

Statistics South Africa

Provincial Profile 2004

Mpumalanga



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Mpumalanga

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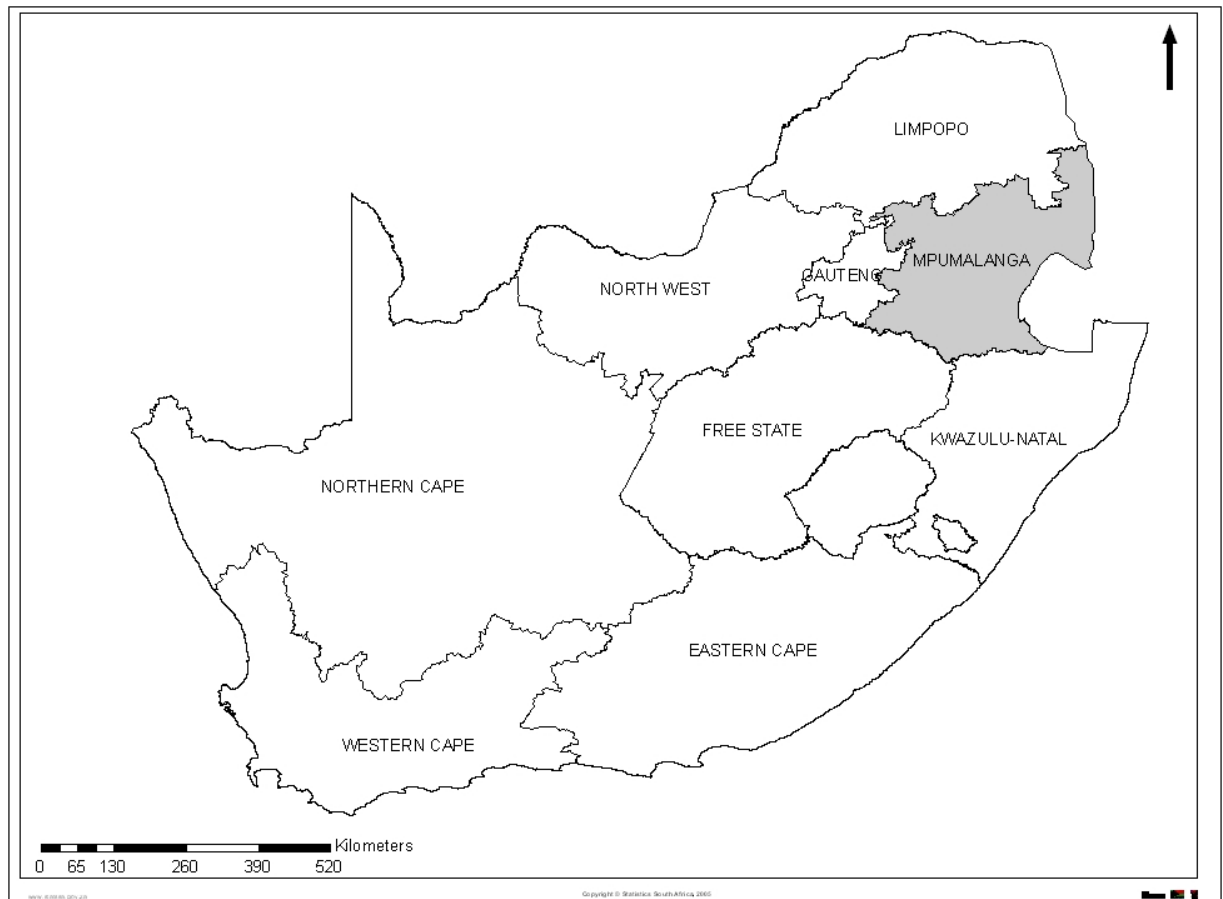
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Maps

Map 1: South African provinces and provincial boundaries

This map shows the geographic location of Mpumalanga in relation to other provinces in the country.



Source: Statistics South Africa, Geographic Information System, 2005

Executive summary

Objective

The objectives of this profile are to give a brief overview of life circumstances in Mpumalanga; to measure performance in terms of service delivery in the province; to indicate which aspects of life circumstances need interventions from government in the province; and planning and decision-making. The profile also marks the condition of life circumstances of the people in the province during the 10 years of freedom for South Africa since the first democratic elections in the year 1994.

Data sources

A large amount of data used throughout this profile is from Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) sources. Sources such as the Population Census 2001, General Household Survey 2004, Labour Force Surveys of March and September 2004, Vital statistics and other Statistics South Africa publications were used. Every effort was made to update the information to 2004 where possible. Other sources used are from the provincial Department of Education, Department of Health, Department of Safety and Security, Provincial Legislature and the Independent Electoral Commission.

Population Census 2001 was the second population census conducted by Statistics South Africa since the democratic elections whilst Census 1996 was the first census conducted after the first democratic elections in 1994 and three years prior to the second elections in 1999. Unlike the 1991 Census that excluded people from the TBVC states (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and Ciskei), i.e. the former 'independent states' and 'self-governing territories', both censuses 1996 and 2001 covered the whole population of South Africa.

For sections on Education, Health, Safety and security, and the Provincial Legislature, the respective annual reports were used extensively as well as their websites. These departments had to be visited in order to cover the information gaps. Various warnings and cautions have been assigned to these data sets/statistics especially in chapters on Safety and security and Health (the prevalence of the HIV pandemic).

Findings in the profile

Background

Mpumalanga is one of the nine provinces of South Africa. It is situated in the northeast, and its name means, literally, 'the place where the sun rises from'. Mpumalanga occupies about 6,5% (79 490 km²) of the land surface area of South Africa. The province is made up of parts of a number of former provinces including the 'self-governing territories' and 'homelands'. It is affectionately known for its scenic beauty and its richness in the cultural diversity with which it is endowed.

Mpumalanga covers the area between Witbank in the west and Komatipoort in the east. On its southern borders lie the Free State and KwaZulu-Natal and to the north, the Limpopo province. Gauteng borders it in the west. The neighbouring countries of Swaziland and Mozambique also share borders with it in the east.

In Mpumalanga, the Lowveld area is rich in history of pioneers and explorers. Gold-rush towns such as Pilgrim's Rest, Graskop, Kaapsche Hoop and Barberton, give tourists the feel of days gone by.

The population of Mpumalanga

Mpumalanga had a total population of 2 800 711, approximately 6,9% of South Africa's total population in 1996, and it increased to 3 122 990 (again approximately 6,9% of South Africa's total population) in 2001. The population density of Mpumalanga increased from approximately 35 in 1996 to 39 in 2001. Approximately 41% of the total population of Mpumalanga lived in urban areas in 2001. The population of the province consisted predominantly of black Africans who accounted for about 92% of its total population in 2001. The province had a high proportion of women compared to men (92,1 men per 100 women) in 2001. The language most often spoken at home was siSwati (31%), followed by isiZulu (26%) and then isiNdebele (12%).

In Mpumalanga, the highest proportion of the population was in the age group 5–9 years in 1996, whereas the highest proportion reported during the 2001 population census was in the age group 10–14 years. For all population groups in 2001, the highest proportion of people were in the 15–64 years age group. The province had an age dependency ratio of 0,65 in 2001.

Christianity was the most dominant religion in 2001, followed by people who said they had no religion and then those who refused to state their religion. The province had the second highest proportion of disabled people together with Eastern Cape and North West (5,8%) among all the provinces in South Africa.

Vital statistics

Mpumalanga accounted for approximately 8% of the total recorded births in South Africa in 2004. In terms of death registrations, Mpumalanga showed no marked changes in death registration percentages for the period 1997 to 2001 (on average 6,8%) but there was an increase to 7,6% in 2003. In 2001, a high percentage of Mpumalanga's residents aged 16 years and above (49%) reported that they had never been married, while about 17% were married and 1% divorced. There were more civil divorces than religious divorces reported for 2003.

Migration

As far as internal migration is concerned, Mpumalanga had net gains of 78 040 people in 1996 and net losses of 26 992 in 2001.

Among the international migrants to Mpumalanga, the highest number was of people who originated from SADC countries, followed by Europe, the rest of Africa and then Asia.

Health

Mpumalanga had 26 public hospitals, making it the province with the second lowest number of hospitals in South Africa after Northern Cape in 2003. Gert Sibande had the highest number of public hospitals (9) among all district councils of Mpumalanga, followed by Ehlanzeni (8), Nkangala (7) and then Sekhukhune Cross-boundary (2). Mpumalanga had the highest number of community healthcare centres (28) in 2001. The province also had 221 clinics, 91 mobile healthcare facilities and 46 visiting points during the same period.

Approximately 8% and 7% of the total population in 2002 and 2003 respectively had consulted a health worker in Mpumalanga a month prior to the General Household Survey interview.

According to an antenatal survey conducted in 2001, Mpumalanga had an HIV prevalence rate of about 29,2%, which was the fourth highest in South Africa; and this rate had decreased to about 28,6% in 2002. In 2002, Mpumalanga also had the highest number of malaria cases in South Africa that decreased to be second highest after Limpopo in 2003.

In 2003, approximately 13% of the total population in Mpumalanga had some medical aid coverage.

Education

The literacy rate in Mpumalanga was reported to be about 60,7% (using the functional literacy rating) in 2001, and this percentage was the third lowest after Limpopo and Eastern Cape. In 2004, there were 2 629 schools of which 202 were independent schools and the rest ordinary public schools. According to other education programmes, there were 250 ABET centres, 19 LSEN centres, one college of education, 14 technical colleges and 408 pre-primary/ECD centres. A total of 22 069 learners with 982 educators were in independent schools, compared to a total of 939 765 learners with 28 571 educators who were in public schools in Mpumalanga.

According to the Grade 12 pass rate, Mpumalanga recorded the lowest pass rate (58,2%) among all provinces in 2003.

Safety and security

Mpumalanga had three police regions, 91 police stations and a police population ratio of approximately 1:564 persons, which was the second highest after Limpopo in 2003. According to reported crimes for the period 2000 to 2003 in South Africa, Mpumalanga had the third lowest percentage of reported crimes during this period.

The number of murder and attempted murder crimes, assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm, robbery of cash-in-transit, burglary at residential premises, kidnapping, public violence, carjacking and truck hijacking, abduction, bank robbery, crimen injuria, all theft not mentioned elsewhere, burglary at business premises, theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle, drug-related crime, theft out of or from motor vehicle, stock theft, illegal possession of firearms and ammunition cases in Mpumalanga decreased from 2003 to 2004.

Among the crimes that had shown an increase from 2003 to 2004 were rape, common assault, robbery with aggravating circumstances, indecent assault, and malicious damage to property, common robbery, neglect and ill-treatment of children, culpable homicide, house robbery, business robbery, arson, driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs and burglary of commercial property.

The labour market

With reference to the labour market status of Mpumalanga in 2001, approximately 41% of the working age population was employed, 46% was not economically active and 13% unemployed. The labour market status among all population groups was: coloured, Indian/Asian and white population groups each had the highest proportion of the employed

population; whereas the black African population group had the highest proportion of the not economically active population.

In 2004, Mpumalanga had approximately 69,3% of the employed population working in the formal sector (excluding the farming sector). The highest proportion of employed people was in the sector wholesale and retail trade; followed by agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing; and community, social and personal services sector. Elementary occupations absorbed the largest proportion of workers among all occupations; followed by the craft and related trade sector.

There were more unemployed females than males in Mpumalanga in 2004. The largest number of unemployed people resided in the Nkangala district council, followed by Gert Sibande and then Ehlanzeni. According to labour market indicators, the labour participation rate in Mpumalanga in 2004 was 54,0%, the labour absorption rate 40,6% and the unemployment rate 24,8%.

Households and household services

Mainly data from the General Household Survey 2004 have been used in this report in the case of households and household services. In Mpumalanga, there was a total of 805 000 households in 2004, that formed approximately 6,6% of the total households in South Africa. Approximately 67,7% of households occupied dwellings that they owned and had fully paid-off, 6,8% lived in dwellings that they owned but had not yet fully paid-off, 11,8% lived in rented accommodation and 11,4% occupied rent-free dwellings.

Among the female-headed households, the largest proportion of the household heads was in the 35–54 years age group, followed by the 15–34 years age group.

In Mpumalanga, electricity, gas, paraffin, solar and other sources were used for cooking, heating and lighting. Electricity was the most used source for cooking, heating and lighting. It was followed by wood for cooking and heating, and candles for lighting.

The largest proportion of Mpumalanga households (44,3%) used piped water inside their yards as the main source of water supply. Most of the households in Mpumalanga used pit latrines without ventilation as toilet facility. Metsweding and Gert Sibande had the highest proportions of households that had their refuse removed by the local authority at least once a week; Sekhukhune Cross-boundary, Bohlabela, Nkangala and Ehlanzeni had their highest proportions of households using their own refuse dumps.

More than 50% of Mpumalanga households reported that they owned a telephone or cellular phone. A small proportion of households (ranging from 5,8% to 6,7%) among the residents had radios, refrigerators and television sets.

Economy

The GDP contribution of Mpumalanga to the economy of the country in 2004 was 6,8% – making it the fifth highest contribution among all the provinces. Mpumalanga recorded the fifth highest average annual economic growth rate (3,0%) among all provinces during the period 1996 to 2004.

The province had a balanced economy in relation to industry contributions to total value added. Two industries over the period 1996 to 2004 were major contributors to the total value

added. These were mining and quarrying; and manufacturing industries. The mining and quarrying, and manufacturing industries contributed more than 17,8% each over the period 1996 to 2004. The construction industry had the lowest contributions throughout this period.

Politics

In the provincial legislature, the African National Congress occupied the majority of the seats during all the democratic election years. Only the Democratic Alliance gained a seat in 2004 elections. The New National Party and the United Democratic Movement lost all their seats in 2004. The Mpumalanga provincial legislature therefore was composed of the African National Congress, the Democratic Alliance and the Freedom Front Plus in 2004.

Extract from the Report of the Census Subcommittee to the South African Statistics Council on Census 2001

Preliminary investigations indicate that the 2001 census probably resulted in:

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

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

In addition:

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

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

Chapter 1: Demography

1.1 Population profile

This chapter deals with the demographics of Mpumalanga and other provinces in South Africa. Data from the population censuses of 1996 and 2001 have been used. These were the first and second censuses conducted by Stats SA since the first democratic elections in 1994.

Table 1.1 compares the populations of the different provinces using information from both censuses. This table shows that:

- There was an increase of 322 279 in the Mpumalanga population from 2 800 711 in 1996 to 3 122 990 in 2001.
- The population density for Mpumalanga had also increased from 35 in 1996 to 39 in 2001. These densities were the fifth largest (35) in 1996 and fourth largest (39) in 2001 when compared with other provinces.
- KwaZulu-Natal had the largest population, followed by Gauteng in both years.
- In terms of the area size, Northern Cape had the biggest size among all the provinces, whereas Gauteng had the smallest size.
- Gauteng had the highest population densities for both years, whereas Northern Cape had the lowest for both years.

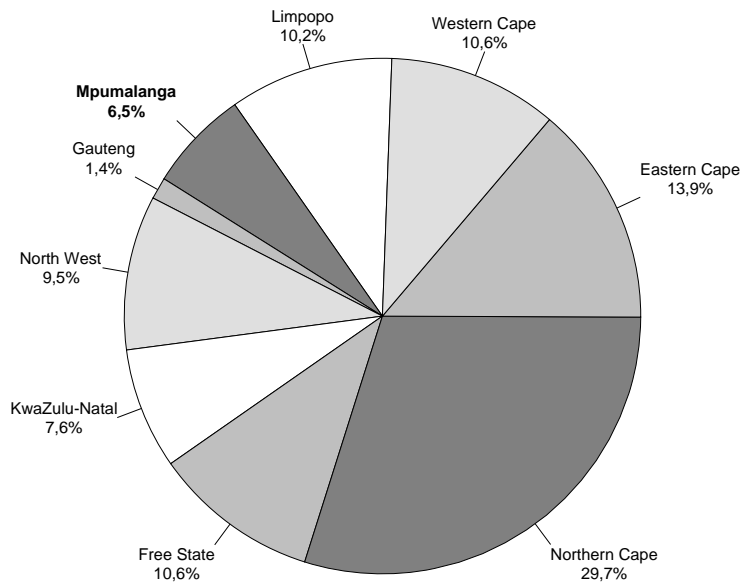
Table 1.1: Land area, population and population density by province, South Africa, 1996 and 2001

Province	Area (km ²)	Population			
		1996		2001	
		N	Density	N	Density
Western Cape	129 370	3 956 875	31	4 524 335	35
Eastern Cape	169 580	6 302 525	37	6 436 763	38
Northern Cape	361 830	840 321	2	822 727	2
Free State	129 480	2 633 504	20	2 706 775	21
KwaZulu-Natal	92 100	8 417 021	91	9 426 017	102
North West	116 320	3 354 825	29	3 669 349	32
Gauteng	17 010	7 348 423	432	8 837 178	520
Mpumalanga	79 490	2 800 711	35	3 122 990	39
Limpopo	123 910	4 929 357	40	5 273 642	43
South Africa	1 219 090	40 583 562	33	44 819 778	37

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996 and 2001

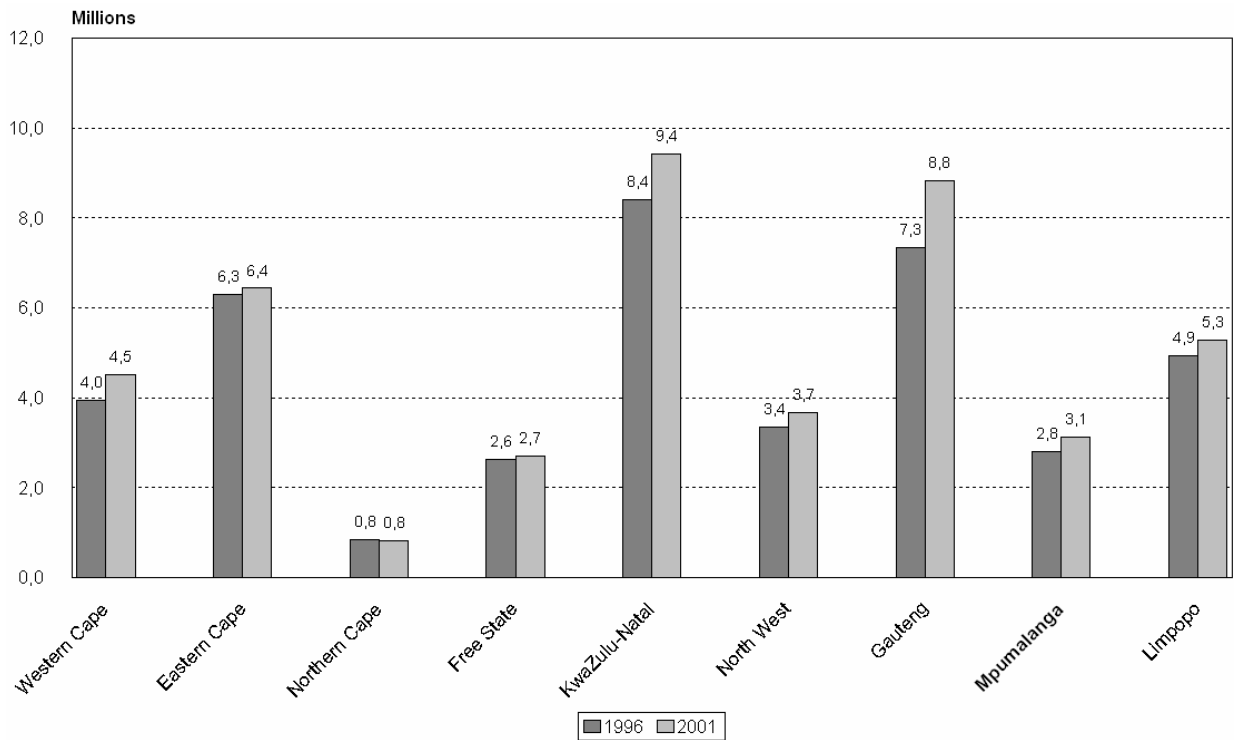
Figures 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are graphical representations of the above observations in terms of land area, population and population density.

Figure 1.1: Land area by province, South Africa, 2001



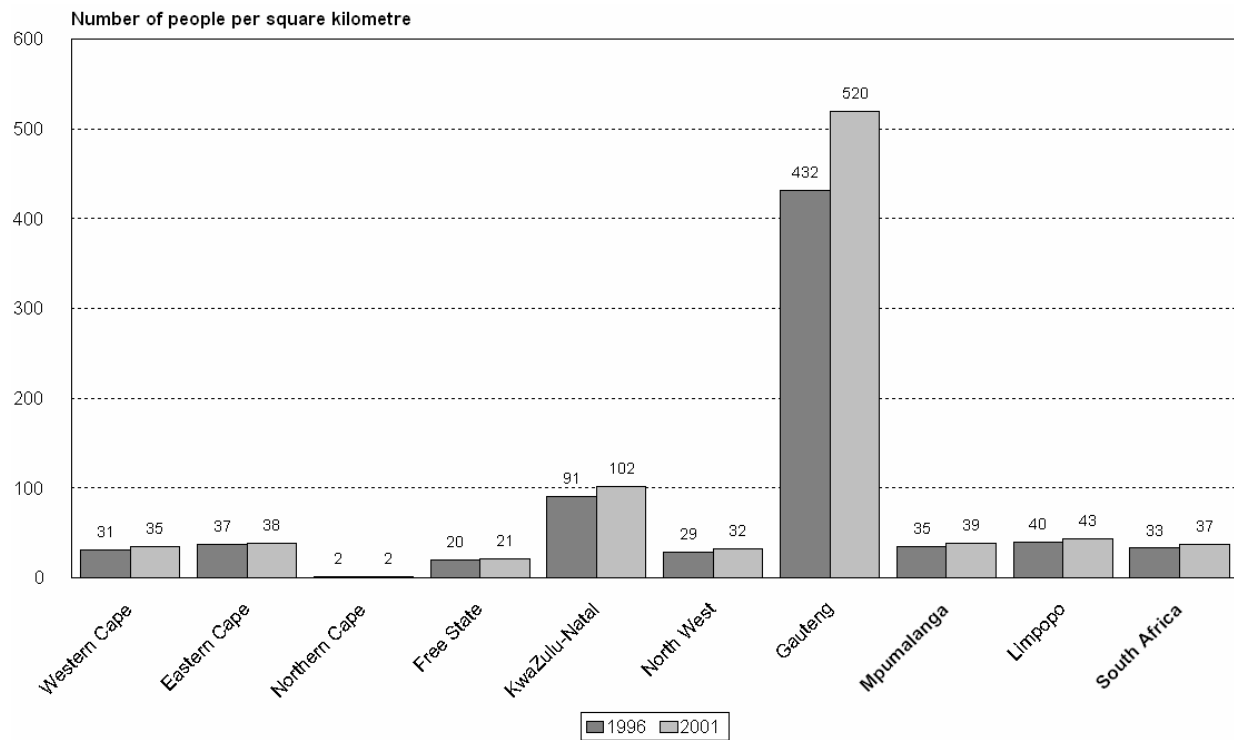
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

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



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996 and 2001

Figure 1.3: Population density of each province, South Africa, 1996 and 2001

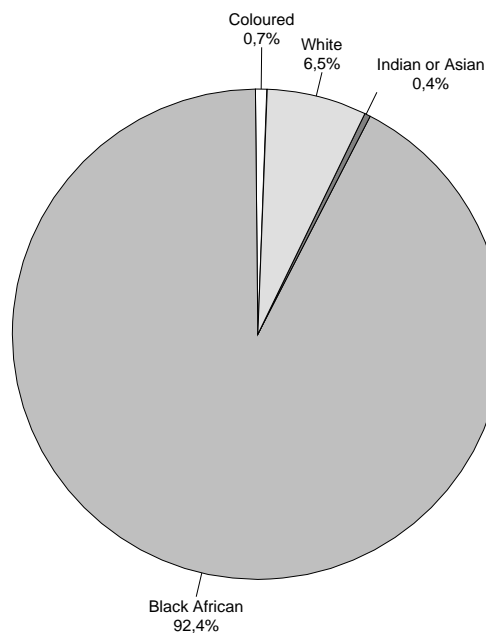


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996 and 2001

Figure 1.4 shows the population of Mpumalanga by population group in 2001. It can be observed from this figure that:

- The black African population group formed the largest proportion among all population groups (92,4%) in the province.
- This was followed by the white population group (6,5%), coloured population group (0,7%) and then the Indian/Asian population group (0,4%).

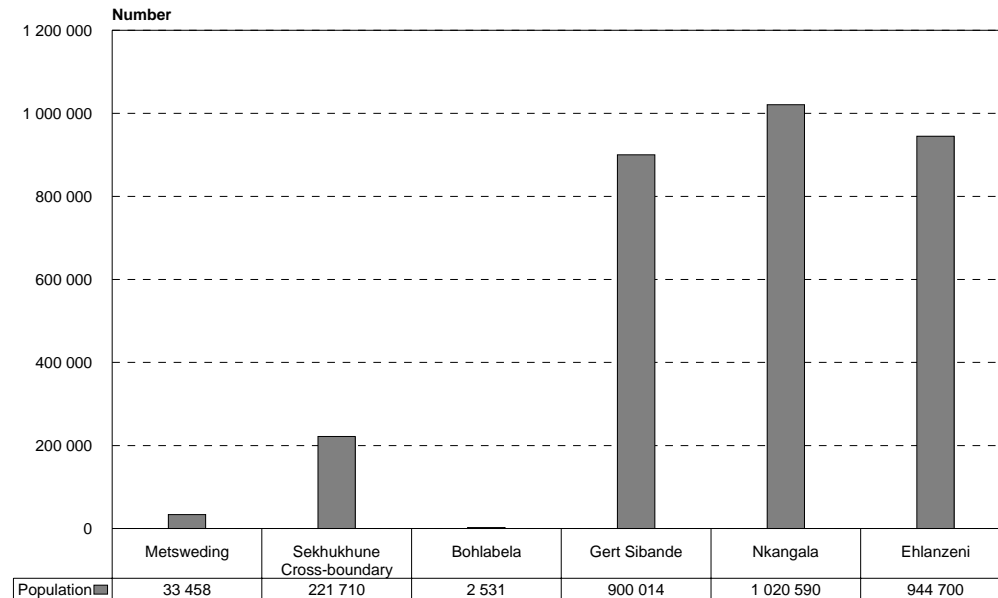
Figure 1.4: Population of Mpumalanga by population group, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.5 shows the population of Mpumalanga district councils in 2001. It is observed that Nkangala had the largest population among all district councils, followed by Ehlanzeni, and then Gert Sibande. The lowest populated district council was Bohlabela.

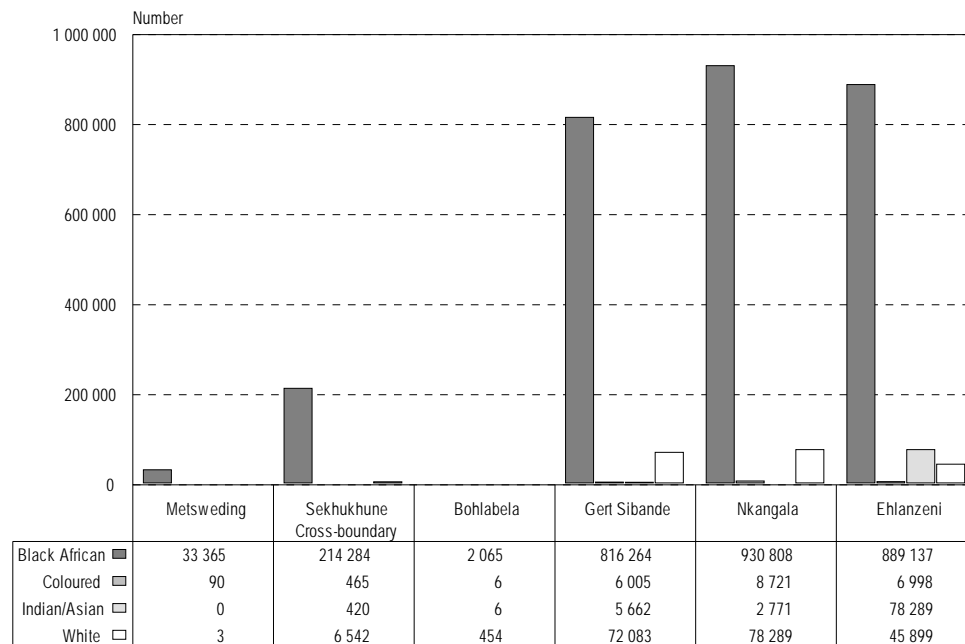
Figure 1.5: Population of each district council, Mpumalanga, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.6 below shows the population of Mpumalanga by district council and population group in 2001. It can be seen that the majority of people of all population groups resided in Nkangala.

Figure 1.6: Population of each district council by population group, Mpumalanga, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

1.2 Sex ratios

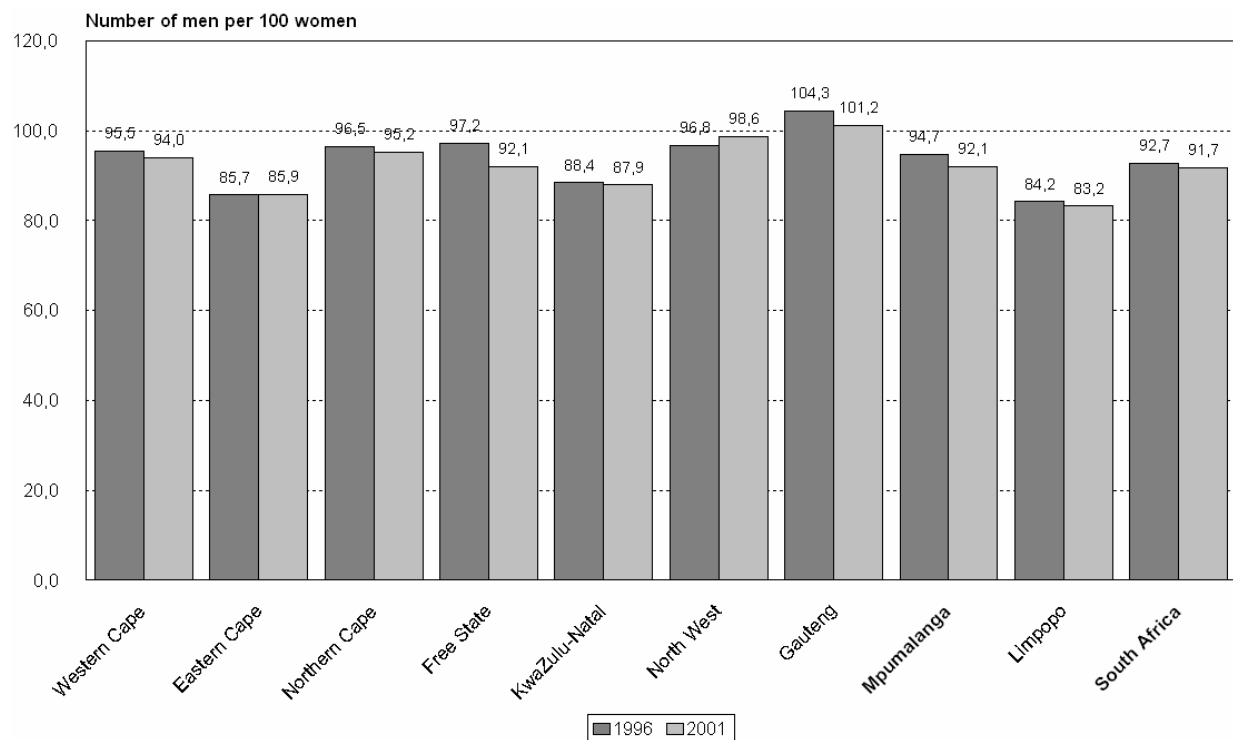
Definition:

Sex ratio = number of men per 100 women

Figure 1.7 shows that:

- Throughout all the provinces and in South Africa as a whole, there were slight differences in the sex ratios.
- Gauteng was the only province with slightly higher numbers of men than women (104,3: 100 in 1996 and 101,2:100 in 2001).
- Mpumalanga had the fourth lowest sex ratio in 1996 (94,7:100), decreasing to 92,1:100 in 2001, but it still remained the fourth lowest together with Free State in that year. The lowest sex ratio was found in Limpopo for both census years.
- The sex ratio for the country as a whole decreased by a percentage point from 1996 to 2001.

