

Statistics South Africa

Provincial Profile 2004

Western Cape



Provincial Profile 2004

Western Cape

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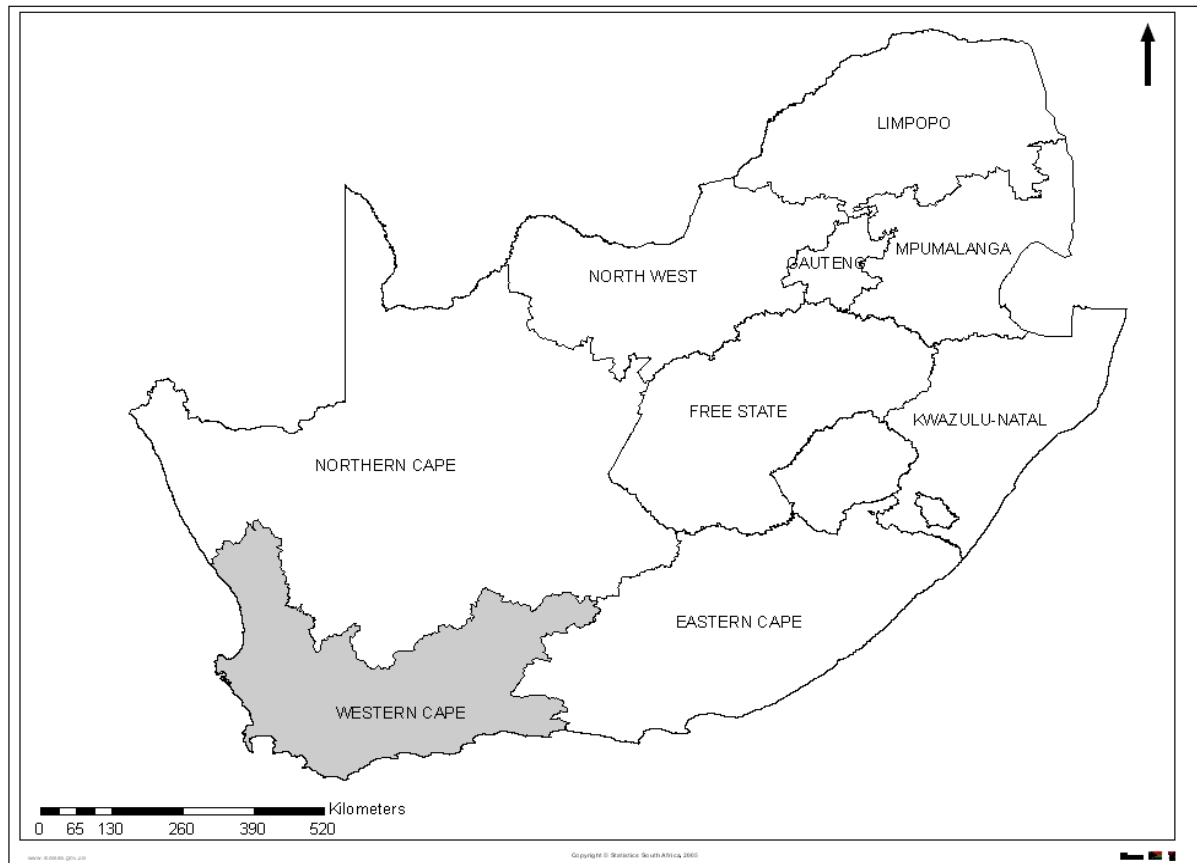
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Map: South African provinces and provincial boundaries



Source: Statistics South Africa

This map shows the geographic location of Western Cape in relation to other provinces in South Africa.

Executive summary

Objective

The objective of this profile is to give the reader a broad picture of life circumstances in Western Cape. The information contained herein can be used for planning and development in the province.

Data sources

The bulk of the data was sourced from Statistics South Africa, of which the Census 2001 was the main source. The data from the Labour Force Survey September 2004 and other relevant publications were used. External data sources included the national Department of Education, the South African Police Service, national Department of Health, provincial Department of Education, provincial Department of Health, provincial Department of Community Safety, Western Cape Provincial Parliament and Western Cape Provincial Treasury.

Findings in the profile

Background

Western Cape covers 129 370 km² or 10,6% of the total land of South Africa and had a population of almost 4,6 million people in 2001.

The population of Western Cape

In Western Cape, the majority (53,9%) of the population were coloured, followed by 26,7% black African, 18,4% white and 0,9% Indian/Asian. In contrast, black Africans constituted 79,0% of the population of South Africa.

Most of the population (63,9%) of Western Cape lived in the City of Cape Town on 1,9% or 2 502 km² of the total land surface area of the province. The main language was Afrikaans (55,3%) and the main religion was Christianity (81,9%).

