

Provincial Profile 1999

Mpumalanga

Pali Lehohla
Statistician-General

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Overview

South Africa is divided into nine provinces of which Mpumalanga is one. Mpumalanga is situated in the north-east of South Africa and its name literally means ‘the place where the sun rises’. Mpumalanga, South Africa’s seventh most populous province, occupies 6,5% of the land surface area of the country and is inhabited by approximately 7% of the country’s people. The province is made up of part of the former Transvaal province and a “self-governing state”. Mpumalanga is popularly known for its scenic natural beauty.

The province covers the area between Witbank in the west and Komatipoort in the east. On its southern borders lie Free State and KwaZulu-Natal, and to the north, Limpopo. Gauteng borders it in the west. The neighbouring countries of Swaziland and Mozambique also share borders with it in the east. Primarily, manufacturing, mining, electricity generation, tourism, agriculture and forestry support Mpumalanga’s diverse economy.

Table A gives basic comparisons of key variables for Mpumalanga and the other provinces, as well as for South Africa overall.

- In 1999, Mpumalanga had a lower proportion of people living in urban areas (39,1%) than the country as a whole (54,0%).
- The province had a slightly higher unemployment rate (using the official definition) than the country overall in 1999 (24,4% in Mpumalanga compared to 23,3% for the country as a whole).
- In 1999, approximately 49% of the employed were earning less than R1 000 per month.
- In Mpumalanga, the percentage of employed people earning more than R4 500 per month constituted 11,8% in 1999. It was less than that of the country as a whole by 1,8%.
- Real GGP per capita (PPP\$) for Mpumalanga (2 819) was higher than the one for the whole country (2 782).
- The proportion for adult literacy rate in 1996 in Mpumalanga was 79,4% while the proportion for the whole country was 85,9%.
- HIV/AIDS had infected approximately 30% of people in Mpumalanga.
- The percentage of households with tap water in the dwelling was estimated at 27,5% in Mpumalanga in 1999.
- In 1999, the percentage of households with a telephone in the dwelling or a cell phone was estimated at 24,3%.

Table A: The provinces of South Africa, comparative statistics

	WC	MP	LP	GP	NW	KZN	FS	NC	EC	SA
Area (sq km) as %	10,6	6,5	10,2	1,4	9,5	7,6	10,6	29,7	13,9	100,0
Density (persons/sq km), 1999	32,2	37,7	42,8	457,2	30,8	97,7	21,7	2,5	39,9	35,5
Urbanised, 1999 (%)	88,9	40,2	11,6	96,4	36,6	46,3	70,5	68,7	33,2	54,0
Unemployment rate, (official definition), 1999	13,7	24,4	34,0	20,6	23,5	25,8	23,3	18,1	29,8	23,3
% of employed earning less than R1 000 pm, 1999	31,0	49,0	48,6	25,1	42,2	42,9	51,3	58,4	55,2	39,4
% of employed earning more than R4 500 pm, 1999	16,0	11,8	10,2	19,5	9,2	10,9	10,1	10,1	9,2	13,6
Real GGP per capita (PPP\$)	3 925	2 819	619	6 213	2 198	1 819	3 349	2 837	1 146	2 782
% households with household income less than R1 000 pm	16,8	41,7	54,8	27,3	44,3	44,1	45,9	39,9	58,0	40,7
HDI, 1996	0,76	0,66	0,63	0,77	0,61	0,66	0,67	0,679	0,64	0,69
Life expectancy in years, 1996	60,83	53,49	60,10	59,62	53,29	52,98	52,78	55,62	60,41	57,04
Adult literacy rate, 1996	95,76	79,42	77,70	98,13	73,16	89,17	88,77	83,79	76,47	85,93
% of adults 20 years or older with matric and higher, 1999	35,0	24,4	20,7	40,9	22,8	26,6	24,6	19,9	19,4	28,3
% of adults 20 years or older with no schooling, 1999	4,3	18,9	22,8	4,86	16,4	13,7	10,3	15,6	13,1	12,0
% of population with HIV/AIDS	5,2	30,0	11,5	22,5	21,3	32,5	22,8	9,9	15,9	22,8
Hospital beds per 1 000 patients	4,7	1,96	2,7	4,5	2,98	3,76	3,4	3,5	3,3	3,6
Infant mortality, South Africa DHS 1998	8,4	47,3	37,2	36,3	36,8	52,1	36,8	41,8	61,2	45,4
% of households with tap water in dwelling, 1999	76,2	27,5	12,0	58,6	21,5	34,7	42,9	47,7	23,3	38,7
% of households living in formal dwelling, 1999	81,1	71,2	77,6	66,5	79,7	56,2	63,7	82,4	54,2	67,1
% of households with telephone in dwelling or cell phone, 1999	61,3	24,3	13,0	47,4	24,9	31,3	33,3	36,7	22,1	34,0

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

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999; Department of Health; SA Demographic and Health Survey 1998

Chapter 1: Demography

The population structure has long-term socio-economic implications for South Africa and the province of Mpumalanga in particular. The first post-apartheid population census was conducted in 1996, two years after the country's first democratic elections in 1994. This chapter focuses on the distribution of land and the population of Mpumalanga and the country as a whole by age, sex and population group.

1.1 The population of South Africa

Table 1.1 shows that:

- South Africa occupies 1 219 090 square kilometres of the land surface area of the continent of Africa.
- Mpumalanga covers only 79 490 square kilometres (or 6,5%) of the land surface area of South Africa.
- The province that covers the largest land surface area is Northern Cape (361 830 square kilometres or 29,7%), followed by Eastern Cape (169 580 square kilometres or 13,9%).
- Gauteng covers the smallest land surface area, 17 010 square kilometres or 1,4% of the total South African land area.

Table 1.1: Area covered by each province, 1996 (square kilometres and percentages)

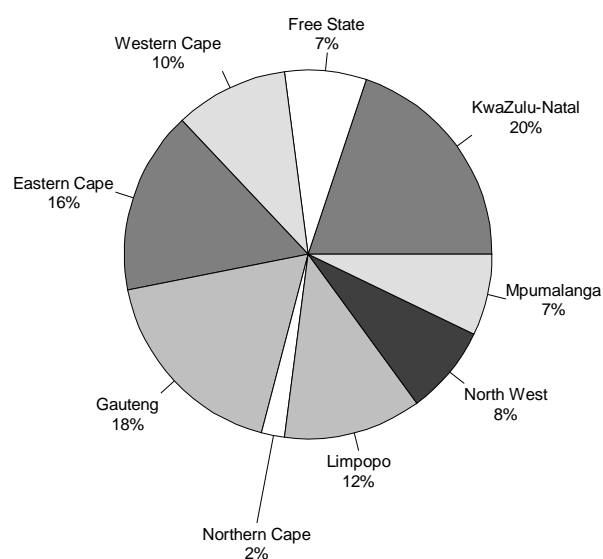
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	Kwa- Zulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpuma- langa	Limpopo	South Africa
km ²	129 370	169 580	361 830	129 480	92 100	116 320	17 010	79 490	123 910	1 219 090
%	10,6	13,9	29,7	10,6	7,6	9,5	1,4	6,5	10,2	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Census in brief*, 1996

Figure 1.1 indicates that the size of the province does not always have a large bearing on the size of the population of that province. For example, even though Gauteng has the smallest land surface area, in 1996 it had the second largest population in the country – 7,3 million (or 18%) out of the 40,6 million total South African population. The Northern Cape, on the other hand, has the largest land surface area (occupying 29,7% of the country's land area), yet it had the smallest population – a proportion of 2% of the total South African population.

Mpumalanga and Free State were estimated to be the provinces with the second smallest population size (7% each).

Figure 1.1: Percentage distribution of the population of South Africa by province, 1996



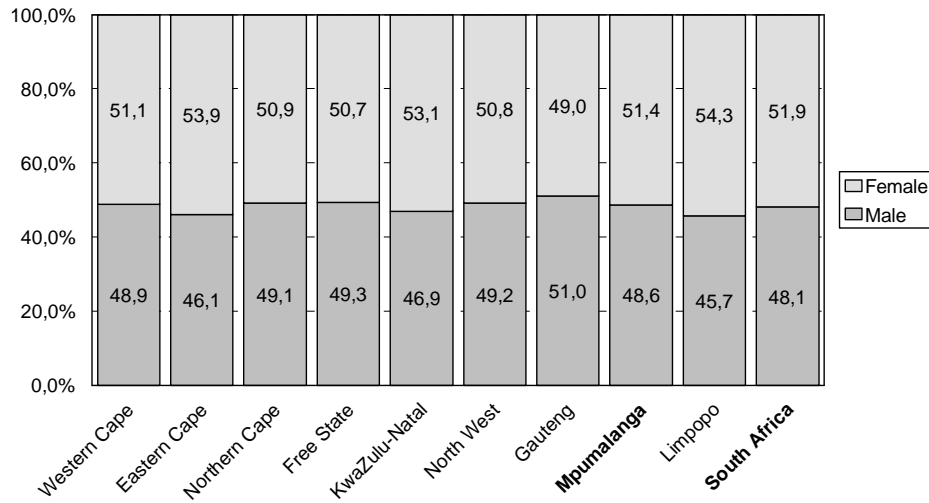
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

1.2 Gender ratios

Figure 1.2 indicates that in 1996:

- South Africa had a gender ratio of 48,1% males to 51,9% females. The population of Mpumalanga mirrors a similar gender ratio (with 48,6% males to 51,4% females).
- Gauteng was the only province which had more males (51,0%) than females (49,0%).

Figure 1.2: Percentage distribution of the population of each province by gender, 1996

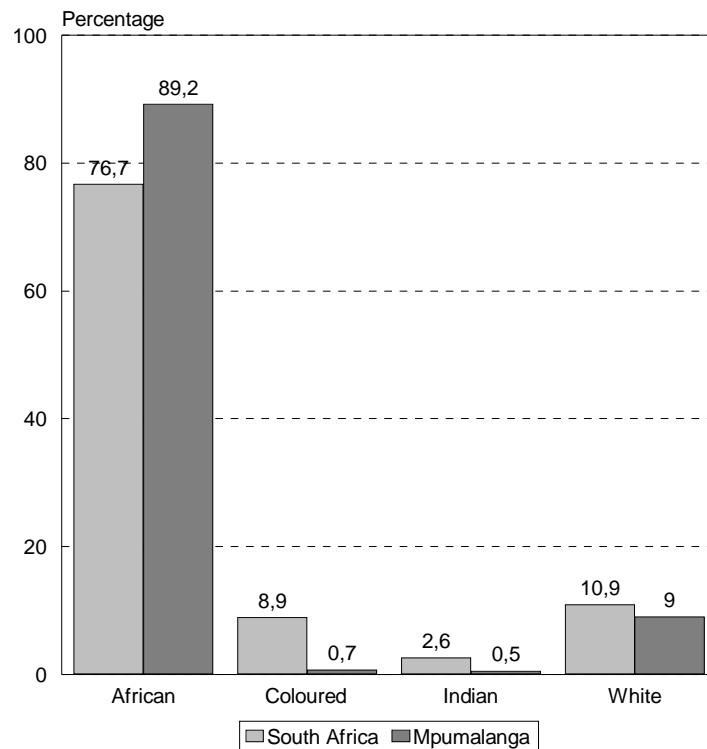


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

1.3 Population group

Figure 1.3 depicts that more than three-quarters (76,7%) of the South African population is African, and nearly 11% white, about 9% coloured and 2,5% Indian. With the exception of Northern Cape and Western Cape, all the other provinces have the African population in the majority. In Mpumalanga, the population was constituted as: African, 89,2%; white, 9%; coloured, 0,7%; and Indian, 0,5%. The majority of the Indian population was found in KwaZulu-Natal, forming 9,4% of the total population of the province.

Figure 1.3: Percentage of the population of South Africa and Mpumalanga by population group, 1996

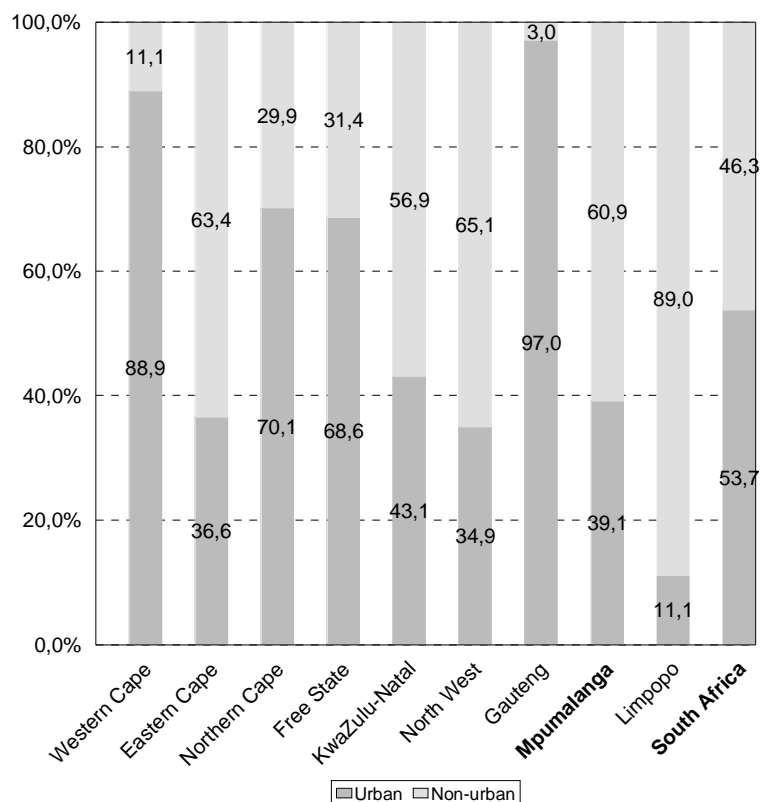


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

1.4 Urban and non-urban population breakdown

More than half (53,7%) of South Africa's residents lived in urban areas. The percentages of the urban population varied by province, with Gauteng being the most urbanised (with 97% urban dwellers) and Limpopo the least urbanised (with only 11% urban dwellers). As indicated in Figure 1.4, only 39,1% of Mpumalanga's population resided in urban areas, with most of its population (60,9%) in non-urban areas.

Figure 1.4: The urban and non-urban population of South Africa in each province, 1996

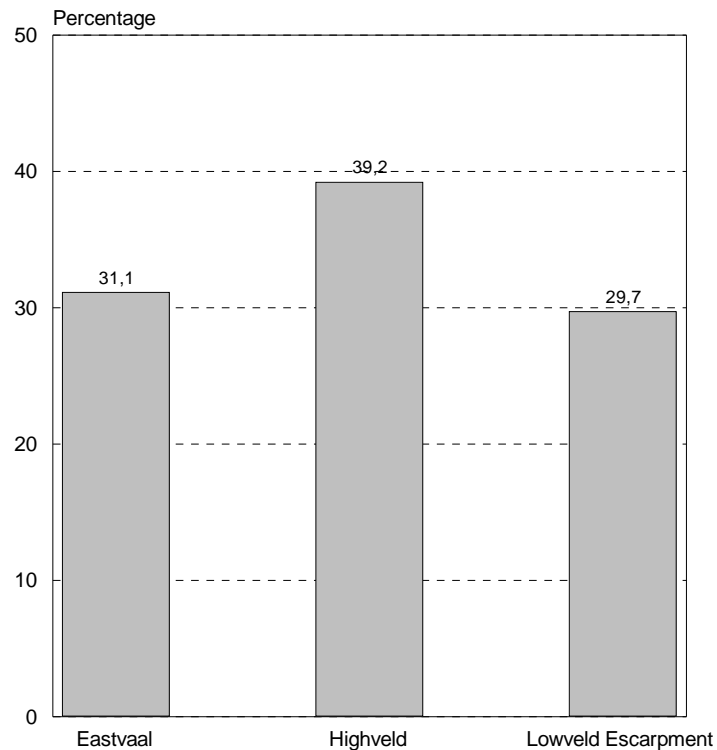


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 1.5 depicts that in 1996:

- Mpumalanga, with an estimated 2 800 711 people, had the highest proportion of its population (39,2%) living in the Highveld district council.
- Approximately 31% of the Mpumalanga population were living in the Eastvaal district council and approximately 29,7% were living in the Lowveld Escarpment district council.

Figure 1.5: Population distribution by district council, Mpumalanga, 1996

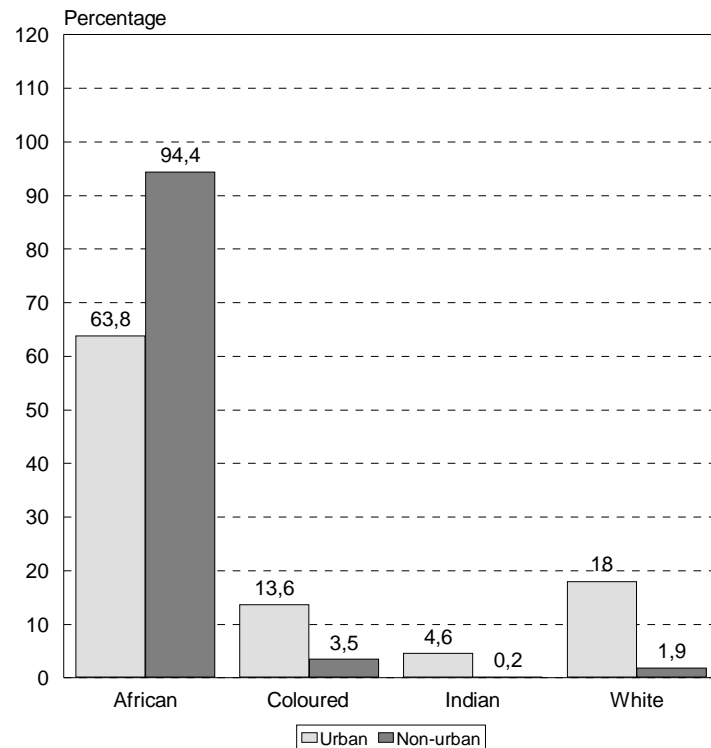


Source: Statistics South Africa Population census 1996

Figure 1.6 shows that in 1999:

- The highest proportion (94,4%) of non-urban residents was African, while only 0,2% of non-urban residents was Indian.
- Of the urban population, 18% were white, 13,6% coloured and 4,6% Indian.