Figure 1.7: Sex ratios in each province, South Africa, 1996 and 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996 and 2001

Table 1.2 and Figure 1.8 show sex ratios for each district council in Mpumalanga. The following comparisons are made:

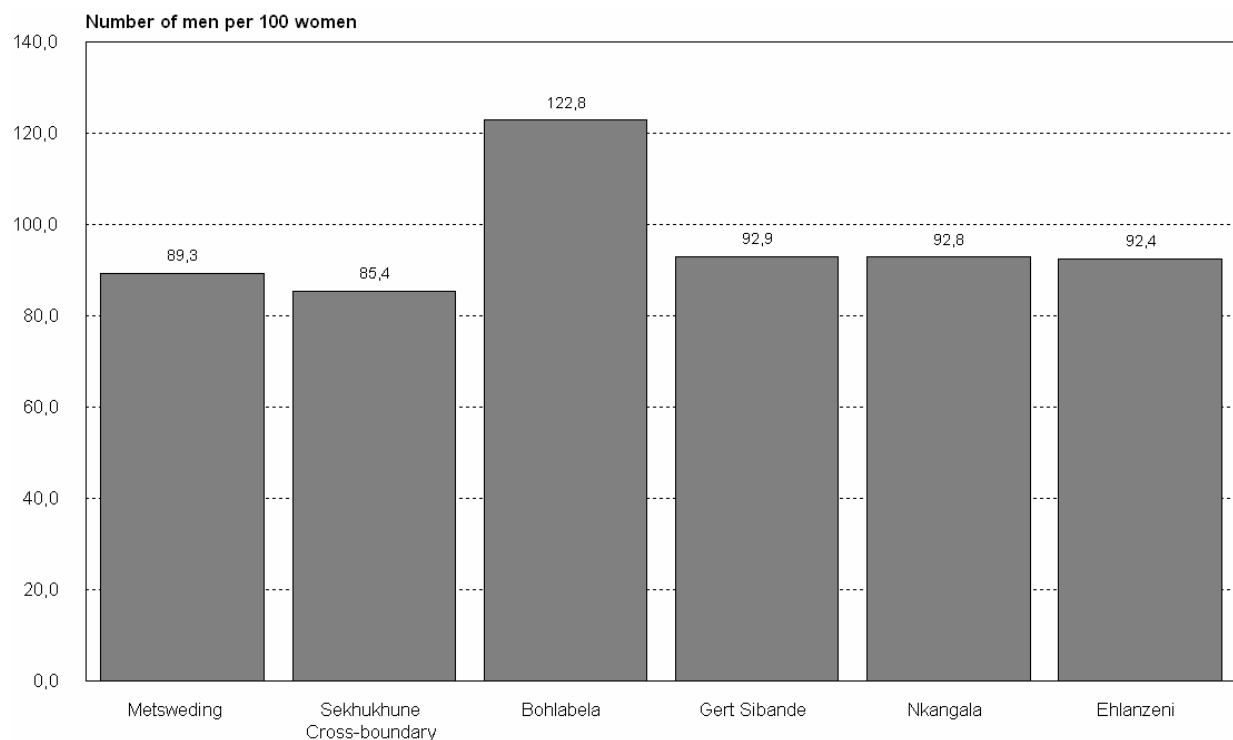
- Bohlabela was the only district council with more men than women (sex ratio of 122,8), while Gert Sibande had the highest sex ratio (92,9).

Table 1.2: Sex ratio by district council, Mpumalanga, 2001

District council	Male	Female	Sex ratio
Metsweding	15 784	17 674	89,3
Sekhukhune Cross-boundary	102 097	119 613	85,4
Bohlabela	1 395	1 136	122,8
Gert Sibande	433 551	466 463	92,9
Nkangala	491 223	529 367	92,8
Ehlanzeni	453 637	491 063	92,4

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.8: Sex ratio by district council, Mpumalanga, 2001



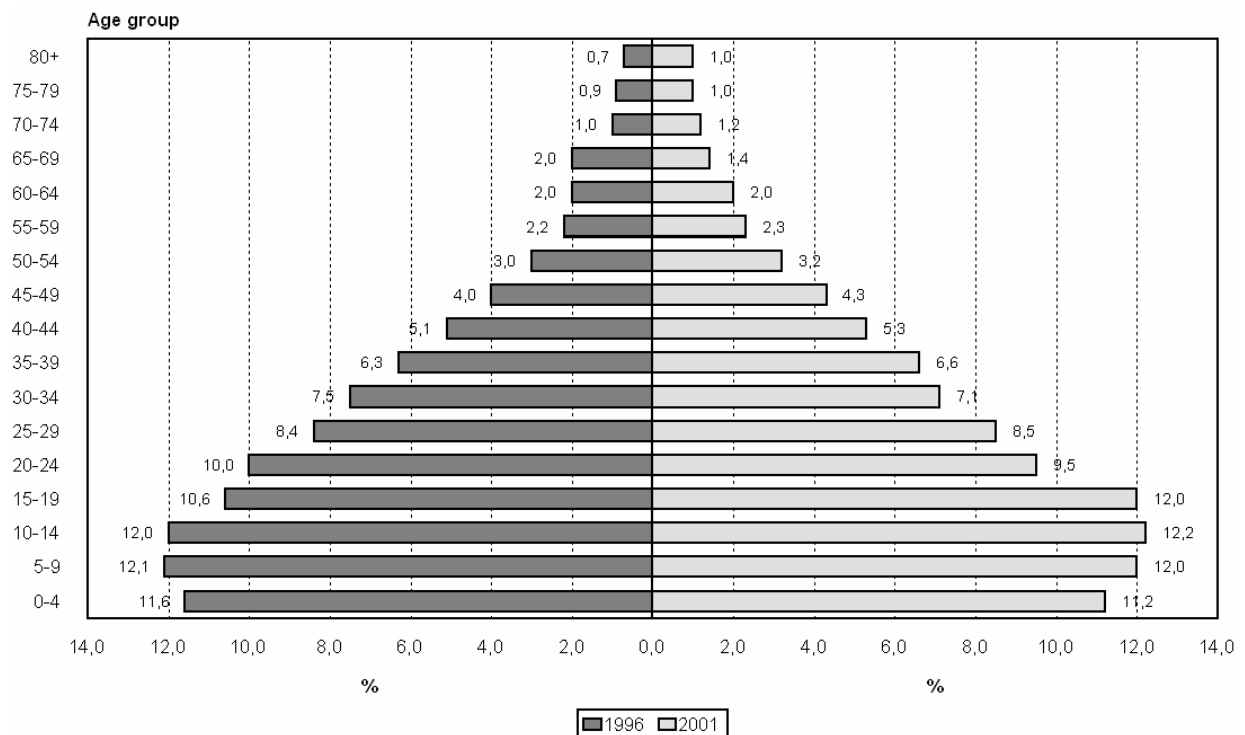
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

1.3 Age distribution

Figure 1.9 shows the age breakdown for 1996 and 2001 populations by age group in Mpumalanga. The following is observed:

- There were some decreases in the population proportions of age groups 0–4 to 5–9, 20–24, 30–34 and 65–69 years from 1996 to 2001.
- There were some increases in the population proportions of age groups 10–14 to 15–19, 25–29, 35–39 to 55–59 and 70–74 to 80+ years from 1996 to 2001.
- The largest population proportion was in the age group 5–9 years for the 1996 population, whereas the largest proportion was in the age group 10–14 years for the 2001 population.
- In both years, more than half the Mpumalanga population fell within the age category of 0–24 years.

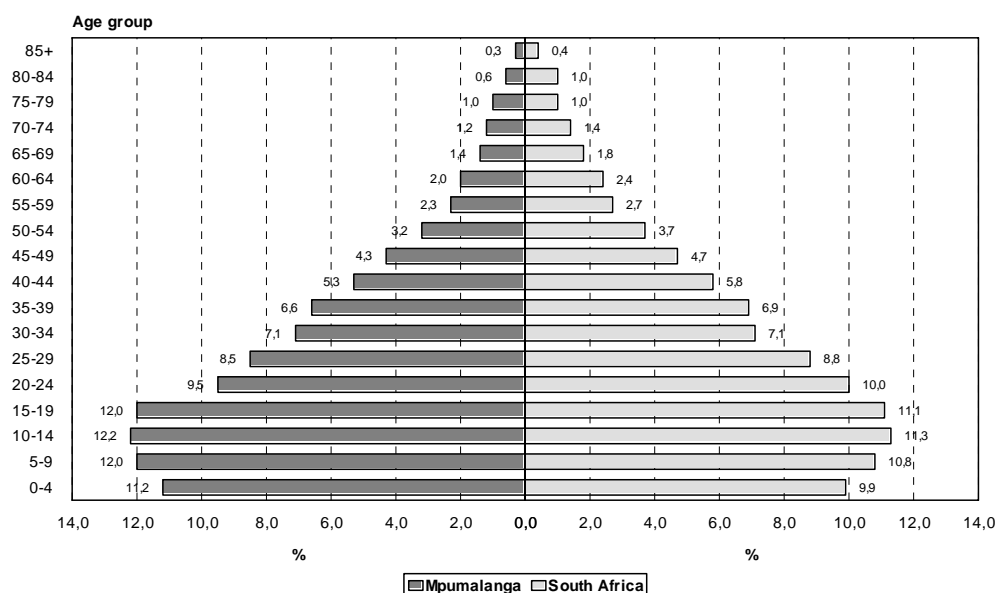
Figure 1.9: Total population by age group, Mpumalanga, 1996 and 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996 and 2001

Figure 1.10 compares the population breakdowns of Mpumalanga and South Africa for 2001. Again it can be observed that the majority of the population (both in Mpumalanga and South Africa) fell within the age category of 0–24 years. Also, the proportion of Mpumalanga’s aged population (people aged 65+ years) was lower than that of the country as a whole.

Figure 1.10: Total population by age group, Mpumalanga and South Africa, 2001

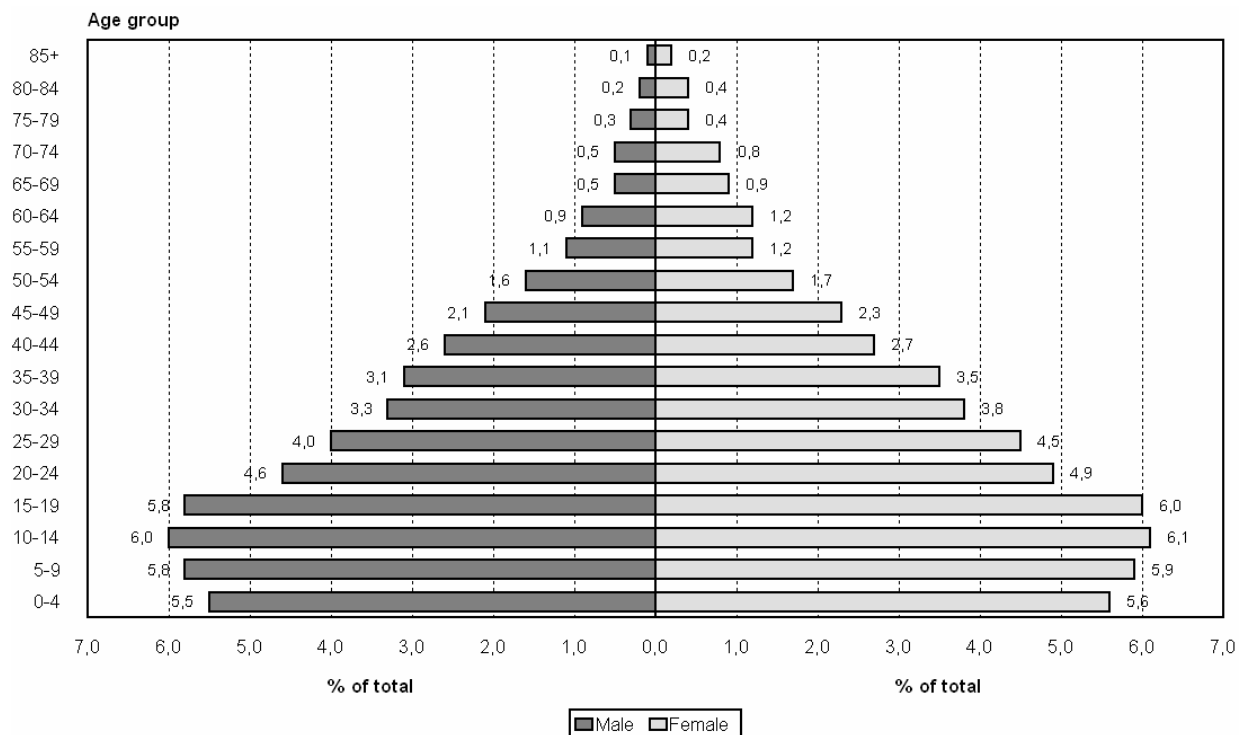


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

The population pyramid for Mpumalanga according to age group and sex in 2001 is shown in Figure 1.11. The following comparisons are made:

- For all the age groups, there were lower proportions of males to females in the province.
- The highest proportions of males (6,0%) and females (6,1%) were in the age group 10–14 years.

Figure 1.11: Distribution of the total population of Mpumalanga by age group and sex, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Table 1.3 and Figures 1.12–1.15 show the population of Mpumalanga according to age, population group and sex in 2001. Comparisons among the different population groups reveal that:

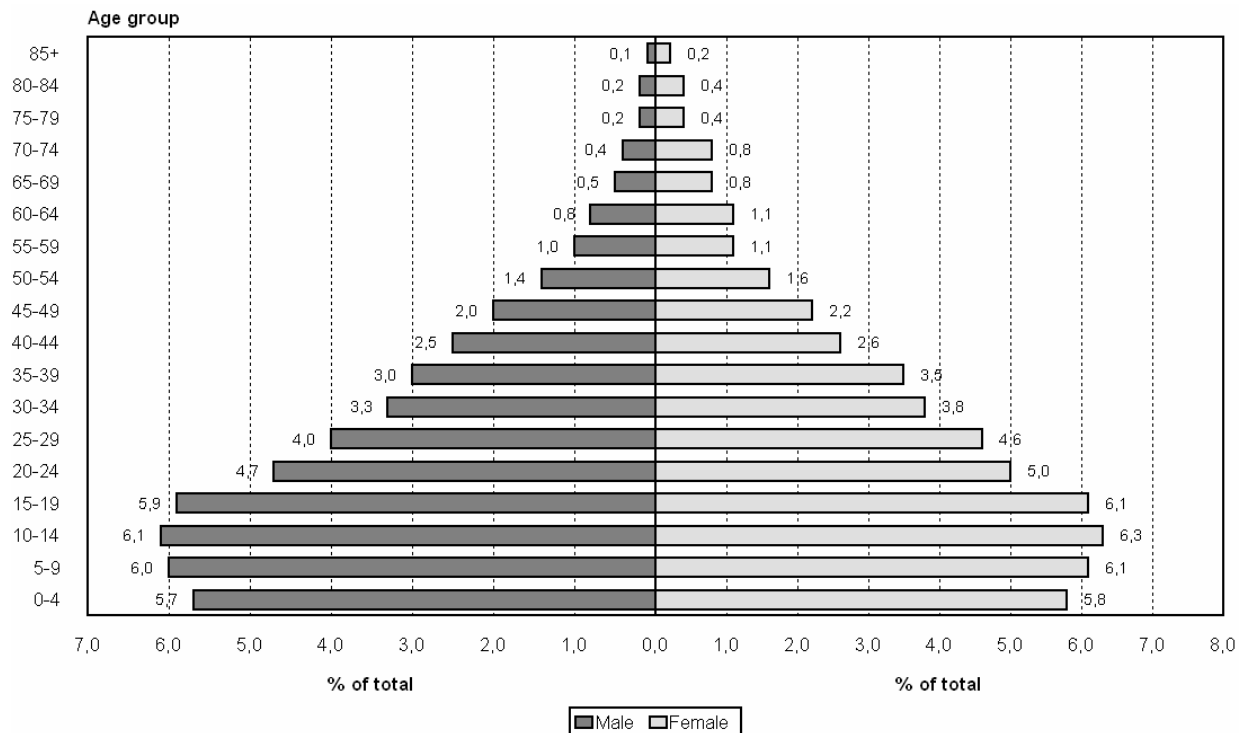
- For all population groups, the majority of people in the province was in the age group 15–64 years (60% for black African, 64% for coloured, 68% for Indian and 69% for white population groups).
- The black African population had the majority of young people in the age category 0–14 years (36%) compared to other population groups; while the white population had the highest proportion in the age group 65+ years (8%) where the proportion for other population groups was less than 5% each.
- There were some differences in the age distributions among the sexes of the different population groups. In the white population, the highest proportion of males and females was in the 15–19 and the 20–24 years categories, respectively. For the black African population, the highest proportion for both males and females was in the 10–14 years age group.
- The shapes of the population pyramids for the different population groups also differed. For black African and coloured population groups, the pyramids were broad-based and narrowed towards the apex with increasing ages.

Table 1.3: Population by age category and population group, Mpumalanga, 2001

Age group	Black African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0-14	1 037 115	35,9	7 156	32,3	3 051	27,1	45 916	22,6	1 093 239	35,0
15-64	1 734 166	60,0	14 248	64,3	7 704	68,5	140 953	69,3	1 897 070	60,7
65+	114 968	4,0	749	3,4	492	4,4	16 472	8,1	132 682	4,2
Total	2 886 250	100,0	22 153	100,0	11 247	100,0	203 341	100,0	3 122 991	100,0

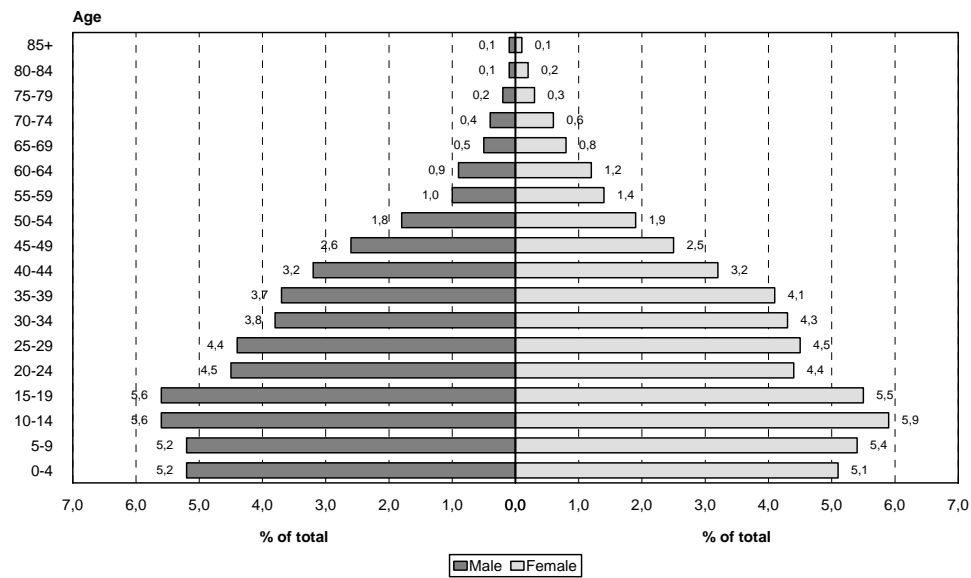
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.12: Distribution of the African population by age group and sex, Mpumalanga, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

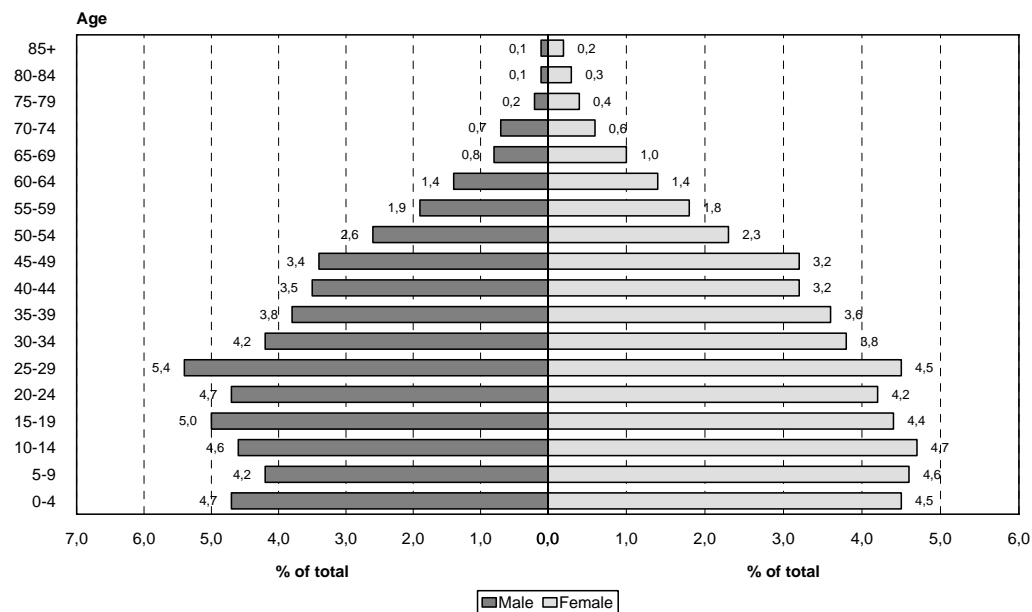
Figure 1.13: Distribution of the coloured population by age group and sex, Mpumalanga, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

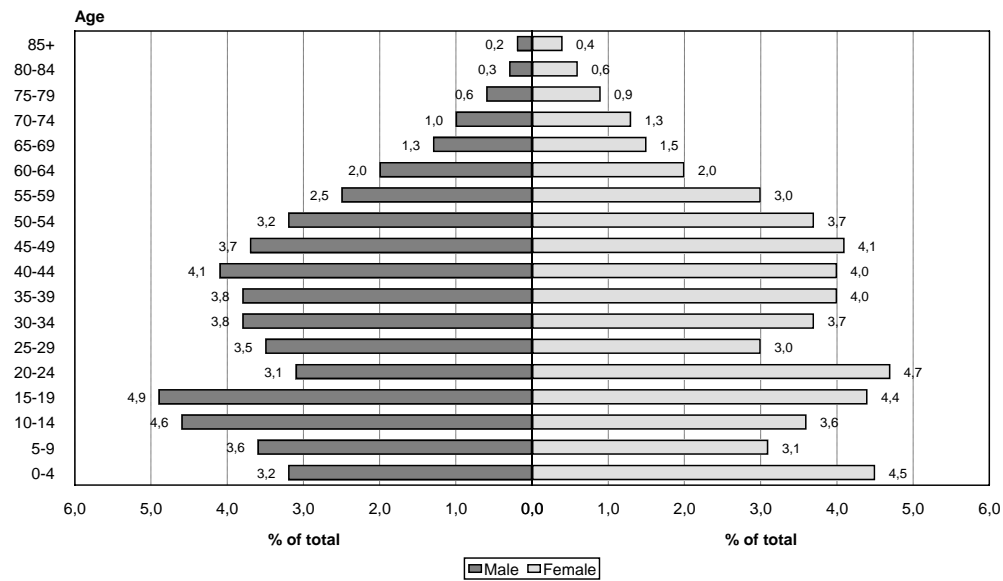
For the Indian/Asian population group, the pyramid was slightly narrow-based, with the population more or less evenly spread within the different age groups. For the white population group, the base was narrow, with the majority of the population more or less concentrated in the middle ages of the age groups spectrum.

Figure 1.14: Distribution of the Indian population by age group and sex, Mpumalanga, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.15: Distribution of the white population of Mpumalanga by age group and sex, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Table 1.4 and Figure 1.6 show the total population of Mpumalanga by age and district council in 2001. It is observed that:

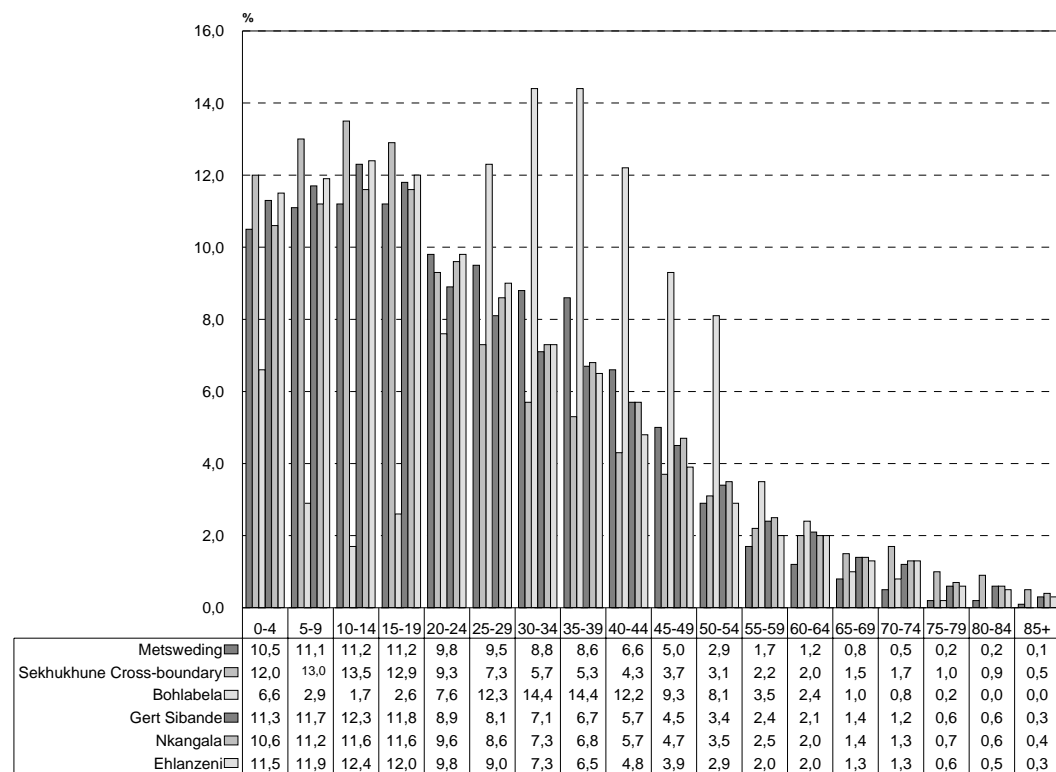
- In all district councils, except Bohlabela, the high proportions of the population were between the ages of 0 and 24 years.
- Bohlabela had high proportions of the population aged between 25 and 49 years. This indicates that Bohlabela district council had a matured population (which is indicated by a lower proportion of the youthful population).

Table 1.4: Population by age group and district council, Mpumalanga, 2001

Age group	Metsweding		Sekhukhune Cross-boundary		Bohlabela		Gert Sibande		Nkangala		Ehlanzeni	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0-4	3 502	10	26 546	12	162	6	101 487	11	108 074	11	108 902	12
5-9	3 713	11	28 873	13	77	3	105 285	12	114 007	11	112 712	12
10-14	3 771	11	29 860	13	39	2	110 917	12	118 600	12	116 704	12
15-19	3 732	11	28 640	13	78	3	106 270	12	118 044	12	113 507	12
20-24	3 294	10	20 676	9	196	8	79 819	9	98 432	10	93 055	10
25-29	3 168	8	16 079	7	298	12	72 599	8	88 155	9	85 424	9
39-34	2 940	9	12 748	8	363	14	63 545	7	74 094	7	68 950	7
35-39	2 881	9	11 643	5	381	15	60 671	7	69 447	7	61 087	6
40-44	2 211	7	9 572	4	292	12	51 349	6	58 259	6	44 868	5
45-49	1 653	5	8 303	4	242	10	40 354	4	47 905	5	37 268	4
50-54	973	4	6 931	3	203	8	30 399	3	35 385	3	27 027	3
55-59	575	2	4 886	2	94	4	21 339	2	25 006	2	18 583	2
60-64	405	1	4 482	2	51	2	19 100	2	20 527	2	18 633	2
65-69	262	1	3 412	2	27	1	12 934	1	14 298	1	12 449	1
70-74	183	1	3 785	2	24	1	10 370	1	12 777	1	11 873	1
75-79	74	0	2 222	1	-	-	5 707	1	7 294	1	5 669	1
80-84	84	0	1 869	1	3	0	5 166	1	6 334	1	5 155	1
85+	39	0	1 184	1	-	-	2 702	0	3 953	0	2 833	0
Total	33 458	100	221 710	100	2 531	100	900 014	100	1 020 590	100	944 700	100

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.16: Percentage of the total population by age group and district council, Mpumalanga, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

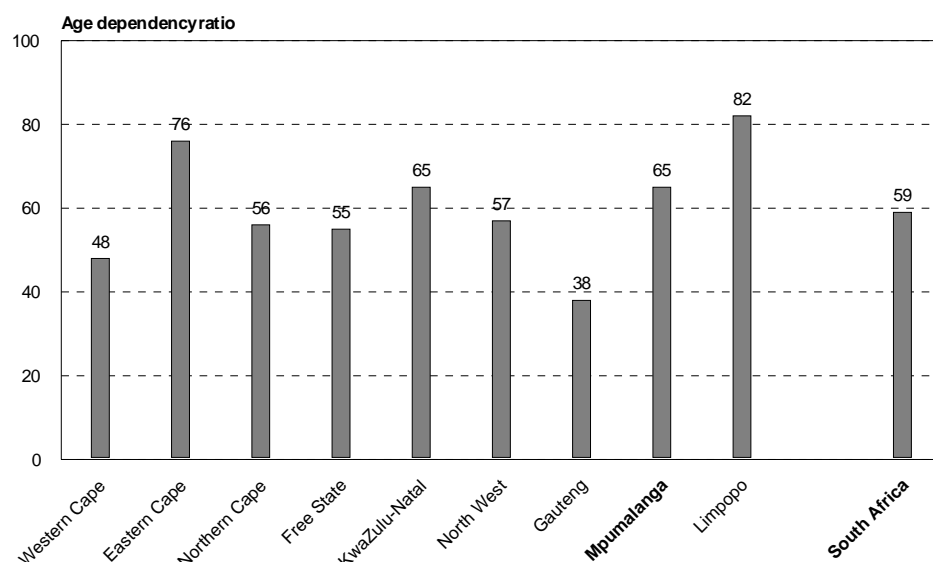
1.4 Age dependency

Definition: Age dependency ratios are broad indicators of the potential dependency burden of children aged under 15 years 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 population.

Figure 1.17 shows that:

- The provinces which had the lowest age dependency ratios were Gauteng (38 per 100 people of working age), followed by Western Cape (48), Free State (55), Northern Cape (56) and North West (57); these ratios were below the national ratio of 59.
- The provinces which had the highest age dependency ratios were Limpopo (82), followed by Eastern Cape (76), KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga (65).

Figure 1.17: Age dependency ratios according to province, South Africa, 2001

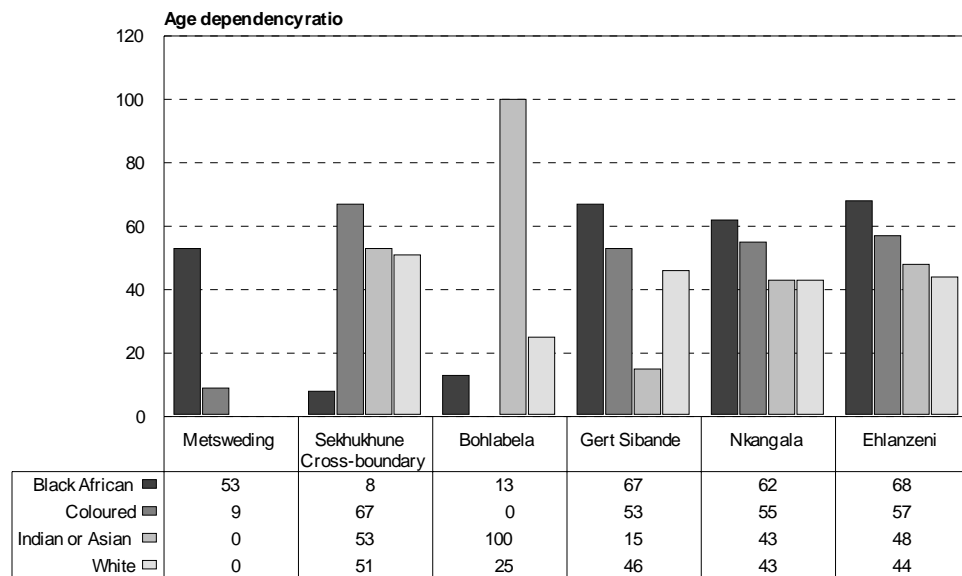


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.18 shows the age dependency of Mpumalanga's population by district council and population group in 2001. The following is observed:

- The highest dependency ratios were among coloured people (90) in Metsweding, among black Africans (80) in Sekhukhune Cross-boundary and among Indians (100) in Bohlabela.
- The lowest dependency ratios observed, overall, were among white and Indian people in Metsweding (0), and coloured people in Bohlabela (0).

Figure 1.18: Age dependency ratios by district council and population group, Mpumalanga, 2001

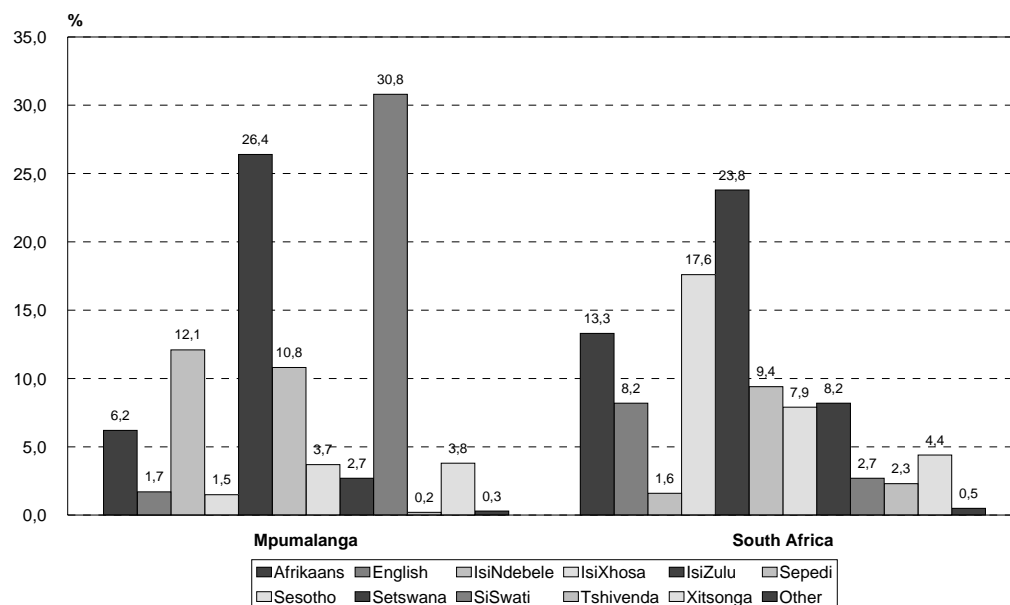


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

1.5 Language

Figure 1.19 compares the percentage of languages most often spoken in Mpumalanga and South Africa in 2001. The figure shows that, overall, in South Africa, the language most often spoken was isiZulu (23,8%), followed by isiXhosa (17,9%). In Mpumalanga, the majority of people spoke siSwati (30,8%), followed by those who spoke isiZulu (26,4%). IsiNdebele was also spoken by a significant proportion of people (12,1%).