Of the people in Western Cape, 4,1% were disabled. Sight was the most dominant disability among disability status – 18,3% of the disabled.

Vital statistics

Western Cape had the best rate of current registration of births in South Africa in 2002, i.e. 75,0% of births were registered as current while 25,0% were late registrations. There were 43 667 recorded deaths in Western Cape in 2002.

Migration

According to Census 2001, 297 399 people moved into Western Cape from other provinces. There were 41 855 non-South Africans living in Western Cape.

Health

Western Cape had the lowest HIV prevalence rate (12,4%) among women attending antenatal clinics in the public sector. This had increased from 8,6% in 2001.

Education

More than one third of the population aged 20 years or older of the Western Cape had completed Grade 12 or higher education. Gauteng was the only province that had a better proportion (40,6%).

Western Cape and Gauteng also had the best functional literacy rates of more than 80,0%. Northern Cape had the best senior certificate pass rate in 2003 (90,7%) followed by the Western Cape (87,1%) and Gauteng (81,5%).

Safety and security

More than half of the residents in Western Cape felt safe in their neighbourhoods. Burglary at non-residential premises decreased by almost a quarter between April 1999 to March 2000 and April 2002 to March 2003, while at residential premises, burglary increased by 16,9%.

The labour market

According to the Labour force survey March 2004, Western Cape had more than 1,5 million economically active people. Almost a third of the population aged 15 to 65 years was not economically active. The unemployment rate was 18,6%.

Households and household services

There were 1,2 million households in Western Cape in 2001. Of the dwellings that households occupied, 33,1% were owned and fully paid up, while 24,2% were owned but not fully paid up. Almost 88% of the households lived in formal dwellings, while less than half of black African-headed households lived in formal dwellings.

A total of 40,3% of the 2 152 child-headed households were headed by black Africans in Western Cape.

Western Cape had better access to services than the other provinces. Electricity was generally the main source of cooking, heating and lighting in Western Cape. The exception was the Central Karoo non-urban areas, where wood was the main source for cooking and lighting.

More than two-thirds of households in Western Cape had piped water inside the dwelling as opposed to less than one-third in South Africa. More than eight out of ten households in Western Cape had a flush toilet connected to a sewerage system. Almost nine out of ten households had their refuse removed by the local authority at least once a week. Generally, the non-urban areas of the district councils of Western Cape had communal dumps for refuse disposal.

Economy

Western Cape contributed 14,6% to the Gross Domestic Product of South Africa in 2001. The three major sectors were:

- Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services;
- Manufacturing; and
- Wholesale retail trade, catering and accommodation.

The provincial budget for 2003/2004 was R16,4 billion, with the major proportions allocated towards Education, Health, Social Services and Poverty Alleviation.

Politics

In Western Cape in 2003, there were 42 members of provincial parliament, with five political parties filling the seats.

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

Preliminary investigations indicate that the 2001 census probably resulted in:

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

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

In addition:

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

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

Chapter 1: Demography

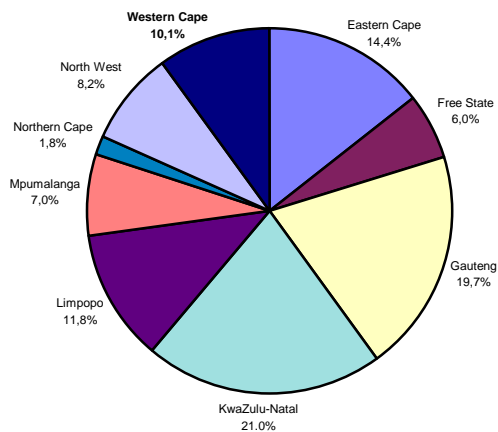
1.1 Population profile

1.1.1 Geographical distribution

This chapter deals with the demographics of Western Cape and other provinces in South Africa. Data from the population censuses of 1996 and 2001 have been used. Figure 1.1 shows the populations of the different provinces. It is observed that:

- In 2001, KwaZulu-Natal (21,0%) had the largest population in South Africa, while Northern Cape had the smallest population (1,8%).
- Western Cape population formed 10,1% of the total population of South Africa.

