510	2 103 153	4 135 381
NEA*	1 183 782	1 814 215	2 997 997	5 393 671	8 127 739	13 526 502
Total	2 730 579	3 200 376	5 930 954	14 193 867	15 096 760	29 304 612

* NEA = not economically active

Source: Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Survey September 2004

Figure 7.1: Labour market status of the working-age population by sex, KwaZulu-Natal and South Africa, September 2004



* NEA = not economically active

Source: Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Survey September 2004

7.2 Labour market indicators

The unemployment rate is the proportion of the economically active that is not employed. It is therefore larger than the percentages of unemployed shown above, as it is calculated out of a smaller universe. This indicator is widely used in conjunction with the labour participation and labour absorption rates to assess labour market performance.

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

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

The three labour market indicators for 2004 are shown in Table 7.3 and Figure 7.2 below:

- Eastern Cape had the highest unemployment rate (29,6%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (28,7%) and Free State (28,6%).
- Western Cape had the highest labour participation rate, indicating that a smaller proportion than that in other provinces was not economically active. This was followed closely by Gauteng (65,9%).
- Western Cape and Gauteng also had the highest labour absorption rates (53,7% and 49,0% respectively). These two findings reflect the employment opportunities of the more urban provinces.

Table 7.3: Labour market indicators in each province, South Africa, 2004

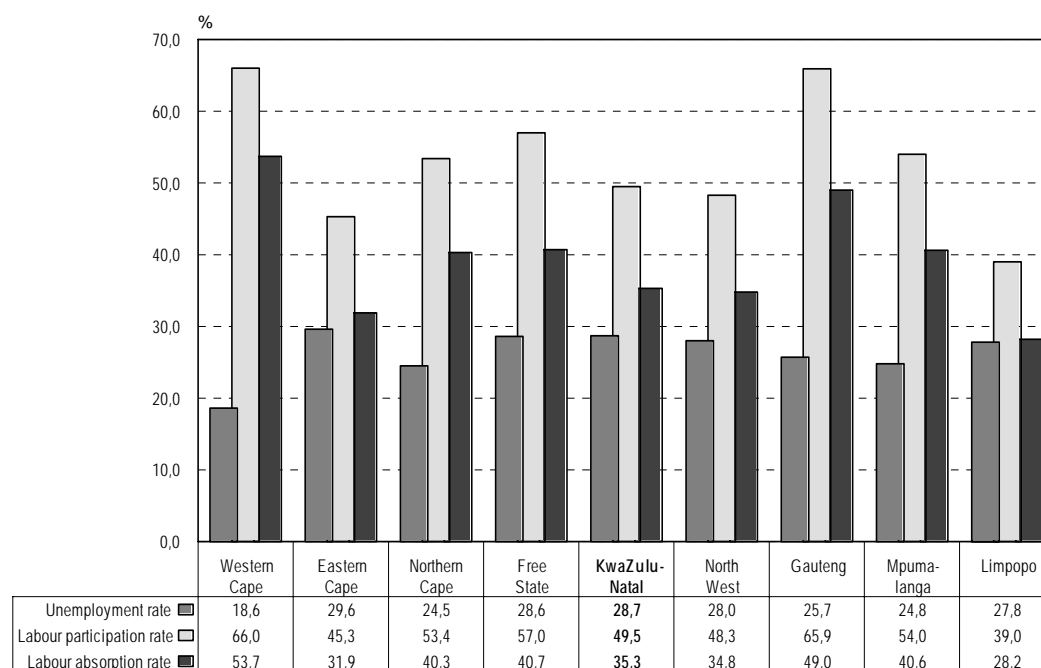
Province	Economically active			NEA	Working-age population (15–65 years)	Unemployment rate	LPR	LAR
	Employed	Unemployed	Total					
Western Cape	1 691 128	386 616	2 077 744	1 069 302	3 147 046	18,6	66,0	53,7
Eastern Cape	1 277 582	536 474	1 814 056	2 191 170	4 005 226	29,6	45,3	31,9
Northern Cape	228 792	74 045	302 837	264 690	567 527	24,5	53,4	40,3
Free State	777 074	311 427	1 088 501	820 945	1 909 446	28,6	57,0	40,7
KwaZulu-Natal	2 092 406	840 551	2 932 957	2 997 997	5 930 954	28,7	49,5	35,3
North West	834 824	324 639	1 159 463	1 239 711	2 399 174	28,0	48,3	34,8
Gauteng	3 069 516	1 062 496	4 132 012	2 135 447	6 267 459	25,7	65,9	49,0
Mpumalanga	788 674	260 011	1 048 685	894 893	1 943 577	24,8	54,0	40,6
Limpopo	882 734	339 122	1 221 856	1 912 347	3 134 202	27,8	39,0	28,2
South Africa	11 642 728	4 135 381	15 778 110	13 526 502	29 304 612	26,2	53,8	39,7

LPR = labour participation rate

LAR = labour absorption rate

Source: Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Survey September 2004

Figure 7.2: Labour market indicators by province, South Africa, 2004



Source: Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Survey September 2004

7.3 Formal and informal sector employment

Table 7.4 shows employment in the formal and informal sectors by province in September 2004. The following is observed:

- Gauteng had the largest proportion of the country's formal sector employment (28,2%), followed by Western Cape (17,1%) and KwaZulu-Natal (16,9%).
- Gauteng also provided the largest proportion of informal sector employment (20,8%). KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape had the next largest proportions with 19,6% and 17,9% respectively.

Table 7.4: Formal and informal sectors by province, September 2004

Province	Formal		Informal		Total	
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%
Western Cape	1 419	17,1	166	7,1	1 584	14,8
Eastern Cape	743	8,9	426	17,9	1 169	10,9
Northern Cape	184	2,2	21	0,9	206	1,9
Free State	597	7,2	123	5,2	720	6,7
KwaZulu-Natal	1 407	16,9	465	19,6	1 872	17,5
North West	577	6,9	184	7,7	761	7,1
Gauteng	2 346	28,2	494	20,8	2 840	26,6
Mpumalanga	502	6,1	221	9,3	723	6,8
Limpopo	543	6,5	273	11,5	816	7,6
Total	8 318	100,0	2 372	100,0	10 690	100,0

Totals exclude domestic workers and unspecified

Source: Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Survey September 2004

Table 7.5 looks at formal and informal sector employment in KwaZulu-Natal by population group. It shows that:

- Informal sector workers were found mostly among African males and females and coloured males.
- It is also noticeable that of the employed black African population, far more women than men were employed in the informal sector.

Table 7.5: The employed by sector, population group and sex, KwaZulu-Natal, 2004 (percentage)

Sector	Black African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Formal	72,9	59,1	80,0	100,0	90,1	93,6	96,0	96,7
Informal	27,1	40,7	20,0	0,0	9,9	6,4	4,0	3,3
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

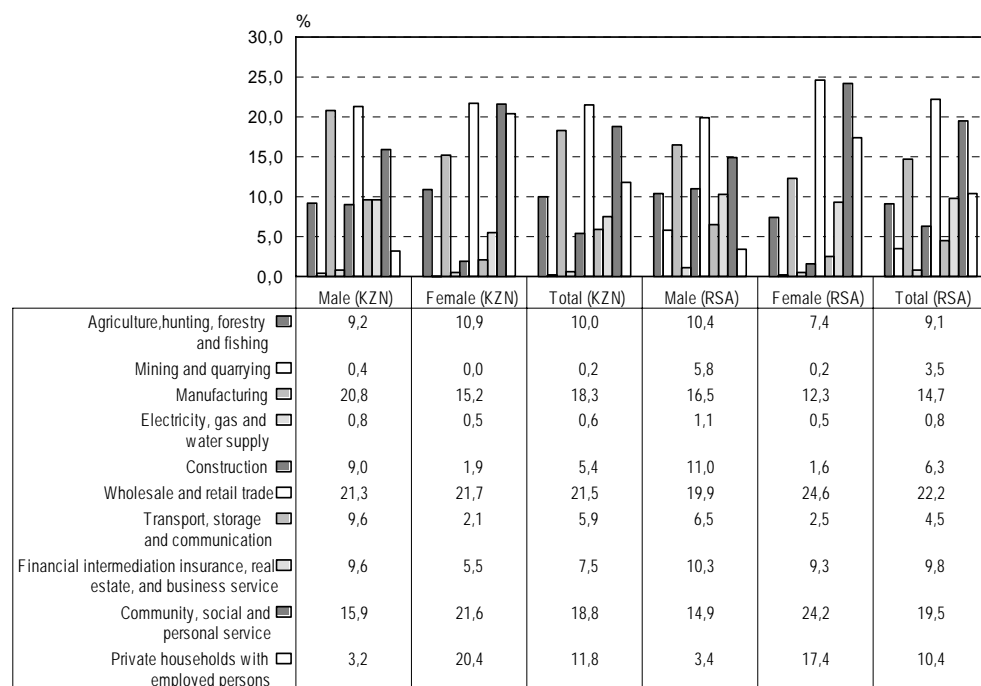
Source: Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Survey September 2004

7.4 Industry and occupation

Figure 7.3 below compares the proportions of males and females employed in each economic sector in KwaZulu-Natal and South Africa in 2004. The following observations are made:

- Wholesale and retail trade was the largest employer with 22,2% of the employed in South Africa and 21,5% in KwaZulu-Natal, followed by community, social and personal services with 19,5% in South Africa and 18,8% in KwaZulu-Natal.
- Manufacturing accounted for 18,0% and 14,4% of employment in KwaZulu-Natal and South Africa respectively.
- Mining and quarrying accounted for the smallest employment sector in KwaZulu-Natal (0,2%), while electricity, gas and water was the smallest sector nationally (0,8%).

Figure 7.3: Distribution of the employed of working age by main industry and sex, KwaZulu-Natal and South Africa, September 2004



Source: Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Survey September 2004

We now examine the occupations of the employed. Table 7.6 below shows that:

- Elementary occupations accounted for the largest proportion of the working population in both South Africa and KwaZulu-Natal (22,5% and 19,5% respectively).
- The next largest groups were service, shop and market workers, and craft and related trade workers.
- Skilled agriculture and fishery workers accounted for the smallest proportions of workers in KwaZulu-Natal (4,7%) and in the country as a whole (2,8%).

Table 7.6: Employment by occupational category, KwaZulu-Natal and South Africa, September 2004

Main occupation	KwaZulu-Natal		South Africa	
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%
Legislator, senior officials and managers	172	8,2	910	7,8
Professionals	89	4,2	458	3,9
Technical and associate professionals	208	10,0	1 149	9,9
Clerks	174	8,3	1 169	10,0
Service workers and shop and market sale workers	265	12,6	1 453	12,5
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	98	4,7	329	2,8
Craft and related trade workers	258	12,3	1 538	13,2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	216	10,3	1 113	9,6
Elementary occupations	407	19,5	2 619	22,5
Domestic workers	203	9,7	881	7,6
Total	2 092	100,0	11 643	100,0

Totals include 'don't know' and unspecified sector

Source: Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Survey September 2004

7.5 Employment in formal agriculture

Table 7.7 below shows employment and total remuneration in formal agriculture by province in 2002. The following is observed:

- The lowest percentage of full-time workers in the agricultural sector was found in Gauteng and Northern Cape (4,5% and 7,1% respectively).
- Western Cape had the highest percentage of casual and seasonal workers (25,5%) followed by Northern Cape and Free State (15,9% and 13,5% respectively).
- It is notable that the percentage casual and seasonal workers in KwaZulu-Natal was much lower than the percentage of full-time workers.

Table 7.7: Employment in formal agriculture in each province by full-time/casual, South Africa, 2002

Province	Owners/proprietors		Full-time workers		Casual and seasonal workers	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Western Cape	7 283	15,8	94 659	19,7	117 149	25,5
Eastern Cape	5 597	12,2	36 442	7,6	33 504	7,3
Northern Cape	6 948	15,1	34 195	7,1	73 072	15,9
Free State	8 576	18,6	61 277	12,7	62 152	13,5
KwaZulu-Natal	3 775	8,2	79 662	16,5	37 545	8,2
North West	5 516	12,0	39 587	8,2	45 060	9,8
Gauteng	1 320	2,9	21 492	4,5	9 054	2,0
Mpumalanga	3 947	8,6	68 297	14,2	51 767	11,3
Limpopo	3 065	6,7	45 750	9,5	30 141	6,6
South Africa	46 027	100,0	481 371	100,0	459 444	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Census of commercial agriculture, 2002*

7.6 Income of the employed

Table 7.8 and Figure 7.4 show that:

- Some 3,8% of the employed had no income in KwaZulu-Natal in 2004, compared with 3,0% in South Africa a whole. This probably reflects persons working for payment in kind, such as food or accommodation.
- Overall the proportion of the employed in the lower income categories was larger in KwaZulu-Natal than nationally.