Figure 1.6: The urban and non-urban population of Mpumalanga by population group, 1999



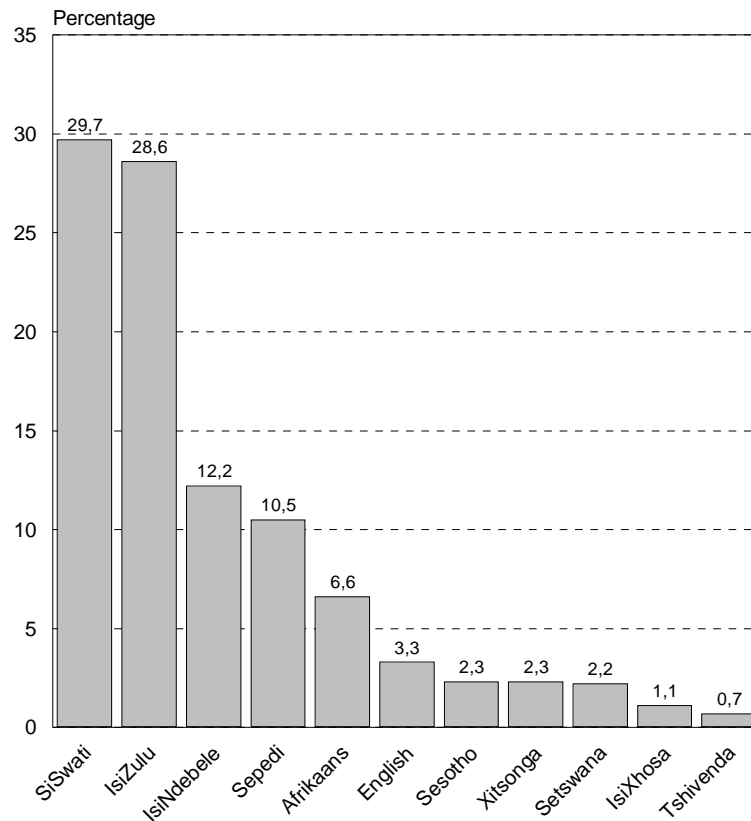
Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

1.5 First home languages spoken in Mpumalanga

Figure 1.7 examines the first home languages of the population of Mpumalanga. It indicates that in 1999:

- The most frequently spoken first home language in Mpumalanga was siSwati (29,7%), followed by isiZulu (28,6%) and isiNdebele (12,2%).
- Approximately 6,6% of the Mpumalanga population spoke Afrikaans as their first home language and only 3,3% spoke English.
- The less frequently spoken official home languages were isiXhosa (1,1%) and Tshivenda (0,7%).

Figure 1.7: Distribution of first home languages in Mpumalanga, 1999



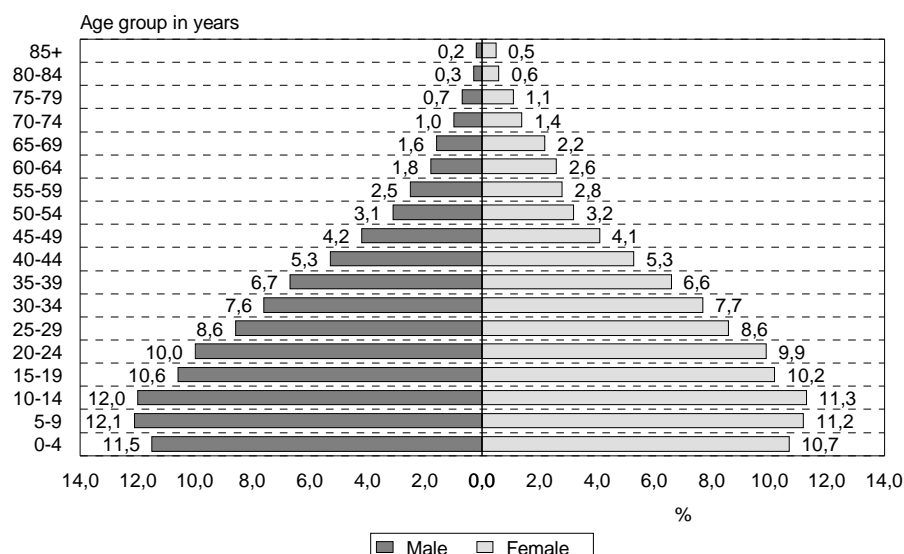
Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

1.6 Age distribution of the population of South Africa and Mpumalanga

Figures 1.8-1.11 examine the age distribution of the population of South Africa and Mpumalanga. Figure 1.8 shows that, in 1996:

- The age distribution of the South African population resembled the structure of a developing rather than a developed country, with a wide base and a narrow apex. There was an undercut in the bottom row (those aged 0-4 years, 11,5% males and 10,7% females).
- Nationally, proportions of males and females were 48,1% and 51,9%, respectively, but there was a higher proportion of males in the age categories of 5-9 years (12,1% males to 11,2% females) and 10-14 years (12,0% males to 11,3% males).

Figure 1.8: Age distribution of the total population of South Africa by gender, 1996

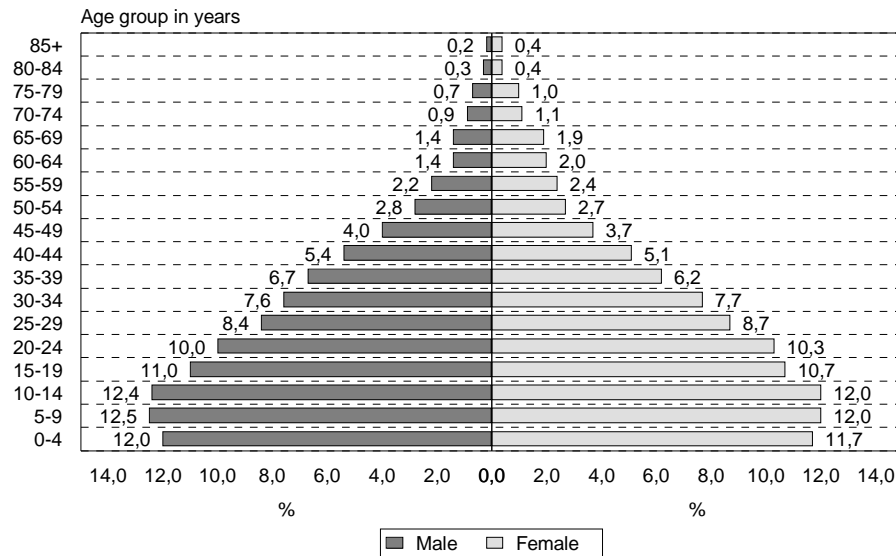


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Mpumalanga's age distribution in 1996 also resembled that of a developing country, as shown in Figure 1.9. There was a higher proportion of females (51,1%) than males (48,9%). The province's population pyramid depicted that a large proportion of the population was under the age of 29 years (65,4% females and 66,3% males).

As shown in the population pyramid, there were proportionally more younger people (5-14 years) than older ones in 1996 (the graph is tapering significantly with increasing age). This may be due to either mis-reporting of children in this age category or under-reporting in the age categories of older people.

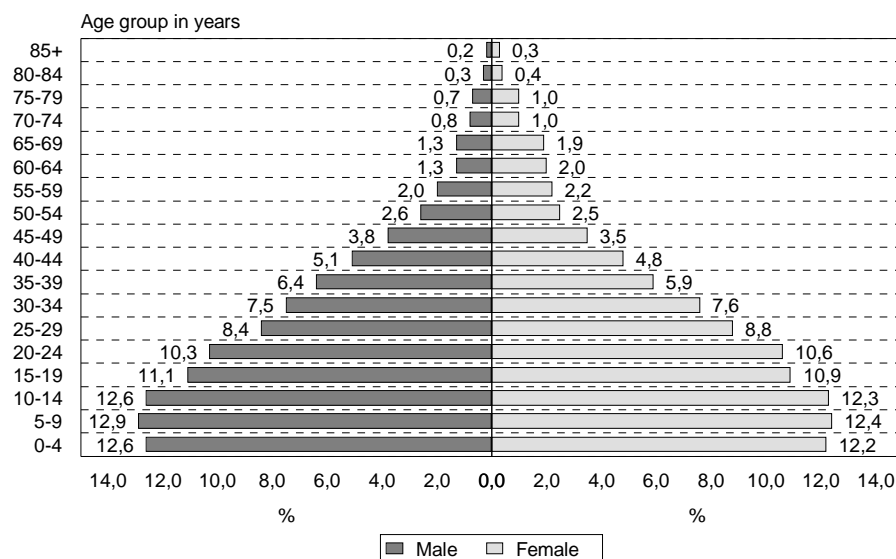
Figure 1.9: Age distribution of the total population of Mpumalanga by gender, 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

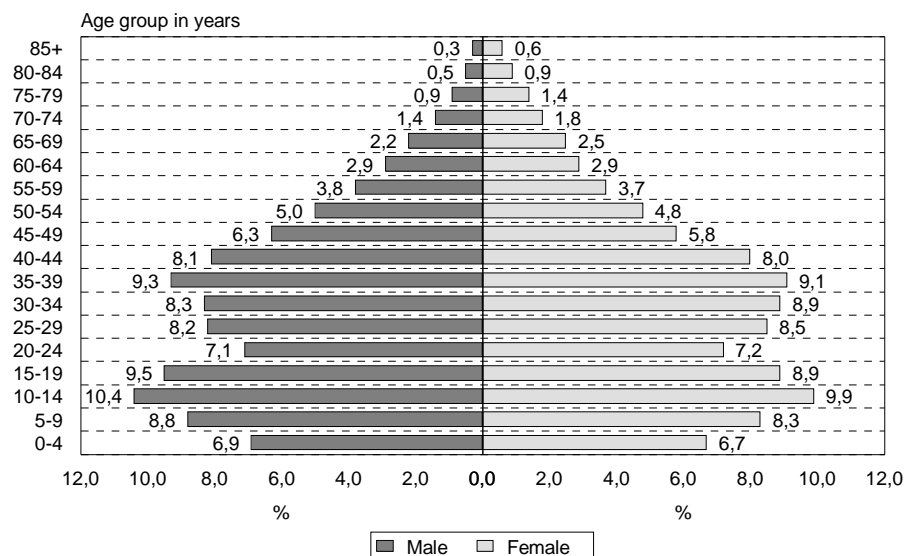
Figures 1.10 and 1.11 compare the population pyramids of the African and white population groups in Mpumalanga. They show that the pyramid of the African population group resembled that of the population of a developing country with a large base and tapering sharply at the apex. The pyramid of the white population group, on the other hand, resembled that of a developed country, showing a less broad base that tapers slowly with increasing age at the apex.

Figure 1.10: Age distribution of the African population, Mpumalanga, 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 1.11: Age distribution of the white population, Mpumalanga, 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

1.7 Age dependence

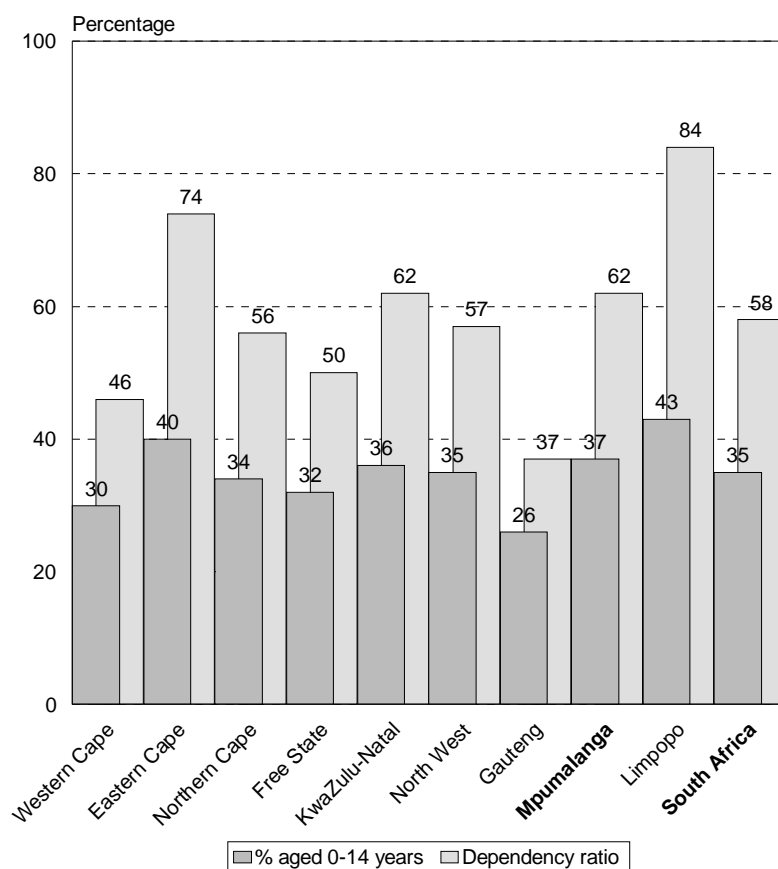
Definition

Age dependency ratios are broad indicators of the potential dependency burden of children under 15 years of age and the aged (people aged over 65 years) to the working population aged 15-65 years. These ratios are calculated by looking at the number of dependent people in the dependency years for each 100 people in the working age years.

Figure 1.12 indicates that according to OHS '99:

- The highest dependency ratios were witnessed in Limpopo (84%) and Eastern Cape (74%).
- Mpumalanga, which had 37% of its population aged 0-14 years, had a dependency ratio of 62%.
- Overall, South Africa had a dependency ratio of 58%. The only provinces with a dependency ratio of less than 50% were Western Cape (46%) and Gauteng (37%).

Figure 1.12: Age dependence by province, 1999



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Chapter 2: Education

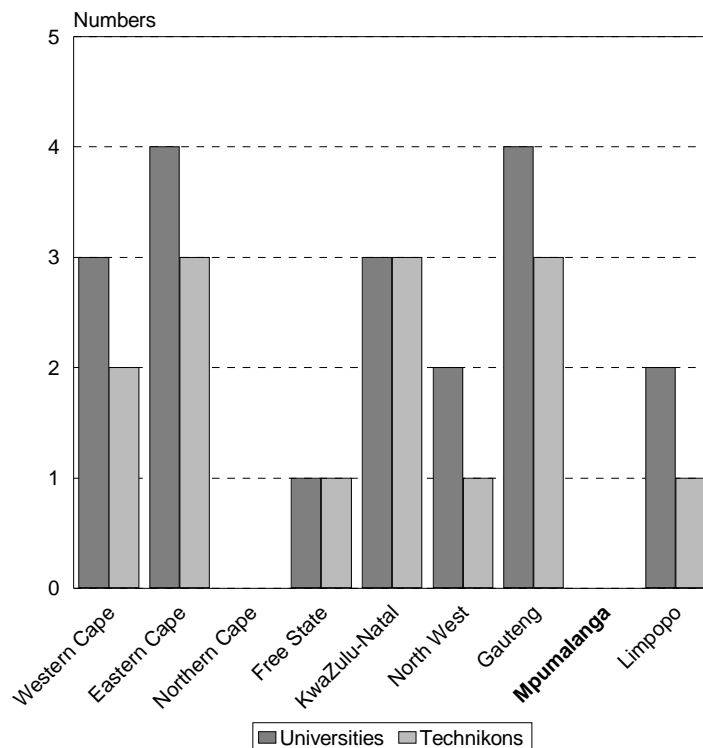
Education contributes highly to the socio-economic development of a country. It has a central role to play in the development and utilisation of human resources. Access to education and adult literacy are considered key indicators of social development.

2.1 Universities and technikons

In 1996, the number of universities and technikons differed by province in South Africa. Gauteng and Western Cape had the highest number of universities (each had four universities) and technikons (each had three technikons). Mpumalanga and Northern Cape had neither a university nor a technikon. People in the provinces had to utilise the institutions in other provinces.

Figure 2.1 shows the number of universities and technikons that existed in the country in 1996.

Figure 2.1: Number of universities and technikons in each province, 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

2.2 Educational achievement and adult literacy

Illiteracy and literacy are complex topics since they depend on a number of factors, including level achieved at school and exposure to writing and reading since leaving school. In South Africa, the National Department of Education has a definition of its own which is based mainly on the fact that they, by the nature of their work, would like to work towards elevating the literacy level of the adults in the country.

In this chapter the literacy levels, based on the attainment of Grade 6 education by the population aged 20 years or above, will be discussed at length while other levels of educational achievements will also be looked into briefly.

