

# Measuring rural development - - - -

Baseline statistics for the integrated sustainable rural development strategy

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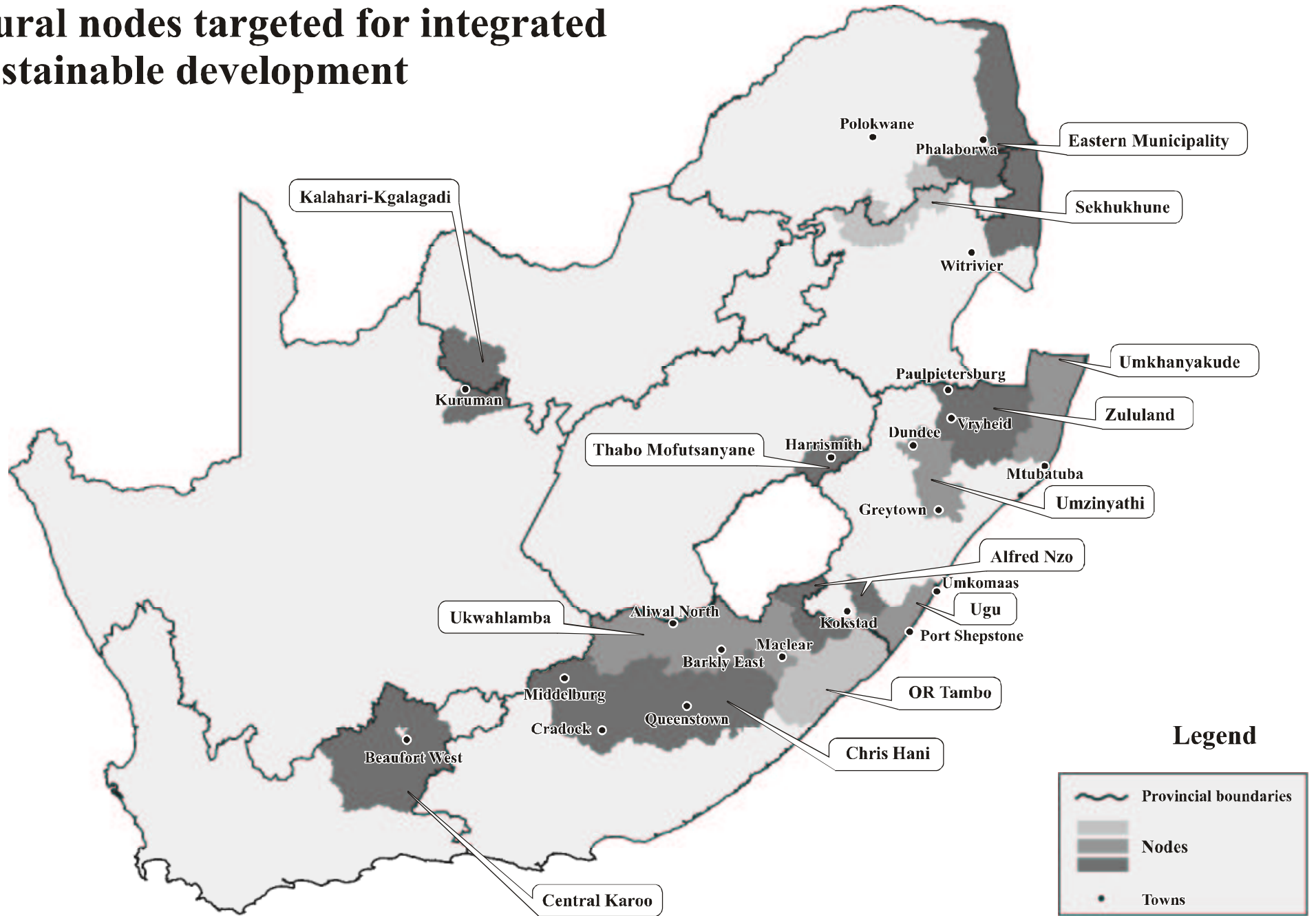
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0	= fewer than 500 respondents after weighting
-	= no respondents

# Rural nodes targeted for integrated sustainable development



## Introduction

Following the Cabinet Lekgotla in January 2001 and the President's State of the Nation address at the opening of parliament in 2001, and within the framework of the Integrated Rural Development Strategy (IRDS), government identified 13 specific areas for accelerated rural development. These are rural areas in South Africa of extreme poverty, with a serious lack of facilities and services.

The Social Cluster of National Departments is responsible for the 13 nodal areas, which form the focus of government's effort to deliver services to the rural poor, and to eradicate poverty. Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) was asked to provide baseline information on these nodes, against which to measure future progress.

Stats SA therefore conducted a Social Development Indicators Survey in the 13 nodal areas during June 2001. The purpose of the survey was twofold: firstly, to provide baseline information on the current levels of the need, access and use of services in those areas, and secondly, to provide reliable and easily measurable indicators for monitoring

poverty and the effects of government programmes, projects and policies on the living standards of the people in the nodal areas.

The baseline information on these nodes demonstrates the extent of the need for government's delivery of services to these areas, for the benefit of all the inhabitants. A number of development programmes and projects have already been started, and more are still to be implemented in these nodal areas.

The population estimates in this report should be viewed with caution, since it has not been possible to benchmark the population estimates to the current population of these areas. These population estimates are however based on a scientifically weighted sample.

## **The sample**

A sample of 1 297 enumeration areas was selected from the 1996 census frame, covering all the 13 nodal areas. A two-stage sample design was used. In the first stage, enumerator areas were drawn according to the principles of probability proportional to size sampling (PPS), using the total number of households in the 1996 census as the measure of size.

In the second stage, a systematic sample of five dwelling units was drawn from each of the non-farm enumerator areas, and all the households found at each of the five dwelling units were enumerated. For farm enumerator areas, at least two farms were first selected using the equal probability of selection method (epsem) sampling, and listed. Five dwelling units were again systematically selected from the total number of dwelling units listed on the selected farms. All households found at each of the selected five dwelling units were then enumerated.

Out of the total sample of enumerator areas, 34 were not enumerated for various reasons. For example, the boundary descriptions for some of the enumerator areas were insufficient for them to be located on the

ground, others could not be accessed for security reasons, such as faction fighting, and some were not inhabited at the time of the survey. Appropriate statistical adjustments have been made in respect of all the sample non-response rates.

## **Conducting interviews with respondents**

The survey was conducted by means of direct face-to-face interviews. Any responsible adult could respond to all the household questions. Individual questions were asked regarding each member of the household.

## **Limitations of the survey**

The survey results have not been benchmarked to the current population of the nodal areas. This means that, while the proportions reflected in the results may be accurate, the population estimates in absolute numbers should be regarded with caution.

## Definition of terms

*Literacy rate* – People aged 15 years and above who say they can read and write are considered literate.

*The population of working age* – People aged 15-65 years.

*Not economically active population* comprises people aged 15-65 years who are not available for work, such as full-time scholars and students, full-time homemakers, those who are retired and those who are unable or unwilling to work.

*Economically active population* includes people aged 15-65 years who are employed and those who are not employed.

### *Official and expanded definition of unemployment*

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) uses the following definition of unemployment as its official definition. The *unemployed* are those people within the economically active population who: (a) did not work during the seven days prior to the interview, (b) want to work and are available to start work within a week of the interview, and (c) have taken active steps to look for work or start some form of self-employment in the four weeks prior to the interview. The expanded unemployment rate excludes criterion (c).

*Workers* include the self-employed, employers and employees.

*Traditional dwellings* include houses, huts, and other dwelling structures made of traditional materials.

*Informal dwellings* include shacks or shanties in informal settlements or in back yards.

*Acceptable access to safe water* refers to piped water inside the dwelling, on site, from a neighbour's tap, or from a public tap within 14 minutes' walk of the dwelling.

*Electricity for cooking, heating and/or lighting* refers to electricity from the mains.

*Access to a hygienic toilet facility* refers to a flush toilet, chemical toilet or pit latrine with a ventilation pipe, in the dwelling or on site.

*Access to a telephone* refers to a telephone in the dwelling or the regular use of a cellular phone.

## **Main findings**

Table A is a summary of the main findings of the survey for some of the key variables and indicators in the 13 nodal areas selected for attention, compared to the national means. It is read as follows.

The first indicator is the unemployment rate according to the official definition. It shows that, nationally, the unemployment rate is 26,4%, while within all the nodal areas it is 33,9%. The highest unemployment rate is found in Eastern Municipality (52,4%), while the lowest is found in the Central Karoo nodal area (21,6%).

If we look at the main source of income for the households and the proportion that relies on remittances as their main source of income (indicator 26), we see that 36,2% of households in the Eastern Municipality nodal area rely on remittances, as against 7,1% in Central Karoo.

There is therefore an indication that, in those nodal areas where unemployment is high, some family members have left the area to work elsewhere and send money home.

A similar analysis can be made in relation to grants and old age pensions as the main source of income for the household, and absence of employment opportunities in the area.

The indicators may be used to prioritise development requirements for a specific nodal area. For example, overall, 46,2% of households in the nodal areas have access to land for agriculture (indicator 17). However, 78,5% of those in the OR Tambo nodal area of the Eastern Cape have access to land, as against 11,3% in Kalahari-Kgalagadi, the cross-border nodal area of the Northern Cape and North West.

Table A is intended to be a one-stop reference for users. For this reason, national figures from the recently released labour force survey September 2001 have been added in some of the instances where no directly comparable national figures were previously available. In the body of the report, comparisons are made only with the October household survey 1999 or the labour force survey February 2001. In each case the source of national figures is clearly indicated.

**Table A: A summary of the living conditions in the 13 nodal areas: Selected indicators**

Indicator	Nodal area																	
	National	All nodal areas	OR Tambo (EC)	Alfred Nzo (EC)	Umtshini (KZN)	Umkhanyakude (KZN)	Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	Chris Hani (EC)	Ukwahlamba (EC)	Ugu (KZN)	Zululand (KZN)	Central Karoo (WC)	Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1	Unemployment rate (official definition)	26,4 <sup>^</sup>	33.9	32.2	26.6	35.0	33.4	45.9	52.4	23.9	35.8	36.0	32.0	21.6	32.5	35.7		
2	Unemployment rate (expanded definition)	37,0 <sup>^</sup>	52.2	51.8	50.0	62.0	52.6	64.8	69.1	39.6	48.3	48.7	54.3	43.8	43.4	53.3		
3	Proportion of households living in traditional dwellings	10,9 <sup>*</sup>	41.2	66.3	68.0	59.5	46.0	14.3	16.2	46.4	46.7	29.8	35.2	0.0	13.0	13.9		
4	Proportion of households with fewer than 3 rooms in the dwelling	30,8 <sup>*</sup>	26.7	27.5	23.9	24.3	33.1	12.4	24.9	33.2	38.5	33.5	20.0	26.1	27.5	33.5		
5	Proportion of households with piped water in the dwelling or on site	65,7 <sup>*</sup>	24.3	7.1	8.2	21.9	11.3	20.0	31.1	25.7	21.5	27.2	33.7	95.7	71.1	31.9		
6	Proportion of households with acceptable access to safe water	79,4 <sup>#</sup>	40.3	13.2	33.0	30.9	22.2	39.7	67.4	45.7	38.1	35.5	39.7	96.6	95.5	58.0		
7	Proportion of households where reported interruptions in water supply were attended to within a week	80,8 <sup>^</sup>	67.0	52.5	59.6	84.6	77.2	55.2	68.1	61.8	41.2	84.7	79.5	29.8	88.5	68.7		
8	Proportion of households using mainly wood for cooking	19,6 <sup>*</sup>	53.8	65.6	68.6	61.1	70.6	59.0	73.2	44.7	46.4	41.6	53.5	16.9	10.4	36.9		

Sources for national figures: \* October household survey, 1999; ^ labour force survey, February 2001; # labour force survey, September 2001

- indicates that there is no national figure for comparison



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Indicator	Nodal area																	
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	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
9	Proportion of households using mainly electricity for cooking	52,5*	18.3	8.6	4.4	19.2	13.4	19.2	17.4	16.0	15.4	28.4	30.3	78.0	33.1	36.8		
10	Proportion of households using mainly paraffin for cooking	21,1*	19.2	18.6	20.4	11.6	7.2	8.5	7.6	35.1	32.4	26.2	9.3	1.6	28.2	16.1		
11	Proportion of households using mainly electricity for lighting	69,2*	47.5	33.6	17.3	32.2	19.3	66.4	77.5	51.3	38.3	61.5	46.0	87.3	70.4	61.7		
12	Proportion of households using mainly candles for lighting	20,0*	41.9	50.2	73.7	63.0	78.3	28.4	20.7	18.3	46.1	35.3	51.0	9.2	25.3	31.4		
13	Proportion of households with access to hygienic sanitation	62,2^	18.0	7.8	2.3	19.1	16.0	10.1	7.6	22.1	15.2	29.5	29.8	79.9	41.9	37.3		
14	Proportion of households where refuse/rubbish is removed by a local authority	54,8*	15.5	6.6	1.9	15.3	4.4	5.1	2.9	20.7	18.6	23.9	21.9	81.9	49.9	24.1		
15	Proportion of households with access to a telephone	33,7*	22.3	18.4	15.1	22.1	18.5	20.0	18.4	29.3	19.3	26.5	20.3	45.5	33.4	29.2		

Sources for national figures: \* October household survey, 1999; ^ labour force survey, February 2001; # labour force survey, September 2001

- indicates that there is no national figure for comparison

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	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
16	Proportion of people with medical aid or health insurance	16,2*	5.6	4.3	3.5	4.2	4.3	6.2	4.3	5.7	7.2	7.5	5.1	13.6	10.1	12.0		
17	Proportion of households with access to land for agriculture	-	46.2	78.5	67.8	23.6	52.4	30.4	4.8	52.4	38.7	48.6	46.7	9.2	18.3	11.3		
18	Proportion of households within 14 minutes of the nearest clinic	36,3 <sup>#</sup>	20.8	8.1	8.1	15.8	10.1	16.5	42.7	30.7	17.2	28.4	21.5	27.5	40.2	23.3		
19	Proportion of households within 14 minutes of the nearest hospital	14,3 <sup>#</sup>	5.8	1.5	2.1	10.7	1.9	1.8	5.1	5.5	5.4	15.8	3.6	12.9	16.8	10.5		
20	Proportion of households within 14 minutes of the nearest primary school	54,3 <sup>#</sup>	41.7	37.8	42.7	26.6	16.4	35.2	70.6	51.9	42.3	40.0	33.7	53.0	54.3	36.1		
21	Proportion of households within 14 minutes of the nearest secondary school	44,1 <sup>#</sup>	26.8	16.9	19.7	20.9	11.9	25.7	54.8	30.4	26.0	31.3	23.4	46.6	43.2	21.5		
22	Proportion of households within 14 minutes of the nearest food market	50,9 <sup>#</sup>	40.1	52.9	62.9	12.0	9.6	28.9	56.7	51.8	36.3	26.7	15.8	36.0	48.7	20.7		

Sources for national figures: \* October household survey, 1999; ^ labour force survey, February 2001; # labour force survey, September 2001

- indicates that there is no national figure for comparison

**Table A: A summary of the living conditions in the 13 nodal areas: Selected indicators**

Indicator	Nodal area																	
	National	All nodal areas	OR Tambo (EC)	Alfred Nzo (EC)	Umrzinyathi (KZN)	Umkhanyakude (KZN)	Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	Chris Hani (EC)	Ukwahlamba (EC)	Ugu (KZN)	Zululand (KZN)	Central Karoo (WC)	Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
23	Proportion of households within 14 minutes of the nearest post office or post office agent	28,7 <sup>#</sup>	15.8	3.1	13.3	17.9	17.9	18.5	21.2	14.6	17.9	24.4	18.5	29.8	22.8	29.3		
24	Proportion of households within 14 minutes of the nearest public transport	77,9 <sup>#</sup>	69.8	63.8	66.8	67.3	56.1	64.9	92.4	71.6	63.7	79.1	77.2	53.6	75.9	62.9		
25	Proportion of households within 14 minutes of the nearest welfare office	18,0 <sup>#</sup>	8.4	2.6	3.6	10.9	2.0	7.5	5.8	8.2	6.8	22.2	10.2	25.9	18.2	11.4		
26	Proportion of households which depends on remittances as the main source of income	13,8 <sup>#</sup>	23.5	25.7	26.3	25.4	17.7	29.1	36.2	18.1	22.0	17.3	23.5	7.1	17.6	18.7		
27	Proportion of households which depends on pensions and grants as their main source of income	17,8 <sup>#</sup>	32.2	35.9	33.0	30.5	28.9	37.8	24.1	40.7	34.9	26.9	23.9	37.1	22.5	27.1		
28	Proportion of households which depends on sale of farm produce as main source of income	1,0 <sup>#</sup>	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.7	2.4	1.2	4.0	2.5	0.7	0.2	1.4	3.2	0.2	2.5		

Sources for national figures: \* October household survey, 1999; ^ labour force survey, February 2001; # labour force survey, September 2001

- indicates that there is no national figure for comparison

**Table A: A summary of the living conditions in the 13 nodal areas: Selected indicators**

Indicator	Nodal area																	
	National	All nodal areas	OR Tambo (EC)	Alfred Nzo (EC)	Umtshini (KZN)	Umkhanyakude (KZN)	Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	Chris Hani (EC)	Ukwahlamba (EC)	Ugu (KZN)	Zululand (KZN)	Central Karoo (WC)	Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
29	Proportion of households with no income	2,5 <sup>#</sup>	2.0	0.8	1.5	1.9	2.0	3.3	3.9	2.5	3.5	0.5	2.5	0.9	0.8	4.9		
30	Proportion of households which never had a problem satisfying their food needs	50,9 <sup>#</sup>	35.2	33.2	40.9	44.4	47.4	28.9	35.9	28.3	38.1	35.3	34.7	44.8	37.1	35.3		
31	Proportion of households engaged in field crop farming	-	42.4	75.6	64.6	22.9	48.3	30.0	4.5	40.4	31.3	46.1	44.0	1.7	16.1	7.4		
32	Proportion of households engaged in fruit farming	-	1.4	2.9	1.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.6	4.6	3.2	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.1		
33	Proportion of households engaged in horticulture	-	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4	4.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	2.2	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.6		
34	Proportion of households engaged in livestock farming	-	9.6	11.8	6.2	4.0	12.4	1.2	0.0	30.9	13.1	3.3	9.2	3.4	2.4	4.0		
35	Proportion of households which keeps poultry	-	51.4	69.3	63.9	51.5	72.8	46.0	48.9	52.0	48.2	30.5	54.2	13.7	17.2	39.1		
36	Proportion of households which keeps sheep, goats and other medium size livestock	-	26.1	39.7	34.9	29.3	18.6	27.7	11.8	39.8	28.6	7.5	17.1	4.3	1.6	24.2		

Sources for national figures: \* October household survey, 1999; ^ labour force survey, February 2001; # labour force survey, September 2001

- indicates that there is no national figure for comparison

**Table A: A summary of the living conditions in the 13 nodal areas: Selected indicators**

Indicator	Nodal area																	
	National	All nodal areas	OR Tambo (EC)	Alfred Nzo (EC)	Umtzinyathi (KZN)	Umkhanyakude (KZN)	Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	Chris Hani (EC)	Ukwahlamba (EC)	Ugu (KZN)	Zululand (KZN)	Central Karoo (WC)	Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
37	Proportion of households which keeps cattle and other large livestock	-	23.1	32.7	32.8	21.2	26.6	15.6	11.8	29.8	29.3	11.6	26.8	1.2	5.7	18.6		
38	Proportion of households with a radio	79,1*	72.2	62.3	73.6	72.6	77.0	76.2	78.5	71.2	69.9	70.9	73.8	84.8	81.5	73.8		
39	Proportion of households with a television set	56,4*	35.0	22.6	20.0	31.5	25.9	41.2	46.9	39.4	25.5	44.6	36.4	61.3	53.1	51.4		
40	Proportion of households with a car	24,1#	11.8	4.9	5.3	12.1	10.2	19.5	10.7	11.1	9.7	19.5	13.0	27.8	16.9	19.4		
41	Proportion of households with a watch or clock	84,6#	73.6	56.2	73.1	74.3	76.6	85.4	81.4	75.0	76.8	69.2	82.5	80.1	80.1	77.1		

Sources for national figures: \* October household survey, 1999; ^ labour force survey, February 2001; # labour force survey, September 2001

- indicates that there is no national figure for comparison

## **Section 1: Information on individuals**

### **Population of the nodal areas**

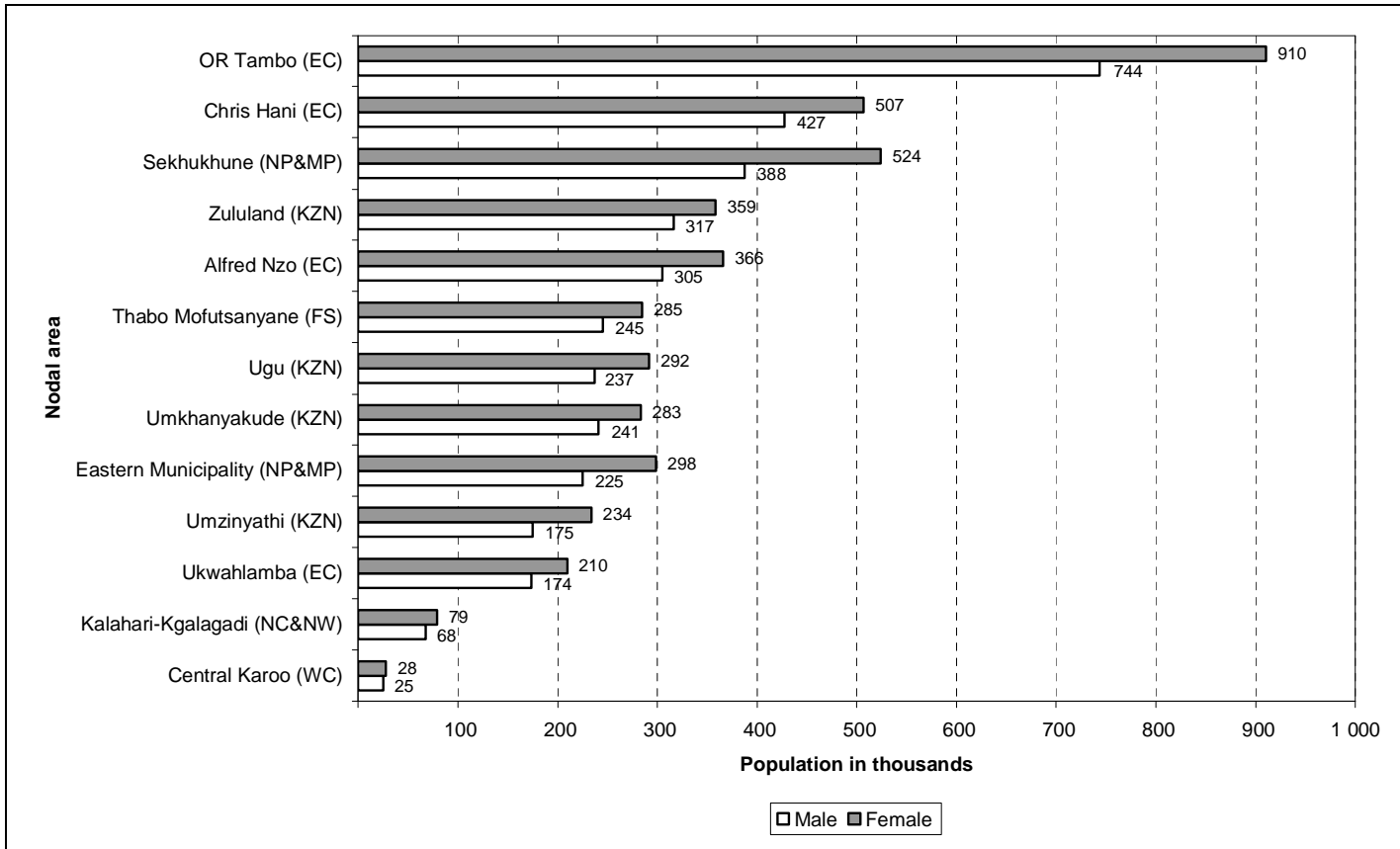
There are an estimated 7,9 million people in the 13 nodal areas studied. This is made up of 3,6 million males and 4,4 million females, which constitute 45% and 55% of the population respectively.

Figure 1 indicates the number of males, as against the number of females, in each nodal area. The number of females exceeds that of males in all nodal areas.

Table 1.1 shows that one in every five people in the nodal areas (1,7 million) lives in the OR Tambo nodal area. This is the most populated nodal area of all. The next most populated nodal area is Chris Hani, again in the Eastern Cape, with 934 000 people. Sekhukhune, one of the cross border nodal areas of the Northern Province and Mpumalanga, closely follows with 912 000 people.

Population estimates for the nodal areas are based on the weighted sample. The sample was based on households from the 1996 population census. The estimates could not be benchmarked to the current population of the nodal areas due to problems associated with boundary descriptions and coverage of the 1996 population census, and changes in administrative boundaries since then.

Table 1.2 shows that a large proportion of the population in the nodal areas is found among the young people of age 0 to 19 years as opposed to the other age groups.



**Figure 1: Estimated population of the 13 nodal areas by sex**

## 1. Population

### 1.1 People living in each nodal area by sex

Nodal area	Male		Female		Total	
	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>3 571</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>4 375</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>7 946</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	744	45.0	910	55.0	1 654	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	305	45.5	366	54.5	671	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	175	42.8	234	57.2	409	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	241	46.0	283	54.0	524	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	388	42.5	524	57.5	912	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	225	43.0	298	57.0	523	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	427	45.7	507	54.3	934	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	174	45.3	210	54.7	383	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	237	44.8	292	55.2	529	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	317	46.9	359	53.1	675	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	25	47.2	28	52.8	53	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	245	46.3	285	53.7	530	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	68	46.1	79	53.9	148	100.0

Population figures are estimates based on the weighted sample. They have not been benchmarked to the current population of the nodal areas.



## 1. Population

### 1.2 People living in each nodal area by age

Nodal area	0 - 9 years		10 - 19 years		20 - 29 years		30 - 39 years		40 - 49 years		50 - 59 years		60 - 69 years		70 years or more		Total	
	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>2 310</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>1 123</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>7 946</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	475	28.7	489	29.6	223	13.5	129	7.8	120	7.2	67	4.0	99	6.0	53	3.2	1 654	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	181	27.0	199	29.7	86	12.9	53	7.9	52	7.8	37	5.5	35	5.2	27	4.0	671	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	103	25.2	119	29.1	57	13.9	37	9.1	32	7.7	27	6.5	17	4.1	18	4.3	409	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	134	25.6	164	31.3	76	14.4	54	10.2	34	6.6	23	4.3	22	4.1	18	3.5	524	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	225	24.6	281	30.8	126	13.9	74	8.2	57	6.3	55	6.0	48	5.3	45	4.9	912	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	141	27.0	153	29.3	82	15.7	51	9.7	31	5.9	29	5.6	20	3.8	16	3.1	523	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	221	23.6	278	29.7	109	11.6	87	9.3	74	8.0	58	6.2	56	6.0	51	5.5	934	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	84	22.0	110	28.7	56	14.7	35	9.2	32	8.4	22	5.7	26	6.8	17	4.5	383	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	110	20.8	141	26.7	81	15.4	56	10.5	48	9.0	35	6.7	32	6.0	26	4.9	529	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	170	25.2	203	30.1	108	16.0	59	8.7	54	8.0	33	5.0	24	3.5	24	3.5	675	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	11	20.5	11	21.3	8	14.6	9	16.5	6	12.1	2	4.4	4	7.3	2	3.3	53	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	107	20.2	123	23.1	89	16.9	74	14.0	46	8.8	34	6.4	29	5.4	28	5.3	530	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	37	25.4	38	25.9	21	14.6	16	10.5	15	10.3	9	6.4	5	3.7	5	3.3	148	100.0

Population figures are estimates based on the weighted sample. They have not been benchmarked to the current population of the nodal areas.

## Education

Tables 2.1 to 2.13 indicate, among other findings, the distribution of the population in the nodal areas by highest level of education, attendance at an educational institution, problems experienced at school and reasons for not attending among non-attendees. Tables 2.14 and 2.15 indicate the literacy rate in the nodal areas among those aged 15 years or more, by age group and gender.

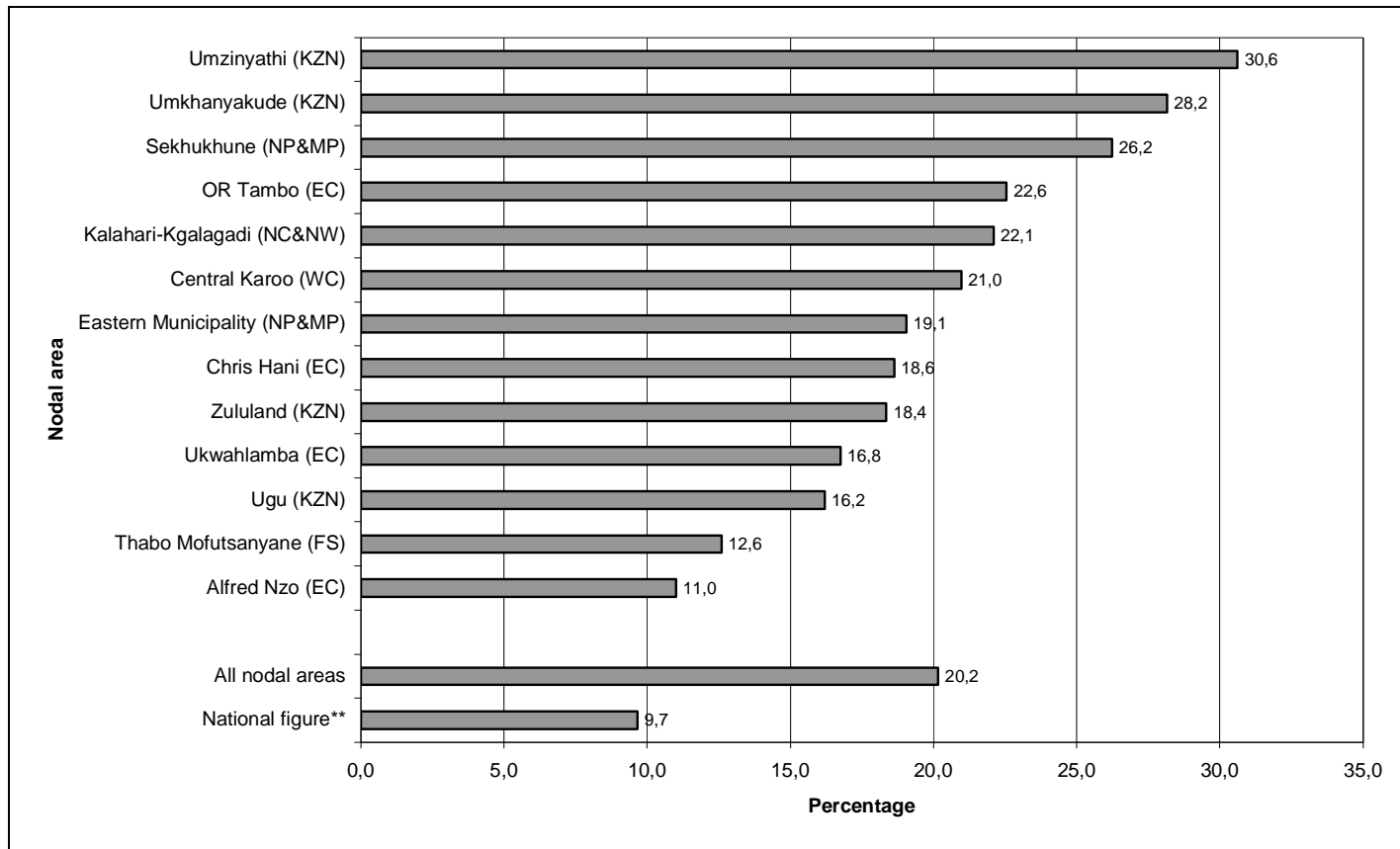
Figure 2 indicates the proportion of people aged 18 years or more who have not received any formal education.