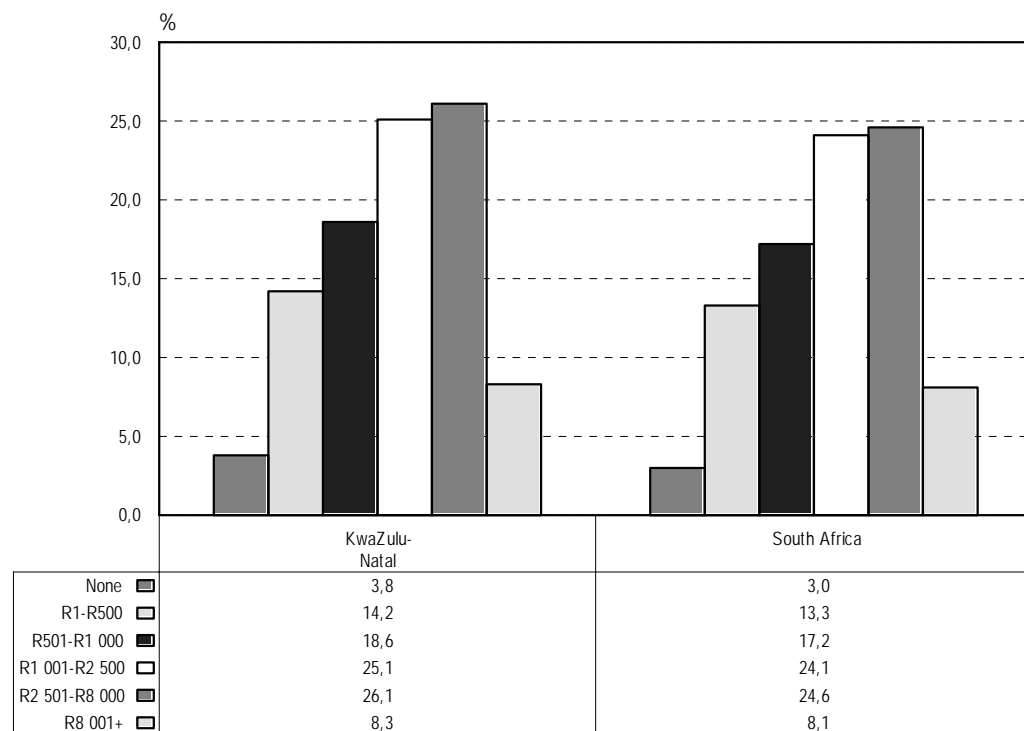
Table 7.8: Distribution of the working-age population by gross monthly income and population group, KwaZulu-Natal and South Africa, September 2004

Income category	KwaZulu-Natal					South Africa				
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
	N ('000)									
None	77	-	1	-	79	331	5	2	8	347
R1-R500	290	1	5	1	297	1 438	83	7	21	1 550
R501-R1 000	369	1	15	4	389	1 733	220	17	31	2 004
R1 001-R2 500	422	11	77	13	525	2 210	355	95	139	2 807
R2 501-R8 000	307	22	141	76	546	1 617	366	186	688	2 859
R8 001+	44	6	34	82	174	228	53	59	586	938
Total	1 531	43	293	218	2 092	7 874	1 298	419	2 016	11 643

Totals include unspecified

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

Figure 7.4: Percentage distribution of the working-age population by individual gross monthly income, KwaZulu-Natal and South Africa, 2004



Excluding unspecified

Source: Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Survey September 2004

Chapter 8: Households and household services

This chapter deals with households and services provided to these households. Data are from the General Household Survey of 2004, except where information is given at district municipality level, for which Census 2001 data are used.

8.1 Distribution of households by province

Table 8.1 and Figure 8.1 below show the distribution of total households by province in South Africa in 2004, as background to the analyses that follow. The following observations are made:

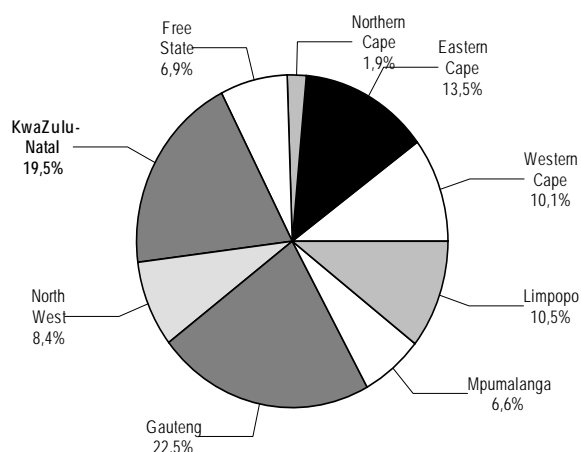
- There were approximately 12 194 000 households in South Africa in 2004.
- Gauteng had the highest proportion of households (22,5%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (19,5%) and Eastern Cape (13,5%).
- Northern Cape had the lowest proportion of households (1,9%), followed by Mpumalanga (6,6%) and Free State (6,9%).

Table 8.1: Distribution of total households by province, South Africa, 2004

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

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004

Figure 8.1: Percentage distribution of total households by province, 2004

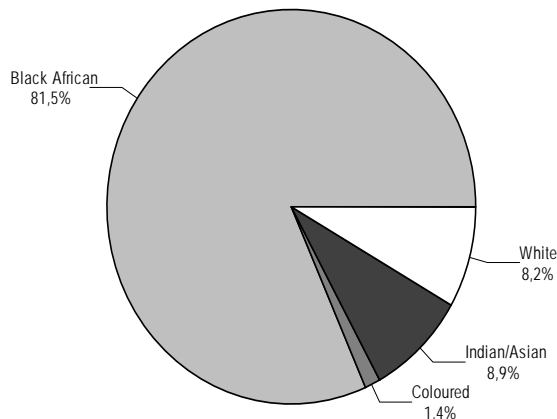


Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004

Figure 8.2 looks at the households in KwaZulu-Natal according to the population group of the household head. As households can contain people of different population groups, the household head is used as a proxy for the household with regard to this variable.

- In KwaZulu-Natal, the largest proportion of households was headed by black Africans (82%), followed by the Indian/Asian (9,0%) and white population (8,0%).
- The lowest proportion was coloured-headed households (1,0%).

Figure 8.2: Percentage distribution of households by population group of the household head, KwaZulu-Natal, 2004



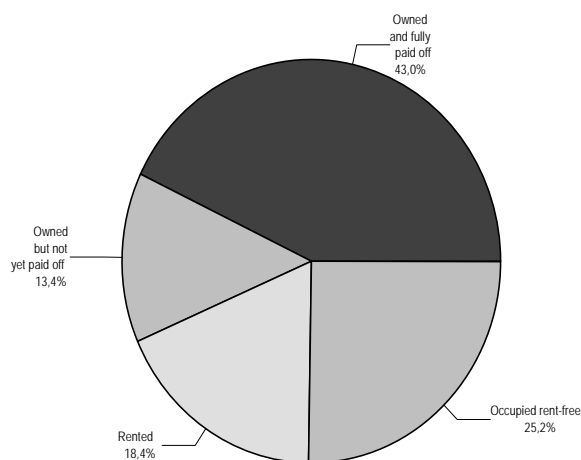
Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004

8.2 Housing tenure

Figure 8.3 below shows the tenure status of households' dwellings in KwaZulu-Natal. It is observed that:

- Approximately 44% of households occupied dwellings that were owned and fully paid off, 13% were owned but not yet paid off, 18% were rented, and 25% of KwaZulu-Natal households were occupied rent-free. It should be noted that 'owned and fully paid off' could include Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) houses.

Figure 8.3: Tenure status of households, KwaZulu-Natal, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Table 8.2 and Figure 8.4 below show the tenure status of households' dwellings in each district municipality in KwaZulu-Natal in 2001. The following observations are made:

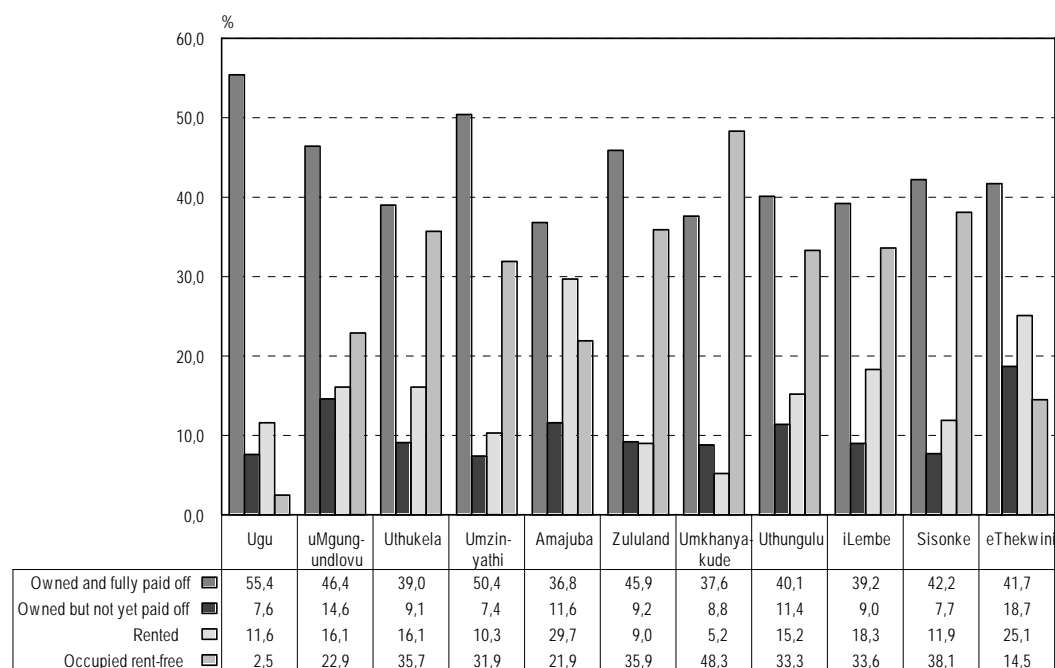
- In all district municipalities the largest proportion of households lived in dwellings that were owned and fully paid off.
- Ugu had the highest proportion of households in such dwellings (55,4%), followed by Umzinyathi (50,4%), and then uMgungundlovu (46,4%) and Zululand (45,9%).
- eThekweni had the largest proportion of households owned but not yet paid off (18,7%) (reflecting property being purchased through a mortgage), followed by uMgungundlovu (14,6%) and then Amajuba (11,6%).
- Amajuba had the largest proportion of rented households (29,7%), followed by eThekweni (25,1%) and iLembe (18,3%).
- In all district municipalities except eThekweni, the proportion of households that occupied rent-free dwellings was higher than 20%.

Table 8.2: Tenure status of households' dwellings within district municipality, KwaZulu-Natal, 2001

District municipality	Owned and fully paid off		Owned but not yet paid off		Rented		Occupied rent-free		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Ugu	83 438	55,4	11 446	7,6	17 414	11,6	3 813	2,5	150 611	100,0
uMgungundlovu	100 581	46,4	31 623	14,6	34 867	16,1	49 572	22,9	216 643	100,0
Uthukela	52 643	39,0	12 291	9,1	21 707	16,1	48 204	35,7	134 846	100,0
Umzinyathi	45 374	50,4	6 633	7,4	9 321	10,3	28 778	31,9	90 106	100,0
Amajuba	35 578	36,8	11 194	11,6	28 728	29,7	21 171	21,9	96 670	100,0
Zululand	66 529	45,9	13 379	9,2	13 011	9,0	52 035	35,9	144 955	100,0
Umkhanyakude	38 174	37,6	8 970	8,8	5 326	5,2	49 092	48,3	101 563	100,0
Uthungulu	68 751	40,1	19 565	11,4	26 038	15,2	57 126	33,3	171 480	100,0
iLembe	47 049	39,1	10 885	9,0	21 979	18,3	40 477	33,6	120 390	100,0
Sisonke	30 520	42,2	5 574	7,7	8 588	11,9	27 558	38,1	72 240	100,0
eThekweni	328 144	41,7	147 290	18,7	197 128	25,1	114 185	14,5	786 746	100,0
Total	896 782	43,0	278 850	13,4	384 107	18,4	526 512	25,2	2 086 250	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 8.4: Percentage of households by tenure status and district municipality, KwaZulu-Natal, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

8.3 Dwelling type

Table 8.3 shows the number and percentage of households living in each type of dwelling in KwaZulu-Natal in 2004. It can be seen that approximately 46,2% of households in KwaZulu-Natal lived in a house on a separate stand, and 23,8% in traditional dwellings.

Table 8.3: Distribution of households by type of dwelling, KwaZulu-Natal, 2004

Type of dwelling	N ('000)	%
House on separate stand or yard or on farm	1 098	46,1
Traditional dwelling	566	23,8
Flat	191	8,0
Town/cluster/semi-detached house	78	3,3
Unit in retirement village	2	0,1
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	59	2,5
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	52	2,2
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	166	7,0
Room/flatlet not in backyard but on shared property	164	6,9
Other	2	0,1
Total	2 380	100,0

Total includes unspecified type of dwelling

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004

Table 8.4 looks at the type of dwelling in KwaZulu-Natal by population group of the household head.

- The black African population occupied the largest percentage of informal dwellings in KwaZulu-Natal (11,2%), followed by the Indian/Asian population (0,9%).

- The largest percentage of traditional dwellings was occupied by black African residents (28,9%), followed by the Indian/Asian (2,8%) population group.
- Overall, the largest percentage (66,8%) of households for all population groups in KwaZulu-Natal was living in formal dwellings in 2004.

Table 8.4: Distribution of households by type of dwelling and population group of household head, KwaZulu-Natal, 2004

Type of dwelling	Black African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White		Total	
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%
Formal	1 159	59,8	34	100,0	204	95,8	192	98,5	1 590	66,8
Informal	216	11,2	0	0,0	2	0,9	0	0,0	218	9,2
Traditional	559	28,9	0	0,0	6	2,8	0	0,0	566	23,8
Other	1	0,1	0	0,0	-	-	3	1,5	5	0,2
Total	1 937	100,0	34	100,0	213	100,0	195	100,0	2 380	100,0

Total includes unspecified type of dwelling

Numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand; numbers lower than 950 households are not given here

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004

8.4 Female-headed households

Table 8.5 shows female-headed households by province. Female-headed households partly reflect migrant labour among males, but they also include households headed by single, widowed or divorced women. The table reveals that:

- The number of female-headed households in South Africa in 2004 was approximately 4,5 million.
- KwaZulu-Natal was the province with the largest number of female-headed households (approximately 1 million), followed by Eastern Cape (778 000) and Gauteng (760 000).
- Limpopo had the highest proportion of female-headed households in 2004 (50,3%), followed by Eastern Cape (47,1%) and KwaZulu-Natal (42,9%).

Table 8.5: Number and proportion of female-headed households in each province, September 2004

Province	Female-headed households ('000)	Total households ('000)	%
Western Cape	360	1 228	29,3
Eastern Cape	778	1 651	47,1
Northern Cape	68	236	28,8
Free State	244	844	28,9
KwaZulu-Natal	1 020	2 380	42,9
North West	358	1 022	35,0
Gauteng	760	2 747	27,7
Mpumalanga	291	805	36,1
Limpopo	645	1 283	50,3
Total	4 525	12 194	37,1

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004

Table 8.6 below examines female-headed households in the district municipalities of KwaZulu-Natal in 2001. The following observations are made:

- eThekwini had the highest percentage of female-headed households (31,4%), followed by uMgungundlovu (10,6%), and Uthungulu (8,8%).
- Sisonke had the lowest percentage of female-headed households (4,1%).