Table 2.1 examines the percentage of the population, in 1996, aged 20 years or above who had an educational qualification of Grade 6 or higher. It shows that:

- Limpopo had the highest proportion of people aged 20 years or above (48,7%) who had not attained Grade 6, while Mpumalanga had the second highest at 44,3%.
- Gauteng and Western Cape had the highest percentages of people in this age category with Grade 6 or higher, 79,3% and 77,8%, respectively.

Table 2.1: Distribution of persons aged 20 years or above by educational level in each province, 1996 (percentages)

	Less than Grade 6	Grade 6 or higher	Total
Western Cape	22,2	77,8	100,0
Eastern Cape	42,3	57,7	100,0
Northern Cape	42,2	57,8	100,0
Free State	38,3	61,7	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	40,4	59,6	100,0
North West	42,8	57,2	100,0
Gauteng	20,7	79,3	100,0
Mpumalanga	44,3	55,7	100,0
Limpopo	48,7	51,3	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Table 2.2 examines the educational achievement rates of all the population groups of Mpumalanga. It shows that the African population had the highest percentage of those whose highest educational level was less than Grade 6, while the white population had the highest proportion of those with Grade 6 or higher. The table shows that in 1996, 49,8% of Africans aged 20 years or above in Mpumalanga had achieved less than Grade 6. In the same age category, the white population had the highest proportion, 98,1%, followed by the Indian population at 89,4%.

Table 2.2: Literacy rate of the population aged 20 years or above by population group, Mpumalanga, 1996 (percentages)

	Less than Grade 6	Grade 6 or higher	Total
African	49,8	50,2	100,0
Coloured	21,8	78,2	100,0
Indian	10,7	89,4	100,0
White	1,9	98,1	100,0
Total	44,3	55,7	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

According to Census '96, there were 1 453 317 people aged 20 years or above in Mpumalanga. This represented 51,9% of the provincial total of 2,8 million people. Countrywide, the total population in this age bracket was 22 156 628 (or 54,6% of the South African population). Table 2.3 shows that of the 663 174 Mpumalanga male population in this age category, 24,8% had no schooling, compared to 16,2% nationally. Of the females aged 20 years or above in Mpumalanga, 31,1% (6,3% more than males) had no schooling, compared to 20,1% nationally.

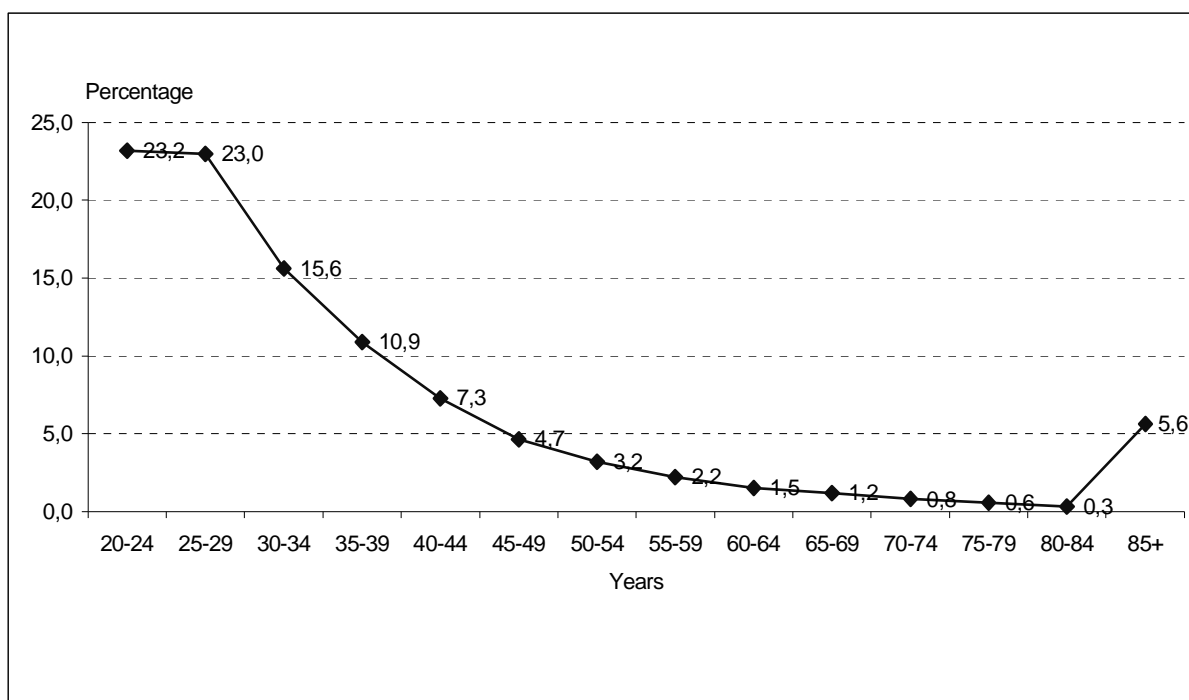
Table 2.3: Distribution of the population aged 20 years or above in each educational category by gender, Mpumalanga and South Africa, 1996 (percentages)

	Mpumalanga		South Africa	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
No schooling	42,3	57,7	41,5	58,5
Grade 0	42,2	57,8	46,2	53,8
Grade 1	51,1	48,9	48,5	51,3
Grade 2	47,2	52,8	47,5	52,5
Grade 3	51,3	48,7	50,5	49,5
Grade 4	50,0	50,0	48,5	51,5
Grade 5	50,4	49,6	47,9	52,1
Grade 6	49,5	50,5	46,3	53,7
Grade 7	48,9	51,1	45,5	54,5
Grade 8	50,6	49,4	46,2	53,8
Grade 9	47,9	52,1	46,1	53,9
Grade 10	47,6	52,4	45,4	54,6
Grade 11	47,3	52,7	46,2	53,8
Less than matric & cert./dipl.	76,1	23,9	66,7	33,3
Matric only	48,6	51,4	48,0	52,0
Matric & certificate	68,9	31,1	65,5	34,5
Matric & diploma	44,8	55,2	41,4	58,6
Matric & Bachelors degree	58,0	42,0	54,8	45,2
Matric & Bachelors & diploma	41,1	58,9	40,2	59,8
Matric & Bachelors & honours	57,7	42,3	53,3	46,7
Matric & Masters degree	75,7	24,3	69,2	30,8
Matric & Doctors degree	79,2	20,8	73,4	26,6
Other qualification	66,8	33,2	60,2	39,8
Unspecified	51,6	48,4	53,5	46,5
Total	47,9	52,1	73,4	26,6

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 2.2 shows that the highest percentage of people aged 20 years or above whose highest educational level was matric (Grade 12) or higher was in the age categories of 20 to 24 years and 25 to 29 years, after which the percentage decreased with age.

Figure 2.2: Percentage of the population aged 20 years or above with Grade 12 or higher as their highest level of education in each age category, Mpumalanga, 1999



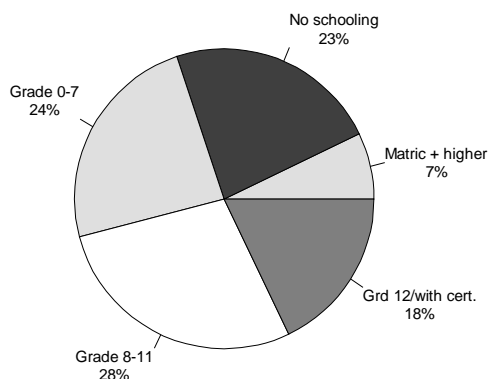
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

2.3 Unemployment and education

Figure 2.3 indicates that:

- Approximately 23% of the employed people in Mpumalanga had no formal schooling.
- A large proportion of the employed people in the province (28%) had Grade 8-11, or less than matric and a diploma as their highest level of education.

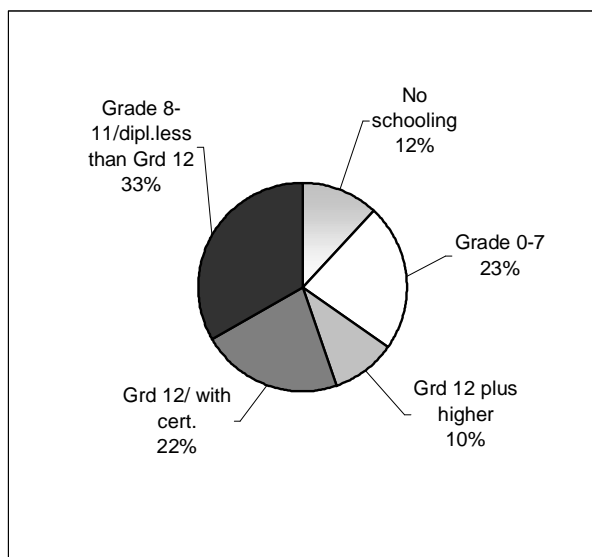
Figure 2.3: Distribution of the employed population (15 to 65 years) by highest level of education attained, Mpumalanga, 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 2.4 depicts that unlike Mpumalanga, the highest proportion of employed people in South Africa, 33%, had some secondary school education (Grade 8-11 or diploma). This proportion decreased after the matric attainment. There was a very low proportion of people with no formal education (12%) that were employed in the country in 1996.

Figure 2.4: Distribution of the employed population (15 to 65 years) by highest level of education attained, South Africa, 1996



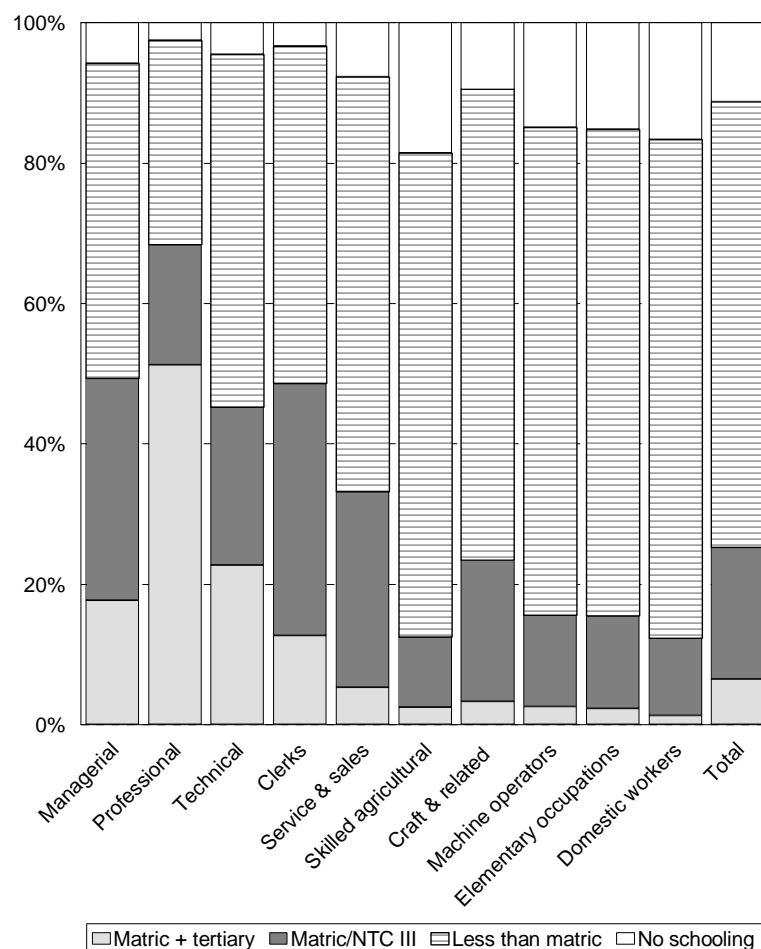
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

2.4 Occupation and education

Looking at the working age population, Figure 2.5 shows that:

- A large proportion (18,6%) of the people who had no formal schooling were employed in the sectors which did not require formal skills, followed by domestic work (16,6%) and elementary occupations (15,2%).
- Quite a large proportion (71%) of people employed as domestic workers had qualifications lower than matric (Grade 12).
- A large proportion of people working in clerical posts had qualifications lower than matric (48,1%) and those with matric plus tertiary were largely employed as professionals (51,3%), technicians (22,7%) and in managerial posts (17,7%).

Figure 2.5: Distribution of the employed population (15 to 65 years) by educational level and occupation, Mpumalanga, 1999



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Chapter 3: Health

The healthcare system of the country is one of the indicators of the wealth of the country. This chapter presents 1996, 1998 and 1999 summary information concerning healthcare resources and their distribution in Mpumalanga and South Africa as a whole.

The most direct attack on ill-health is to focus on meeting basic needs, developing and improving housing and services such as water and sanitation, the environment, and nutrition as well as improving healthcare. Poverty is a major determinant of the health status of individuals, households and communities. Deficiencies in basic needs can lead to poverty and ill-health.

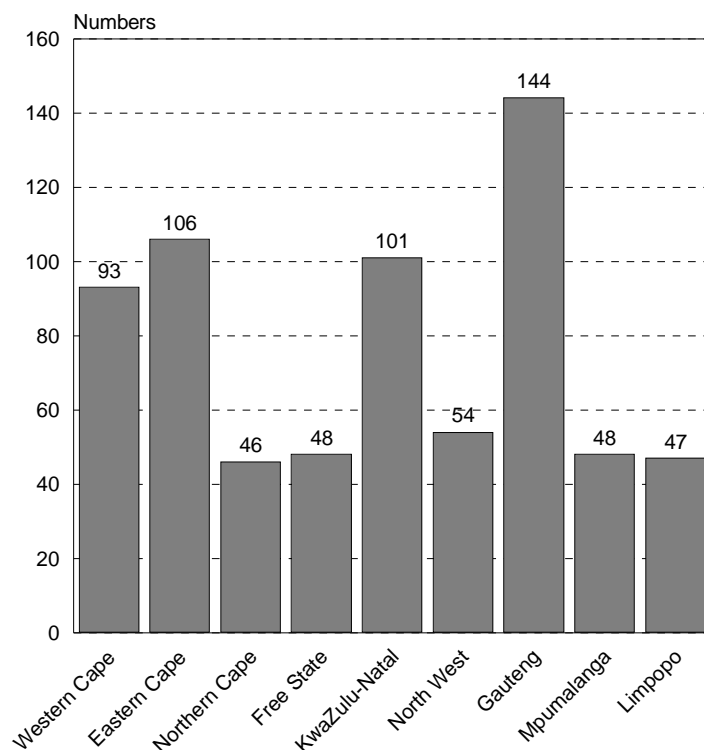
3.1 Hospitals and healthcare personnel

The number of hospitals was not related to the size of a province's population (as can be seen in Figure 3.1). A number of factors come into play, including the need, type of healthcare that the residents utilise, the infrastructure of the province and other factors related to healthcare institutions.

Figure 3.1 depicts that in 1996:

- Mpumalanga had 48 hospitals. Free State had an equal number of hospitals, even though it had a lower population (2,6 million people).
- Gauteng, the province which had the second largest population (7,3 million) in the country, had the highest number of hospitals in South Africa (144 hospitals – the number included public and private hospitals).

Figure 3.1: Distribution of hospitals by province, 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Table 3.1 indicates that:

- At the time of Census '96, South Africa's 687 hospitals had a total of 135 694 hospital beds.
- Mpumalanga's 48 hospitals had a total of 5 553 hospital beds.

KwaZulu-Natal, the province with the highest population in South Africa, had the second highest number of hospital beds (26 152) in the country after Gauteng which had 32 346 beds.

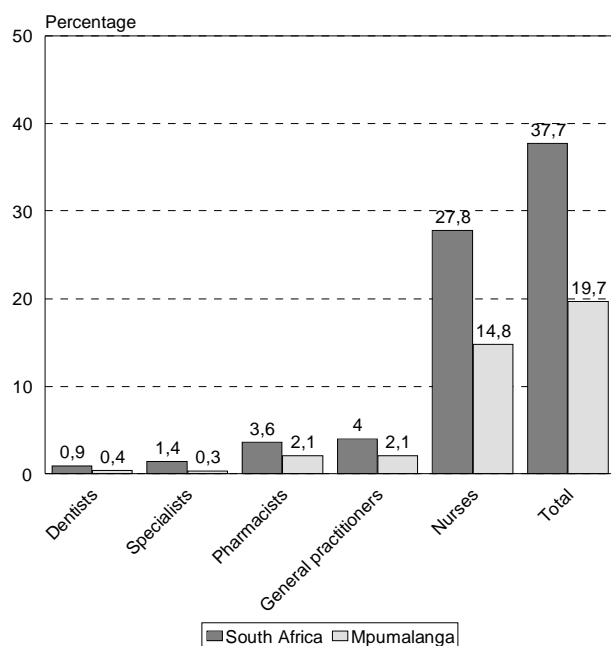
Table 3.1: Number of hospital beds, South Africa and Mpumalanga, 1996

	Mpumalanga	South Africa
Public hospital beds	4 339	109 603
Private hospital beds	1 214	26 091
Total hospital beds	5 553	135 694

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 3.2 illustrates the average number of healthcare personnel per 10 000 patients. According to the Department of Health annual report, the average number of healthcare personnel in Mpumalanga (19,7 personnel per 10 000 patients) was much lower than the national average (37,7 personnel per 10 000 patients). There was also an apparent shortage of other health practitioners. The average number of nurses was quite high, both nationally and in Mpumalanga. Of the 37,7 personnel per 10 000 patients nationally, nurses constituted 73,7%, while out of the 19,7 personnel per 10 000 patients in Mpumalanga, the nurses constituted 75,1%.