Figure 1.1: Distribution of population of South Africa by province, 2001



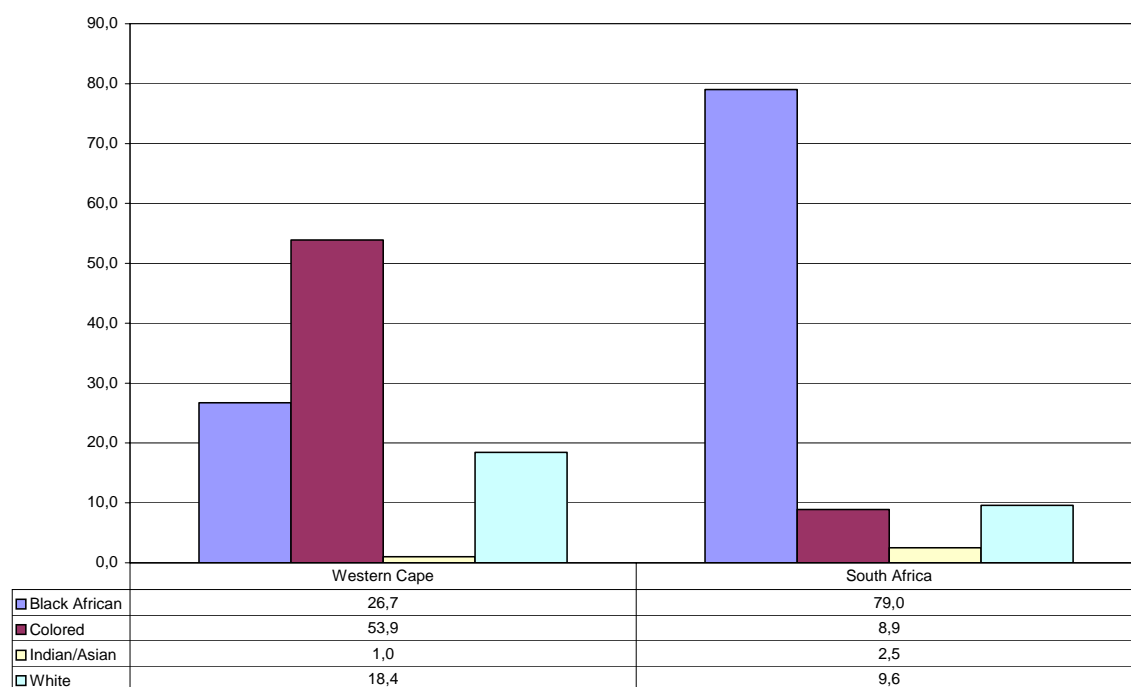
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

1.1.2 Population group

Figure 1.2 shows the distribution of population groups in Western Cape and nationally. The figure illustrates that:

- In South Africa, the majority of the population were black Africans (79,0%), while in Western Cape, the majority were coloureds (53,9%).
- In both Western Cape and nationally, the Indian/Asian population group was the smallest with 1,0 and 2,5 respectively.

Figure 1.2: Distribution of population of South Africa and Western Cape by population group, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

1.1.3 Land area

Table 1.1 shows the area size and population density of each district municipality in Western Cape. The table reveals that:

- The City of Cape Town has the smallest area, while the Central Karoo district municipality had the largest area.
- The population density of the province increased in all district municipalities between 1996 and 2001.
- The population density of the province increased from 30,5 to 35,0 persons per km².
- The City of Cape Town had the highest population density of 1 156,4 persons per km².

Table 1.1: Area of each district municipality in Western Cape, 1996 and 2001 (in square kilometres)

District municipality	Area (km ²)	Population		Density (persons per km ²)	
		1996	2001	1996	2001
City of Cape Town	2502	2 563 095	2 893 247	1 024,4	1 156,4
West Coast District Municipality ¹	31 141	234 608	282 672	7,5	9,1
Boland District Municipality	22 298	563 176	629 489	25,3	28,2
Overberg District Municipality	11 395	159 006	203 519	14,0	17,9
Eden District Municipality	23 332	380 880	454 924	16,3	19,5
Central Karoo District Municipality	38 873	56 111	60 483	1,4	1,6
Western Cape	129 307	3 956 876	4 524 335	30,5	35,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Geography division

¹ In the rest of the document, district municipalities will be referred to without the 'District Municipality' e.g. West Coast District Municipality will be referred to as West Coast.