The results show that, of the estimated 7,9 million people in the nodal areas, 1,3 million are children aged 0-6 years, 2,2 million are children aged 7-15 years, 1,6 million are people aged 16-25 years and 2,9 million are people aged 26 years or more; 41,6% are attending an educational institution.

In all nodal areas, the percentage of people not attending any educational institution exceeds that of people attending an educational institution. Among children aged 0-6 years, only one in every five (21,3%) is attending pre-school (including day-care, crèche and pre-primary).

An estimated 2,1 million (95,1%) of the children aged 7-15 are attending school. Of these, only 1,6% have benefited from fee exemptions or bursaries. Of the people aged 16-25 years and 26 years and above, 55% and 2% respectively are attending an educational institution.

An estimated 1,6 million (84,0%) of men and 2,2 million (79,4%) of women are literate. The overall literacy rate is estimated to be 81,3%. It is noticeable, in Table 2.15, that there is a tendency for the literacy rate to decrease as age increases.



\*\* Based on labour force survey, March 2001

**Figure 2: Proportion of people aged 18 years and above in each nodal area who have not had any formal education: Compared with the national figure**

## 2. Education

### 2.1 People aged 18 and above in each nodal area by level of education: Compared with the national figures

Nodal area	None		Grade 0 - Grade 6/Std 4		Grade 7/Std 5		Grade 8/Std 6 - Grade 11/Std 9 (including plus diploma or cert.)		Grade 12/Std 10 or NTCI - NTCIII		Grade 12/Std 10 plus diploma/certificate/ degree or above		Other/unspecified		Total	
	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%
<b>National figure**</b>	<b>2 528</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>4 429</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>1 956</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>9 301</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>5 477</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>2 223</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>26 151</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>1 266</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>4 032</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	170	22.6	186	24.6	57	7.6	246	32.5	62	8.2	34	4.5	1	0.1	756	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	35	11.0	110	34.2	37	11.5	106	32.9	25	7.8	8	2.6	0	0.1	322	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	64	30.6	51	24.4	15	7.2	50	24.0	24	11.6	4	2.0	0	0.2	208	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	72	28.2	61	24.0	15	5.8	72	28.3	28	11.0	6	2.5	0	0.2	255	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	121	26.2	83	18.0	35	7.6	157	34.2	44	9.6	19	4.2	1	0.3	459	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	48	19.1	52	20.3	21	8.2	84	32.9	38	15.2	11	4.4	-	-	254	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	91	18.6	136	27.9	40	8.2	150	30.7	44	8.9	25	5.1	3	0.7	490	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	34	16.8	57	27.9	17	8.2	64	31.4	20	9.7	11	5.6	1	0.4	202	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	50	16.2	83	27.1	21	6.8	88	28.6	51	16.7	13	4.2	1	0.4	307	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	62	18.4	73	21.5	23	6.8	113	33.1	58	17.1	10	2.8	1	0.3	340	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	7	21.0	8	24.9	3	10.6	9	29.4	3	9.1	1	4.7	0	0.4	32	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	41	12.6	71	21.6	30	9.3	106	32.3	58	17.8	20	6.2	1	0.2	328	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	17	22.1	20	25.1	5	5.8	22	28.4	10	13.0	4	4.9	0	0.6	79	100.0

\*\*National figures estimated from labour force survey, February 2001

## 2. Education

### 2.2 Number and proportion of people in a nodal area by age: Compared with the national figures

Nodal area	0 - 6 years		7 - 15 years		16 - 25 years		26 years or more		Total	
	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%
<b>National figure**</b>	<b>7 951</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>8 390</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>8 695</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>19 243</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>44 365</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>1 284</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>2 194</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>1 609</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>2 858</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>7 946</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	308	18.6	502	30.3	311	18.8	533	32.2	1 654	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	119	17.8	196	29.2	128	19.0	228	34.0	671	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	66	16.3	110	27.0	85	20.7	147	36.0	409	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	86	16.3	153	29.1	110	21.0	176	33.6	524	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	147	16.1	252	27.6	199	21.8	314	34.4	912	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	96	18.3	143	27.3	113	21.6	171	32.7	523	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	137	14.6	253	27.1	191	20.4	354	37.9	934	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	52	13.7	109	28.4	72	18.7	150	39.2	383	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	72	13.7	120	22.7	113	21.3	224	42.3	529	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	106	15.8	191	28.3	152	22.5	225	33.3	675	99.9
Central Karoo (WC)	7	13.1	12	21.8	7	13.6	27	51.5	53	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	63	11.9	117	22.0	100	18.8	250	47.3	530	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	24	16.4	37	25.2	29	19.6	57	38.7	148	100.0

\*\*National figures estimated from the labour force survey, February 2001

Totals include unspecified age

## 2. Education

### 2.3 People in each nodal area by attendance at an educational institution

Nodal area	Attending		Not attending		Total	
	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>3 302</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>4 644</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>7 946</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	708	42.8	946	57.2	1 654	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	284	42.4	387	57.6	671	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	149	36.4	260	63.6	409	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	222	42.3	303	57.7	524	100.0
Sekhukhune (MP)	411	45.1	501	54.9	912	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	228	43.6	295	56.4	523	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	406	43.4	528	56.6	934	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	154	40.1	230	59.9	383	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	183	34.6	346	65.4	529	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	296	43.9	379	56.1	675	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	13	24.9	40	75.1	53	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	194	36.6	336	63.4	530	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	54	36.8	93	63.2	148	100.0

## 2. Education

### 2.4 Children aged 0-6 years in each nodal area by attendance at pre-school\*

Nodal area	Attending		Not attending		Total	
	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>1 011</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>1 284</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	74	24.0	234	76.0	308	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	31	25.8	88	74.2	119	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	9	13.9	57	86.1	66	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	13	14.9	73	85.1	86	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	27	18.2	120	81.8	147	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	24	25.2	72	74.8	96	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	36	26.4	101	73.6	137	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	14	26.1	39	73.9	52	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	8	10.8	65	89.2	72	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	19	17.5	88	82.5	106	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	0	4.7	7	95.3	7	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	16	25.4	47	74.6	63	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	4	14.9	21	85.1	24	100.0

\*Pre-school includes day-care, crèche and pre-primary

## 2. Education

### 2.5 Children aged 7-15 years in each nodal area by attendance at school: Compared with the national figures

Nodal area	Attending		Not attending		Total	
	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%
<b>National figure**</b>	<b>8 094</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>8 385</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>2 087</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>2 194</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	466	92.9	36	7.1	502	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	189	96.3	7	3.7	196	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	102	92.5	8	7.5	110	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	141	92.4	12	7.6	153	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	249	99.1	2	0.9	252	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	138	96.5	5	3.5	143	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	242	95.5	11	4.5	253	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	101	92.9	8	7.1	109	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	114	94.9	6	5.1	120	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	183	95.9	8	4.1	191	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	11	95.3	1	4.7	12	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	115	98.7	2	1.3	117	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	35	94.9	2	5.1	37	100.0

\*\*National figures estimated from labour force survey, February 2001



## 2. Education

### 2.6 Children aged 7-15 years in each nodal area attending school, by fees paid for the year 2001

Nodal area	Number of children attending school	School fees paid in 2001							Total
		None	R1 - R100	R101 - R300	R301 - R500	R501 - R1 000	R1 001+	Don't know/unspecified	
	N (1 000)	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>2 087</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	466	-	92.5	4.1	0.5	1.0	1.9	0.0	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	189	-	91.5	5.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.4	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	102	0.4	90.3	3.8	2.4	1.2	1.9	-	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	141	-	87.0	11.2	0.2	0.6	1.0	-	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	249	7.7	89.7	2.5	-	-	0.1	-	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	138	-	97.6	1.9	0.5	-	-	-	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	242	0.2	95.0	2.5	0.6	0.5	1.2	-	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	101	-	91.8	3.2	0.2	-	4.8	-	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	114	0.1	79.2	14.1	3.8	1.5	1.3	-	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	183	0.6	86.6	6.4	1.1	2.4	2.5	0.5	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	11	2.7	70.3	12.9	5.4	2.9	5.8	-	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	115	7.0	84.8	3.0	0.7	0.7	3.9	-	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	35	-	83.9	8.3	1.1	2.1	4.5	0.1	100.0

## 2. Education

### 2.7 Children aged 7-15 years in each nodal area attending school, by whether they benefited from fee exemptions or bursaries

Nodal area	Benefited		Did not benefit		Unspecified		Total	
	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2 047</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2 087</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	8	1.8	457	98.1	1	0.1	466	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	4	2.3	184	97.7	-	-	189	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	3	2.8	97	95.4	2	1.8	102	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	1	1.0	138	98.1	1	0.9	141	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	5	2.0	244	98.0	-	-	249	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	0	0.2	138	99.8	-	-	138	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	3	1.3	238	98.7	-	-	242	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	0	0.3	99	98.1	2	1.5	101	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	-	-	114	100.0	-	-	114	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	6	3.0	178	97.0	-	-	183	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	1	6.3	10	93.7	-	-	11	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	-	-	115	100.0	-	-	115	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	2	6.0	33	93.9	0	0.1	35	100.0

## 2. Education

### 2.8 Children aged 7-15 years in each nodal area attending school, by problems experienced in the 12 months prior to the interview

Nodal area	Number of children attending school	Problems experienced																	
		Lack of books		Poor teaching		Lack of teachers		Facilities in bad condition		Fees too high		Classes too large		Other		Experienced at least one problem		No problems experienced	
		N (1 000)	(1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>2 087</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1115</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>46.6</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	466	142	30.4	22	4.7	49	10.5	130	27.9	88	19.0	27	5.7	-	-	266	57.1	200	42.9
Alfred Nzo (EC)	189	62	32.7	10	5.2	29	15.6	45	24.1	41	21.8	13	6.7	1	1.2	105	55.8	83	44.2
Umzinyathi (KZN)	102	33	32.2	5	4.5	7	7.1	22	21.9	16	15.4	6	5.7	0	0.9	49	47.7	53	52.3
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	141	71	50.3	15	11.0	24	17.4	35	24.8	30	21.4	25	17.4	3	3.4	90	63.9	51	36.1
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	249	47	18.9	20	8.0	20	8.1	43	17.2	67	27.0	47	18.9	2	1.9	129	51.6	121	48.4
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	138	8	5.8	5	3.6	4	2.9	13	9.1	41	29.9	10	6.9	2	2.9	58	42.1	80	57.9
Chris Hani (EC)	242	59	24.6	10	4.2	20	8.2	49	20.1	24	9.9	12	5.2	1	0.7	99	41.1	142	58.9
Ukwahlamba (EC)	101	26	25.6	5	4.6	7	7.2	12	11.4	22	21.6	7	7.3	4	7.2	53	52.7	48	47.3
Ugu (KZN)	114	61	53.2	4	3.1	14	12.3	40	34.9	40	35.4	7	5.8	1	1.4	81	70.9	33	29.1
Zululand (KZN)	183	107	58.2	12	6.8	21	11.5	36	19.9	52	28.6	20	10.9	3	2.5	129	70.2	55	29.8
Central Karoo (WC)	11	1	7.2	0	2.7	0	1.1	0	3.1	1	10.2	1	5.1	-	0.0	2	14.8	9	85.2
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	115	4	3.9	2	1.8	2	1.4	7	6.4	27	23.8	9	7.5	4	9.9	37	32.5	78	67.5
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	35	8	22.8	2	5.6	2	5.6	5	14.7	8	21.8	3	7.1	-	0.2	17	47.6	18	52.3

Each percentage stands on its own

## 2. Education

### 2.9 Children aged 7-15 years in each nodal area not attending school, by age group: Compared with the national figures

Nodal area	Number of children not attending school	Age group			
		7 - 9 years	10 - 12 years	13 - 15 years	Total
	N (1 000)	%	%	%	%
<b>National figure**</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	36	47.2	33.3	19.5	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	7	48.7	12.4	38.9	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	8	53.9	11.6	34.5	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	12	51.1	25.0	23.9	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	2	57.8	20.1	22.1	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	5	32.7	38.3	28.9	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	11	32.6	43.1	24.3	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	8	58.5	19.7	21.9	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	6	58.6	16.7	24.7	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	8	42.8	27.5	29.7	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	1	100.0	-	-	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	2	67.4	-	32.6	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	2	49.7	16.2	34.1	100.0

\*\*National figures estimated from labour force survey, February 2001

## 2. Education

### 2.10 Children aged 7-15 years in all nodal areas not attending school, by reason for not attending and age group

Reason for not attending school	Number of children not attending school	Age group			
		7 - 9 years	10 - 12 years	13 - 15 years	Total
	N (1 000)	%	%	%	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Too old or too young	38	88.7	8.9	2.5	100.0
Has completed education	-	-	-	-	-
Education institution is too far away	4	32.1	29.9	38.0	100.0
No money for the fees	34	28.6	34.9	36.4	100.0
He/she is working (at home or job)	2	0.0	42.4	57.6	100.0
Education is useless or uninteresting	8	11.8	29.4	58.8	100.0
Illness	16	19.5	52.9	27.6	100.0
Pregnancy	-	-	-	-	-
Failed exams	1	0.0	31.6	68.4	100.0
Got married	-	-	-	-	-
Family commitment (child minding, etc.)	1	40.3	38.3	21.4	100.0
Other	4	48.3	15.7	36.0	100.0

## 2. Education

### 2.11 People aged 16-25 years in each nodal area by attendance at an educational institution

Nodal area	Attending		Not attending		Total	
	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>1 609</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	153	49.2	158	50.8	311	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	62	48.8	66	51.2	128	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	37	43.6	48	56.4	85	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	65	58.6	46	41.4	110	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	129	64.9	70	35.1	199	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	65	57.6	48	42.4	113	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	119	62.5	72	37.5	191	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	36	50.0	36	50.0	72	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	59	52.2	54	47.8	113	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	87	57.5	65	42.5	152	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	2	25.9	5	74.1	7	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	56	55.9	44	44.1	100	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	14	48.6	15	51.4	29	100.0

## 2. Education

### 2.12 Students aged 16-25 years in each nodal area, by whether they benefited from fee exemptions or bursaries

Nodal area	Benefited		Did not benefit		Total	
	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	5	3.0	148	97.0	153	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	1	1.0	62	99.0	62	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	1	1.8	36	98.2	37	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	0	0.3	64	99.7	65	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	2	1.9	127	98.1	129	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	2	3.6	63	96.4	65	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	4	3.1	116	96.9	119	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	-	-	36	100.0	36	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	1	1.1	58	98.9	59	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	1	1.6	86	98.4	87	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	0	9.7	2	90.3	2	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	2	3.4	54	96.6	56	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	1	5.0	13	95.0	14	100.0

## 2. Education

### 2.13 People aged 26 years and above in each nodal area by attendance at an educational institution

Nodal area	Attending		Not attending		Total	
	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>2 858</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	15	2.8	518	97.2	533	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	3	1.2	226	98.8	228	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	1	0.4	147	99.6	147	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	3	1.9	173	98.1	176	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	6	1.9	308	98.1	314	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	1	0.4	171	99.6	171	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	9	2.5	345	97.5	354	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	3	1.9	148	98.1	150	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	2	1.0	221	99.0	224	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	7	3.1	218	96.9	225	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	-	-	27	100.0	27	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	7	2.9	243	97.1	250	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	1	2.1	56	97.9	57	100.0



## 2. Education

### 2.14 People aged 15 years and above in each nodal area who are literate\*, by sex: Compared with the national figures

Nodal area	Male			Female			Total		
	Total	Literate	Rate	Total	Literate	Rate	Total	Literate	Rate
	N (1 000)	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	N (1 000)	%
<b>National figure**</b>	<b>13 636</b>	<b>12 619</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>15 306</b>	<b>13 651</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>28 947</b>	<b>26 274</b>	<b>90.8</b>
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>1 935</b>	<b>1 626</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>2 758</b>	<b>2 190</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>4 693</b>	<b>3 816</b>	<b>81.3</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	364	277	76.1	529	416	78.6	893	693	77.6
Alfred Nzo (EC)	155	134	86.5	221	199	89.9	375	332	88.5
Umzinyathi (KZN)	93	77	83.2	148	101	68.4	241	179	74.1
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	127	106	83.5	174	124	71.4	300	230	76.5
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	198	173	87.3	346	251	72.6	544	424	77.9
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	125	108	86.7	179	145	80.7	304	253	83.2
Chris Hani (EC)	236	199	84.2	337	271	80.3	573	470	81.9
Ukwahlamba (EC)	101	83	82.3	133	111	83.7	234	194	83.1
Ugu (KZN)	152	132	87.0	193	161	83.5	345	294	85.1
Zululand (KZN)	171	150	88.1	226	187	82.7	397	338	85.0
Central Karoo (WC)	15	13	82.0	20	16	78.7	35	28	80.1
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	159	142	88.9	200	167	83.8	359	309	86.1
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	39	32	80.8	51	40	78.4	91	72	79.4

\*People who can read and write

\*\*National figures estimated from labour force survey, March 2001

Each percentage stands on its own

## 2. Education

### 2.15 People aged 15 years and above in each nodal area who are literate\*, by age: Compared with the national figures

Nodal area	15 - 30 years			31 - 46 years			47 - 65 years			66+ years			Total		
	Total	Literate	Rate	Total	Literate	Rate	Total	Literate	Rate	Total	Literate	Rate	Total	Literate	Rate
	N (1 000)	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	N (1 000)	%
<b>National figure**</b>	<b>13 451</b>	<b>13 154</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>8 749</b>	<b>8 101</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>4 730</b>	<b>3 815</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>1 931</b>	<b>1 131</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>28 947</b>	<b>26 274</b>	<b>90.8</b>
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>2 276</b>	<b>2 187</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>1 066</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>4 693</b>	<b>3 816</b>	<b>81.3</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	446	414	92.7	198	156	79.1	169	92	54.2	80	31	38.6	893	693	77.6
Alfred Nzo (EC)	180	175	97.4	82	75	91.5	76	62	81.2	38	21	54.8	375	332	88.5
Umzinyathi (KZN)	117	107	91.0	55	39	70.0	45	24	53.9	24	9	38.2	241	179	74.1
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	156	147	94.3	71	53	73.8	46	23	48.7	26	7	27.2	300	230	76.5
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	271	268	98.9	110	92	83.2	97	44	45.9	65	19	29.1	544	424	77.9
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	163	162	99.4	65	56	85.7	55	31	57.1	21	4	18.0	304	253	83.2
Chris Hani (EC)	255	245	96.2	131	113	86.5	117	82	69.8	70	29	41.5	573	470	81.9
Ukwahlamba (EC)	104	101	96.9	54	45	82.3	48	36	74.2	27	13	48.0	234	194	83.1
Ugu (KZN)	159	153	96.8	76	64	84.3	74	56	75.0	36	21	56.4	345	294	85.1
Zululand (KZN)	212	208	97.9	90	81	90.2	64	37	57.9	31	12	37.6	397	338	85.0
Central Karoo (WC)	13	12	95.4	13	11	87.1	7	4	55.1	3	1	44.7	35	28	80.1
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	158	156	98.9	96	88	91.6	66	45	67.5	39	20	52.1	359	309	86.1
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	42	38	91.0	25	19	77.8	17	12	70.5	7	3	38.1	91	72	79.4

\*People who can read and write

\*\*National figures estimated from labour force survey, February 2001

Totals include unspecified age

Each percentage stands on its own

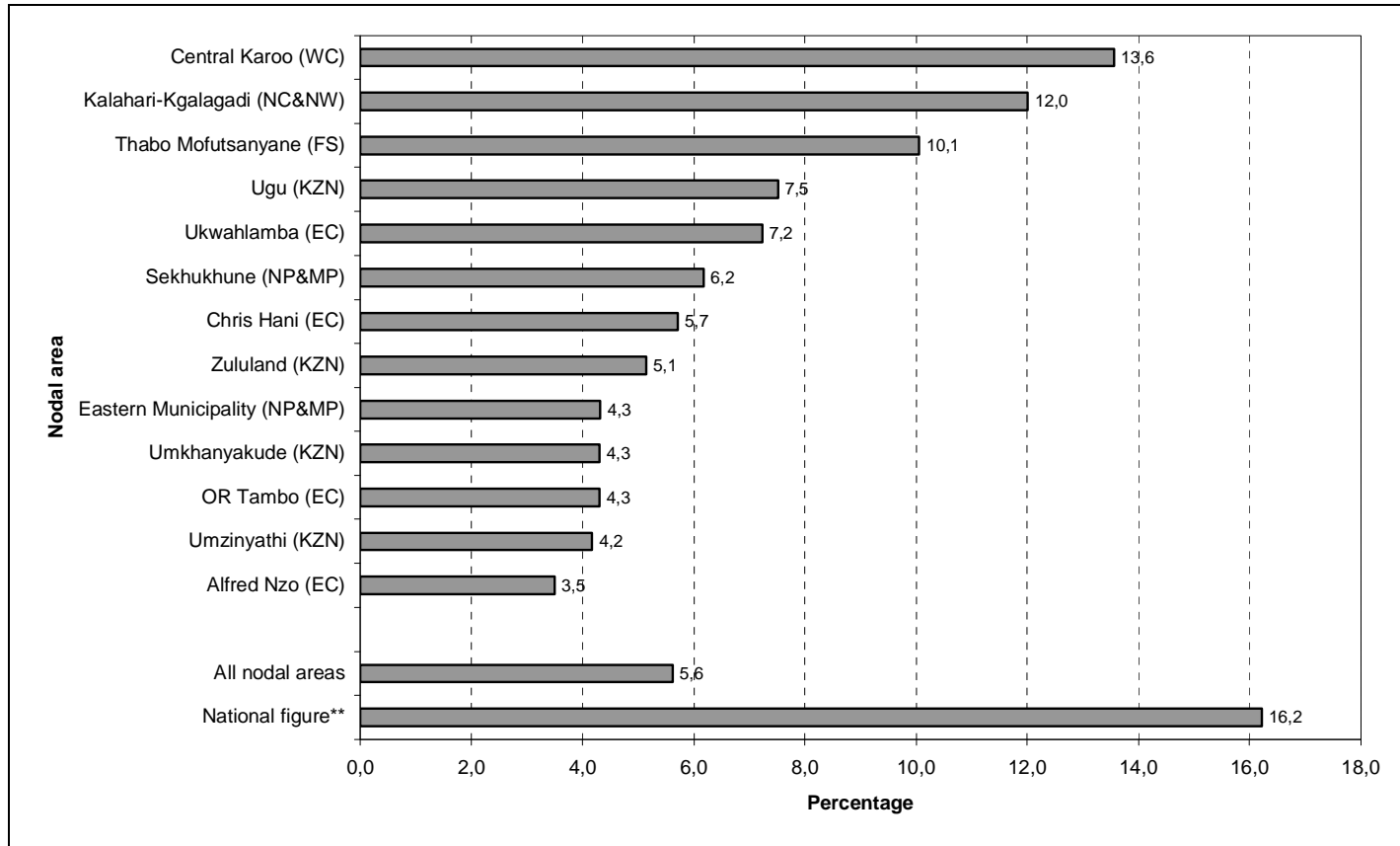
## Health

Tables 3.1 to 3.8 indicate the distribution of the population in the nodal areas by medical aid or health insurance coverage, health worker consultation if sick, type of health worker consulted, whether the health worker was in the public or private sector, and, for those who were sick and did not consult, reasons for not consulting. Tables 3.9 and 3.10 indicate the distribution of the population in the nodal areas by whether or not they are disabled, and the type of disability.

Figure 3 indicates the proportion of people in each nodal area covered by medical aid or health insurance.

The results show that, of an estimated total population of 7,9 million, just about one in seventeen (5,6%) is covered by a medical aid scheme or health insurance. Of an estimated 858 000 people who were sick in the month prior to the survey, 78,6% consulted a health worker. Of these, the majority (64,0%) consulted someone in the public sector.

Higher percentages of those who were very satisfied with the service are found among those who consulted in the private sector. Of the population who were sick and did not consult a health worker, the majority (59,6%) reported 'too expensive' as the main reason for not consulting. In all the nodal areas, an estimated 275 000 people are disabled. Of those who are disabled, 16,5% have more than one disability.



\*\* Based on October household survey, 1999

**Figure 3: Proportion of people in each nodal area covered by medical aid or health insurance: Compared with the national figure**

### 3. Health

#### 3.1 People in each nodal area by medical aid or health insurance coverage: Compared with the national figure

Nodal area	Covered by medical aid or health insurance		Not covered by medical aid or health insurance		Don't know/unspecified		Total	
	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%
<b>National figure**</b>	<b>7 025</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>35 888</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>43 325</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>7 493</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>7 946</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	71	4.3	1 582	95.6	1	0.0	1 654	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	23	3.5	647	96.4	0	0.1	671	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	17	4.2	390	95.5	1	0.4	409	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	23	4.3	502	95.7	-	-	524	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	56	6.2	855	93.8	-	-	912	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	23	4.3	501	95.7	-	-	523	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	53	5.7	880	94.2	0	0.0	934	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	28	7.2	355	92.5	1	0.2	383	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	40	7.5	488	92.4	1	0.1	529	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	35	5.1	640	94.8	0	0.0	675	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	7	13.6	46	86.4	-	-	53	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	53	10.1	476	89.7	1	0.2	530	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	18	12.0	130	88.0	-	-	148	100.0

\*\*National figure estimated from October household survey, 1999

### 3. Health

#### 3.2 People in each nodal area by whether they were sick in the month prior to the survey

Nodal area	People who were sick		People who were not sick		Don't know/unspecified		Total	
	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>7 087</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7 946</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	133	8.1	1 521	91.9	-	-	1 654	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	88	13.2	583	86.8	-	-	671	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	38	9.4	370	90.6	-	-	409	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	34	6.5	490	93.5	-	-	524	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	154	16.9	757	83.1	-	-	912	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	42	8.0	482	92.0	-	-	523	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	120	12.8	815	87.2	-	-	934	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	44	11.5	338	88.2	1	0.2	383	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	40	7.6	489	92.4	-	-	529	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	55	8.2	620	91.8	-	-	675	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	2	2.9	51	97.1	-	-	53	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	86	16.2	444	83.8	-	-	530	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	21	14.5	126	85.4	0	0.0	148	100.0

### 3. Health

#### 3.3 People in each nodal area who were sick in the month prior to the survey, by whether they consulted a health worker

Nodal area	Consulted		Did not consult		Unspecified		Total	
	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	101	75.9	32	24.1	-	-	133	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	61	69.2	27	30.8	-	-	88	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	35	89.8	4	10.2	-	-	38	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	29	85.3	5	14.7	-	-	34	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	108	70.1	46	29.9	-	-	154	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	36	87.1	5	12.9	-	-	42	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	99	82.9	20	16.5	1	0.6	120	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	34	76.3	10	23.2	0	0.5	44	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	33	82.4	7	17.6	-	-	40	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	48	86.2	8	13.8	-	-	55	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	1	81.5	0	18.5	-	-	2	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	72	84.5	13	15.5	-	-	86	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	16	76.6	5	23.3	0	0.2	21	100.0







### 3. Health

#### 3.6 People in each nodal area who consulted a health worker, by level of satisfaction with the service

Nodal area	Number of people who consulted a health worker	Level of satisfaction						Total
		Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Don't know/unspecified	
	N (1 000)	%	%	%	%	%	%	
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	101	60.8	24.3	3.8	7.7	2.9	0.6	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	61	59.5	22.9	1.7	5.7	9.8	0.4	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	35	55.6	28.6	7.4	5.1	3.3	-	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	29	38.5	26.9	10.9	8.4	15.3	-	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	108	79.3	12.7	2.2	1.0	3.8	0.9	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	36	72.0	16.9	6.0	1.1	4.0	-	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	99	67.6	22.9	3.6	3.4	2.5	-	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	34	55.4	17.6	4.3	14.2	8.5	-	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	33	49.9	35.0	3.7	5.1	6.3	-	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	48	48.7	23.7	8.3	4.2	13.3	1.8	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	1	78.7	11.2	-	-	10.1	-	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	72	84.7	8.4	1.6	3.5	1.8	-	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	16	62.5	19.2	5.0	2.1	10.4	0.7	100.0

### 3. Health

#### 3.7 People in all nodal areas who consulted a health worker, by public or private sector and level of satisfaction with the service

	Number of people who consulted a health worker	Level of satisfaction						Total
		Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Don't know/ unspecified	
		N (1 000)	%	%	%	%	%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Public sector</b>								
Hospital	170	54.2	27.6	5.9	5.4	6.4	0.5	100.0
Clinic	257	63.1	17.8	4.1	7.0	7.8	0.2	100.0
Other	4	67.7	16.9	8.7	-	6.7	-	100.0
<b>Private sector</b>								
Hospital	10	64.6	18.6	11.7	1.7	3.4	-	100.0
Clinic	10	79.7	14.9	-	-	5.4	-	100.0
Doctor/specialist	195	76.3	17.5	1.5	2.2	1.9	0.4	100.0
Other	27	64.4	21.7	8.7	-	3.7	1.5	100.0

### 3. Health

#### 3.8 People in each nodal area who were sick in the month prior to the survey and did not consult a health worker, by reason for not consulting

Nodal area	Number of people who did not consult a health worker	Reason for not consulting				Total
		Too expensive	Too far	Other	Don't know/ unspecified	
	N (1 000)	%	%	%	%	%
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	32	73.8	5.1	19.2	1.8	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	27	57.9	11.9	26.0	4.2	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	4	62.4	20.9	16.7	0.0	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	5	45.0	19.8	23.6	11.5	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	46	70.5	9.4	19.1	0.9	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	5	50.5	9.5	7.3	32.7	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	20	28.1	9.1	51.4	11.4	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	10	63.0	10.7	3.4	22.9	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	7	72.6	20.6	6.8	0.0	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	8	50.8	24.6	13.6	11.0	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	0	95.5	4.5	-	-	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	13	50.5	13.1	36.4	-	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	5	32.2	13.7	43.5	10.7	100.0

### 3. Health

#### 3.9 Number and proportion of people in each nodal area by whether they are disabled: Compared with the national figure

Nodal area	Disabled		Not disabled		Total	
	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%
<b>National figure**</b>	<b>1 490</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>41 781</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>43 271</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>7 670</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>7 945</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	64	3.8	1 591	96.2	1 654	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	28	4.2	643	95.8	671	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	14	3.3	395	96.7	409	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	14	2.6	511	97.4	524	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	29	3.1	883	96.9	912	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	15	2.9	508	97.1	523	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	34	3.7	900	96.3	934	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	15	3.8	368	96.2	383	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	12	2.3	517	97.7	529	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	17	2.6	658	97.4	675	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	1	2.4	52	97.6	53	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	25	4.7	505	95.3	530	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	7	5.0	140	95.0	148	100.0