Figure 3.2: Percentage of selected healthcare personnel per 10 000 patients, South Africa and Mpumalanga, 1996



Source: Department of Health Annual Report, 1996

3.2 Access to medical aid

In 1999, a very small proportion (16,3%) of the South African population had access to medical aid, implying that the vast majority of the population relied on getting medical help from the public hospitals. Also, as shown in Table 3.2, there were vast disparities among the population groups for those having access to medical aid. The table shows that in 1999:

- Nationally, approximately 8,4% of the African people had access to medical aid.
- The percentage of the African population with access to medical aid in Mpumalanga was 8,6%.
- The white population constituted the largest proportion of people with access to medical aid both in Mpumalanga and the country as a whole (69,8% and 67,8%, respectively).
- The highest proportion of people with access to medical aid, taking into account a composite of all population groups, was found in Western Cape (29,3%), while Mpumalanga had the fifth highest proportion of the population with access to medical aid.

Table 3.2: Percentage of the population with access to medical aid by population group and province, South Africa, 1999

Population Group	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	Kwa-Zulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
African	6,1	6,0	12,3	7,7	7,2	9,5	13,5	8,6	7,2	8,4
Coloured	24,1	17,1	14,5	12,7	11,0	5,3	26,2	21,3	22,9	21,3
Indian	26,2	31,0	61,1	3,4	26,5	27,9	40,9	46,4	0,0	28,9
White	68,2	70,6	54,5	67,9	68,3	64,2	68,0	69,8	67,4	67,8
Total	29,3	10,2	19,1	14,8	12,7	13,0	26,9	14,2	8,6	16,3

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Table 3.3 examines the proportion of people with medical aid access in the urban and non-urban areas of Mpumalanga during OHS '99. It indicates that the situation in the non-urban areas was worse than in the urban areas as the proportion of people with access to medical aid was considerably less. The table also highlights the difference between males and females in as far as medical aid access is concerned.

According to OHS '99:

- A smaller proportion of people in the non-urban areas of Mpumalanga (5,7%) had access to medical aid than in the urban areas (26,8%).
- A greater percentage of males than females had access to medical aid in both urban and non-urban areas.

Table 3.3: Percentage of the population with access to medical aid by type of area and gender, Mpumalanga, 1999

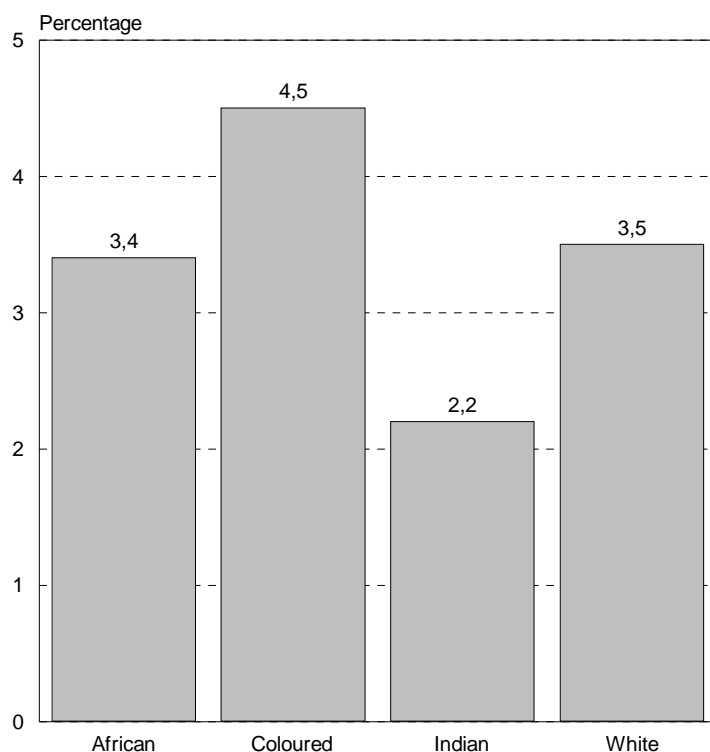
	Male	Female	Total
Urban	28,0	25,7	26,8
Non-urban	6,1	5,4	5,7
Total	15,0	13,4	14,2

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

3.3 Disability

According to OHS '99, 3,5% of the total South African population of 40 583 573 people were disabled. Figure 3.3 gives the breakdown of the proportion of the disabled population according to population group. It indicates that in 1999, the coloured people had the highest proportion of disabled people (4,5%).

Figure 3.3: Percentage of each population group that was disabled, South Africa, 1999



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

3.4 HIV/AIDS

The statistics on HIV/AIDS tabled below came from the Mpumalanga Department of Health. According to the department, 2 448 239 babies and adults were infected by HIV in South Africa in 1996. Of these, 199 189 were from Mpumalanga. Table 3.4 looks at the age categories of people infected by HIV in Mpumalanga. The table indicates that:

- Of the 199 189 people infected by HIV in Mpumalanga, 194 349 were adults and 4 840 were babies.
- Free State had a higher (213 542) number of people infected by HIV than Mpumalanga, while Northern Cape had the lowest number (22 457) of those infected. The figures quoted for the Northern Cape should be taken in the context of the fact that this province is the lowest populated in the country.

Table 3.4: Number of HIV-infected babies and adults by province, 1996

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	Kwa- Zulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpuma- langa	Limpopo	South Africa
Babies	465	5 622	423	5 050	17 617	9 035	9 523	4 840	4 499	57 077
Adults	26 751	224 290	22 034	208 492	729 069	358 087	456 648	194 349	171 442	2 391 162
Total	27 216	229 912	22 457	213 542	746 684	367 122	466 176	199 189	175 941	2 448 239

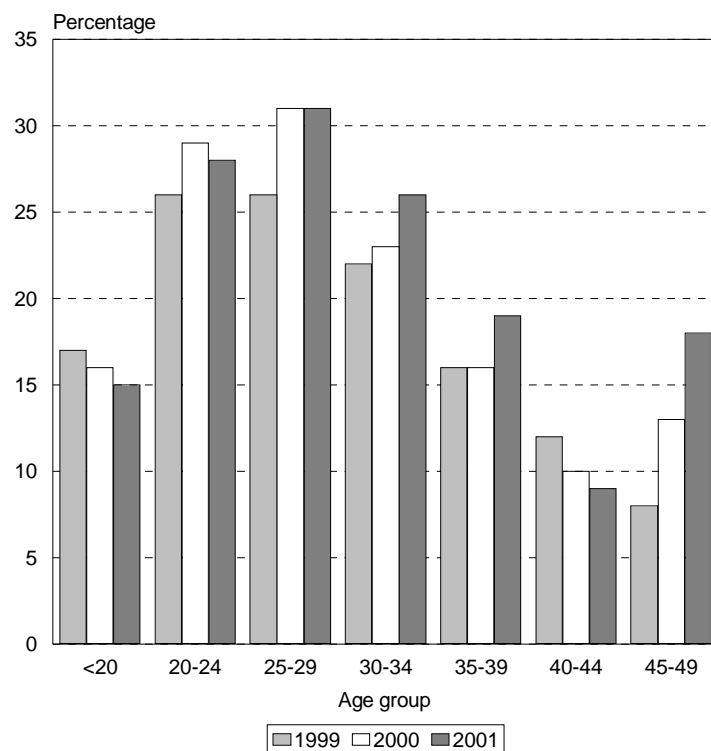
Source: Mpumalanga Department of Health, 1996

Figures 3.4 and 3.5 look at the provincial estimates of HIV prevalence by age category among women attending antenatal clinics in South Africa from 1999 to 2001. Figure 3.4 shows that the largest proportion of infected women were in the age group of 25-29 years in 2000 and 2001.

According to Figure 3.5:

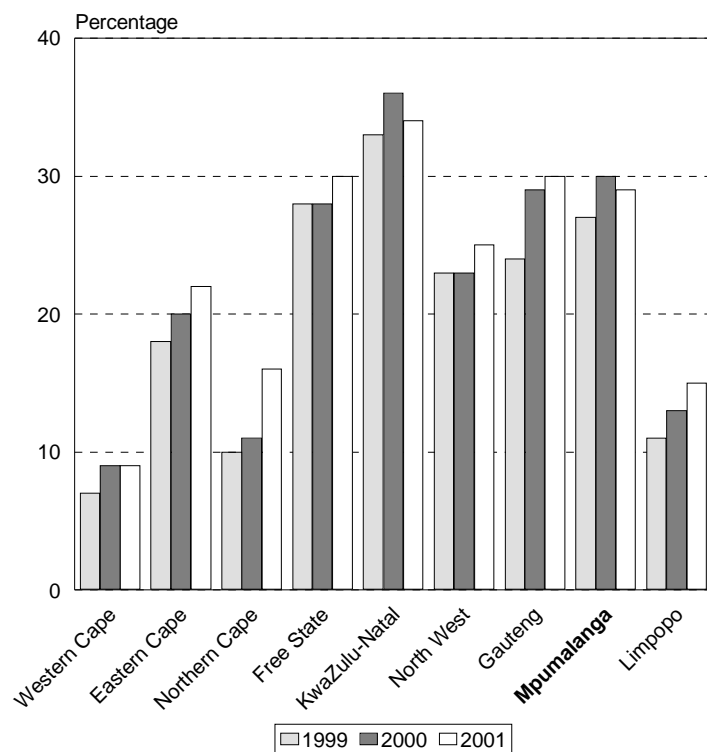
- Mpumalanga had an increase in prevalence of HIV infection from 27% to 30% from 1999 to 2000. However, there was a decrease in 2001 from 30% to 29%.
- KwaZulu-Natal had the highest prevalence, while Western Cape had the lowest.

Figure 3.4: HIV prevalence trends by age group among women attending antenatal clinics, South Africa, 1999 – 2001



Source: Mpumalanga Department of Health

Figure 3.5: HIV prevalence estimates among women attending antenatal clinics by province, South Africa, 1999 - 2000



Source: Mpumalanga Department of Health

Chapter 4: The labour market

This chapter focuses on the working age population of Mpumalanga, and their labour market status. The employed are examined in terms of age, gender, population group, industry and occupation. The unemployed are examined by reason for not working and means of support.

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Labour absorption rate: Proportion of the working age population who are employed.

4.1 The labour market of Mpumalanga

Table 4.1 shows that:

- In 1999, nearly half of the working age population of Mpumalanga were employed.
- Proportionally more males (50,3%) than females (49,7%) were employed in 1999.
- Of the not economically active population in the province, 46,2% were males and 53,8% were females.
- Approximately 13,2% of the people who were not economically active had no formal education.
- Approximately 11,4% of the total employed population had no schooling.

Table 4.1: Employment status of the working age population by gender and level of education, Mpumalanga, 1999 (percentages)

Indicator	Employed	Unemployed	Not economically active
Gender			
Male	50,3	46,3	46,2
Female	49,7	53,7	53,8
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0
Level of education			
No schooling	11,4	10,9	13,2
Grade 0-7	26,9	27,1	29,3
Grade 8-11/ and Dip or cert. with less than matric	36,2	37,9	38,1
Matric and higher	25,6	24,1	19,5
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0

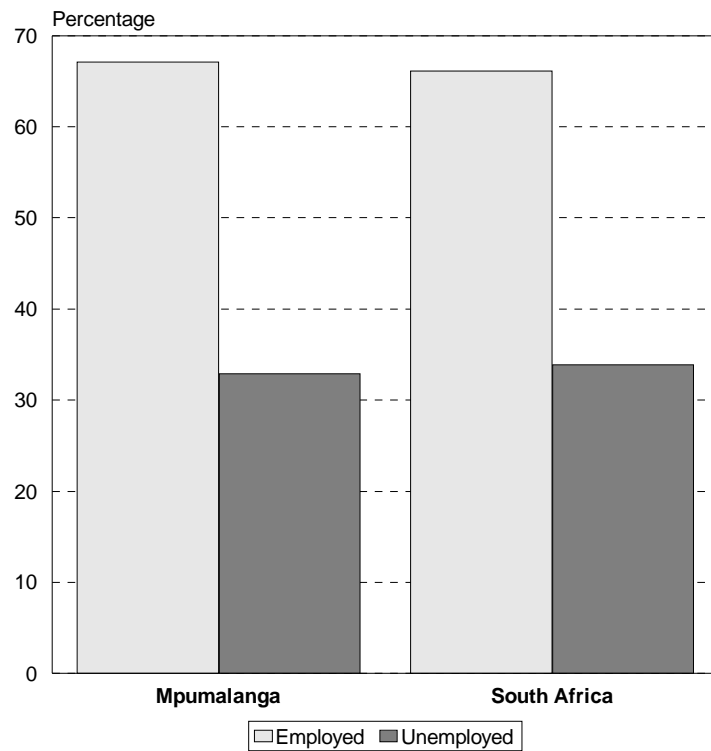
Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

4.2 The employed

Development and reconstruction depends upon a spirit of trust and mutual commitment between the government and the private sector. The Mpumalanga government regards business and industry as major role players in the development of the province and would join hands with them in creating wealth, prosperity and better future for all.

This section brings together key developmental features and statistics regarding the Mpumalanga economy. Figure 4.1 shows that among the economically active population in Mpumalanga, 66,1% were employed. This was nearly the same as the one for South Africa (67,1%).

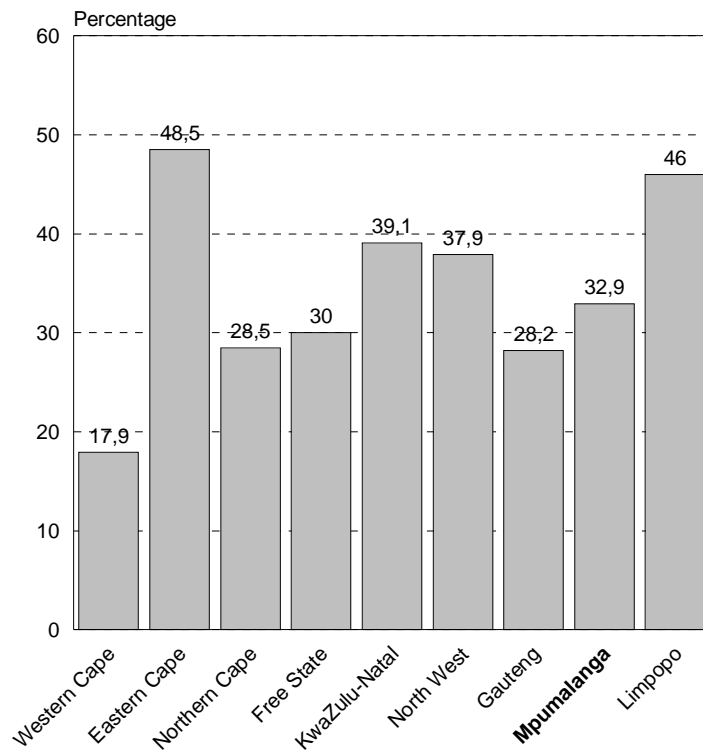
Figure 4.1: Economically active population by employment status, Mpumalanga and South Africa, 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 4.2 examines unemployment by province. It shows that, in 1996, in Mpumalanga, about 32,9% of the working age population were unemployed – a proportion that was very close to the national proportion (33,9%). The province with the highest unemployment rate was Eastern Cape (48,5%).

Figure 4.2: Unemployment rate in each province, South Africa, 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

4.2.1 Income of the employed

Table 4.2 compares the income of the employed in South Africa and Mpumalanga. It shows that:

- Approximately 103 354 employed people in South Africa and 7 078 in Mpumalanga had no income in 1996.
- Approximately 68 958 of the employed people in Mpumalanga were receiving individual monthly incomes ranging from R1 to R200.
- A large number of employed people were receiving individual monthly income ranging from R1 - R200 (68 958 people) to R501 - R1 000 (119 333 people) in Mpumalanga.
- A very small number of people were receiving a monthly income of R30 000 or more both in South Africa and Mpumalanga.

Table 4.2: Individual monthly income amongst the employed, Mpumalanga and South Africa, 1996

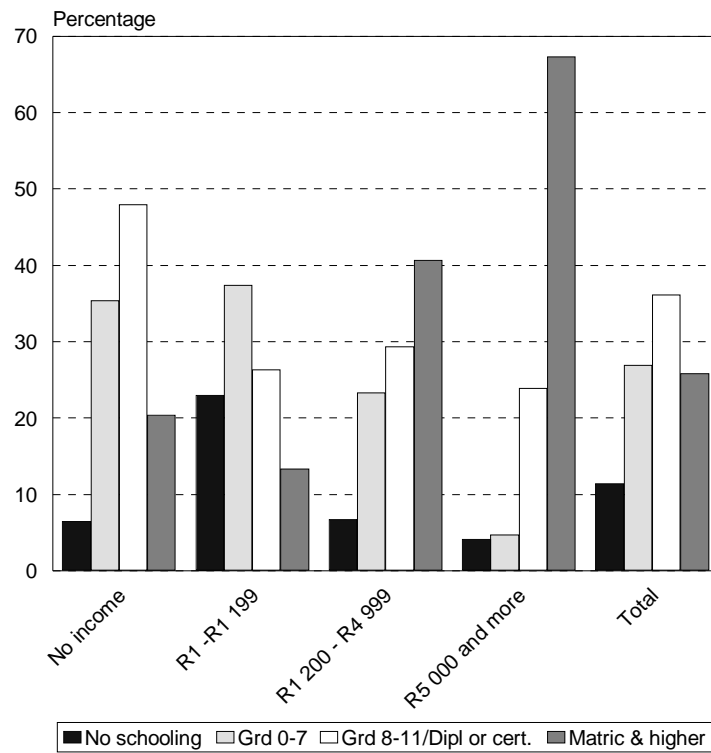
	South Africa	Mpumalanga
None	103 354	7 087
R1–R200	731 729	68 958
R201–R500	1 445 441	132 732
R501–R1 000	1 637 326	119 333
R1 001–R1 500	1 537 026	85 769
R1 501–R2 500	1 190 508	61 914
R2 501–R3 500	711 013	36 385
R3 501–R4 500	468 158	23 783
R4 501–R6 000	398 666	20 479
R6 001–R8 000	224 111	11 391
R8 001–R11 000	153 021	7 017
R11 001–R16 000	91 026	3 639
R16 001–R30 000	53 712	1 796
R30 001 or more	21 221	830
Unspecified	347 533	24 812
Total	9 113 847	605 925

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 4.3 examines the level of education of the employed in Mpumalanga. It shows that:

- In 1999, approximately 6,5% of the population with no income had no schooling.
- Forty-eight per cent of the people with educational qualifications of Grade 8-11 and/or diploma or certificate had no income.
- Approximately 20,4% of the population with no income had matric or higher qualifications.
- A proportion of 37,4% of the population earning between R1 and R1 199 had primary school education.
- Approximately 67% of those earning R5 000 or more monthly had matric or higher qualifications.