Table 8.6: Number and percentage of female-headed households by district municipality, KwaZulu-Natal, 2001

District municipality	N	%
Ugu	82 822	8,3
uMgungundlovu	106 627	10,6
Uthukela	72 559	7,2
Umzinyathi	56 830	5,7
Amajuba	44 052	4,4
Zululand	80 799	8,1
Umkhanyakude	53 512	5,3
Uthungulu	88 280	8,8
iLembe	61 245	6,1
Sisonke	41 248	4,1
eThekwini	314 512	31,4
Total	1 001 885	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Lastly we look at the incidence of female-headed households across the population groups in KwaZulu-Natal. Table 8.7 and Figure 8.5 below show that:

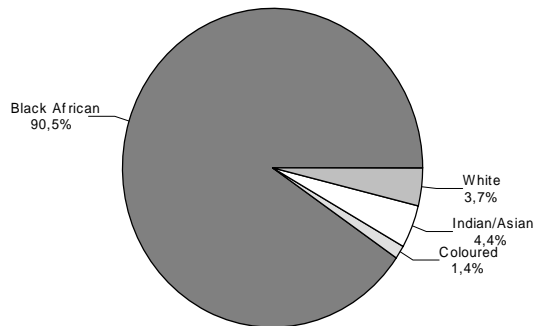
- Black African residents had the largest percentage of female-headed households (90,6%), followed by the Indian/Asian population group (4,4%).

Table 8.7: Female-headed households by population group of the household head, KwaZulu-Natal, 2004

Population group	N ('000)	%
Black African	924	90,6
Coloured	14	1,4
Indian/Asian	44	4,4
White	37	3,7
Total	1 020	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004

Figure 8.5: Percentage distribution of female-headed households by population group, KwaZulu-Natal, 2004



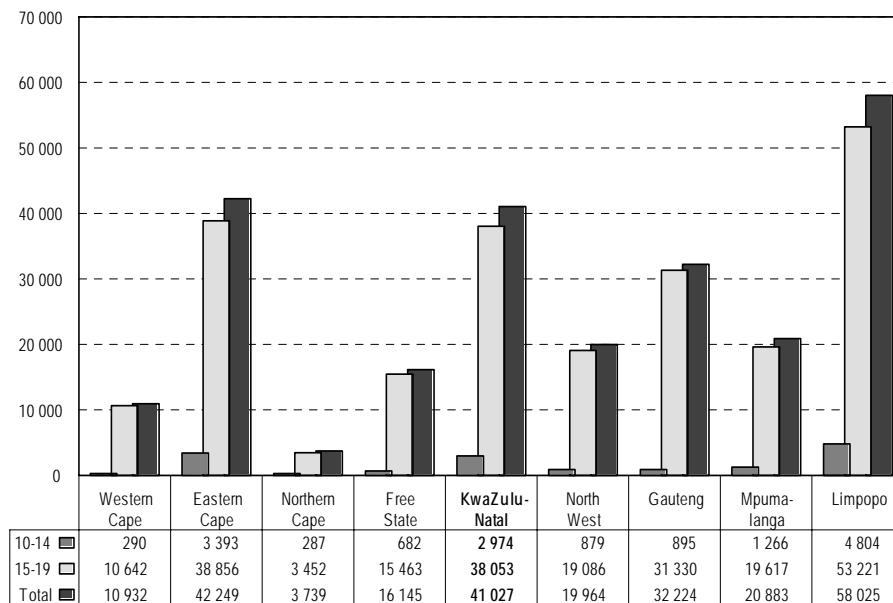
Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004

8.5 Child-headed households

Child-headed households are becoming more common with the increase in the number of AIDS orphans. Figure 8.6 below shows the distribution of child-headed households in South Africa by province and age group. Once more these data are from Census 2001.

- Limpopo had the highest total number of child-headed households (58 025), followed by Eastern Cape (42 249), KwaZulu-Natal (41 027) and Gauteng (32 224).

Figure 8.6: Distribution of child-headed households by province and age group, South Africa, 2001

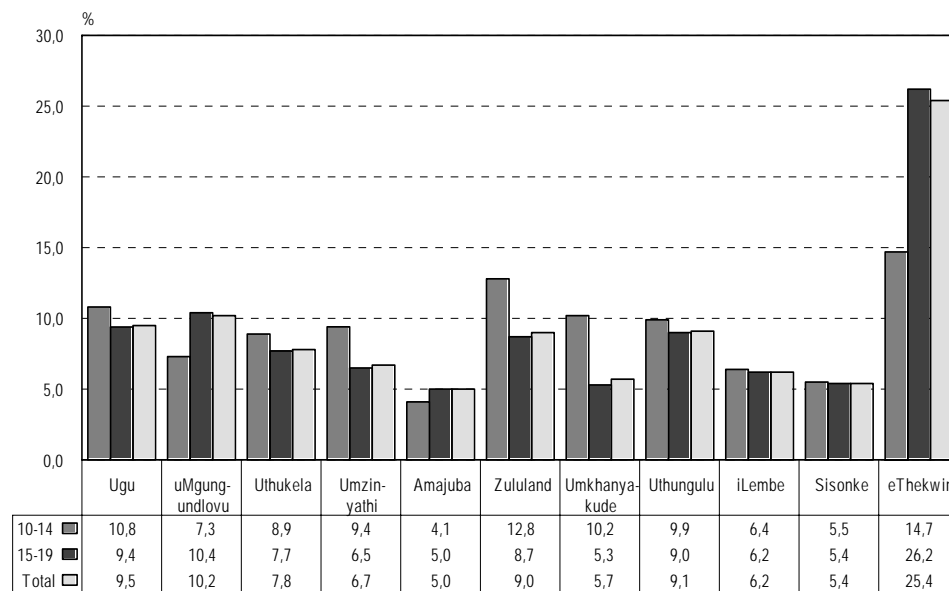


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 8.7 examines the distribution of the child-headed households of KwaZulu-Natal by district municipality.

- eThekweni had the highest percentage of child-headed households in three of the two age groups (i.e. 14,7% and 26,2% respectively), while Amajuba recorded the lowest percentage of child-headed households for both groups (4,1% and 5,0% respectively).

Figure 8.7: Child-headed households by age and district municipality, KwaZulu-Natal, 2001

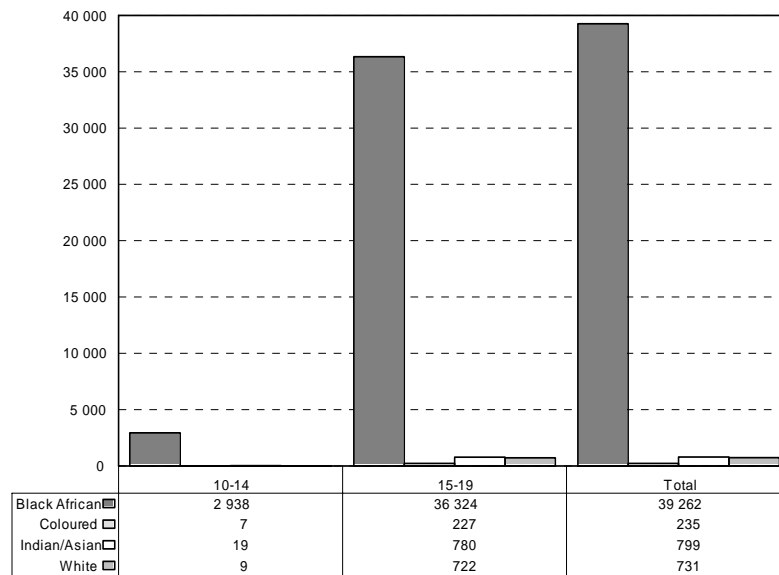


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 8.8 examines child-headed households by population group of the head. It shows that:

- The black African population had the highest number of child-headed households, followed by the Indian/Asian, white and coloured population groups.
- In the age groups under discussion, black African child-headed households dominated.

Figure 8.8: Child-headed households by age and population group, KwaZulu-Natal, 2001



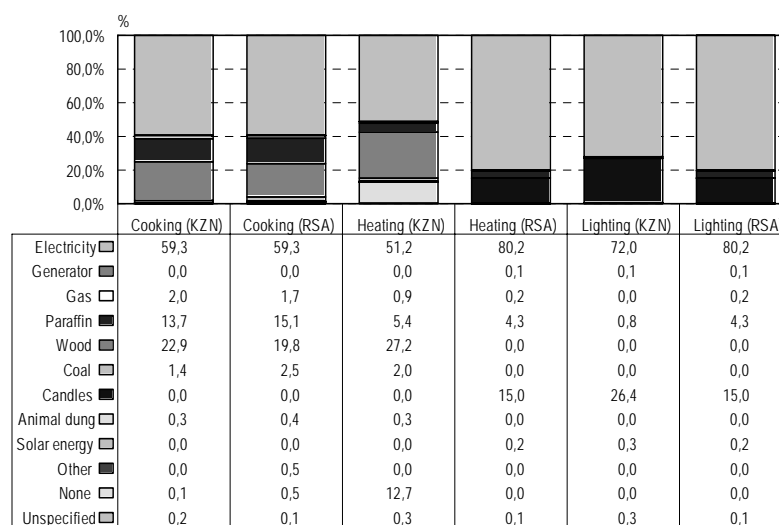
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

8.6 Energy

We now look at services provided to households using 2004 General Household Survey data. Figure 8.9 below examines the source of energy used by households in KwaZulu-Natal and South Africa. The following observations are made:

- In both KwaZulu-Natal and South Africa, electricity was the most commonly used source of energy for cooking, heating and lighting. This was followed by wood for cooking and heating, in the case of KwaZulu-Natal, except for lighting where candles were used.

Figure 8.9: Distribution of households by energy sources for cooking, heating and lighting, KwaZulu-Natal and South Africa, 2004



For all values lower than 1 000 the sample size is too small for reliable estimates

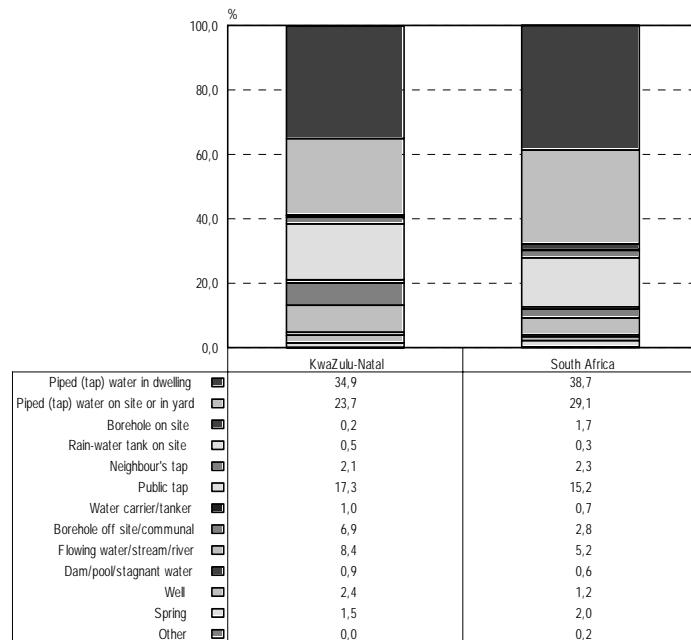
Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004

8.7 Water

Figure 8.10 shows the distribution of households by source of water in KwaZulu-Natal and South Africa in 2004:

- Of all the households in KwaZulu-Natal, 34,9% had piped water inside the dwelling, compared with 38,7% of households in South Africa as a whole.
- KwaZulu-Natal also lagged behind the country in the next category, dwellings with piped water in the yard (23,8% of households in KwaZulu-Natal, compared with 29,1% of households nationally).
- In KwaZulu-Natal 8,4% of households used water from rivers or streams, compared with 5,2% of households in South Africa as a whole.

Figure 8.10: Percentage distribution of households by main source of water, KwaZulu-Natal and South Africa, 2004



Total includes unspecified main source of water

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004

Table 8.8 examines the main source of water by population group of the household head. The following can be observed:

- The majority of households headed by the white, Indian/Asian and coloured population groups in KwaZulu-Natal had piped water inside their dwellings.
- Of those households headed by black African residents in KwaZulu-Natal, 28,8% had piped (tap) water on site or in their yards.
- On average, 34,9% of households in KwaZulu-Natal in 2004 had piped (tap) water in their dwellings.

Table 8.8: Distribution of households by main source of water and population group, KwaZulu-Natal, 2004 (percentage)

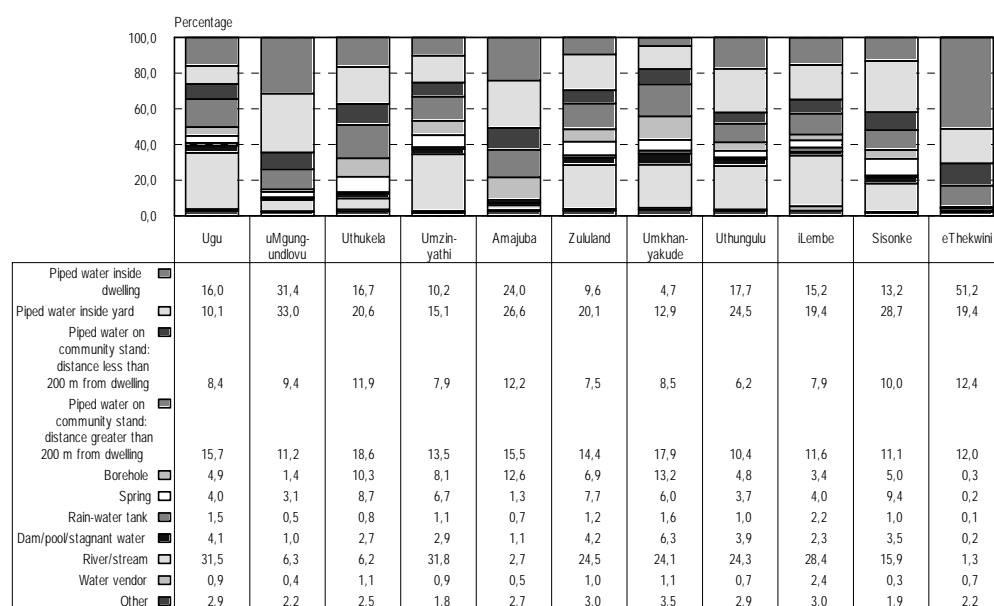
Main source of water	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Piped (tap) water in dwelling	20,5	94,1	97,2	99,5	34,9
Piped (tap) water on site or in yard	28,8	5,9	1,9	1,0	23,7
Borehole on site	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2
Rain-water tank on site	0,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,5
Neighbour's tap	2,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,1
Public tap	21,1	2,9	0,9	0,0	17,3
Water-carrier/tanker	1,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,0
Borehole off site/communal	8,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,9
Flowing water/stream/river	10,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,4
Dam/pool/stagnant water	1,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,9
Well	3,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,4
Spring	1,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,5
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004

Figure 8.11 examines the source of water by district municipality, using Census 2001 data. It shows that:

- eThekweni had the highest percentage of households with piped water inside the dwelling (51,2%), followed by uMgungundlovu with 31,4%.
- In Ugu district municipality 31,5% of households used water from rivers or streams as their main source.
- On average, more than 10% of households in each district municipality in KwaZulu-Natal had piped water inside their yards.