\*\*National figures estimated from October household survey 1999

Totals exclude unspecified disability

### 3. Health

#### 3.10 The disabled in each nodal area by type of disability: Compared with the national figures

	Number of disabled people	Type of disability								
		Sight (blind/severe visual limitation)	Hearing (deaf, profoundly hard of hearing)	Communicating (speech impairment)	Physical (e.g. needs wheel chair, crutches or prosthesis; limb or hand usage limitation)	Intellectual (serious difficulties in learning, mental retardation)	Emotional (behavioural, psychological problems)	Other disabilities	More than one disability	Total
Nodal area	N (1 000)	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>National figure**</b>	<b>1 301</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	64	8.2	6.2	8.4	38.4	11.3	1.1	5.9	20.6	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	26	18.2	6.3	1.0	29.2	15.0	4.7	8.1	17.5	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	14	8.6	4.8	2.1	42.6	9.4	12.8	4.2	15.6	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	14	12.9	5.3	1.7	36.9	17.0	3.5	12.3	10.4	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	29	38.7	4.7	0.0	31.4	6.4	1.4	3.5	14.0	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	15	7.6	5.3	0.0	29.8	18.2	7.9	24.0	7.3	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	33	16.6	2.3	2.2	13.8	25.7	6.1	17.5	15.8	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	15	14.0	8.4	1.7	12.2	19.4	2.3	8.1	33.9	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	12	15.5	0.0	5.5	48.4	4.6	11.4	0.9	13.6	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	17	4.6	4.6	3.3	39.7	18.9	5.5	15.4	8.0	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	1	11.4	9.1	6.3	28.5	6.3	7.2	6.3	24.9	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	25	18.6	8.1	3.0	43.1	9.4	0.0	2.6	15.1	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	7	14.4	9.7	1.5	28.5	6.8	6.6	17.1	15.4	100.0

\*\*National figures estimated from October household survey, 1999

Totals excludes unspecified disabilities

## **Social welfare services**

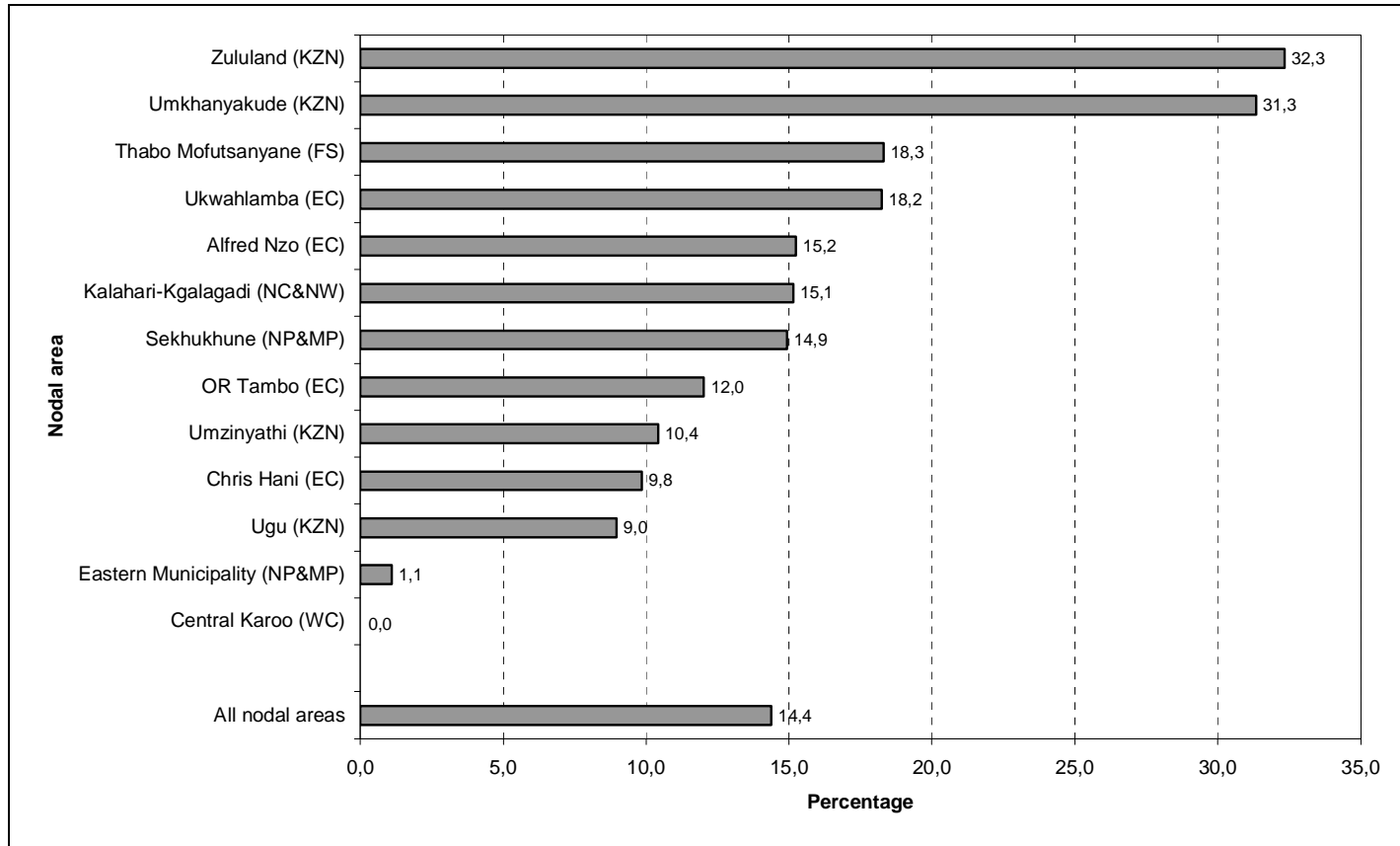
Tables 4.1 to 4.3 indicate the distribution of the population in the nodal areas by use of a welfare office, type of service or assistance sought from welfare offices and level of satisfaction with the service.

Figure 4 indicates the proportion of people who were dissatisfied with the service they received, among those who had made use of a welfare office in the 12 months prior to the survey.

Overall results show that, of the estimated population of 7,9 million in the nodal areas, 4,0% (320 000) made use of a welfare office in the 12 months prior to the survey.

Of this figure, the majority (64,2%) were very satisfied with the service/assistance received.

The most common type of welfare service sought is a social grant. Almost five in every six (84,1%) of the people who made use of a welfare office in the nodal areas sought social grants.



**Figure 4: Among people in each nodal area who made use of a welfare office, the proportion dissatisfied with the service received**



#### 4. Social welfare

##### 4.1 People in each nodal area by whether they made use of a social welfare office

Nodal area	Made use of welfare office							
	Yes		No		Don't know/unspecified		Total	
	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>7 615</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>7 946</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	79	4.8	1 573	95.1	2	0.1	1 654	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	19	2.9	651	96.9	2	0.2	671	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	6	1.5	401	98.2	1	0.3	409	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	12	2.3	511	97.5	1	0.2	524	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	59	6.5	852	93.4	1	0.1	912	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	10	2.0	513	98.0	-	-	523	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	44	4.7	889	95.1	2	0.2	934	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	13	3.4	369	96.3	1	0.3	383	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	22	4.2	505	95.6	1	0.2	529	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	15	2.2	661	97.8	-	-	675	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	2	3.3	51	96.7	-	-	53	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	31	5.8	500	94.2	-	-	530	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	8	5.3	140	94.6	0	0.0	148	100.0

#### 4. Social welfare

##### 4.2 People in each nodal area who made use of a welfare office, by type of service/assistance sought

Nodal area	People who made use of a welfare office	Service/assistance sought							
		Social worker		Social grant		Poverty relief/job creation project		Other	
	N (1 000)	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>84.1</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1.2</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	79	11	13.7	67	85.0	-	-	2	2.6
Alfred Nzo (EC)	19	6	29.6	13	69.8	0	2.4	1	4.1
Umzinyathi (KZN)	6	4	63.5	6	96.5	3	41.5	-	-
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	12	6	50.5	10	84.5	1	9.8	-	-
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	59	29	49.6	56	94.3	18	31.1	-	-
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	10	3	32.1	8	72.5	1	6.8	-	-
Chris Hani (EC)	44	8	17.4	39	88.8	1	1.9	1	2.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	13	8	58.8	8	64.9	2	11.6	0	1.5
Ugu (KZN)	22	5	20.2	20	89.3	0	1.2	-	-
Zululand (KZN)	15	8	53.1	11	76.8	4	28.0	-	-
Central Karoo (WC)	2	0	15.2	1	84.8	-	-	-	-
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	31	9	30.3	22	72.2	2	6.3	-	-
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	8	2	20.3	7	90.4	0	3.8	-	-

Each percentage stands on its own. Percentages do not add up to 100 due to people seeking more than one type of service/assistance

#### 4. Social welfare

##### 4.3 People in each nodal area who made use of a welfare office, by level of satisfaction with the service/assistance received

Nodal area	Number of people who made use of a welfare office	Level of satisfaction						Total
		Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Not applicable/ don't know	
	N (1 000)	%	%	%	%	%	%	
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	79	71.0	14.2	0.2	1.9	10.1	2.6	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	19	58.2	20.0	2.5	3.0	12.3	4.1	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	6	45.4	31.8	12.4	4.5	5.9	0.0	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	12	50.7	18.0	0.0	10.9	20.4	0.0	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	59	57.1	26.5	0.7	1.3	13.6	0.8	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	10	80.6	18.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	44	74.7	6.8	3.1	2.1	7.7	5.6	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	13	63.5	14.9	-	7.7	10.5	3.4	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	22	55.6	30.8	4.6	-	9.0	-	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	15	50.6	5.5	11.6	3.9	28.4	-	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	2	90.3	9.7	0.0	0.0	-	-	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	31	63.1	18.6	0.0	6.3	12.0	-	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	8	69.0	10.7	3.3	1.3	13.8	1.8	100.0

## **Employment**

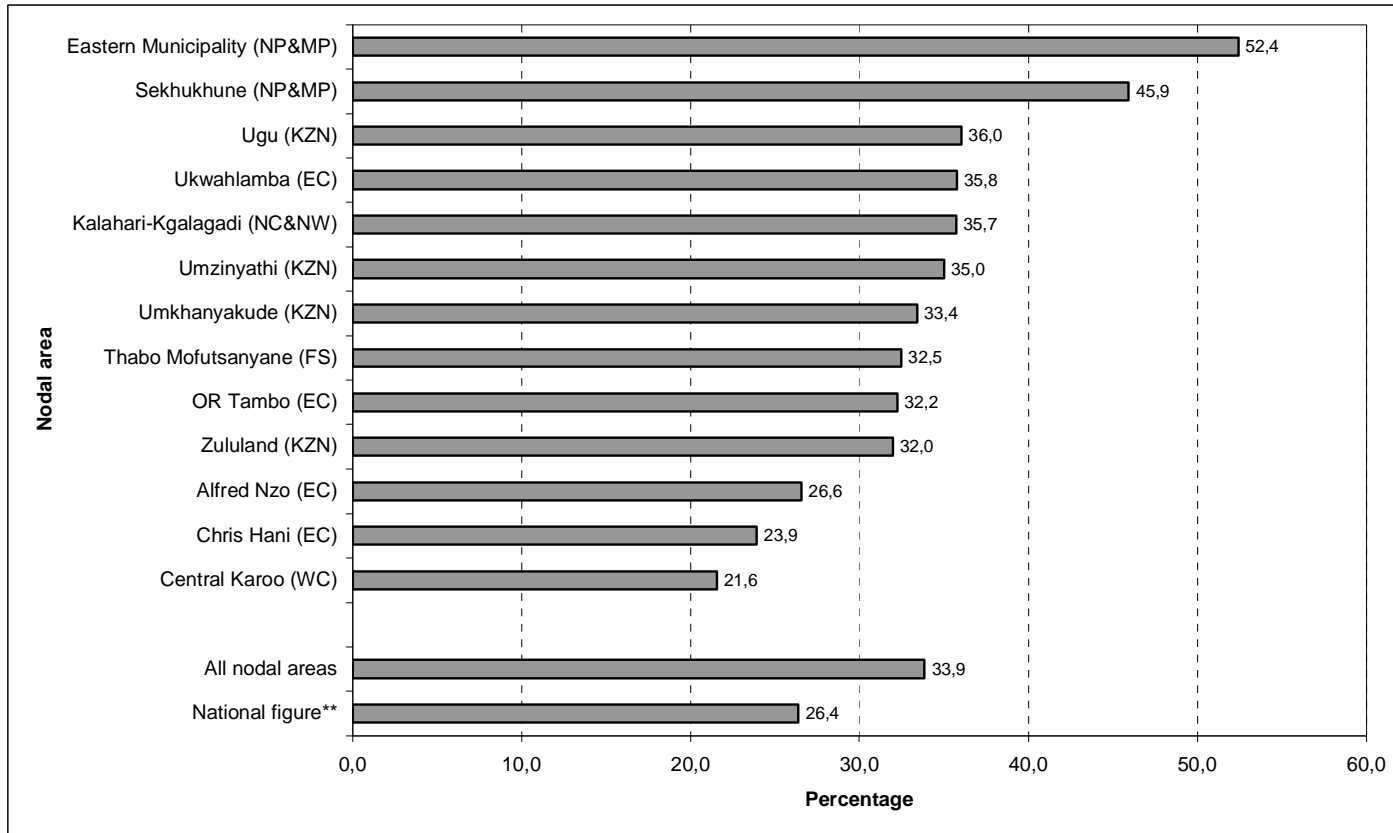
Tables 5.1 and 5.2 indicate the distribution of the population of working age (15-65 years) in the nodal areas by labour market status using both the official\* and expanded\* definitions of unemployment, while Figures 5a and 5b show the unemployment rates according to both definitions.

Overall, the results show that the unemployment rate in the nodal areas is 33,9% using the official definition, as against 26,4% countrywide. The official unemployment rate for men in the nodal areas is 35,1%, and for women 32,7%.

Using the expanded definition, the unemployment rate in the nodal areas is 52,2% overall. The national figure for the expanded unemployment rate is 37,0%. The rates for men and women in the nodal areas using the expanded definition are 48,8% and 54,9% respectively.

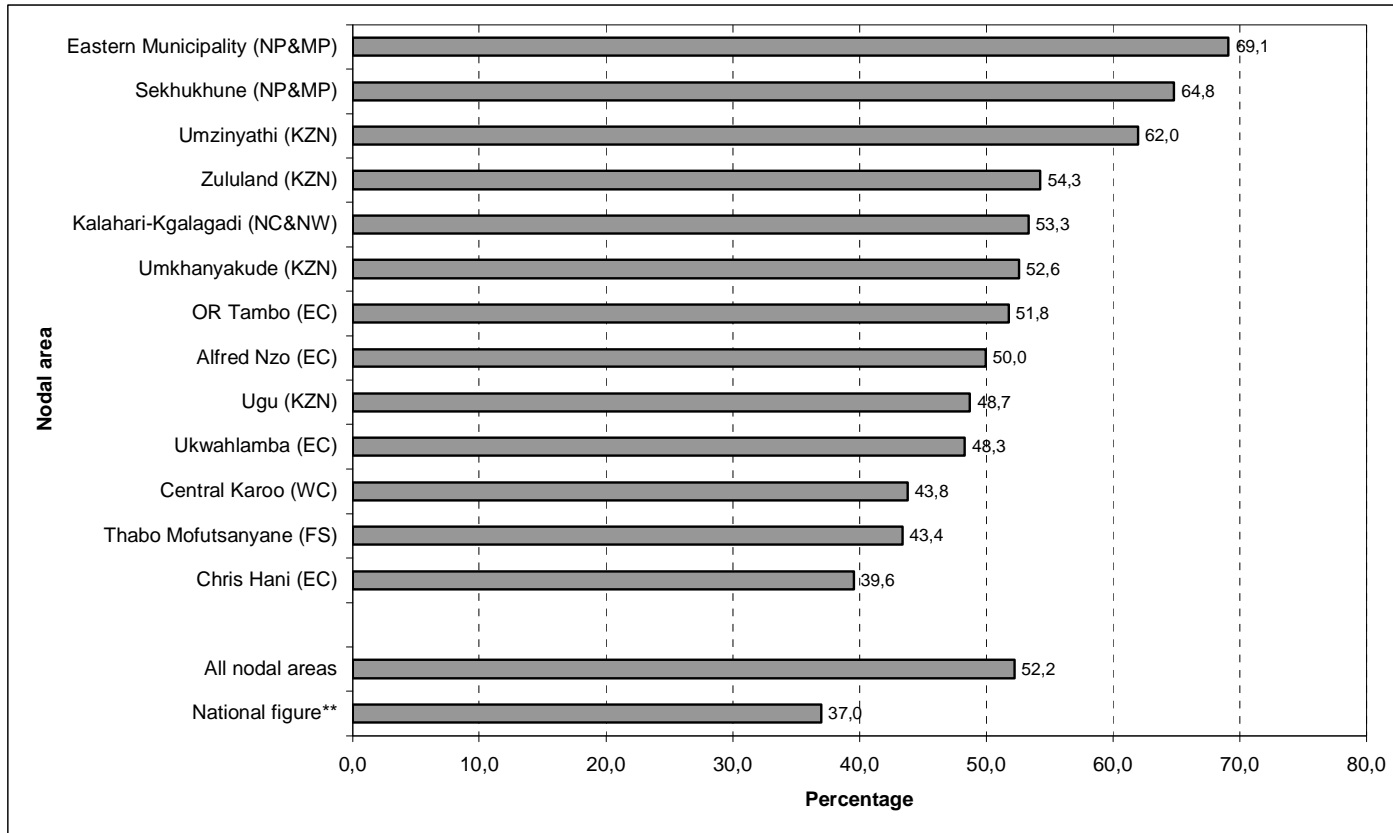
It is noticeable that, when using the official definition, the rate of unemployment is higher for males than for females, whilst the opposite is true for the expanded definition. It is likely that unemployed women had fewer opportunities than unemployed men to look for work in the four weeks prior to the interview.

*\*See definition of terms*



\*\* Based on labour force survey, March 2001

**Figure 5a: Unemployment rate in each nodal area (official definition): Compared with the national figure**



\*\* Based on labour force survey, March 2001

**Figure 5b: Unemployment rate in each nodal area (expanded definition): Compared with the national figure**

## 5. Employment

### 5.1 People of working age (15-65) in each nodal area by sex and labour market status: Compared with the national figures (Official definition of unemployment)

Nodal area	Number of people aged 15 - 65	Male					Female					Total				
		Not economically active	Economically active		Total	Unemployment rate	Not economically active	Economically active		Total	Unemployment rate	Not economically active	Economically active		Total	Unemployment rate
			Work-ers	Unem-ployed				Work-ers	Unem-ployed				Work-ers	Unem-ployed		
			%	%				%	%				%	%		
<b>National figure**</b>	<b>27 121</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26.4</b>
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>4 213</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>33.9</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	812	53.3	29.0	17.7	100.0	37.9	63.8	26.4	9.9	100.0	27.2	59.5	27.5	13.1	100.0	32.2
Alfred Nzo (EC)	337	55.6	31.9	12.5	100.0	28.2	62.2	28.3	9.5	100.0	25.3	59.5	29.8	10.8	100.0	26.6
Umzinyathi (KZN)	217	60.9	27.4	11.7	100.0	29.8	69.9	18.2	11.9	100.0	39.6	66.3	21.9	11.8	100.0	35.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	273	58.2	28.5	13.3	100.0	31.8	62.2	24.7	13.2	100.0	34.8	60.4	26.3	13.2	100.0	33.4
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	477	62.2	17.2	20.6	100.0	54.4	73.2	16.3	10.4	100.0	39.1	69.2	16.6	14.1	100.0	45.9
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	282	57.4	19.6	23.0	100.0	54.0	64.7	17.2	18.0	100.0	51.1	61.7	18.2	20.1	100.0	52.4
Chris Hani (EC)	502	47.2	41.5	11.3	100.0	21.4	62.7	27.4	9.9	100.0	26.5	56.1	33.4	10.5	100.0	23.9
Ukwahlamba (EC)	204	49.5	33.8	16.7	100.0	33.1	58.7	25.5	15.9	100.0	38.4	54.6	29.2	16.2	100.0	35.8
Ugu (KZN)	309	45.6	32.6	21.8	100.0	40.1	53.0	31.8	15.2	100.0	32.3	49.7	32.2	18.1	100.0	36.0
Zululand (KZN)	365	58.4	26.4	15.2	100.0	36.5	63.5	26.3	10.2	100.0	28.0	61.3	26.3	12.4	100.0	32.0
Central Karoo (WC)	32	44.2	48.3	7.5	100.0	13.4	69.5	20.4	10.1	100.0	33.1	58.5	32.5	8.9	100.0	21.6
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	320	34.8	45.5	19.8	100.0	30.3	48.3	33.8	18.0	100.0	34.7	42.2	39.0	18.8	100.0	32.5
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	84	49.2	35.9	14.9	100.0	29.4	64.8	20.1	15.1	100.0	42.9	57.9	27.1	15.0	100	35.7

\*\*National figures estimated from labour force survey, February 2001

## 5. Employment

### 5.2 People of working age (15-65) in each nodal area by sex and labour market status: Compared with the national figures (Expanded definition of unemployment)

Nodal area	Number of people aged 15 - 65	Male					Female					Total				
		Not economically active	Economically active		Total	Unemployment rate	Not economically active	Economically active		Total	Unemployment rate	Not economically active	Economically active		Total	Unemployment rate
			Work-ers	Unem-ployed				Work-ers	Unem-ployed				Work-ers	Unem-ployed		
N (1 000)	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
<b>National figure**</b>	<b>27 121</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>37.0</b>
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>4 213</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>52.2</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	812	37.1	29.0	33.9	100.0	53.9	47.2	26.4	26.4	100.0	50.0	43.1	27.5	29.5	100.0	51.8
Alfred Nzo (EC)	337	38.8	31.9	29.3	100.0	47.9	41.7	28.3	30.0	100.0	51.5	40.5	29.8	29.7	100.0	50.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	217	37.5	27.4	35.1	100.0	56.1	45.6	18.2	36.2	100.0	66.5	42.3	21.9	35.7	100.0	62.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	273	45.6	28.5	25.9	100.0	47.6	43.6	24.7	31.7	100.0	56.3	44.5	26.3	29.2	100.0	52.6
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	477	50.0	17.2	32.8	100.0	65.6	54.3	16.3	29.4	100.0	64.3	52.7	16.6	30.7	100.0	64.8
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	282	44.8	19.6	35.7	100.0	64.5	38.3	17.2	44.4	100.0	72.0	41.0	18.2	40.8	100.0	69.1
Chris Hani (EC)	502	38.7	41.5	19.8	100.0	32.3	49.3	27.4	23.3	100.0	46.0	44.8	33.4	21.8	100.0	39.6
Ukwahlamba (EC)	204	42.4	33.8	23.8	100.0	41.4	44.5	25.5	30.0	100.0	54.1	43.6	29.2	27.3	100.0	48.3
Ugu (KZN)	309	37.8	32.6	29.7	100.0	47.7	36.9	31.8	31.3	100.0	49.6	37.3	32.2	30.6	100.0	48.7
Zululand (KZN)	365	43.2	26.4	30.4	100.0	53.5	41.8	26.3	31.9	100.0	54.9	42.4	26.3	31.3	100.0	54.3
Central Karoo (WC)	32	28.5	48.3	23.2	100.0	32.4	52.6	20.4	27.0	100.0	56.9	42.1	32.5	25.3	100.0	43.8
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	320	27.6	45.5	26.9	100.0	37.2	34.0	33.8	32.3	100.0	48.9	31.1	39.0	29.9	100.0	43.4
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	84	39.4	35.9	24.8	100.0	40.9	44.1	20.1	35.8	100.0	64.0	42.0	27.1	30.9	100.0	53.3

\*\*National figures estimated from labour force survey, February 2001



## **Children born in the past year**

Table 6.1 indicates the distribution of children born in the nodal areas in the 12 months prior to the survey, by the sex of the child. Table 6.2 indicates this distribution by place of birth, i.e. the proportion of children in each nodal area who were born in a hospital, clinic or elsewhere.

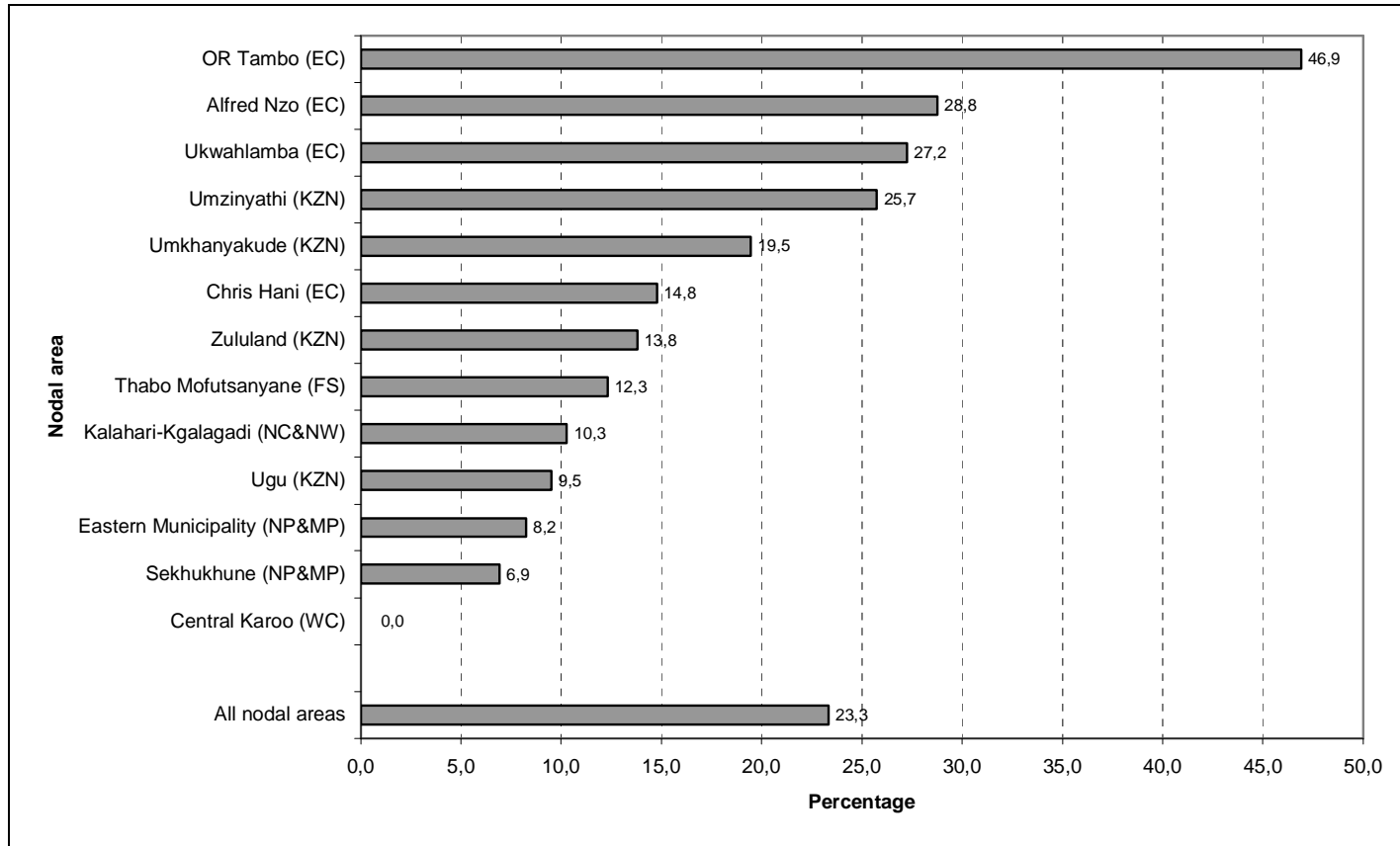
Figure 6 indicates the proportion of children who were not born in a hospital or a clinic, among children born in each nodal area in the 12 months prior to the survey.

Overall the results show that an estimated 162 000 children were born in the nodal areas, with the majority of them (70,2%) being born in hospitals.

In Central Karoo, however, all the children were born in a hospital. This is followed by the Ugu nodal area of KwaZulu-Natal, where almost nine in every ten children (87,2%) were born in hospital.

Next follows Eastern Municipality and Sekhukhune, the cross-border nodal areas of Northern Province and Mpumalanga. At least four in every five births in these nodal areas (83,9% and 83,3% respectively) occurred in a hospital.

However, in the OR Tambo nodal area, only one in two children (51,1%) was born in a hospital. One in every fifty births (2,0%) occurred in a clinic. Almost half of the children born in this nodal area (46,9%) were born elsewhere, neither in hospital nor in a clinic. They were most likely to be born at home.



**Figure 6: Among children born in each nodal area during the 12 months prior to the survey, proportion not born in a hospital or clinic**

## 6. Children

### 6.1 Children born in the 12 months prior to the interview in each nodal area by sex

Nodal areas	Boy		Girl		Total	
	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	20	50.4	20	49.6	40	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	7	52.3	6	47.7	13	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	5	55.6	4	44.4	9	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	6	55.0	5	43.3	11	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	12	62.1	7	37.9	19	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	6	50.5	6	49.5	13	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	6	44.1	7	55.9	13	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	3	36.9	6	63.1	9	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	4	35.9	7	64.1	11	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	8	55.9	6	44.1	14	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	1	75.4	0	24.6	1	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	3	37.3	5	57.7	8	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	1	52.1	1	47.9	2	100.0

Totals include unspecified sex

## 6. Children

### 6.2 Children born in the 12 months prior to the interview in each nodal area by place of birth

	Place of birth							
	Hospital		Clinic		Elsewhere		Total	
	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	20	51.1	1	2.0	19	46.9	40	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	9	67.7	0	3.5	4	28.8	13	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	6	66.4	1	7.8	2	25.7	9	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	7	65.3	2	13.5	2	19.5	11	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	16	83.3	2	9.7	1	6.9	19	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	11	83.9	1	7.9	1	8.2	13	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	10	79.0	1	6.2	2	14.8	13	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	6	70.6	0	2.1	2	27.2	9	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	9	87.2	0	3.3	1	9.5	11	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	11	78.1	1	8.1	2	13.8	14	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	1	100.0	-	-	-	-	1	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	6	76.3	1	11.3	1	12.3	8	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	1	62.7	1	27.0	0	10.3	2	100.0

Totals include unspecified place of birth

## **Section 2: Information on dwellings and basic services**

### **Dwellings**

The proportion of households living in traditional dwellings made out of traditional materials is an indication of society's level of development. The higher the proportion of households living in traditional dwellings, the harsher the life circumstances.

Table 7.1 indicates the proportion of households in each nodal area occupying different types of dwelling. Overall, almost every second household in the nodal areas (46,7%) lives in a brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on a farm. The second most frequently occupied type of dwelling in the nodal areas is a traditional dwelling.