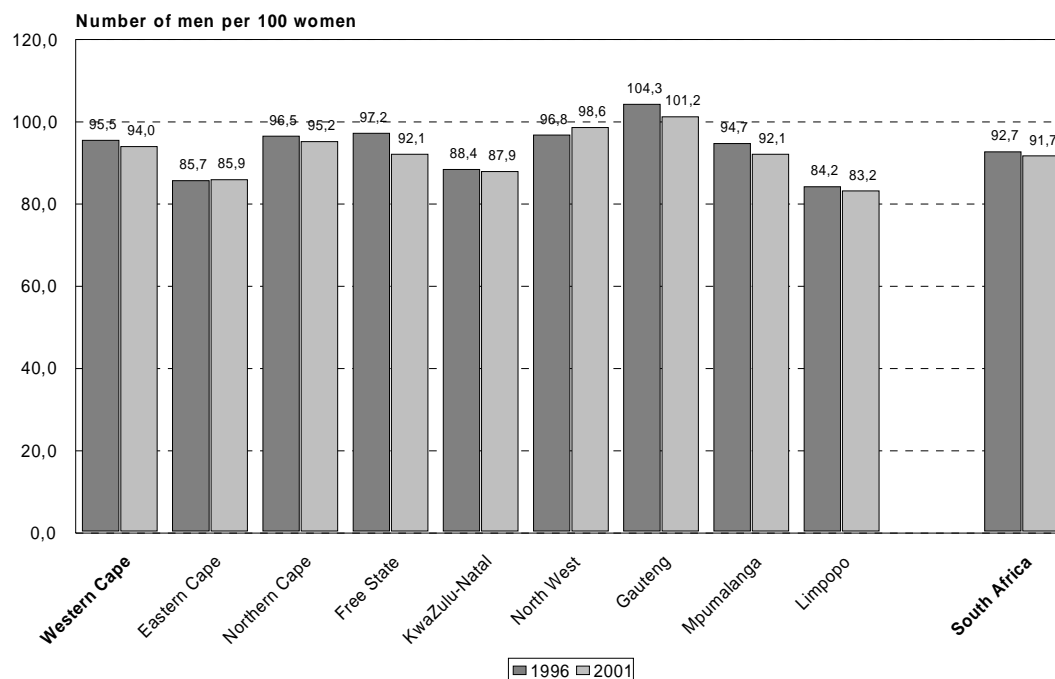
1.2 Sex ratios

Definition: Sex ratio is the number of males per 100 females.

Figure 1.3 shows that:

- The sex ratio for the country as a whole decreased by a percentage point from 1996 to 2001.
- Gauteng was the only province with slightly higher numbers of men than women (104,3:100 in 1996 and 101,2:100 in 2001).

Figure 1.3: Sex ratios in each province, South Africa, 1996 and 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996 and 2001

Table 1.2 reveals that:

- In 2001, there were more females than males in Western Cape (94,0%) and nationally (91,7%).
- The district municipalities in Western Cape had more females than males, with the exception of the Overberg (101,9).

Table 1.2: Sex ratio in South Africa, the Western Cape and the district municipalities

	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio
South Africa	21 434 041	23 385 736	44 819 776	91,7
Western Cape	2 192 321	2 332 014	4 524 335	94,0
City of Cape Town	1 389 241	1 504 006	2 893 247	92,4
West Coast	140 875	141 798	282 672	99,3
Boland	308 036	321 453	629 489	95,8
Overberg	102 706	100 814	203 519	101,9
Eden	222 181	232 743	454 924	95,5
Central Karoo	29 282	31 200	60 483	93,9

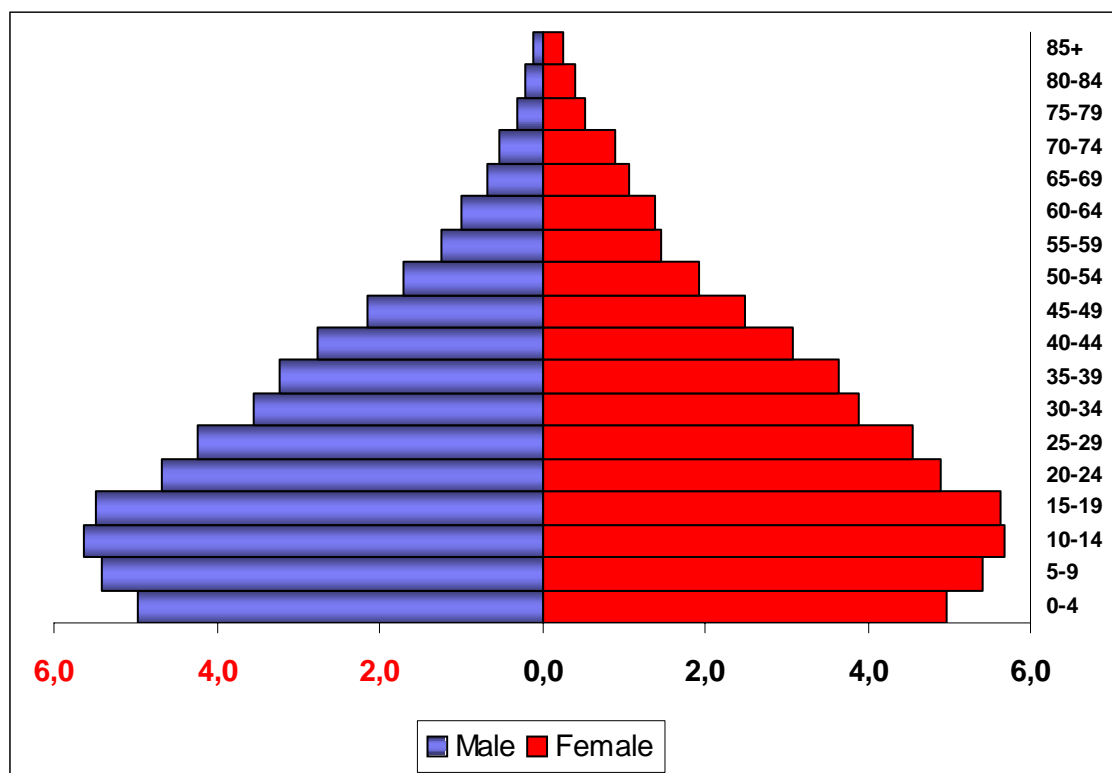
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