Figure 8.11: Distribution of households by source of water and district municipality, KwaZulu-Natal, 2001 (percentage)



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

8.8 Toilet facilities

Table 8.9 looks at the main toilet facility used by households. It shows that:

- Approximately 31,4% of KwaZulu-Natal households had a flush toilet in the dwelling connected to the sewerage system, compared with 35,5% of all the households in South Africa.
- About 8,5% of KwaZulu-Natal households had no toilet facilities, compared with 9,0% of all households in South Africa.

Table 8.9: Distribution of households by toilet facility, KwaZulu-Natal and South Africa, 2004

Sanitation facility	KwaZulu-Natal		South Africa	
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%
Sanitation in dwelling				
Flush toilet connect to a public sewerage system	747	31,4	4 325	35,5
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	50	2,1	189	1,5
Sanitation on site				
Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system	209	8,8	2 082	17,1
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	48	2,0	240	2,0
Chemical toilet	21	0,9	44	0,4
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	241	10,1	859	7,0
Pit latrine without ventilation	686	28,8	2 732	22,4
Bucket toilet	3	0,1	223	1,8
Sanitation off site				
Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system	17	0,7	82	0,7
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	4	0,2	9	0,1
Chemical toilet	2	0,1	6	0,1
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	28	1,2	56	0,5
Pit latrine without ventilation	112	4,7	221	1,8
Bucket toilet	10	0,4	25	0,2
None	201	8,5	1 092	9,0
Total	2 380	100,0	12 194	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004

Table 8.10 below shows that:

- A large number of black African households used pit latrines without ventilation on site as their main toilet facility in KwaZulu-Natal in 2004.
- A large proportion of households across all population groups used a flush toilet (connected to a sewerage system or a septic tank) in their dwellings as their main toilet facilities.

Table 8.10: Toilet facilities by population group, KwaZulu-Natal, 2004

Sanitation facility	N ('000)		
	Black African	Other population groups	Total
Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system or a septic tank	6 36	439	1 075
Chemical toilet	23	0	23
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	268	0	268
Pit latrine without ventilation	796	4	800
Bucket toilet	13	0	13
None	201	0	201
Total	1 937	443	2 380

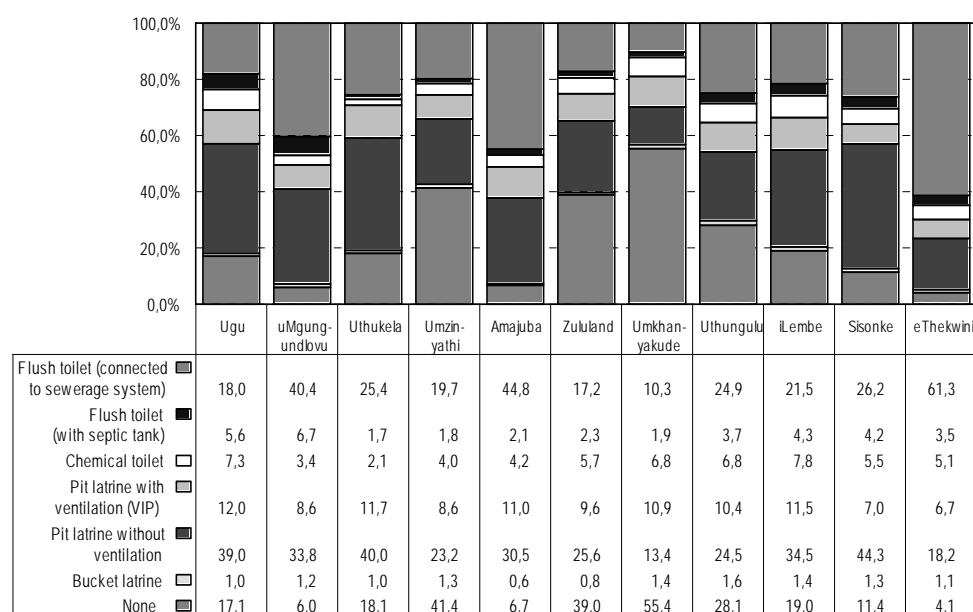
Total includes unspecified toilet facility

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004

We now examine toilet facilities by district municipality, using Census 2001 data. Figure 8.12 shows that:

- eThekwni district municipality recorded the highest percentage of households that used a flush toilet (connected to a sewerage system) in KwaZulu-Natal in 2001 (61,3%), followed by uMgungundlovu with 40,4%.
- Nine out of eleven district municipalities in KwaZulu-Natal (excluding Sisonke and eThekwni), mostly used pit latrines without ventilation in their households as the main toilet facility.
- In all the district municipalities in KwaZulu-Natal, the percentage of households with no toilet facilities was higher than those that were using the bucket latrine system.

Figure 8.12: Distribution of toilet facilities by district municipality, KwaZulu-Natal, 2001 (percentage)



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

8.9 Refuse removal

Table 8.11 below examines refuse removal among KwaZulu-Natal households by population group. It shows that:

- About 42,4% of black African households used local authorities for their refuse removal.
- Of those households headed by black African residents in KwaZulu-Natal, 48,7% used their own refuse dump.

Table 8.11: Distribution of households by type of refuse removal and population group of the household head, KwaZulu-Natal, 2004

Refuse removal	Black African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Removed by local authority at least once a week	796 795	41,1	33 267	96,7	205 805	96,7	189 431	97,0	1 225 297	51,5
Removed by local authority less often than once a week	26 131	1,3	912	2,7	1 490	0,7	226	0,1	28 759	1,2
Removed by community members at least once a week	979	0,1		0,0		0,0		0,0	979	0,0
Removed by community members less often than once a week	2 651	0,1		0,0		0,0		0,0	2 651	0,1
Communal refuse dump/communal container	88 120	4,5	227	0,7		0,0	350	0,2	88 696	3,7
Own refuse dump	944 272	48,7		0,0	2 288	1,1	5 188	2,7	951 749	40,0
No refuse removal	74 735	3,9		0,0		0,0		0,0	74 735	3,1
Unspecified	3 778	0,2		0,0	3 209	1,5		0,0	6 987	0,3
Total	1 937 461	100,0	34 405	100,0	212 792	100,0	195 194	100,0	2 379 852	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004

8.10 Access to telephones

Table 8.12 below compares household with access to telephones facilities in each population group in KwaZulu-Natal. The following observations were made:

- The majority of coloured, Indian/Asian and white households had access to telephone facilities, while only 37,7% of black African households had access to telephone facilities in KwaZulu-Natal in 2004.
- Owing to a larger percentage of black African households that had no access to telephone facilities in KwaZulu-Natal, the percentage of households with no access to telephone facilities in the province was higher than those who had the same facilities in 2004.

Table 8.12: Distribution of households with access to telephone facilities, KwaZulu-Natal and South Africa, 2001

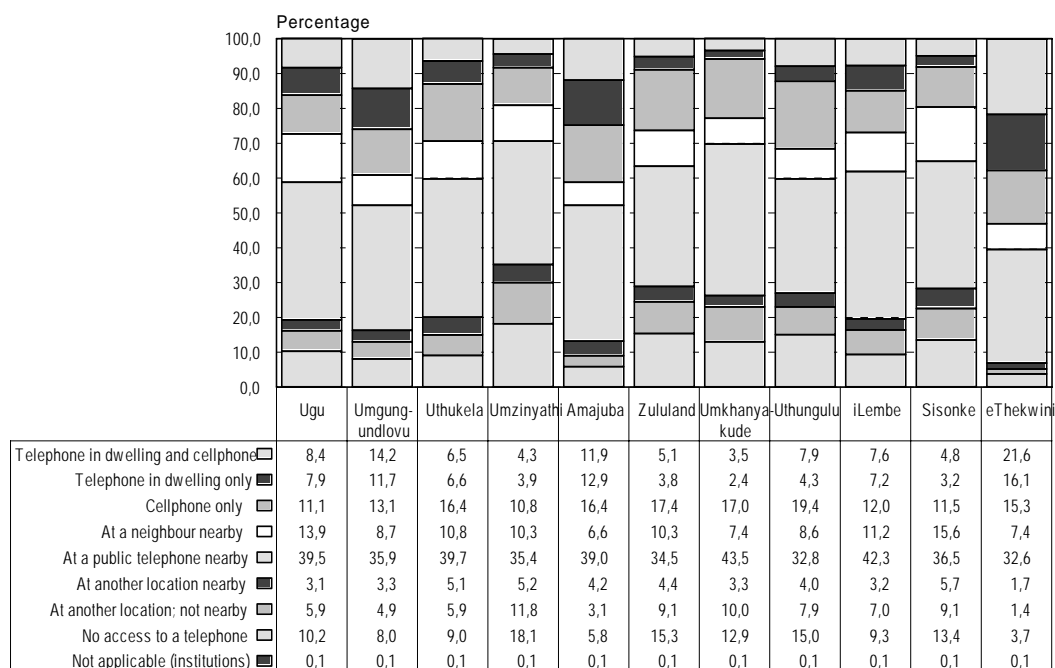
Telephone	Black African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Have access	730	37,7	28	81,0	172	80,9	157	80,4	1 087	45,7
Do not have access	1 205	62,2	6	17,6	40	18,9	38	19,6	1 289	54,2
Unspecified	3	0,1	1	1,5	-	0,0	-	0,0	4	0,2
Total	1 938	100,0	35	100,0	212	100,0	195	100,0	2 380	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004

Figure 8.13 looks at KwaZulu-Natal households in each district municipality with access to telephone facilities in 2001:

- In all the district municipalities, the percentage of households that had access to public telephones nearby was higher compared to the percentage of households that had access to the other telephonic facilities.
- More than 10% of households in eThekwinini as well as in uMgungundlovu district municipalities indicated that they had access to telephones inside their dwellings.

Figure 8.13: Distribution of telephone facilities by district municipality, KwaZulu-Natal, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

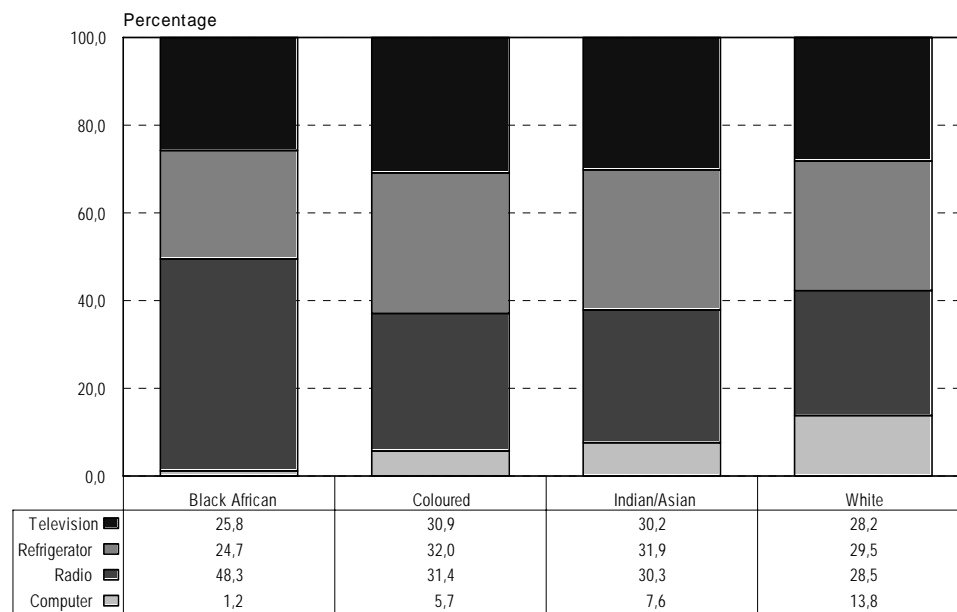
8.11 Ownership of selected household goods

Figure 8.14 examines the extent to which households owned selected household goods in working condition. It shows that in 2001:

- Less than 10% of households head by the black African, coloured and Indian/Asian population had access to computers, while 13,8% of the white population had access to computers.

- The highest percentage of households with access to radios in KwaZulu-Natal was black African households (48,3%), followed by the coloured population (31,4%) and then the Indian/Asian population (30,3%).
- More than 30% of coloured and Indian/Asian households had refrigerators and televisions.

Figure 8.14: Ownership of selected household goods by population group, KwaZulu-Natal, 2001

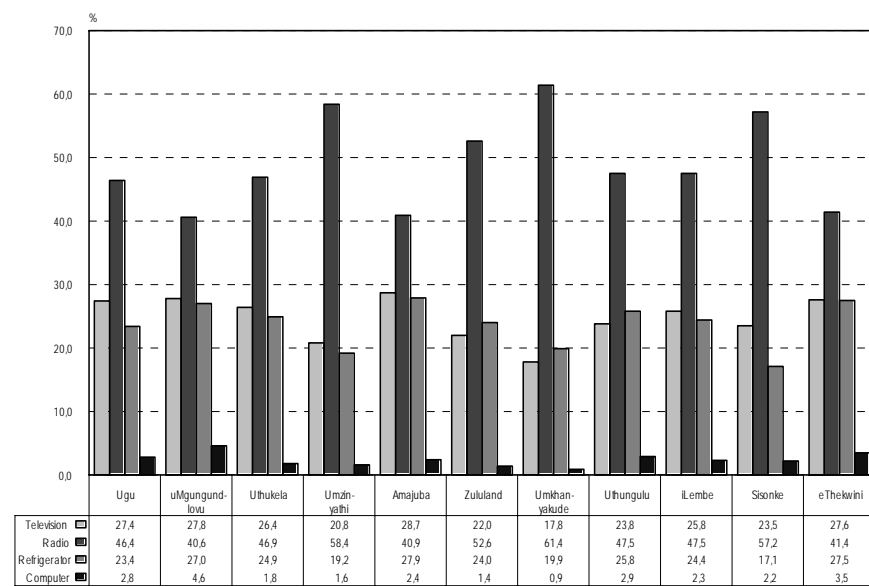


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 8.15 examines the ownership of these household goods at district municipality level. It shows that:

- Less than 5% of households in all district councils in KwaZulu-Natal indicated that they had access to computers.
- Umkhanyakude district council had the highest percentage of households with access to radios, followed by Umzinyathi (58,4%) and Sisonke (57,2%).
- Only three district councils, namely Sisonke, Umzinyathi and Umkhanyakude had less than 20% of households with refrigerators.