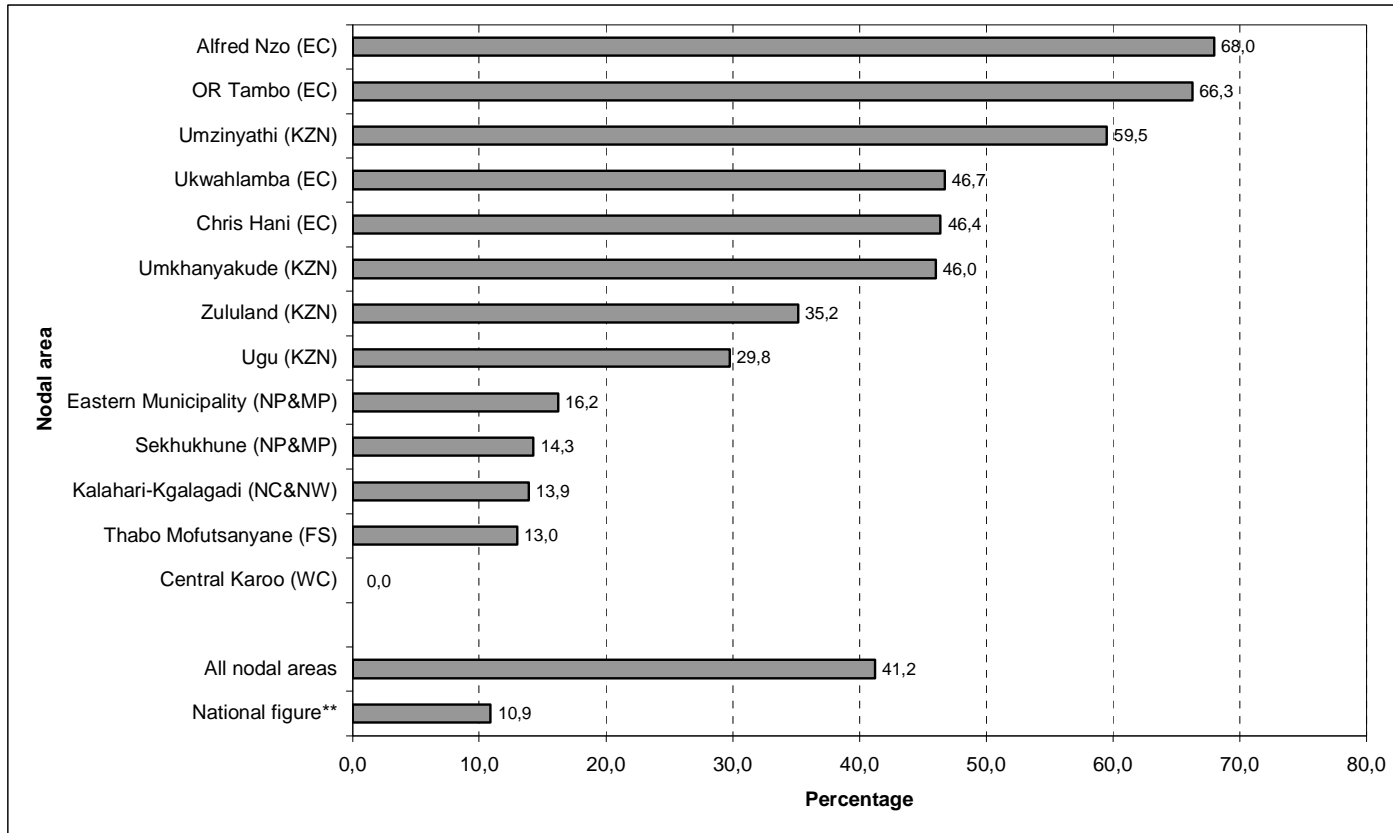
Figure 7 indicates the proportion of households in each nodal area living in traditional dwellings. It shows that in the Alfred Nzo nodal area, two in every three households (68,0%) live in traditional dwellings. The OR Tambo nodal area closely follows this, where again two in three households live in traditional dwellings.

The results of the study show that the number of households living in informal dwellings or shacks is much lower in the nodal areas than nationally.

In the nodal areas, only one in every forty households (2,5%) lives in an informal dwelling, compared to the almost one in eleven households (9,1%) who live in informal dwellings nationally.

In general, just about two in every five households in the nodal areas (41,2%) live in traditional dwellings. This proportion is higher than the national average of one in every nine households (10,9%) living in traditional dwellings.

Hardly any household in the Central Karoo nodal area lives in a traditional dwelling. The majority of dwellings in this nodal area are either farmers' homes or formal living quarters for farm workers.



\*\* Based on October household survey, 1999

**Figure 7: Proportion of households in each nodal area that lives in traditional dwellings: Compared with the national figure**

## 7. Dwellings

### 7.1 Households in each nodal area by type of dwelling: Compared with the national figures

Nodal area	Total number of households	Type of dwelling									
		Dwelling or brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	Flat or apartment in a block of flats	Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex, duplex or triplex)	Dwelling/flat/room in backyard	Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard, e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on farm	Room/flatlet	Other/unspecified	Total
	N (1 000)	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>National figure**</b>	<b>10 771</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>1 672</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	325	20.8	66.3	3.5	1.8	5.2	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.1	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	142	16.8	68.0	0.7	-	11.4	0.4	0.4	2.1	0.2	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	84	34.4	59.5	2.2	-	1.7	0.3	-	-	1.9	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	89	41.7	46.0	2.7	0.1	0.7	-	3.3	4.8	0.6	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	191	76.5	14.3	0.3	-	1.2	3.5	3.0	0.9	0.2	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	110	81.6	16.2	-	-	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.7	0.0	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	209	48.0	46.4	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.6	0.1	0.3	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	91	45.5	46.7	2.3	0.3	0.7	-	2.9	1.3	0.2	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	123	43.2	29.8	9.7	1.0	2.7	-	0.7	4.1	8.8	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	122	53.1	35.2	1.9	-	0.5	1.7	0.6	5.5	1.5	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	14	85.5	0.0	0.4	13.3	0.0	-	-	-	0.8	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	139	66.4	13.0	1.8	-	0.7	3.9	13.4	0.6	0.3	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	34	72.4	13.9	4.2	0.1	2.0	1.7	3.6	0.2	1.9	100.0

\*\*National figures estimated from October household survey, 1999

## Access to water for domestic use

Table 8.1 shows the proportion of households in the nodal areas using different sources of water for domestic use. Table 8.2 indicates the distribution of households by whether water is available on or off site, and Table 8.3 shows the time taken to get to the nearest source of water for those households without water in the dwelling or on site.

Overall, the results show that about one in every five households in the nodal areas (22,5%) gets its water from a public tap. Almost the same proportion (21,9%) gets its water from a stream or river.

About two in every fifteen (13,3%) of the households have piped water in the dwelling or in the yard, and almost the same proportion (13,5%) gets their water from a spring.

Figure 8a shows the proportion of households with piped water in the dwelling or on site. On average, just one in every four households in the nodal areas (24,3%) has water in the dwelling or on site. This proportion is much lower than the national average of about two in every three households (65,7%).

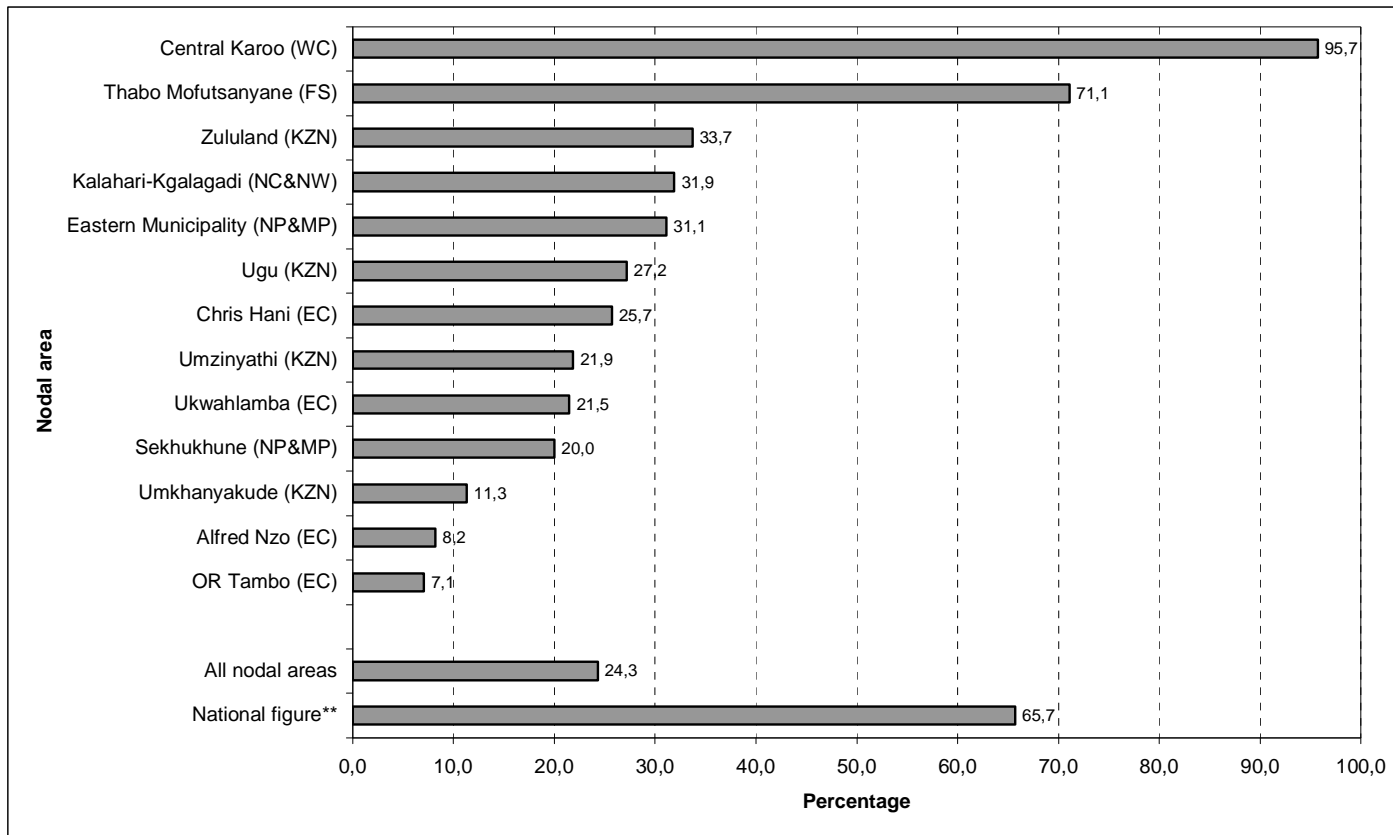
Figure 8b indicates the proportion of households in each nodal area with acceptable access to safe water. For the purposes of this report,

acceptable access to safe water has been defined as having piped water inside the dwelling or on site, or within fourteen minutes' reach of the household. The figure shows that, overall, two in every five households in the nodal areas (40,3%) have safe water either inside the dwelling or on site, or within fourteen minutes' reach.

The worst of the nodal areas is OR Tambo in the Eastern Cape, where just one in eight households (13,2%), has acceptable access to safe water. Umkhanyakude nodal area, in KwaZulu-Natal, is the next worst. Only 22,2% of the households in this nodal area have acceptable access to safe water. Another KwaZulu-Natal nodal area, Umzinyathi, follows, with about one in every three households (30,9%) having such access.

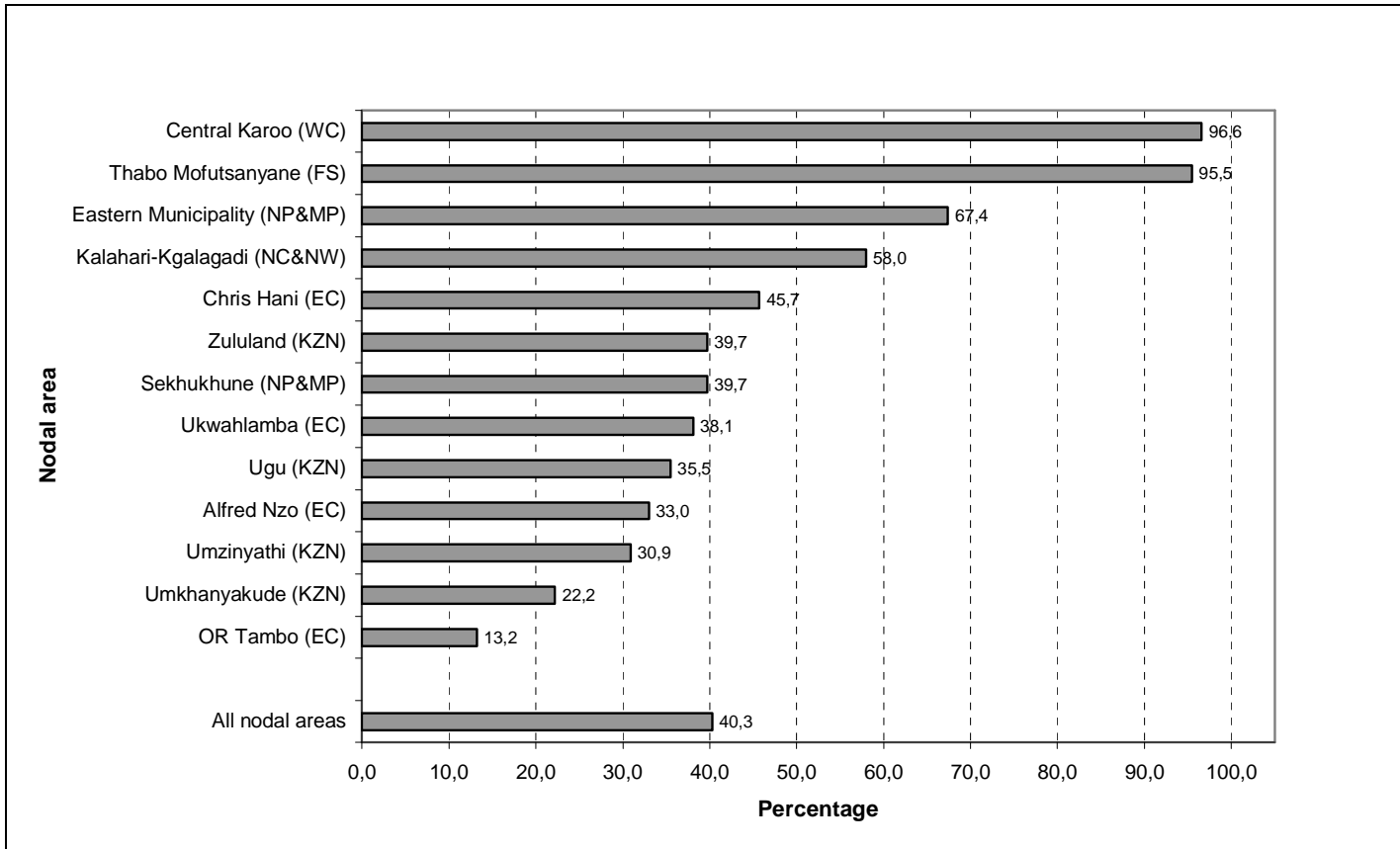
However, in the Central Karoo nodal area of the Western Cape and the Thabo Mofutsanyane nodal area of the Free State, the proportion of households with acceptable access to safe water is much higher than the nodal average. In the Central Karoo, almost every household (96,6%) enjoys acceptable access to safe water, while the corresponding proportion for Thabo Mofutsanyane in the Free State is 95,5%.





\*\* Based on October household survey, 1999

**Figure 8a: Proportion of households in each nodal area with piped water in the dwelling or on site: Compared with the national figure**



**Figure 8b: Proportion of households in each nodal area with acceptable access to safe water**

## 8. Water

### 8.1 Households in each nodal area by main source of water: Compared with the national figures

Nodal area	Total number of households	Main source of water													
		Piped (tap) water in dwelling	Piped (tap) water in yard	Neighbour's tap	Borehole on site	Rain-water tank on site	Public tap	Water-carrier/tanker	Borehole off site/communal	Flowing water/stream/river	Dam/pool/s tagnant water	Well	Spring	Other/unspecified	Total
		N (1 000)	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>National figure**</b>	<b>10 771</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>27.0</b>	*	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>1 672</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	325	4.6	2.4	-	-	3.2	10.6	0.1	0.5	40.0	2.3	1.8	33.7	0.7	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	142	2.7	5.5	1.0	0.2	0.4	35.6	0.5	0.8	17.4	1.8	2.2	31.3	0.6	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	84	11.5	10.4	1.5	1.1	-	16.8	1.7	15.1	32.1	0.8	4.6	4.3	-	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	89	3.1	8.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	24.9	4.3	9.3	29.3	7.2	8.9	3.6	-	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	191	4.0	16.0	3.8	2.7	-	32.9	2.6	8.9	17.2	4.9	6.5	0.4	0.2	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	110	2.7	28.4	11.0	0.3	-	44.8	0.4	3.6	2.6	-	5.9	0.3	-	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	209	16.0	9.8	0.6	1.1	1.3	25.0	0.4	6.2	24.9	0.7	3.4	10.1	0.4	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	91	11.9	9.6	0.9	1.7	1.0	26.3	0.3	5.9	3.5	1.0	3.5	33.8	0.6	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	123	20.8	6.4	1.0	8.9	0.5	12.6	2.3	5.2	28.0	2.2	6.6	5.0	0.5	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	122	16.9	16.8	1.6	-	0.2	7.0	4.4	9.3	25.8	1.5	11.3	5.1	0.2	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	14	56.3	39.4	-	3.4	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	139	26.7	44.4	6.8	0.2	-	20.4	0.5	1.1	-	-	-	-	0.1	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	34	17.8	14.1	3.6	7.2	-	39.6	0.9	5.6	4.0	4.2	1.1	-	2.1	100.0

\*Category not in national data

\*\*National figures estimated from October household survey, 1999

## 8. Water

### 8.2 Households in each nodal area by location of main water source

Nodal area	Location of main water source					
	Inside dwelling or on site		Off site		Total	
	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>1 188</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>1 672</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	33	10.3	292	89.7	325	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	14	9.7	128	90.3	142	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	21	24.6	63	75.4	84	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	11	12.7	77	87.3	89	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	50	26.4	140	73.6	191	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	47	42.5	63	57.5	110	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	59	28.3	150	71.7	209	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	23	25.1	68	74.9	91	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	46	37.5	77	62.5	123	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	43	35.5	79	64.5	122	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	14	99.2	0	0.8	14	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	109	78.0	31	22.0	139	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	15	42.6	20	57.4	34	100.0

## 8. Water

### 8.3 Households in each nodal area without water on site, by time taken to get to the main source of water

Nodal area	Total		0 - 14 minutes		15 - 29 minutes		30 - 44 minutes		45 - 59 minutes		60 minutes or more		Unspecified	
	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>1 188</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0.9</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	292	100.0	69	23.6	88	30.0	56	19.1	34	11.6	44	15.0	2	0.7
Alfred Nzo (EC)	128	100.0	49	38.1	30	23.2	24	19.1	8	6.1	16	12.8	1	0.7
Umzinyathi (KZN)	63	100.0	13	21.1	18	28.5	14	23.0	6	9.6	11	16.8	1	1.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	77	100.0	19	25.0	18	23.6	21	27.1	9	11.8	10	12.4	0	0.1
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	140	100.0	44	31.6	57	40.3	14	9.9	4	2.6	17	12.0	5	3.6
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	63	100.0	32	50.1	18	28.8	4	5.6	1	1.8	9	13.7	-	-
Chris Hani (EC)	150	100.0	71	47.1	25	16.6	27	17.9	11	7.3	16	10.5	1	0.6
Ukwahlamba (EC)	68	100.0	23	34.2	18	26.9	17	25.3	5	7.5	4	5.6	0	0.6
Ugu (KZN)	77	100.0	28	36.6	21	27.9	14	18.6	3	3.9	10	12.4	0	0.6
Zululand (KZN)	79	100.0	27	34.5	18	22.4	15	19.2	8	10.0	11	13.9	-	-
Central Karoo (WC)	-	100.0	0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	31	100.0	26	85.6	3	10.1	1	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	20	100.0	10	50.0	4	22.0	3	12.9	1	6.8	1	7.3	0	1.0

## **Electricity and other energy sources**

Tables 9.1 to 9.3 show the energy sources used by households in the nodal areas for cooking, heating and lighting. Figures 9a, 9b and 9c illustrate the use of electricity for each of these tasks.

### ***Cooking***

In general, the use of electricity as the main source of energy for cooking is at a lower level in the nodal areas than for the country as a whole.

Figure 9a indicates that, on average, only about one in five households (18,3%) uses electricity as their main source of energy for cooking, while the national average is about one in two (52,5%).

When comparing nodal areas, the proportion of households that uses electricity as their main source of energy for cooking also varies.

For example, in the Alfred Nzo nodal area, 4,4% of the households use electricity for cooking, as against 78,% in the Central Karoo.

However, as indicated in Figure 9c, the main source of energy used for cooking by more than half of the households (53,8%) in the nodal areas is wood. In the country as a whole, one in five (19,6%) households uses wood as the main source of energy for cooking.

### ***Heating***

When we look at heating, the results show that, on average, the proportion of households using electricity for heating in the nodal areas is also lower than the national average (14,7% as against 47,4%). This proportion is lowest in the Alfred Nzo nodal area (4,2%), and highest in the Central Karoo (69,5%).

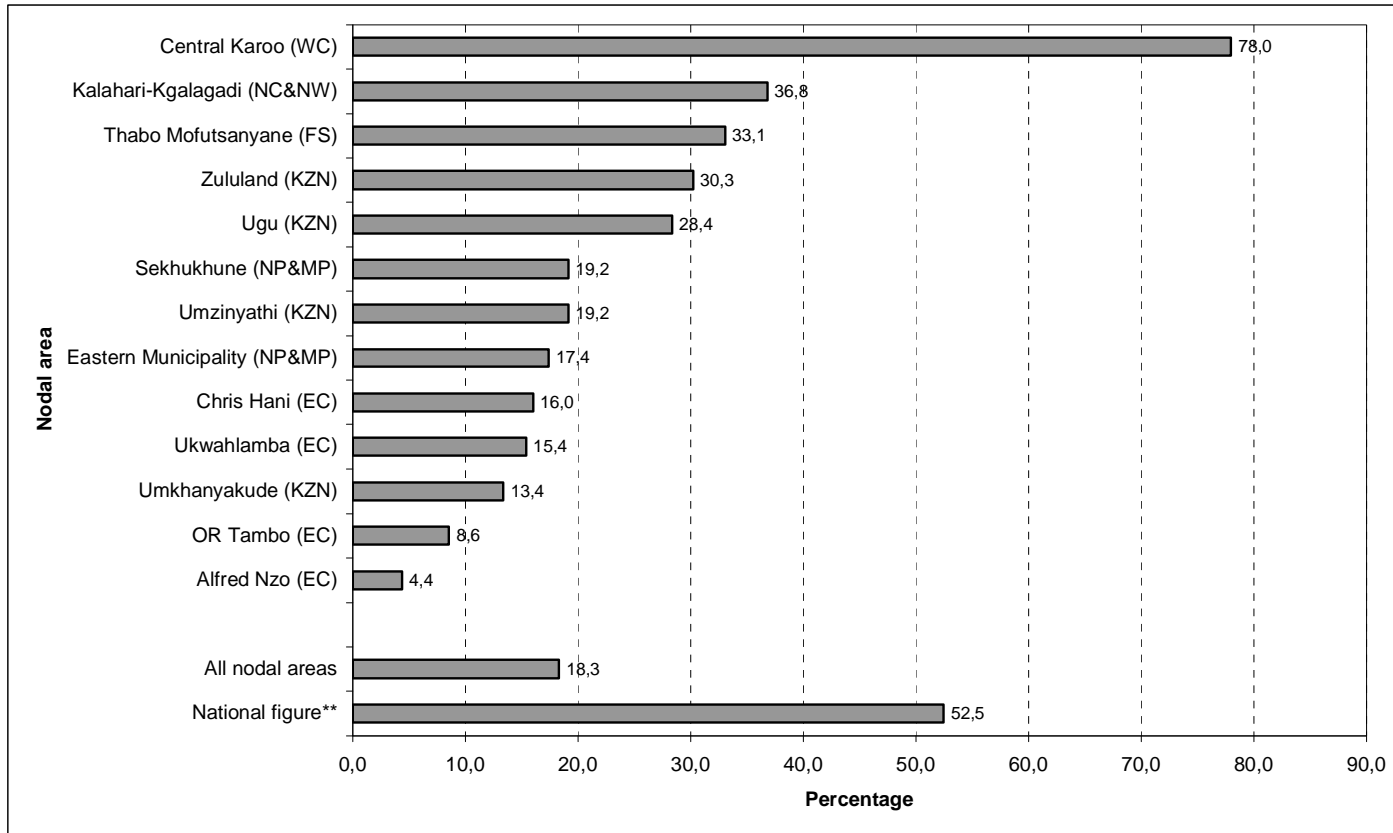
Again, the main source of energy used for heating is wood. The results of the study show that, overall, almost three in every five (58,3%) households in the nodal areas use wood as the main source of energy for heating.

When comparing nodal areas, the proportion of households using wood as the main source of energy for heating is highest in the Alfred Nzo nodal area. Up to 72,8% of the households in this nodal area mainly use wood for heating.

### ***Lighting***

Results of the survey show that less than half (47,5%) of the households in the nodal areas use electricity as the main source of energy for lighting. This is lower than the national average of 69,2%.

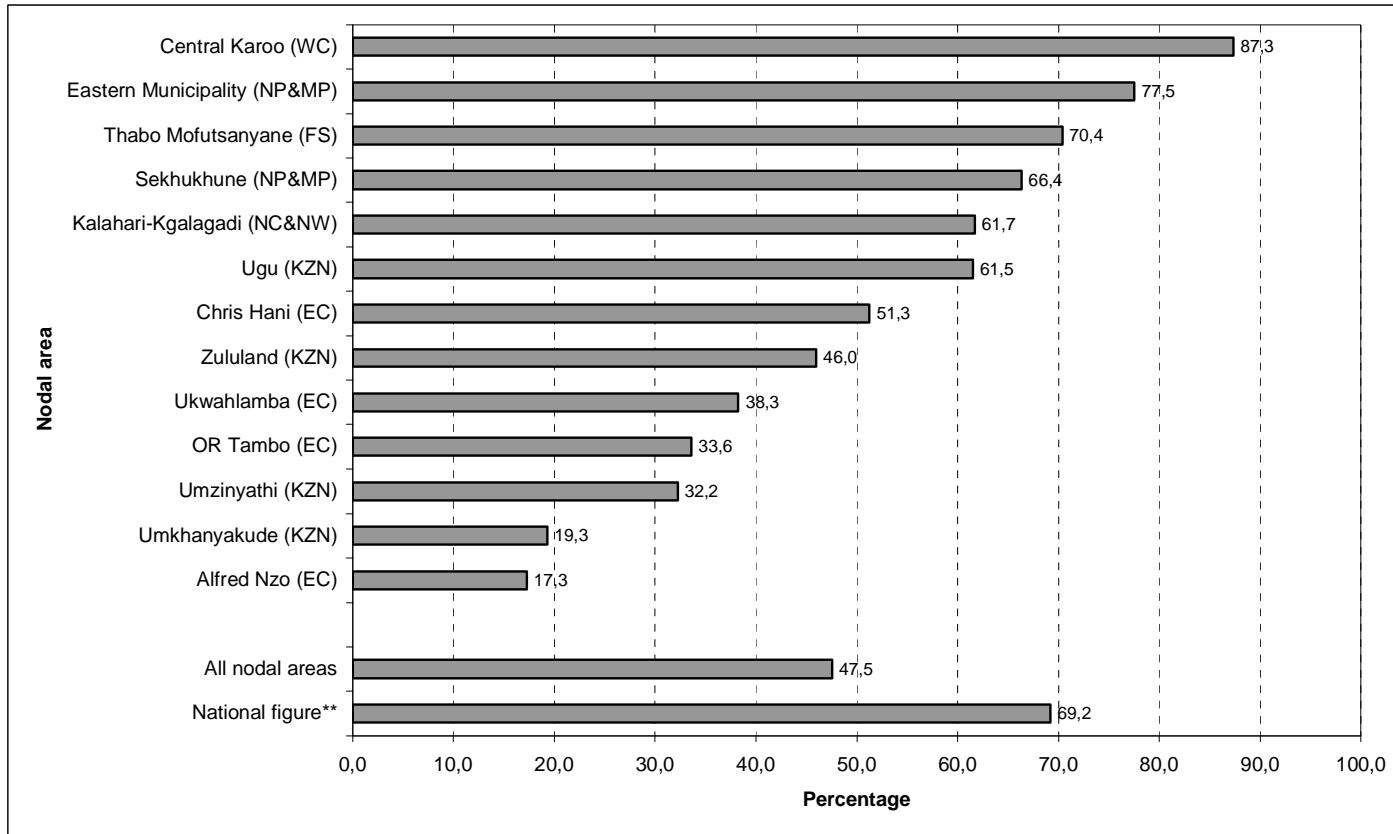
Candles feature prominently as a source of energy for lighting in the nodal areas – 41,9% of the households in the nodal areas use candles for lighting.