1.3 Age distribution

Figures 1.4 to 1.9 show the age breakdown for 2001 populations by age group in Western Cape and nationally. The following is observed:

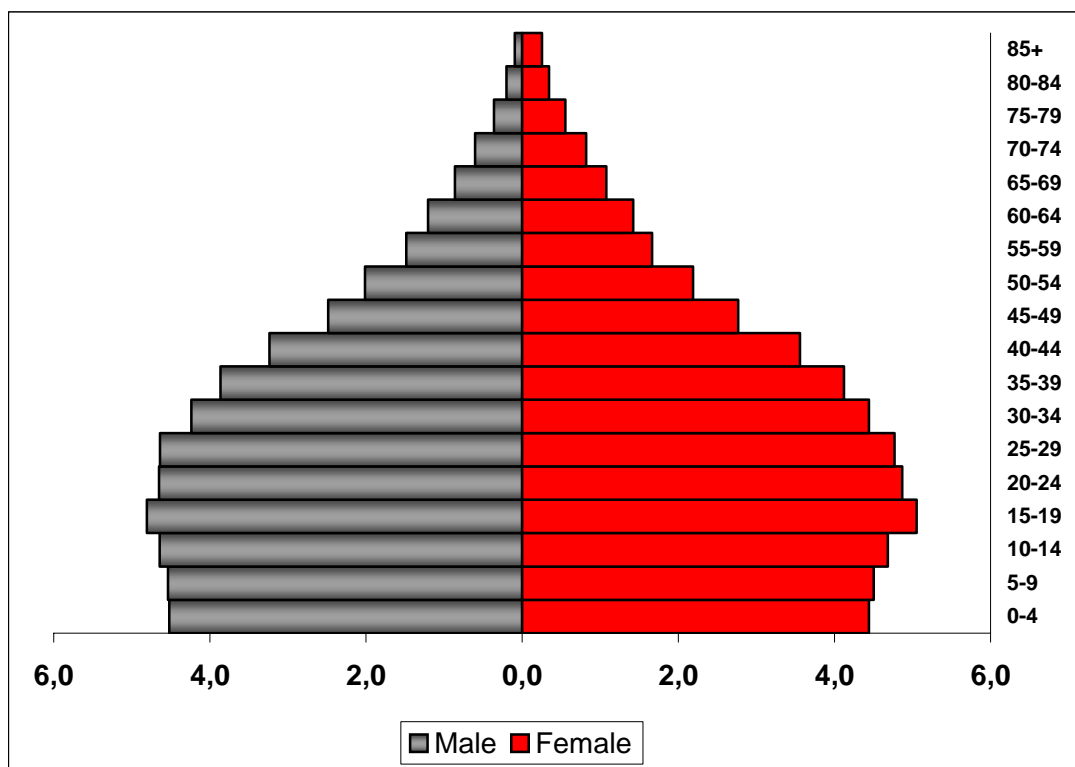
- The age pyramid of South Africa in 2001 resembled that of a country in transition from a developing country to a developed country, in that the pyramid was beehive-shaped.
- The age pyramid of Western Cape also resembled that of a country in transition. The population was young (27,3% were aged 0–14 years).
- Of the total population of Western Cape, 27,3% were children aged 0–14 years, 67,5% were aged 15–64 years (the working-age population) and 5,2% were 65 years and older.
- There appeared to be a dramatic increase in the black African population from 20–34 years (Figure 1.5); this could be due to the working-age population moving into a more urban province, particularly young adults, probably in search of work or education opportunities.
- The age pyramid of white people resembled that of developed countries, in that only 17,6% of the population were children aged 0–14 years, while 83,4% were 15 years and older.