Figure 8.15: Selected household goods by district municipality, KwaZulu-Natal, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

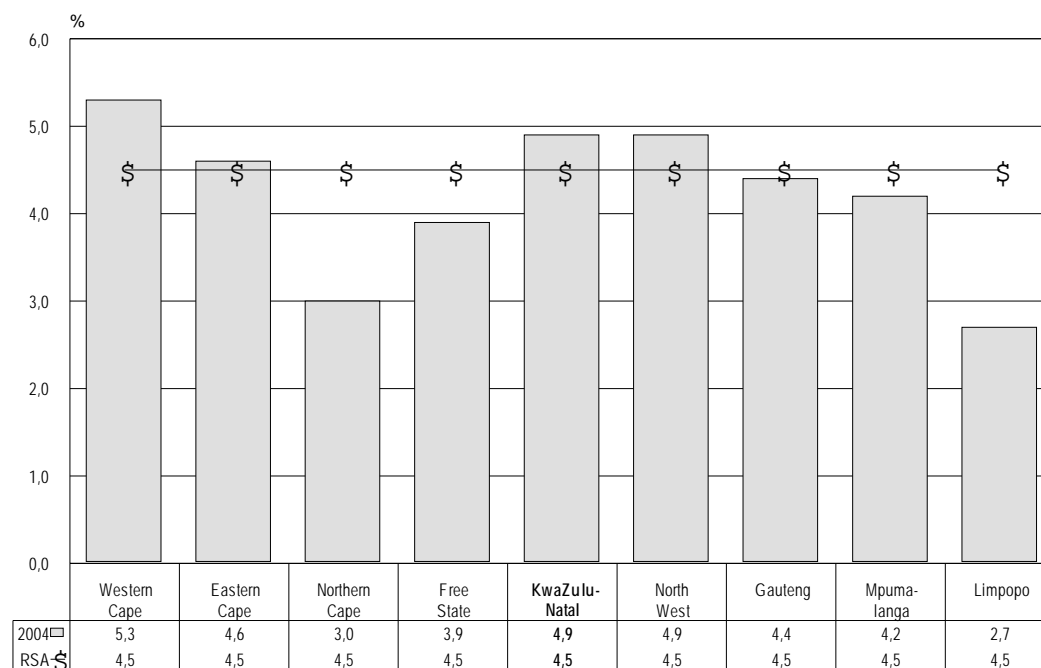
Chapter 9: Economy

9.1 Gross Domestic Product per Region (GDPR)

Figure 9.1 below shows the real annual economic growth rate per region for 2004. The following comparisons are observed:

- Preliminary estimates indicated that the highest real annual economic growth rate per region, as measured by the Gross Domestic Product per Region (GDPR) at market prices for 2004 compared with 2003, was recorded in Western Cape with 5,3%, followed by KwaZulu-Natal and North West with 4,9% and Eastern Cape with 4,6%. The rate of these provinces was higher than that for South Africa.
- Limpopo had the lowest real annual economic growth rate of 2,7%.
- KwaZulu-Natal's real annual economic growth rate of 4,9% was higher than that of South Africa, which was 4,5%.

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

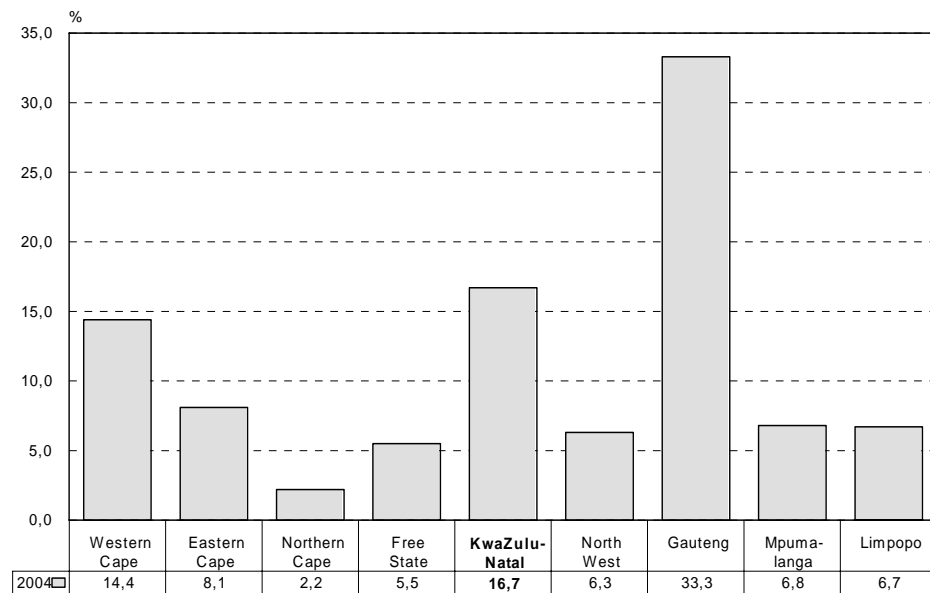


Source: Statistics South Africa, *Gross Domestic Product, Third quarter 2005*

Figure 9.2 below shows the contribution of GDPR by province (region) to the GDP of South Africa in 2004. The following comparisons are observed:

- Gauteng made the largest contribution to the economy of South Africa (33,3%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (16,7%) and Western Cape (14,4%).
- Northern Cape made the smallest contribution (2,2%) to the economy of South Africa in 2004.

Figure 9.2: Percentage GDP contribution to the national GDP, South Africa, 2004

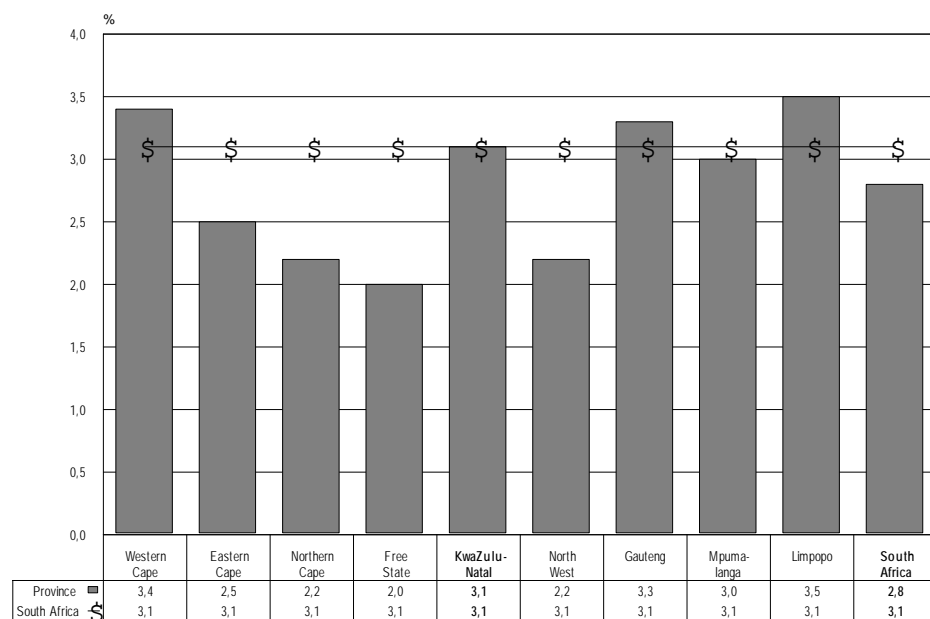


Source: Statistics South Africa, *Gross Domestic Product, Third quarter 2005*

Figure 9.3 shows the average annual economic growth for the period 1996–2004.

- The highest average annual economic growth rate recorded among the nine provinces over the period 1996 to 2004 was that of Limpopo (3,5%).
- Limpopo, Western Cape and Gauteng had a higher average annual economic growth than that of South Africa, which was 3,1%.
- Free State recorded the lowest average real annual economic growth rate over the period with 2,0%.
- KwaZulu-Natal had an average annual economic growth rate of 3,1%, which was similar to that of South Africa.

Figure 9.3: Average annual economic growth per region, South Africa 1996–2004



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Gross Domestic Product, Third quarter 2005*

Table 9.1 and Figure 9.4 show the Gross Domestic Product per Region at current prices for KwaZulu-Natal in 1996–2004. The following is observed:

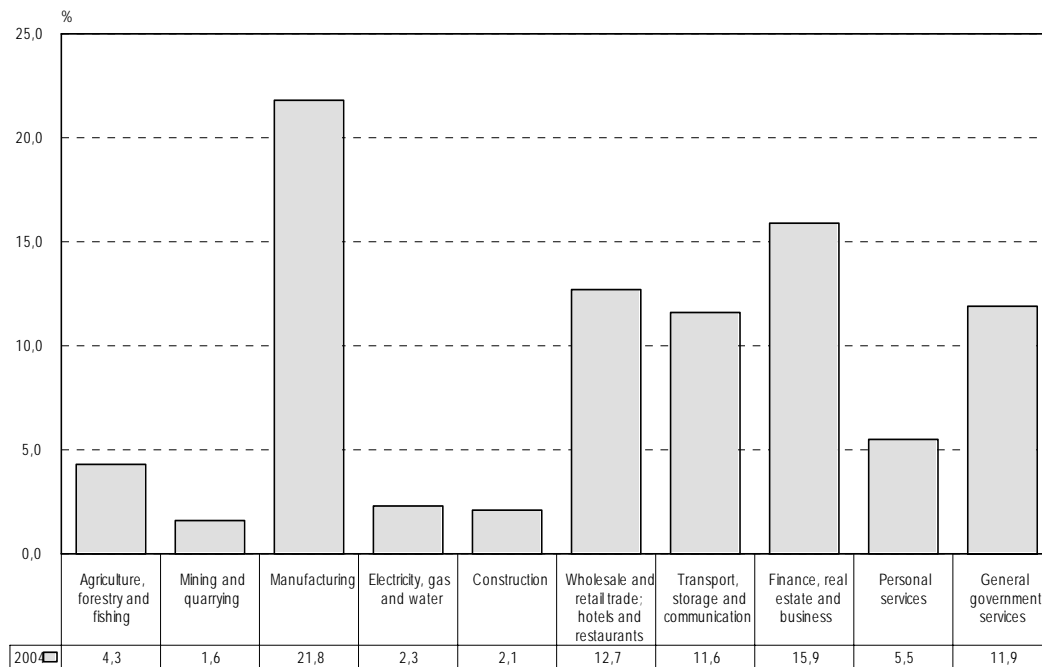
- For GDP at current prices, manufacturing remained the highest contributor to the economy of KwaZulu-Natal over the period 1996 to 2004, which was 21,8%.
- Significant contributions were also made by finance, real estate and business services (15,9%); wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants (12,7%); and transport and communication (11,6%). The lowest contributors were mining and quarrying (1,6%), construction (2,1%), and electricity and water (2,3%).

Table 9.1: GDP and value added estimates per industry at current prices, KwaZulu-Natal, 1996–2004

(Rand million)									
Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Primary industries	8 074	8 746	9 916	9 281	10 454	12 196	14 076	13 485	13 709
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6 235	6 816	7 642	7 052	7 687	9 154	10 909	10 446	10 014
Mining and quarrying	1 839	1 929	2 274	2 229	2 766	3 042	3 167	3 039	3 695
Secondary industries	30 785	33 601	34 618	36 035	41 670	46 333	53 672	55 971	60 726
Manufacturing	24 470	26 604	27 698	29 046	34 255	37 560	44 928	47 217	50 448
Electricity, gas and water	3 255	3 477	3 583	3 754	4 095	4 268	5 185	4 820	5 319
Construction	3 060	3 519	3 337	3 235	3 320	4 505	3 559	3 934	4 958
Tertiary industries	56 676	62 770	68 414	75 552	85 275	94 956	106 622	118 707	133 277
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	12 703	13 750	14 506	16 364	19 454	21 860	24 100	26 430	29 448
Transport, storage and communication	12 080	13 314	14 249	15 538	17 678	19 758	22 237	24 478	26 755
Finance, real estate and business services	13 004	15 141	16 880	19 547	21 524	24 432	28 085	32 267	36 798
Personal services	5 158	5 841	6 481	7 320	8 565	9 383	10 449	11 677	12 774
General government services	13 730	14 725	16 298	16 783	18 054	19 523	21 752	23 856	27 501
All industries at basic prices	95 535	105 116	112 948	120 868	137 398	153 485	174 370	188 163	207 711
Taxes less subsidies on products	8 545	9 528	10 933	11 918	13 514	14 907	16 919	18 884	23 905
GDP at market prices	104 081	114 644	123 882	132 785	150 912	168 392	191 289	207 047	231 616

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Gross Domestic Product, Third quarter 2005*

Figure 9.4: Percentage contribution of industries to the Gross Domestic Product per Region at current prices, KwaZulu-Natal, 2005



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Gross Domestic Product, Third quarter 2005*

Table 9.2 and Figure 9.5 show the Gross Domestic Product per Region at constant 2000 prices for KwaZulu-Natal for 1996 to 2004. The following is observed:

- For GDP at constant 2000 prices, the growth rate for most of the industries in KwaZulu-Natal was steadily increasing at a positive growth rate, except for the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry which had a negative growth rate (-0,1%).
- The highest growth rate in KwaZulu-Natal was recorded by the construction industry (28,8%), followed by the finance, real estate and business industry (7,9%).