\*\* Based on October household survey, 1999

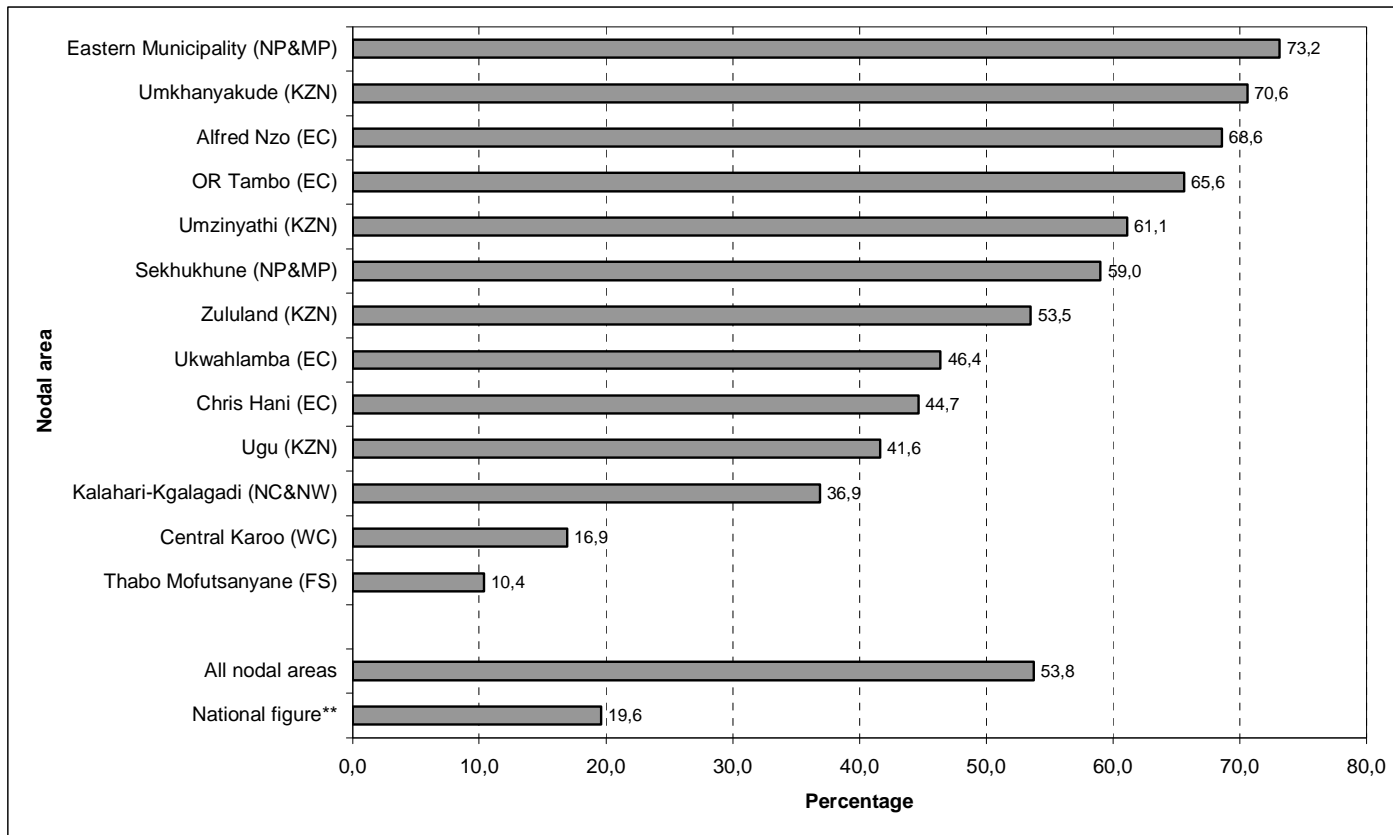
**Figure 9a: Proportion of households in each nodal area using mainly electricity for cooking: Compared with the national figure**





\*\* Based on October household survey, 1999

**Figure 9b: Proportion of households in each nodal area using mainly electricity for lighting: Compared with the national figure**



\*\* Based on October household survey, 1999

**Figure 9c: Proportion of households in each nodal area using mainly wood for cooking: Compared with the national figure**

## 9. Energy sources

### 9.1 Households in each nodal area by main source of energy used for cooking: Compared with the national figures

Nodal area	Number of households N (1 000)	Source of energy for cooking									Total %
		Electricity from mains	Electricity from generator	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	None	Other/ unspecified	
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
<b>National figure**</b>	<b>10 771</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>1 672</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	325	8.6	-	4.8	18.6	65.6	-	2.4	-	-	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	142	4.4	-	3.5	20.4	68.6	0.8	1.5	-	0.7	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	84	19.2	-	2.2	11.6	61.1	4.5	1.2	0.2	-	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	89	13.4	0.2	8.2	7.2	70.6	0.3	-	-	-	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	191	19.2	-	0.8	8.5	59.0	12.5	-	-	-	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	110	17.4	-	0.5	7.6	73.2	1.2	-	-	-	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	209	16.0	-	1.9	35.1	44.7	0.2	2.1	-	-	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	91	15.4	-	2.1	32.4	46.4	0.5	2.7	-	0.4	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	123	28.4	0.1	3.7	26.2	41.6	-	-	-	-	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	122	30.3	-	2.2	9.3	53.5	2.5	1.8	-	0.4	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	14	78.0	-	3.5	1.6	16.9	-	-	-	-	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	139	33.1	-	3.2	28.2	10.4	24.7	0.4	-	-	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	34	36.8	0.1	6.5	16.1	36.9	0.4	1.9	0.1	1.2	100.0

\*\*National figures estimated from October household survey, 1999

## 9. Energy sources

### 9.2 Households in each nodal area by main source of energy used for heating: Compared with the national figures

	Number of households	Source of energy for heating									Total
		Electricity from mains	Electricity from generator	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	None	Other/ unspecified	
<b>Nodal area</b>	N (1 000)	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>National figure**</b>	<b>10 771</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>1 672</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	325	7.3	0.1	0.2	22.1	67.2	0.2	1.2	1.5	0.2	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	142	4.2	-	1.0	18.2	72.8	0.9	1.4	0.9	0.7	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	84	14.7	-	0.3	4.6	65.9	6.9	1.6	6.1	-	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	89	9.2	0.3	0.6	0.8	68.4	0.1	0.1	20.0	0.6	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	191	14.5	-	0.6	2.4	58.8	13.9	-	9.7	-	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	110	12.4	-	0.3	2.9	72.3	1.2	-	10.7	0.2	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	209	11.0	-	0.5	26.1	58.1	1.0	0.9	2.3	-	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	91	12.7	0.1	0.9	22.2	54.7	2.9	3.8	2.2	0.4	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	123	26.8	-	0.7	11.0	49.6	-	-	11.9	-	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	122	26.7	-	0.7	4.5	59.0	3.5	2.5	2.7	0.4	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	14	69.5	-	-	1.8	27.6	0.6	-	0.6	-	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	139	25.0	-	1.9	22.6	14.3	31.1	0.7	4.4	-	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	34	26.6	0.2	0.7	9.1	52.0	0.4	2.5	8.3	0.1	100.0

\*\*National figures estimated from October household survey, 1999

## 9. Energy sources

### 9.3 Households in each nodal area by main source of energy used for lighting: Compared with the national figures

	Number of households	Source of energy for lighting							Total
		Electricity from mains	Electricity from generator	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	None	Other/ unspecified	
Nodal area	N (1 000)	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>National figure**</b>	<b>10 771</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>1 672</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	325	33.6	1.1	0.2	14.4	50.2	-	0.4	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	142	17.3	1.1	0.2	6.7	73.7	-	1.0	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	84	32.2	-	-	4.7	63.0	-	-	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	89	19.3	0.5	0.3	1.5	78.3	-	0.1	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	191	66.4	0.6	0.2	4.5	28.4	-	-	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	110	77.5	-	0.1	1.7	20.7	-	-	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	209	51.3	0.3	0.6	29.5	18.3	-	-	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	91	38.3	0.1	0.8	13.0	46.1	-	1.7	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	123	61.5	0.5	0.3	1.5	35.3	0.8	-	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	122	46.0	0.2	-	2.8	51.0	-	-	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	14	87.3	2.2	-	-	9.2	-	1.3	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	139	70.4	-	-	4.3	25.3	-	-	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	34	61.7	0.1	-	6.1	31.4	-	0.7	100.0

\*\*National figures estimated from October household survey, 1999

## **Access to hygienic sanitation**

For the purpose of this report, having access to hygienic sanitation has been defined as having access to a flush toilet, chemical toilet or a pit latrine with a ventilation pipe (VIP), inside the dwelling or in the yard.

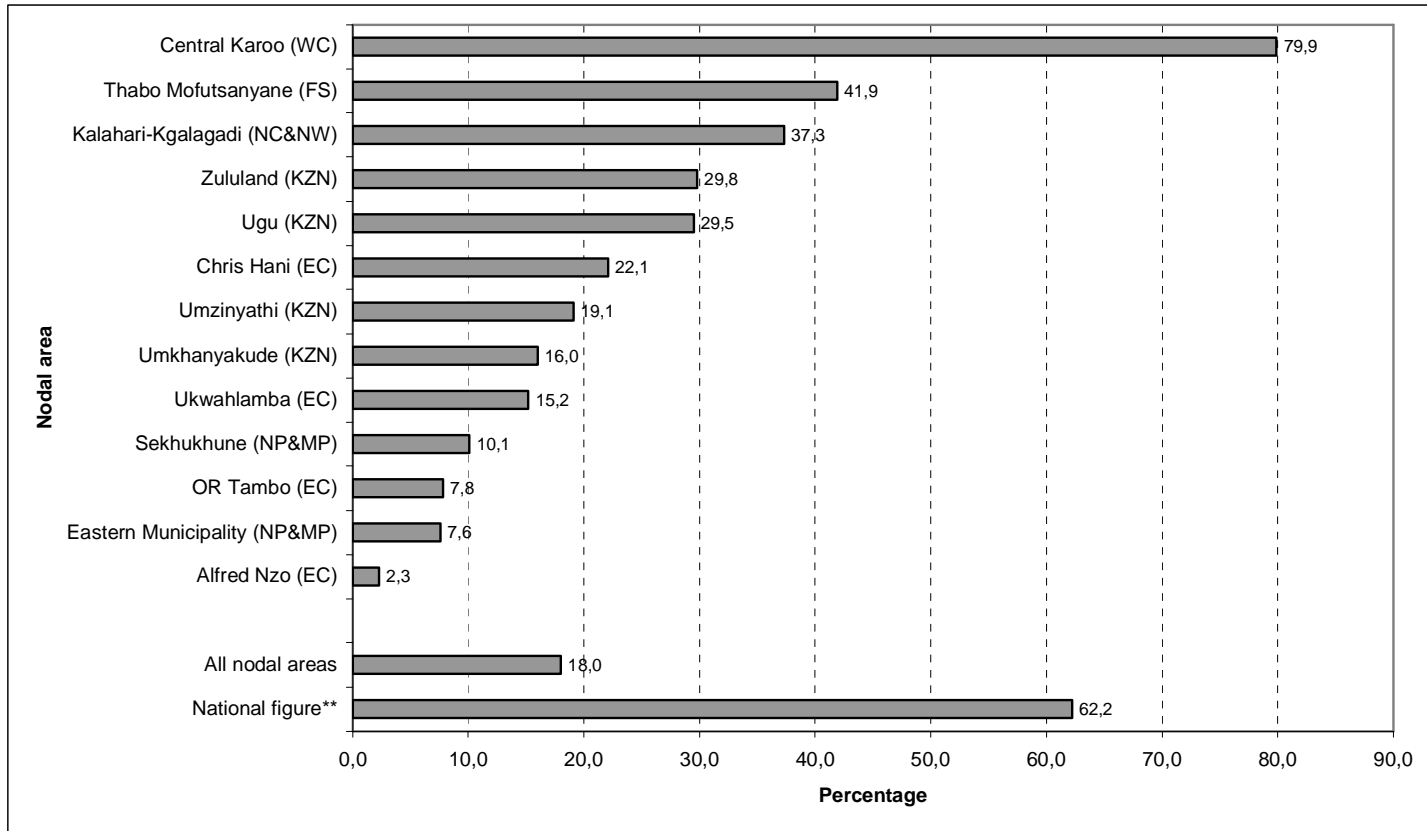
Tables 10.1 to 10.3 show the proportion of households in each nodal area using each type of toilet facility, the location of the facility, and, for those households where the facility is not located inside the dwelling, how long it takes to get to it.

Figure 10 indicates the proportion of households in each nodal area with access to hygienic sanitation.

Generally, the results of the survey show that only one in ten households (9,5%) has a toilet facility inside the dwelling. About one in every three households has no toilet facility of any kind. The situation is much worse in some of the nodes.

For example, in the Umkhanyakude nodal area of KwaZulu-Natal, more than half of the households (53,1%) do not have a toilet facility of any kind. Almost the same proportion (51,5%) applies for the OR Tambo nodal area of the Eastern Cape.

The results of the survey indicate that, overall, less than one in five households (18,0%) has access to hygienic sanitation. This proportion is much worse than the national average (62,2%) of households with access to hygienic sanitation.



\*\* Based on labour force survey, February 2001

**Figure 10: Proportion of households in each nodal area with access to hygienic sanitation: Compared with the national figure**

## 10. Sanitation

### 10.1 Households in each nodal area by location of toilet facility: Compared with the national figures

Nodal area	Toilet facility inside dwelling		Toilet facility not inside dwelling		No toilet facility		Unspecified		Total	
	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%
<b>National figure**</b>	<b>4 121</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>5 962</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>1 005</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>11 107</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1 672</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	15	4.7	142	43.7	167	51.5	1	0.2	325	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	1	0.8	107	75.3	34	23.7	0	0.2	142	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	8	9.1	50	59.4	26	31.5	-	-	84	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	3	2.8	39	44.0	47	53.1	-	-	89	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	6	3.3	159	83.3	26	13.5	-	-	191	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	4	3.5	79	71.9	27	24.6	-	-	110	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	23	11.1	105	50.3	81	38.6	-	-	209	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	9	9.8	47	51.4	35	38.3	0	0.4	91	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	29	24.0	78	63.3	16	12.7	-	-	123	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	18	14.3	69	56.4	36	29.2	-	-	122	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	7	50.0	5	39.5	1	10.4	-	-	14	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	31	22.3	98	70.1	11	7.6	-	-	139	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	6	17.9	22	63.4	6	18.7	-	-	34	100.0

\*\*National figures estimated from labour force survey, February 2001



## 10. Sanitation

### 10.2 Households in each nodal area by type of toilet facility: Compared with the national figures

Type of toilet facility		National figure**	OR Tambo (EC)	Alfred Nzo (EC)	Umzinyathi (KZN)	Umkhanyakude (KZN)	Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	Chris Hani (EC)	Ukwahlamba (EC)	Ugu (KZN)	Zululand (KZN)	Central Karoo (WC)	Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	All nodal areas
<b>Number of households</b>	N (1 000)	<b>11 107</b>	325	142	84	89	191	110	209	91	123	122	14	139	34	1 672
<b>Total</b>	%	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>In dwelling</b>																
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	%	<b>35.0</b>	4.5	0.6	9.0	2.8	2.9	2.3	11.1	9.6	16.8	13.6	50.0	20.8	17.6	8.7
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	%	<b>2.1</b>	1.3	0.5	7.2	2.3	0.5	-	6.8	1.9	0.8	8.5	29.8	14.8	8.0	4.1
<b>On site</b>																
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	%	<b>19.1</b>	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.3	-	0.2	7.2	0.8	-	1.5	0.2	0.9
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	%	<b>1.7</b>	-	0.0	-	0.3	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.3	-	0.1	-	0.1
Chemical toilet	%	<b>0.3</b>	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	0.6	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.2
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	%	<b>4.0</b>	1.9	1.0	2.8	9.2	6.3	4.1	3.4	3.4	4.7	6.5	-	4.8	11.5	4.1
Pit latrine without ventilation pipe	%	<b>22.6</b>	39.1	69.9	46.0	17.1	68.5	66.9	32.5	36.5	50.5	36.1	2.7	36.3	39.4	45.2
Bucket toilet	%	<b>2.4</b>	0.9	2.0	0.5	0.7	-	-	5.5	6.1	-	-	6.2	12.1	-	2.5
<b>Off site</b>																
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	%	<b>0.7</b>	-	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	0.2	-	0.1	-	-	0.2	0.2
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	%	<b>0.0</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.0
Chemical toilet	%	<b>0.1</b>	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.0
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	%	<b>0.4</b>	-	-	0.3	2.5	1.9	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	0.3	0.7	0.4
Pit latrine without ventilation pipe	%	<b>1.8</b>	0.5	1.8	2.6	10.5	4.5	0.9	0.9	2.5	6.7	4.9	-	1.8	2.9	2.8
Bucket toilet	%	<b>0.4</b>	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.5	0.8	-	-	0.8	-	0.1	0.1
None	%	<b>9.1</b>	51.5	23.7	31.5	53.1	13.5	24.6	38.6	38.3	12.7	29.2	10.4	7.6	18.7	30.6
Unspecified	%	<b>0.2</b>	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.1

\*\*National figures estimated from labour force survey, February 2001

## 10. Sanitation

### 10.3 Households in each nodal area without a toilet facility inside the dwelling, by time taken to the nearest toilet facility

Nodal area	Number of households without toilet facility inside the dwelling*	Time taken to the nearest toilet facility				
		Less than 2 minutes (less than 200m)	2 minutes but less than 5 minutes (200m-500m)	More than 5 minutes (more than 500m)	Unspecified	Total
	N (1 000)	%	%	%	%	%
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	142	76.4	20.0	0.8	2.8	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	107	66.5	32.0	0.5	0.9	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	50	89.2	10.3	-	0.5	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	39	73.6	25.8	-	0.6	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	159	88.2	10.3	0.9	0.6	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	79	97.3	2.7	-	-	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	105	85.1	13.1	0.9	0.9	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	47	64.9	32.0	1.9	1.1	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	78	95.1	4.0	-	0.9	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	69	90.7	8.4	0.1	0.9	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	5	100.0	-	-	-	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	98	96.6	3.1	0.3	-	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	22	75.7	22.1	1.7	0.5	100.0

\*Excluding households without any type of toilet facility

## **Refuse/rubbish removal**

Table 11.1 shows the proportion of households in each nodal area using each of various methods of refuse disposal.

Figure 11 indicates the proportion of households in each nodal area whose refuse/rubbish is removed by the local authority.

Overall, the results of the survey show that only 15,5% of households in the nodal areas have their refuse/rubbish removed by a local authority.

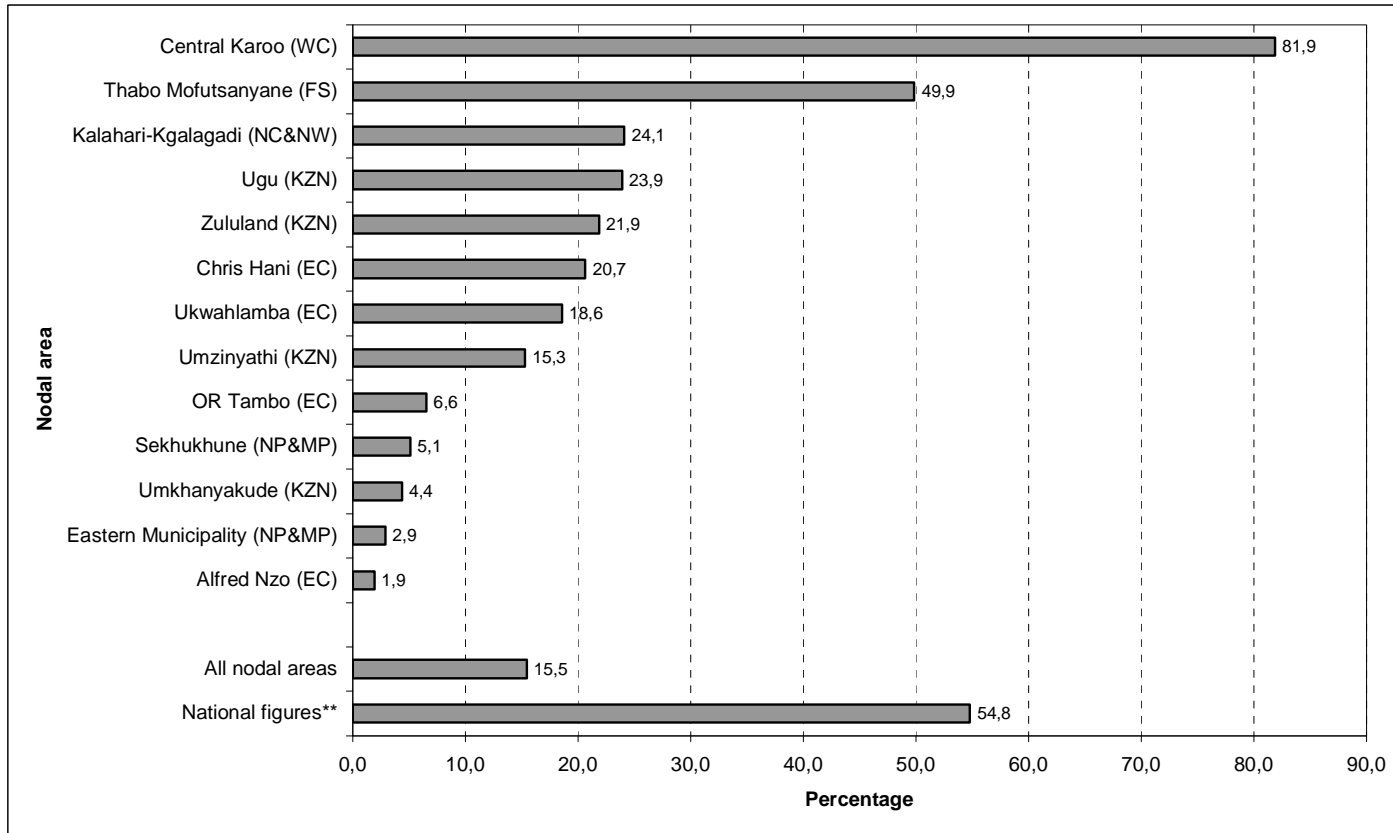
Compared to the national average of at least one in two households (54,8%) whose refuse/rubbish is removed by the local authority, the proportion for the nodal areas is very low.

The proportion of households whose rubbish or refuse is removed by a local authority is highest in the Central Karoo nodal area, where five out of every six households (81,9%) have their refuse/rubbish removed by a local authority.

Of all nodal areas, Alfred Nzo in the Eastern Cape and the cross-border Eastern Municipality nodal area of Northern Province and Mpumalanga are the worst in terms of refuse removal.

Just about one in fifty (1,9%) households in the Alfred Nzo nodal area has its refuse removed by a local authority. The corresponding proportion for the Eastern Municipality nodal area is 2,9%.

Table 11.1 shows that the most common method of refuse disposal in all nodal areas except Central Karoo and Thabo Mofutsanyane is the use of the household's own refuse dump.



\*\* Based on October household survey, 1999

**Figure 11: Proportion of households in each nodal area where refuse/rubbish is removed by a local authority: Compared with the national figure**

## 11. Refuse removal services

### 11.1 Households in each nodal area by method of refuse/rubbish removal: Compared with the national figures

	Number of households	Method of refuse/rubbish removal								
		Removed by local authority at least once a week	Removed by local authority less often than once a week	Removed by community members at least once a week	Removed by community members less often than once a week	Communal refuse dump/ communal container	Own refuse dump	No rubbish removal	Other/ unspecified	Total
Nodal area	N (1 000)	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		%
<b>National figure**</b>	<b>10 771</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>1 672</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>12.1</b>	1.9	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	325	6.2	0.3	0.4	-	0.3	75.4	12.5	4.8	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	142	1.7	0.3	0.2	-	0.4	84.8	11.7	1.0	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	84	14.7	0.6	-	-	0.2	71.6	11.9	0.9	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	89	3.5	0.9	-	-	0.2	89.1	6.3	0.1	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	191	5.1	-	-	-	1.3	89.9	3.7	-	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	110	2.9	-	-	-	0.3	92.7	3.9	0.2	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	209	19.7	1.1	1.3	-	0.3	50.5	21.2	6.0	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	91	18.6	-	-	-	0.6	65.1	15.0	0.6	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	123	22.3	1.6	-	-	8.5	55.6	11.6	0.3	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	122	16.0	5.9	0.2	4.9	0.3	54.1	18.2	0.4	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	14	80.3	1.5	-	-	-	18.1	0.0	-	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	139	46.5	3.4	0.1	-	2.8	31.7	15.5	-	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	34	24.3	-	0.5	-	1.8	63.4	8.8	1.2	100.0

\*\*National figures estimated from October household survey, 1999

## **Access to a telephone**

Access to a telephone is an important indicator of the living standard of a community and how easily members of the household can communicate and share information with other communities. Timely access to information is key to development.

Table 12.1 and Figure 12 show the proportion of households in each nodal area with access to a telephone or with regular use of a cellular phone. Table 12.2 shows the time taken to get to the nearest phone, among those households without a telephone inside the dwelling or access to a cellular phone.

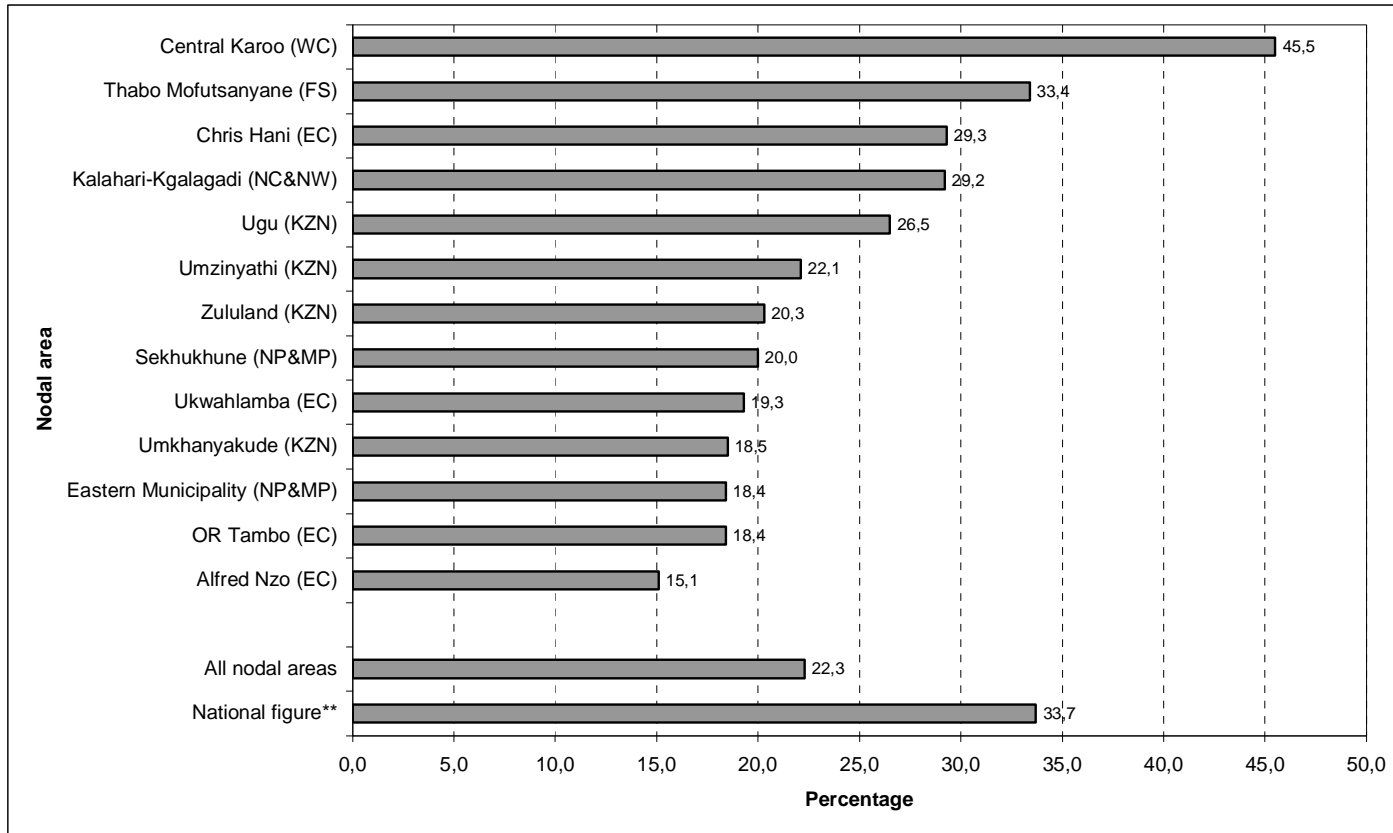
In general, the results of the survey show that, in the 13 nodal areas, about one in every four households (22,3%) has access to a telephone or regular use of a cellular phone.

This proportion is low, compared with the national average of one in every three households (33,7%) with access to a telephone or a cellular phone.

Among the 13 nodal areas, the lowest access to a telephone is found in the Alfred Nzo nodal area in the Eastern Cape. Only one in every seven households (15,1%) in this nodal area has access to a telephone.

This area is closely followed by OR Tambo nodal area in the Eastern Cape, then Eastern Municipality – one of the cross-border nodal areas of Northern Province and Mpumalanga – and the Umkhanyakude nodal area of KwaZulu-Natal. In these three nodal areas, only about one in every five households (18,4%) has access to a telephone.

In the Central Karoo area of the Western Cape, however, almost half of the households (45,5%) have access to a telephone.



\*\* Based on October household survey, 1999

**Figure 12: Proportion of households in each nodal area with access to a telephone or regular use of a cellular phone: Compared with the national figure**

## 12. Telephone services

### 12.1 Households in each nodal area by telephone ownership or access to a cellular phone: Compared with the national figure

Nodal area	With a telephone or regular use of a cellular phone		Without a telephone or regular use of a cellular phone		Unspecified		Total	
	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%
<b>National figure**</b>	<b>3 632</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>7 050</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>10 771</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>1 297</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1 672</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	60	18.4	265	81.6	-	-	325	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	21	15.1	120	84.6	0	0.2	142	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	18	22.1	65	77.9	-	-	84	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	16	18.5	72	81.3	0	0.2	89	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	38	20.0	153	80.0	-	-	191	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	20	18.4	90	81.6	-	-	110	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	61	29.3	147	70.4	1	0.3	209	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	17	19.3	73	80.1	1	0.6	91	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	33	26.5	90	73.5	-	-	123	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	25	20.3	97	79.7	-	-	122	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	6	45.5	8	54.5	-	-	14	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	47	33.4	93	66.6	-	-	139	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	10	29.2	24	70.8	-	-	34	100.0

\*\*National figure estimated from October household survey, 1999



## 12. Telephone services

### 12.2 Households in each nodal area without a telephone or regular use of a cellular phone, by time taken to the nearest telephone

Nodal area	Less than 15 minutes		15 minutes or more but less than 30 minutes		30 minutes or more but less than 45 minutes		45 minutes or more but less than an hour		An hour or more		Unspecified		Total	
	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1 297</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	37	14.0	57	21.4	53	20.0	36	13.4	82	30.9	1	0.3	265	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	11	9.0	16	13.4	16	13.6	15	12.6	62	51.4	0	0.1	120	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	10	14.9	12	18.4	13	19.7	9	13.4	22	33.3	0	0.3	65	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	8	11.0	11	15.6	17	23.8	12	16.6	24	32.7	0	0.4	72	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	23	15.0	55	36.1	32	20.8	14	8.8	29	19.3	-	-	153	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	38	41.7	27	29.8	13	14.2	5	5.3	8	8.9	-	-	90	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	51	34.8	36	24.2	28	19.1	8	5.5	24	16.5	-	-	147	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	10	13.4	14	19.5	11	15.1	10	13.6	28	38.4	-	-	73	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	38	42.0	31	34.8	10	11.0	4	4.0	7	8.1	0	0.2	90	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	19	19.9	17	17.3	19	19.9	11	11.6	30	31.3	-	-	97	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	6	75.0	1	15.0	0	5.4	0	1.8	0	2.8	-	-	8	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	39	41.6	32	34.2	11	12.1	3	3.4	8	8.7	-	-	93	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	5	20.7	5	21.3	5	20.6	3	11.5	6	25.4	0	0.5	24	100.0

## Postal services

Table 13.1 indicates the kind of postal services that are available for the nodal areas. Figure 13 compares the proportions of households receiving post by each different method to the national averages for each method.

Of the 1,7 million households in the nodal areas, just one in every five (21,9%) receives its post through a post office box or a private bag.

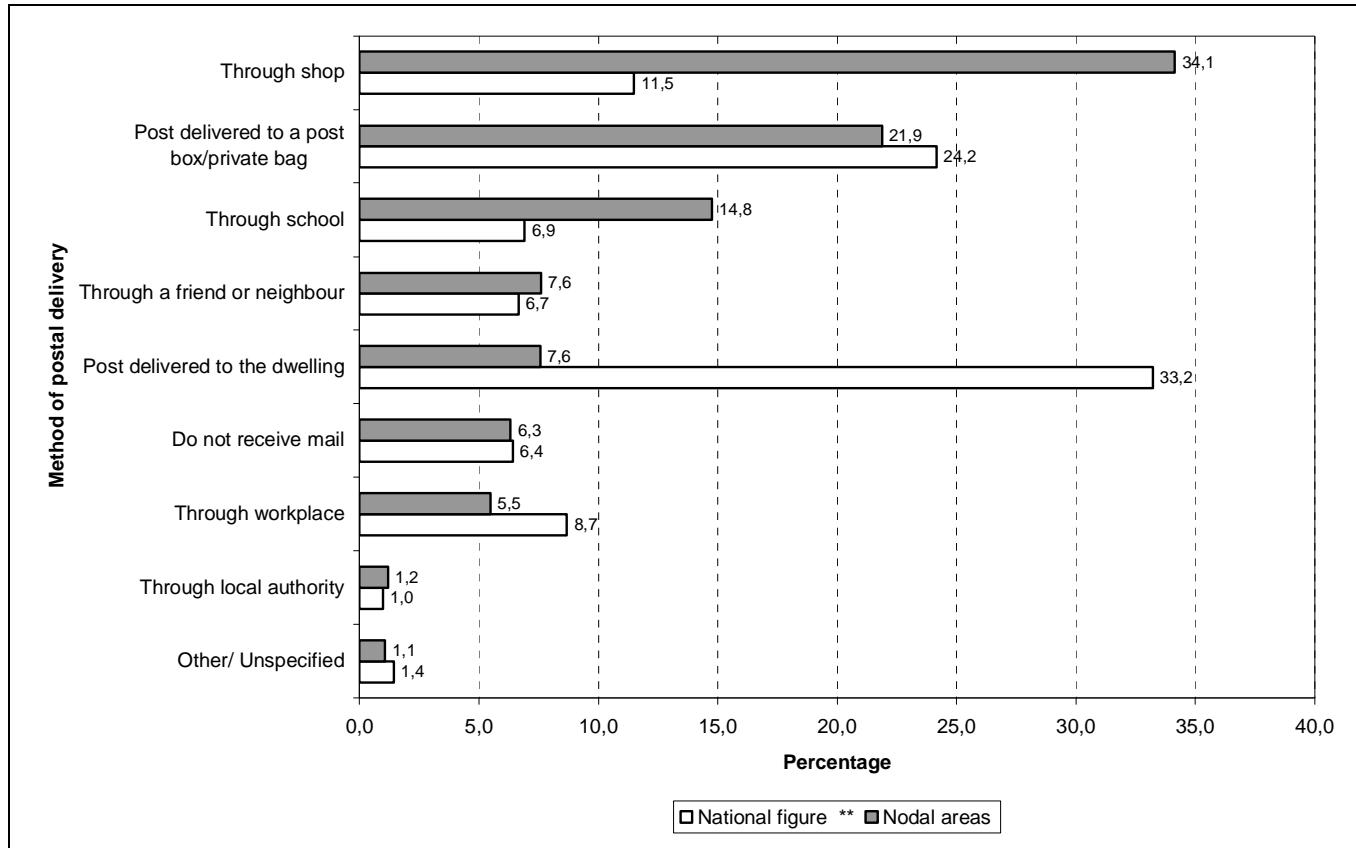
Almost one-third of the households in the nodal areas (34,1%) receive their post through a shop. This practice is most common in the OR Tambo and Alfred Nzo nodal areas of the Eastern Cape. Almost two-thirds of the households in each of these two nodal areas (62,8% and 64,2% respectively) receive their post through a shop.