Figure 1.4: Age pyramid of South Africa, 2001



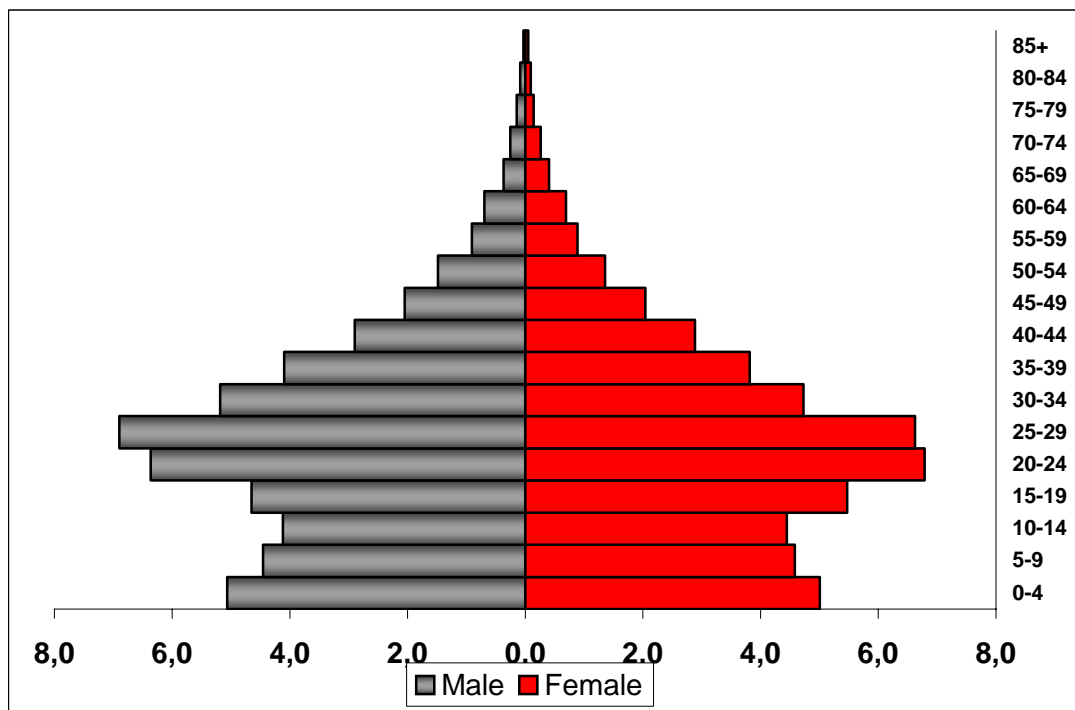
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.5: Age pyramid of Western Cape, 2001



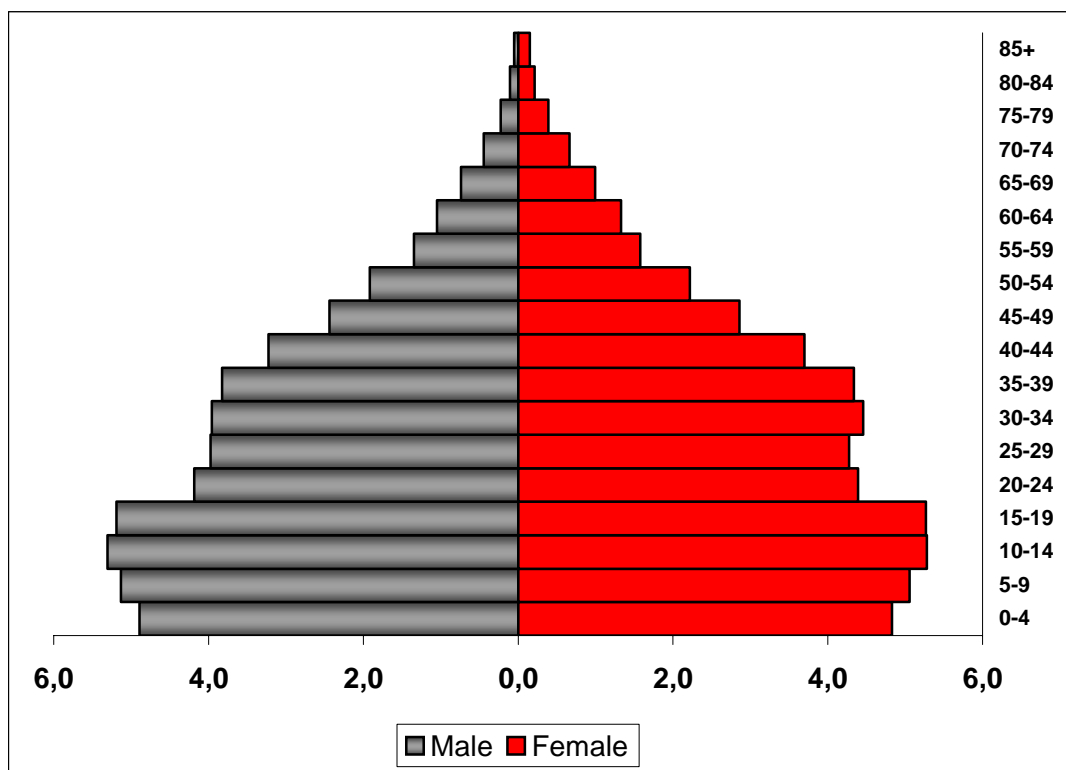
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.6: Age pyramid of the black African population group, Western Cape, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.7: Age pyramid of the coloured population group, Western Cape, 2001