Figure 1.19: Proportion of languages most often spoken in Mpumalanga and South Africa, 2001

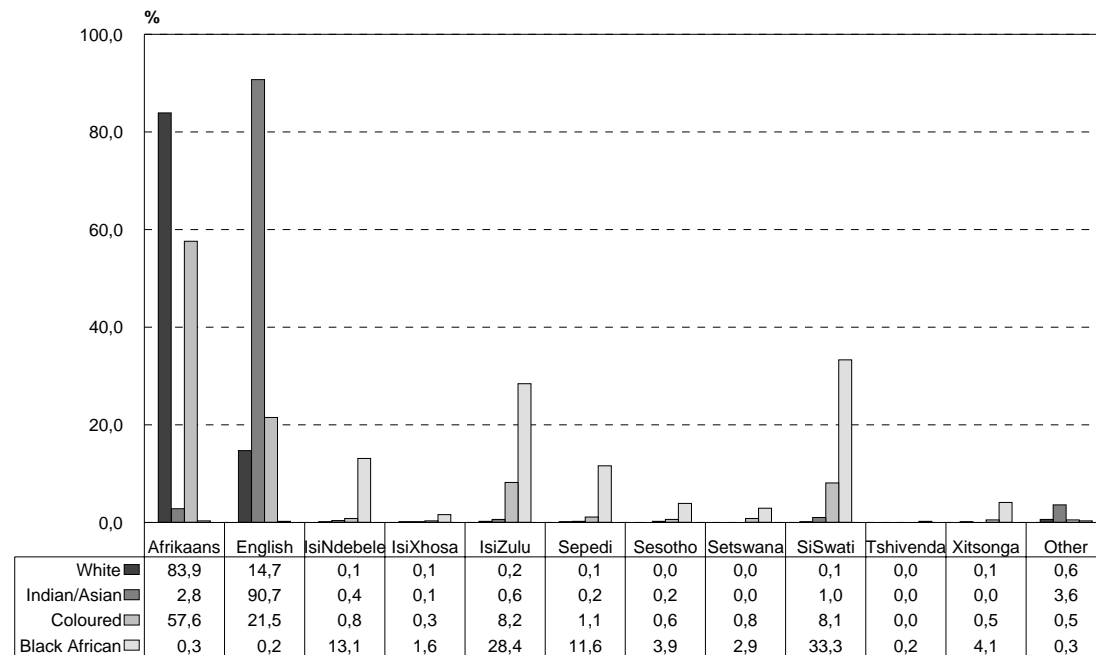


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.20 shows that in the majority of white-headed households, the language most often spoken was Afrikaans (83,9%), in Indian households it was English (90,7%), for coloured-headed households Afrikaans dominated (57,6%); while in African-headed households siSwati and isiZulu dominated (33,3% and 28,4% respectively) – with the rest of African households speaking other South African official languages (except Afrikaans and English) in varying degrees.

Figure 1.20 shows the percentage distribution of each population group by the language most often spoken at home in Mpumalanga.

Figure 1.20: Percentage distribution of languages most often spoken at home within each population group, Mpumalanga, 2001

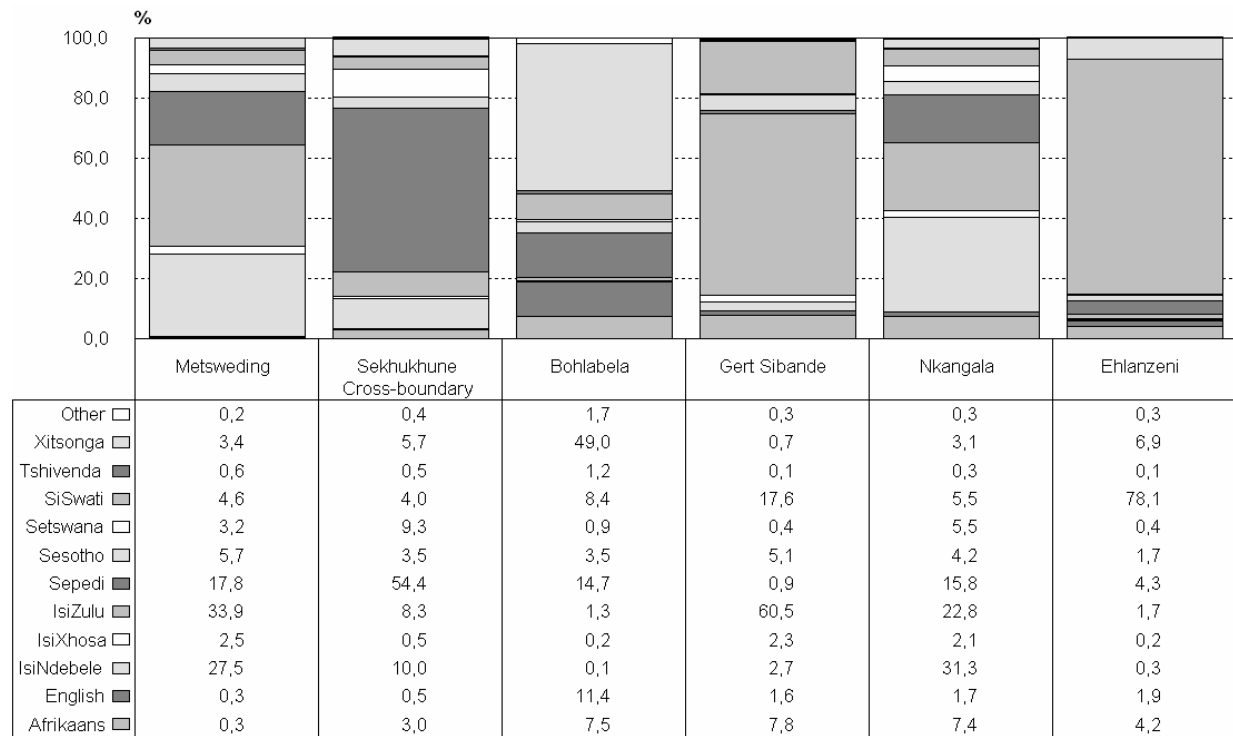


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.21 shows the percentage distribution of languages most often spoken at home within each district council of Mpumalanga.

Here, a different picture emerges, with quite a high proportion of Sepedi-speaking people in four of the district councils (Metsweding – 17,8%, Sekhukhune Cross-boundary – 54,4%, Bohlabela – 14,7% and Nkangala – 15,8%). Still, the language most often spoken in all the district councils was siSwati, with a proportion of 78,1% in Ehlanzeni, followed by isiZulu in Gert Sibande (60,5%); while in Bohlabela, Xitsonga was the dominant language (49,0%).

Figure 1.21: Percentage distribution of languages most often spoken at home in the district councils of Mpumalanga, 2001

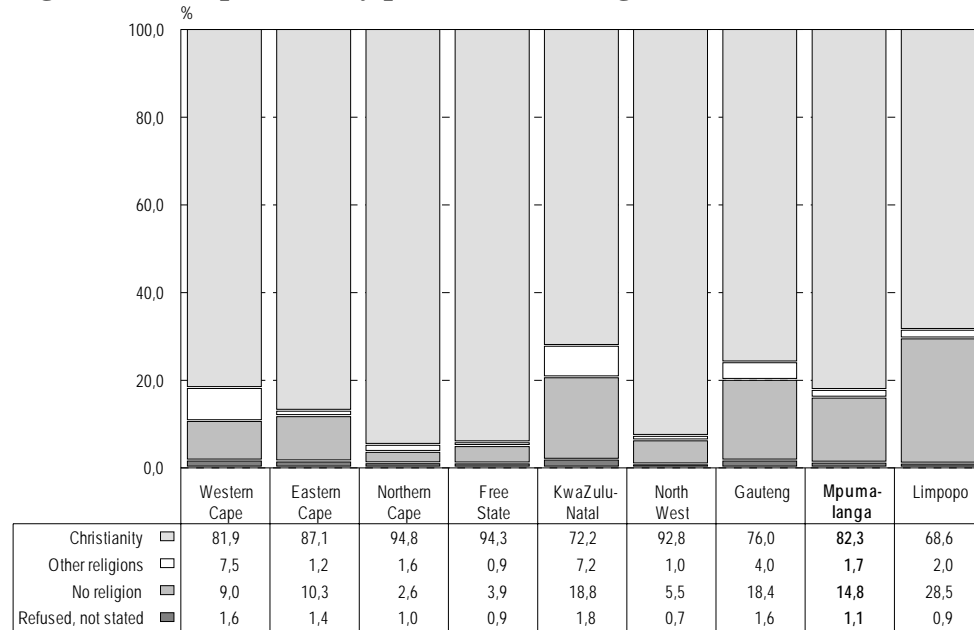


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

1.6 Religion

Figure 1.22 shows that in 2001, in all provinces, Christianity was the dominant religious affiliation, followed by people who said they had no religion. On a provincial level the dominant religious affiliations after Christianity were: Islam in Western Cape, Northern Cape and Gauteng; other faiths in Eastern Cape, Free State, North West and Mpumalanga; Hinduism in KwaZulu-Natal; and African traditional beliefs in Limpopo.

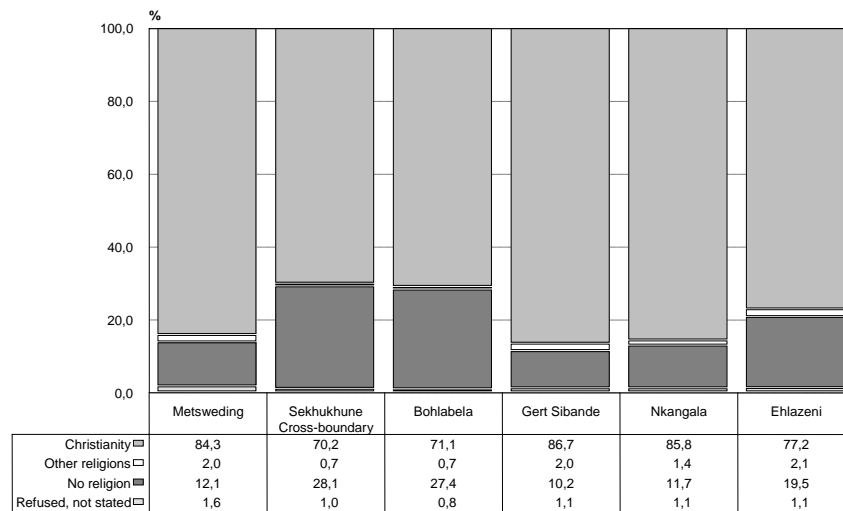
Figure 1.22: Population by province and religious affiliation, South Africa, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.23 shows that concerning the religious affiliations of people in the district councils of Mpumalanga, Christianity was dominant; followed by people who said they had no religion.

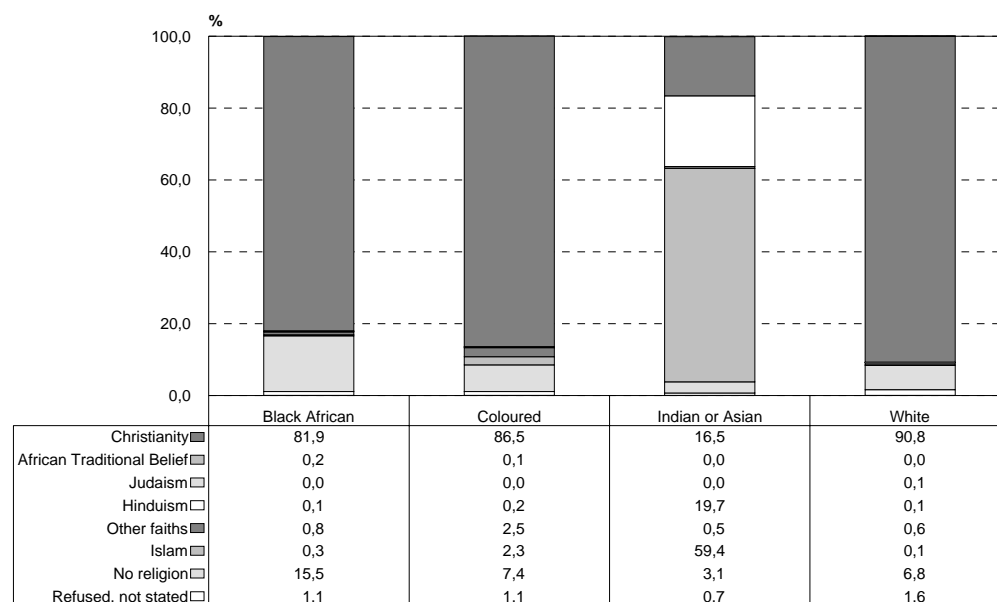
Figure 1.23: Percentage population by district council and religious affiliation, Mpumalanga, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.24 examines the religious affiliations of the different population groups in Mpumalanga. As indicated in the graph, Christianity dominated among almost all population groups, except in the Indian/Asian population group, where Islam dominated, followed by Hinduism.

Figure 1.24: Population by religion within each population group, Mpumalanga, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

1.7 Country of birth

Table 1.5 gives information on the country of birth of South African residents in 2001. It shows that the largest number of South African residents were born in South Africa. Among those not born in South Africa, the majority were born in SADC countries, followed by Europe, the rest of Africa, Asia, Central and South America, and then North America.

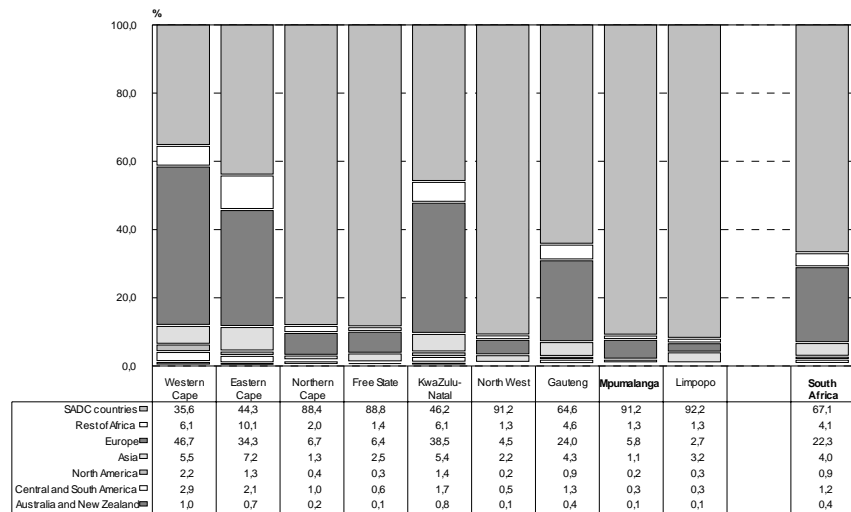
Table 1.5: Country of birth by province, South Africa, 2001

Country	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
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
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 & S. America	3 154	746	122	293	1 631	416	5 926	283	226	12 798
Austr. & N. Zealand	1 141	227	24	53	781	74	2 005	72	53	4 429
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

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.25 is a graph showing where the population not born in South Africa resided in each province. It shows that the highest number of people not born in South Africa resided in Gauteng. Of those, most were from SADC countries, followed by Europe, the rest of Africa and Asia. Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape had more non-South African born people who were originally from Europe and SADC countries. In Mpumalanga, the non-South African born residents were mainly from SADC countries.

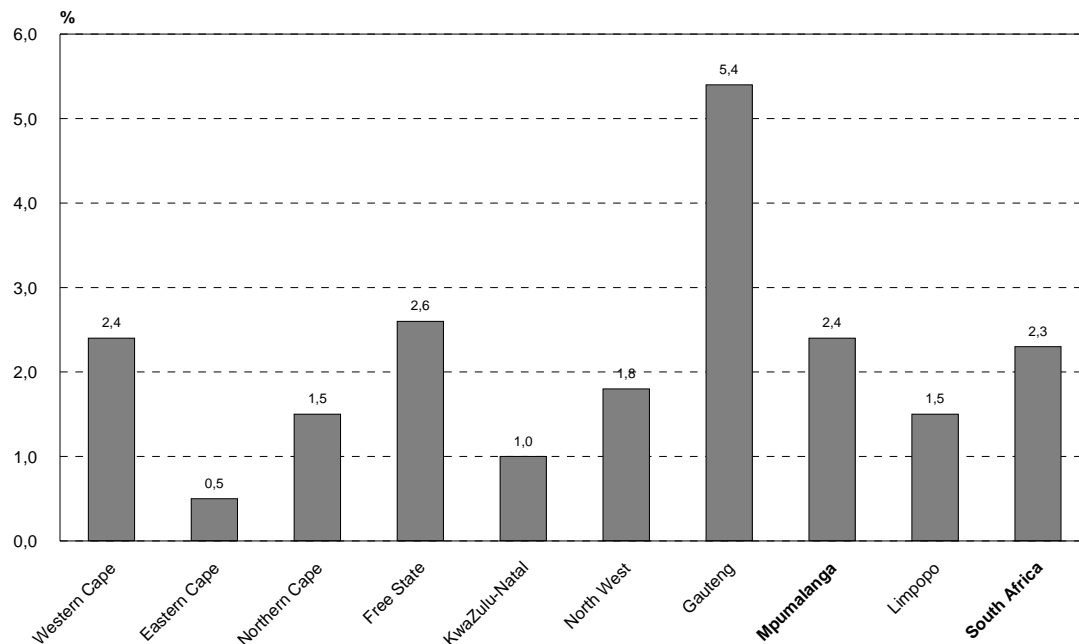
Figure 1.25: Population not born in South Africa by province, 2001



SADC=Southern African Development Community, excluding South Africa
 Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.26 shows the percentage distribution of South African residents not born in South Africa. It shows that the majority of them resided in Gauteng.

Figure 1.26: Percentage distribution of South African residents not born in South Africa by province, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

1.8 Citizenship

Table 1.6 below shows that:

- Out of over three million non-South African born residents of Mpumalanga, the majority had obtained South African citizenship.
- Most non-South African citizens among black African, coloured and white population groups were citizens of SADC countries, while the majority of non-South African Indians/Asians were citizens of Asian countries.

Table 1.6: Citizenship by country of origin and population group, Mpumalanga, 2001

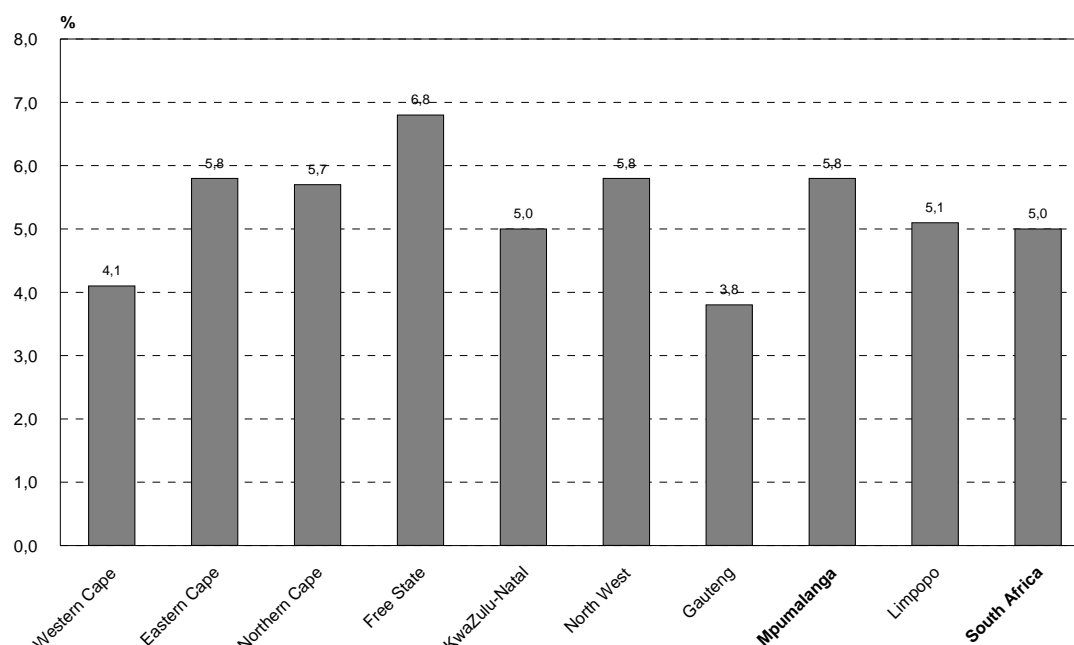
Country	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
South Africa	2 855 568	22 027	10 946	200 682	3 089 222
SADC countries	30 099	115	21	487	30 723
Rest of Africa	435	6	30	41	512
Europe	70	6	6	1 667	1 749
Asia	119	12	270	64	466
North America	27	-	-	142	168
Central and South America	12	9	-	86	107
Australia and New Zealand	3	-	-	39	42
Total	2 886 333	22 175	11 273	203 207	3 122 989

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

1.9 Disability

Figure 1.27 gives data on the disabled people of South Africa. In 2001, the disabled people constituted 5% of the total South African population. The highest proportion of the disabled people resided in Free State (6,8%), while the lowest proportion was found in Gauteng (3,8%).

Figure 1.27: Percentage of the population with a disability in each province, South Africa, 2001

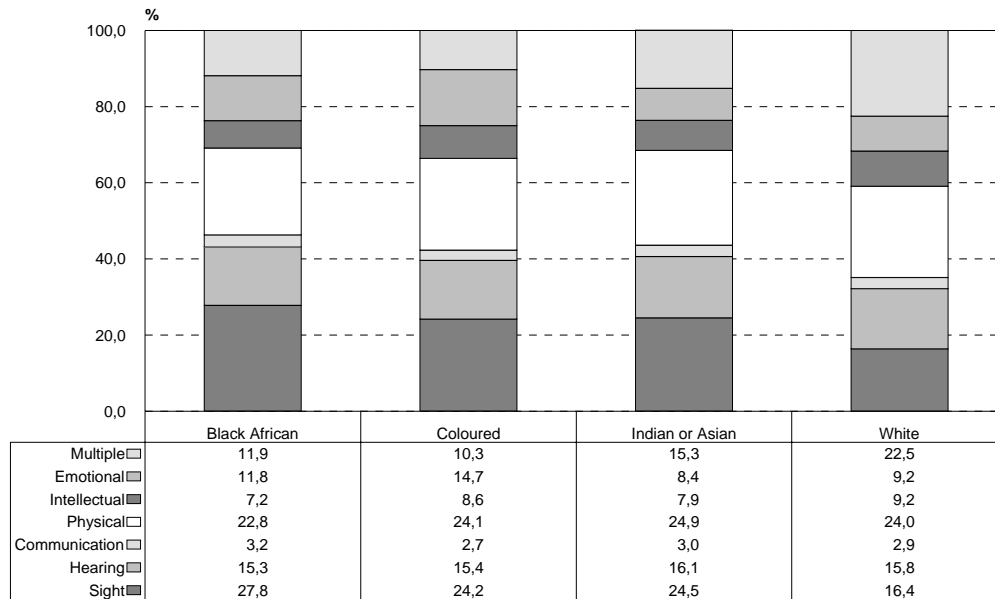


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.28 shows information on the disabled population by population group. The graph shows that:

- Sight disability was more dominant among black Africans than any other type of disability.
- The lowest proportion of people with disabilities in all population groups were those with communication and intellectual disabilities. There was a low proportion of white and Indian people with an emotional disability.

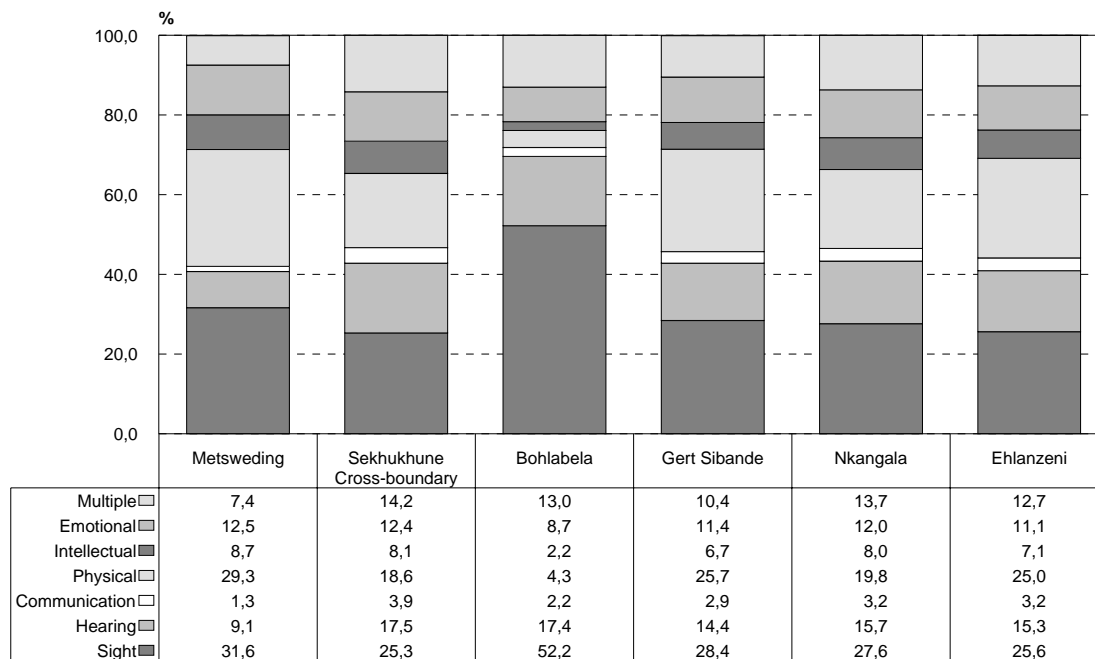
Figure 1.28: Percentage of disabled people by type of disability and population group, Mpumalanga, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.29 sets out the information on the disability types of residents of Mpumalanga's district councils. The graph shows that the leading type of disability in Sekhukhune Cross-boundary, Bohlabela, Nkangala and Gert Sibande was sight, although in Gert Sibande physical disability also occurred in a high proportion of people.

Figure 1.29: Distribution by type of disability in each district municipality, Mpumalanga, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

1.10 Urbanisation

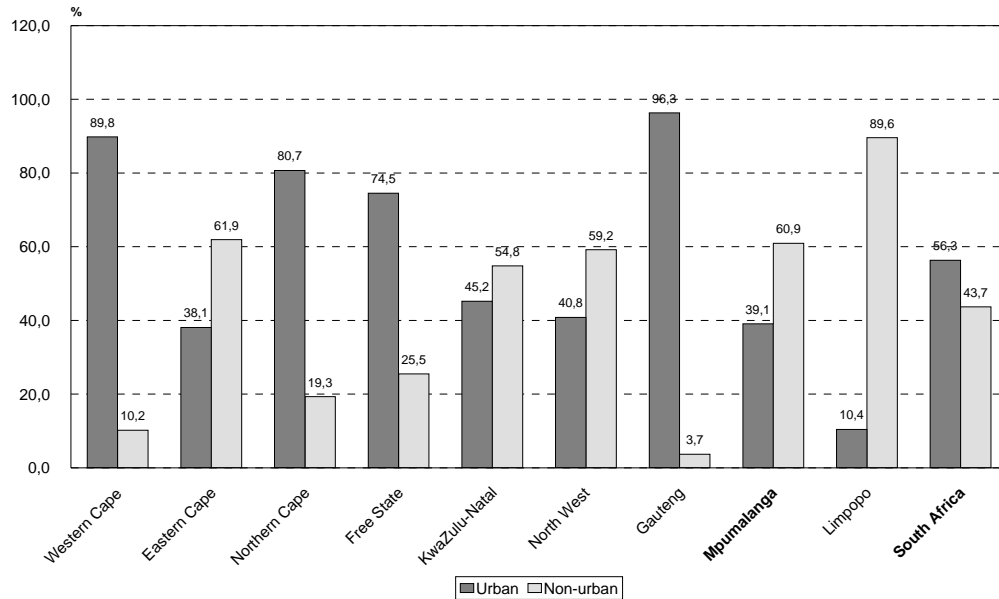
Definition:

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

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

Figure 1.30 shows that Gauteng is the most urbanised province in South Africa (with 96,3% of its residents living in urban areas), followed by Western Cape (89,8%). Limpopo, Eastern Cape and Mpumalanga were predominantly rural with approximately 90%, 62% and 61% respectively of their population living in rural areas.

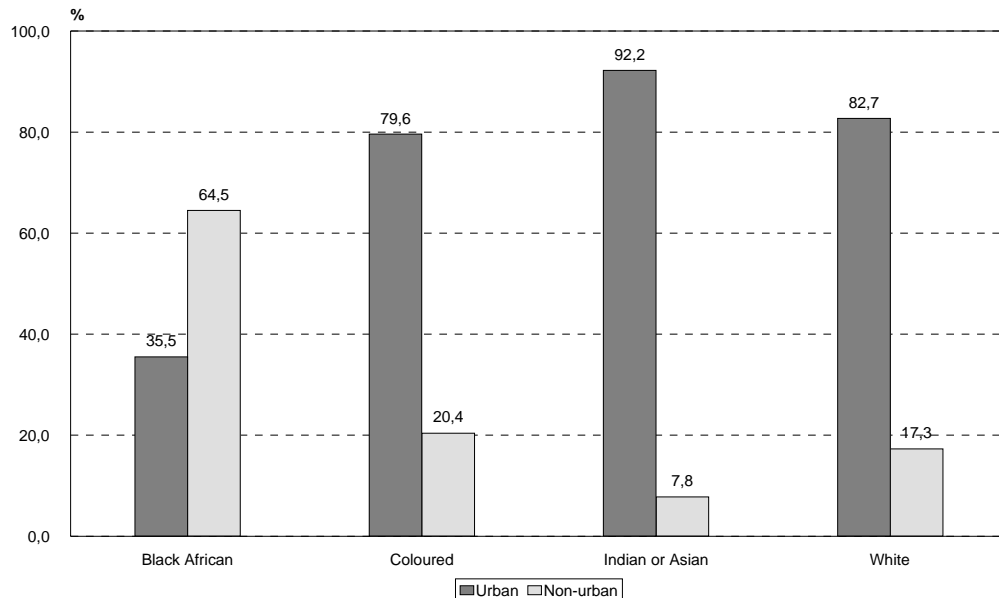
Figure 1.30: Percentage of urban and non-urban population in each province, South Africa, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.31 gives information on the proportion of the urban and non-urban population of Mpumalanga in 2001. It shows that the Indian, white and coloured population groups of Mpumalanga were highly urbanised; with 92,2%; 82,7% and 79,6% respectively of them living in urban areas. The highest proportion (64,5%) of the black African population lived in non-urban areas.

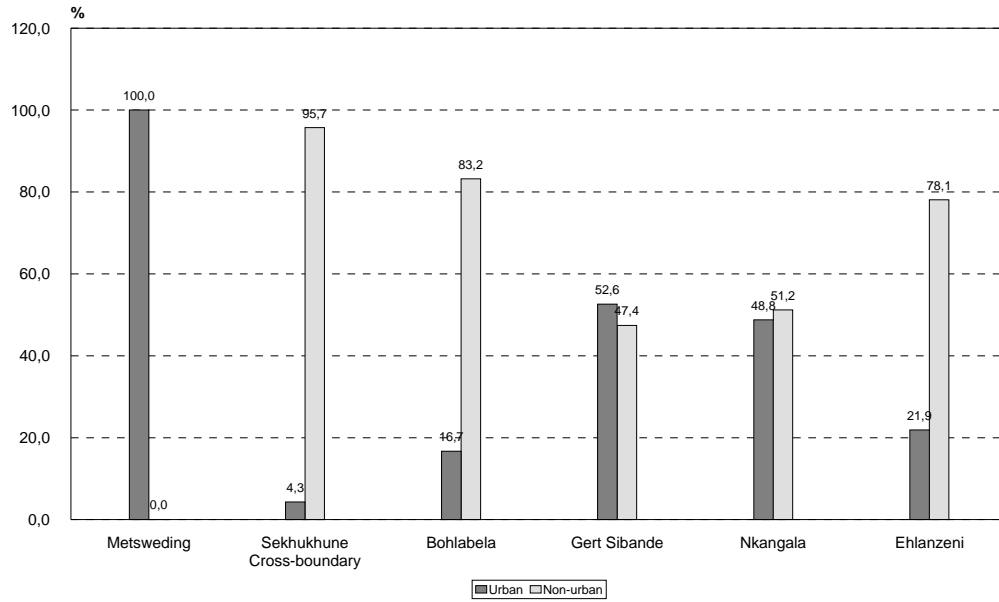
Figure 1.31: Percentage of urban and non-urban population in each population group, Mpumalanga, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.32 gives information on the proportion of the population living in urban and non-urban areas of Mpumalanga's district councils. It shows that the most urbanised district council in 2001 was Metsweding (100% urbanised), while Sekhukhune Cross-boundary was mainly non-urban (with only 4,3% of its residents living in urban areas).

Figure 1.32: Percentage of the population living in urban and non-urban areas in each district council, Mpumalanga, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Chapter 2: Vital statistics

Vital statistics cover births, deaths, marriages and divorces.