When comparing nodes, the results of the survey show that, in the Central Karoo nodal area, slightly more than seven out of ten households (72,1%) have their post delivered to their dwellings. This is much higher than the national average of one in every three households (33,2%).

At more or less the same level of service as the national average, is the Thabo Mofutsanyane nodal area of the Free State, where 30,7% of the households have their post delivered to the dwelling.

About one in every seven households (14,8%) in the nodal areas has its post delivered through a school. This practice is most common in the nodal areas of KwaZulu-Natal.

For example, in the Umzinyathi, Umkhanyakude and Zululand nodal areas, about one-third of the households (34,2%, 31,1% and 37,0% respectively) receive their post through a school.



\*\* Based on October household survey, 1999

**Figure 13: Proportion of households in the nodal areas using each method of receiving post: Compared with the national figures**

### 13. Postal services

#### 13.1 Households in each nodal area by method of receiving post: Compared with the national figures

Nodal area	Number of households N (1 000)	Method of receiving post									Total %
		Post delivered to the dwelling %	Post delivered to a post box/private bag %	Through a friend or neighbour %	Through shop %	Through school %	Through workplace %	Through local authority %	Do not receive post %	Other/unspecified %	
<b>National figure**</b>	<b>10 771</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>1 672</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	325	3.8	12.4	3.7	62.8	8.2	3.9	0.5	3.6	1.2	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	142	0.4	8.1	11.2	64.2	8.0	2.9	0.2	2.9	2.0	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	84	5.6	19.8	2.9	19.1	34.2	9.5	0.3	8.4	0.1	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	89	0.9	15.3	4.6	30.0	31.1	6.2	1.0	9.2	1.8	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	191	0.2	41.2	7.6	15.5	21.1	1.3	5.2	7.6	0.3	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	110	-	37.7	9.9	22.0	15.6	1.2	0.7	11.4	1.5	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	209	18.7	12.4	10.6	37.6	6.6	6.3	1.6	4.9	1.4	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	91	12.3	13.8	5.5	39.3	14.0	4.8	1.0	5.8	3.5	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	123	2.4	32.8	1.9	27.9	16.9	10.9	0.3	6.6	0.4	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	122	0.4	19.5	7.2	15.7	37.0	9.9	0.4	9.5	0.4	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	14	72.1	13.6	1.0	1.5	-	4.8	-	7.0	-	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	139	30.7	33.3	18.0	3.5	-	8.8	0.3	5.3	-	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	34	4.0	37.7	10.5	18.7	8.3	4.5	2.8	12.3	1.2	100.0

\*\*National figures estimated from October household survey, 1999

## Section 3: Information on transport services

This section provides information on the various modes of transport used by different households in the nodal areas to access various services and facilities, and the time it takes to get there. In general, there are two main means of transport used to access services and facilities in the nodal areas. These are 'on foot' or 'by taxi'. Most of the services and facilities in the nodal areas are accessed on foot.

### Transport to the nearest clinic

Tables 14.1 to 14.3 show how people in households in different nodal areas access their nearest clinic, in terms of time taken, transport used, and the proportion that walk.

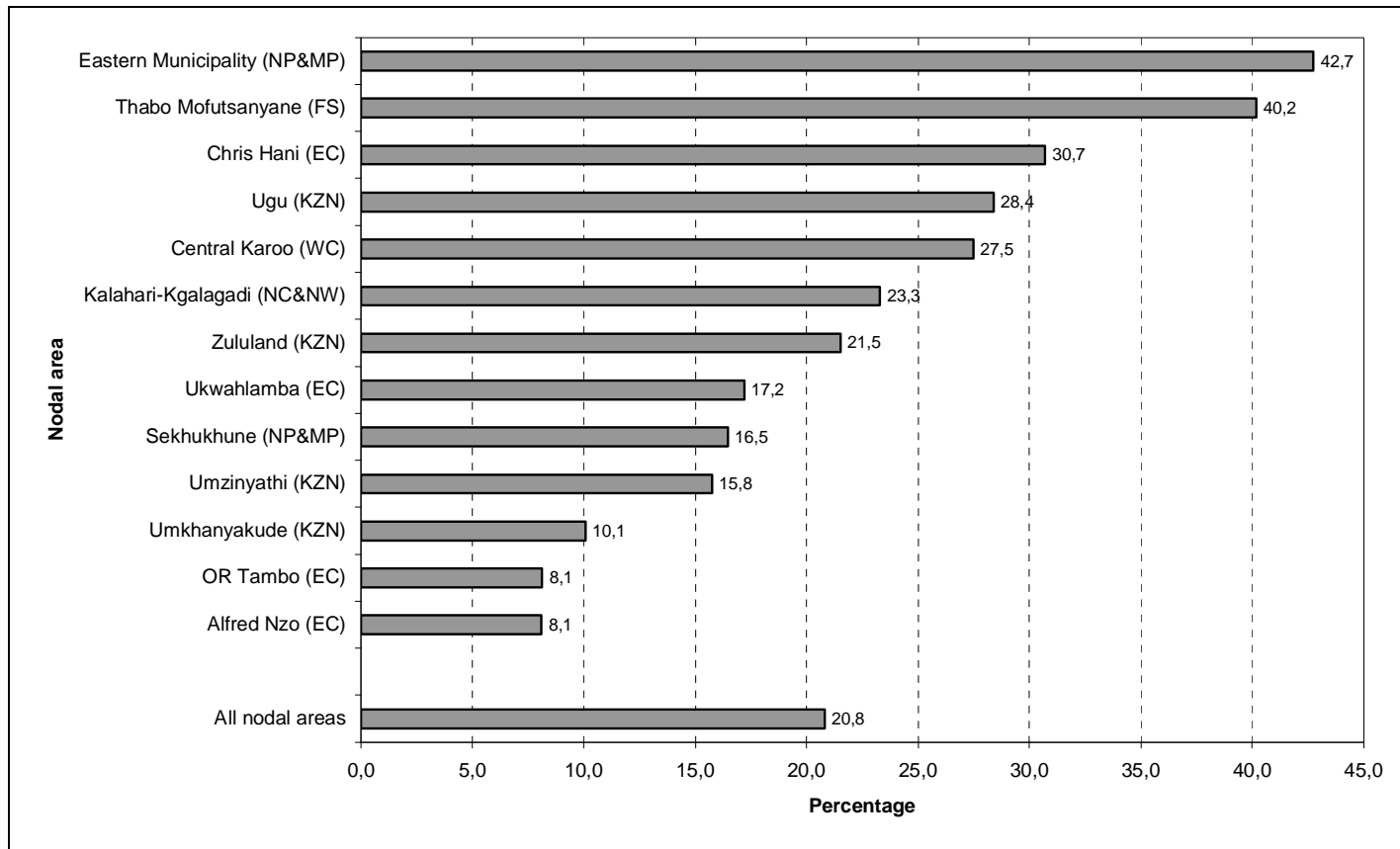
Overall, results show that, among the estimated 1,7 million households in the nodal areas, members of about one in every five (20,8%) can access the nearest clinic from their dwelling within 14 minutes, using the household's usual means of transport.

Results also show that members of the majority of the households in the nodal areas (57,8%) access their nearest clinics on foot.

Figure 14 indicates the proportion of households whose members can reach the nearest clinic within 14 minutes, using the household's usual means of transport.

The nodal areas with the highest level of access in this regard are Eastern Municipality, one of the cross-border nodal areas of Northern Province and Mpumalanga, and the Thabo Mofutsanyane nodal area of the Free State. In these nodal areas, members of about two in every five households (42,7% and 40,2% respectively) could access the nearest clinic within 14 minutes, using their usual means of transport.

The results further show that, on average, members of almost one in every five households in the nodal areas (19,3%) take at least one hour to get to the nearest clinic, using the household's usual means of transport. This figure is as high as two in five households (40,5%) in the Alfred Nzo nodal area, and one in every three households (31,0%) in the OR Tambo nodal area.



**Figure 14: Proportion of households in each nodal area within 14 minutes' reach of the nearest clinic, using their usual means of transport**

## 14. Transport to nearest clinic

### 14.1 Households in each nodal area by time taken to the nearest clinic

Nodal area	Number of households	Time taken to the nearest clinic*						Total
		0 -14 minutes	15 - 29 minutes	30 - 44 minutes	45 - 59 minutes	60 minutes or more	Don't know/ unspecified	
	N (1 000)	%	%	%	%	%	%	
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>1 672</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	325	8.1	23.2	20.8	16.3	31.0	0.6	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	142	8.1	17.0	18.7	15.0	40.5	0.7	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	84	15.8	24.3	25.5	12.6	21.9	-	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	89	10.1	21.6	29.6	16.4	22.2	0.2	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	191	16.5	35.2	27.0	8.0	12.1	1.2	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	110	42.7	33.5	13.5	4.3	6.0	-	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	209	30.7	31.0	20.2	7.5	10.3	0.3	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	91	17.2	28.1	22.1	9.0	23.1	0.5	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	123	28.4	35.5	22.1	5.3	8.7	-	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	122	21.5	23.8	22.1	10.7	21.9	-	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	14	27.5	37.7	20.9	6.3	7.5	-	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	139	40.2	31.8	16.3	4.0	7.8	-	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	34	23.3	26.4	19.0	15.3	15.4	0.5	100.0

\*By household's usual means of transport

#### 14. Transport to nearest clinic

##### 14.2 Households in each nodal area by usual means of transport to the nearest clinic

Nodal area	Transport to the nearest clinic							
	On foot		Taxi		Other		Total	
	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>1 672</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	176	54.2	104	32.0	45	13.9	325	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	61	42.9	25	17.6	56	39.5	142	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	38	45.4	40	47.9	6	6.7	84	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	56	62.9	27	30.7	6	6.4	89	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	124	65.2	61	31.8	6	3.0	191	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	75	68.4	33	30.1	2	1.5	110	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	150	72.0	37	17.8	21	10.2	209	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	48	52.6	28	31.2	15	16.3	91	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	41	33.0	62	50.6	20	16.4	123	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	64	52.2	44	35.6	15	12.1	122	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	9	61.2	1	7.4	4	31.4	14	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	105	75.6	21	15.2	13	9.2	139	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	19	56.6	8	23.6	7	19.8	34	100.0



## 14. Transport to nearest clinic

### 14.3 Households in each nodal area who usually walk to the nearest clinic, by time taken to get there

Nodal area	Number of households	Time taken to the nearest clinic on foot						Total
		0 - 14 minutes	15 - 29 minutes	30 - 44 minutes	45 - 59 minutes	60 minutes or more	Don't know/unspecified	
	N (1 000)	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	176	13.2	22.6	18.6	15.3	30.4	-	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	61	15.1	20.8	21.0	11.1	31.5	0.5	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	38	18.1	26.9	25.1	11.4	18.5	-	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	56	14.7	25.6	27.7	14.4	17.3	0.3	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	124	23.5	42.4	21.7	4.6	7.0	0.7	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	75	56.1	25.6	10.9	3.9	3.6	-	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	150	37.2	31.0	15.8	4.9	10.7	0.4	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	48	28.5	27.3	20.0	8.2	15.5	0.5	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	41	35.9	28.6	19.0	3.6	12.9	-	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	64	33.7	31.7	16.9	7.7	10.0	-	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	9	32.2	43.2	23.7	0.0	0.8	-	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	105	41.0	32.6	13.8	3.5	9.1	-	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	19	24.2	32.3	18.6	14.1	10.9	-	100.0

## **Transport to the nearest hospital**

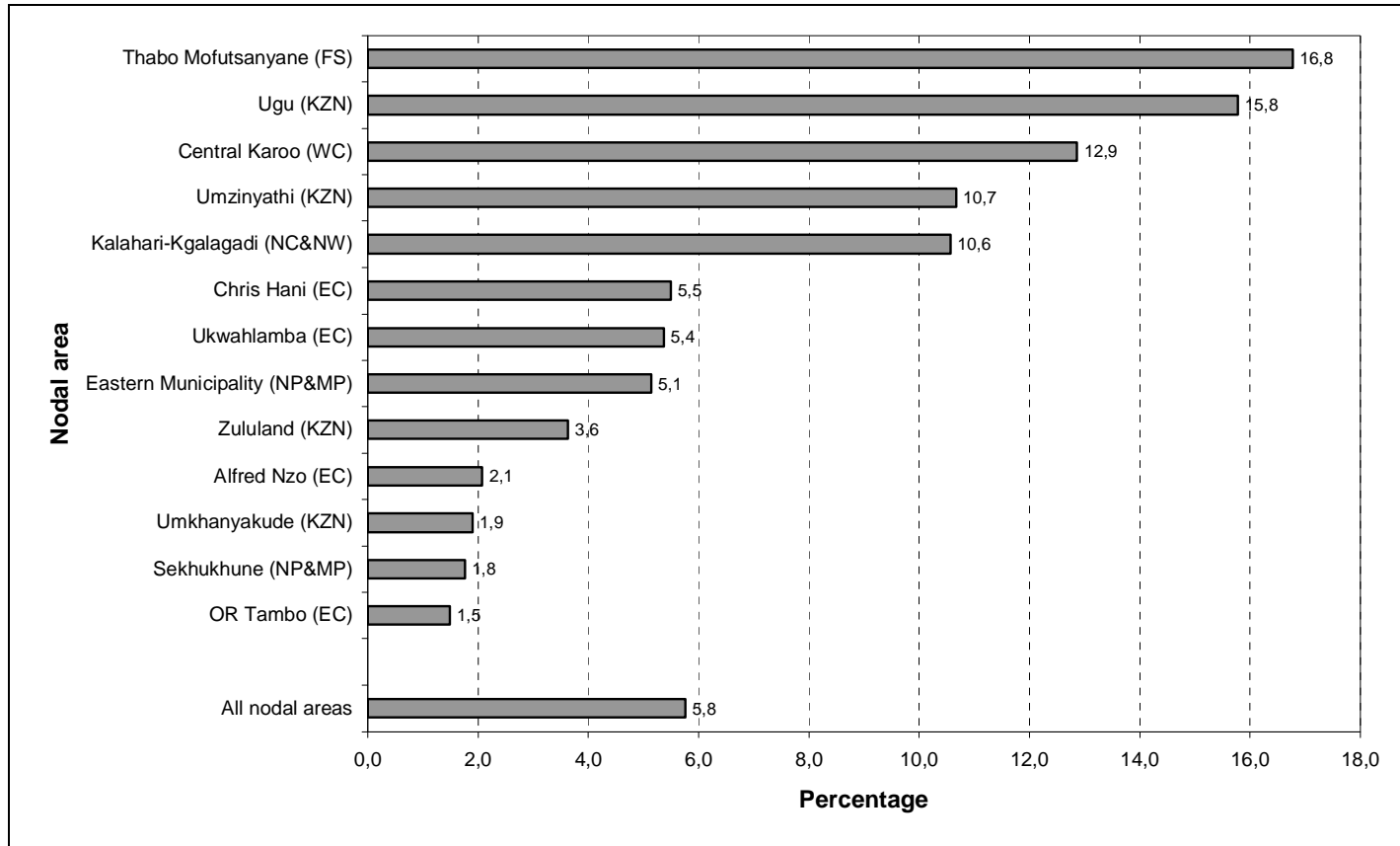
Tables 15.1 to 15.3 describe transport to the nearest hospital in the nodal areas, in terms of time taken, type of transport used, and the proportion of households whose members walk. Results of the survey indicate that people in the majority of households in the nodal areas (67,5%) would take a taxi to get to the nearest hospital. In only 9,3% of households would people go to hospital on foot.

Members of almost two in every five households (37,3%) in the nodal areas take an hour or more to get to the nearest hospital, using the household's usual means of transport.

When comparing nodes, this proportion is the highest for the Alfred Nzo nodal area. Members of almost two in every three households (63,7%) in this nodal area would take at least one hour to get to the nearest hospital, using the household's usual means of transport.

Figure 15 indicates the proportion of households in each nodal area within 14 minutes' reach of the nearest hospital.

The average for all nodal areas is 5,8%. However, when comparing nodes, the proportion of households within 14 minutes' reach of the nearest hospital is lowest in the OR Tambo nodal area (1,5%).



**Figure 15: Proportion of households in each nodal area within 14 minutes' reach of the nearest hospital, using their usual means of transport**

## 15. Transport to nearest hospital

### 15.1 Households in each nodal area by time taken to the nearest hospital

Nodal area	Number of households	Time taken to the nearest hospital*						Total
		0 - 14 minutes	15 - 29 minutes	30 - 44 minutes	45 - 59 minutes	60 minutes or more	Don't know/ unspecified	
	N (1 000)	%	%	%	%	%	%	
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>1 672</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	325	1.5	15.1	17.5	14.9	49.8	1.2	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	142	2.1	10.4	9.3	13.8	63.7	0.8	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	84	10.7	14.7	26.6	13.3	34.7	-	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	89	1.9	7.0	16.9	17.6	56.3	0.3	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	191	1.8	9.8	26.5	17.5	41.0	3.5	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	110	5.1	32.8	22.2	12.8	27.1	-	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	209	5.5	29.1	32.5	11.9	20.5	0.5	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	91	5.4	26.1	22.0	14.2	31.7	0.6	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	123	15.8	30.2	26.3	10.5	17.2	-	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	122	3.6	15.2	16.0	17.5	47.6	-	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	14	12.9	46.1	24.4	9.1	7.5	-	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	139	16.8	32.7	29.3	8.2	13.0	-	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	34	10.6	15.0	16.2	13.7	43.9	0.7	100.0

\*By household's usual means of transport

## 15. Transport to nearest hospital

### 15.2 Households in each nodal area by usual means of transport to the nearest hospital

Nodal area	Transport to the nearest hospital							
	On foot		Taxi		Other		Total	
	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>1 129</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>1 672</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	30	9.3	201	61.8	94	28.8	325	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	7	4.9	35	24.6	100	70.5	142	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	7	8.6	70	83.7	6	7.7	84	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	6	6.2	67	76.0	16	17.7	89	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	13	6.6	165	86.4	13	7.0	191	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	7	6.3	97	87.8	6	5.9	110	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	22	10.3	141	67.3	47	22.3	209	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	22	23.9	49	54.4	20	21.7	91	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	8	6.3	92	75.4	22	18.2	123	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	6	4.7	89	73.2	27	22.1	122	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	5	34.9	3	24.1	6	41.0	14	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	21	15.0	96	69.0	22	16.0	139	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	4	10.6	22	64.8	8	24.6	34	100.0

## 15. Transport to nearest hospital

### 15.3 Households in each nodal area who usually take a taxi to the nearest hospital, by time taken to get there

Nodal area	Number of households	Time taken to the nearest hospital by taxi						Total
		0 - 14 minutes	15 - 29 minutes	30 - 44 minutes	45 - 59 minutes	60 minutes or more	Don't know/ unspecified	
	N (1 000)	%	%	%	%	%	%	
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>1 129</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	201	1.7	18.2	20.5	15.6	43.0	1.0	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	35	2.6	25.7	8.8	10.9	51.6	0.4	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	70	7.0	13.0	27.3	14.5	38.2	-	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	67	0.6	6.4	19.7	19.4	53.6	0.2	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	165	0.0	10.4	25.2	19.6	41.3	3.5	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	97	2.4	33.3	24.4	12.6	27.4	-	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	141	1.5	26.2	30.9	14.0	27.1	0.4	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	49	1.0	29.8	18.9	18.0	32.1	0.2	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	92	3.7	30.0	31.8	13.1	21.4	-	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	89	0.8	17.9	16.5	17.8	47.0	-	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	3	3.7	76.8	13.3	4.5	1.7	-	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	96	8.6	38.4	32.2	9.1	11.8	-	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	22	4.6	12.2	17.4	15.6	49.9	0.4	100.0

## **Transport to the nearest primary school**

Tables 16.1 to 16.3 describe transport to the nearest primary school in the nodal areas in terms of time taken, the usual means of transport, and the proportion of households whose members walk to the nearest primary school.

Figure 16 shows the proportion of households within 14 minutes' reach of the nearest primary school.

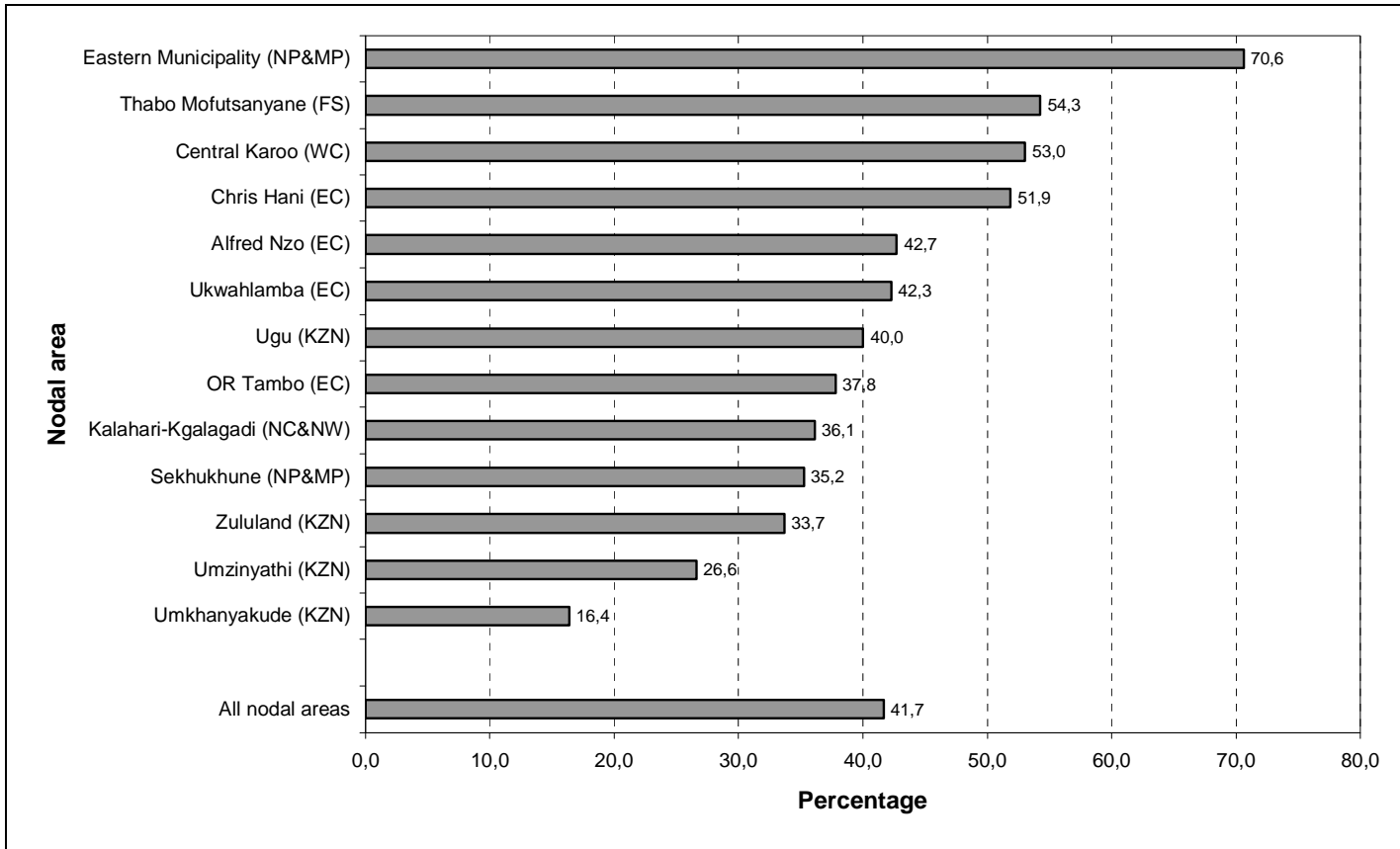
Generally, results show that two in every five households in the nodal areas (41,7%) are within 14 minutes of the nearest primary school, using the household's usual means of transport. And about one in three households (34,6%) are between 15 and 29 minutes of the nearest primary school.

Figure 16 shows that the Umkhanyakude nodal area in KwaZulu-Natal is the worst in terms of time taken to reach primary schools. Only one in six households (16,4%) in this nodal area has a primary school within 14 minutes' travelling time from their dwelling.

This nodal area is closely followed by Umkhanyakude, again in KwaZulu-Natal, where about every fourth household is within 14 minutes of the nearest primary school.

In the Eastern Municipality nodal area of Northern Province and Mpumalanga, seven out of ten households (70,6%) have the nearest primary school within 14 minutes of their dwellings, using the household's usual means of transport.

In the nodal areas of Thabo Mofutsanyane of the Free State, Central Karoo of the Western Cape and Chris Hani of the Eastern Cape, about half of the households (54,3%, 53,0% and 51,9% respectively) are within 14 minutes' reach of the nearest primary school.



**Figure 16: Proportion of households in each nodal area within 14 minutes' reach of the nearest primary school, using their usual means of transport**



## 16. Transport to nearest primary school

### 16.1 Households in each nodal area by time taken to the nearest primary school

Nodal area	Number of households	Time taken to the nearest primary school*						
		0 - 14 minutes	15 - 29 minutes	30 - 44 minutes	45 - 59 minutes	60 minutes or more	Don't know/ unspecified	Total
	N (1 000)	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>1 672</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	325	37.8	39.1	12.9	4.3	5.8	0.1	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	142	42.7	33.9	15.2	3.2	4.5	0.5	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	84	26.6	35.2	26.3	7.1	4.6	0.2	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	89	16.4	31.2	29.7	11.1	11.3	0.3	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	191	35.2	45.1	14.0	1.7	3.2	0.7	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	110	70.6	23.2	5.0	0.3	0.5	0.4	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	209	51.9	33.1	10.6	2.4	2.1	-	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	91	42.3	36.7	10.9	2.3	6.6	1.3	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	123	40.0	27.6	26.3	2.2	3.8	-	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	122	33.7	33.9	18.5	6.3	7.5	0.1	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	14	53.0	28.2	6.5	5.3	6.9	-	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	139	54.3	29.4	11.4	1.1	3.8	-	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	34	36.1	32.6	18.7	4.3	7.0	1.3	100.0

\*By household's usual means of transport

## 16. Transport to nearest primary school

### 16.2 Households in each nodal area by usual means of transport to the nearest primary school

Nodal area	Transport to the nearest primary school							
	On foot		Taxi		Other		Total	
	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>1 560</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1 672</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	317	97.3	4	1.2	5	1.5	325	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	140	99.0	0	0.1	1	0.9	142	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	77	92.4	2	2.5	4	5.1	84	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	83	93.8	4	4.2	2	2.0	89	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	189	98.9	-	-	2	1.1	191	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	108	98.3	1	0.5	1	1.2	110	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	190	91.1	2	0.9	17	8.0	209	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	82	90.0	4	4.6	5	5.5	91	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	100	81.4	5	4.1	18	14.5	123	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	112	91.6	4	3.2	6	5.3	122	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	10	74.6	0	0.4	3	25.0	14	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	124	89.2	3	2.2	12	8.6	139	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	28	80.7	2	4.7	5	14.6	34	100.0

**16. Transport to nearest primary school**

**16.3 Households in each nodal area who usually walk or would walk to the nearest primary school, by time taken to get there**

Nodal area	Number of households	Time taken to the nearest primary school on foot						Total
		0 - 14 minutes	15 - 29 minutes	30 - 44 minutes	45 - 59 minutes	60 minutes or more	Don't know/ unspecified	
	N (1 000)	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>1 560</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	317	38.0	39.8	13.0	4.3	4.9	-	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	140	43.0	34.2	15.2	3.2	4.3	0.1	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	77	24.3	36.5	27.8	6.5	4.9	-	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	83	17.2	30.7	29.4	11.3	11.1	0.2	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	189	35.4	44.9	14.1	1.7	3.1	0.8	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	108	71.3	23.1	4.9	0.3	0.4	-	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	190	54.0	34.3	7.5	2.1	2.1	-	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	82	44.7	35.0	11.0	2.4	6.3	0.6	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	100	31.9	30.3	31.0	2.3	4.5	-	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	112	34.0	32.7	19.2	6.7	7.5	-	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	10	62.9	32.4	4.0	-	0.7	-	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	124	53.0	30.9	10.8	1.3	3.9	-	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	28	36.1	36.4	19.9	4.0	3.4	0.2	100.0

## **Transport to the nearest secondary school**

Tables 17.1 to 17.3 deal with transport to the nearest secondary school in terms of time taken, the usual means of transport, and the proportion of households whose members walk to the nearest high school.

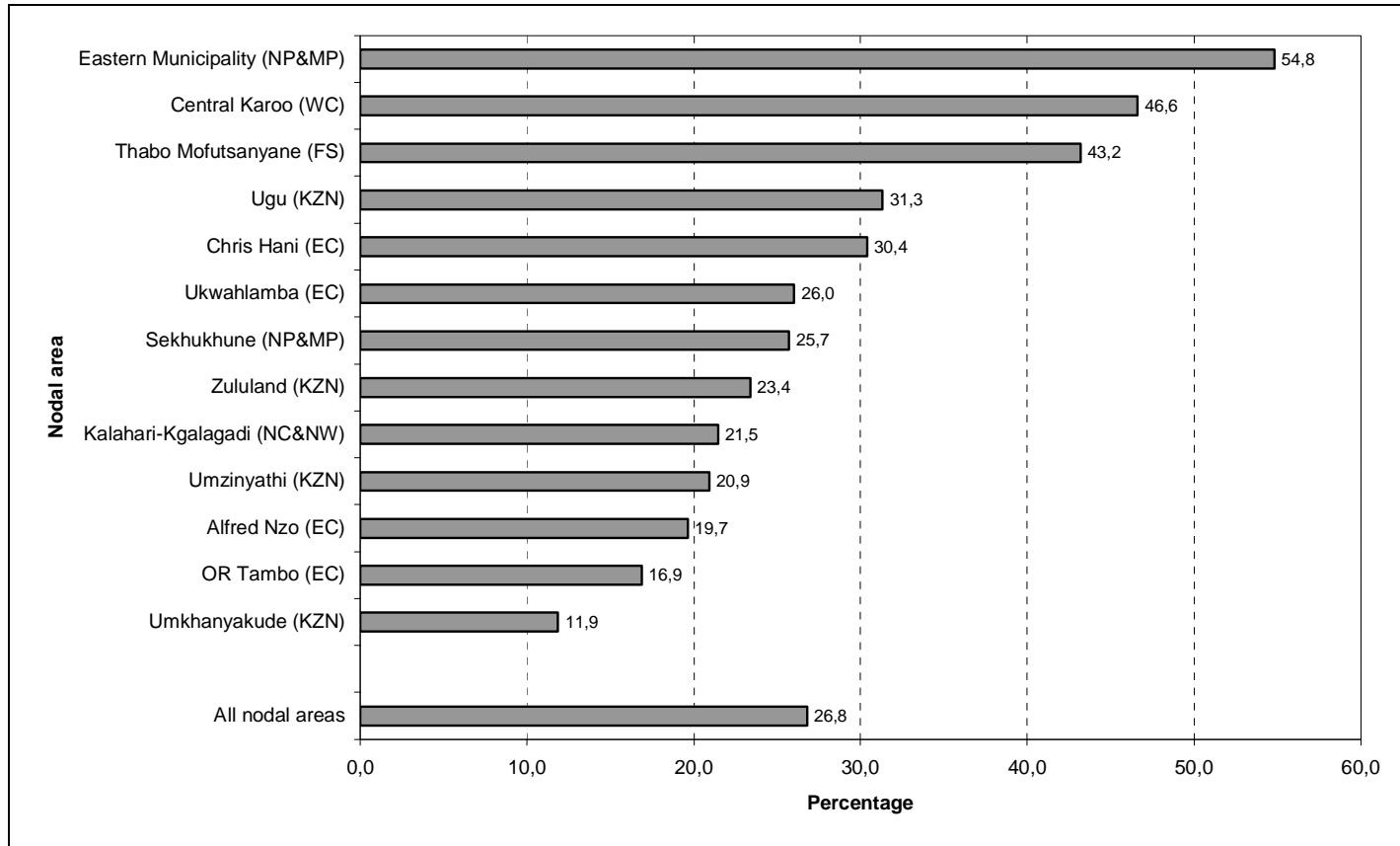
Figure 17 indicates the proportion of households within 14 minutes' reach of the nearest secondary school, using the household's usual means of transport.