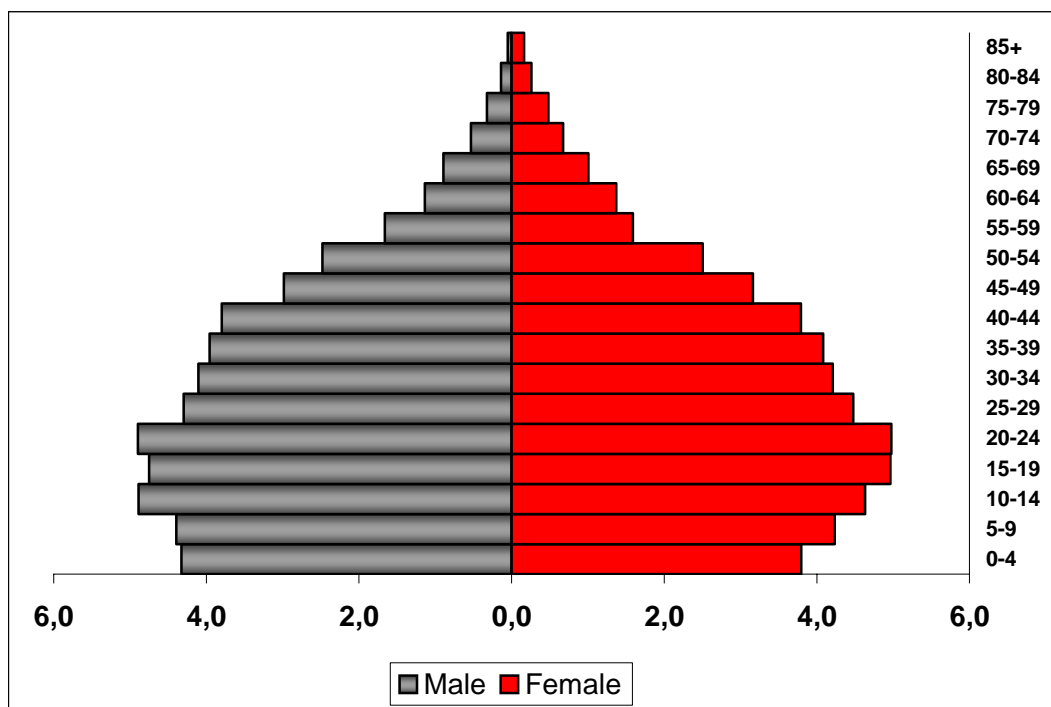
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.8: Age pyramid of the white population group, Western Cape, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.9: Age pyramid of the Indian/Asian population group, Western Cape, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