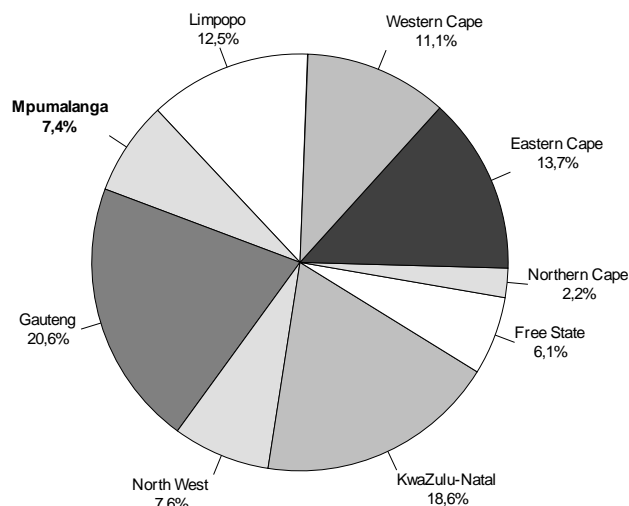
2.1 Births

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 live births registered later than the year of birth).

According to Figure 2.1 below:

- The largest proportion of current live births was registered in Gauteng (20,6%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (18,6%), Eastern Cape (13,7%) and Limpopo (12,5%).
- Northern Cape recorded the lowest percentage of live births (2,2%), followed by Free State (6,1%), North West (7,6%) and Mpumalanga (7,4%).

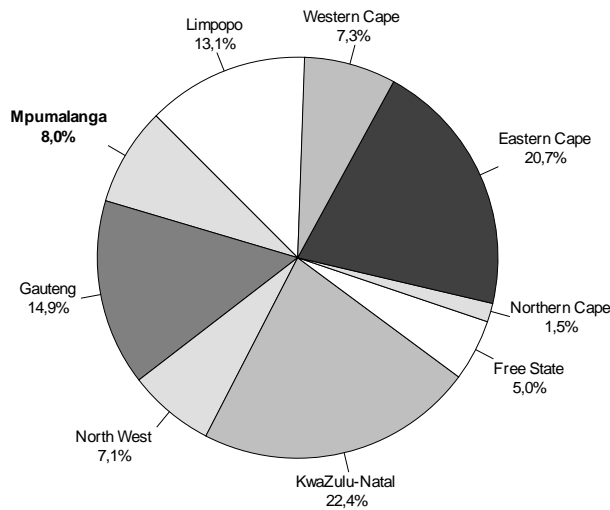
Figure 2.1: Percentage distribution of current live birth registrations by province, 2004



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

Figure 2.2 shows that KwaZulu-Natal recorded the largest proportion of the total live births (22,3%), followed by Eastern Cape (20,6%). The total number of births registered in Mpumalanga was 118 312 (8,0%).

Figure 2.2: Percentage distribution of all live birth registrations by province, 2004



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

The annual registration of births in Mpumalanga by year and municipality is given in Table 2.1 below. According to this table:

- The number of late registered live births recorded in the province in 2004 was 53 715.
- Mbombela municipality reported the largest proportion of late registered live births (10 437), followed by Nkomazi (6 524), Thaba Chweu (5 446) and Emalahleni (5 259).

Table 2.1: Annual registration of births by year and municipality, Mpumalanga, 2004

Province and municipality	Late registrations								
	Grand total	2004	Total	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	<1998
Albert Luthuli	7 188	2 684	4 504	882	368	311	269	254	2 420
Delmas	1 368	559	809	270	95	58	64	47	275
Dipaleseng	353	110	243	46	20	10	31	14	122
Dr JS Moroka	5 618	2 029	3 589	721	298	248	176	183	1 963
Emalahleni	8 952	5 259	3 693	1 116	366	293	236	212	1 470
Greater Groblersdal	9 563	4 772	4 791	1 381	457	342	259	248	2 104
Highlands	839	328	511	156	57	46	26	34	192
Highveld East	7 630	4 107	3 523	902	401	303	280	291	1 346
Kruger MPDMA	2 672	1 044	1 628	332	116	90	98	84	908
Lekwa	2 749	1 122	1 627	359	197	115	136	110	710
Mbombela	19 880	10 437	9 443	2 465	776	611	541	533	4 517
Mkhondo	5 400	1 897	3 503	969	363	263	224	227	1 457
Msukaligwa	6 633	2 870	3 763	901	353	294	251	242	1 722
Nkomazi	16 096	6 524	9 572	1 772	749	646	578	525	5 302
Seme	2 436	835	1 601	407	165	139	108	91	691
Thaba Chweu	12 085	5 446	6 639	1 350	545	378	340	281	3 745
Thembisile	8 850	3 692	5 158	1 377	426	316	277	271	2 491
Mpumalanga	118 312	53 715	64 597	15 406	5 752	4 463	3 894	3 647	31 435

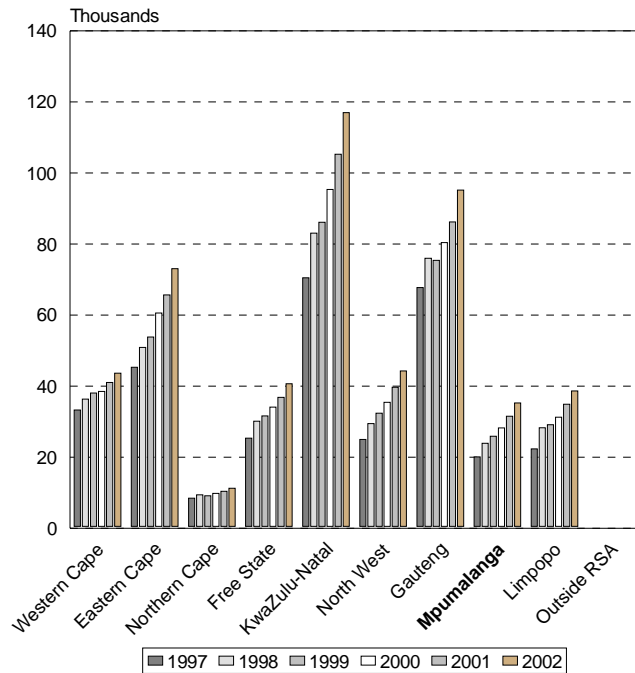
Source: Statistics South Africa, *Recorded live births, 2004*

2.2 Deaths

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

Figure 2.3 shows the number of deaths for the nine provinces for 1997 to 2002. The data 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.

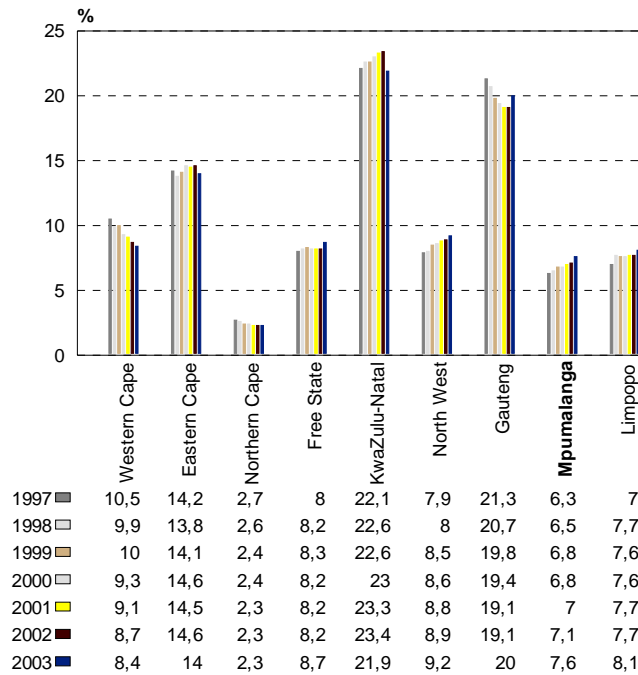
Figure 2.3: Distribution of deaths by province and year of death, 1997–2002 (thousands)



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

Figure 2.4 and Table 2.2 show the same information as on Figure 2.2 but in the form of percentage breakdowns by province. It should be noted that the distribution by province for 2003 could change with the processing of additional death notification forms.

Figure 2.4: Percentage distribution of deaths by province and year of death, 1997–2003



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

Table 2.2: Percentage distribution of deaths by province for each year of death, 1997–2003

Province	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Western Cape	10,5	9,9	10,0	9,3	9,1	8,7	8,4
Eastern Cape	14,2	13,8	14,1	14,6	14,5	14,6	14,0
Northern Cape	2,7	2,6	2,4	2,4	2,3	2,3	2,3
Free State	8,0	8,2	8,3	8,2	8,2	8,2	8,7
KwaZulu-Natal	22,1	22,6	22,6	23,0	23,3	23,4	21,9
North West	7,9	8,0	8,5	8,6	8,8	8,9	9,2
Gauteng	21,3	20,7	19,8	19,4	19,1	19,1	20,0
Mpumalanga	6,3	6,5	6,8	6,8	7,0	7,1	7,6
Limpopo	7,0	7,7	7,6	7,6	7,7	7,7	8,1
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

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

Table 2.3 gives information on the age at death of the people whose deaths were recorded in Mpumalanga. It shows that:

- In all the years, the least number of recorded deaths was for persons aged 0–14 years, followed by those aged 50–64 years.
- The highest number of recorded deaths occurred in the age groups 15–64 and 65+ years.

Table 2.3: Total recorded deaths by age at death, Mpumalanga, 1997–2001

Age group (years)	1997	1999	2001
0-14	3 023	3 650	3 696
15-49	7 333	11 026	14 846
50-64	3 472	4 287	5 178
65+	8 975	6 624	7 573
Total	22 803	25 587	31 293

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

Table 2.4 gives information on the ten leading causes of deaths in South Africa and Mpumalanga in 2001. It shows that the largest proportion of deaths was due to tuberculosis in both South Africa (50 402) and Mpumalanga (3 500).

Table 2.4: Deaths due to the ten leading underlying causes, Mpumalanga and South Africa, 2001

All provinces (both sexes, all ages)	South Africa			Mpumalanga		
	Rank	N	%	Rank	N	%
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	1	50 402	11,2	1	3 500	11,2
Influenza and pneumonia (J1-J18)	2	31 255	7,0	2	2 500	8,0
Other forms of heart disease (I30-I52)	3	22 496	5,0	5	1 417	4,5
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60-I69)	4	22 474	5,0	6	1 178	3,8
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	5	15 915	3,6	3	1 472	4,7
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47)	6	14 597	3,3	8	935	3,0
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	7	14 499	3,2	9	881	2,8
Ischaemic heart diseases (I20-I25)	8	11 739	2,6
Certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D80-D89)	9	11 568	2,6	6	1 178	3,8
Hypertensive diseases (I10-I15)	10	10 704	2,4	10	851	2,7
Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] diseases (B20-B24)		7	968	3,1
Other causes		242 659	54,1		16 149	51,6
All causes		448 308	100,0		31 293	100,0

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

2.3 Marriages

Table 2.5 below shows the number of marriages by province and way of solemnisation in 2003 (including marriages not solemnised in South Africa and unspecified). It can be observed from this table that:

- Gauteng had the highest number of recorded marriages, followed by KwaZulu-Natal and Western Cape.
- Northern Cape had the smallest number of recorded marriages, followed by Mpumalanga and Limpopo.
- The largest number of civil marriages was recorded in Gauteng, while Western Cape recorded the largest number of religious marriages.

Table 2.5: Marriages by province and way of solemnisation, South Africa, 2003

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

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

Table 2.6 gives information on the marital status of persons aged 16 years and above as collected during Census 2001. It shows that the highest number of people in all provinces in this age category reported that they had never been married.

Table 2.6: Marital status of persons aged 16 years and above by province, South Africa, 2001

Province	Married civil/religious	Married traditional/customary	Poly-gamous marriage	Living together like married partners	Never married	Widow/widower	Separated	Divorced	Total
Western Cape	1 240 640	124 244	1 537	220 499	1 317 595	169 347	29 467	98 291	3 201 620
Eastern Cape	778 396	566 373	2 652	169 022	1 949 026	321 202	52 204	50 656	3 889 529
Northern Cape	186 030	9 935	201	66 466	242 696	34 766	4 902	9 517	554 513
Free State	509 624	205 226	962	141 310	749 778	129 606	44 017	36 023	1 816 547
KwaZulu-Natal	1 315 512	404 901	9 101	543 743	3 194 470	364 387	32 206	61 858	5 926 177
North West	614 342	211 557	1 660	208 109	1 204 080	139 421	26 011	37 297	2 442 479
Gauteng	1 930 507	616 185	5 403	682 293	2 832 738	294 311	65 407	185 257	6 612 102
Mpumalanga	336 212	307 308	2 344	199 812	963 451	103 628	19 665	22 338	1 954 758
Limpopo	444 787	671 941	4 962	151 792	1 441 812	241 933	41 845	49 892	3 048 963
Total	7 356 050	3 117 669	28 822	2 383 045	13 895 646	1 798 600	315 725	551 129	29 446 688

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

2.4 Divorces

Table 2.7 and Figure 2.5 show the number and percentages of divorces recorded by province and way of solemnisation in South Africa in 2003. From the table it can be observed that:

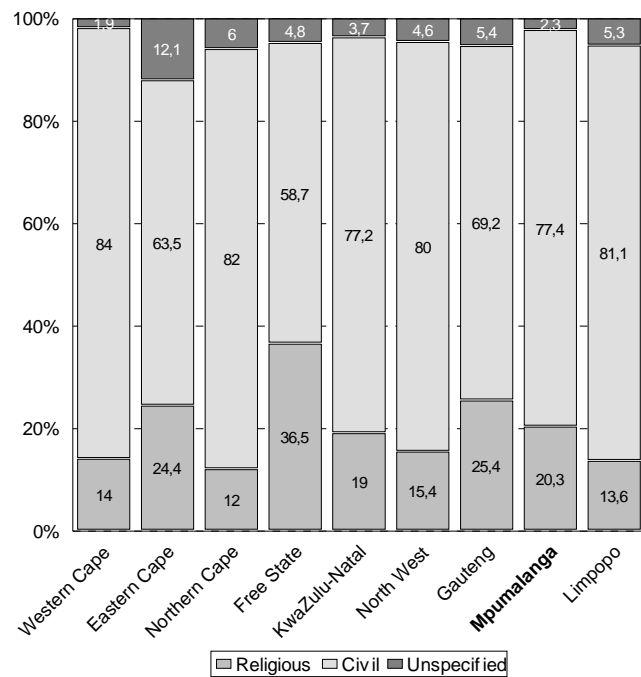
- The total number of divorces recorded in South Africa in 2003 was 28 587, with civil divorces rating the highest (21 252).
- The highest number of religious and civil divorces were recorded in Gauteng.
- Mpumalanga recorded more civil than religious divorces.

Table 2.7: Divorces by province and way of solemnisation, South Africa, 2003

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

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

Figure 2.5: Divorces by way of solemnisation, Mpumalanga, 2003



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

Table 2.8 shows that there were more civil divorces among population groups in Mpumalanga. There was a larger number of religious divorces among the white population group compared to other population groups.

Table 2.8: Number of divorces by population group and way of solemnisation, Mpumalanga, 2003

	Religious	Civil	Unspecified	Total
Black African	14	356	11	381
Coloured	-	26	-	26
Indian/Asian	1	12	-	13
White	205	410	12	627
Mixed	-	-	14	14
Unspecified	5	38	2	45
Total	225	842	39	1 106

Source: Statistics SA, *Marriages and divorces, 2003*

Chapter 3: Migration

3.1 Internal migration

Definition: Internal migration 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 inter-provincial migration figures for South Africa for the five years which preceded each census in 1996 and 2001. They show the number of people who moved into and out of the different provinces during the stated period.

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

Moved into	Moved out									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	15 0818
North West	2 704	22 618	18 083	34 372	5 059	-	124 094	15 157	41 097	263 184
Gauteng	26 086	106 542	11 809	67 057	137 439	173 057	-	101 174	196 093	819 257
Mpumalanga	4 470	14 433	2 138	11 174	23 139	11 853	119 102	-	65 692	252 001
Limpopo	1 310	3 059	357	1 571	1 717	9 127	39 391	33 344	-	89 876
Total	80 939	454 220	75 197	148 659	211 533	232 654	467 767	173 961	313 115	2 158 045

* Excluding undetermined

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996

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

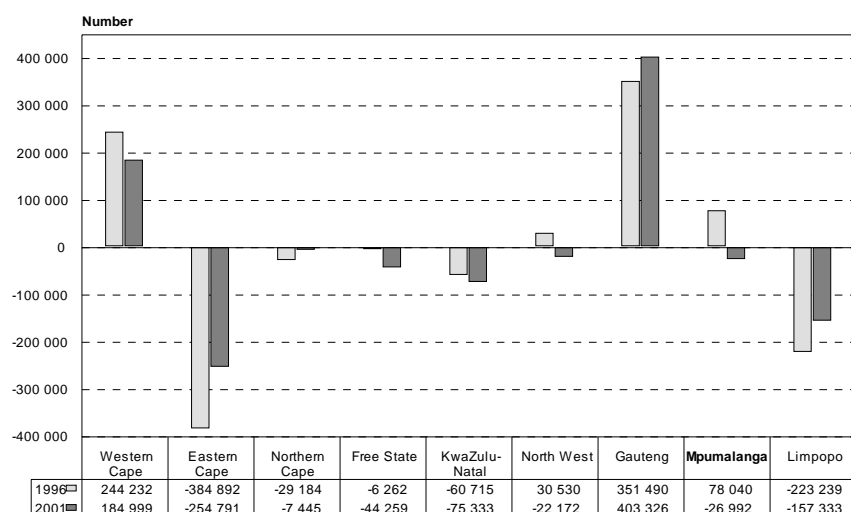
Moved into	Moved out									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Western Cape	-	142 366	21 430	13 017	24 631	7 057	58 169	6 003	5 207	277 880
Eastern Cape	26 688	-	2 954	8 761	18 233	4 302	29 166	3 187	2 679	95 970
Northern Cape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

* Excluding undetermined

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 3.1 below shows net gains or losses by province in South Africa. From this table it can be observed that there were gains of 78 040 in the five-year period prior to Census '96 and losses of 26 992 five years prior to the 2001 census for Mpumalanga.

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



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996 and 2001

3.2 International migration

Table 3.3 below shows international migration information collected during Census 2001 in Mpumalanga by district council. It shows that for the five-year period prior to the census:

- Most of the external migrants in all district councils were people who originated from SADC countries; followed by Europe, the rest of Africa and Asia.

- Bohlabela received the lowest number of immigrants, followed by Metsweding; while Ehlanzeni received the highest.

Table 3.3: International migration by country of origin and district council, Mpumalanga, 2001

Country	Metsweding	Sekhukhune Cross- boundary	Bohlabela	Gert Sibande	Nkangala	Ehlanzeni	Total
SADC countries	376	3 458	106	9 631	11 868	49 996	75 435
Rest of Africa	10	47	-	234	340	410	1 040
Europe	-	81	84	1 150	2 136	1 343	4 794
Asia	-	73	3	295	180	320	870
North America	-	5	21	25	43	110	204
Central and South America	-	20	4	77	71	111	283
Australia and New Zealand	-	4	3	11	22	34	74
Total	386	3 688	221	11 423	14 660	52 324	82 700

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

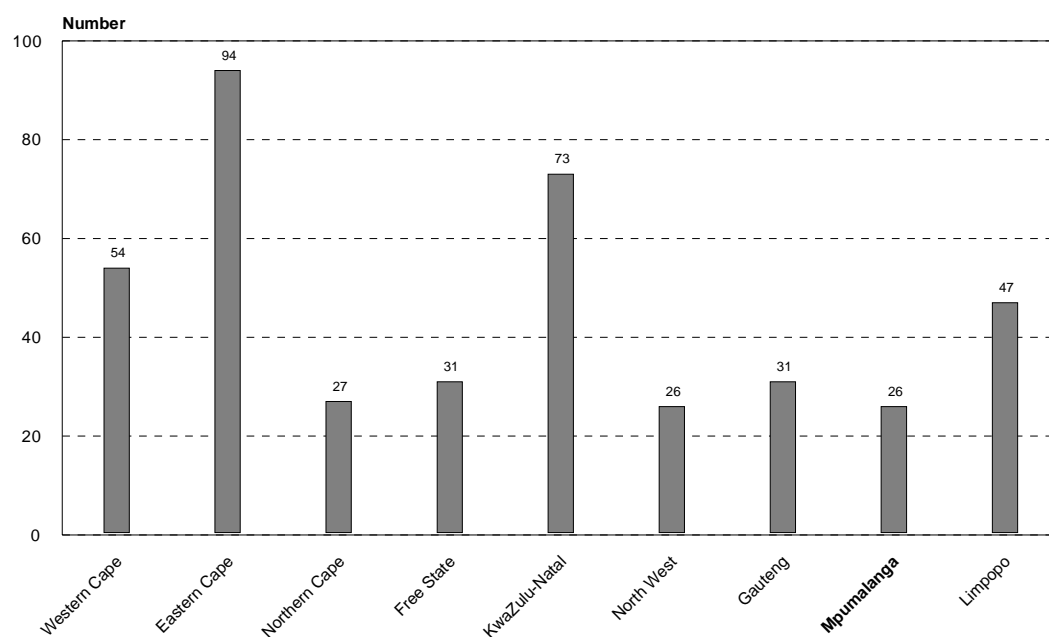
Chapter 4: Health

4.1 Public hospitals

Figure 4.1 shows the number of public hospitals that are registered with the Hospital Association of South Africa (HASA) in each province. It shows that:

- There was a total of 409 public hospitals registered with HASA in South Africa.
- Eastern Cape had the highest number of public hospitals (94) followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 73 and then Western Cape with 54 public hospitals; while Mpumalanga together with North West had the smallest (26 each).

Figure 4.1: Number of public hospitals (excluding special hospitals) per province, South Africa, 2003

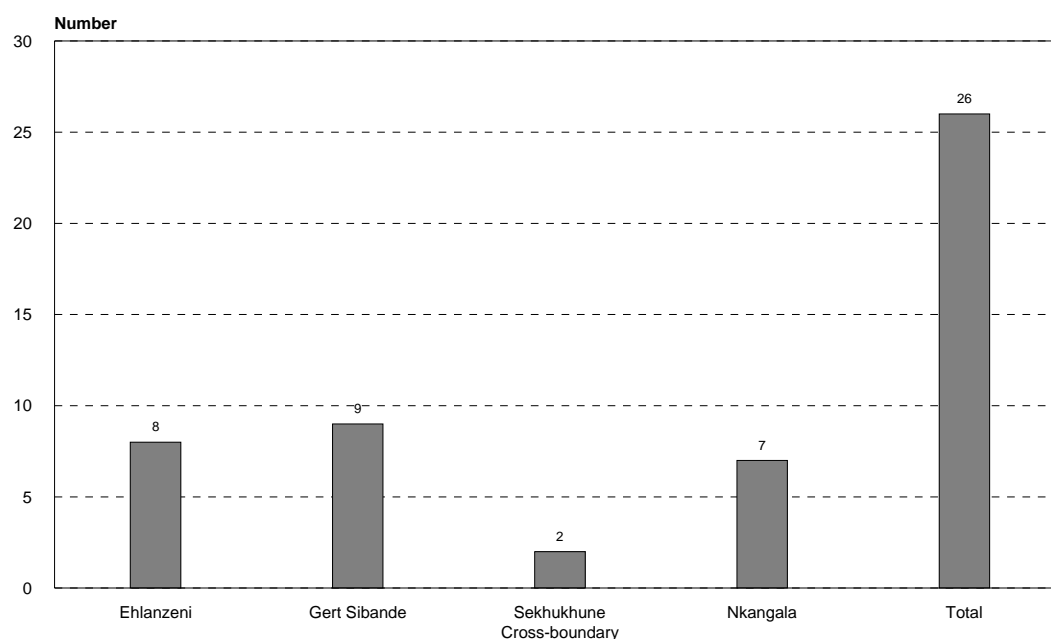


Source: Department of Health, National Hospital Minimum Data Set, August 2003

Figure 4.2 below shows the distribution of public hospitals within Mpumalanga by district council. It shows that of the 26 hospitals in the province:

- Nine were situated in Gert Sibande and the rest spread over the remaining district councils of Ehlanzeni (8), Nkangala (7) and then Sekhukhune Cross-boundary (2).

Figure 4.2: Number of public hospitals by district council, Mpumalanga, 2003



Source: Department of Health, Mpumalanga, 2003

4.2 Health personnel

Table 4.1 shows health personnel by occupational category in Mpumalanga. The following is indicated in the table:

- The largest occupational category was for managers, administrators and logistical staff (35,9%), followed by professional nurses (19,8%), nursing assistants (15,4%), and then allied health professionals and technical staff (12,4%).
- The smallest occupational category was for medical specialists (0,1%), followed by dental practitioners (0,4%), and then pharmacists (0,7%).
- There were no dental specialists in Mpumalanga in 2004.

Table 4.1: Health personnel by occupational category, Mpumalanga, 2004

Category	Number employed	Percentage
Medical practitioners	306	2,7
Medical specialists	8	0,1
Dental practitioners	45	0,4
Dental specialists	-	-
Professional nurses	2 220	19,8
Staff nurses and student nurses	967	8,6
Nursing assistants	1 723	15,4
Student nurses	447	4,0
Pharmacists	78	0,7
Allied health professionals and technical staff	1 387	12,4
Managers, administrators, and logistical staff	4 027	35,9
Total	11 208	100,0

Source: Department of Health, Mpumalanga, 2004

4.3 Primary healthcare

Table 4.2 gives information on the number of primary healthcare facilities by province in 2001. From this table it can be observed that:

- Mpumalanga had the highest number of community health centres (28), followed by Gauteng (26), North West (20) and Eastern Cape (12).
- Eastern Cape had the highest number of clinics (724), followed by Limpopo (506), North West (389), KwaZulu-Natal (365) and Western Cape (340).
- The highest number of visiting points was in KwaZulu-Natal (97), while the Eastern Cape had the lowest (1).

Table 4.2: Primary healthcare facilities by province, South Africa, 2001

Province	Clinics	Community healthcare 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
Gauteng	333	26	62	17	438
North West	380	20	71	3	474
Mpumalanga	221	28	91	46	386
Limpopo	506	5	95	63	669
Total	3 177	98	755	322	4 352

Source: South African Institute of Race Relations, 2001/2002 Survey

Table 4.3 shows the number of healthcare facilities which are specially set up for the integrated management of childhood illnesses (IMCI). It shows that:

- Mpumalanga had the fifth highest number of primary healthcare facilities (442) and Free State the highest (849).
- Mpumalanga had the lowest number of health workers who were IMCI-trained (102), followed by Western Cape (175).

Table 4.3: Status of integrated management of childhood illnesses (IMCI) per province, South Africa, 2003

Province	Number of PHC facilities	Number of health workers IMCI-trained	IMCI practitioners/ 1 000 children
Western Cape	825	175	0,21
Eastern Cape	345	309	1,16
Northern Cape	363	236	0,23
Free State	849	320	0,46
KwaZulu-Natal	606	370	0,51
North West	413	420	1,18
Gauteng	222	140	1,50
Mpumalanga	442	102	0,26
Limpopo	502	228	0,56

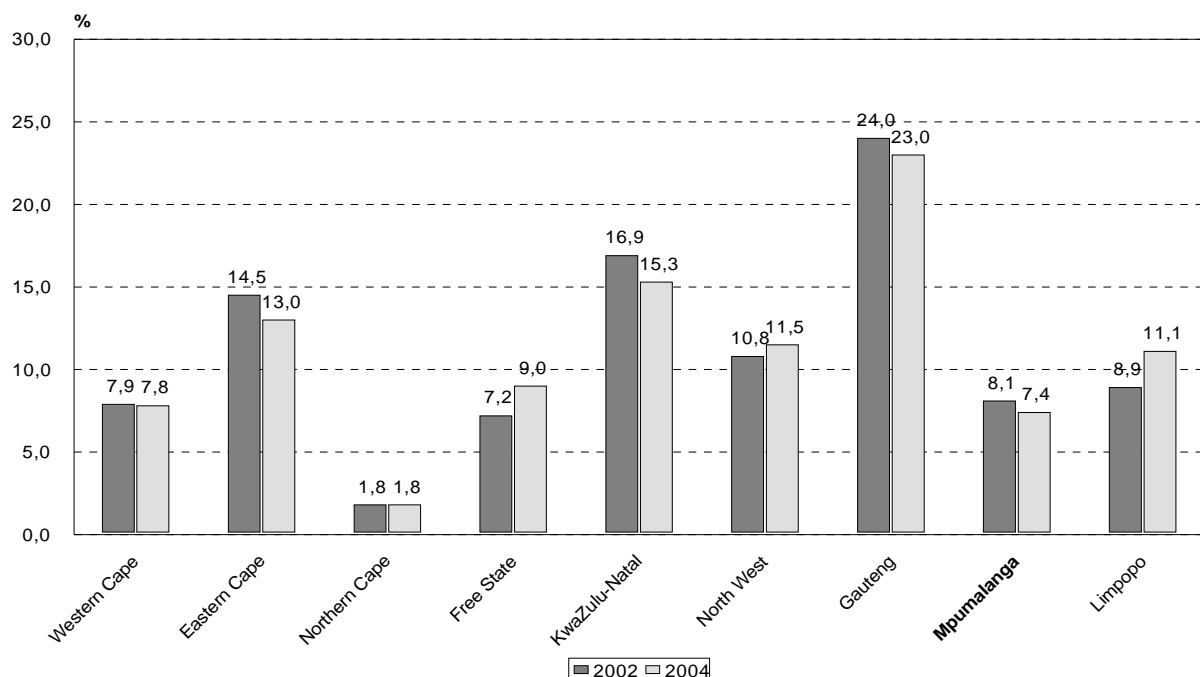
Source: Department of Health, Mpumalanga, 2003

4.4 Visits to a health institution or health worker

The percentage of the population who consulted a health worker in the month prior to the day of the interview for the General Household Survey (GHS) 2002 and 2004 is given in Figure 4.3. The figure shows that:

- Approximately 8% and 7% of the total population in Mpumalanga in 2002 and 2004 respectively, had consulted a health worker a month prior to the interview.
- In Gauteng a larger proportion of people consulted a health worker a month prior to the interviews in 2002 and 2004 (24% and 23%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (about 17% and 15%) and Eastern Cape (about 17% and 13%).

Figure 4.3: Percentage of the population within each province who consulted a health worker a month prior to the interview, South Africa, 2002 and 2004



Source: Statistics South Africa, *General Household Survey 2002 and 2004*

4.5 Medical aid coverage

Table 4.4 shows the percentage of people covered by medical aid as reported in the GHS for 2003 and 2004 across all the nine provinces of South Africa. It shows that:

- Western Cape had the highest percentages of people covered by medical aid for both years (26% and 25%) followed by Gauteng (25% for both years).
- In 2003 and 2004, approximately 87% of people in Mpumalanga had no medical aid coverage.
- Limpopo had the lowest percentages of people covered by a medical aid (7% and 6,6%), followed by Eastern Cape (9% and 9,3%) and then KwaZulu-Natal (11% for both years).

Table 4.4: Percentage medical aid coverage within a province, 2003 and 2004

Province	2003			2004		
	Covered	Not covered	Total	Covered	Not covered	Total
Western Cape	25	75	100	25	75	100
Eastern Cape	9	91	100	9	91	100
Northern Cape	15	85	100	15	85	100
Free State	15	85	100	15	85	100
KwaZulu-Natal	10	90	100	11	89	100
North West	12	88	100	12	88	100
Gauteng	24	76	100	24	76	100
Mpumalanga	13	87	100	13	87	100
Limpopo	7	93	100	7	93	100

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

4.6 Diseases

4.6.1 HIV prevalence

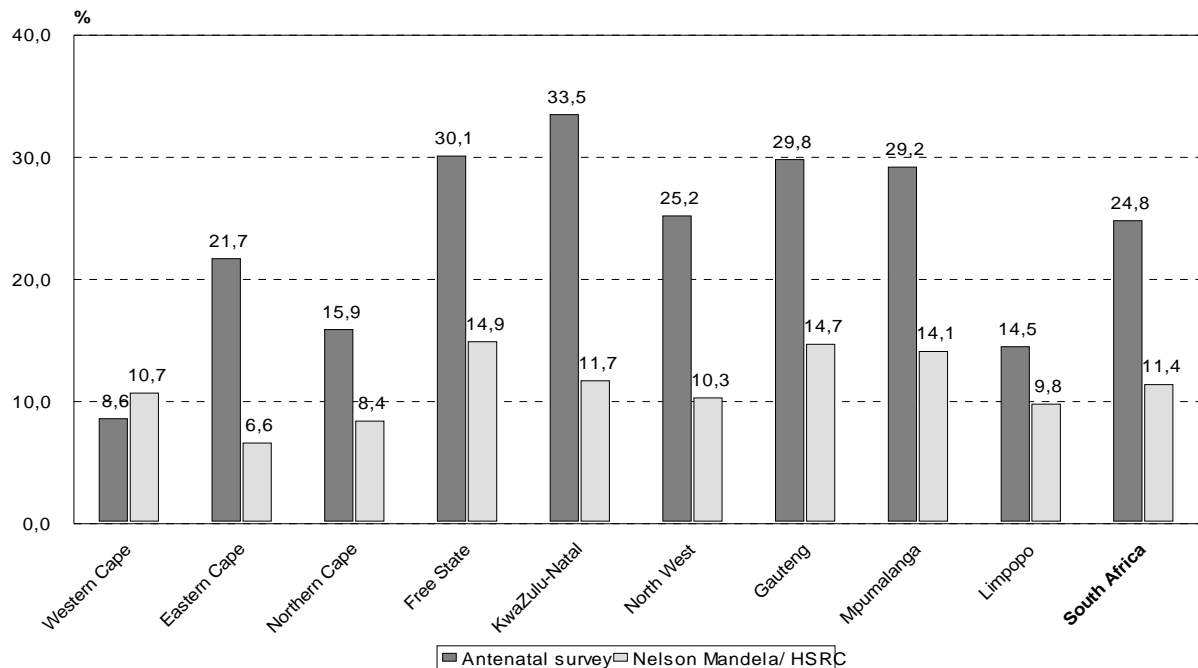
Explanation: The HIV prevalence rate referred to here is the proportion of positive HIV tests in a sample of women attending antenatal clinics. This proportion does not include any other women or men. In the case of the Nelson Mandela/ HSRC survey, both sexes were included in the sample.