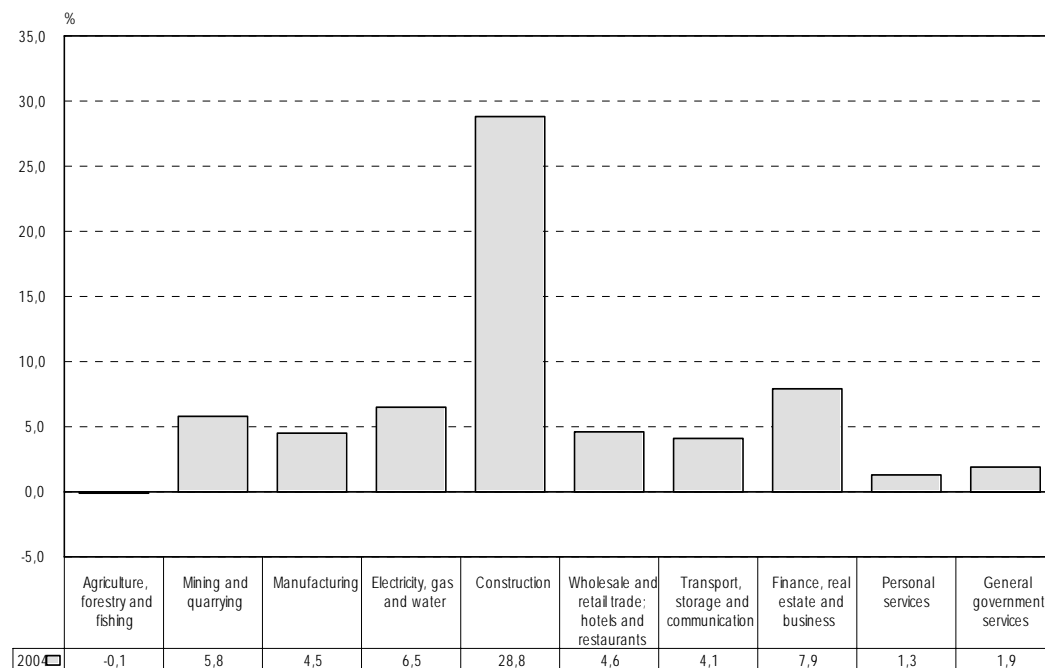
Table 9.2: GDP and value added estimates per industry at constant 2000 prices, KwaZulu-Natal, 1996–2004

(Rand million)

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Primary industries	11 499	11 511	11 523	10 247	10 453	10 293	10 372	10 719	10 856
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7 570	7 540	7 609	7 408	7 687	7 667	8 027	8 221	8 213
Mining and quarrying	3 929	3 971	3 914	2 839	2 766	2 625	2 345	2 498	2 643
Secondary industries	37 978	39 149	38 315	38 607	41 670	43 778	44 145	43 445	46 355
Manufacturing	30 386	31 213	31 063	31 546	34 255	35 235	36 141	35 865	37 465
Electricity, gas and water	3 979	4 115	3 864	3 868	4 095	4 091	4 486	3 923	4 179
Construction	3 613	3 821	3 388	3 194	3 320	4 452	3 519	3 657	4 711
Tertiary industries	76 121	77 361	79 488	82 145	85 276	89 141	92 895	97 445	101 821
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	16 532	16 623	16 771	17 985	19 454	20 969	21 481	23 040	24 094
Transport, storage and communication	14 531	15 340	16 029	16 605	17 678	18 443	20 184	21 505	22 382
Finance, real estate and business services	18 780	19 577	20 053	21 275	21 523	22 742	23 909	25 078	27 052
Personal services	7 431	7 427	7 886	8 178	8 565	8 764	8 975	9 339	9 458
General government services	18 847	18 394	18 750	18 101	18 054	18 223	18 346	18 482	18 836
All industries at basic prices	125 599	128 021	129 326	130 999	137 399	143 212	147 412	151 609	159 032
Taxes less subsidies on products	12 380	13 527	13 447	13 184	13 514	14 366	14 280	14 563	15 235
GDP at market prices	137 979	141 548	142 774	144 183	150 913	157 578	161 692	166 172	174 268

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Gross Domestic Product, Third quarter 2005*

Figure 9.5: Gross Domestic Product per Region for KwaZulu-Natal at constant 2000 prices (percentage changes), 2004

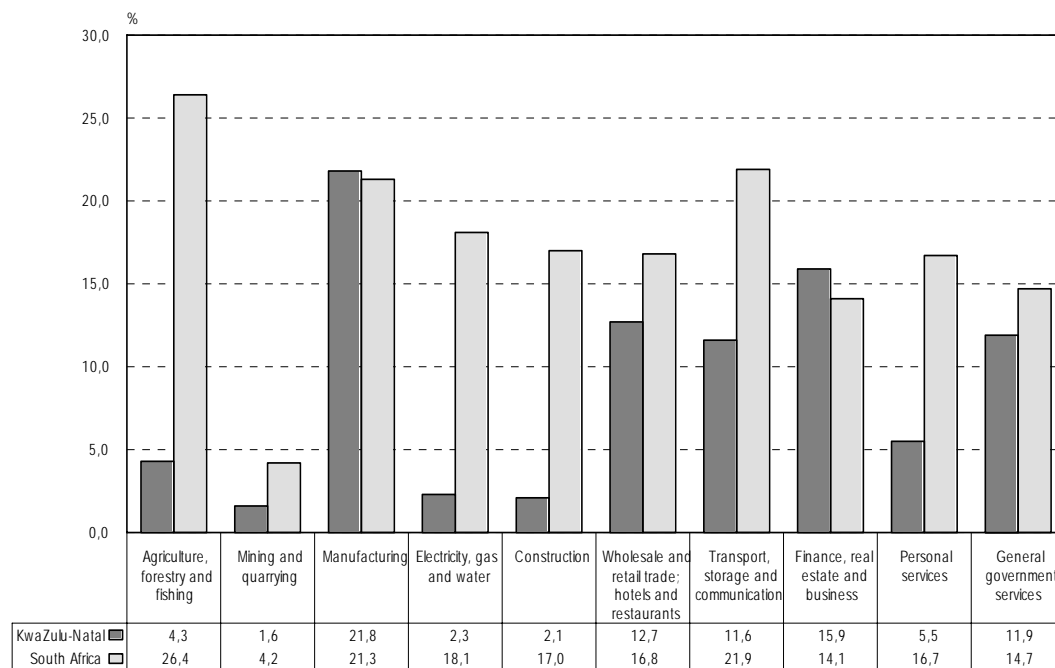


Source: Statistics South Africa, *Gross Domestic Product, Third quarter 2005*

Figure 9.6 compares the Gross Domestic Product per Region at current prices for KwaZulu-Natal and South Africa in 1996–2004. The following is observed:

- For GDP at current prices, manufacturing remained the highest contributor to the economy of KwaZulu-Natal over the period 1996 to 2004, which was 21,8%, while transport, storage and communication remained the highest contributor to the economy of South Africa (21,9%).
- The lowest contributor to the economy of KwaZulu-Natal was the construction industry (2,1%), while the mining and quarrying industry contributed the least to the economy of South Africa (4,2%).

Figure 9.6: Gross Domestic Product per Region at current prices for KwaZulu-Natal and South Africa, 2004 (percentage contributions)

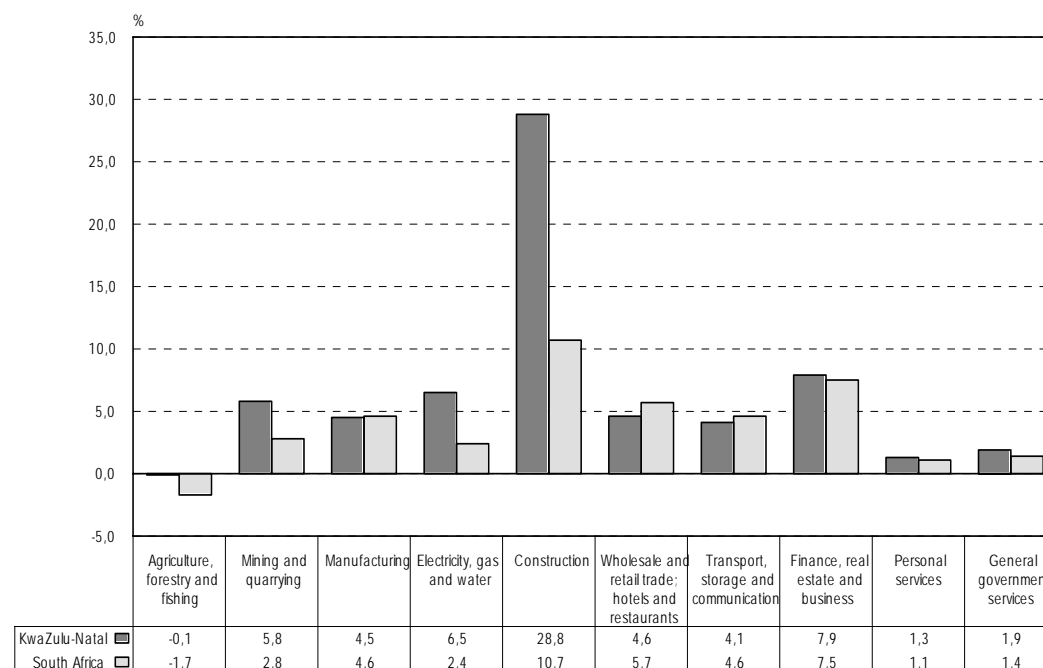


Source: Statistics South Africa, *Gross Domestic Product, Third quarter 2005*

Figure 9.7 compares the Gross Domestic Product per Region at constant 2000 prices for KwaZulu-Natal and South Africa in 1996–2004. The following is observed:

- For GDP at constant 2000 prices, the construction industry remained the highest contributor to the growth rate of the economy of KwaZulu-Natal and South Africa, i.e. 28,8% and 10,7% respectively.
- The lowest contributor to the growth rate of the economy of KwaZulu-Natal and South Africa was recorded for agriculture, forestry and fishing industry, which was -0,1% and -1,7% respectively.

Figure 9.7: Gross Domestic Product per Region for KwaZulu-Natal and South Africa, 2004 (percentage changes)



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Gross Domestic Product, Third quarter 2005*

9.2 Selected economic sectors in KwaZulu-Natal

9.2.1 Agriculture

Table 9.3 and Figure 9.8 show that:

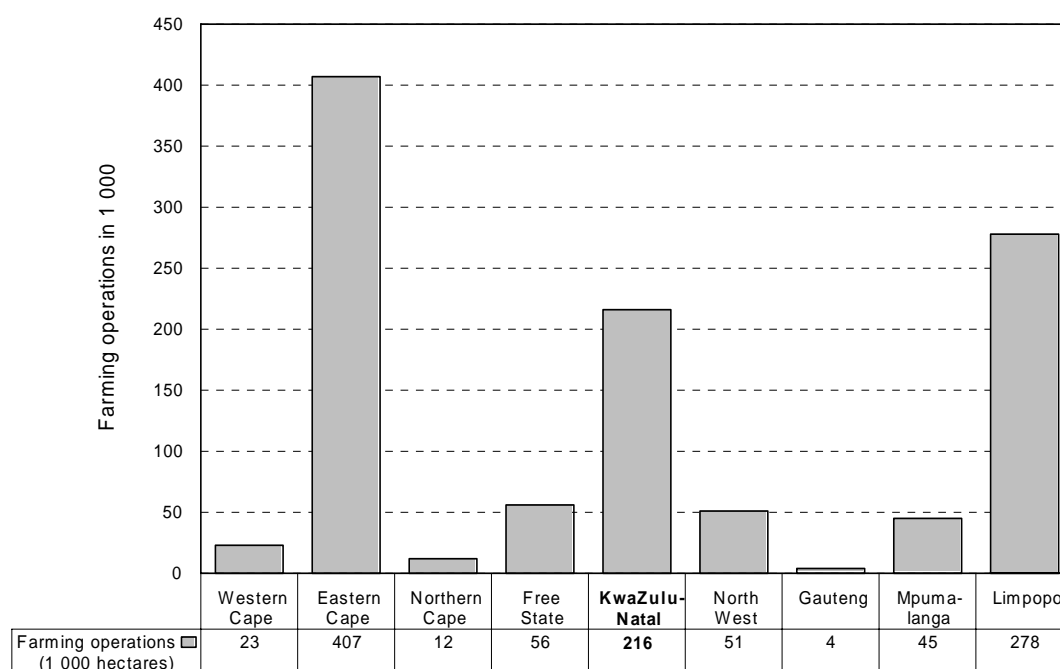
- The proportion of land used as farming area in KwaZulu-Natal in 2001 was 15 982 000 hectares, which constituted about 5,1% of the farming area in South Africa.
- There were 216 000 farming operations on land in the province during the period of the survey, and this constituted about 19,8% of the entire farming operations in South Africa.
- Eastern Cape had the highest farming operations of 37,3%, while Gauteng had the lowest farming operations of 0,4% in South Africa.

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

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

Source: National Department of Agriculture, 2001

Figure 9.8: Distribution of farming operations in South Africa by province, 2001



Source: National Department of Agriculture, 2001

Tables 9.4 and 9.5 below show the different types of crops and the quantities that were harvested in each of the nine provinces in South Africa in 2001. The following are observed:

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

Table 9.4: Gross farming income earned from field crops

Province	Summer cereals			Winter cereals			Total
	Maize for grain	Grain sorghum	Other	Wheat	Barley	Other	
R '000							
Western Cape	36 621	9 350	512	983 339	99 774	30 058	1 159 654
Eastern Cape	49 297	1 084	40	14 372	2 329	1 470	68 592
Northern Cape	372 155	2 040	0	365 151	21 708	1 227	762 281
Free State	3 213 902	95 065	1 296	1 058 228	1 451	8 417	4 378 359
KwaZulu-Natal	357 568	0	71	42 520	0	81	400 240
North West	1 755 904	13 692	871	127 001	1 265	135	1 898 868
Gauteng	323 490	465	110	7 627	0	28	331 720
Mpumalanga	1 490 707	49 470	2 638	106 647	0	140	1 649 602
Limpopo	205 850	31 539	1 075	80 460	0	17	318 941
South Africa	7 768 873	193 355	6 101	1 802 006	26 753	11 515	10 968 257

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Census of commercial agriculture, 2002*

Table 9.5: Gross farming income earned from field crops (continued)

Province	Oil-seeds				Legumes		Total
	Sunflower seed	Ground-nuts	Soya beans	Other	Dry beans	Other	
R '000							
Western Cape	1 001	382	0	34 486	5 750	1 471	43 090
Eastern Cape	215	0	550	0	887	0	1 652
Northern Cape	4 683	60 196	523	11	2 443	2 185	70 041
Free State	386 740	93 653	33 203	116	92 658	172	606 542
KwaZulu-Natal	3 255	631	44 326	1 176	10 581	70	60 039
North West	291 871	66 694	18 727	0	15 357	101	392 750
Gauteng	9 118	0	4 476	9	24 922	1 203	39 728
Mpumalanga	42 173	1 212	89 572	0	94 674	1 228	228 859
Limpopo	111 527	12 816	27 953	220	4 752	280	157 548
South Africa	850 583	235 584	219 330	36 018	252 024	6 710	1 600 249

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Census of commercial agriculture, 2002*

Table 9.6 and Figure 9.9 below show the quantity harvested for maize for grain by province in South Africa. The table shows that:

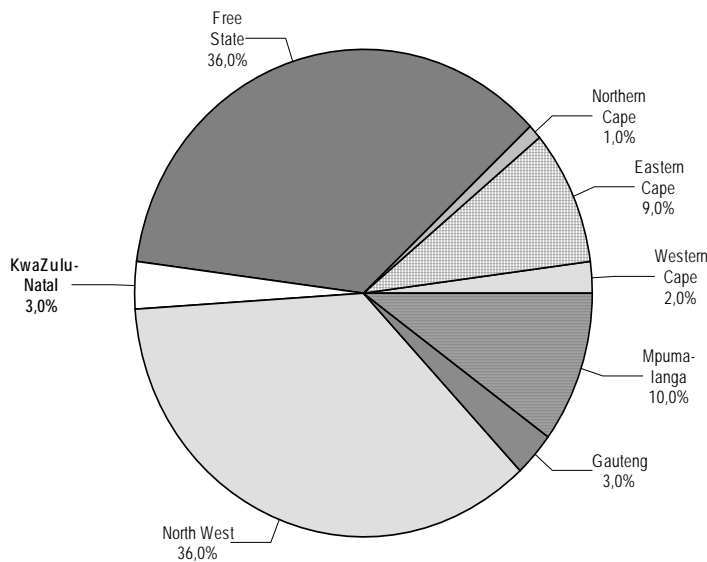
- Free State had the largest percentage of maize harvested in 2001 (37,4%), followed by North West (36,6%).
- Both KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng harvested 2,6% maize in 2001.
- Limpopo had the lowest percentage of maize harvested in 2001 (0,4%).
- The total quantity of maize that was harvested in South Africa in 2001 was 13 791 055 tons.