Overall, the results of the survey show that, in the nodal areas, one in every four households (26,8%) is within 14 minutes' reach of the nearest secondary school.

Access to secondary schools is much better in Eastern Municipality, the cross-border nodal area of Northern Province and Mpumalanga. In this nodal area, more than half of the households (54,8%) are within 14 minutes' reach of a secondary school.

The next best access to the nearest secondary school is found in the Central Karoo nodal area. Up to 46,6% of the households in the Central Karoo are within 14 minutes' reach of the nearest secondary school.

Following closely is the Thabo Mofutsanyane nodal area, where about the same proportion of households (43,2%) can reach the nearest secondary school within 14 minutes.



**Figure 17: Proportion of households in each nodal area within 14 minutes' reach of the nearest secondary school, using their usual means of transport**

## 17. Transport to nearest secondary school

### 17.1 Households in each nodal area by time taken to the nearest secondary school

Nodal area	Number of households	Time taken to the nearest secondary school*						Total
		0 - 14 minutes	15 - 29 minutes	30 - 44 minutes	45 - 59 minutes	60 minutes or more	Don't know/ unspecified	
	N (1 000)	%	%	%	%	%	%	
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>1 672</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	325	16.9	31.9	20.4	11.9	18.8	0.1	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	142	19.7	24.8	19.4	9.5	26.1	0.5	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	84	20.9	30.9	26.8	10.5	10.7	0.2	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	89	11.9	28.6	33.0	13.1	13.2	0.4	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	191	25.7	42.5	18.3	4.4	8.6	0.4	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	110	54.8	29.6	9.8	3.1	2.3	0.4	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	209	30.4	34.7	18.5	7.2	9.1	0.1	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	91	26.0	31.1	17.7	6.1	17.2	1.8	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	123	31.3	35.7	19.8	4.5	8.3	0.3	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	122	23.4	30.9	25.4	9.4	10.7	0.1	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	14	46.6	30.0	11.1	5.3	6.9	0.0	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	139	43.2	31.6	16.2	2.9	6.2	0.0	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	34	21.5	29.2	24.8	9.9	11.6	3.1	100.0

\*By household's usual means of transport

**17. Transport to nearest secondary school**

**17.2 Households in each nodal area by usual means of transport to the nearest secondary school**

Nodal area	Transport to the nearest secondary school							
	On foot		Taxi		Other		Total	
	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>1 399</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>1 672</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	273	84.0	37	11.2	15	4.7	325	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	99	69.7	13	9.1	30	21.2	142	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	75	90.0	4	5.1	4	4.9	84	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	82	92.3	5	5.9	2	1.8	89	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	184	96.5	2	1.0	5	2.5	191	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	107	96.9	2	1.4	2	1.7	110	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	172	82.4	18	8.4	19	9.2	209	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	66	72.7	17	18.9	8	8.3	91	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	92	74.7	13	10.3	18	15.0	123	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	102	83.8	11	9.2	9	7.0	122	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	10	73.5	0	0.4	4	26.1	14	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	115	82.6	11	7.6	14	9.8	139	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	22	64.2	6	17.8	6	18.0	34	100.0

## 17. Transport to nearest secondary school

### 17.3 Households in each nodal area who walk or would walk to the nearest secondary school, by time taken to get there

Nodal area	Number of households	Time taken to the nearest secondary school on foot						
		0 - 14 minutes	15 - 29 minutes	30 - 44 minutes	45 - 59 minutes	60 minutes or more	Don't know/ unspecified	Total
	N (1 000)	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>1 399</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	273	19.1	34.9	18.4	9.5	18.2	-	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	99	26.6	27.0	20.1	7.6	18.6	0.1	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	75	18.7	30.6	28.3	10.7	11.8	-	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	82	12.4	27.8	33.1	13.5	12.9	0.3	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	184	26.5	42.7	18.8	4.4	7.3	0.4	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	107	55.5	29.8	9.7	3.2	1.7	-	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	172	34.2	36.7	13.7	6.3	9.2	-	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	66	33.3	28.7	16.7	4.6	15.6	1.1	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	92	26.1	39.2	19.5	5.6	9.2	0.4	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	102	24.8	30.4	24.8	9.9	10.0	-	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	10	55.1	35.4	8.9	-	0.7	-	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	115	43.5	32.8	14.7	2.9	6.2	-	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	22	21.9	35.0	24.7	9.7	8.4	0.2	100.0



## **Transport to food markets**

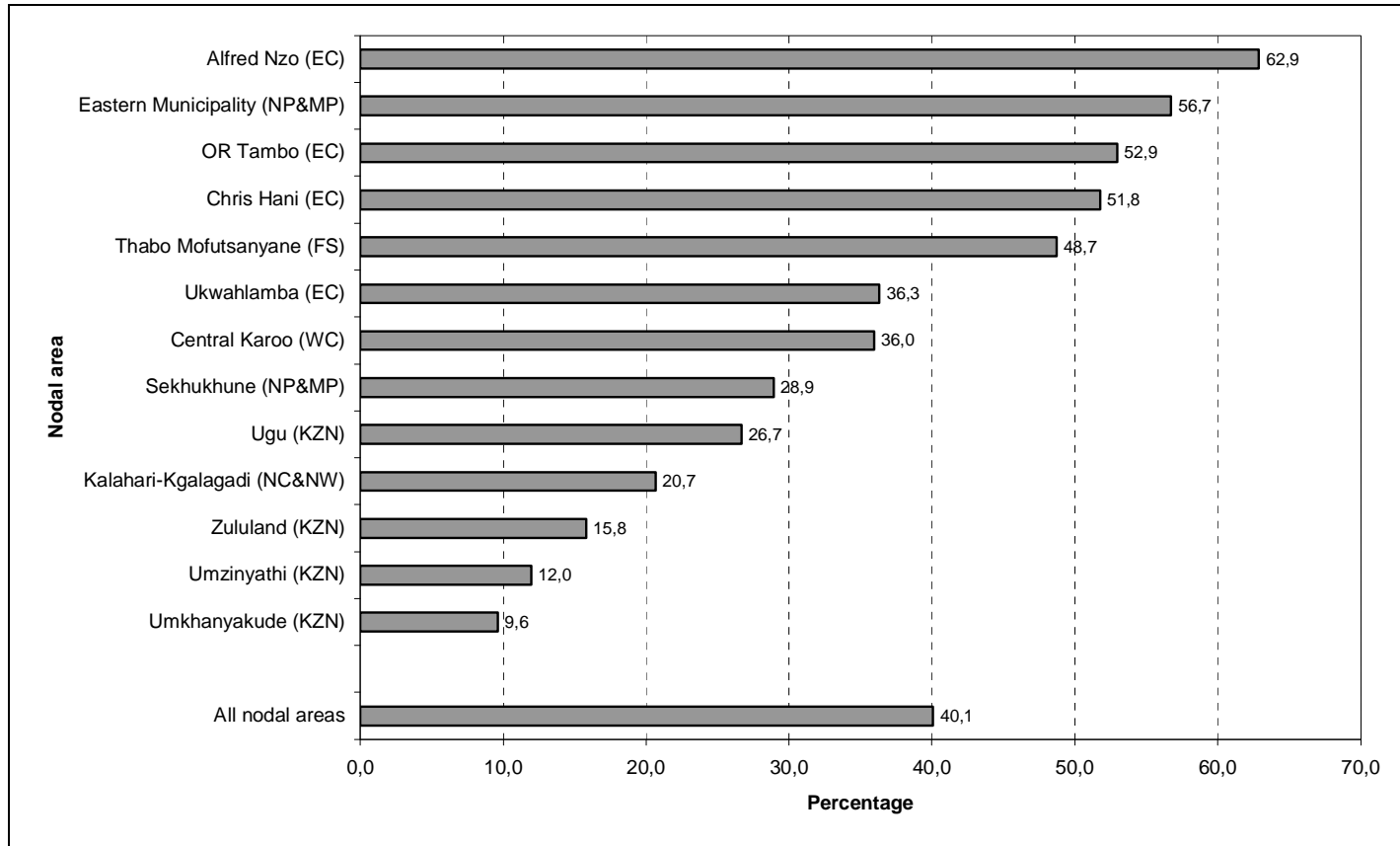
Tables 18.1 to 18.3 deal with access to the nearest food market – the usual means of transport, the time taken, and the proportion of households whose members walk to the nearest food market.

Figure 18 indicates the proportion of households in each nodal area which are within 14 minutes' reach of a food market, using the household's usual means of transport.

The results of the survey show, that overall, two in every five households in the nodal areas (40,1%) are within 14 minutes' reach of the nearest food market, using the household's usual means of transport. The best access to food markets among all nodal areas is found in the Alfred Nzo nodal area. Three in every five households (62,9%) are within fourteen minutes' reach of the nearest food market.

In general, people in the majority of households in the nodal areas (58,0%) access their food markets on foot, while those in almost a third (32,5%) access their food markets by taxi.

Results show that among the estimated total of 970 000 households whose members access their food markets on foot, only three in every five (60,2%) are within 14 minutes' reach of the nearest food market.



**Figure 18: Proportion of households in each nodal area within 14 minutes' reach of the nearest food market, using their usual means of transport**

## 18. Transport to nearest food market

### 18.1 Number and proportion of households in each nodal area by time taken to the nearest food market

Nodal area	Number of households	Time taken to the nearest food market*						Total
		0 - 14 minutes	15 - 29 minutes	30 - 44 minutes	45 - 59 minutes	60 minutes or more	Don't know/unspecified	
	N (1 000)	%	%	%	%	%	%	
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>1 672</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	325	52.9	29.0	9.5	3.9	4.5	0.2	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	142	62.9	22.0	4.7	1.4	8.8	0.2	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	84	12.0	22.0	22.8	11.5	31.6	0.1	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	89	9.6	17.7	28.7	15.3	28.6	0.0	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	191	28.9	26.5	14.9	6.0	23.0	0.8	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	110	56.7	19.7	11.3	4.8	7.5	-	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	209	51.8	26.6	12.0	4.3	5.3	-	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	91	36.3	35.6	12.5	4.2	11.1	0.4	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	123	26.7	38.3	18.8	6.8	9.1	0.4	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	122	15.8	21.7	16.2	11.5	34.7	-	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	14	36.0	42.4	9.4	5.8	6.5	-	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	139	48.7	26.6	16.1	2.2	6.3	-	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	34	20.7	24.5	15.9	10.7	27.9	0.4	100.0

\*By household's usual means of transport

**18. Transport to nearest food market**

**18.2 Households in each nodal area by usual means of transport to the nearest food market**

Nodal area	Transport to the nearest food market							
	On foot		Taxi		Other		Total	
	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>1 672</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	296	91.1	24	7.3	5	1.6	325	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	127	89.9	5	3.3	10	6.8	142	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	11	13.0	65	77.4	8	9.6	84	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	18	20.3	58	65.8	12	13.8	89	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	93	48.7	91	47.7	7	3.5	191	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	69	62.7	37	34.0	4	3.3	110	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	157	75.2	29	14.0	23	10.8	209	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	59	64.6	24	26.2	8	9.1	91	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	18	14.6	81	66.3	23	19.1	123	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	23	18.9	72	59.3	27	21.8	122	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	8	57.1	1	9.2	5	33.6	14	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	82	58.8	39	27.9	19	13.3	139	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	9	25.5	16	46.9	9	27.5	34	100.0

## 18. Transport to nearest food market

### 18.3 Households in each nodal area who usually walk to the nearest food market, by time taken to get there

Nodal area	Number of households	Time taken to the nearest food market on foot						Total
		0 - 14 minutes	15 - 29 minutes	30 - 44 minutes	45 - 59 minutes	60 minutes or more	Don't know/ unspecified	
	N (1 000)	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	296	56.8	29.9	7.9	2.8	2.4	0.2	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	127	68.8	23.4	4.2	0.7	2.9	-	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	11	23.5	27.4	20.0	2.9	26.3	-	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	18	39.7	22.2	11.3	13.9	13.0	-	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	93	54.4	35.0	4.9	1.6	4.1	-	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	69	87.7	7.7	1.7	1.1	1.9	-	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	157	64.0	28.2	5.4	0.9	1.5	-	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	59	49.1	32.2	10.6	2.0	6.2	-	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	18	51.5	35.2	7.1	2.7	3.5	-	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	23	50.4	24.7	9.4	-	15.5	-	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	8	45.4	42.5	11.2	-	0.9	-	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	82	60.5	23.9	9.3	2.0	4.4	-	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	9	39.7	34.1	14.8	5.0	6.3	-	100.0

## **Reaching the nearest public transport**

Tables 19.1 to 19.3 deal with access to public transport services in terms of the usual means of reaching the service, the time taken, and the proportion of households whose members walk to reach public transport. Figure 19 shows the proportion of households within 14 minutes' reach of the nearest public transport.

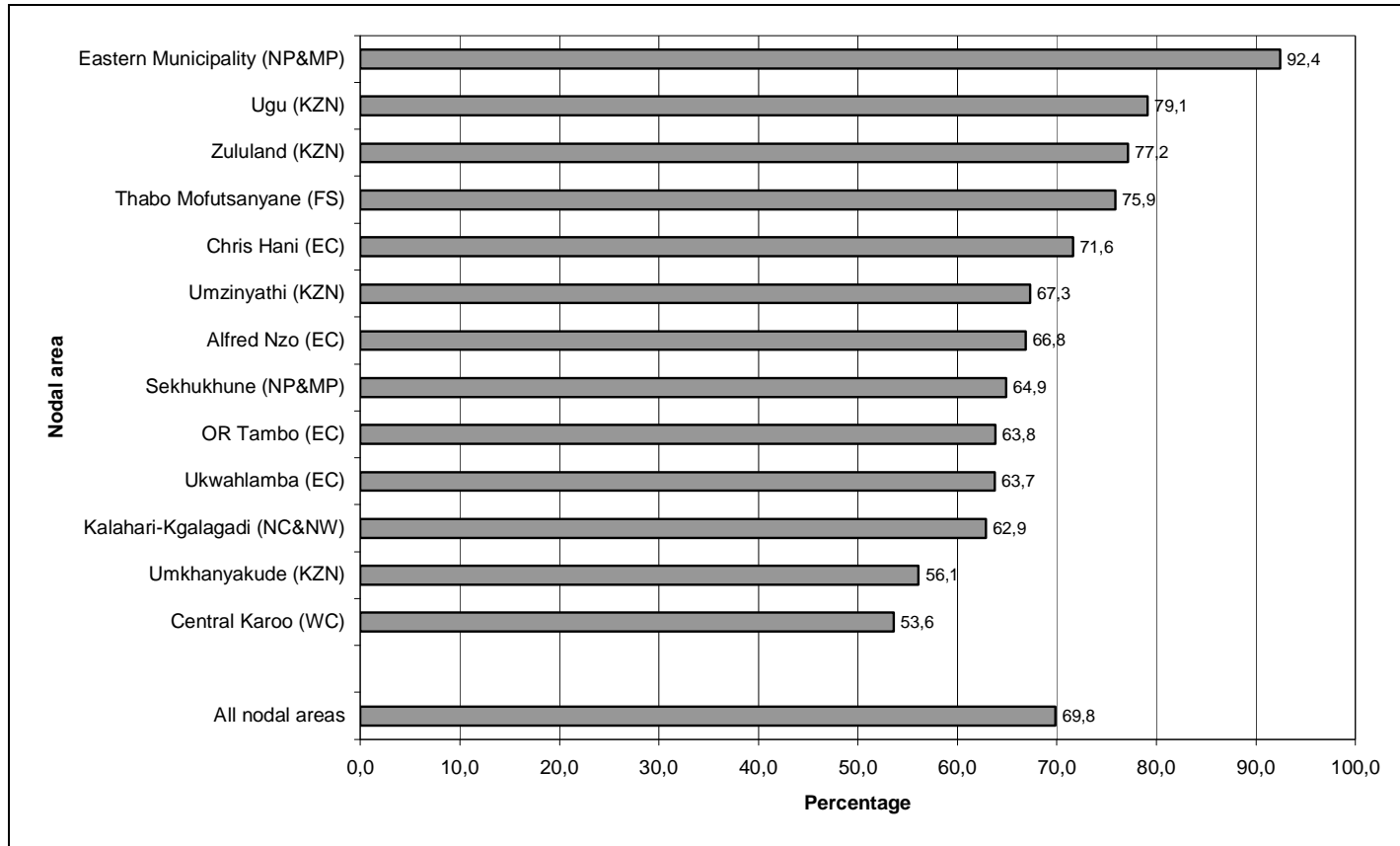
Generally, the results of the survey show that, in the nodal areas, members of almost seven in every ten households (69,8%) can get to their nearest public transport within 14 minutes.

Figure 19 indicates that, of all the nodal areas, Eastern Municipality, one of the cross-border nodal areas of Northern Province and Mpumalanga, has the best access to public transport services.

In this nodal area, almost all of the households (92,4%) are within 14 minutes' reach of the nearest public transport.

Furthermore, the results of the survey show that people living in nearly all the households (93,8%) in the nodal areas access their public transport service on foot.

However, members of about one in four (26,2%) households in the Central Karoo, and one in five (22,0%) in Kalahari-Kgalagadi, access their nearest public transport service by means other than on foot. The service is most likely to be too far away to be accessed on foot.



**Figure 19: Proportion of households in each nodal area within 14 minutes' reach of the nearest public transport service, using their usual means of transport**

## 19. Reaching the nearest public transport service

### 19.1 Households in each nodal area by time taken to the nearest public transport

Nodal area	Number of households	Time taken to the nearest public transport*						Total
		0 - 14 minutes	15 - 29 minutes	30 - 44 minutes	45 - 59 minutes	60 minutes or more	Don't know/ unspecified	
	N (1 000)	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>1 672</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	325	63.8	26.1	5.7	1.8	2.0	0.6	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	142	66.8	18.1	5.8	2.5	6.5	0.2	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	84	67.3	20.7	9.1	0.9	2.1	0.0	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	89	56.1	27.7	10.0	3.0	3.1	-	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	191	64.9	25.4	5.5	0.9	3.2	-	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	110	92.4	6.1	1.1	0.2	0.2	-	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	209	71.6	18.7	6.0	1.2	2.0	0.4	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	91	63.7	25.2	4.1	1.7	4.8	0.4	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	123	79.1	18.0	2.0	0.5	0.4	-	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	122	77.2	11.3	5.3	1.6	4.6	0.1	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	14	53.6	26.4	7.8	5.8	6.5	-	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	139	75.9	14.9	5.8	0.6	2.8	-	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	34	62.9	20.3	6.4	4.9	5.4	0.2	100.0

\*By household's usual means of transport



**19. Reaching the nearest public transport service**

**19.2 Households in each nodal area by usual means of getting to the nearest public transport**

Nodal area	Transport to the nearest public transport					
	On foot		Other		Total	
	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>1 569</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>1 672</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	322	98.8	4	1.2	325	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	129	91.4	12	8.6	142	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	80	95.9	3	4.1	84	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	86	96.8	3	3.2	89	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	185	97.0	6	3.0	191	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	109	98.9	1	1.1	110	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	194	92.7	15	7.3	209	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	83	91.9	7	8.1	91	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	105	85.5	18	14.5	123	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	116	94.9	6	5.1	122	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	10	73.8	4	26.2	14	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	123	88.2	16	11.8	139	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	27	78.0	7	22.0	34	100.0

## 19. Reaching the nearest public transport service

### 19.3 Households in each nodal area who usually walk to the nearest public transport, by time taken to get there

Nodal area	Number of households	Time taken to the nearest public transport on foot						
		0 - 14 minutes	15 - 29 minutes	30 - 44 minutes	45 - 59 minutes	60 minutes or more	Don't know/ unspecified	Total
	N (1 000)	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>1 569</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	322	63.6	26.1	5.8	1.8	2.0	0.6	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	129	69.4	17.8	5.9	2.5	4.4	-	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	80	66.3	21.4	9.3	0.8	2.2	-	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	86	55.5	28.2	10.0	3.0	3.2	-	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	185	64.9	26.0	5.3	0.9	2.9	-	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	109	92.3	6.2	1.1	0.2	0.2	-	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	194	74.8	18.7	3.4	0.8	2.1	0.3	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	83	66.9	22.6	4.3	1.4	4.9	-	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	105	77.3	19.8	1.9	0.6	0.5	-	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	116	77.7	11.3	4.8	1.6	4.4	0.1	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	10	63.1	27.9	7.5	0.8	0.7	-	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	123	76.3	15.9	5.3	0.4	2.1	-	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	27	70.0	18.5	5.6	4.1	1.8	-	100.0

## **Transport to the nearest post office or post office agent**

Tables 20.1 to 20.3 deal with access to the nearest post office or post office agent, in terms of mode of transport, time taken, and the proportion of households who walk.

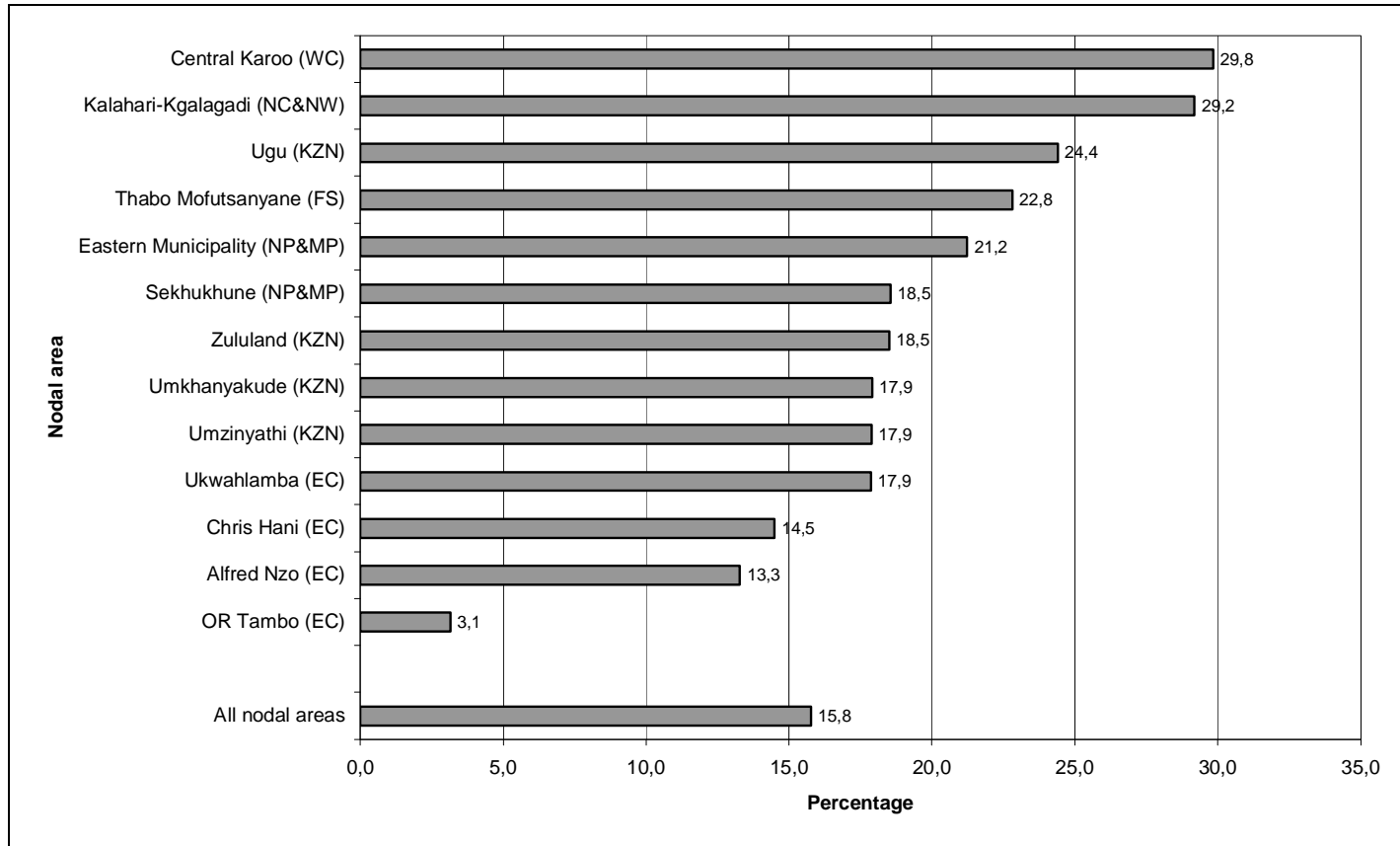
Figure 20 indicates the proportion of households in each nodal area within 14 minutes' reach of the nearest post office or post office agent.

The result of the survey indicate, that generally, hardly one in six (15,8%) of the households in the nodal areas can get to their nearest post office or post office agent within 14 minutes.

The situation is much worse in the OR Tambo nodal area of the Eastern Cape. Only 3,1% of the households in this nodal area are within 14 minutes' reach of the nearest post office or post office agent.

Members of more than half the households in the nodal areas (51,2%) use a taxi to get to the nearest post office or post office agent, while those of almost three in every ten households (28,8%) get there on foot.

Of the estimated total number of households whose members use a taxi to get to the nearest postal service (857 000), only 3,4% are within 14 minutes' reach of their destination.



**Figure 20: Proportion of households in each nodal area within 14 minutes' reach of the nearest post office or post office agent, using their usual means of transport**

## 20. Transport to nearest post office or post office agent

### 20.1 Households in each nodal area by time taken to the nearest post office

Nodal area	Number of households	Time taken to the nearest post office or post office agent*						Total
		0 - 14 minutes	15 - 29 minutes	30 - 44 minutes	45 - 59 minutes	60 minutes or more	Don't know/ unspecified	
	N (1 000)	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>1 672</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	325	3.1	19.6	14.5	13.1	49.0	0.7	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	142	13.3	12.4	9.7	12.2	51.9	0.4	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	84	17.9	20.4	23.1	10.6	27.7	0.3	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	89	17.9	17.6	19.5	13.7	31.0	0.4	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	191	18.5	26.9	26.1	9.9	17.7	0.8	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	110	21.2	29.2	20.1	11.2	18.3	-	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	209	14.6	27.9	28.1	9.8	19.3	0.3	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	91	17.9	35.1	16.0	7.2	23.5	0.2	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	123	24.4	43.0	17.2	7.0	8.4	-	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	122	18.5	20.7	17.3	10.6	32.9	-	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	14	29.8	34.4	21.9	6.3	7.5	-	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	139	22.8	37.2	25.0	5.9	9.0	-	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	34	29.3	22.1	14.8	13.5	19.6	0.6	100.0

\*By household's usual means of transport

**20. Transport to nearest post office or post office agent**

**20.2 Households in each nodal area by usual means of transport to the nearest post office**

Nodal area	Transport to the nearest post office or post office agent							
	On foot		Taxi		Other		Total	
	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>1 672</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	36	11.1	199	61.1	90	27.8	325	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	34	24.2	23	16.2	84	59.6	142	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	24	28.5	55	65.5	5	6.0	84	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	35	39.6	43	48.3	11	12.1	89	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	86	45.3	96	50.1	9	4.6	191	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	30	27.2	75	68.1	5	4.7	110	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	50	23.9	117	55.8	42	20.3	209	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	40	43.9	35	38.5	16	17.6	91	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	34	27.7	68	55.6	20	16.7	123	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	40	32.9	60	49.2	22	17.9	122	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	8	57.2	1	9.5	5	33.4	14	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	48	34.3	74	53.1	18	12.6	139	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	15	45.3	12	34.6	7	20.1	34	100.0

**20. Transport to nearest post office or post office agent**

**20.3 Households in each nodal area who usually take a taxi to the nearest post office, by time taken to get there**

Nodal area	Number of households N (1 000)	Time taken to the nearest post office or post office agent by taxi						
		0 - 14 minutes	15 - 29 minutes	30 - 44 minutes	45 - 59 minutes	60 minutes or more	Don't know/ unspecified	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	199	2.0	20.7	17.9	15.1	44.0	0.3	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	23	3.2	23.6	8.3	10.0	55.0	-	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	55	6.5	15.3	28.5	13.8	35.3	0.5	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	43	2.3	9.7	30.6	20.6	36.8	-	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	96	2.8	22.2	36.5	13.5	24.5	0.6	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	75	1.4	33.7	26.6	15.8	22.5	-	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	117	2.6	21.8	31.1	14.0	30.5	-	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	35	3.1	32.8	20.8	7.4	35.8	-	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	68	4.4	49.2	22.9	10.3	13.2	-	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	60	2.7	20.8	20.9	13.6	42.0	-	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	1	0.0	78.9	5.3	11.5	4.2	-	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	74	8.4	44.7	32.6	6.8	7.4	-	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	12	7.7	17.1	19.0	20.2	35.0	1.1	100.0

## **Transport to welfare offices**

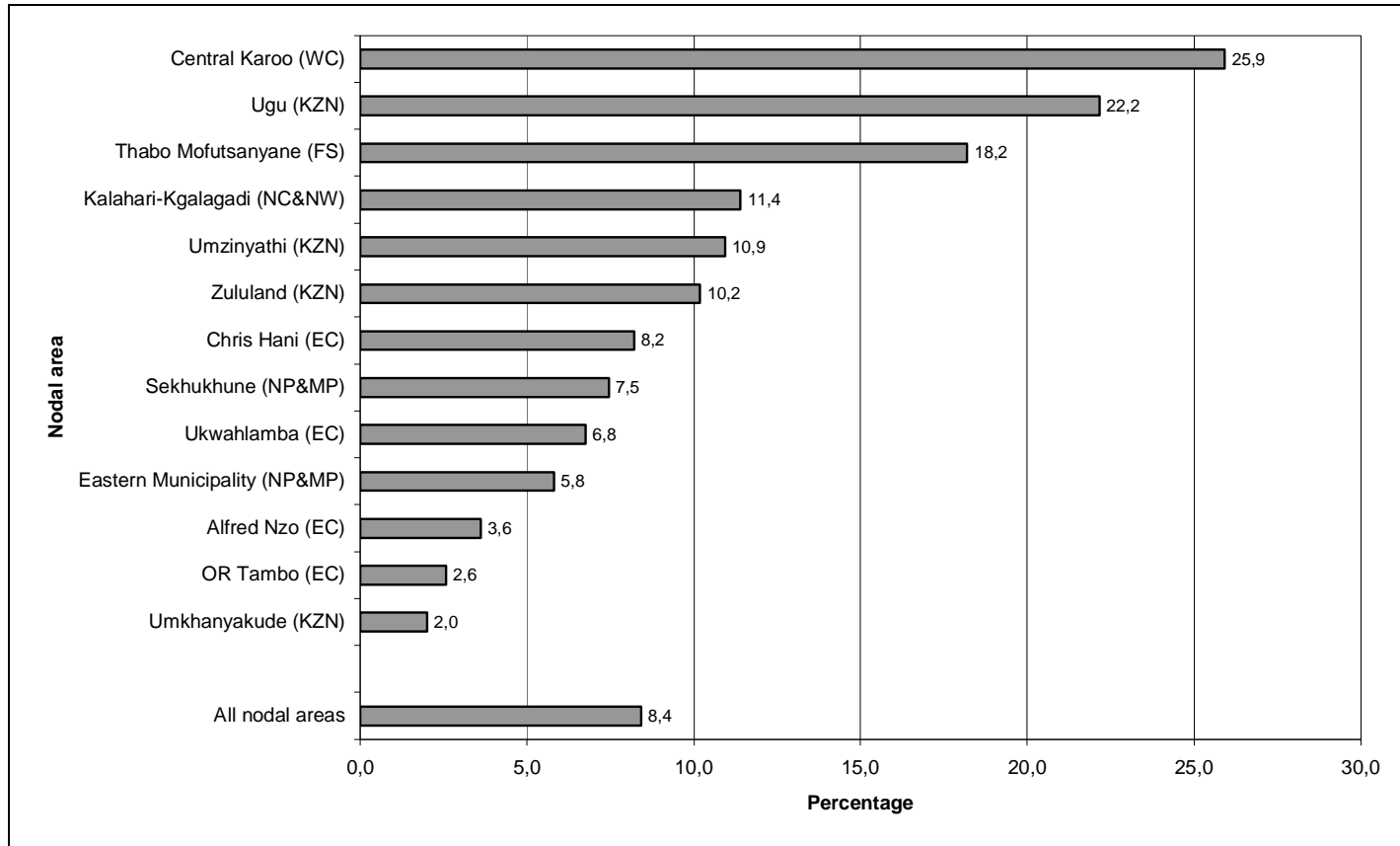
Tables 21.1 to 21.3 deal with transport to the nearest welfare offices in terms of time taken, transport used, and the proportion of households whose members walk to the nearest welfare offices.