It should be noted that in the antenatal survey there could be bias in the sample as the population was only pregnant women, and individuals were given the choice whether or not to participate. In the case of the Nelson Mandela/ HSRC survey there could be differences as a result of sample design and methodology across provinces due to the geographical layout of different provinces, e.g. urban/rural.

Figure 4.4 shows that:

- Prevalence rates for the antenatal survey were higher than those of the Nelson Mandela/HSRC survey with the exception of Western Cape (where the reverse occurred).
- The results of the antenatal survey showed that KwaZulu-Natal had the highest prevalence rate (33,5%), followed by Free State (30,1%), Gauteng (29,8%) and then Mpumalanga (29,2%); with Western Cape having the lowest (8,6%).
- The Nelson Mandela/HSRC survey results showed that Mpumalanga had the fourth highest prevalence rate (14,1%), while Free State had the highest (14,9%) followed by Gauteng (14,7%).

Figure 4.4: HIV/AIDS prevalence by province, South Africa, 2001



Source: Human Sciences Research Council, Crime and Demographic Research 2001

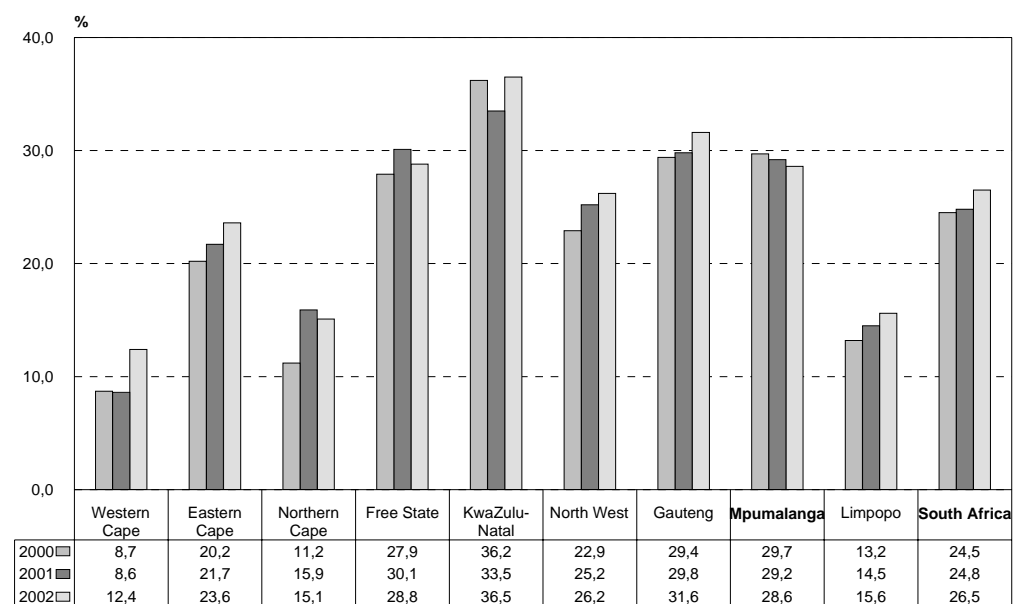
Note: The Elisa blood test was used during the antenatal survey, whilst during the Nelson Mandela/HSRC survey respondents were tested from saliva samples.

Figure 4.5 compares the HIV prevalence rates among female antenatal attendees at public health institutions in 2000, 2001 and 2002. It shows that:

- KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng, Mpumalanga and Free State had higher proportions of HIV-positive women who attended public hospitals and antenatal clinics in 2000 than the national average of 24,5% over the same period. Western Cape had the lowest prevalence rate (8,7%).
- In 2001, Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, North West, Gauteng and Mpumalanga had higher prevalence rates than the national average of 24,8%. The lowest prevalence rate was recorded in Western Cape (8,6%).
- The prevalence rates for 2002 show that Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal, Free State, and Gauteng had higher rates than the national average of 26,5%. Western Cape still recorded the lowest rate.

Comparison among these years should not be taken as an indication that there had been a slight increase in the prevalence of HIV in South Africa as only a small sample of the population was used, and therefore projections cannot be made as only one gender was sampled.

Figure 4.5: HIV prevalence by province amongst antenatal attendees, South Africa, 2000–2002



Source: Source: Human Sciences Research Council, Crime and Demographic Research 2000–2002

4.6.2 Malaria

In this section only the three provinces that have high occurrence of malaria will be discussed in detail.

Table 4.6 shows the number of malaria cases for KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, Limpopo and the rest of South Africa in 2000 to 2003. It can be observed that:

- The number of malaria cases for all provinces and the rest of South Africa showed a sharp decrease from 2000 to 2003.
- KwaZulu-Natal had the highest number of malaria cases in 2000 and 2001, followed by Mpumalanga and then Limpopo during the same period.
- In 2002, Mpumalanga had the highest number of malaria cases, followed by Limpopo and then KwaZulu-Natal.
- In 2003 Mpumalanga had the second highest number of cases of malaria after Limpopo.

Table 4.5: Malaria cases by province and South Africa, 2000–2003

Province	2000	2001	2002	2003
KwaZulu-Natal	41 786	9 473	2 345	1 548
Mpumalanga	12 390	9 061	7 965	2 909
Limpopo	9 487	7 197	4 836	3 530
Rest of South Africa	959	775	473	29
Total	64 622	26 506	15 619	8 016

Source: Department of Health, Mpumalanga, 2003

Table 4.6 shows the number of malaria cases reported per month in Mpumalanga for the period 2000 to 2003. It shows that:

- The highest number of malaria cases in 2000 and 2001 occurred in March, followed by April and then January.
- In 2002, the highest number of malaria cases occurred in January, followed by April and then February.
- In 2003, malaria cases were highest in January, followed by May and then April.
- Overall, malaria cases decreased from 2000 to 2003.

Table 4.6: Malaria cases reported per month, Mpumalanga, 2000–2003

Month	2000	2001	2002	2003
January	1 855	1 039	2 078	778
February	1 825	1 017	1 109	292
March	2 649	1 688	922	417
April	2 184	1 251	1 222	437
May	537	1 151	989	596
June	452	704	289	219
June	327	164	126	127
August	322	143	102	43
September	278	40	359	NA
October	444	235	313	NA
November	998	907	258	NA
December	528	722	198	NA
Total	12 390	9 061	7 965	2 909

Source: Department of Health, Mpumalanga, 2003

Table 4.7 gives information on the malaria deaths by province in South Africa for the period 2000 to 2003. It can be observed from this table that:

- Overall, malaria deaths decreased sharply from 2000 to 2003.
- Malaria deaths were highest in KwaZulu-Natal in 2000, followed by Limpopo and then Mpumalanga. The rest of South Africa had the lowest number of malaria deaths from 2000 to 2002.
- KwaZulu-Natal had the highest number of death cases during the period 2001 to 2003.

Table 4.7: Malaria deaths by province, South Africa, 2000–2003

Province	2000	2001	2002	2003	Total
KwaZulu-Natal	340	47	16	1	404
Mpumalanga	45	6	29	10	90
Limpopo	68	61	44	36	209
Rest of South Africa	5	5	7	0	17
Total	458	119	96	47	720

Source: Department of Health, Mpumalanga, 2003

Table 4.8 gives a breakdown by month of the malaria deaths in Mpumalanga for the period 2000 to 2003:

- The highest number of death cases occurred from January to March in 2000. April had three such cases in 2001. In 2002, the highest number of cases occurred in January, followed by February, March and May. In 2003, January and April had the highest death occurrences.
- 2001 had the lowest numbers of malaria deaths, followed by those in 2003.

Table 4.8: Malaria deaths per month, Mpumalanga, 2000–2003

Month	2000	2001	2002	2003
January	15	2	9	3
February	13	1	4	0
March	14	0	4	2
April	2	3	2	3
May	1	0	4	2
June	0	0	1	0
July	0	0	0	0
August	0	0	1	0
September	0	0	0	NA
October	1	0	1	NA
November	0	0	1	NA
December	0	0	2	NA
Total	45	6	29	10

Source: Department of Health, Mpumalanga, 2003

Chapter 5: Education

5.1 Educational attainment

Table 5.1 illustrates that:

- For persons aged 20 years or older, generally, in almost all the provinces and the country as a whole – except for Limpopo and Mpumalanga – the largest proportions had some secondary education.
- Mpumalanga had the second highest proportion of people with no schooling (27,5%) after Limpopo (33,4%).

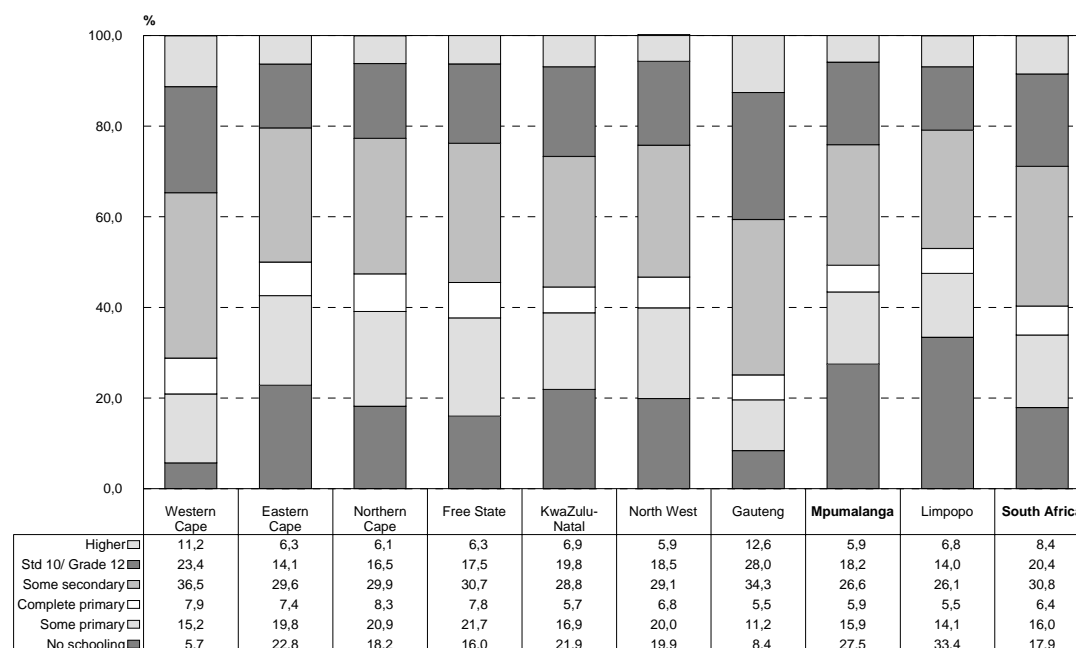
Table 5.1: Educational attainment for persons aged 20 years or older by province, South Africa, 2001

Province	No schooling		Some primary		Complete primary		Some secondary		Std 10/Grade 12		Higher		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Western Cape	163 089	5,7	431 881	15,2	224 153	7,9	1 038 082	36,5	665 075	23,4	319 170	11,2	2 841 450	100,0
Eastern Cape	743 583	22,8	644 101	19,8	240 396	7,4	963 217	29,6	459 434	14,1	204 509	6,3	3 255 240	100,0
Northern Cape	88 696	18,2	101 822	20,9	40 329	8,3	145 462	29,9	80 297	16,5	29 772	6,1	486 378	100,0
Free State	251 434	16,0	340 630	21,7	122 376	7,8	482 124	30,7	274 863	17,5	99 132	6,3	1 570 559	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	1 100 076	21,9	849 185	16,9	287 253	5,7	1 447 820	28,8	995 522	19,8	348 658	6,9	5 028 514	100,0
North West	423 375	19,9	426 040	20,0	144 270	6,8	619 456	29,1	393 937	18,5	124 871	5,9	2 131 949	100,0
Gauteng	504 904	8,4	673 434	11,2	328 665	5,5	2 055 529	34,3	1 678 679	28,0	756 711	12,6	5 997 922	100,0
Mpumalanga	456 589	27,5	264 492	15,9	98 381	5,9	440 839	26,6	301 547	18,2	97 606	5,9	1 659 454	100,0
Limpopo	835 529	33,4	352 674	14,1	137 713	5,5	653 567	26,1	351 061	14,0	170 751	6,8	2 501 295	100,0
South Africa	4 567 275	17,9	4 084 259	16,0	1 623 536	6,4	7 846 096	30,8	5 200 415	20,4	2 151 180	8,4	25 472 761	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 5.1 is a graphical representation of the information given Table 5.1.

Figure 5.1: Educational attainment for persons aged 20 years or older by province, South Africa, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

5.2 Literacy

If a person who is aged 15 years or older has had seven years of schooling then the person is said to be functionally literate.

Table 5.2 and Figure 5.2 show the general literacy levels of persons aged 15 years or older in numerical form and graphically. They show that in 2001:

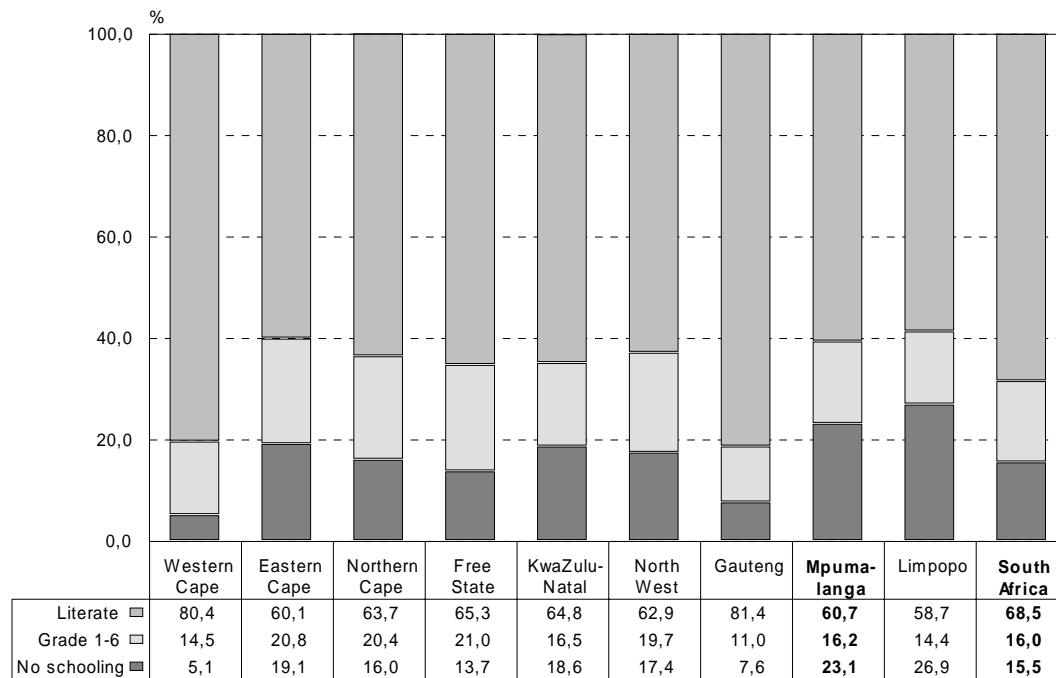
- In South Africa as a whole, 68,5% of persons aged 15 years or older were functionally literate, while 15,5% had no schooling and 16,0% had Grade 1 to Grade 6.
- Among the provinces, Gauteng had the highest functional literacy rate (81,4%), followed by Western Cape (80,4%), while Mpumalanga had the seventh.
- Limpopo had the lowest functional literacy rate (58,7%).
- Also, Limpopo had the highest proportion of persons in this age category with no schooling (26,9%) followed by Mpumalanga (23,1%).

Table 5.2: Functional literacy levels of persons aged 15 years and older in each province, South Africa, 2001

Province	No schooling		Grade 1-6		Functionally literate		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Western Cape	167 618	5,1	475 461	14,5	2 644 555	80,4	3 287 635	100,0
Eastern Cape	778 203	19,1	845 637	20,8	2 442 186	60,1	4 066 026	100,0
Northern Cape	91 305	16,0	116 296	20,4	363 669	63,7	571 270	100,0
Free State	257 140	13,7	394 615	21,0	1 224 786	65,3	1 876 540	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	1 145 395	18,6	1 018 139	16,5	3 991 501	64,8	6 155 034	100,0
North West	437 791	17,4	497 588	19,7	1 585 769	62,9	2 521 148	100,0
Gauteng	515 747	7,6	742 864	11,0	5 491 622	81,4	6 750 234	100,0
Mpumalanga	468 747	23,1	328 031	16,2	1 232 927	60,7	2 029 705	100,0
Limpopo	858 681	26,9	461 588	14,4	1 876 630	58,7	3 196 899	100,0
South Africa	4 720 626	15,5	4 880 220	16,0	20 853 645	68,5	30 454 492	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 5.2: Proportion of persons who were functionally literate in each province, South Africa, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

5.3 Schools

Table 5.3 shows the number of schools by school category and type of school in Mpumalanga. The following is observed:

- There was a total of 2 629 schools in Mpumalanga in 2004, of which 202 (7,7%) were independent schools and 2 427 (92,3%) public schools.
- There were no independent reform schools, schools of industries or independent teacher training colleges in the province. There were only four public reform schools and schools of industries and one public teacher training college.
- In all school categories, the majority of schools were public schools.

Table 5.3: Number of schools by school category and type of school, Mpumalanga, 2004

Category	Independent		Public		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pre-primary	102	25,0	306	75,0	408	100,0
Primary	28	1,9	1 417	88,1	1 445	100,0
Secondary	5	1,3	369	88,7	374	100,0
Combined	51	43,2	67	56,8	118	100,0
Adult education	14	5,6	236	94,4	250	100,0
Special schools	1	6,7	14	93,3	15	100,0
Reform and schools of industries	-	-	4	100,0	4	100,0
Technical college	1	7,1	13	92,9	14	100,0
Teacher training college	-	-	1	100,0	1	100,0
Total	202	7,7	2427	92,3	2629	100,0

Source: Mpumalanga Department of Education, 2004 Snap Survey

A breakdown of educational programmes for Mpumalanga by region is given in Table 5.4. According to the information given on the table, the highest number of all other education programmes, excluding the categories listed in Table 5.3, was in the Nkangala region, and that it was the only region with a college of education. In total, there were 250 ABET² centres, 19 LSEN¹ centres, one college of education, 14 technical colleges and 408 pre-primary/ECD³ centres.

Table 5.4: Number of schools according to other education programmes and region, Mpumalanga, 2004

Region	ABET ¹ centres	LSEN ² centres	Colleges of education	Technical colleges	Pre-primary/ECD ³ centres
Ehlanzeni	96	4	-	5	123
Gert Sibande	53	7	-	3	99
Nkangala	101	8	1	6	186
Total	250	19	1	14	408

¹ ABET= Adult basic education and training

² LSEN= Learners with special education needs

³ ECD= Early childhood development

Source: Mpumalanga Department of Education, 2004 Snap Survey

5.4 Learners

Table 5.5 shows the number of learners by school category and type of school in Mpumalanga. It shows that the majority of learners in all categories (97,7%) were in public schools.

- There were very few learners in independent secondary schools (0,4%) and independent technical colleges (0,7%).
- In total, there were 22 069 learners in independent schools and 939 765 in public schools.

Table 5.5: Number of learners by school category and type of school, Mpumalanga, 2004

Category	Independent		Public		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pre-primary	1 251	25,0	3 754	75,0	5 005	100,0
Primary	10 906	2,2	491 373	97,8	502 279	100,0
Secondary	1 024	0,4	289 866	99,6	290 890	100,0
Combined	8 521	6,0	133 096	94,0	141 617	100,0
Adult education	280	2,8	9 781	97,2	10 061	100,0
Special schools	36	1,2	3 050	88,8	3 086	100,0
Reform and schools of industries	-	-	604	100,0	604	100,0
Technical college	51	0,7	7 791	99,3	7 842	100,0
Teacher training college	-	-	450	100,0	450	100,0
Total	22 069	2,3	939 765	97,7	961 834	100,0

Source: Mpumalanga Department of Education, 2004 Snap Survey

Table 5.6 shows the number of learners in public schools by region and grade in Mpumalanga. It can be observed that:

- Nkangala had the highest number of learners in all grades except in the LSEN category where Ehlanzeni had the highest number. In the case of Ehlanzeni and Gert Sindane, the majority of the learners were in primary schools.
- In total, Nkangala had the highest number of learners, followed by Ehlanzeni and then Gert Sibande.

Table 5.6: Number of learners in public schools according to region and grade category, Mpumalanga, 2004

Region	Pre-primary	Primary	Secondary	LSEN	Total
Ehlanzeni	6 510	181 666	112 178	559	300 913
Gert Sibande	6 772	165 061	98 683	154	270 670
Nkangala	8 695	204 295	129 456	306	342 752
Total	21 977	551 022	340 317	1 019	914 335

Source: Mpumalanga Department of Education, 2004 Snap Survey

Table 5.7 gives the information on the number of learners in independent schools by region and grade in Mpumalanga.

Table 5.7: Number of learners in independent schools according to region and grade category, Mpumalanga, 2004

Region	Pre-primary	Primary	Secondary	LSEN	Total
Ehlanzeni	2 893	5 156	3 432	13	11 494
Gert Sibande	1 425	880	208	1	2 514
Nkangala	2 926	1 736	1 735	46	6 443
Total	7 244	7 772	5 375	60	20 451

Source: Mpumalanga Department of Education, 2004 Snap Survey

Table 5.8 gives the information on learners in other education programmes by region in Mpumalanga. It shows that:

- Ehlanzeni had the highest number of learners in ABET and LSEN centres whereas Nkangala had the highest number of learners in technical colleges and pre-primary/ECD centres, and was the only region with learners in colleges of education.

Table 5.8: Number of learners according to other education programmes and region, Mpumalanga, 2004

Region	ABET centres	LSEN centres	Colleges of education	Technical colleges	Pre-primary/ECD centres
Ehlanzeni	4 240	1 560	-	1 615	1 136
Gert Sibande	2 728	1 184	-	1 962	1 533
Nkangala	3 093	946	450	4 265	2 336
Total	10 061	3 690	450	7 842	5 005

Source: Mpumalanga Department of Education, 2004 Snap Survey

5.5 Educators

There were more educators in public schools (96,7%) than in independent schools in all categories, as shown in Table 5.9.

Table 5.9: Number of educators by school category and type of school, Mpumalanga, 2004

Category	Independent		Public		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pre-primary	128	24,9	387	75,1	515	100,0
Primary	198	1,3	15 166	88,7	15 364	100,0
Secondary	48	0,5	8 783	99,5	8 831	100,0
Combined	428	20,3	1 682	79,7	2 110	100,0
Adult education	162	7,9	1 895	92,1	2 057	100,0
Special schools	12	5,4	211	94,6	223	100,0
Reform and schools of industries	-	-	54	100,0	54	100,0
Technical college	6	1,6	374	98,4	380	100,0
Teacher training college	-	-	19	100,0	19	100,0
Total	982	3,3	28 571	96,7	29 553	100,0

Source: Mpumalanga Department of Education, 2004 Snap Survey

Table 5.10 shows the number of educators found in educational programmes outside the public and formal school categories. As can be seen from the table, Ehlanzeni had the highest number of educators in ABET centres and pre-primary/ECD centres; whereas Nkangala had the highest number of educators in LSEN centres and technical colleges and was the only region with educators in colleges of education.

Table 5.10: Number of educators according to other education programmes and region, Mpumalanga, 2004

Region	ABET centres	LSEN centres	Colleges of education	Technical colleges	Pre-primary/ECD centres
Ehlanzeni	1 111	62	-	127	217
Gert Sibande	261	107	-	79	123
Nkangala	685	108	19	174	175
Total	2 057	277	19	380	515

Source: Mpumalanga Department of Education, 2004 Snap Survey

5.6 Grade 12 pass rate

Table 5.11 illustrates that in 2003:

- A total of 440 267 candidates wrote the senior certificate examination and 73,3% passed.
- The Northern Cape had the best pass rate (90,7%), followed by Western Cape (87,1%) and Gauteng (81,5%).
- Mpumalanga recorded the lowest pass rate (58,2%), followed by Eastern Cape (60,0%).
- Males had higher pass rates than females in all provinces except in KwaZulu-Natal where males and females had equal pass rates.
- Only Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal had female students with higher pass rates with endorsement than males.

Table 5.11: Senior certificate results by province, South Africa, 2003

Province	Gender	Candidates who wrote		Candidates who failed		Candidates who passed			
						With endorsement		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Western Cape	Male	17 095	44,1	1 941	11,4	4 611	27,0	15 154	88,6
	Female	21 655	55,9	3 040	14,0	5 712	26,4	18 615	86,0
	Total	38 750	100,0	4 981	12,9	10 323	26,6	33 769	87,1
Eastern Cape	Male	27 390	43,9	10 501	38,3	2 768	10,1	16 887	61,7
	Female	35 067	56,1	14 484	41,3	3 185	9,1	20 581	58,7
	Total	62 457	100,0	24 985	40,0	5 953	9,5	37 468	60,0
Northern Cape	Male	2 912	46,6	234	8,0	582	20,0	2 677	92,0
	Female	3 338	53,4	348	10,4	645	19,3	2 990	89,6
	Total	6 250	100,0	582	9,3	1 227	19,6	5 667	90,7
Free State	Male	11 400	48,2	2 043	17,9	2 779	24,4	9 357	82,1
	Female	12 256	51,8	2 697	22,0	2 619	21,4	9 559	78,0
	Total	23 656	100,0	4 740	20,0	5 398	22,8	18 916	80,0
KwaZulu-Natal	Male	45 457	46,7	10 332	22,8	8 951	19,7	35 060	77,2
	Female	51 910	53,3	11 801	22,8	10 936	21,1	40 017	77,2
	Total	97 367	100,0	22 133	22,8	19 887	20,5	75 077	77,2
North West	Male	16 538	46,5	4 531	27,4	2 676	16,2	12 004	72,6
	Female	19 029	53,5	5 974	31,4	2 763	14,5	13 051	68,6
	Total	35 569	100,0	10 505	29,5	5 439	15,3	25 055	70,5
Gauteng	Male	31 365	45,9	5 676	18,1	7 127	22,7	25 689	81,9
	Female	36 920	54,1	6 988	18,9	8 795	23,8	29 932	81,1
	Total	68 285	100,0	12 664	18,5	15 922	23,3	55 621	81,5
Mpumalanga	Male	17 931	45,9	6 943	38,7	2 491	13,9	10 986	61,3
	Female	21 101	54,1	9 387	44,5	2 349	11,1	11 714	55,5
	Total	39 032	100,0	16 330	41,8	4 840	12,4	22 700	58,2
Limpopo	Male	31 320	45,5	8 007	25,6	7 139	22,8	23 313	74,4
	Female	37 583	54,5	12 677	33,7	5 882	15,7	24 906	66,3
	Total	68 903	100,0	20 684	30,0	13 021	18,9	48 219	70,0
South Africa	Male	201 408	45,7	50 208	24,9	39 124	19,4	151 127	75,1
	Female	238 859	54,3	67 396	28,2	42 886	18,0	171 365	71,8
	Total	440 267	100,0	117 604	26,7	82 010	18,6	322 492	73,3

Source: National Department of Education, 2003

Chapter 6: Safety and security

6.1 Police stations

Table 6.1 and Figure 6.1 illustrate that:

- Out of the 43 policing regions in South Africa, Eastern Cape accounted for the highest number of policing regions (8), followed by KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng (seven each).
- Free State, North West and Mpumalanga had the lowest number of policing regions with three each.
- Northern Cape had the lowest number of police stations (81), followed by Limpopo (90) and then Mpumalanga (91).
- Limpopo had the highest police population ratio (1:748), followed by Mpumalanga (1:564), whilst Northern Cape had the lowest police population ratio (1:267).

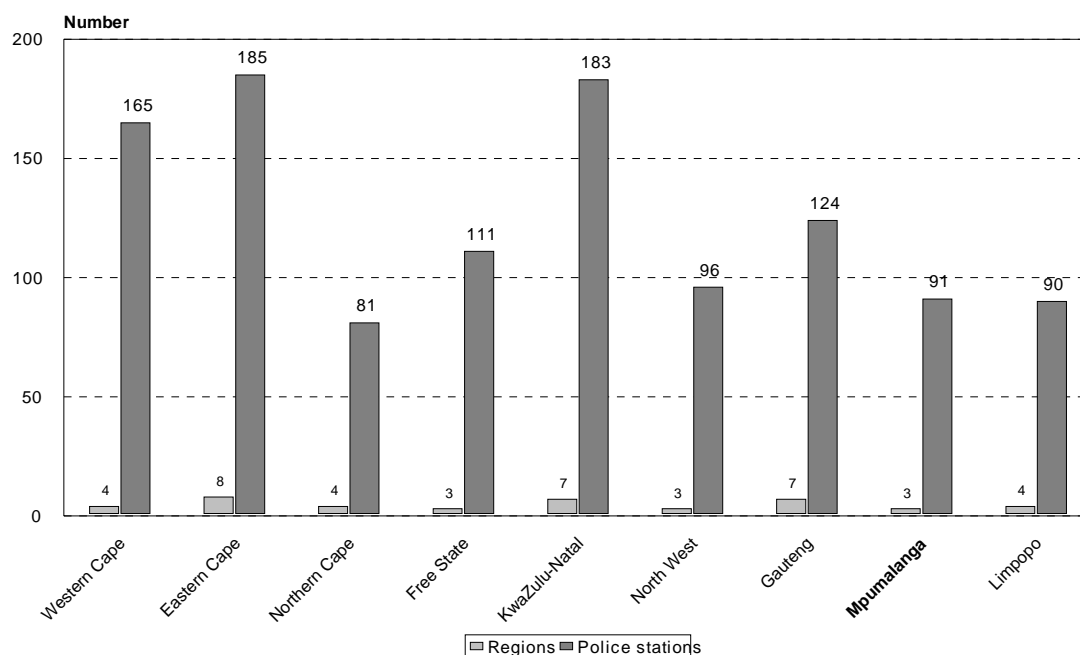
Table 6.1: Distribution of police regions and police stations by province, South Africa, 2003

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

* Excluding satellite and mobile police stations

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

Figure 6.1: Provincial distribution of police regions and police stations* in South Africa, 2003



* Excluding satellite and mobile police stations

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

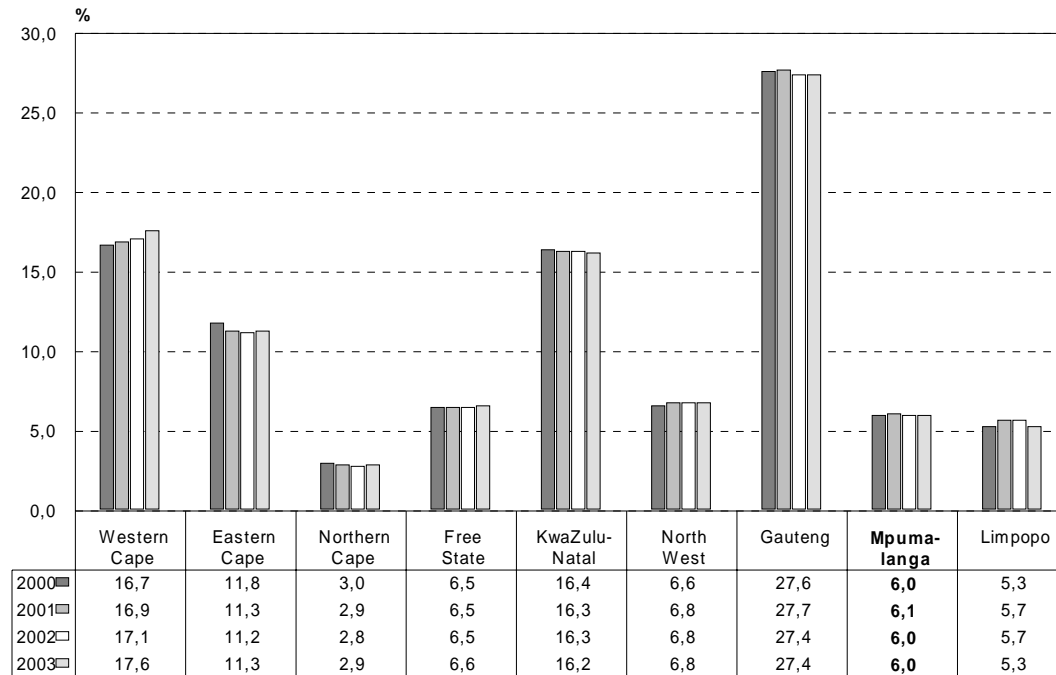
6.2 Reported crimes

Table 6.2: Distribution of total reported crimes by province, South Africa, 2000–2003

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

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

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



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

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

Table 6.2 and Figure 6.2 illustrate that:

- Of all the reported crimes in South Africa, the highest number occurred in Gauteng, followed by Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal, whilst Northern Cape had the lowest number of any province for all the years, followed by Limpopo, and then Mpumalanga.
- Northern Cape had the lowest percentages of total reported crimes for all four years, and also that the percentage of total reported crimes had stabilised, remaining at approximately 3%.
- Mpumalanga had the third smallest percentages of reported crimes, which also stabilised at around 6,0%.