Figure 4.3: Distribution of the employed in each monthly income bracket by level of education, Mpumalanga, 1999



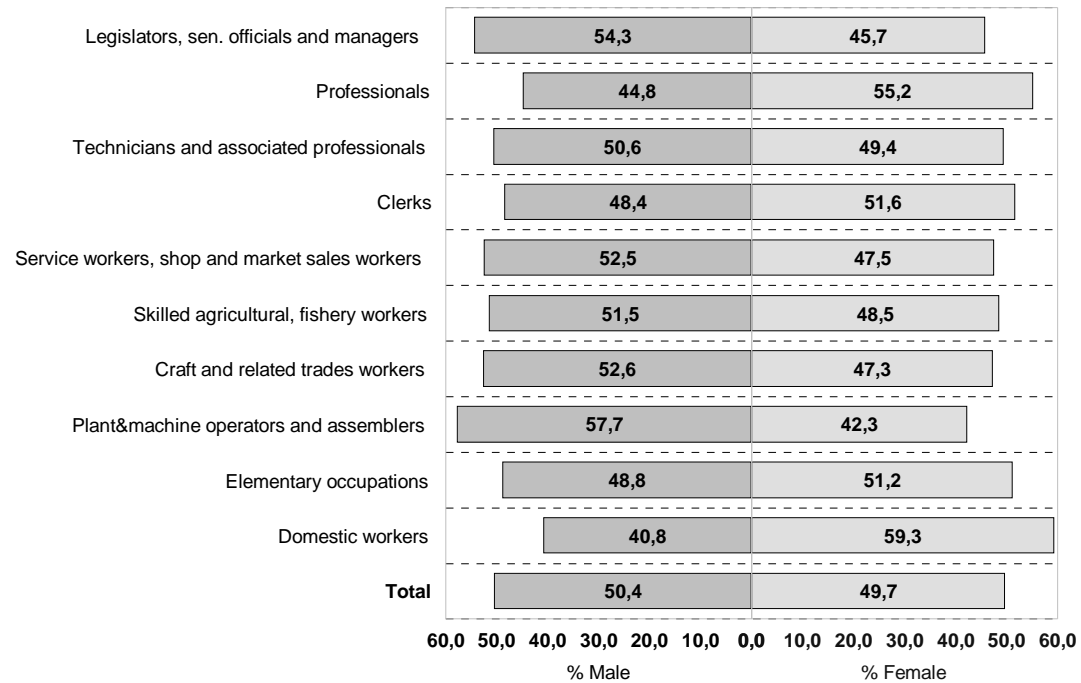
Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

4.2.2 Occupation by gender

Figure 4.4 gives a breakdown of the occupations of the employed in Mpumalanga during OHS '99. It shows that:

- More females were employed as domestic workers (60%) than males (40%).
- Nearly an equal number of males and females were employed as clerks (47% and 52%, respectively).

Figure 4.4: Gender breakdown of the employed in each occupation category, Mpumalanga, 1999

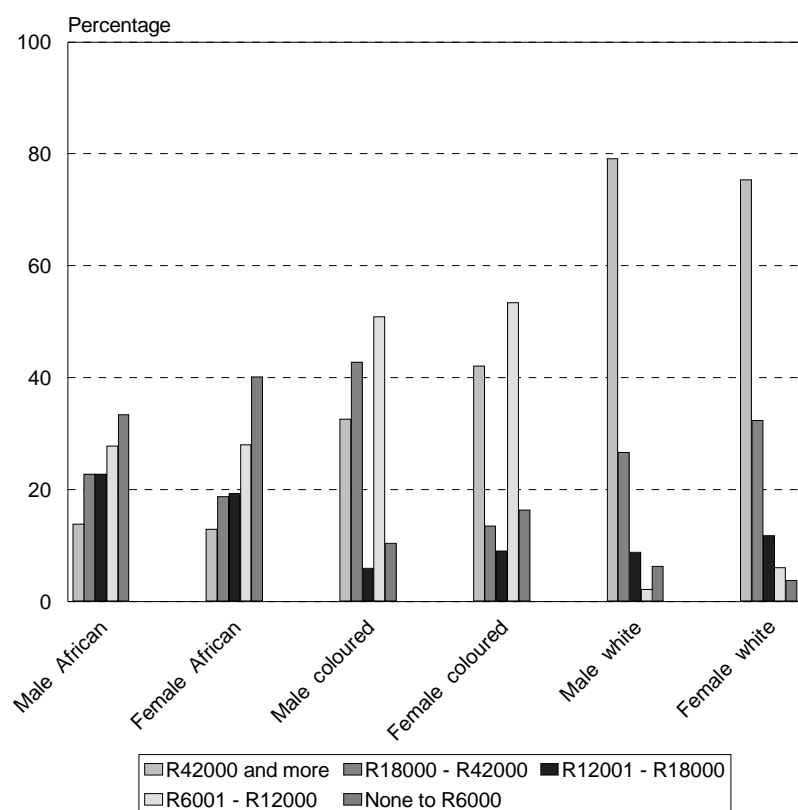


Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Figure 4.5 depicts the income categories across population groups and genders as stated by respondents during OHS '99. The figure shows that:

- There was a disparity in income across population groups and genders. A high proportion of white males (79,1%) and females (75,4%) fell into the highest income category (R42 000 and more per annum), followed by coloured males and females (32,6% and 42,1%, respectively).
- A proportion (13,8%) of African males and 12,9% of African females were getting the highest income (R42 000 and more per annum) in the province.
- The highest proportion of the employed Africans had a salary ranging from no income to an income of R6 000 per annum (33,4% males and 40,1% females).

Figure 4.5: Annual income of the employed by gender and population group, Mpumalanga, 1999



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

4.2.3 Employment by industry and occupation

In 1996, according to Table 4.3, 9 113 847 people were employed in South Africa and 605 925 in Mpumalanga. The bulk were employed in elementary occupations. The second largest occupation category was the legislators, senior officials and managerial group (22 300 in Mpumalanga and 364 902 in South Africa).

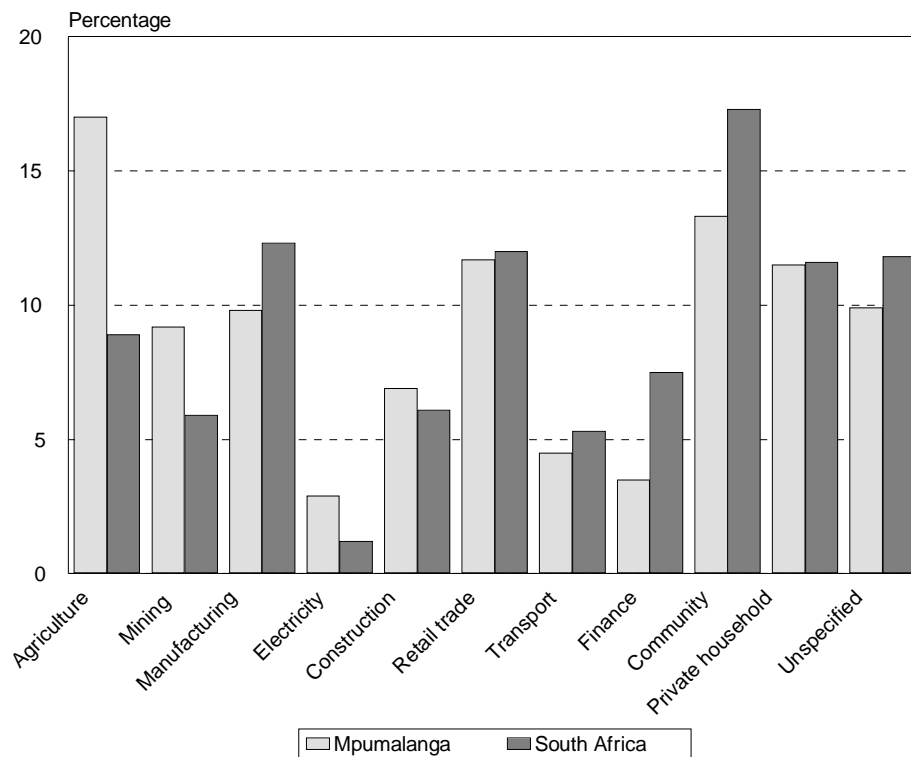
Table 4.3: The employed by occupational category, Mpumalanga and South Africa, 1996

	Mpumalanga	South Africa
Legislators, senior officials and managers	22 300	364 902
Professionals	43 725	870 955
Technicians and associate professors	23 300	542 882
Clerks	34 134	709 953
Service workers, shop and market sales workers	53 415	820 807
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	41 575	357 278
Craft and related trades workers	99 453	1 301 997
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	67 112	777 914
Elementary occupations	180 427	2 380 107
Unspecified/other	40 485	987 052
Total	605 925	9 113 847

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 4.6 shows that of the 605 925 people employed in Mpumalanga in 1996, the largest employer was the agriculture, hunting and forestry industry (17%), followed by community, social and personal services (13,3%).

Figure 4.6: Percentage distribution of the employed by economic sector, Mpumalanga and South Africa, 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Table 4.4 shows the variation in the population groups of the South African employed by economic sector in 1996. It shows that the majority of the white employees in South Africa and Mpumalanga were found in the community, social and personal services sector (20,9% and 26,4%, respectively). The highest proportion of Indian employees in Mpumalanga was found in the wholesale, trade and retail sector (52,5%).

Table 4.4: The employed by economic sector and population group, South Africa, 1996 (percentages)

Economic sector	African		Coloured		Indian		White		Total	
	Mpuma- langa	South Africa	Mpuma- langa	South Africa	Mpuma- langa	South Africa	Mpuma- langa	South Africa	Mpuma- langa	South Africa
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	22,0	11,1	7,8	17,3	1,4	1,0	10,5	4,7	19,9	10,2
Mining and quarrying	10,6	9,1	8,3	1,1	5,6	0,6	12,5	4,0	10,8	6,7
Manufacturing	9,4	11,7	14,9	20,5	11,6	31,0	11,9	13,4	9,8	13,9
Electricity, gas and water supply	2,1	1,2	3,5	0,9	3,7	1,0	7,3	2,2	3,0	1,4
Construction	8,1	7,7	10,7	7,7	2,4	3,9	4,3	4,5	7,5	6,9
Wholesale, and retail trade	11,2	12,2	21,2	14,4	52,5	24,1	15,2	15,6	12,2	13,6
Transport, storage and communication	4,8	5,8	3,2	4,8	1,1	6,5	5,3	7,3	4,8	6,0
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	2,5	4,8	6,1	6,9	5,62	11,3	9,9	20,3	3,7	8,5
Community, social and personal services	13,4	17,8	15,7	18,0	14,0	19,0	20,9	26,4	14,6	19,6
Private households	15,9	18,5	8,5	8,4	2,0	1,6	2,2	1,5	13,6	13,1
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
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 1996

4.3 The unemployed

Table 4.5 examines the unemployed population of Mpumalanga, the circumstances that led to their unemployment status and the form of support they received. It shows that at the time of OHS '99:

- A high proportion (65,7%) of unemployed Africans in Mpumalanga were unemployed due to perceived lack of skills or qualifications for available jobs.
- A proportion of 34,7% of the unemployed coloured people were not working but had found a job and were starting at a definite date in the future.
- A small proportion of Africans (1,4%) said they were not working because they could not find suitable work.
- Overall, 63,5% of unemployed Mpumalanga residents were unemployed because of a perceived lack of skills or qualifications for the available jobs.

Table 4.5: The unemployed by reason for not working and population group, Mpumalanga, 1999*

	African	Coloured	White	Mpumalanga
Lack of skills or qualifications for available jobs	65,7	0,0	34,3	63,5
Has found a job, and starting at a definite date	1,7	34,7	0,0	1,8
Seasonal work/ fruit picker/ wool-shearer	1,4	22,4	6,0	1,7
Cannot find suitable work	1,4	0,0	0,0	1,3
Contract worker such as mine worker	32,2	22,6	58,6	33,8
Other reasons	0,4	42,8	0,0	0,5
Unspecified	2,1	0,0	4,4	2,2
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

* Data for Indians was not available

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

In Table 4.6, the status of the unemployed population is examined by the source of support they get from the community. The table shows that among the unemployed people aged 15-65 years living in Mpumalanga:

- Eighty per cent were supported by other members of the household, 15,3% by others who were not household members and 1,7% by charity, church or welfare.
- Almost all white unemployed people relied mainly on support from members of their households (97,3%).
- The percentages of the unemployed African and coloured people supported by members of their households were 83,7% and 42,9%, respectively.
- Neither unemployed coloured nor white people were supported by charity, church, welfare or other organisation in the province.

Table 4.6: The unemployed by means of support and population group, Mpumalanga, 1999

	African	Coloured	White	Mpumalanga
Support by members of the household	83,7	42,9	97,3	80,0
Support from outside the household	16,2	22,4	0,0	15,3
Support by charity, church, or welfare	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,2
Unemployment benefit fund	1,6	0,0	3,3	1,7
Savings or money previously earned	2,3	34,7	0,0	2,3
Old age or disability pension	0,3	0,0	2,7	0,4
Other e.g. bursary/ study loan	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Chapter 5: Housing and household services

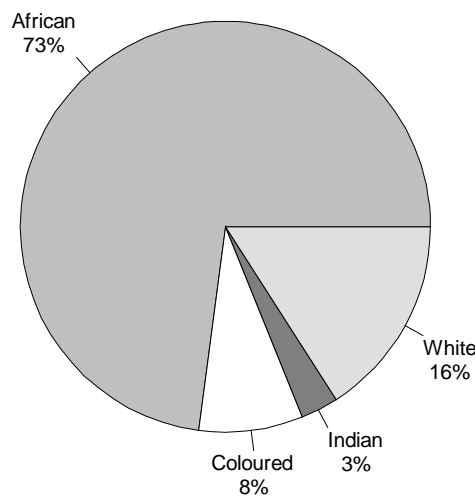
A population census and household surveys provide valuable information for the policy formulation and planning and implementation of development. This chapter deals with types of housing households lived in 1996 and household services they received.

5.1 Households of South Africa

Figure 5.1 shows that in 1996:

- Indian-headed households constituted the smallest proportion (3%) of the total South African households, while African-headed households constituted the highest percentage at 73%.
- White-headed households constituted the second highest proportion, 16%.