Table 9.6: Quantity harvested in each province, South Africa, 2001(maize for grain)

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

Source: National Department of Agriculture, 2001

Figure 9.9: Percentage quantity harvested by province: maize for grain, South Africa, 2001



Source: National Department of Agriculture, 2001

Table 9.7 below shows the number of farming units and market value of their assets by province in South Africa. The following is observed from this table:

- Free State had the highest number of farming units (8 531) with an asset market value of R12 477 269 million, followed by Western Cape (7 185) with an asset market value of R27 863 636 million, and then Northern Cape (6 114) with an asset market value of R9 698 368 million.
- Gauteng had the lowest number of farming units (2 206) with an asset market value of R2 962 276 million, followed by Limpopo (2 915) with an asset market value of R9 720 910 million, and then KwaZulu-Natal (4 038) with an asset value of R9 900 145 million.
- There were 45 818 farming units with an asset market value of R98 428 255 million in South Africa.

Table 9.7: Number of farming units and market value of assets by province, South Africa 2002

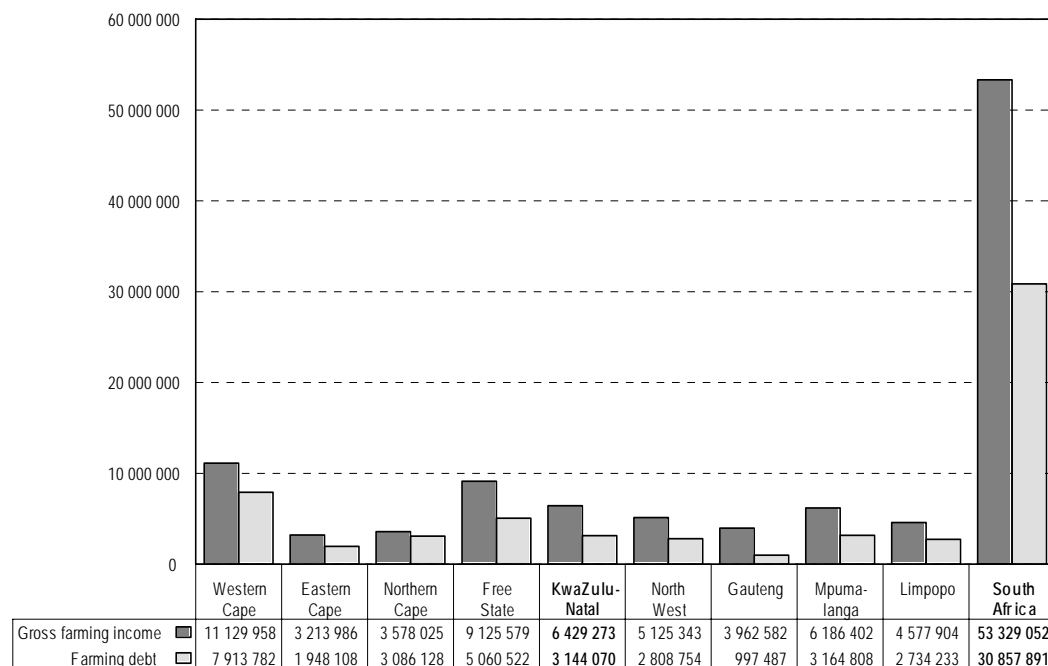
Province	Number of farming units	Market value of assets (R'000)
Western Cape	7 185	27 863 636
Eastern Cape	4 376	7 704 486
Northern Cape	6 114	9 698 368
Free State	8 531	12 477 269
KwaZulu-Natal	4 038	9 900 145
North West	5 349	8 419 760
Gauteng	2 206	2 962 276
Mpumalanga	5 104	9 720 910
Limpopo	2 915	9 681 405
South Africa	45 818	98 428 255

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Census of commercial agriculture, 2002*

Figure 9.10 shows gross farming income and farming debts by province in South Africa. The following is observed in this figure:

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

Figure 9.10: Gross farming income and farming debt by province, South Africa, 2002



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Census of commercial agriculture, 2002*

Table 9.8 shows a breakdown of gross farming income by type of division and province in South Africa. The table depicts the following:

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

Table 9.8: Breakdown of gross farming income by type of division and province, South Africa, 2002

Province	Field crops		Horticulture		Animals and animal products		Other products	
	R'000	%	R'000	%	R'000	%	R'000	%
Western Cape	1 295 835	7,9	5 976 340	42,0	3 295 138	15,5	562 645	40,2
Eastern Cape	184 361	1,1	833 403	5,9	2 160 350	10,2	35 871	2,6
Northern Cape	971 869	5,9	1 065 784	7,5	1 517 207	7,1	23 163	1,7
Free State	5 067 205	30,8	620 318	4,4	3 410 581	16,1	27 475	2,0
KwaZulu-Natal	2 773 151	16,8	614 458	4,3	2 615 346	12,3	426 317	30,4
North West	2 448 308	14,9	363 358	2,6	2 305 785	10,9	7 892	0,6
Gauteng	384 056	2,3	811 240	5,7	2 696 978	12,7	71 307	5,1
Mpumalanga	2 566 165	15,6	1 624 945	11,4	1 853 552	8,7	141 740	10,1
Limpopo	785 982	4,8	2 319 058	16,3	1 368 681	6,4	104 181	7,4
South Africa	16 476 933	100,0	14 228 904	100,0	21 223 618	100,0	1 400 591	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Census of commercial agriculture, 2002*

9.2.2 Tourism

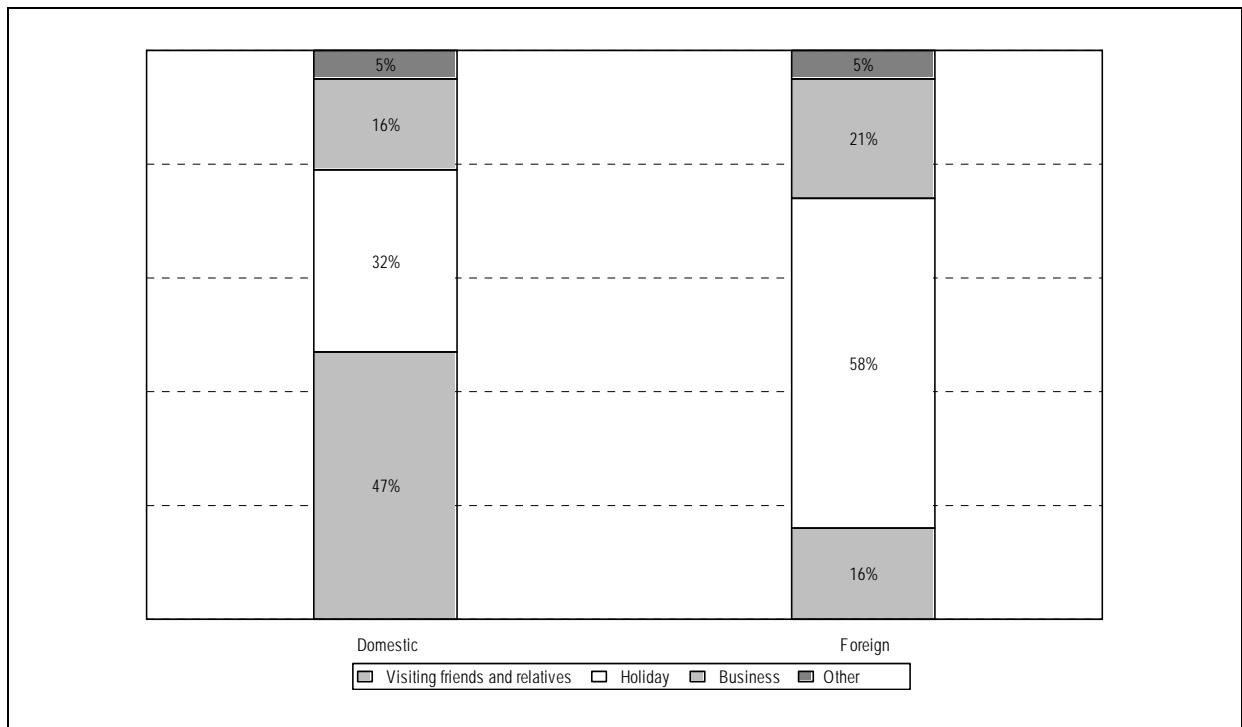
Domestic and foreign visitors

The value of KwaZulu-Natal's foreign holiday market was estimated at R3,6 billion for 2000. The Western Cape and Gauteng were still visited by the largest proportion of foreign tourists to South Africa. Approximately 509 000 tourists visited KwaZulu-Natal in 2000. Most of KwaZulu-Natal's foreign visitors tend to stay in the province for 6 nights or less. The average length of stay for September 2001 was 12 nights, while the median was 6 nights.

Figure 9.11 below indicates the purpose of holiday trips to KwaZulu-Natal for domestic and foreign visitors.

- For domestic holidaymakers, 47% of holiday trips were for the purpose of visiting friends and relatives and a further 32% were for holiday.
- Of this, 57% 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, with the large majority (58%) for a holiday.
- Travel to destinations was mainly by private cars (49%) and minibus taxis (9%).
- Domestic tourists to this province tend to regard their friends and relatives and KwaZulu-Natal's beaches as the primary factors that attract them to this province, while foreign tourists cite reasons such as the wildlife within the province, business and beaches.

Figure 9.11: Purpose of visit to KwaZulu-Natal, 2001

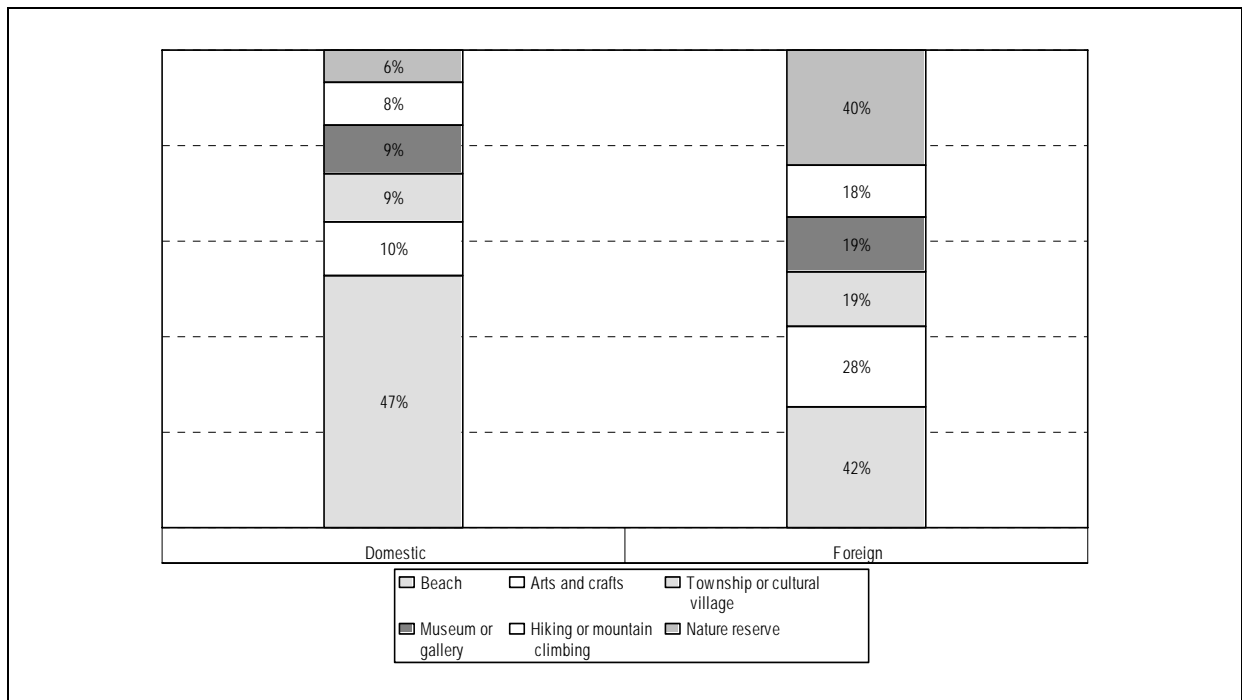


Source: KwaZulu-Natal Tourism Authority, 2001

Figure 9.12 below outlines activities undertaken by foreign and domestic tourists in KwaZulu-Natal.

- The most important activity that domestic tourists engaged in when visiting this province was beach-related activities, accounting for almost 50% of all activities.
- Approximately 40% of foreign visitors enjoyed the beaches and going to nature reserves, with lesser amounts visiting arts and craft centres, museums and art galleries.
- One of the largest growth areas is the so-called ‘Township Tourism’ which has seen the growth in interest more than double over the last 5 years.