The figures for the reported cases of crime by crime category in Mpumalanga from 1999/2000 to 2003/2004 are shown in Table 6.3. According to the figures shown in the table:

- Murder and attempted murder cases showed some decrease from 1999/2000 to 2001/2002, then increased from 2001/2002 to 2002/2003 but decreased in 2003/2004.
- The highest numbers of reported crimes in Mpumalanga, in all the years, were those of burglary at residential premises, assault with intent to inflict bodily harm, and common assault. These crimes showed an increase from 1999/2000 to 2003/2004.

Table 6.3: Reported cases of crime by crime category, Mpumalanga, 1999/2000 to 2003/2004

Crime category	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004
Murder	1 069	973	923	1 050	1 043
Rape	3 329	3 556	3 687	3 534	3 714
Attempted murder	1 734	1 672	1 624	2 093	1 787
Assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	19 051	20 085	19 742	20 244	19 775
Common assault	10 917	12 083	12 830	14 801	15 232
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	4 593	5 325	5 591	6 464	7 068
Common robbery	2 800	3 836	3 805	4 516	4 886
Indecent assault	214	232	268	290	324
Kidnapping	281	236	239	167	146
Abduction	208	179	179	262	235
Neglect and ill-treatment of children	205	157	136	226	301
Culpable homicide	1 088	945	1 037	984	993
Public violence	92	60	72	62	49
Carjacking (subcategory of robbery with agg. circs.*)	733	655	727	495	360
Truck hijacking (subcategory of robbery with agg. circs*.)	294	292	277	105	93
Bank robbery (subcategory of robbery with agg. circs. *)	30	30	28	26	4
Robbery of cash-in-transit (subcategory of robbery with agg. circs. *)	9	21	16	51	26
House robbery (subcategory of robbery with agg. circs. *)	-	-	-	316	240
Business robbery (subcategory of robbery with agg. circs.*)	-	-	-	375	119
Arson	587	548	575	598	629
Malicious damage to property	7 800	7 883	8 084	8 542	8 832
Crimen injuria	2 132	2 400	2 740	3 055	2 929
Burglary at residential premises	20 451	21 094	21 012	22 830	22 452
Burglary at business premises	7 184	6 638	5 879	4 693	3 487
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	4 438	4 075	3 858	3 781	3 589
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	9 722	10 326	8 953	8 607	7 825
Stock theft	4 532	4 422	4 098	4 420	3 891
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	848	812	830	878	784
Drug-related crime	1 838	1 801	1 699	1 530	1 344
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	1 990	1 718	1 473	1 365	1 432
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	32 703	38 593	38 600	40 377	40 229
Commercial crime	3 097	3 080	2 713	2 823	2 882
Shoplifting	4 023	4 393	4 606	4 528	4 461

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

* agg. circs. = aggravating circumstances

Source: South African Police Service (SAPS), Crime Information Analysis Centre, 2004

Table 6.4 shows reported cases of crime by crime category and policing area in Mpumalanga. Apart from the large category of thefts not included elsewhere, the leading crime was burglary at residential premises in all three areas. Bank robbery was the lowest crime category for all policing areas.

Table 6.4: Reported cases of crime by crime category and policing area, Mpumalanga, 2003/2004

Crime category	Eastern Highveld	Highveld	Lowveld	Total
Murder	295	363	385	1 043
Rape	1 068	1 467	1 179	3 714
Attempted murder	332	776	629	1 787
Assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	5 361	8 161	6 253	19 775
Common assault	5 257	5 636	4 339	15 232
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	1 323	3 144	2 601	7 068
Common robbery	1 560	1 670	1 656	4 886
Indecent assault	121	127	76	324
Kidnapping	39	74	33	146
Abduction	75	97	64	235
Neglect and ill-treatment of children	83	142	76	301
Culpable homicide	332	389	272	993
Public violence	6	24	19	49
Carjacking (subcategory of robbery with agg. circs*)	68	172	120	360
Truck hijacking (subcategory of robbery with agg. circs.)	34	53	6	93
Bank robbery (subcategory of robbery with agg. circs.)	2	1	1	4
Robbery of cash-in-transit (subcategory of robbery with agg. circs.)	5	8	13	26
House robbery (subcategory of robbery with agg. circs.)	80	72	88	240
Business robbery (subcategory of robbery with agg. circs.)	12	36	71	119
Arson	158	183	288	629
Malicious damage to property	2 842	3 610	2 380	8 832
Crimen injuria	913	1 157	859	2 929
Burglary at residential premises	7 072	8 721	6 659	22 452
Burglary at business premises	1 203	1 107	1 177	3 487
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	1 305	1 338	946	3 589
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	2 347	2 889	2 589	7 825
Stock theft	2 441	1 174	276	3 891
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	223	292	269	784
Drug-related crime	544	338	462	1 344
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	678	504	250	1 432
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	11 013	16 047	13 169	40 229
Commercial crime	876	1 196	810	2 882
Shoplifting	1 006	1 702	1 753	4 461

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

* agg. circs. = aggravating circumstances

Source: South African Police Service (SAPS), Crime Information Analysis Centre, 2004

Chapter 7: The labour market

The analysis in this chapter is done based on the Labour Force Survey 2004. Where the breakdown is by district municipality, data from the population census of 2001 has been used as breakdown lower than provincial level is not available from regular household surveys such as the Labour Force Surveys.

Definitions

Economically active population: Employed and unemployed persons (aged 15 to 65 years).

Not economically active (NEA) population: Working age population (aged 15 to 65 years) minus the economically active population. 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 provisions.

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

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

Youth: A person whose age is between 15 and 24 years (including those aged 15 and 24 years).

Official unemployment rate: The unemployed are those people within the economically active population who: (1) did not work during the seven days prior to the interview; (2) want to work and are available to start work within a week of the interview; and (3) have taken active steps to look for work or start some form of self-employment in the four weeks prior to the interview.

7.1 Profile of the employed and unemployed

Table 7.1 shows that:

- The proportion of the employed was low among Africans (37,9%) and high among the Indian/Asian (87,6%), coloured (66,5%) and the white population (65,5%).
- There was a high number of not economically active African people of working age (838 214), followed by white (55 100), coloured (1 297) and Indian people (2 820).

This number of not economically active people could be a reflection of the country's demographics.

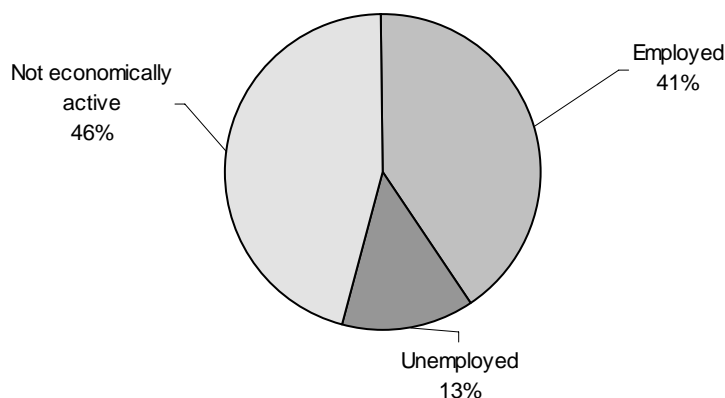
Table 7.1: Distribution of the working age population (15–65 years) by labour market status and population group, Mpumalanga, 2004

	Black African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Employed	669 210	37,9	4 889	66,5	5 964	87,6	108 611	65,5	788 674	40,6
Unemployed	256 246	14,5	1 169	15,9	563	8,3	2 032	1,2	260 011	13,4
NEA	838 214	47,5	1 297	17,6	282	4,1	55 101	33,2	894 893	46,0
Total	1 763 670	100,0	7 355	100,0	6 809	100,0	165 744	100,0	1 943 577	100,0

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

Figure 7.1 shows that the largest proportion of the population in Mpumalanga (46,0%) was not economically active in September 2004.

Figure 7.1: Distribution of the working age population (15-65 years), Mpumalanga, 2004



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

Table 7.2 below gives information on the labour market status in each province based on the official definition of unemployment. From this it can be observed that:

- The unemployment rates in provinces like Eastern Cape (29,6%), Free State (28,6%) KwaZulu-Natal (28,7%), North West (28,0%) and Limpopo (27,8%) were above the national average (26,2%).
- In Mpumalanga the unemployment rate was below the national average.

Table 7.2: Labour market status by province according to the official definition of employment, 2004

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

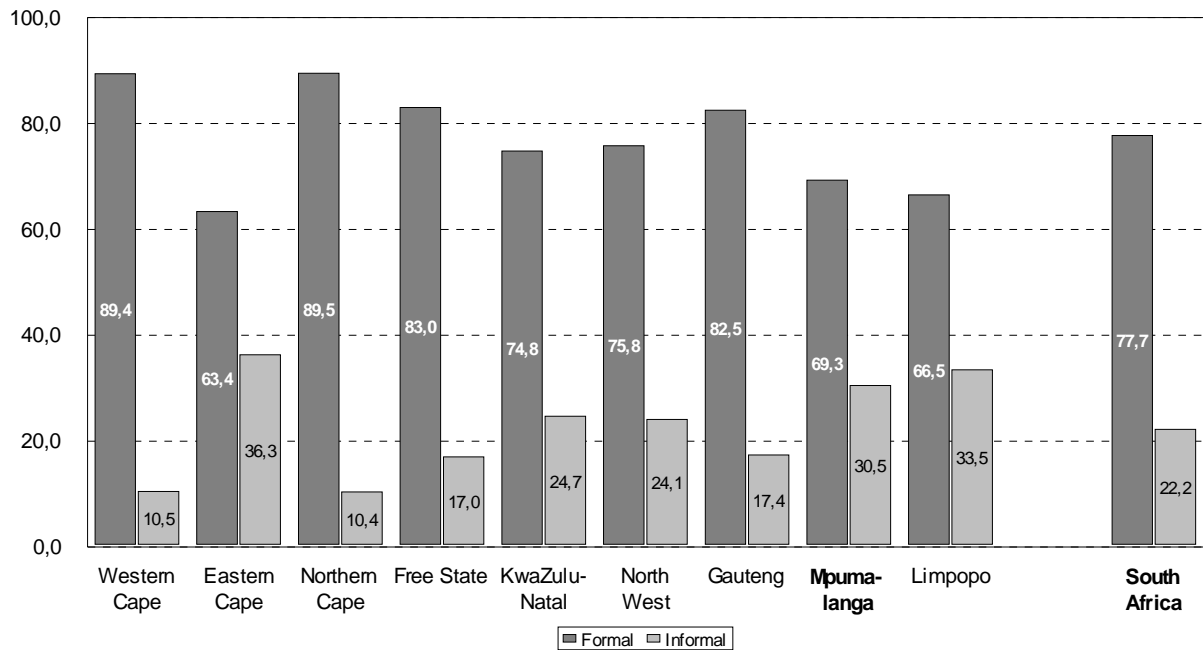
Source: Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Survey, September 2004

7.2 Employment in the formal and informal sectors

Figure 7.2 shows employment in the formal and informal sectors by province in South Africa. It can be observed from the graph that:

- Throughout the country, the formal sector accounted for the largest share of employment.
- Northern Cape had the highest proportion of people who were employed in the formal sector (89,5%), followed by Western Cape (89,4%), Free State (83,0%) and Gauteng (82,5%).
- There was a large variation in the formal sector work opportunities across all provinces. Eastern Cape had the smallest proportion of those employed in the formal sector (63,4%). This means Eastern Cape had the highest proportion of employees employed in the informal sector (36,3%) and Mpumalanga the third highest (30,5%).

Figure 7.2: Employment in the formal and informal sectors in each province, South Africa, 2004



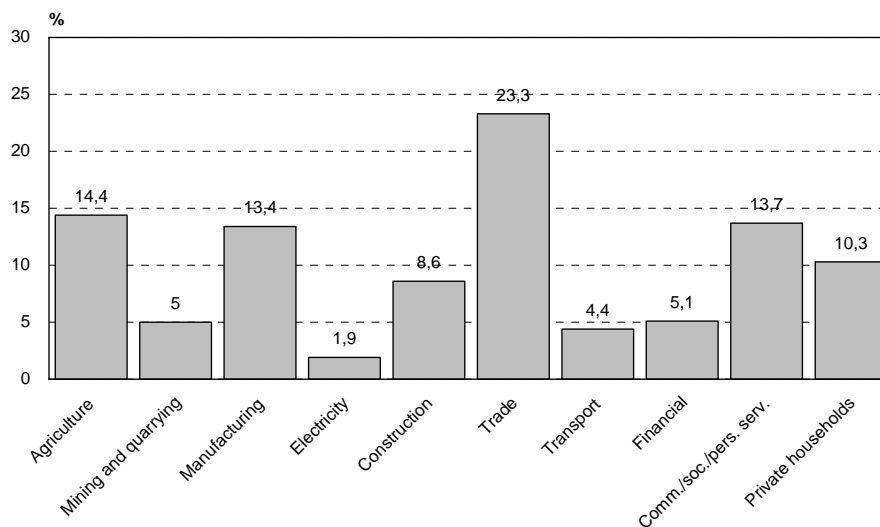
Source: Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Survey, September 2004

7.3 Employment by industry

Figure 7.3 below shows employment by industry in Mpumalanga. The employment industry profile showed that:

- Wholesale and retail trade employed the largest proportion of workers (23,3%), followed by agriculture (14,4%), then community, social and personal services (13,7%), manufacturing (13,4%) and private households (10,3%).
- Electricity, gas and water supply employed the smallest proportion of workers (1,9%).

Figure 7.3: Employment by industry, Mpumalanga, 2004

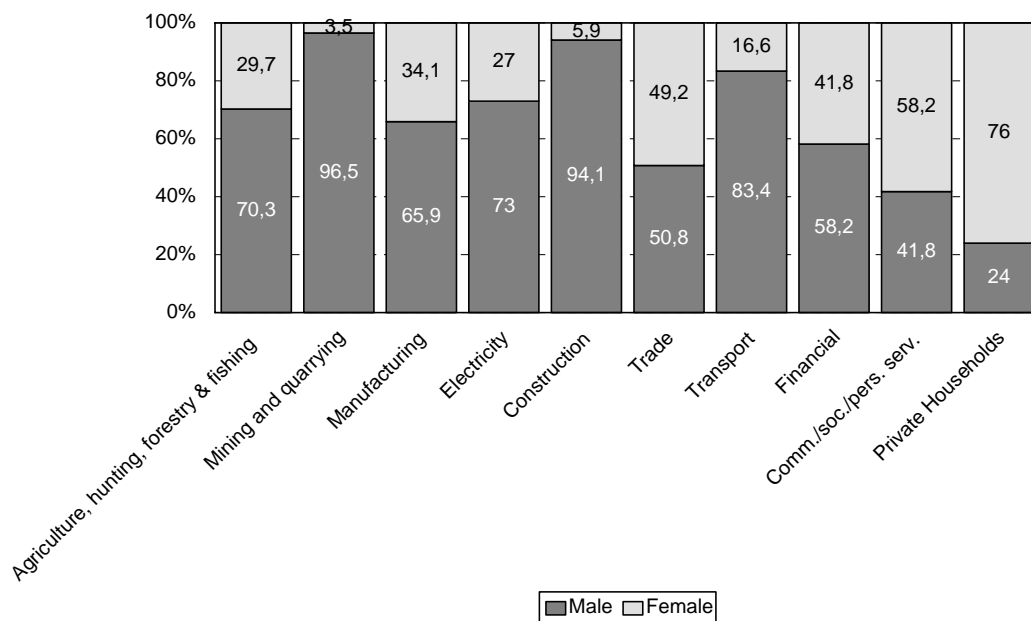


Source: Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Survey, September 2004

Figure 7.4 gives information on employment by industry and sex in Mpumalanga. It shows that:

- In most of the industries there were more males employed than females, except in community, social and personal services; and private households.
- The largest proportion of males was found in mining and quarrying (96,5%); followed by construction (94,1%), transport (83,4%) agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing (70,3%).
- Private households (76,0%) and community, social and personal services (58,2%) employed the largest proportion of females.

Figure 7.4: Employment by industry and sex, Mpumalanga, 2004



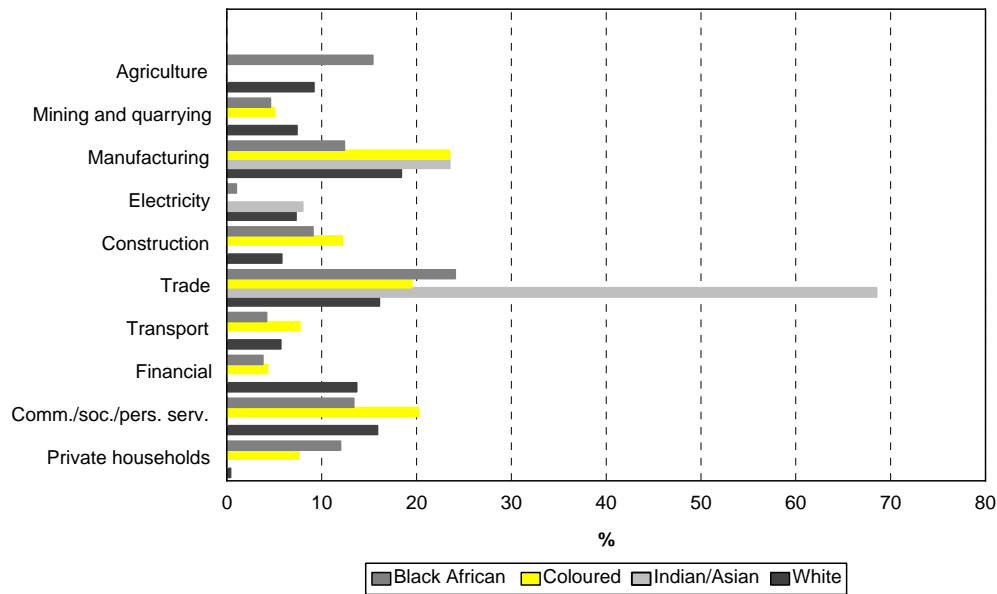
*Totals include unspecified.

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

Figure 7.5 shows employment of the workforce by industry in each population group in Mpumalanga.

- Wholesale and retail trade employed the largest proportion of African people (24,1%) followed by agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing (15,4%) and community, social and personal services (13,4%).
- Manufacturing employed the largest proportion of coloured workers (23,5%), followed by community, social and personal services (20,2%); and wholesale and retail trade (19,5%).
- Financial, insurance, real estate and business services employed largest proportion of white people (13,4%).
- Electricity, gas and water supply employed the smallest proportions of coloured, African and Indian people.

Figure 7.5: Employment by industry in each population group, Mpumalanga, September 2004

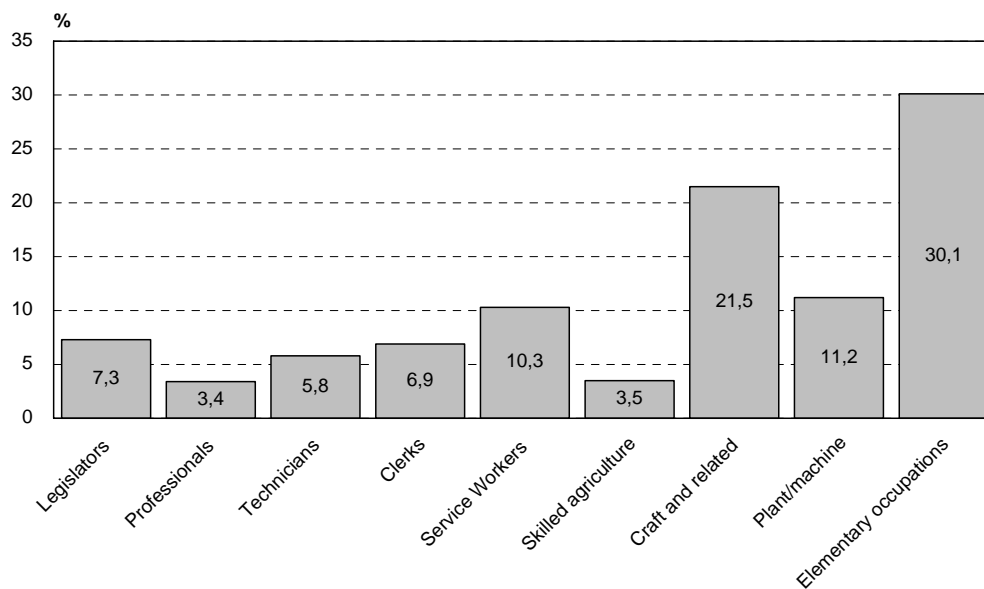


Source: Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Survey, September 2004

With regard to occupations, Figure 7.6 below shows that:

- The highest proportion of workers was employed in elementary occupations (30,1%).
- There were relatively low proportions of workers employed as professionals (3,4%) and in skilled agriculture (3,5%).

Figure 7.6: Employment by occupation, Mpumalanga, September 2004



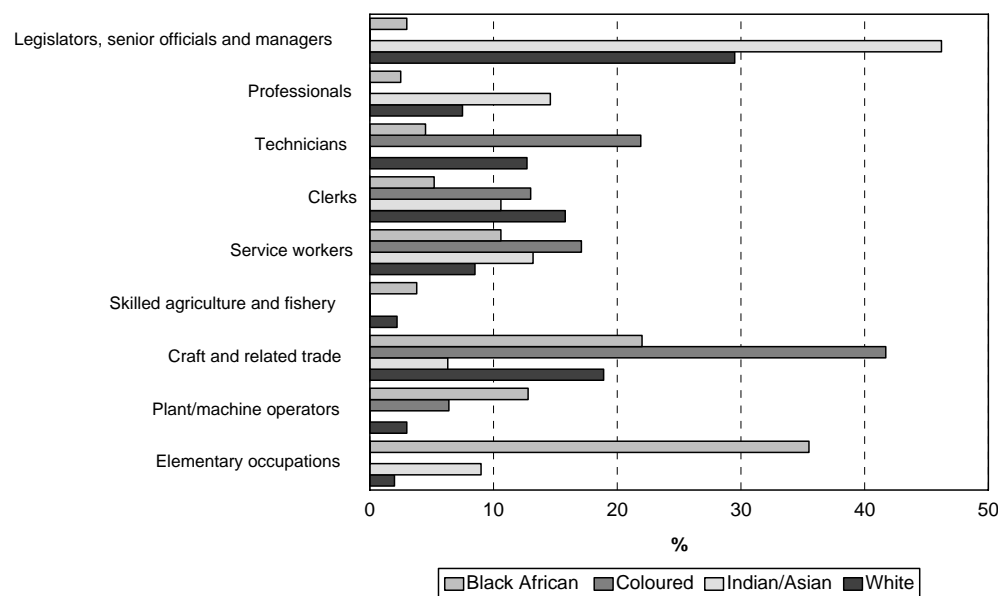
*Totals include unspecified.

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

Figure 7.7 examines the major types of occupations of Mpumalanga’s workers by population group. It shows that:

- Elementary occupations absorbed the highest proportion of black African workers (35,5%), craft and related trade occupations absorbed the highest proportion of coloured workers (41,7%); while the legislators, senior officials and managers category absorbed the highest proportion of Indian/Asian (46,2%) and white (29,5%) workers.
- A very small proportion of black Africans (2,5%) was employed as professionals, while the proportion of coloured and Indian/Asian employees in this category was hardly noticeable.
- Plant and machine operators and elementary occupations had the smallest proportion of white workers (3,0% and 2,0%).

Figure 7.7: Employment by occupation and population group, Mpumalanga, 2004



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

Information on the sex of the employed in the major occupations of Mpumalanga is illustrated in Figure 7.8. As can be seen from the graph:

- The largest proportion of males occupied craft and related trade positions (28,3%), followed by elementary occupations (26,4%), and plant and machine operators (15,4%). The smallest proportion of males worked as professionals (2,6%).
- The largest proportion of females occupied elementary positions (36,9%), while the smallest were plant and machine operators (3,5%).

Figure 7.8: The employed by occupation and sex, Mpumalanga, 2004

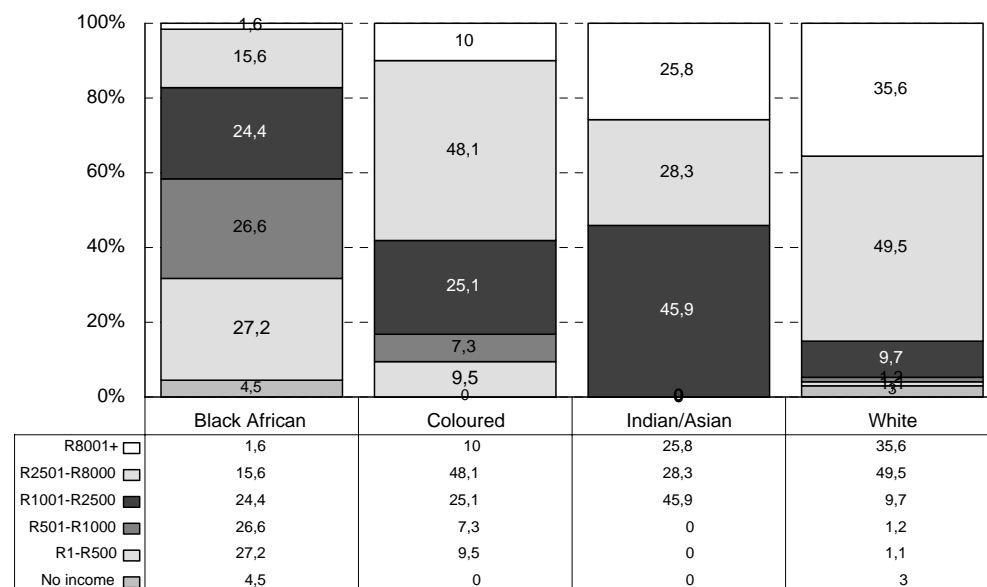


Source: Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Survey, September 2004

Figure 7.9 sets out the income of the employed in each population group.

- A large proportion of the black African population earned an income between the R1 and R2 500 income categories. In the Indian/Asian population 45,9% earned incomes in the R1 001–R2 500 category, while a large proportion of the coloured and white population groups earned incomes in the R2 502–R8 000 categories.
- Large proportions of Indians/Asians and the white population (25,8% and 35,6%) earned salaries in the income category R8 001+.

Figure 7.9: Distribution of income within each population group, Mpumalanga, 2004



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

Table 7.3 gives information on the voluntary work undertaken by the working-age population of each province in the country. It shows that the province with the smallest number of voluntary workers was Northern Cape (5 600), followed by Mpumalanga (19 440). In total, South Africa had 29 304 voluntary workers.

Table 7.3: Voluntary work among the working-age population (aged 15–65 years) in each province, September 2004

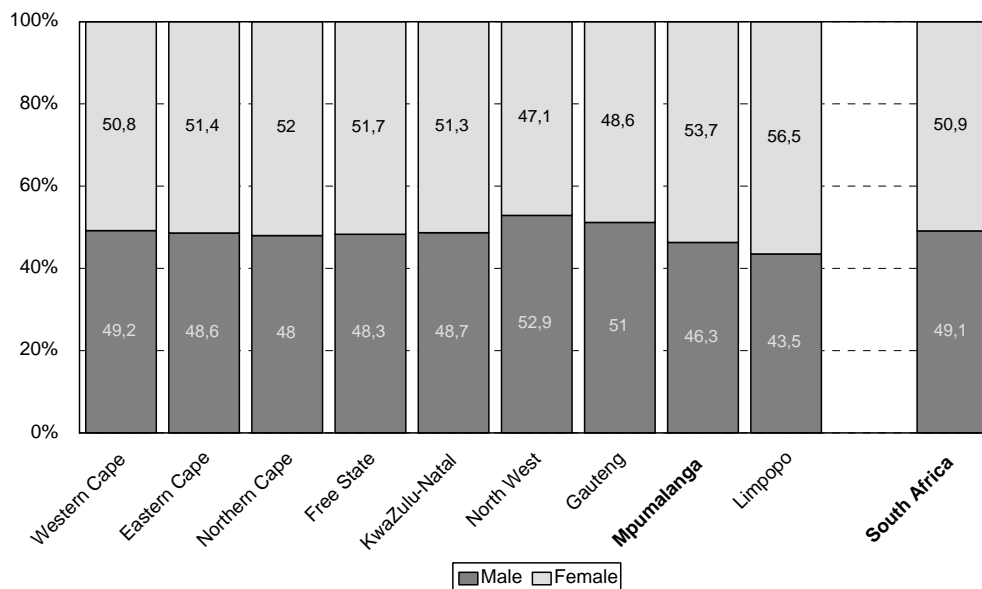
	Yes	No	Total
Western Cape	123	3 024	3 147
Eastern Cape	93	3 911	4 005
Northern Cape	15	552	568
Free State	48	1 861	1 909
KwaZulu-Natal	88	5 785	5 931
North West	51	2 348	2 399
Gauteng	70	6 197	6 267
Mpumalanga	114	1 828	1 944
Limpopo	77	3 058	3 134
Total	680	28 563	29 305

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

7.4 Unemployment

Figure 7.10 shows the unemployment breakdown by sex, and shows that in all provinces, except Gauteng and North West, there were more unemployed females than males.

Figure 7.10: Unemployed population in each province and sex, South Africa, 2004



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

Table 7.4 shows the employed population within each population group and province. The graph shows that:

- In all provinces, the largest number of unemployed people was found in the black African population group. There were differences from province to province with regard to other population groups.
- In the provinces that have high percentages of the coloured population group, the second largest number of the unemployed were from that population group.

- In KwaZulu-Natal, where the proportion of Indian/Asian people is high, it was found that the proportion of unemployed Indians/Asians was higher compared to the Indian/Asian unemployed proportion in other provinces.

Table 7.4: The unemployed population in each province by population group, South Africa, September 2004

	Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White		Total
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)
Western Cape	186 341	48,2	182 291	47,2	-	-	16 901	4,4	386 616
Eastern Cape	464 248	86,5	62 593	11,7	-	-	9 633	1,8	536 474
Northern Cape	37 055	50,0	35 779	48,3	-	-	1 211	1,6	74 045
Free State	287 957	92,5	13 694	4,4	-	-	9 777	3,1	311 427
KwaZulu-Natal	751 019	89,3	23 752	2,8	57 033	6,8	8 225	1,0	840 551
North West	309 874	95,5	8 902	2,7	-	-	5 862	1,8	324 639
Gauteng	967 791	91,1	33 172	3,1	7 401	0,7	54 131	5,1	1 062 496
Mpumalanga	256 246	98,6	1 169	0,4	563	0,2	2 032	0,8	260 011
Limpopo	331 034	97,6	204	0,1	-	-	7 885	2,3	339 122
South Africa	3 591 565	86,8	361 557	8,7	64 997	1,6	115 657	2,8	4 135 381

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

7.5 Labour market indicators

In the tables up until now, the analysis was done by dividing the working-age population into the employed, the unemployed and the not economically active. We now look at the unemployment rate and other 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 the economically active population, whether employed or not employed, out of the total population of working age. The lower the participation rate, the larger proportion of people that are out of the labour force, that is, those not even looking for a job.

The **labour absorption rate** is the percentage of the employed out of the total population of working-age (as in the breakdowns provided above). 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 that are shown in Table 7.5 and Figure 7.12 show that:

- Eastern Cape had the highest unemployment rate of 29,6%, followed by KwaZulu-Natal (28,7%), Free State (28,6%) and North West (28,0%).
- The unemployment rate in Mpumalanga was recorded as 24,8% – making it the seventh highest among provinces.
- Western Cape had the highest labour participation rate, indicating a smaller proportion of people that are not economically active than in other provinces. This is followed closely by Gauteng (65,9%).

- Western Cape (54%), Gauteng (49,0%), Free State (41%), Mpumalanga (40,6%) and Northern Cape (41%) had high labour absorption rates.