Figure 5.1: Households by population group of the household head, South Africa, 1996

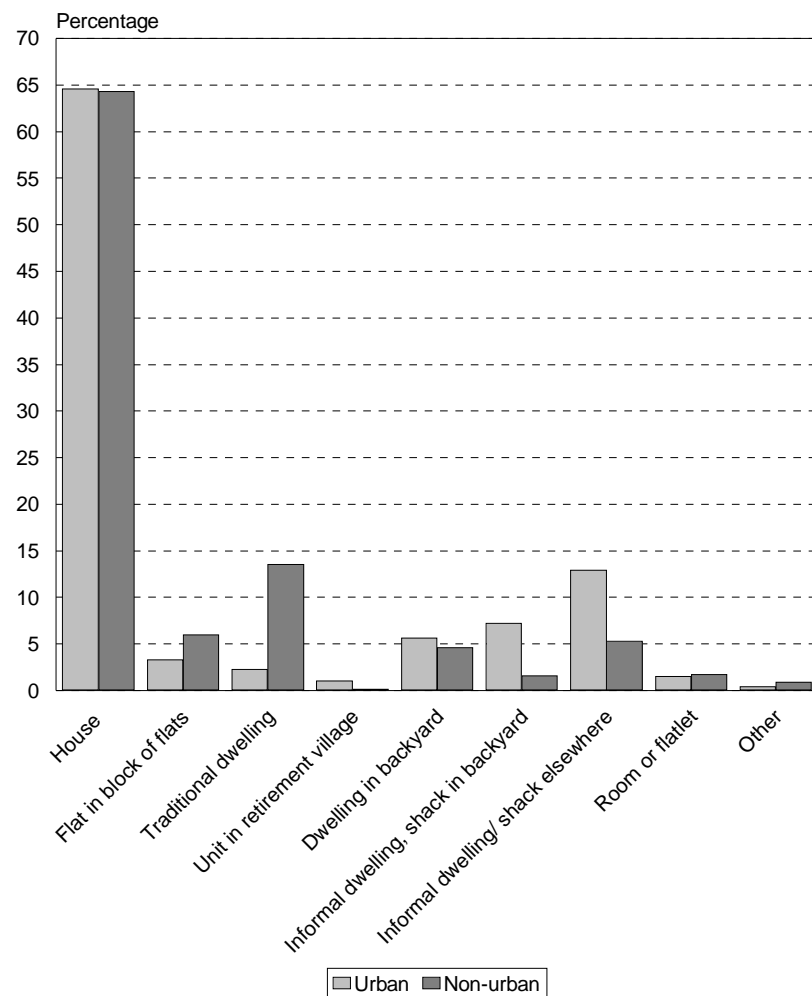


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

5.2 Housing

Figure 5.2 examines the type of dwellings found in both urban and non-urban areas in Mpumalanga. It shows that the majority of households lived in a house defined as a dwelling made of bricks and situated on separate stand, in both urban and non-urban areas (64,6% and 64,3%, respectively)

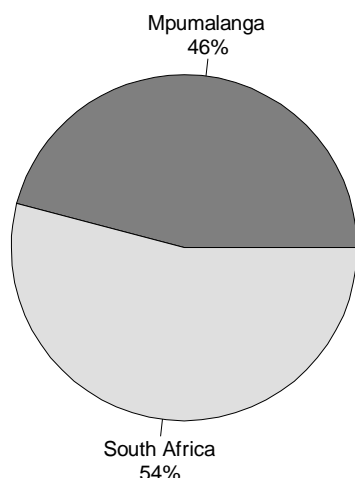
Figure 5.2: Households in urban and non-urban areas by type of dwelling, Mpumalanga, 1999



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Figure 5.3 shows that 46% of Mpumalanga households lived in dwellings that had 2 or fewer rooms, compared to 54% of households nationally.

Figure 5.3: Percentage of households living in two or fewer rooms, South Africa and Mpumalanga, 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

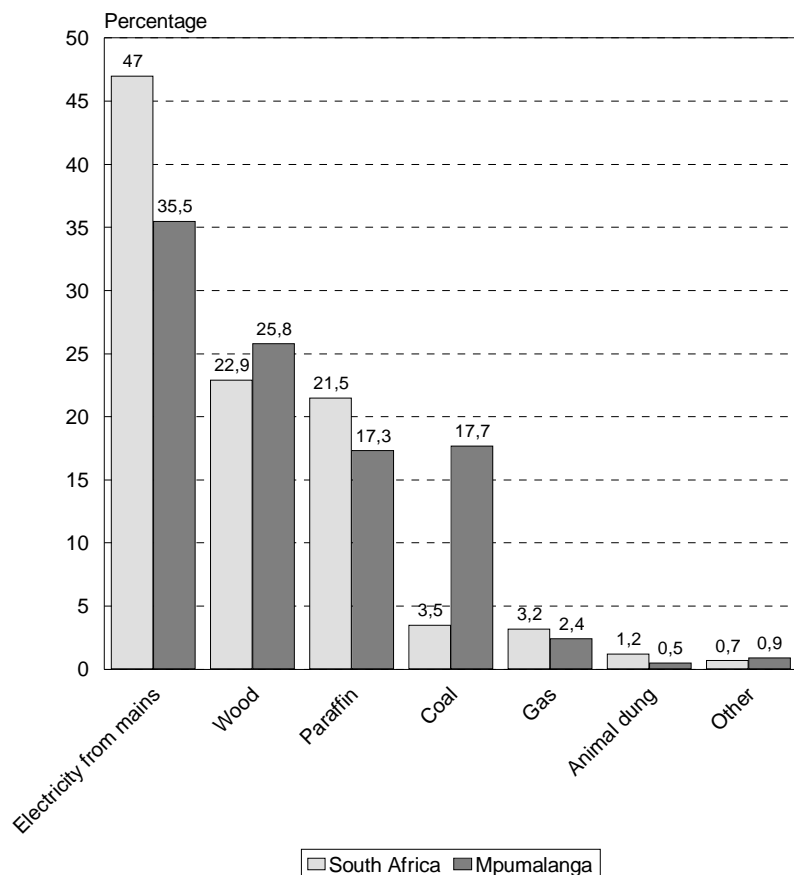
5.3 Energy

The data on access to energy and other basic services give an indication of service delivery by government and of the living standards of the country's residents.

Figure 5.4 examines the main source of energy used for cooking in South African and Mpumalanga households. It indicates that in 1999:

- A large proportion of South African households (47,0%) and households in Mpumalanga (35,5%) were using electricity from the local authority as their main source of energy for cooking.
- Over a quarter (25,8%) of households in Mpumalanga were using wood as their main energy source for cooking.
- The percentage of households using paraffin as their main energy source for cooking in Mpumalanga were nearly as large as South Africa as a whole.

Figure 5.4: Households by main energy source for cooking, South Africa and Mpumalanga, 1999

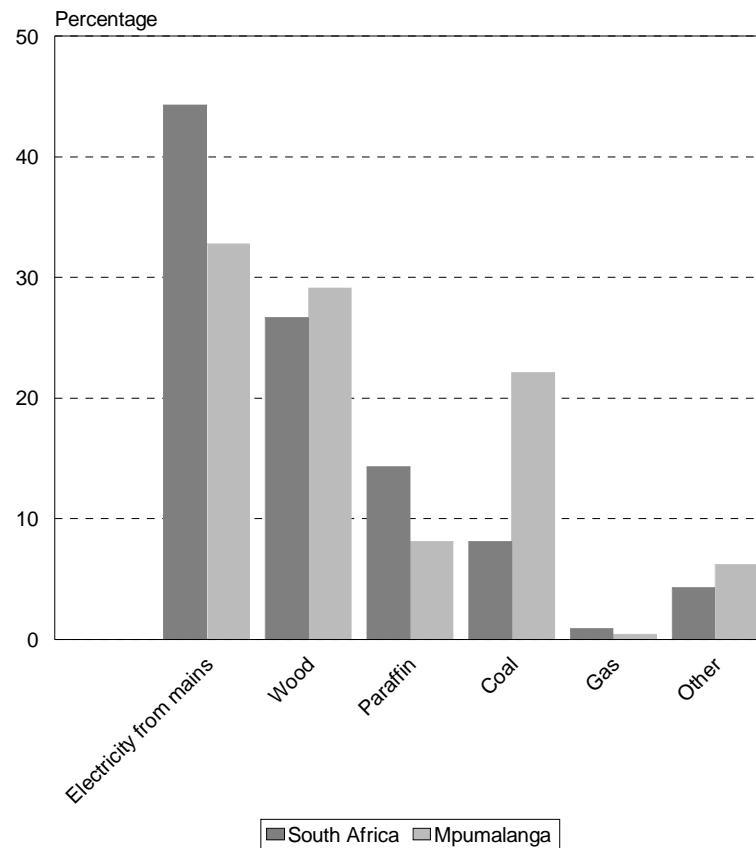


Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Figure 5.5 shows that major sources of energy for heating in Mpumalanga and South Africa were electricity, wood, paraffin and, particularly in Mpumalanga, coal. Figure 5.5 depicts that:

- A large proportion of households in South Africa (44,3%) and in Mpumalanga (32,8%) were using electricity direct from authority as their main energy source for heating.
- A proportion of 29,1% of the households in Mpumalanga were using wood as their main energy source for heating, compared with 14,3% of households nationally; 8,1% of households in Mpumalanga were using paraffin.
- A significantly high proportion of households used coal as their main energy source for heating in Mpumalanga (22,1%) compared to the country as a whole (8,1%).

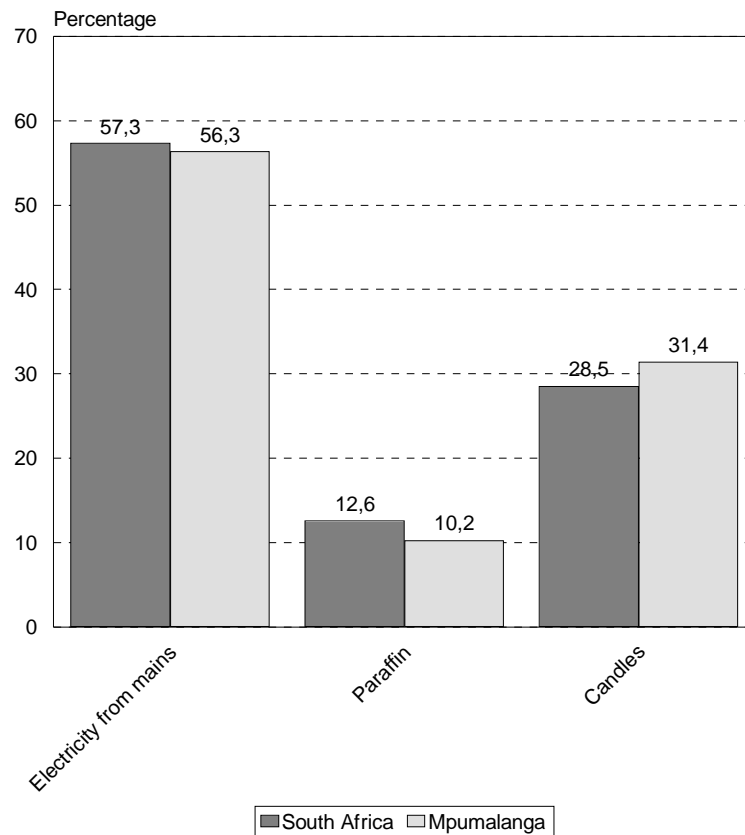
Figure 5.5: Households by main energy source for heating, South Africa and Mpumalanga, 1999



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Figure 5.6 indicates that electricity supplied by the local authority was the leading main source of energy for lighting both nationally and in Mpumalanga (with 57,3% and 56,3%, respectively, using it). The second largest used source was candles, again for both Mpumalanga and nationally (31,4% and 28,5%, respectively).

Figure 5.6: Households by main energy source for lighting, South Africa and Mpumalanga, 1999



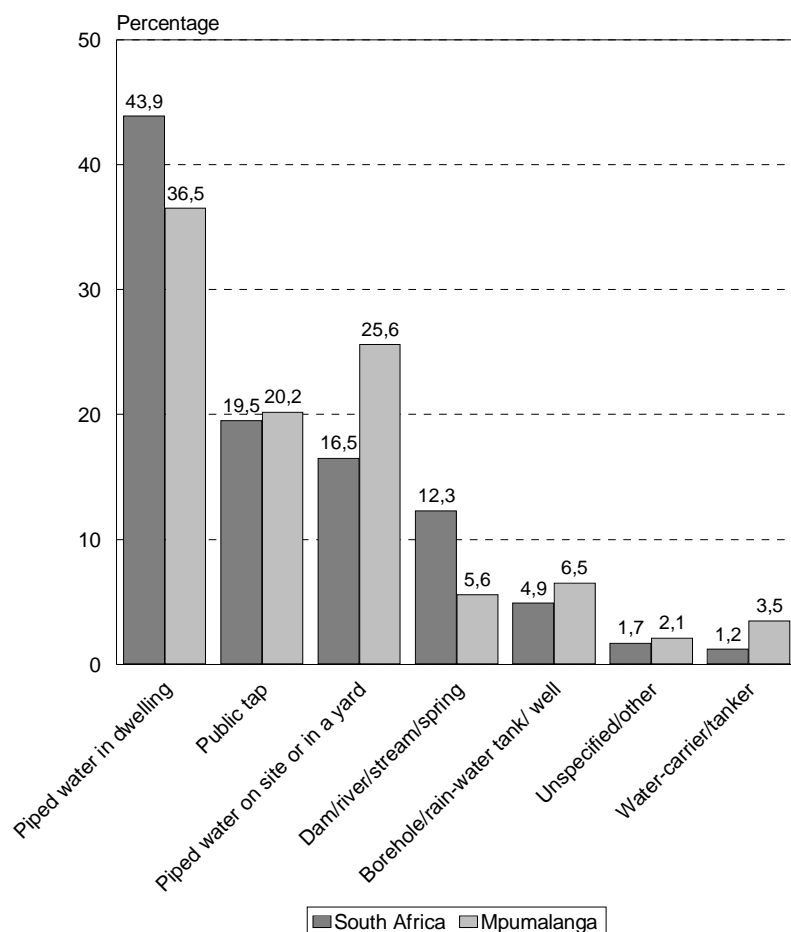
Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

5.4 Water

Figure 5.7 shows the proportion of households using each of several sources as their main source of water. It shows that:

- A proportion of 36,5% of households in Mpumalanga had piped water in the dwelling.
- A lower proportion of households used piped water on site or in the yard in Mpumalanga (16,5%) than for the whole country (25,6%).
- A small proportion of households in Mpumalanga (3,5%) were using water from a water-carrier or tanker.

Figure 5.7: Households by main water source, South Africa and Mpumalanga, 1999



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

In Table 5.1, the households' main water source according to population group of the head of household is examined. Almost all white-headed households (96,9%) had piped water in the dwelling. Among households which had piped water in the yard, the African-headed households formed the highest proportion (46,6%), followed by coloured- (28,3%) and Indian-headed households (5,5%).

Table 5.1: Main water source for households by population group of household head, Mpumalanga, 1999 (percentages)

	African	Coloured	Indian	White
Piped water in the dwelling	18,1	54,2	91,6	96,9
Piped water on site or in yard	46,6	28,3	5,5	1,6
Public tap	22,2	12,9	0,0	0,0
Water-carrier/tanker	1,9	2,4	0,0	0,0
Borehole on site	1,2	0,0	0,0	0,2
Borehole off site/communal	3,4	0,0	0,0	0,0
Rain-water tank on site	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0
Flowing water/stream	2,5	2,2	0,0	0,0
Dam/pool/stagnant water	1,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
Well	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0
Spring	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other	2,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Unspecified	0,3	0,0	2,9	1,3
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Table 5.2 shows the main water source for households in urban and non-urban areas of Mpumalanga. It shows that:

- More than half (53%) of households in urban areas had piped water in the dwelling.
- For non-urban area households, the main source of water was in the yard (44,4%). There was also a large number (28,6%) of non-urban households who obtained their water from a public tap.

Table 5.2: Main water source for households by area type, Mpumalanga, 1999, (percentages)

	Urban	Non-urban	Total
Piped water in the dwelling	53	8,8	27,5
Piped water on site or in yard	37	44,4	41,3
Public tap	7,2	28,6	19,5
Water-carrier/tanker	0,0	2,9	1,7
Borehole on site	0,0	1,9	1,1
Borehole off site/communal	0,6	4,7	2,9
Rain-water tank on site	0,1	0,2	0,1
Flowing water/stream	0,1	3,9	2,2
Dam/pool/stagnant water	0,0	1,6	0,9
Well	0,0	0,5	0,3
Spring	0,0	0,4	0,2
Other	1,5	2,0	1,8
Unspecified	0,7	0,2	0,4
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

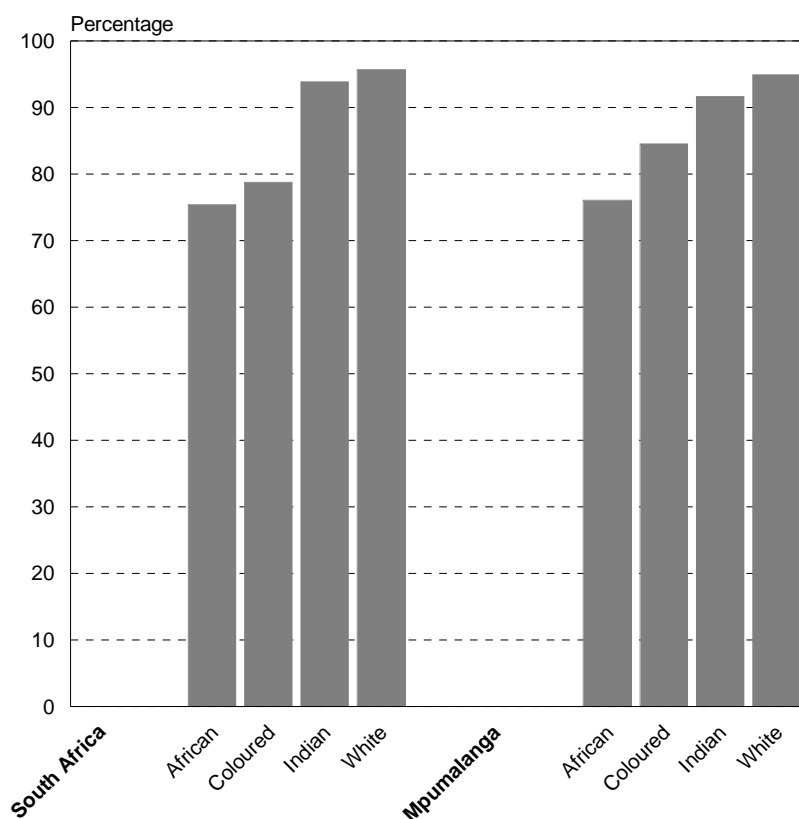
5.5 Communication

5.5.1 Access to radio

Figure 5.8 examines access to radio in South African and Mpumalanga households. According to OHS '99, most households had access to radio. Nationally, over three-quarters (75,4%) of African households had access to radio. The proportion of white-headed households with access to radio was 95,6%. Indian- and coloured-headed households had 93,8% and 78,7% radio access, respectively.