Figure 9.12: Activities undertaken by tourists in KwaZulu-Natal, 2001



Source: KwaZulu-Natal Tourism Authority, 2001

Supply statistics

The following tables outline the supply statistics (i.e. statistics for the accommodation sector) in KwaZulu-Natal. The accommodation sector was the most important sector of the tourism industry.

- In April 2001, KwaZulu-Natal supplied some 206 hotels, 148 guest houses, 496 bed and breakfast establishments and 127 caravan and camping sites to the accommodation sector of the country.
- KwaZulu-Natal had 289 tour guides and 178 tour operators with some 27% of foreign tourists to SA (over 300 000 p.a.) who participated in organised tours.
- The conference, convention and exhibition sector is currently undergoing rapid growth. Durban's International Convention Centre, the largest in the southern hemisphere, began operating during 1997 and is presently being extended.

Table 9.9: KwaZulu-Natal supply statistics, 2001

Supply	N
Hotels	206
Guest houses	148
Bed and breakfasts	496
Caravan and camp sites	127
Conference venues	218
Tour guides	289
Tour operators	178

Source: KwaZulu-Natal Tourism Authority, 2001

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

Type	Unit	January 2000– December 2000	January 2001– December 2001
Room statistics:	Number	639 056	630 134
Room nights available per day	Number	19 491 270	19 167 025
Room nights available per month	Number	10 245 487	10 214 706
	%	52,6	53,3
Bed statistics:	Number	1 327 320	1 321 786
Bed nights available per day	Number	40 483 340	40 205 619
Bed nights available per month	Number	14 233 073	14 300 897
	%	35,2	35,6
Income statistics:			
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
Total hotel income	R'000	5 293 655	5 372 704

Source: KwaZulu-Natal Tourism Authority, 2001

9.2.3 Transport

Table 9.11 below shows that all provinces except Mpumalanga recorded a decrease in fatal crashes between December 2000 and December 2001, with Northern Cape recording the highest decrease.

Table 9.11: Percentage changes in the number of fatal crashes by province, South Africa: December 2000 and December 2001

Province	Change	% change
Western Cape	-8	-6,2
Eastern Cape	-12	-13,2
Northern Cape	-30	-56,6
Free State	-24	-13,2
KwaZulu-Natal	-31	-14,4
North West	-14	-16,9
Gauteng	-15	-6,5
Mpumalanga	40	50,6
Limpopo	-46	-54,8
South Africa	-140	-13,2

Source: Road Accident Fund, 2002

The calculated cost of road traffic crashes over the period December 2000 to December 2001 is shown in Table 9.12 below. The table shows that:

- The cost of fatal crashes dropped by R56,72 million or 13,2% from a cost of R431,46 million in December 2000 to a cost of R374,74 million in December 2001.
- In 2000 KwaZulu-Natal had the second highest cost of fatal crashes (R87,10 million), and Gauteng had the highest cost of fatal crashes (R93,99 million).
- Gauteng had the highest cost of fatal crashes in 2001 (R87,91 million), followed by KwaZulu-Natal with a cost of R74,54 million in 2001.
- Mpumalanga was the only province in which the cost of fatal crashes had increased from December 2000 to December 2001 (from R32,00 million in December 2000 to R48,21 million in December 2001).

Table 9.12: Distribution of cost of crash by province, South Africa, 2002

Province	December 2000	December 2001	Change
	R million	R million	R million
Western Cape	52,26	49,02	-3,24
Eastern Cape	36,87	32,00	-4,86
Northern Cape	21,47	9,32	-12,12
Free State	40,11	30,38	-9,72
KwaZulu-Natal	87,10	74,54	-12,56
North West	33,63	27,95	-5,67
Gauteng	93,99	87,91	-6,08
Mpumalanga	32,00	48,21	+16,20
Limpopo	34,03	15,39	-18,64
South Africa	431,46	374,74	-56,72

Source: Road Accident Fund (RAF), 2002

9.3 Human Development Index (HDI)

Human Development Index:

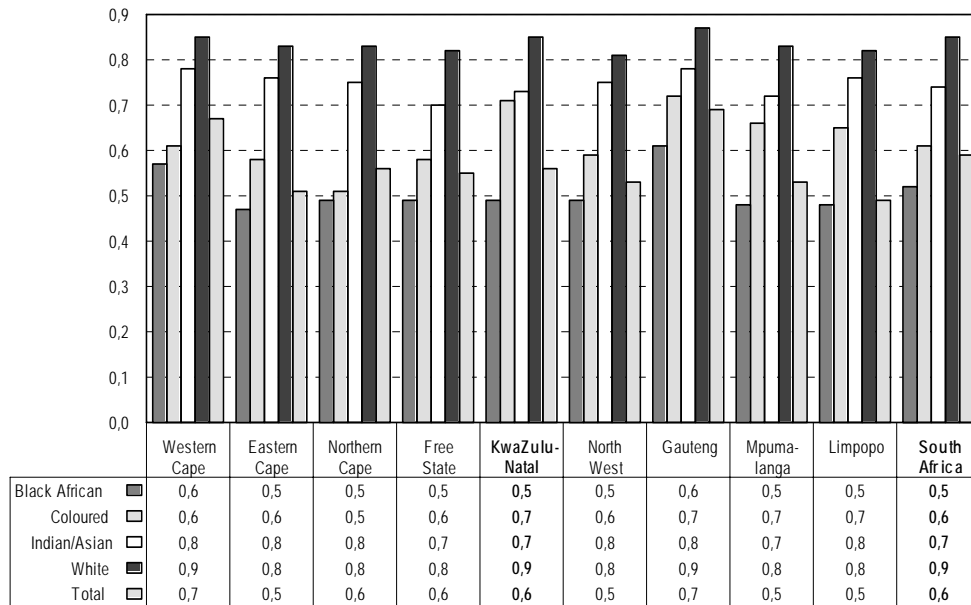
The Human Development Index of the United Nations Development Program is used for obtaining internationally comparable indicators of the ability of individuals within a country or across various countries to live long, informed and comfortable lives. It has three components:

- (1) Longevity measured by life expectancy at birth.
- (2) Educational attainment measured by adult literacy rate (two-thirds weighting) and combined gross enrolment at primary, secondary and tertiary.
- (3) Comfortable lives measured by a GDP Index.
- (4) The Human Development Index is the average of these three components.

Figure 9.13 below shows the Human Development Index by province and population group in South Africa. It shows that:

- Overall, the HDI for all the population groups except for the black African group in South Africa was above 0,60.
- In all the provinces except Gauteng, the HDI for the black African population was less than 0,60.
- KwaZulu-Natal and Northern Cape had an average HDI of 0,56 each, which made them third highest in South Africa.
- On average, the HDI measured for all the provinces in South Africa in 2003 was 0,59.

Figure 9.13: Human Development Index by population group and province, South Africa, 2003

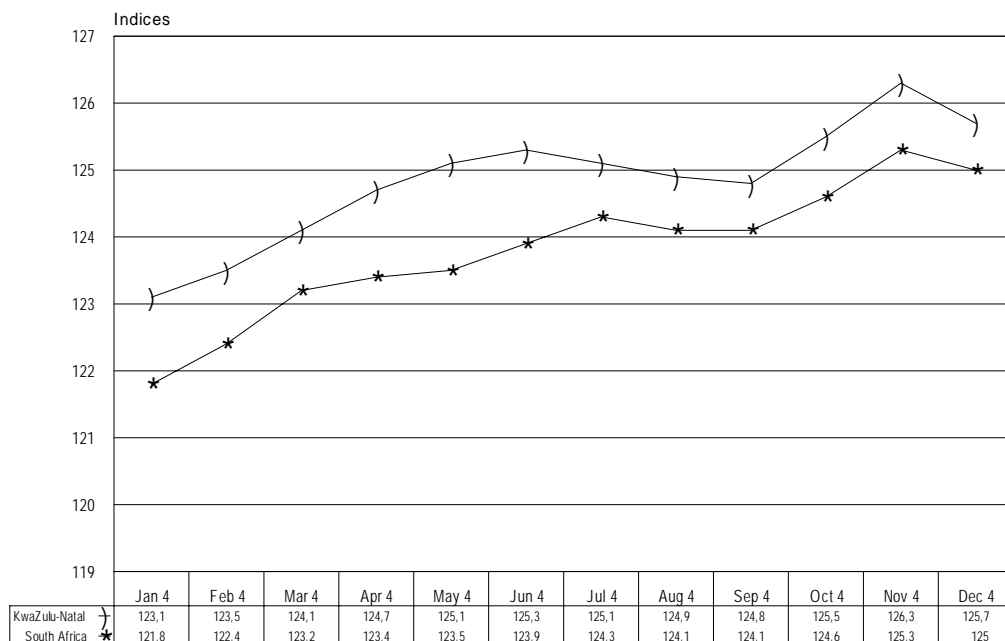


Source: Global Insight SA: Ref 2003

9.4 Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Figure 9.14 below shows the trend that the CPI for KwaZulu-Natal and that of South Africa had followed from January 2003 to December 2003. The inflation figures for both seem to show more or less the same pattern from January 2003 to December 2003, although KwaZulu-Natal indices were much higher than those of South Africa.

Figure 9.14: Consumer Price Index for KwaZulu-Natal and South Africa, January 2003 to December 2003



Source: Statistics South Africa, Consumer Price Index, 2003

Chapter 10: Politics

The aim of this chapter is to give an indication of the structure and composition of the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Legislature.

Table 10.1 below compares the 1999 and 2004 KwaZulu-Natal provincial seat allocations. The following is indicated:

- In 1999 the African National Congress (ANC) occupied 32 seats from a total of 80 seats. In 2004 this number increased to 38.
- The Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) occupied 34 seats from a total of 80 seats in 1999, and this number decreased to 30 in 2004.
- The Democratic Alliance (DA) occupied the same number of seats (7) in both 1999 and 2004.
- The New National Party (NNP) occupied 3 seats in 1999 and lost all its seats in the 2004 elections.
- The Minority Front (MF) occupied 2 seats in both 1999 and 2004.
- Other small parties such as the African Christian Democratic Party (ACDP) and the United Democratic Movement (UDM) occupied one seat each in 1999. In 2004 the ACDP won 2 seats while the UDM retained its one seat.

Table 10.1: Seat allocation in KwaZulu-Natal Legislature by political party, 1999 and 2004

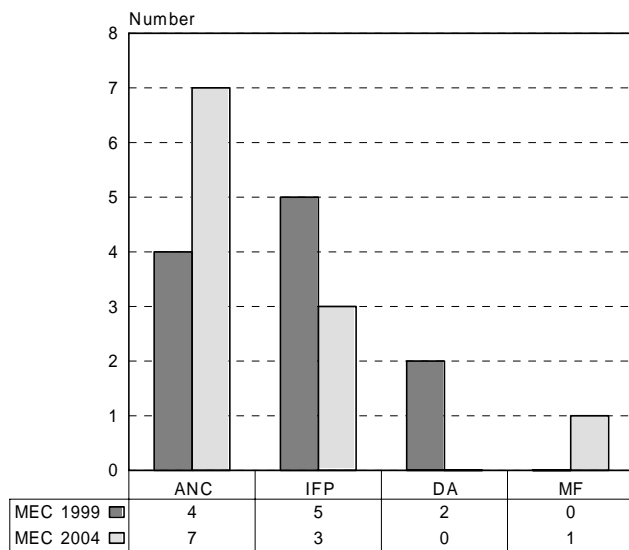
Political Party	Number of seats	
	1999	2004
African Christian Democratic Party (ACDP)	1	2
African National Congress (ANC)	32	38
Democratic Alliance (DA)	7	7
Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP)	34	30
Minority Front (MF)	2	2
New National Party (NNP)	3	0
United Democratic Movement (UDM)	1	1
KZN Provincial Legislature	80	80

Source: KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Legislature, 1999 and 2004

Figure 10.1 shows KwaZulu-Natal Members of the Executive Council (MEC) by political party in 1999 and 2004. It shows that:

- The IFP had the highest number of MECs (5) in 1999, compared to other political parties in the province.
- The ANC had the highest number of MECs (7) in 2004, compared to other political parties in the province.
- Overall, the MEC scenario in KwaZulu-Natal shows that there was an increase in the number of ANC MECs from 4 in 1999 to 7 in 2004, and a decrease in the number of IFP MECs from 5 to 3 during the same period.
- MEC representatives for the DA decreased from 2 in 1999 to nil in 2004.
- In 2004 there was 1 MEC representing the MF.

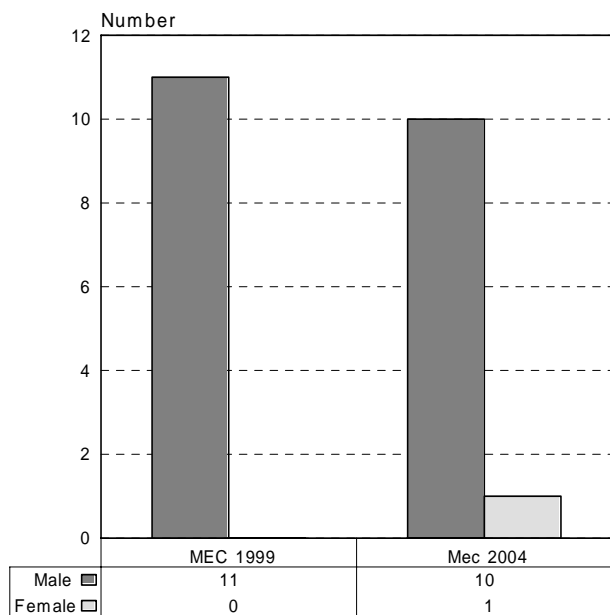
Figure 10.1: KwaZulu-Natal MEC representation by political party, 1999 and 2004



Source: KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Legislature, 1999 and 2004

Figure 10.2 below shows MEC representation by sex in KwaZulu-Natal. It shows that no female MECs were appointed in 1999, while only one female MEC was appointed in 2004.

Figure 10.2: Gender representation of the MECs in KwaZulu-Natal, 1999 and 2004



Source: KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Legislature, 1999 and 2004

In 2004, the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Legislature identified key focus areas for improvement as shown in Table 10.2 below in order of priority.

Table 10.2: KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Legislature key focus areas, 2004

Strategic pillars	Key focus areas	Priority (%)
Economic development	Job creation	25
Optimal governance	Public service transformation	20
Physical service delivery	Infrastructure development and KwaZulu-Natal Royal Service development	15
Human capacity formation	Skills training	15
Safety and security	Crime prevention	15
Social service delivery	Combat HIV/AIDS	10

Source: KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Legislature, 2004