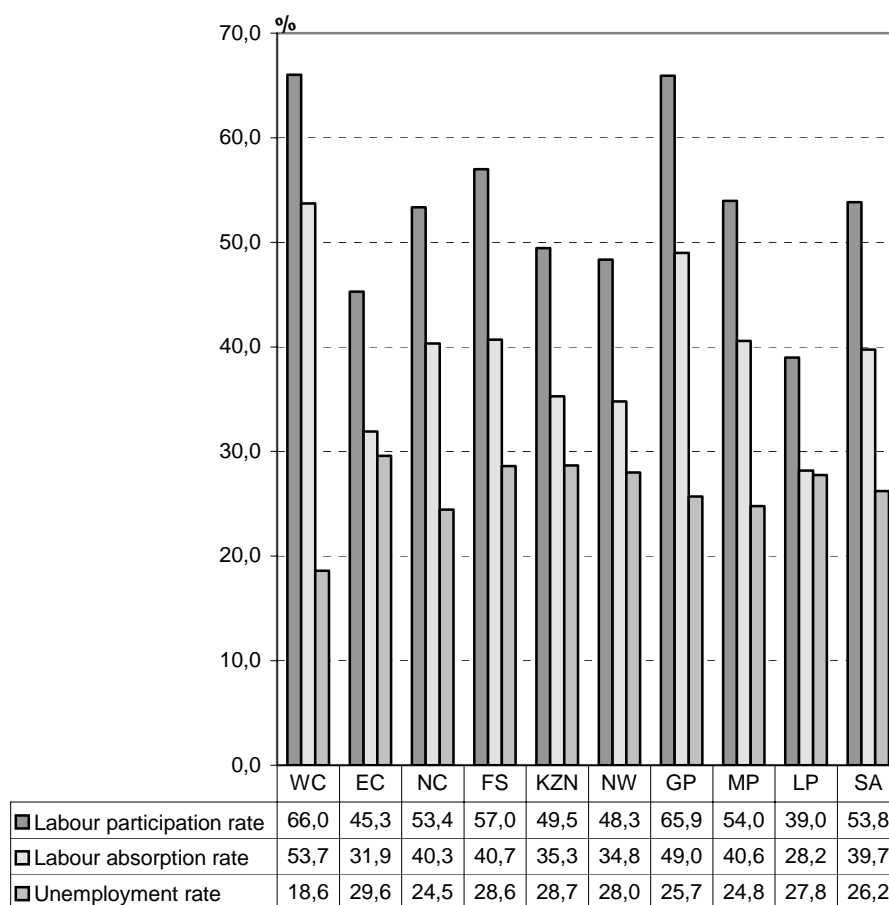
Table 7.5: Labour market indicators according to official definition of unemployment in each province, South Africa, September 2004

	Economically active (N)					Rate (%)		
	Working-age population	NEA*	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Labour participation	Labour absorption	Unemployment rate
Western Cape	3 147 046	1 069 302	2 077 744	1 691 128	386 616	66,0	53,7	18,6
Eastern Cape	4 005 226	2 191 170	1 814 056	1 277 582	536 474	45,3	31,9	29,6
Northern Cape	567 527	264 690	302 837	228 792	74 045	53,4	40,3	24,5
Free State	1 909 446	820 945	1 088 501	777 074	311 427	57,0	40,7	28,6
KwaZulu-Natal	5 930 954	2 997 997	2 932 957	2 092 406	840 551	49,5	35,3	28,7
North West	2 399 174	1 239 711	1 159 463	834 824	324 639	36,8	26,5	28,0
Gauteng	6 267 459	2 135 447	4 132 012	3 069 516	1 062 496	65,9	49,0	25,7
Mpumalanga	1 943 577	894 893	1 048 685	788 674	260 011	54,0	40,6	24,8
Limpopo	3 134 202	1 912 347	1 221 856	882 734	339 122	39,0	28,2	27,8
South Africa	29 304 612	13 526 502	15 778 110	11 642 728	4 135 381	53,8	39,7	26,2

*NEA- Not economically active

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

Figure 7.11: Labour market indicators in each province, September 2004



WC=Western Cape, EC=Eastern Cape, NC=Northern Cape, FS=Free State, KZN=KwaZulu-Natal, NW=North West, GP=Gauteng, MP=Mpumalanga, LP=Limpopo, SA=South Africa
 Source: Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Survey, September 2004

7.5.1 Labour participation

Table 7.6 and Figure 7.13 show labour participation rates for provinces and the whole country according to sex. Throughout all the provinces, males had higher labour participation rates than females.

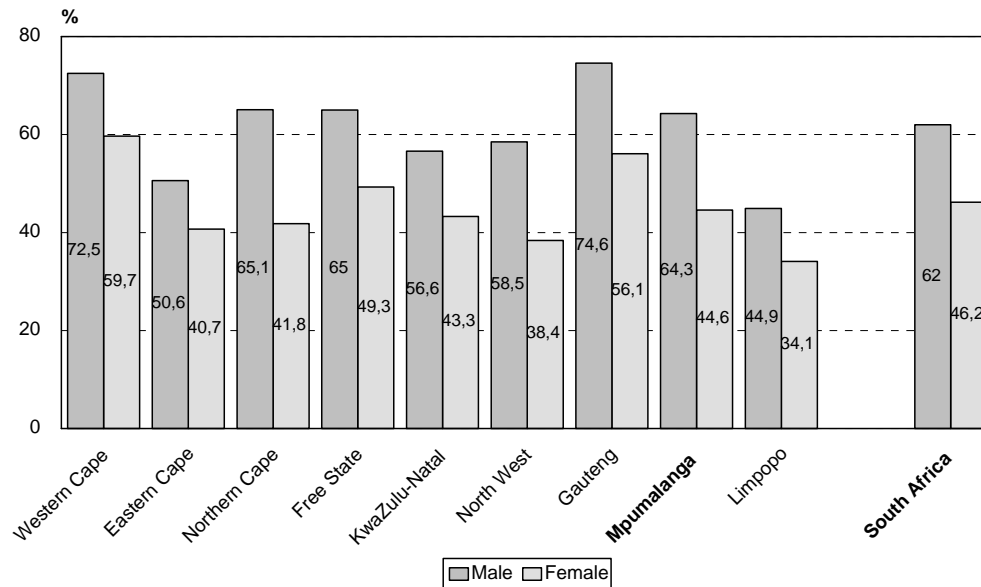
- The female labour participation rate was higher in Western Cape and Gauteng (>50%) compared to the rest of the provinces.
- Only Limpopo had a male participation rate (44,9%) less than 50%.
- Through the provinces the female participation rate tended to be higher in more urbanised provinces like Gauteng and Western Cape.

Table 7.6: Labour participation rate in each province and sex, South Africa, September 2004

Province	Male			Female		
	Working-age population	Economically active population	Participation rate	Working-age population	Economically active population	Participation rate
	N ('000)	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	N ('000)	%
Western Cape	1 544 153	1 120 114	72,5	1 602 893	957 629	59,7
Eastern Cape	1 856 808	940 153	50,6	2 148 418	873 903	40,7
Northern Cape	281 243	183 141	65,1	286 283	119 695	41,8
Free State	937 709	609 468	65,0	971 737	479 033	49,3
KwaZulu-Natal	2 730 579	1 546 797	56,6	3 200 376	1 386 160	43,3
North West	1 185 696	693 960	58,5	1 213 478	465 503	38,4
Gauteng	3 326 941	2 481 237	74,6	2 926 532	1 641 883	56,1
Mpumalanga	922 023	592 648	64,3	1 021 554	456 037	44,6
Limpopo	1 408 714	632 679	44,9	1 725 489	589 177	34,1
South Africa	14 193 867	8 800 196	62,0	15 096 760	6 969 021	46,2

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

Figure 7.12: Labour participation rate in each province and sex, South Africa, September 2004

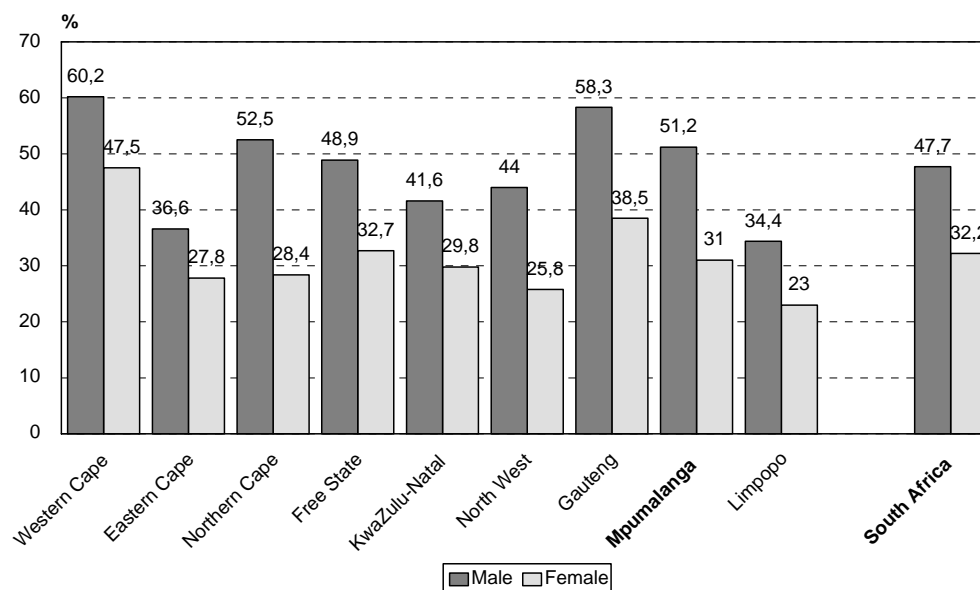


Source: Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Survey, September 2004

Figure 7.13 shows the labour absorption rates for each province according to sex.

- Across all provinces and countrywide, the labour absorption rates were slightly higher for males than females – showing that men were more involved in productive economic activities compared to women.
- Western Cape had the highest absorption rate overall (60,2% males and 47,5% females), followed by Gauteng (58,3% males and 38,5% females).
- Mpumalanga had labour absorption rates of 51,2% for males and 31,0% for females.
- The provinces with the lowest absorption rates for both sexes were Eastern Cape (36,6% males and 27,8% females) and Limpopo (34,4% males and 23,0% females).

Figure 7.13: Labour absorption rate in each province and sex, South Africa, September 2004



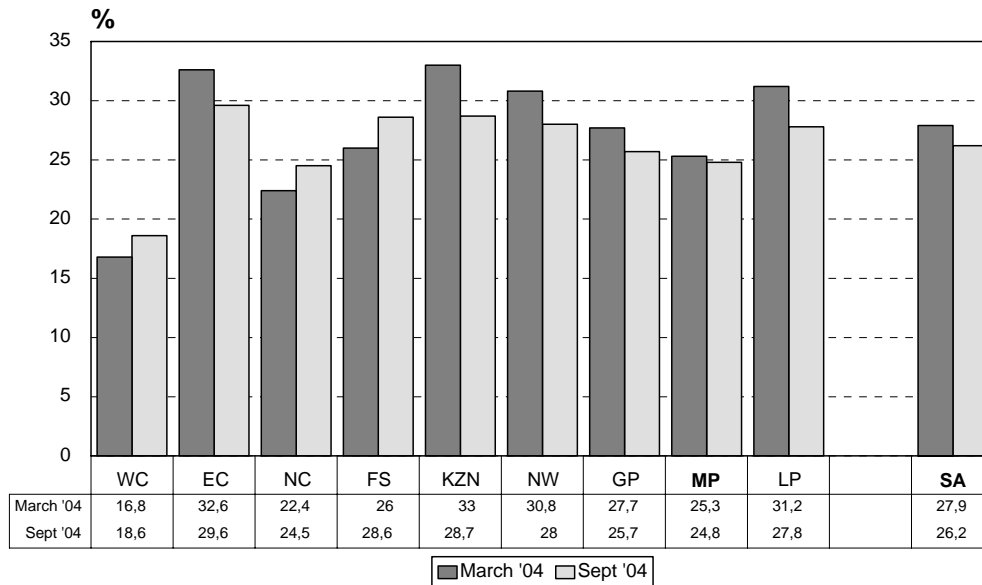
Source: Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Survey, September 2004

7.5.2 Unemployment rate

Figure 7.14 shows the unemployment rate in each province by comparing the March and September 2004 labour force surveys.

- Western Cape had the lowest unemployment rate over the period March 2004 (16,8%) to September 2004 (18,6%) though it showed an increase in the September survey.
- Eastern Cape had the highest percentage (32,6%) in March 2004, and in September the percentage decreased to 29,6%.
- Mpumalanga had an unemployment rate of 24,8% in September which was lower than the national average (26,2%). Other provinces whose rates were more than the national average were Western Cape (18,6%), Northern Cape (24,5%) and Gauteng (25,7%).

Figure 7.14: Official unemployment rates (working-age population aged 15–65 years) in each province, March and September 2004



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

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

Chapter 8: Households and household services

This chapter deals with households and services provided in these households. Data from the General Household Survey 2004 were used.

8.1 Number of households

Table 8.1 shows the distribution of total households by province in South Africa. According to the information given in this table:

- There were 12,1 million households in South Africa in 2004.
- Gauteng had the highest number of households (2,7 million or 22,5%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (2,4 million or 19,5%), Eastern Cape (1,6 million 13,5%), Limpopo (10,5%) and Western Cape (10%).
- Northern Cape had the smallest number of households (236 000 or 1,9%), followed by Mpumalanga (805 000 or 6,6%).

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

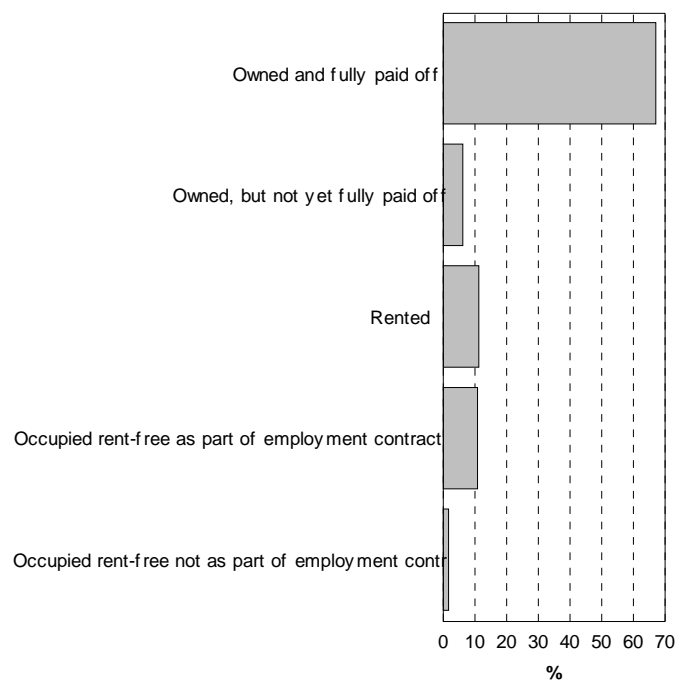
	N ('000)	%
Western Cape	1 228	10,1
Eastern Cape	1 651	13,5
Northern Cape	236	1,9
Free State	844	6,9
KwaZulu-Natal	2 380	19,5
North West	1 022	8,4
Gauteng	2 747	22,5
Mpumalanga	805	6,6
Limpopo	1 283	10,5
South Africa	12 194	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, 2004

8.2 Housing tenure status

Figure 8.1 below shows the tenure status of households in Mpumalanga. According to the graph, a high percentage of houses in the province (67,7%) were owned and fully paid-off, while a fair proportion (11,8%) were rented.

Figure 8.1: Housing tenure status of households, Mpumalanga, 2004



Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, 2004

Table 8.2 sets out the housing tenure status of residents of Mpumalanga by population group. The majority of black African households owned fully paid-off dwellings (72,1%), whereas a high proportion of the white population resided in dwellings that they owned but were not fully paid off (38,9%). Both the white- and Indian/Asian-headed households also had a large percentage of rented dwellings. Among the coloured households there was an equal proportion of owned and fully paid and owned but not fully paid dwellings (46,4% and 46,3% respectively).

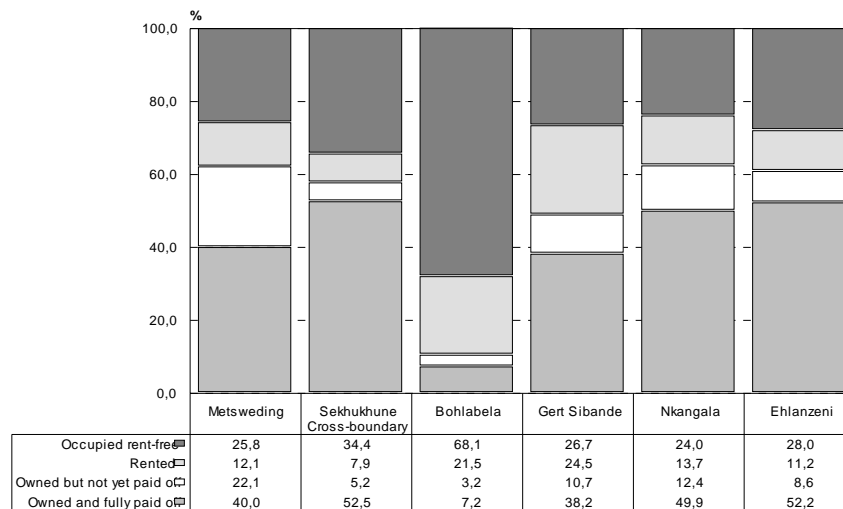
Table 8.2: Housing tenure status of households by population group, Mpumalanga, 2004

Tenure status	Black African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White		Total N ('000)
	N ('000)	%	N('000)	%	N('000)	%	N ('000)	%	
Owned and fully paid-off	521 223	72,1	1 807	46,4	2 548	42,9	19 308	26,8	544 886
Owned, but not fully paid-off	22 363	3,1	1 802	46,3	2 115	35,6	27 954	38,9	54 548
Rented	70 630	9,8	284	7,3	1 273	21,4	22 466	31,2	94 653
Occupied rent-free as part of employment contract of family member or yourself	90 124	12,5		0,0		0,0	1 653	2,3	91 778
Occupied rent-free not as part of employment contract of family member or yourself	18 149	2,5		0,0		0,0	212	0,3	18 360
Total	722 684	100,0	3 892	100,0	5 936	100,0	71 936	100,0	804 763

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, 2004

Figure 8.2 gives information on housing tenure status of Mpumalanga's households according to the district municipalities based on Census 2001, as breakdowns lower than provincial level are not obtainable from regular household surveys. The highest percentage (53%) of owned and fully paid-off dwellings was in Sekhukhune Cross-boundary, whereas in Bohlabela the majority of households (68%) lived in rent-free dwellings.

Figure 8.2: Housing tenure status of households by district municipality, Mpumalanga, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

8.3 Type of dwelling

Table 8.3 looks at the types of dwelling in which Mpumalanga's residents lived within each population group.

Table 8.3: Types of dwelling in each population group, Mpumalanga, 2004

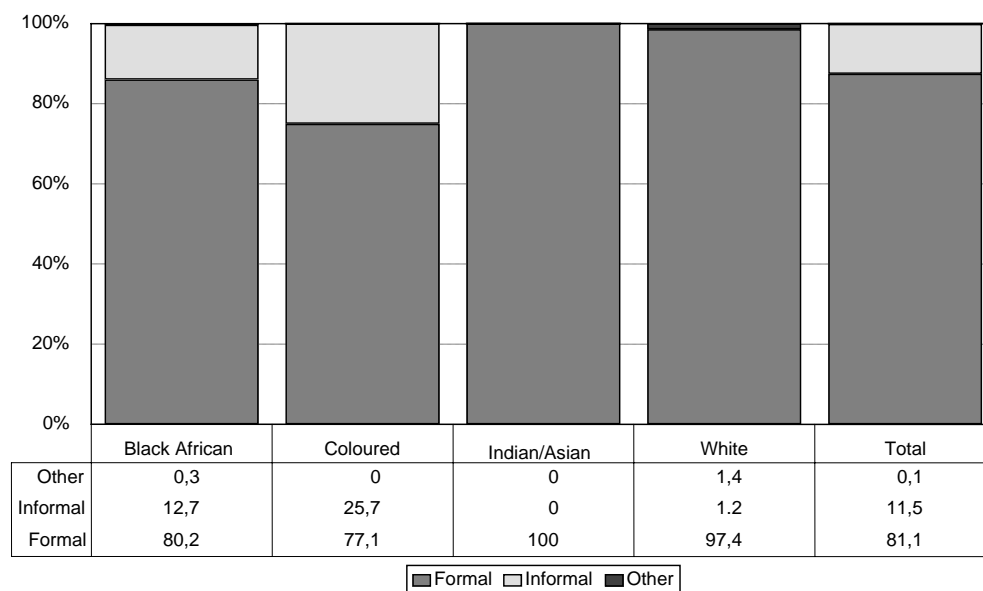
Type of dwelling	N('000)				
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Dwelling/house/brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	4 961	616	194	1 190	6 969
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	1 560	2	6		1 568
Flat/apartment in a block of flats	343	85	60	209	699
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex/duplex/triplex)	150	131	54	128	464
Unit in retirement village	1			14	14
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	237	12	8	7	265
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	438	21	1	1	460
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	875	41	1		917
Room/flatlet	505	35	2	21	563
Caravan/tent	11				11
Other	242	10		6	258
Total	9 325	953	328	1 576	12 194

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, 2004

Figure 8.3 shows the breakdown of dwelling type into formal and informal dwellings and the population group of the household head. It shows that among all the population groups, the

majority of households (and all in the case of the Indian population group) were living in formal dwellings.

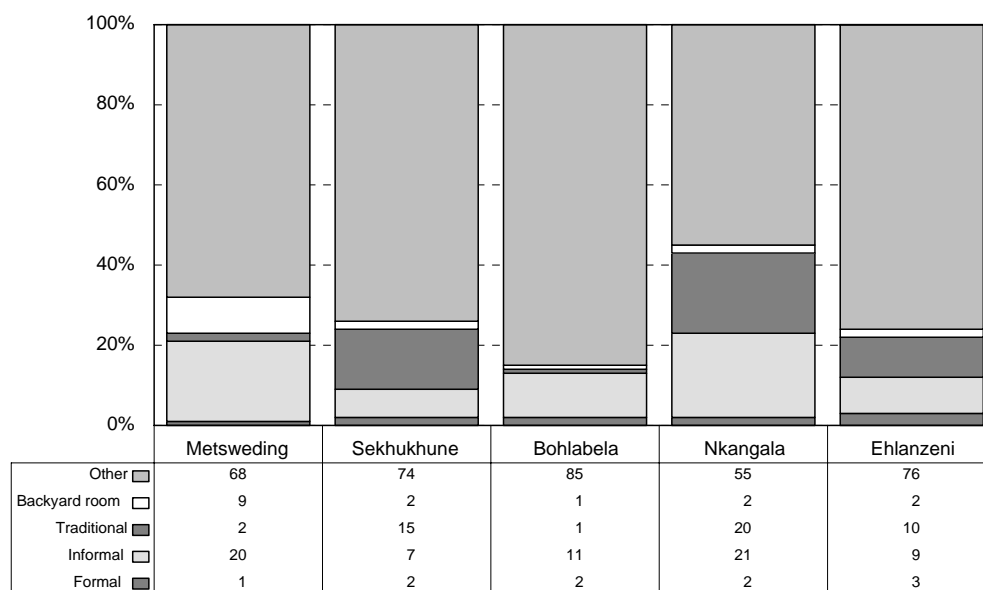
Figure 8.3: Proportion of formal and informal dwellings by population group, Mpumalanga, 2004



Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, 2004

Figure 8.4 shows the type of dwelling by district council. It shows that in 2001, in almost all the district councils of Mpumalanga, the majority of households lived in houses or brick structures on separate stand, except in Bohlabela where other types of dwellings were utilised.

Figure 8.4: Distribution of households in each district council by type of dwelling, Mpumalanga, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

8.4 Female-headed households

Table 8.4 shows that in Mpumalanga, the largest proportion of female-headed households (42,9%) were headed by women aged 35 to 54 years. A small percentage of households (3,2%) were headed by the aged (75–84 years).

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

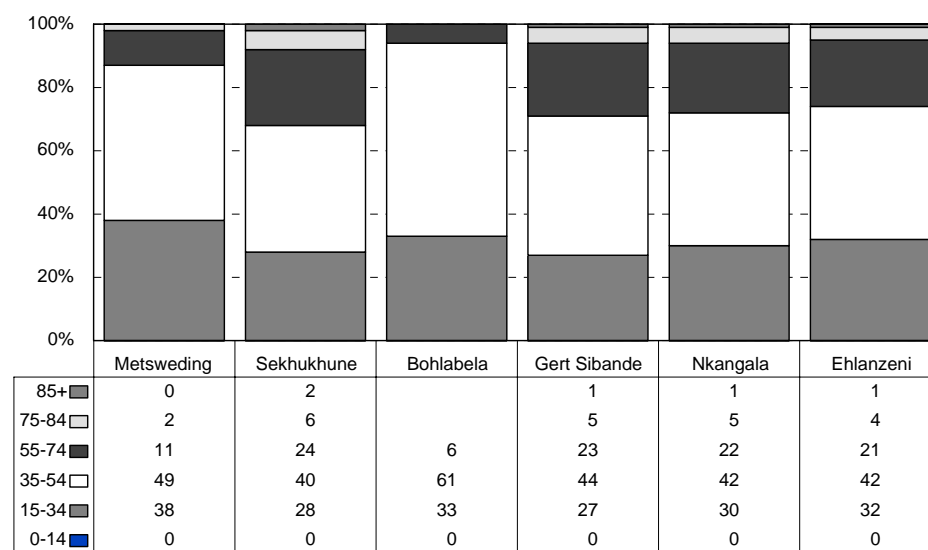
Age group (years)	N	%
15–34	233 329	29,0
35–54	345 302	42,9
55–74	190 772	23,7
75–84	25 836	3,2
Total	804 763	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, 2004

Figure 8.5 below shows that:

- Across all district councils, females in the age group 35–54 years headed the majority of households.
- Females in the 0–14 years age group headed the lowest proportions in all district councils except in Bohlabela where there were no female-headed households in the age groups 0–14, 75–84 and 85+ years. Metsweding also had the lowest proportion of female-headed households in the age group 85+ years.

Figure 8.5: Female-headed households by age group and district council, Mpumalanga, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

8.5 Energy

Table 8.5 below shows the number of households by main source of energy and use in Mpumalanga and South Africa.

- The largest proportion of households used electricity for lighting in both Mpumalanga and nationally, though the proportion is very high for the country when compared to Mpumalanga.
- Even though a large number of households was electrified in both Mpumalanga and nationally, there was still a large proportion of households using wood, paraffin and coal for cooking.

Table 8.5: Main source of energy and its use for households in Mpumalanga and South Africa, 2004

	Cooking		Heating		Lighting	
	Mpumalanga	South Africa	Mpumalanga	South Africa	Mpumalanga	South Africa
Main source of energy	N ('000)					
Electricity from mains	401	7 234	329	6 054	662	9 773
Electricity from generator	-	3	-	2	1	8
Gas	7	202	5	107	-	19
Paraffin	99	1 845	26	1 291	15	521
Wood	154	2 420	179	3 000	-	-
Coal	134	307	177	590	-	-
Animal dung	6	45	-	3	-	-
Solar energy	-	1	6	50	-	20
Candles	-	-	-	-	125	1 832
Other	-	63	-	1	-	1
None	2	62	-	12	1	4
Total	805	12 194	81	1 070	805	12 194

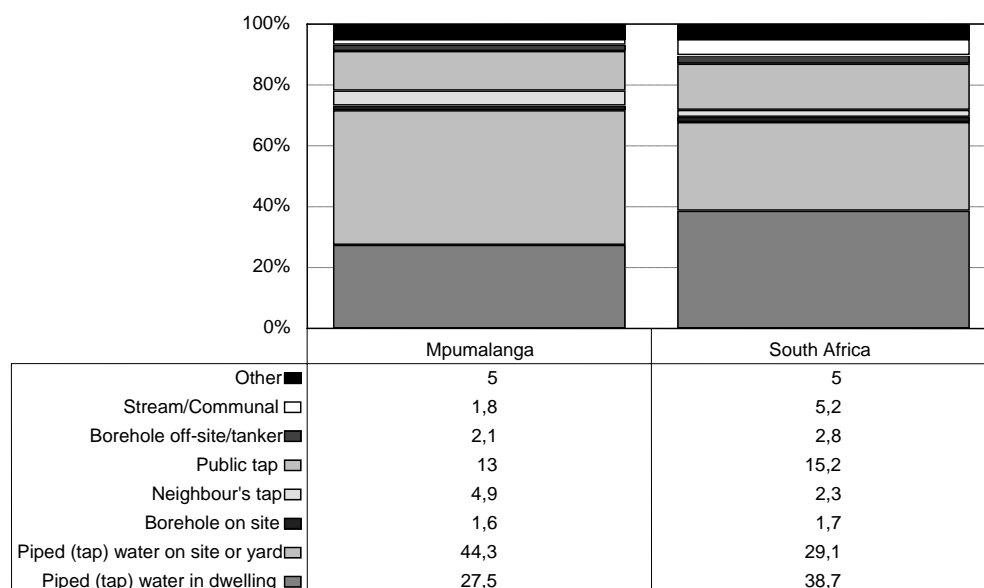
Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, 2004

8.6 Water

Figure 8.6 shows that:

- The largest proportion of households in Mpumalanga (44,3%) used piped water inside the yard or on site as their main source of supply, whereas countrywide the largest proportion of households used piped water inside their dwellings (38,7%).
- There was still a small proportion of households in Mpumalanga (7%) which used dam/pool/stagnant water as their main source of water (see Table 8.6 below), and 5% which used other sources.

Figure 8.6: Percentage households by main source of water, Mpumalanga, 2004



Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, 2004

Table 8.6 gives information on the main source of water used by households in each population group. It shows that the majority of African-headed households had piped water inside their yards as their main source of water, while the other population groups had piped water inside their dwellings. Spring, rain-water tank, dam/pool/stagnant water, river/stream and water vendor were the water sources least used by households of all population groups.

Table 8.6: Main source of water used by households in each population group, Mpumalanga, 2004

Main source of water	Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Piped water (tap) inside dwelling	143	19,8	3	64,4	6	100,0	69	96,5	220 959	27,5
Piped water(tap) on site or yard	355	49,2	1	21,3	-	0,0	-	0,4	356 554	44,3
Borehole on site	11	1,5	-	0,0	-	0,0	2	2,3	12 505	1,6
Rain-water tank on site	2	0,2	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0	1 684	0,2
Neighbour's tap	39	5,4	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0	39 059	4,9
Public tap	104	14,4	1	14,3	-	0,0	-	0,0	104 809	13,0
Water-carrier/tanker	14	2,0	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0	14 253	1,8
Borehole off site/communal	16	2,3	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,3	16 547	2,1
Flowing water/stream/river	14	2,0	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0	14 187	1,8
Dam/pool/stagnant water	7	1,0	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0	7 284	0,9
Well	13	1,7	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0	12 614	1,6
Spring	3	0,4	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0	2 548	0,3
Other	1	0,2	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0	1 223	0,2
Total	723	100,0	4	100,0	6	100,0	72	100,0	804 763	99,9

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, 2004

Table 8.7 examines water access in the district councils of Mpumalanga. It shows that across all district councils, the largest proportion of households had piped water inside their yards, followed by those who had water inside their dwellings – except in Sekhukhune where piped water on a communal stand was the second largest source of water.

Table 8.7: Proportion of households by main source of water and district council, Mpumalanga, 2001

Main source of water	Metsweding	Sekhukhune	Bohlabela	Gert Sibande	Nkangala	Ehlanzeni
Piped water inside dwelling	35	7	24	26	24	18
Piped water inside yard	60	31	61	35	44	34
Piped water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling	1	15	2	13	10	15
Piped water on community stand: distance greater than 200m from dwelling	2	21	12	13	10	19
Borehole	0	5	0	3	5	2
Spring	-	1	0	2	0	1
Rain-water tank	-	0	0	0	0	1
Dam/pool/ stagnant water	0	3	0	1	1	1
River/stream	0	11	1	4	1	3
Water vendor	0	1	0	10	1	1
Other	2	5	0	2	4	5

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

8.7 Toilet facilities

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

- On the category of sanitation in dwelling, Mpumalanga reported that 97,5% of households had flush toilets connected to the public sewage system, and only 2,5% had flush toilets connected to septic tank.
- Figures on sanitation on site show that the largest proportion of households in this category were still using pit latrines without ventilation in both Mpumalanga and countrywide.
- For sanitation off-site, the analysis shows that the largest proportion of households in Mpumalanga (56,3%) and South Africa (86,0%) did not have proper toilets that they could use even off-site.
- Overall 26,7% of households in Mpumalanga had sanitation inside dwelling, 68,0% had toilet facilities on site and 7,3% off-site.

Table 8.8: Percentage of households using different types of toilet facilities, Mpumalanga, 2004

Sanitation in dwelling	Mpumalanga		South Africa	
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%
Flush toilet connected to public sewage system	210	97,5	4 325	95,8
Flush toilet connected to septic tank	5	2,5	189	4,2
Subtotal	215	26,7	4 514	37,0
Sanitation on site				
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	138	25,2	2 082	33,7
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	16	3,0	240	3,9
Chemical toilet	1	0,2	44	0,7
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	63	11,5	859	13,9
Pit latrine without ventilation pipe	296	54,1	2 732	44,2
Bucket toilet	17	3,0	223	3,6
Subtotal	547	68,0	6 180	50,7
Sanitation off-site				
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	15	25,4	82	6,5
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	1	1,3	9	0,7
Chemical toilet			6	0,5
Pit latrine with ventilation	1	1,5	56	4,4
Pit latrine without ventilation	9	15,5	221	17,4
Bucket toilet			25	2,0
None	33	56,3	1 092	86,0
Subtotal	58	7,3	1 270	10,4
Total	805		12 194	

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, 2004

Table 8.9 shows the distribution of household by toilet facilities and population group in Mpumalanga. Use of sanitation in dwelling dominated among households of all population groups, except in African households where 73,2% of households used sanitation on site. The largest proportion of African households used pit latrines without ventilation pipe (55,9%).

Table 8.9: Distribution of households by toilet facilities and population group, Mpumalanga, 2004

	Black African		Other*		Total
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)
Sanitation in dwelling	134 941	18,7	80 071	97,6	215 011
Flush toilet connected to public sewage system	130 823	96,9	78 851	98,5	209 675
Flush toilet connected to septic tank	4 117	3,1	1 219	1,5	5 337
Sanitation on site	529 185	73,2	1 665	2,0	530 850
Flush toilet connected to public sewage system	136 793	25,8	1 109	66,6	137 902
Flush toilet connected to septic tank	16 192	3,1	-	-	16 192
Chemical toilet	865	0,2	-	-	865
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	63 067	11,9	-	-	63 067
Pit latrine without ventilation pipe	295 624	55,9	557	33,4	296 181
Bucket toilet	16 644	3,1	-	-	16 644
Sanitation off-site	58 364	8,1	-	-	58 707
Flush toilet connected to public sewage system	14 851	25,4	-	-	14 851
Flush toilet connected to septic tank	747	1,3	-	-	747
Pit latrine with ventilation	859	1,5	-	-	859
Pit latrine without ventilation	9 061	15,5	-	-	9 061
None	32 846	56,3	-	-	32 846
Total	722 684		82 079	-	804 763

* Other includes coloured, Indian or Asian, white and unspecified population groups. Those groups are aggregated due to small sample size.

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, 2004

8.8 Refuse removal

Table 8.10 gives information on households' refuse removal.