As can be seen in Figure 5.8, the proportion of households with access to radio in Mpumalanga was also high. According to OHS '99, 76% of African-headed households in Mpumalanga had radio access. Radio access for other households was: 91,6% for Indian-headed, 84,5% for coloured-headed and 94,9% for white-headed households.

Figure 5.8: Households by access to radio and population group, South Africa and Mpumalanga, 1999 (percentages)

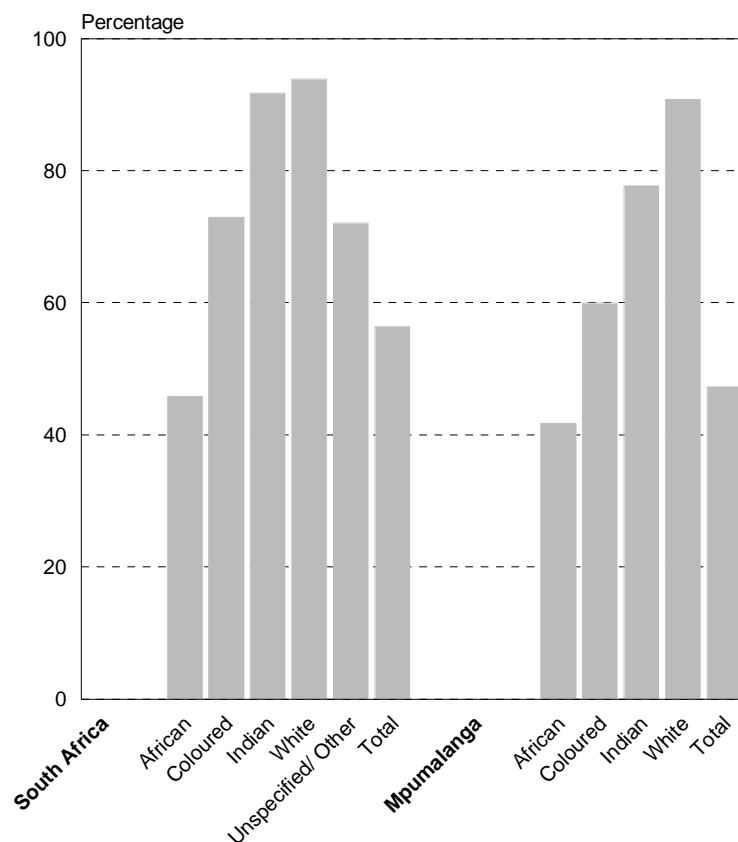


Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

5.5.2 Access to television

For most South Africans, access to television is still low compared to radio. During OHS '99, the respondents were asked to respond to the question of access to television with a Yes or No answer. Figure 5.9 shows the proportions of households with access to television in Mpumalanga and nationally. As shown, even though the proportion of some population groups was low compared to radio access, it was still high for the white-headed households (93,8% nationally and 90,7% in Mpumalanga).

Figure 5.9: Households by access to television and population group, South Africa and Mpumalanga, 1999 (percentages)



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Table 5.3 gives a summary of the communication means, and access thereof, for all the country's provinces. Among all the provinces, Gauteng households had better access to the main communication facilities. Mpumalanga and Free State had second lowest access after Northern Cape.

Table 5.3: Households by access to communication facilities and province, 1999 (percentages)

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	Kwa-Zulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Access to radio	11,3	12,9	2,0	6,8	18,8	8,2	22,8	6,8	10,4	100,0
Access to television	14,6	10,3	2,1	6,6	17,5	8,4	26,8	5,7	7,9	100,0
Post Office nearby	15,0	9,4	2,3	7,6	15,9	8,2	28,3	5,8	7,4	100,0
Access to telephone	18,6	8,9	2,4	6,8	17,9	6,0	30,4	4,9	4,0	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Chapter 6: Household income and economic indicators

6.1 Household income

There are major disparities in household income across all provinces. The majority of the employed people in both South Africa and Mpumalanga were earning very low incomes.

Table 6.1 shows that:

- In Mpumalanga, a large proportion of households (41,7%) had household monthly incomes of less than R800 in 1999.
- There was a higher proportion (31,1%) of households with an income of R800 - R1 799 in Mpumalanga compared to the country as a whole (26,0%).
- The percentage of households with a household income of R10 000 or more in Mpumalanga was estimated at 4,5%.

Table 6.1: Households by total monthly household income and province, South Africa, 1999 (percentages)

Household income	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	Kwa-Zulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
R0 - R799	16,9	58,0	40,0	46,0	44,2	44,3	27,3	41,7	54,9	40,7
R800 - R1 799	23,7	23,2	28,2	26,4	26,9	30,0	25,0	31,1	25,1	26,0
R1 800 - R2 499	10,0	5,0	7,8	7,6	6,9	7,9	10,0	7,8	5,6	7,7
R2 500 - R4 999	20,6	7,2	11,4	9,8	11,3	11,0	15,9	8,7	8,0	12,0
R5 000 - R9 999	16,3	4,2	7,7	5,8	7,0	4,8	11,4	6,1	4,6	7,9
R10 000 or more	12,5	2,4	5,0	4,4	3,7	2,0	10,4	4,5	1,8	5,6
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, October Household Survey 1999

Table 6.2 examines household income by population group of the household head and area type. It shows that:

- In 1999, nationally, there were major disparities in household income by population group and area type. Approximately 59% of African households in the non-urban areas had a household income of less than R800 per month.
- Only 4,8% of the white population in the urban areas had a household income of less than R800 per month. The majority of white-headed households (59,4%) had incomes of R5 000 and more.
- Only 5% of African-headed households in non-urban areas had an income of R2 500-R4 999 per month.
- In all instances, for all population groups, the non-urban income earners had lower incomes than those in urban areas.

Table 6.2: Households by population group of the household head, area type and total monthly household income, South Africa, 1999

Population group	Area type	R0-R799	R800- R1 799	R1 800- R2 499	R2 500- R4 999	R5 000 plus	Total
African	Urban	40,8	29,7	9,5	12,8	7,2	100,0
	Non-urban	58,6	28,9	5,5	5,0	2,0	100,0
Coloured	Urban	19,1	25,3	11,7	22,6	21,3	100,0
	Non-urban	39,5	38,0	11,1	8,0	3,4	100,0
Indian	Urban	7,9	14,9	12,5	30,8	33,9	100,0
	Non-urban	44,4	31,6	0,0	22,1	1,9	100,0
White	Urban	4,8	7,6	5,8	22,5	59,4	100,0
	Non-urban	7,6	10,2	6,1	16,9	59,2	100,0
Total	Urban	29,7	24,1	9,1	16,6	20,5	100,0
	Non-urban	56,5	28,8	5,7	5,5	3,5	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Table 6.3 examines the relationship, across all population groups, between household income and level of education of the household head. Across all population groups, the higher the level of education of the head of household, the less poor the household is likely to be. For African-headed households, the effect of education on household income was significantly higher for households whose heads had an education level of matric and higher. For white-headed households, the effect of education on household income became significant at the completion of matric. For Africans, approximately 7,0% of heads of households with matric only had an income of R1 - R2 400.

The table shows that approximately 0,8% of white-headed households had an income of R1-R2 400 per month.

Table 6.3: Households by population group and highest level of education of the head of household and total monthly household income, Mpumalanga, 1999 (percentages)

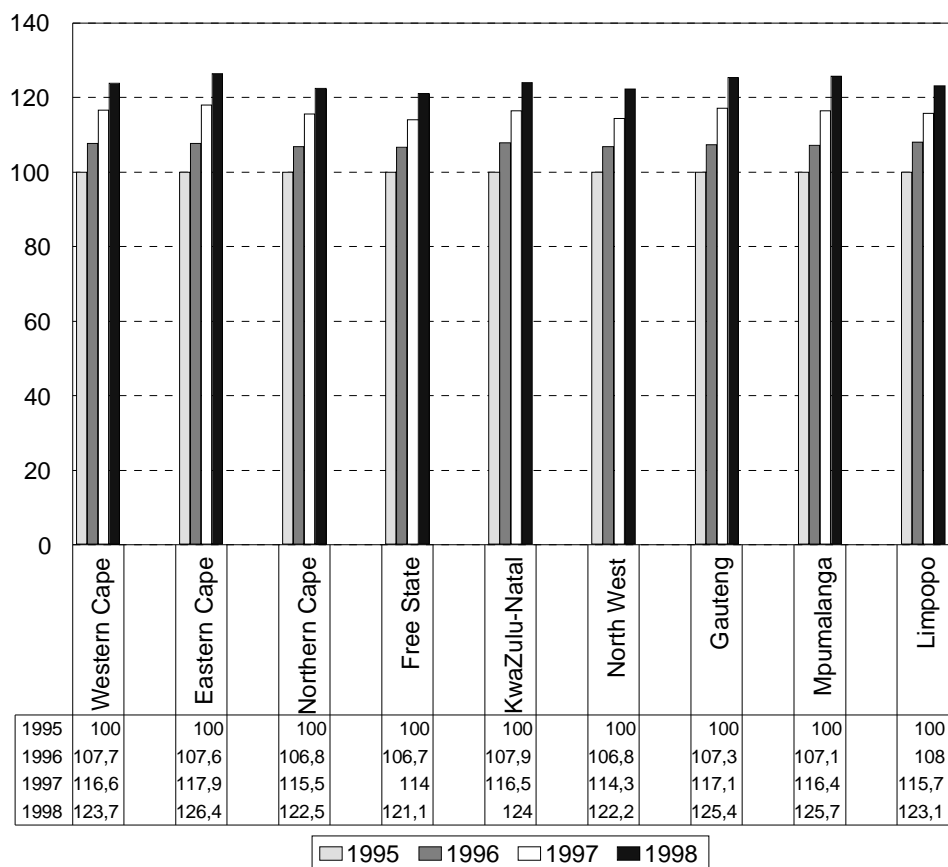
	None	R1- R2 400	R2 401 -R6 000	R6 001 - R12 000	R12 001 - R18 000	R18 001 - R30 000	R30 001 - R42 000	R42 001 - R54 000	R54 001 - R72 000	R72 001 - R96 000	R96 001 - R132000	R132001 - R192000
African												
No schooling	22,9	11,4	27,5	18,9	8,2	5,9	2,0	1,1	0,8	0,4	0,3	0,2
Some primary	23,3	12,0	21,4	17,7	11,3	8,0	2,8	1,4	0,9	0,5	0,3	0,2
Some secondary	22,2	9,9	14,6	15,6	13,7	11,8	5,2	2,7	2,0	1,0	0,6	0,3
Matric only	20,4	7,0	8,3	10,5	13,0	14,7	9,1	5,8	5,2	2,7	2,0	0,8
Matric plus tertiary	21,9	4,6	8,0	7,6	7,6	11,3	9,8	8,1	7,9	4,9	4,6	2,2
White												
No schooling	25,6	2,7	7,2	7,3	6,7	8,8	6,9	6,9	7,3	5,9	6,5	4,3
Some primary	16,7	2,8	12,6	13,7	11,2	11,6	7,6	5,8	6,1	4,2	3,6	2,2
Some secondary	15,3	1,1	4,6	6,6	7,4	11,7	10,4	9,3	11,4	8,0	7,6	4,0
Matric only	16,8	0,8	1,8	2,8	3,8	7,7	8,5	9,0	12,7	10,1	11,8	7,7
Matric plus tertiary	17,3	0,5	0,9	1,4	2,0	4,3	5,4	6,6	10,9	10,6	14,7	12,3
Coloured												
No schooling	22,4	11,1	27,1	19,1	8,4	6,3	2,2	1,2	0,9	0,5	0,3	0,2
Some primary	21,9	10,8	20,5	17,8	11,9	9,0	3,5	1,8	1,3	0,7	0,4	0,2
Some secondary	19,7	7,1	11,7	13,2	12,5	12,7	7,2	4,7	4,5	2,7	2,2	1,0
Matric only	18,0	3,6	4,7	6,4	8,3	11,5	9,2	7,8	9,4	6,6	6,9	4,1
Matric plus tertiary	19,4	2,2	3,9	4,1	4,5	7,4	7,3	7,4	9,9	8,3	10,4	7,7

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

6.2 Consumer price index (CPI)

Figure 6.1 depicts the variation in the CPI for the provinces during the years 1996 - 1998. It indicates that Mpumalanga had its highest CPI (125) in 1998, while out of all the provinces; Eastern Cape had the highest CPI in that year (126,4).

Figure 6.1: Consumer price index (all items) for each province, 1995 - 1998 (1995=100)

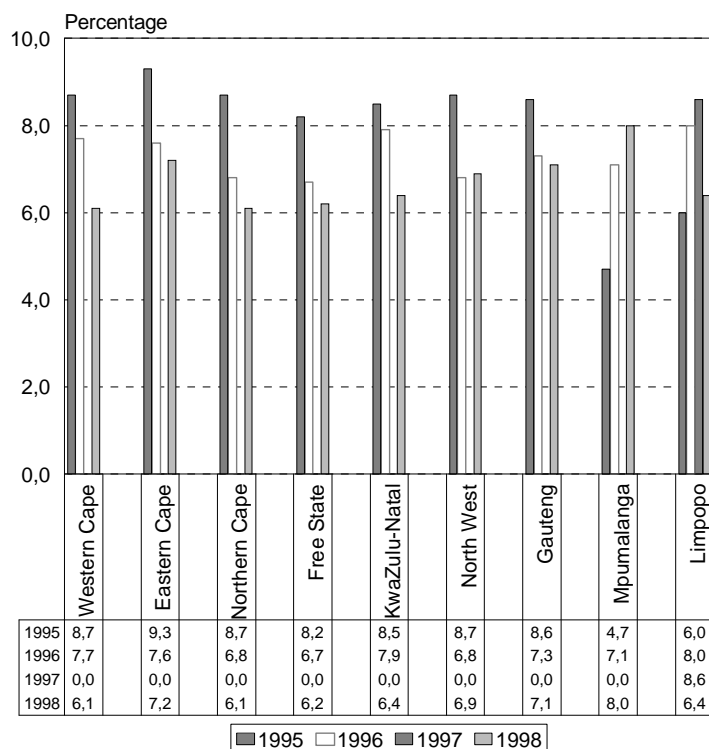


Source: Statistics South Africa, Consumer price index (base 1995=100) 1995 - 1998

Figure 6.2 depicts that:

- The highest inflation rate in the country was in 1995.
- In 1995, Eastern Cape had the highest inflation rate (9,3%), while Mpumalanga had the lowest.

Figure 6.2: Consumer price index (inflation rate) for each province, 1995 - 1998 (1995=100)



Source: Source: Statistics South Africa, Consumer price index (base 1995=100) 1995 - 1998

6.3 Human Development Index (HDI)

The HDI is a composite index that quantifies the human development of a community and reflects the quality of life of people and their socio-economic conditions. It consists of three components, namely longevity, educational attainment and standard of living. Human development is aimed at achieving sustainable improvement in the quality of life for all communities. The HDI shown in the table below has been relatively positive.

Table 6.4 shows that:

- In South Africa, there was not much difference in the HDI between different provinces for the years shown in the table. The HDI for Mpumalanga was 0,7 in 1991 and 1996, the same as for South Africa.
- In both South Africa and Mpumalanga, the HDI was relatively on the increase between 1980 and 1991 (0,6 to 0,7 and 0,5 to 0,7), and thereafter stabilised between 1991 (0,7) and 1996 (0,7).

Table 6.4: HDI by province, South Africa, 1980, 1991 and 1996

Year	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	Kwa- Zulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpuma- langa	Limpopo	South Africa
1980	0,6	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,6
1991	0,8	0,5	0,7	0,7	0,6	0,5	0,8	0,7	0,4	0,7
1996	0,8	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,6	0,8	0,7	0,6	0,7

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

Chapter 7: Tourism

Mpumalanga has a vast tourism potential that offers profitable investment opportunities. The province's spectacular scenic beauty, a temperate climate, and the southern portion of the Kruger National Park add up to desirable features of life that attract visitors. The Mpumalanga Tourism Authority won the Fair Trade in Tourism South Africa award for the responsible and fair stands exhibitor category at the Tourism Indaba that took place in Durban in May 2002.

This province is the safari capital of South Africa. There are places such as God's Window, Bourke's Luck Potholes in the Blyde River, the beautiful town of Graskop, the Rondavels (three circular-shaped mountains), Swadini Dam and the Sudwala Caves. Much of the area has been cultivated as pine plantations and there are also some indigenous forests.

7.1 International and domestic visitors

Tourism comprises activities of persons traveling to, and staying in places outside their usual environment, for leisure, business and other purposes.

Table 7.1 indicates that:

- International visitors to Mpumalanga increased from 14% to 21% between January 2000 and August 2001.
- Western Cape had a considerably large percentage of international visitors in January 2000 (54%) compared to Mpumalanga (14%).
- Gauteng attracted more international visitors (71 379, 309 843 and 3 005 600) in January to August 2000 and in 2001.