Overall, the results of the survey show that only 8,4% of the households in the nodal areas are within 14 minutes' reach of their nearest welfare office.

Figure 21 indicates that, in the Umkhanyakude nodal area of KwaZulu-Natal, only one in fifty households (2,0%) is within 14 minutes' reach of a welfare office. Of all the nodal areas, the Central Karoo nodal area of the Western Cape has the best access to a welfare office. Even then, only one in four households (25,9%) is within 14 minutes' reach of a welfare office.

People in the majority of households in the nodal areas (64,6%) take a taxi to the nearest welfare office. And, of the estimated total number of households whose members would take a taxi to the welfare office (1,1 million), only 2,6% are within 14 minutes' travelling time.





**Figure 21: Proportion of households in each nodal area within 14 minutes' reach of the nearest welfare office, using their usual means of transport**

## 21. Transport to nearest welfare office

### 21.1 Households in each nodal area by time taken to the nearest welfare office

Nodal area	Number of households	Time taken to the nearest welfare office*						Total
		0 - 14 minutes	15 - 29 minutes	30 - 44 minutes	45 - 59 minutes	60 minutes or more	Don't know/ unspecified	
	N (1 000)	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>1 672</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	325	2.6	16.2	15.1	14.5	50.9	0.7	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	142	3.6	9.6	9.1	13.0	64.0	0.5	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	84	10.9	16.4	25.9	12.4	34.1	0.2	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	89	2.0	13.2	23.2	18.8	41.6	1.2	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	191	7.5	15.9	27.6	19.1	29.5	0.5	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	110	5.8	32.8	26.9	12.3	22.1	-	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	209	8.2	29.4	29.3	12.5	20.2	0.3	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	91	6.8	28.2	17.7	14.5	30.0	2.9	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	123	22.2	35.5	22.8	7.1	12.2	0.2	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	122	10.2	14.4	15.2	14.6	44.6	1.0	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	14	25.9	36.4	22.7	6.3	8.6	-	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	139	18.2	35.6	29.5	5.6	10.4	0.6	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	34	11.4	15.2	12.2	14.8	41.6	4.8	100.0

\*By household's usual means of transport

## 21. Transport to welfare office

### 21.2 Households in each nodal area by usual means of transport to the nearest welfare office

Nodal area	Transport to the nearest welfare office							
	On foot		Taxi		Other		Total	
	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>1 080</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>1 672</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	15	4.6	215	66.1	95	29.3	325	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	10	7.3	31	22.0	100	70.6	142	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	9	11.0	68	81.2	7	7.8	84	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	9	10.1	66	74.7	13	15.2	89	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	35	18.2	143	74.9	13	6.9	191	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	8	7.2	97	87.8	6	5.0	110	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	30	14.1	132	63.3	47	22.6	209	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	22	24.8	49	53.6	20	21.6	91	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	17	13.7	84	68.5	22	17.8	123	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	16	13.1	80	65.4	26	21.6	122	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	7	52.9	2	11.7	5	35.3	14	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	30	21.3	93	66.4	17	12.3	139	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	4	11.8	22	63.5	8	24.7	34	100.0

## 21. Transport to welfare office

### 21.3 Households in each nodal area who usually take or would take a taxi to the nearest welfare office, by time taken to get there

Nodal area	Number of households N (1 000)	Time taken to the nearest welfare office by taxi						
		0 - 14 minutes	15 - 29 minutes	30 - 44 minutes	45 - 59 minutes	60 minutes or more	Don't know/ unspecified	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>1 080</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	215	1.9	19.7	18.5	15.8	43.9	0.3	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	31	1.9	20.9	9.1	7.7	60.4	-	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	68	4.5	14.3	28.0	14.4	38.6	0.2	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	66	0.5	11.9	28.3	21.8	36.4	1.1	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	143	0.6	13.1	28.2	23.7	33.8	0.6	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	97	1.5	34.1	29.0	13.1	22.3	-	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	132	2.0	27.2	26.1	15.6	28.6	0.3	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	49	1.9	27.3	17.9	18.5	30.3	4.0	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	84	8.1	36.4	30.3	9.8	15.3	0.2	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	80	1.5	14.2	17.2	18.4	48.6	-	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	2	-	68.2	9.9	9.3	12.7	-	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	93	6.1	40.1	36.4	6.5	10.4	0.5	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	22	3.4	13.4	13.3	17.8	49.7	2.4	100.0

## **Section 4: Information on household assets, income and expenditure**

### **Assets**

Tables 22.1 to 22.5 deal with access to land for agriculture, type of farming activities, and ownership of farming and household assets.

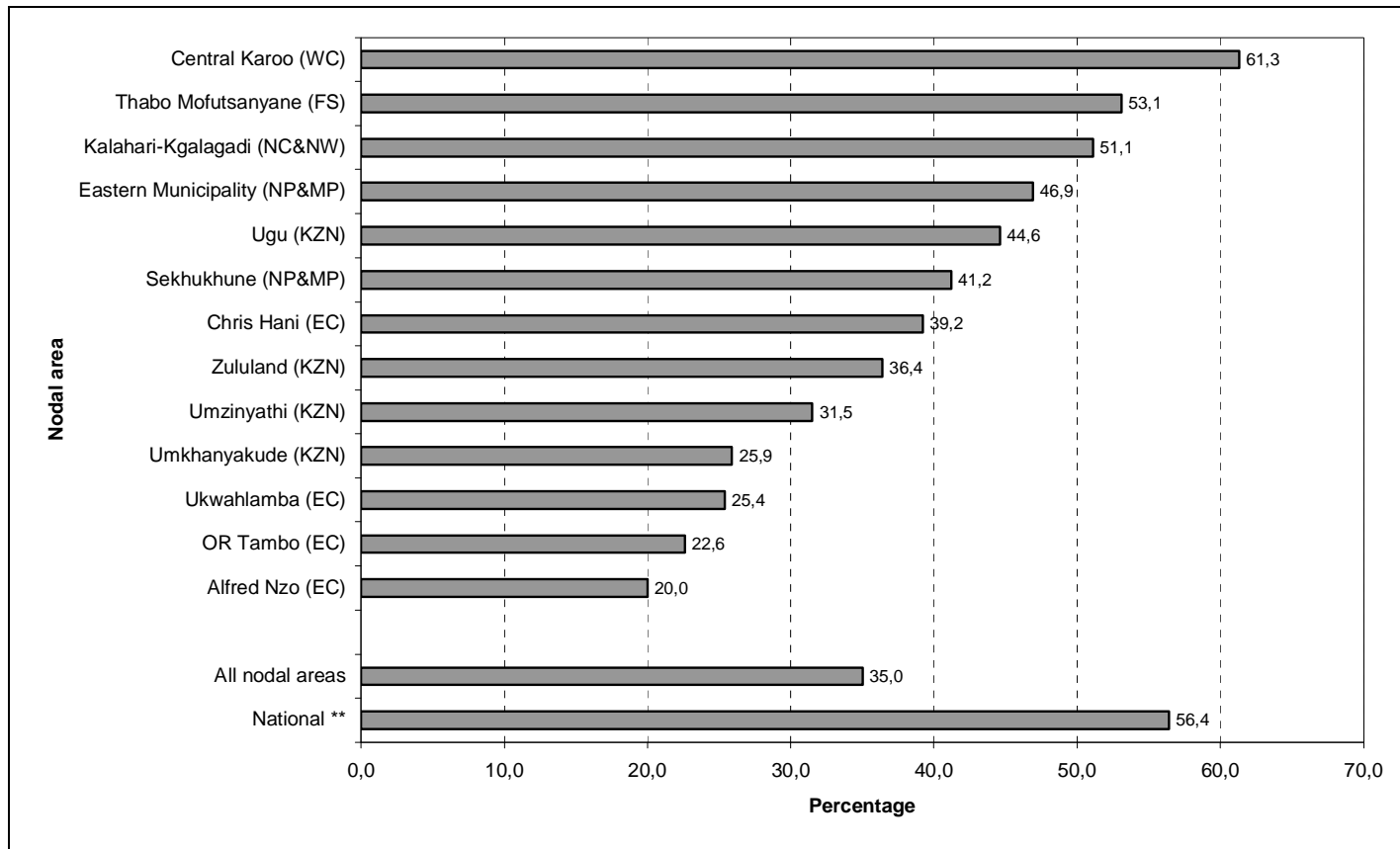
Figure 22 shows the proportion of households in each nodal area owning a television set, as an example of an asset.

In general, of the estimated total number of households (1,7 million) in the nodal areas, fewer than half (46,2%) have access to land for agriculture.

In the OR Tambo and Alfred Nzo nodal areas of the Eastern Cape, this proportion is highest. For example, in the OR Tambo nodal area, almost four in every five households (78,5%) have access to land for agriculture. In the Alfred Nzo nodal area, two in every three households (67,8%) have this access.

Table 22.2 shows that, of the estimated 773 000 households with access to land for agriculture, only one in four (24,8%) actually owns the land. Most of the land (68,4%) belongs to a tribal authority.

Ownership of other assets in the nodal areas is shown in Table 22.5. In all nodal areas, just about one in every three households (35,0%) has a television set, whilst only about one in ten (12,1%) owns a bicycle.



\*\* Based on October household survey, 1999

**Figure 22: Proportion of households in each nodal area that owns a television set: Compared with the national figure**

## 22. Assets

### 22.1 Households in each nodal area by access to land for agriculture

Nodal area	Households with access to land		Households without access to land		Total	
	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>1 672</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	255	78.5	70	21.5	325	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	96	67.8	45	32.0	142	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	20	23.6	64	76.4	84	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	46	52.4	42	47.6	89	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	58	30.4	133	69.6	191	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	5	4.8	105	95.2	110	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	110	52.4	99	47.6	209	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	35	38.7	55	60.8	91	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	60	48.6	63	51.4	123	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	57	46.7	65	53.3	122	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	1	9.2	13	90.8	14	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	26	18.3	114	81.7	139	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	4	11.3	30	88.7	34	100.0

Totals include unspecified

## 22. Assets

### 22.2 Households in each nodal area with access to land for agriculture, by type of access

Nodal area	Number of households with access to land for agriculture	Basis of access to land							
		Owns the land	Rents the land	Sharecropping	Tribal authority	Provides labour	Access to land for free	Other/don't know/ unspecified	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	255	1.1	0.8	0.4	96.5	-	0.7	0.5	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	96	15.7	0.0	-	82.7	-	1.4	0.2	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	20	40.1	3.8	1.7	46.5	0.8	7.1	-	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	46	47.8	0.7	-	50.4	0.2	0.3	0.7	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	58	61.2	3.2	6.6	12.5	-	14.3	2.1	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	5	87.0	-	-	7.5	-	5.6	-	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	110	20.3	3.5	4.3	69.5	0.5	1.9	-	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	35	51.8	0.2	4.9	41.2	-	1.9	-	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	60	8.5	2.1	-	85.7	-	2.4	1.3	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	57	50.3	0.9	-	35.4	-	12.6	0.7	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	1	50.4	9.0	-	-	-	40.6	-	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	26	97.8	-	-	-	-	2.2	-	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	4	86.0	0.9	3.2	4.5	-	3.5	1.9	100.0



## 22. Assets

### 22.3 Households in each nodal area with access to land for agriculture, by type of farming activity

Nodal area	Number of households with access to land for agriculture N (1 000)	Farming activity							
		Field crops		Horticulture		Livestock		Fruit farming	
		N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>91.9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>3.1</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	255	246	96.3	2	0.7	38	15.0	9	3.7
Alfred Nzo (EC)	96	92	95.5	1	0.8	9	9.2	2	1.8
Umzinyathi (KZN)	20	19	96.9	0	1.7	3	17.0	0	0.6
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	46	43	92.3	4	7.6	11	23.7	0	0.8
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	58	57	98.4	1	0.9	2	3.8	-	-
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	5	5	94.6	-	-	-	-	0	5.4
Chris Hani (EC)	110	85	77.4	2	1.9	65	59.2	3	3.1
Ukwahlamba (EC)	35	28	81.1	2	5.6	12	33.9	4	11.8
Ugu (KZN)	60	57	94.9	1	2.0	4	6.8	4	6.5
Zululand (KZN)	57	54	94.3	-	-	11	19.7	1	1.4
Central Karoo (WC)	1	0	18.0	0	6.5	0	37.2	0	7.4
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	26	22	87.9	1	3.1	3	12.9	-	-
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	4	3	66.0	0	5.7	1	35.8	0	0.7

Each percentage stands on its own

## 22. Assets

### 22.4 Households in each nodal area with access to land for agriculture, by receipt of government grant for residence or farming

Nodal area	Received a government grant		Did not receive a government grant		Total	
	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	1	0.4	254	99.6	255	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	1	0.7	95	99.0	96	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	0	1.1	19	98.1	20	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	0	0.5	46	99.5	46	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	1	1.3	57	98.7	58	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	-	-	5	100.0	5	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	3	3.2	106	96.8	110	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	2	5.1	33	94.9	35	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	1	1.2	59	98.7	60	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	2	2.8	55	97.2	57	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	-	-	1	100.0	1	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	1	5.1	24	94.9	26	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	0	7.8	4	92.2	4	100.0

Totals include unspecified

## 22. Assets

### 22.5 Households in each nodal area who own selected assets

		OR Tambo (EC)	Alfred Nzo (EC)	Umzinyathi (KZN)	Umkhanyakude (KZN)	Sekukhune (NP&MP)	Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	Chris Hani (EC)	Ukwahlamba (EC)	Ugu (KZN)	Zululand (KZN)	Central Karoo (WC)	Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	All nodal areas
<b>Number of households</b>	<b>N (1 000)</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1 672</b>
<b>Type of assets</b>															
Cattle and other large livestock	%	32.7	32.8	21.2	26.6	15.6	11.8	29.8	29.3	11.6	26.8	1.2	5.7	18.6	<b>23.1</b>
Sheep, goats and other medium size animals	%	39.7	35.0	29.3	18.6	27.7	11.8	39.9	28.7	7.5	17.1	4.3	1.6	24.3	<b>26.1</b>
Poultry	%	69.3	64.1	51.5	72.8	46.0	48.9	52.2	48.3	30.5	54.2	13.7	17.2	39.3	<b>51.5</b>
Car or truck	%	4.9	5.3	12.1	10.2	19.5	10.7	11.2	9.7	19.5	13.0	27.8	16.9	19.4	<b>11.8</b>
Motorcycle	%	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.8	0.4	2.9	1.3	0.9	<b>0.6</b>
Tractor	%	1.6	1.1	0.6	3.6	1.9	0.4	2.0	2.9	0.0	2.6	3.7	0.4	2.5	<b>1.6</b>
Plough	%	29.6	13.0	13.0	38.4	2.5	2.0	10.2	9.3	33.4	10.0	3.8	0.8	4.2	<b>15.1</b>
Television	%	22.6	20.0	31.5	25.9	41.2	46.9	39.4	25.5	44.6	36.4	61.3	53.1	51.4	<b>35.0</b>
Bicycle	%	5.9	9.5	14.7	14.4	15.4	25.4	9.5	11.7	9.0	12.3	42.7	12.3	21.1	<b>12.1</b>
Radio	%	62.3	73.8	72.6	77.0	76.2	78.5	71.5	70.1	70.9	73.8	84.8	81.5	74.2	<b>72.3</b>
Bed	%	92.6	96.5	83.4	88.4	96.4	95.0	93.4	94.8	89.9	92.0	93.3	94.0	95.7	<b>93.0</b>
Watch or clock	%	56.2	73.1	74.3	76.6	85.4	81.4	75.0	76.8	69.2	82.5	80.1	80.1	77.1	<b>73.6</b>
Books	%	39.5	34.6	44.4	64.4	83.4	71.2	49.2	56.7	74.9	39.0	25.1	53.9	77.1	<b>54.3</b>

Each percentage stands on its own

## **Income and expenditure**

Tables 23.1 to 23.6 indicate the various sources of income for the households in the nodal areas, levels of expenditure, and problems with making ends meet. Figure 23 shows the proportion of households in each nodal area that rely on remittances as their main source of income.

Table 23.1 shows that the two biggest sources of income for households in the nodal areas are salaries and wages, and pensions and grants. The two sources are equally important.

Almost every third household in the nodal areas (32,6%) derives its income mainly from salaries and wages paid to household members. The same proportion (32,2%) depends on pensions and grants as the main source of income for the household.

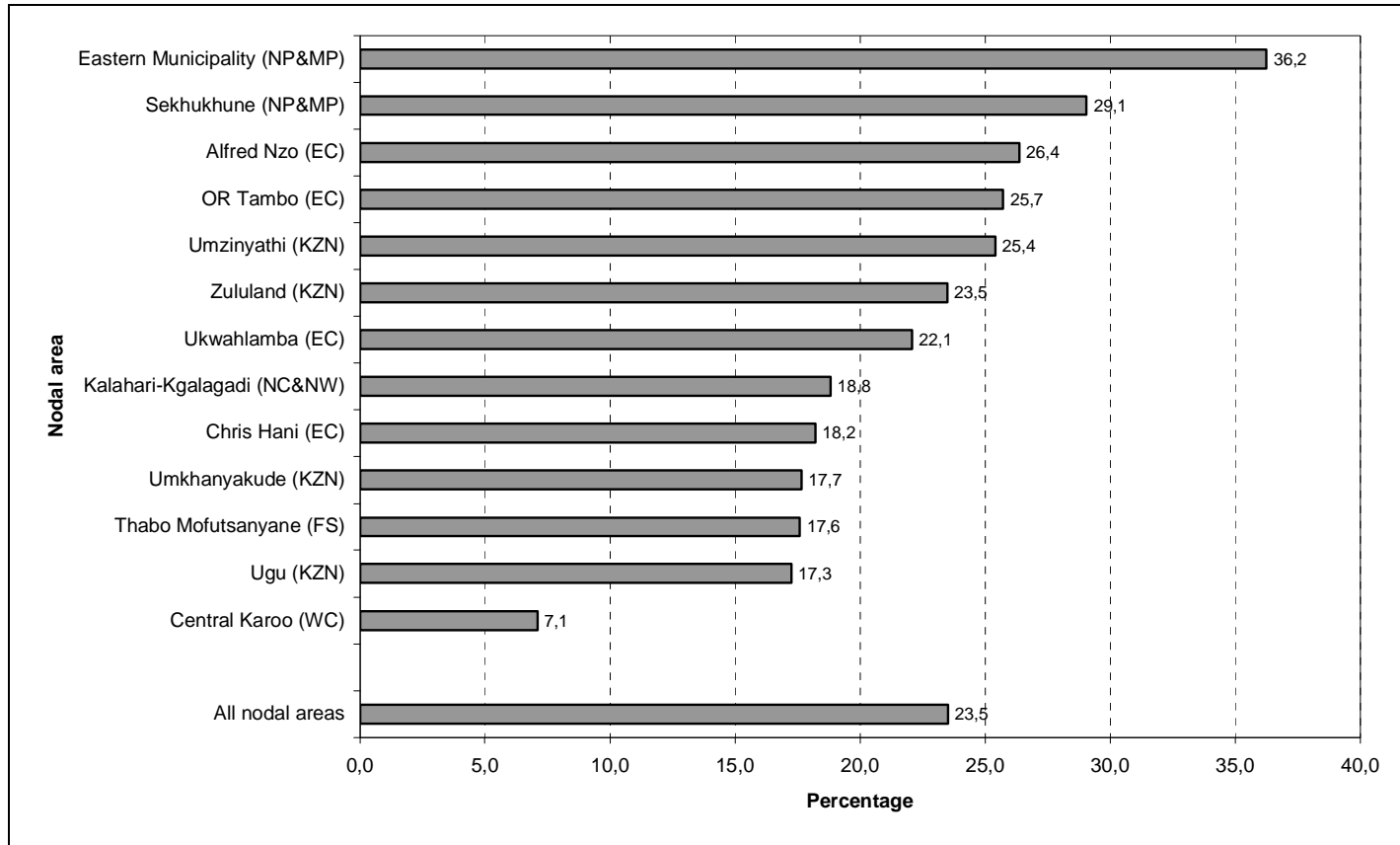
One in every four households in the nodal areas (23,5%) reported remittances as the main source of income. This proportion is particularly high in the cross-border nodal areas of Northern Province and Mpumalanga.

In the Eastern Municipality nodal area, for instance, about one in every three households (36,2%) depends on remittances as the main source of income. The corresponding proportion for Sekhukhune is 29,1%.

Table 23.2 shows that almost two out of every five households in the nodal areas (38,9%) receive some kind of welfare grant. The most commonly received welfare grant is an old age pension. Of the estimated total number of households which received some kind of welfare grant (650 000), the grant was an old age pension in almost four in every five (79,1%) cases.

A child support grant is received by 16,4% of the households receiving a welfare grant.

More than half of the households (51,3%) indicated that they were spending R799 or less per month for total household expenditure, and only 35,2% of households indicated that they never have a problem in meeting the household's food requirements.



**Figure 23: Proportion of households in each nodal area that depends on remittances as their main source of income**

## 23. Income and expenditure

### 23.1 Households in each nodal area by main source of income

Nodal area	Number of households N (1 000)	Source of income							Total
		Salaries and/or wages	Remittances	Pensions and grants	Sales of farm products	Other non-farm income	No income	Unspecified	
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>1 672</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	325	28.3	25.7	35.9	1.2	8.0	0.8	-	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	142	28.7	26.4	33.1	1.3	8.2	1.5	0.9	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	84	33.5	25.4	30.5	1.7	5.1	1.9	2.0	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	89	37.0	17.7	28.9	2.4	10.9	2.0	1.1	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	191	21.6	29.1	37.8	1.2	6.9	3.3	0.2	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	110	28.4	36.2	24.1	4.0	3.3	3.9	-	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	209	30.7	18.2	40.7	2.5	5.4	2.1	0.4	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	91	32.0	22.1	34.9	0.7	6.7	3.5	0.2	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	123	40.4	17.3	26.9	0.2	13.3	0.5	1.4	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	122	38.3	23.5	23.9	1.4	6.1	2.5	4.2	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	14	45.8	7.1	37.1	3.2	5.7	0.9	0.1	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	139	49.1	17.6	22.5	0.2	6.0	0.8	3.8	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	34	43.9	18.8	27.1	2.5	2.2	4.9	0.6	100.0

### 23. Income and expenditure

#### 23.2 Households in each nodal area by whether they receive a welfare grant

Nodal area	Receive a welfare grant		Do not receive a welfare grant		Total	
	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>1 022</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>1 672</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	144	44.3	181	55.7	325	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	55	38.9	87	61.1	142	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	31	37.1	52	62.9	84	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	35	39.3	54	60.7	89	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	78	41.0	113	59.0	191	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	30	27.0	80	73.0	110	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	100	48.1	109	51.9	209	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	37	40.9	54	59.1	91	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	39	32.1	83	67.9	123	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	39	31.7	83	68.3	122	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	6	43.9	8	56.1	14	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	44	31.9	95	68.1	139	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	11	33.0	23	67.0	34	100.0

## 23. Income and expenditure

### 23.3 Households in each nodal area receiving each type of welfare grant

Nodal area	Number of households who receive a welfare grant	Type of welfare grant received						
		Old age pension	Disability grant	Child support grant	Care dependency grant	Foster care grant	Grant in aid	Social relief
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	144	74.9	10.3	25.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.8
Alfred Nzo (EC)	55	77.9	14.1	14.7	2.9	-	-	0.5
Umzinyathi (KZN)	31	76.9	13.1	14.3	0.9	-	0.1	-
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	35	75.9	13.6	23.0	0.3	-	0.9	0.2
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	78	90.1	3.6	11.8	-	-	-	-
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	30	80.5	7.3	12.2	1.0	-	1.0	0.4
Chris Hani (EC)	100	82.8	13.9	13.8	0.8	1.7	0.8	0.8
Ukwahlamba (EC)	37	82.4	12.9	11.3	0.6	0.8	0.5	2.1
Ugu (KZN)	39	80.0	16.9	9.1	1.2	-	-	-
Zululand (KZN)	39	79.5	16.4	8.0	0.3	-	1.0	0.6
Central Karoo (WC)	6	59.3	29.3	15.3	-	1.7	1.1	2.2
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	44	70.8	11.8	18.4	-	1.7	1.3	-
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	11	70.2	15.4	29.2	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.0

Each percentage stands on its own



## 23. Income and expenditure

### 23.4 Households in each nodal area by total household expenditure for the month prior to the interview: Compared with the national figures

Nodal area	Number of households N (1 000)	Total household expenditure											
		R1 - R399	R400 - R799	R800 - R1 199	R1 200 - R1 799	R1 800 - R2 499	R2 500 - R4 999	R5 000 - R9 999	R10 000 or more	Don't know	Refused	Unspecified	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>National figure**</b>	<b>10 771</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>1 672</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	325	44.8	36.3	9.8	4.0	2.0	2.0	0.7	0.4	-	-	-	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	142	55.2	32.3	7.4	2.1	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	-	0.5	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	84	42.4	35.6	11.9	3.3	1.8	1.7	1.3	0.1	0.1	-	1.7	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	89	40.9	29.4	15.7	6.3	2.5	2.7	1.0	0.2	-	0.1	1.1	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	191	44.8	39.0	5.4	1.3	1.5	1.0	0.3	0.7	5.6	0.4	-	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	110	76.2	18.0	2.4	2.0	0.5	0.6	-	-	0.4	-	-	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	209	35.1	38.9	12.2	4.4	2.1	3.6	1.7	0.2	1.3	-	0.6	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	91	51.7	29.8	6.9	2.3	2.6	3.6	1.4	0.5	0.5	-	0.8	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	123	38.2	32.3	10.0	5.4	3.8	5.9	2.5	0.4	-	0.4	1.1	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	122	40.6	33.8	9.0	3.8	3.2	3.6	0.9	0.3	0.2	-	4.7	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	14	22.8	41.5	17.3	5.6	2.1	6.9	2.6	-	0.5	0.6	0.1	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	139	32.1	26.8	16.3	7.0	4.6	7.0	2.5	-	0.3	-	3.3	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	34	36.0	29.6	10.1	6.2	3.6	5.1	2.9	0.8	2.3	2.7	0.9	100.0

\*\*National figures estimated from October household survey, 1999

## 23. Income and expenditure

### 23.5 Households in each nodal area by the extent to which they had problems satisfying their food needs

Nodal area	Number of households	Extent to which the household had problems satisfying its food needs						
		Never had a problem	Seldom had a problem	Sometimes had a problem	Often had a problem	Always had a problem	Unspecified	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>1 672</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	325	33.2	7.9	40.0	10.9	7.9	0.1	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	142	40.9	7.6	40.1	4.8	5.6	1.0	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	84	44.4	6.3	32.0	7.3	8.3	1.7	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	89	47.4	11.7	33.7	4.0	1.8	1.3	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	191	28.9	3.8	43.0	10.5	13.7	-	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	110	35.9	0.7	47.8	10.0	5.6	-	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	209	28.3	13.6	41.2	10.2	6.0	0.8	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	91	38.1	6.2	39.6	4.8	10.9	0.4	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	123	35.3	7.8	36.6	9.5	9.7	1.1	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	122	34.7	23.6	25.8	8.2	3.0	4.7	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	14	44.8	18.2	13.6	10.1	13.1	0.1	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	139	37.1	13.2	30.5	8.7	7.2	3.3	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	34	35.3	4.7	39.7	9.7	9.6	1.1	100.0

### 23. Income and expenditure

#### 23.6 Households in each nodal area by whether any young person aged 5-17 has left home to live on the streets

Nodal area	Member has left to live on the streets		No member has left to live on the streets		Don't know/unspecified		Total	
	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%	N (1 000)	%
<b>All nodal areas</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1 615</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1 672</b>	<b>100.0</b>
OR Tambo (EC)	5	1.6	317	97.5	3	0.9	325	100.0
Alfred Nzo (EC)	1	0.6	137	96.8	4	2.6	142	100.0
Umzinyathi (KZN)	0	0.3	81	96.7	3	3.0	84	100.0
Umkhanyakude (KZN)	2	1.7	84	95.1	3	3.2	89	100.0
Sekhukhune (NP&MP)	3	1.4	188	98.5	0	0.2	191	100.0
Eastern Municipality (NP&MP)	1	1.1	107	97.1	2	1.7	110	100.0
Chris Hani (EC)	3	1.4	202	96.8	4	1.8	209	100.0
Ukwahlamba (EC)	1	1.1	88	96.8	2	2.1	91	100.0
Ugu (KZN)	1	1.0	116	94.9	5	4.1	123	100.0
Zululand (KZN)	1	1.0	115	94.4	6	4.6	122	100.0
Central Karoo (WC)	-	-	14	99.9	0	0.1	14	100.0
Thabo Mofutsanyane (FS)	1	0.6	133	95.7	5	3.8	139	100.0
Kalahari-Kgalagadi (NC&NW)	0	1.2	32	95.0	1	3.8	34	100.0