- 46,9% of Mpumalanga households used their own refuse dump, while 40,6% of households' refuse was removed by the local authority at least once a week.
- 6,5% of households had no refuse removal.
- Small percentages of households' refuse was removed by local authority less often than once a week and by community members at least once a week or less often than once a week.

Table 8.10: Households by type of refuse removal, Mpumalanga, 2004

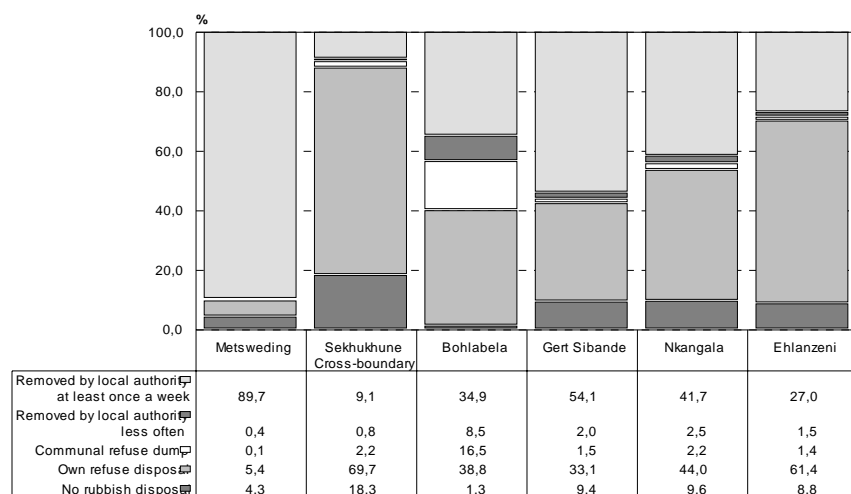
Refuse removal	N ('000)	%
Removed by local authority at least once a week	327 125	40,6
Removed by local authority less often than once a week	13 287	1,7
Removed by community members at least once a week	7 401	0,9
Removed by community members less often than once a week	878	0,1
Communal refuse dump/communal container	14 468	1,8
Own refuse dump	377 775	46,9
No rubbish removal	52 147	6,5
Other	10 732	1,3
Total*	804 763	100,0

*Totals include unspecified

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, 2004

Figure 8.7 looks at the provision of refuse removal service in the district councils of Mpumalanga as reported in Census 2001. As can be seen from Figure 8.7, a high proportion of households had their refuse removed by the local authority at least once a week, except in Sekhukhune where only 9% of households had this service. There was also a high percentage of households who disposed of their refuse themselves (except in Metsweding) starting from 38% of households in Bohlabela and going up to 70% in Sekhukhune. In addition, in Sekhukhune there was still a high proportion of households (18%) who had no formal means of rubbish disposal.

Figure 8.7: Households by type of refuse removal and district council, Mpumalanga, 2001



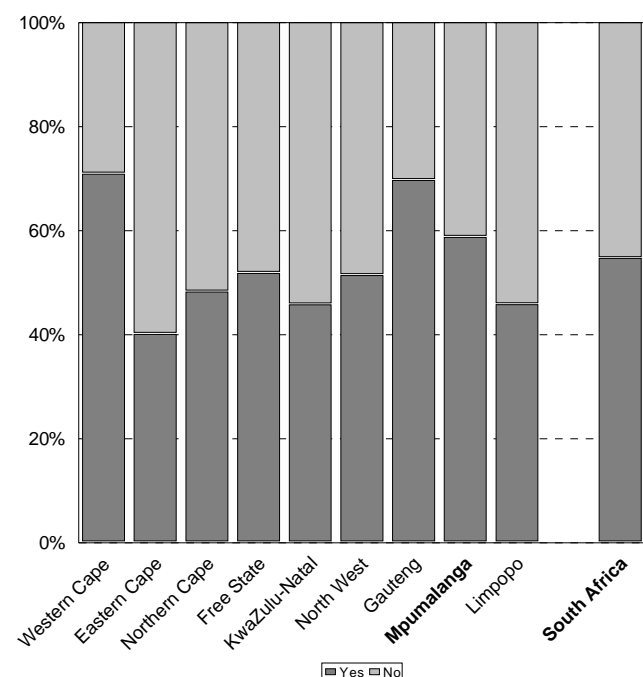
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

8.9 Access to telephones

Figure 8.8 shows the proportion of households who had or did not have a telephone or cellular phone in the dwelling in all provinces and nationally.

- The largest proportion of households per province that had a telephone or cellular phone was in Western Cape (70,8%), followed by Gauteng (69,6%).
- Mpumalanga households ranked third on ownership of a telephone or cellular phone.
- Northern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo and Eastern Cape had the smallest proportions of households with telephone or cellular phone facility.

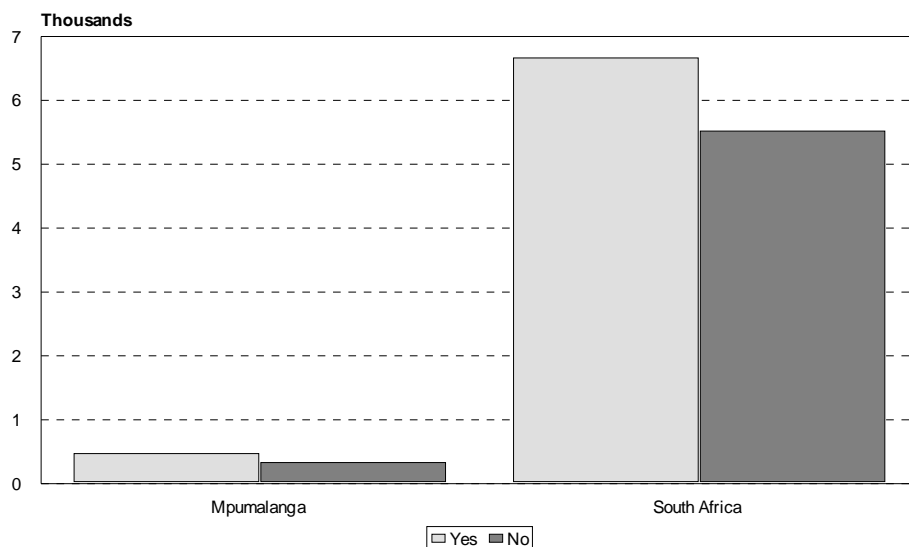
Figure 8.8: Percentage of households within each province and telephone or cellular phone ownership, 2004



Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, 2004

Figure 8.9 compares the proportion of households who owned a telephone or cellular phone in Mpumalanga with the proportion of those households who owned a telephone or cellular phone in the country as a whole. According to this graph, the number of people who owned a telephone (or cellular phone) in Mpumalanga was below the national average.

Figure 8.9: Households' ownership of a telephone or cellular phone, Mpumalanga and South Africa, 2004



Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, 2004

8.10 Ownership of selected household goods

Table 8.11 gives information of ownership of selected household equipment by province.

- In general, Mpumalanga had very low proportions of household goods ownership.
- The largest proportion of households who owned beds was in Gauteng (23,1%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (19,3%) and Eastern Cape (13,5%).
- The largest proportion of households in Eastern Cape owned books (46,6%), followed by those in Gauteng (23,6%) and KwaZulu-Natal (17,3%).
- Free State had the largest proportion of households that owned radios (28,0%), followed by Gauteng (24,6%) and KwaZulu-Natal (20,3%).
- The largest proportion of households who owned refrigerators (27,4%) and television sets (27,5%) was in Gauteng.

Table 8.11: Proportion of households who owned selected major household equipment by province, South Africa, 2004

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

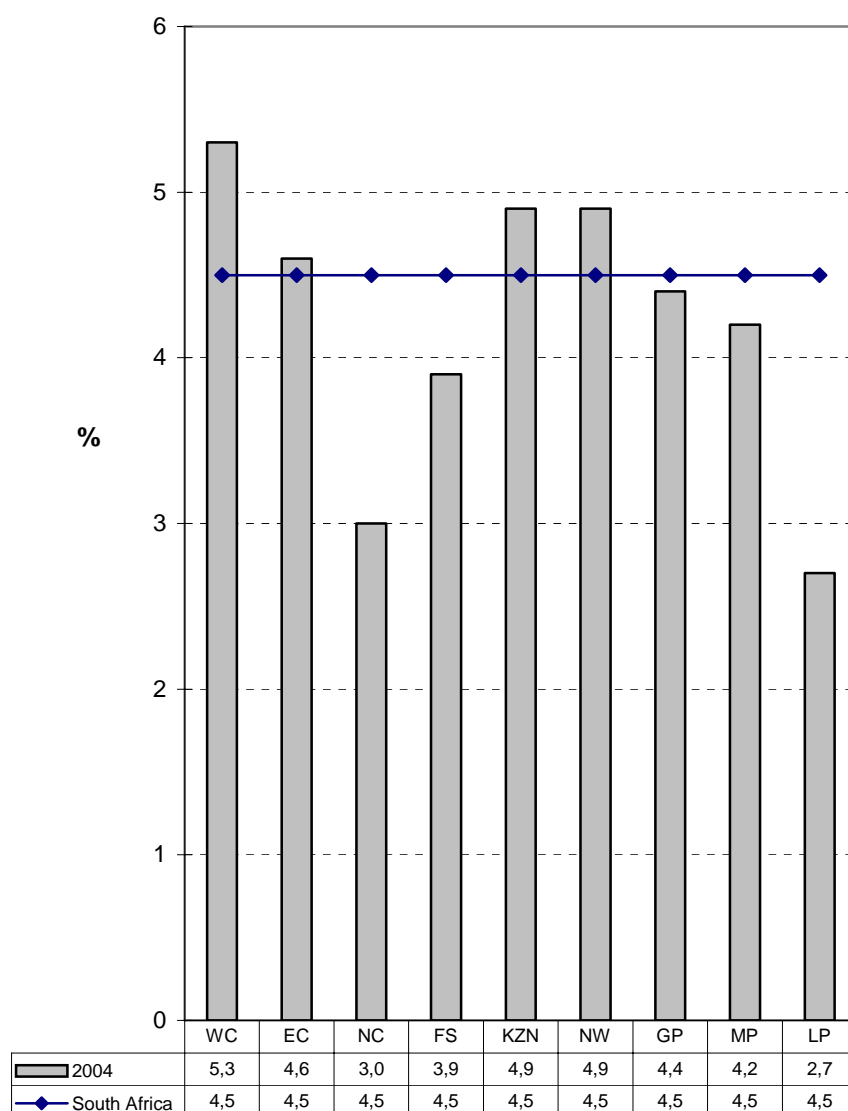
Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, 2004

Chapter 9: Economy

9.1 Gross Domestic Product per Region (GDPR)

Figure 9.1 shows that the 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, was recorded in Western Cape with 5,3%, followed by KwaZulu-Natal and North West with 4,9% each and Eastern Cape with 4,6%. The real annual economic growth rates for these provinces were above the national average of 4,5%. Mpumalanga recorded a real annual economic growth rate of 4,2%, which was below the national average growth rate.

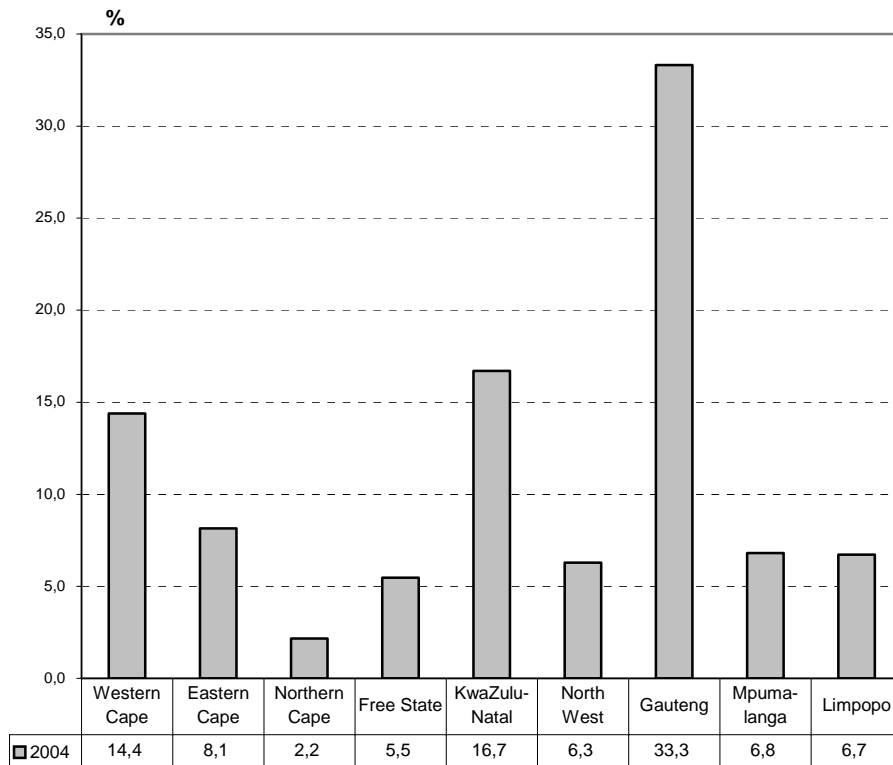
Figure 9.1: Real annual economic growth rate per region for 2004



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

Figure 9.2 shows the provincial GDP contribution to the country's economy. According to this graph, in 2004 the largest provincial contribution to the economy of South Africa was by Gauteng (33,3%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (16,7%) and Western Cape (14,4%). Mpumalanga made the fifth largest contribution (6,8%) to the country's economy.

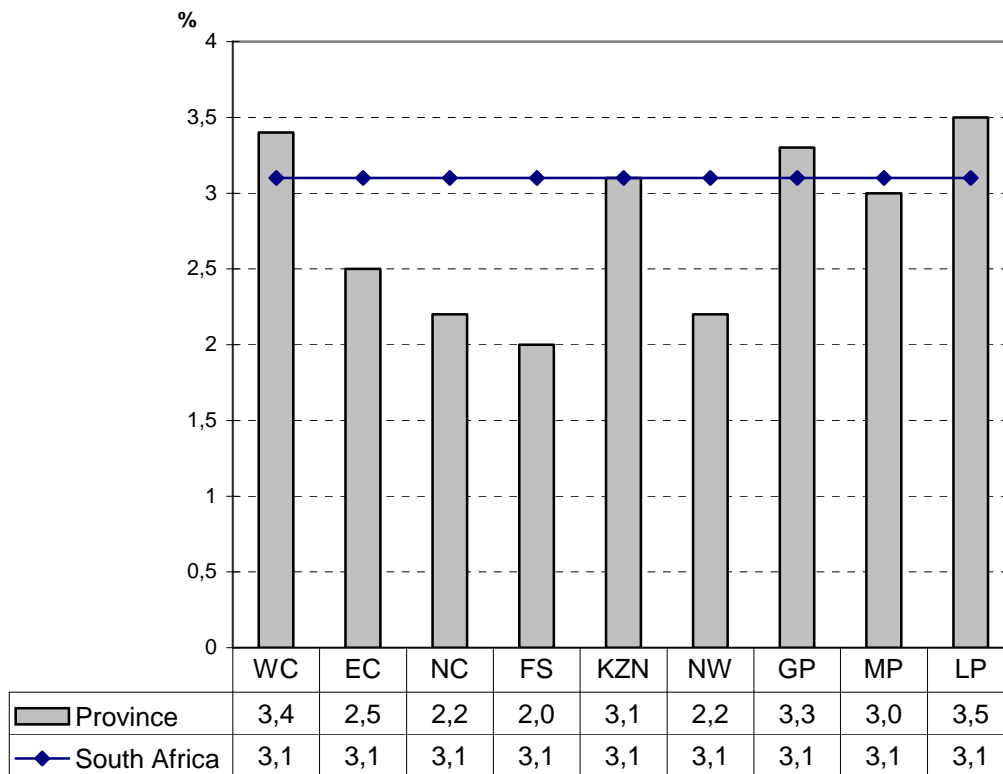
Figure 9.2: GDP contribution to the economy of South Africa in 2004



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

Figure 9.3 shows that the highest annual economic growth rate recorded in the nine provinces over the period 1996–2004 was that of Limpopo, with an average real annual economic growth rate of 3,5%. Mpumalanga recorded 3,0% annual economic growth rate and Free State recorded the lowest average annual economic growth rate over this period (2,0%).

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



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

The gross domestic product per region and value added per industry at current prices for Mpumalanga from 1996 to 2004 is shown in Table 9.1 below. The table shows that:

- Mpumalanga had a balanced economy in relation to the value added. The mining and quarrying, and manufacturing industries were major contributors to the total value added industries over this period.
- The construction industry had the smallest contribution over the same period.

Table 9.1: Gross Domestic Product per Region and value added per industry at current prices, Mpumalanga, 1995–2004

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	R' million									
Primary industries	8 426	10 059	10 719	11 498	13 480	14 990	19 505	22 708	19 851	20 516
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 909	2 407	2 355	2 566	2 906	2 751	3 259	4 798	4 035	3 577
Mining and quarrying	6 517	7 652	8 364	8 933	10 574	12 239	16 246	17 910	15 816	16 939
Secondary industries	10 261	11 407	12 706	13 502	14 100	15 526	17 532	20 384	21 865	23 076
Manufacturing	7 028	7 763	8 553	9 222	9 870	11 240	13 169	15 509	16 460	17 586
Electricity, gas and water	2 370	2 710	3 042	3 084	3 004	3 366	3 289	3 707	4 140	4 206
Construction	863	934	1 110	1 196	1 226	920	1 073	1 167	1 265	1 284
Tertiary industries	15 037	17 708	19 815	21 613	24 144	26 596	29 460	32 460	36 724	41 057
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	4 030	4 464	4 857	5 153	5 811	6 770	7 257	7 828	8 533	9 613
Transport , storage and communication	2 760	3 283	3 676	4 043	4 522	4 927	5 833	6 357	7 190	7 551
Finance, real estate and business services	3 136	3 887	4 541	5 080	5 765	5 901	6 667	7 466	9 118	10 789
Personal services	1 687	1 907	2 167	2 392	2 695	3 127	3 431	3 802	4 226	4 604
General government services	3 423	4 167	4 574	4 944	5 351	5 870	6 271	7 006	7 656	8 500
All industries at basic prices	33 724	39 173	43 239	46 613	51 724	57 111	66 497	75 552	78 441	84 648
Taxes less subsidies on products	3 237	3 657	4 053	4 679	5 246	5 789	6 585	7 469	7 970	9 802
GDPR at market prices	36 961	42 830	47 292	51 292	56 970	62 901	73 081	83 020	86 411	94 450

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

Figure 9.4 shows that in 2004:

- The top three industries in the economy of Mpumalanga were manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and finance, real estate and business services.
- The construction industry had the smallest contribution to the GDPR at market prices.

Figure 9.4: Percentage contribution of each industry to the GDP at current prices, Mpumalanga, 2004

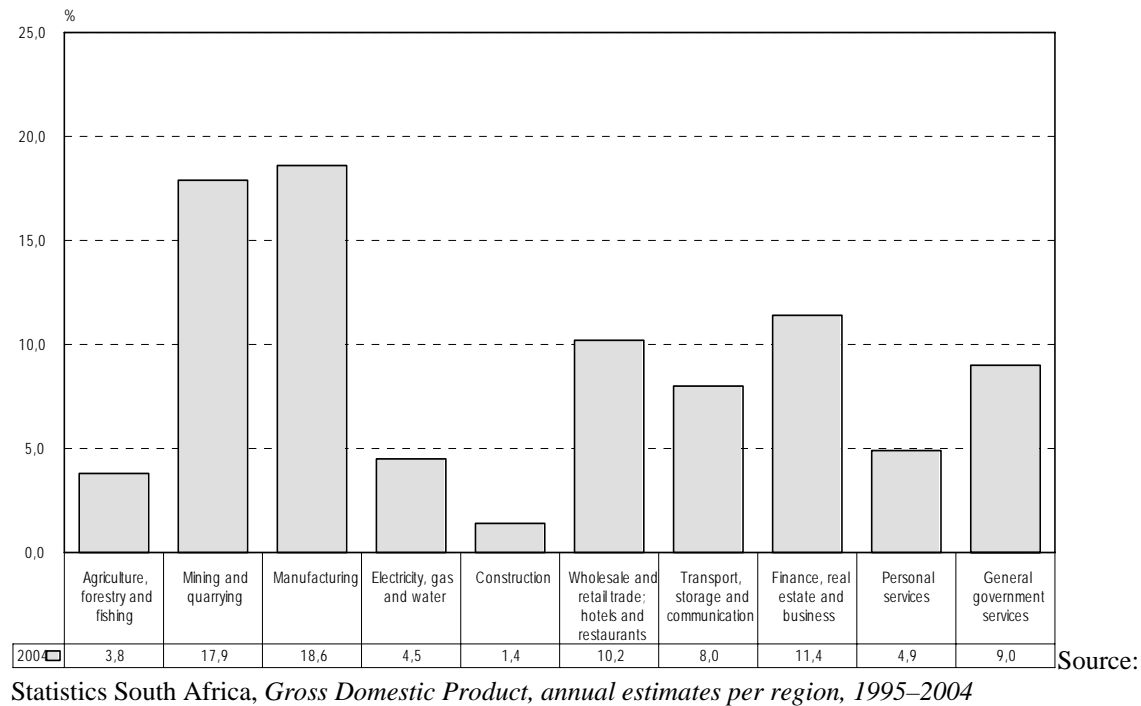


Table 9.2 below shows the Gross Domestic Product per Region and value added per industry at 1996 constant prices for Mpumalanga for the period 1996–2004. It shows that:

- The trend was the same as in the Gross Domestic Product per Region at current prices in terms of industry contribution to total value added over the period. The main contributors were the mining and quarrying; and manufacturing industries.
- Again the smallest contributor over the same period was the construction industry.

Table 9.2: Gross Domestic Product per Region and value added per industry at 1996 constant prices, Mpumalanga, 1996–2004

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	R' million									
Primary industries	12 719	13 454	13 920	13 924	14 544	14 990	14 628	14 863	15 201	15 513
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 738	2 392	2 240	2 351	2 632	2 751	2 347	2 813	2 697	2 593
Mining and quarrying	10 980	11 062	11 680	11 573	11 912	12 239	12 281	12 050	12 504	12 919
Secondary industries	13 333	14 091	14 715	14 641	14 588	15 526	15 791	16 585	16 648	17 260
Manufacturing	9 276	9 605	9 873	10 069	10 279	11 240	11 575	12 144	12 059	12 616
Electricity, gas and water	2 940	3 382	3 636	3 358	3 099	3 366	3 154	3 307	3 413	3 424
Construction	1 117	1 104	1 206	1 215	1 210	920	1 061	1 135	1 176	1 220
Tertiary industries	22 215	23 638	24 256	24 927	26 079	26 595	27 386	28 004	29 213	30 811
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	5 581	5 802	5 865	5 949	6 392	6 770	6 965	7 110	7 278	7 816
Transport, storage and communication	3 461	3 766	4 095	4 373	4 664	4 927	5 118	5 458	5 990	6 230
Finance, real estate and business services	5 043	5 664	5 910	6 032	6 271	5 901	6 257	6 355	6 598	7 220
Personal services	2 619	2 697	2 697	2 876	2 985	3 127	3 196	3 274	3 401	3 439
General government services	5 511	5 709	5 689	5 696	5 767	5 870	5 850	5 807	5 946	6 105
All industries at basic prices	48 266	51 183	52 891	53 492	55 211	57 111	57 804	59 452	61 063	63 584
Taxes less subsidies on products	5 275	5 632	5 841	5 791	5 787	5 789	5 894	5 823	5 944	6 218
GDPR at market prices	53 541	56 815	58 732	59 283	60 997	62 900	63 699	65 276	67 007	69 802

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

Table 9.3 below compares the Gross Domestic Product per Region at constant 2000 prices for Mpumalanga and South Africa in 2004. The following is observed:

- For GDPR at constant 2000 prices, finance, real estate and business services was the highest contributor to the growth rate of the economy of Mpumalanga (9,4%). This was above the national average of 7,5%.
- The lowest contributor to the economic growth rate of Mpumalanga was electricity, gas and water (0,3%); and for South Africa it was agriculture, forestry and fishing (-1,7%).

Table 9.3: Real annual economic growth rate by industry, Mpumalanga and South Africa, 2004

Industry	Mpumalanga	South Africa
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,9	-1,7
Mining and quarrying	3,3	2,8
Manufacturing	4,6	4,6
Electricity, gas and water	0,3	2,4
Construction	3,7	10,7
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	7,4	5,7
Transport, storage and communication	4,0	4,6
Finance, real estate and business services	9,4	7,5
General government services	2,7	1,1
Personal services	1,1	1,4
Total value added	4,2	4,5
Taxes less subsidies on products	4,6	4,4

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

9.2 Agriculture

Table 9.4 shows the number of farming units and the market value of their assets by province in South Africa. It is observed from this table that:

- There were 45 818 farming units with a total asset market value of R98 428 254 million in South Africa.
- Free State had the highest number of farming units (8 531) with an asset market value of R12 477 269 million while Western Cape (with 7 185 farming units) had the highest asset market value at R27 863 636 million. Mpumalanga had the fifth highest number of farming units with an asset market value of R9 720 910 million.
- Gauteng had the lowest number of farming units (2 206) with an asset market value of R2 962 276 million.

Table 9.4: 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

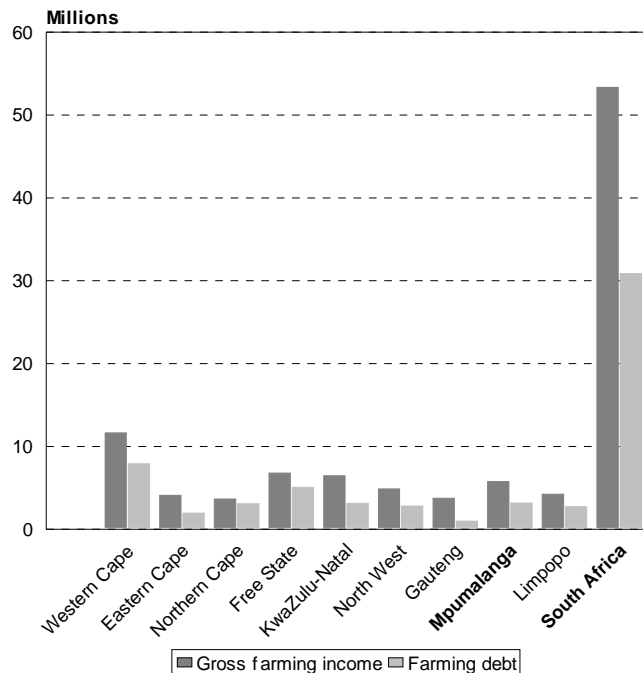
Source: Statistics South Africa, *Census of commercial agriculture 2002, Financial and production statistics*

Figure 9.5 shows gross farming income and farming debts by province in South Africa in 2002. It shows that:

- The formal agricultural sector generated a total gross farming income of approximately R53 million during that year.

- Western Cape contributed the highest gross income, followed by Free State, then Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal, North West, Gauteng, Northern Cape, Limpopo and Eastern Cape.
- Total farming debts amounted to approximately R31 million and Western Cape was responsible for the largest part of this debt, followed by Free State, Northern Cape and Mpumalanga; while Gauteng had the lowest proportion.

Figure 9.5: Gross farming income and farming debt by province, 2002



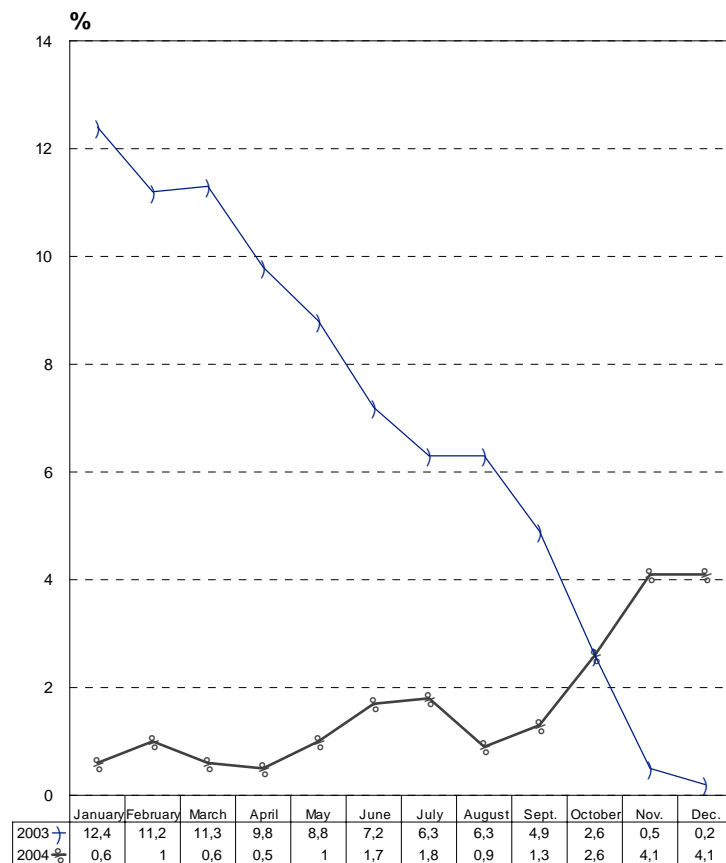
Source: Statistics South Africa, *Census of commercial agriculture 2002, Financial and production statistics*

9.3 Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Figure 9.6 shows annual inflation rates on a monthly basis for Mpumalanga for the period 2003–2004. The graph shows an overall decline in inflation during this period. The inflation rate for the province decreased from 12,4% in January 2003 to 0,6% in December of the same year. As can be seen, in 2004 the inflation rate of Mpumalanga fluctuated throughout the year.

Overall, the inflation rate for the province increased from 0,2% in December 2003 to 4,1% in December 2004.

Figure 9.6: Annual inflation rate on a monthly basis, Mpumalanga, 2003–2004



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Consumer Price Index, 2003–2004*

9.4 Human Development Index (HDI)

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

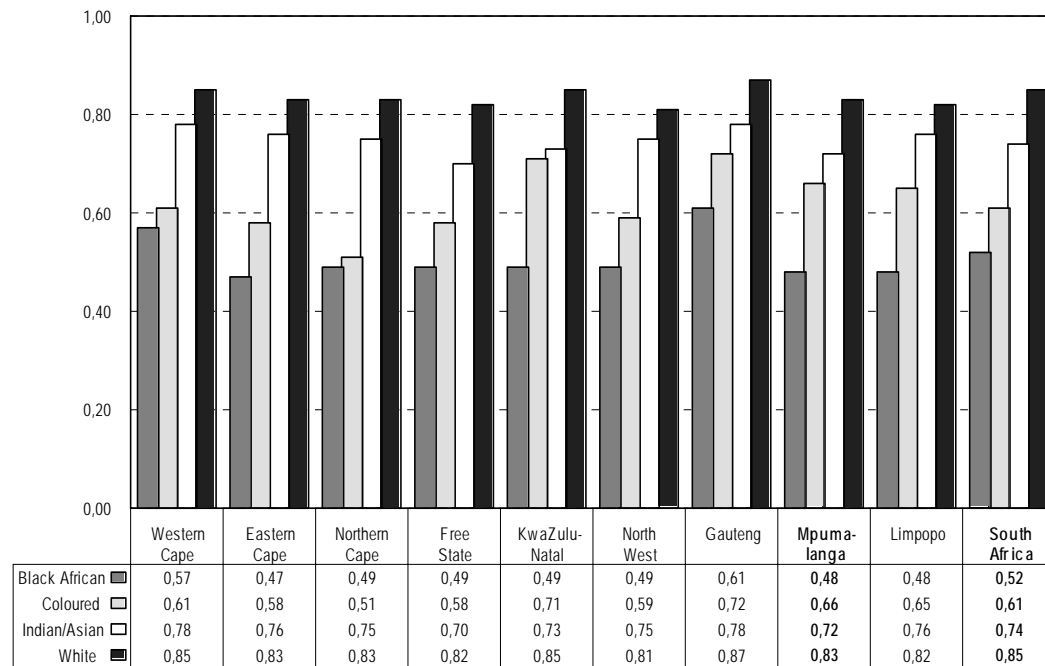
1. Longevity measured by life expectancy at birth;
2. Educational attainment measured by adult literacy rate (two-thirds weighting) and combined gross enrolment at primary, secondary and tertiary levels; and
3. Comfortable lives measured by a GDP Index.

The Human Development Index is the average of these three components.

Figure 9.7 shows that:

- The HDI for the white population group was the highest in all provinces, followed by that of the Indian/Asian, coloured and then black African population groups.
- The HDIs for Mpumalanga for the black African and Indian/Asian population groups were lower than those of the country for the same population groups.

Figure 9.7: Human Development Index by province and population group, South Africa, 2003



Source: Global Insight, SA 2003

Chapter 10: Politics

Table 10.1 below shows the Provincial Legislature seat allocation in Mpumalanga. As can be seen from the table:

- The number of seats for the African National Congress increased from 25 in 1994 to 26 in 1999, and to 27 in 2004.
- The Democratic Alliance had one seat in 1999, and gained one additional seat in 2004.
- The Freedom Front Plus had two seats in 1994, lost one in 1999 and retained the remaining one in 2004.
- The New National Party had three seats in 1994, but it lost two and remained with one seat in 1999, only to lose the remaining one in 2004.
- The United Democratic Movement had only one seat in 1999, which it lost in 2004.

Table 10.1: Provincial legislature seat allocation, Mpumalanga, 1994, 1999 and 2004

Political party	1994	1999	2004
African National Congress	25	26	27
Democratic Alliance	-	1	2
Freedom Front Plus	2	1	1
New National Party	3	1	0
United Democratic Movement	-	1	0
Total	30	30	30

Source: Independent Electoral Commission, 2004