Table 7.1: International visitors, South Africa, 2000 - 2001

Province	January 2000		August 2000		January – December 2001	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Western Cape	74 917	54	211 480	43	867 000	15
Eastern Cape	15 353	11	59 017	12	173 400	3
Northern Cape	3 662	3	19 672	4	173 400	3
Free State	4 729	3	14 754	3	173 400	3
KwaZulu-Natal	26 314	19	132 790	27	578 000	10
North West	6 417	5	29 508	6	346 800	6
Gauteng	71 379	52	309 843	63	3 005 600	52
Mpumalanga	18 866	14	103 281	21	982 600	17
Limpopo	5 537	4	34 427	7	231 200	4

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Tourism and migration, 2001*

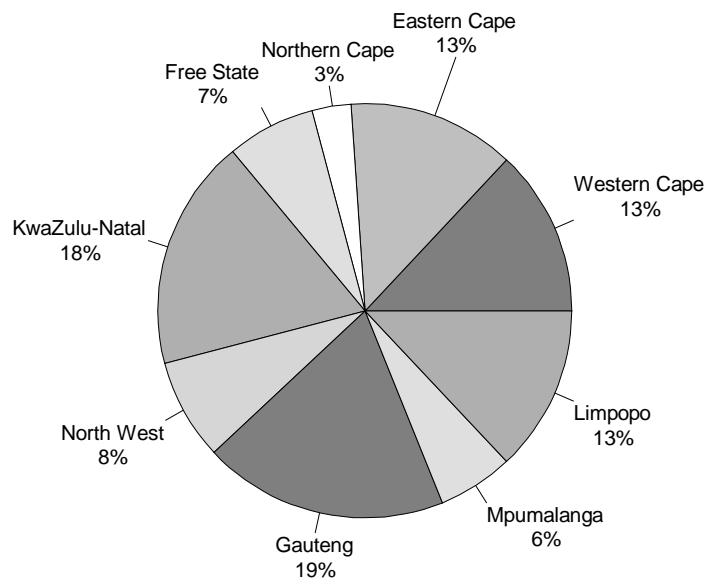
Domestic visitors include people:

Visiting friends and relatives (VFRs)
Taking holiday, leisure or recreational trips
Taking religious trips or pilgrimages
Taking business or professional trips
On trips for health treatment

Figure 7.1 depicts that:

- Gauteng had the largest proportion of domestic visitors (19%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (18%).
- Mpumalanga had the second lowest proportion (6%) of domestic visitors, while Northern Cape constituted the lowest percentage with 3%.

Figure 7.1: Domestic visitors by province, South Africa, 2001 - 2002



Source: Mpumalanga Tourism Authority

7.2 Hotels: trading statistics

Table 7.2 shows that there was an increase in room occupancy in Mpumalanga hotels between December 2000 and December 2001. An increase in the number of beds occupied and in total hotel income was also recorded during this period.

Table 7.2: Room and bed occupancy rates at hotels, Mpumalanga, 2000 - 2001

		December 2000	October 2001	November 2001	December 2001	% change: December 2000- December 2001
	Unit					
Room occupancy rate	%	42,4	61,2	60,1	45,3	6,8
Bed occupancy rate	%	29,0	38,8	39,0	30,8	6,0
Total hotel income	R'000	17 069	22 832	21 501	18 257	7,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Hotels: Trading statistics*, 2002

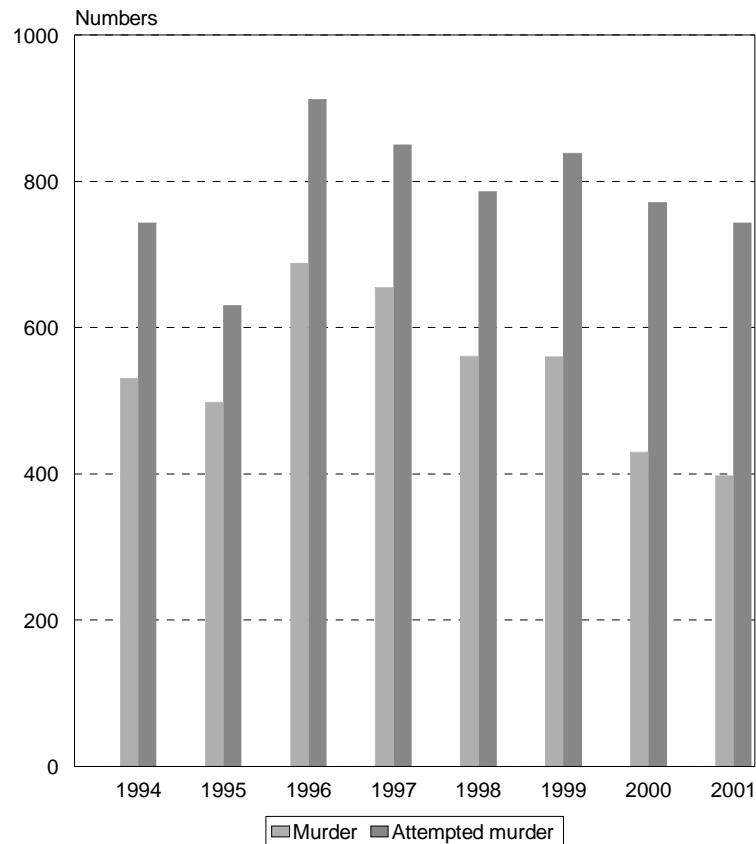
Chapter 8: Safety and security

This chapter focuses on the reported crimes committed in Mpumalanga, largely, and to a small extent in the country as a whole. In Mpumalanga, property-related crime was the most frequent form of victimisation, followed by violent crimes against individuals, such as robbery with force and assault.

8.1 Murder and attempted murder

As can be seen in Figure 8.1, there is no discernable pattern in the number of murders committed or attempted. However, during the years 1996, 1997 and 1999 there was a high number of attempted murders.

Figure 8.1: Murder and attempted murder committed in Mpumalanga, 1994 - 2001

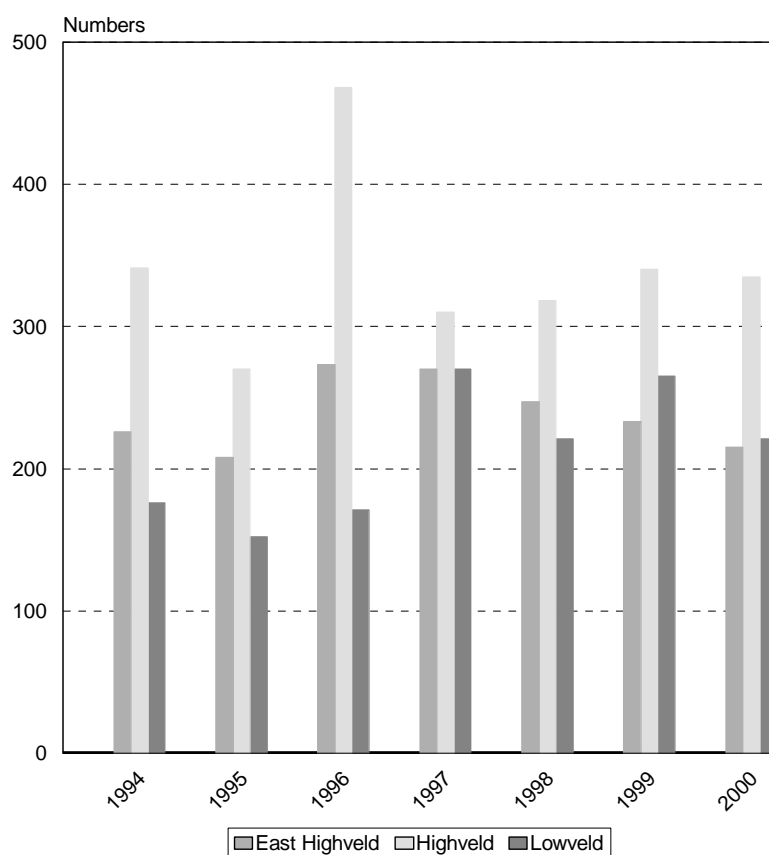


Source: South African Police Service, January to June 1994 - 2001

Figure 8.2 examines the number of attempted murders committed in the regions of Mpumalanga. It depicts that:

- In 1996, the highest number of attempted murders (468) was committed in the Highveld.
- There was a steady increase in the number of attempted murders committed in the Highveld as from 1997 (310) to 1999 (340), but a gradual decrease between 1999 (340) and 2001 (291).
- In the East Highveld, there was an increase in the number of attempted murders committed between 1995 (209) and 1996 (273) and a decrease from 1996 (273) to the year 2000 (215).
- There was an increase in the number of attempted murders committed in the Lowveld between 1998 (221) and 1999 (265) and a decrease between 1999 (265) and 2001 (220).

Figure 8.2: Attempted murders by region, Mpumalanga, 1994 - 2001



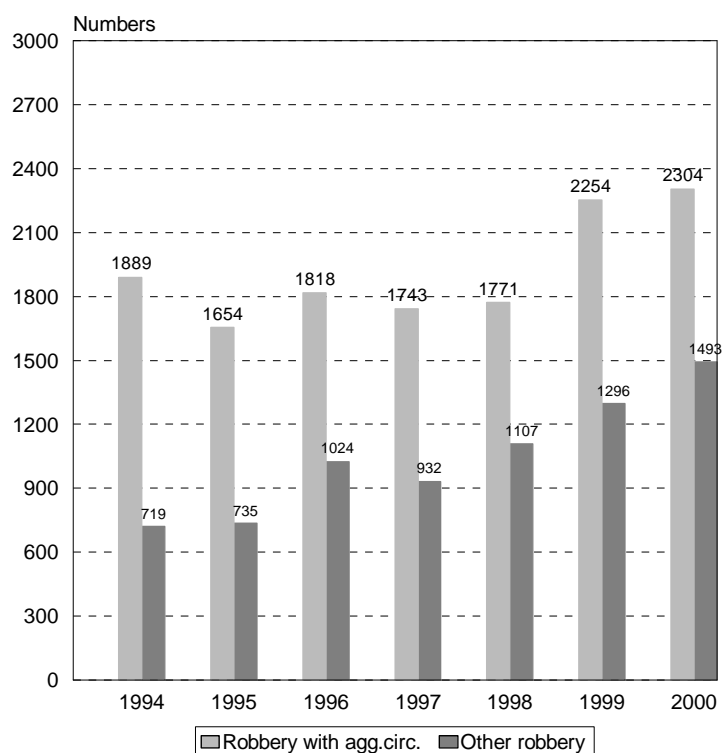
Source: South African Police Service, January to June 1994 - 2001

8.2 Robbery with aggravating circumstances and other robbery

Figure 8.3 shows the number of robberies and robberies with aggravating circumstances committed in Mpumalanga during the years 1994 to 2001. Generally, there seems to have been an increase in the crimes of this nature committed during this period, with the exception of 1995 when there was a decrease in robberies with aggravating circumstances from the previous year. The figure depicts that:

- There was a decrease in the number of robberies with aggravating circumstances between 1994 (1 889) and 1995 (1 654) and an increase between 1995 (1 654) and 2001 (2 524).
- There was an increase in the number of other robberies committed between 1994 (719) and 1996 (1 024), while a decrease was recorded between 1996 (1 024) and 1997 (932).

Figure 8.3: Robberies with aggravating circumstances and other robberies committed in Mpumalanga, 1994 - 2001



Source: South African Police Service, January to June 1994 - 2001

8.3 Other crime

Table 8.1 gives a short summary of specific crimes committed in Mpumalanga between 1995 and 2000.

Table 8.1: Number of specific crimes, Mpumalanga, 1994 - 2000

Crime	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Housebreaking – residential	6 540	7 357	8 374	7 911	8 473	10 060	10 231
Housebreaking – business	2 927	2 868	3 184	2 928	3 052	3 609	3 331
Stock theft	2 132	2 611	2 435	2 364	2 115	2 392	2 187
Public violence ¹	25	14	15	24	23	33	50
Rape ²	1 147	1 277	1 533	1 493	1 386	1 602	1 607
Assault with GBH*	6 189	6 807	7 276	7 282	7 546	8 383	9 298
Assault ³	111	115	251	194	157	191	179

¹ Includes illegal strikes

² Includes all kinds of rape, i.e. rape, attempted rape, statutory rape

³ Includes indecent assault, ill-treatment of children, abduction and kidnapping

*GBH = grievous bodily harm

Source: South African Police Service, 1994 - 2000

Chapter 9: Politics

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

In accordance with the Constitution, each of South Africa's nine provinces has its own legislature consisting of between 30 and 80 members. The number of members is determined in terms of a formula set out in national legislation, and the members are elected in terms of proportional representation.

The Executive Council of a province consists of a Premier and a number of members. The Premier is elected by the provincial legislature. Decisions are taken by consensus, as in the national cabinet. Besides being able to enact provincial laws, a provincial legislature may adopt a constitution for its province if two-thirds of its members agree.

9.1 Provincial party representation and seat allocation in the national assembly

Table 9.1 shows that:

- The African National Congress (ANC) increased its representation from 252 in 1994 to 266 seats in 1999.
- The Democratic Party became the official opposition after increasing its number of seats from 7 to 38 in 1999.
- The New National Party (formerly known as the National Party or NP) lost its official opposition status after its number of seats decreased from 82 to 28 in 1999.
- The number of seats held by the IFP decreased from 43 to 34 in 1999.
- The number of parties with seats in the National Assembly increased from 7 to 13 in 1999. The New National Party (NNP) occupied the majority of the seats in Western Cape, while the Inkatha Freedom Party occupied the majority of the seats in KwaZulu-Natal.

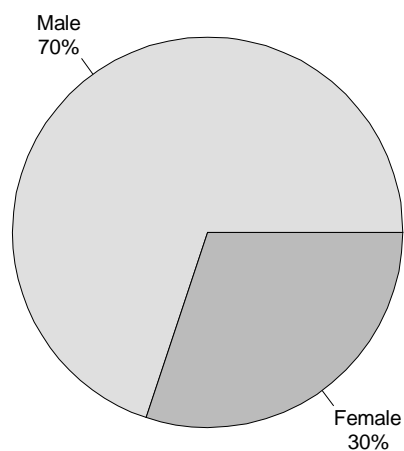
Table 9.1: National Assembly, South Africa, 1994 and 1999

	Number of seats	
	1994	1999
African Christian Democratic Party (ACDP)	2	6
African National Congress (ANC)	252	266
Afrikaner Eenheidsbeweging (AEB)	–	1
Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo)	–	1
Democratic Party (DP)	7	38
Federal Alliance (FA)	–	2
Freedom Front (FF)	9	3
Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP)	43	34
Minority Front (MF)	–	1
New National Party (NNP)	82	28
Pan Africanist Congress (PAC)	5	3
United Christian Democratic Party (UCDP)	–	3
United Democratic Movement (UDM)	–	14
Total	400	400

Source: Independent Electoral Commission, 1999

Figure 9.1 indicates that, of the 30 members of the Mpumalanga Provincial Legislature in 1999, 21 were male and only 9 female.

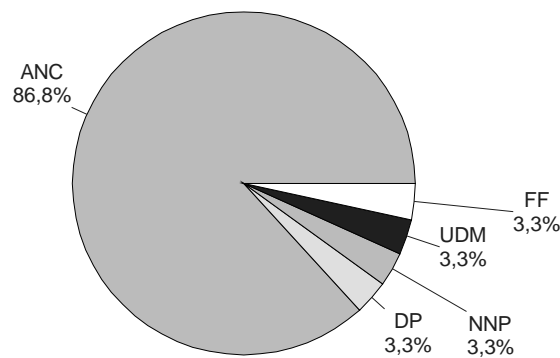
Figure 9.1: Mpumalanga Provincial Legislature seat allocation by gender, 1999



Source: Mpumalanga Provincial Legislature, 1999

Figure 9.2 shows that the ANC occupied the majority of the seats (86,8%) in the Mpumalanga Provincial Legislature, while the other parties occupied only 3,3% each.

Figure 9.2: Mpumalanga Provincial Legislature seat allocation by political party, 1999



Source: Mpumalanga Provincial Legislature

Table 9.2 examines provincial party representation in the National Assembly after the 1994 and 1999 elections. The table shows that:

- The Democratic Party increased its representation from 12 in 1994 to 38 in 1999.
- The Federal Alliance had no representation in 1994, and was only in 1999 that the party got representation with one seat allocated.

Table 9.2: Seat allocation in the nine provincial legislatures and the National Assembly, South Africa, 1994 and 1999

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu -Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpuma- langa	Limpopo	Total
African Christian Democratic Party										
1994	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	3
1999	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	4
African National Congress										
1994	14	48	15	24	26	26	50	25	38	266
1999	18	47	20	25	32	27	50	26	44	289
Democratic Party										
1994	3	1	1	—	2	—	5	—	—	12
1999	5	4	1	2	7	1	13	1	1	38
Federal Alliance										
1994	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1999	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Freedom Front										
1994	1	—	2	2	—	1	5	2	1	14
1999	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	5
Inkatha Freedom Party										
1994	—	—	—	—	41	—	3	—	—	44
1999	—	—	—	—	34	—	3	—	—	34
Minority Front										
1994	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
1999	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
New National Party										
1994	23	6	12	4	9	3	21	3	1	82
1999	17	2	8	2	3	1	3	1	1	38
Pan Africanist Congress										
1994	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	3
1999	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
United Christian Democratic Party										
1994	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1999	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
United Democratic Movement										
1994	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1999	1	9	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	14
Total										
1994	42	56	30	30	81	30	86	30	40	425
1999	42	63	30	30	80	33	73	30	49	430

Source: Independent Electoral Commission, 1999