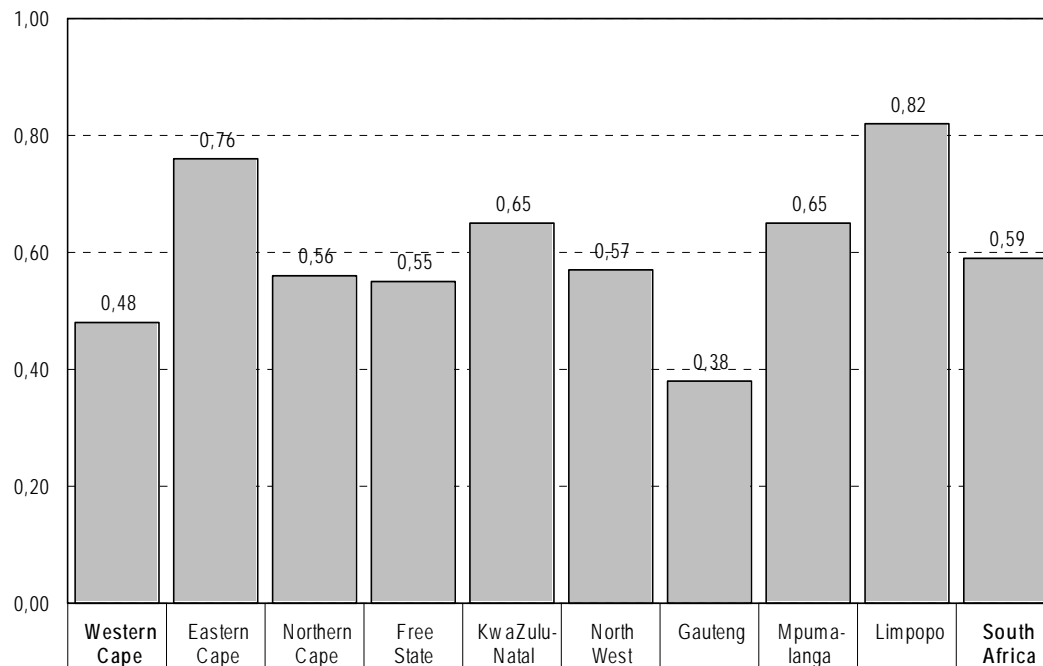
Age Dependency ratio²

Figure 1.10 shows that:

- The provinces which had the lowest dependency ratios were Gauteng (0,38), followed by Western Cape (0,48) Free State (0,55), Northern Cape (0,56) and North West (0,59); these ratios were below the national ratios of 0,59.
- The provinces with a dependency ratio that was higher than the national one were: Limpopo (0,82), Eastern Cape (0,76), KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga both with 0,65.

² Age dependency ratio is the ratio of persons aged under 15 years and older than 64 years to those aged between 15 and 64 years in a population.

Figure 1.10: Age dependency according to province, South Africa, 2001

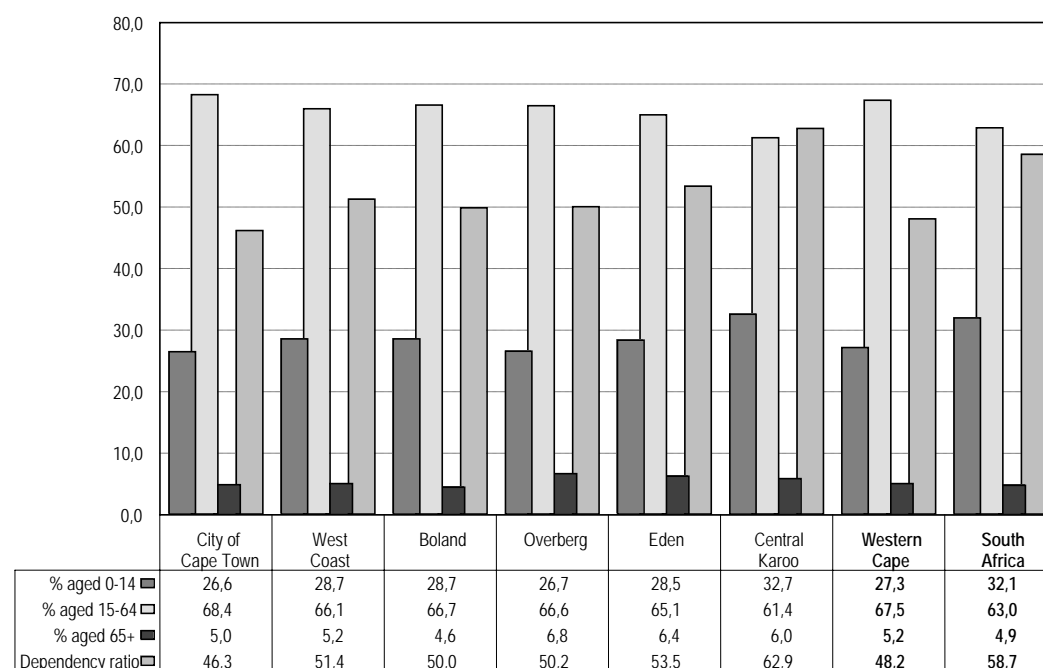


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.11 illustrates that:

- In October 2001, in Central Karoo, 32,7% of the population were aged 0–14 years, 61,4% were aged 15–64 years and 6,0% were aged 65 years and older.
- Western Cape had a dependency ratio of 48,2%, meaning there were 482 dependent people for every 1 000 people of working age.
- Central Karoo had the highest dependency ratio (62,9%), while City of Cape Town had the lowest dependency ratio (46,3%).
- Central Karoo had the highest percentage of the population aged below 15 years (32,7%). This percentage was slightly higher than that of South Africa as a whole.

Figure 1.11: Age dependency ratios of the district municipalities, Western Cape and South Africa, 2001



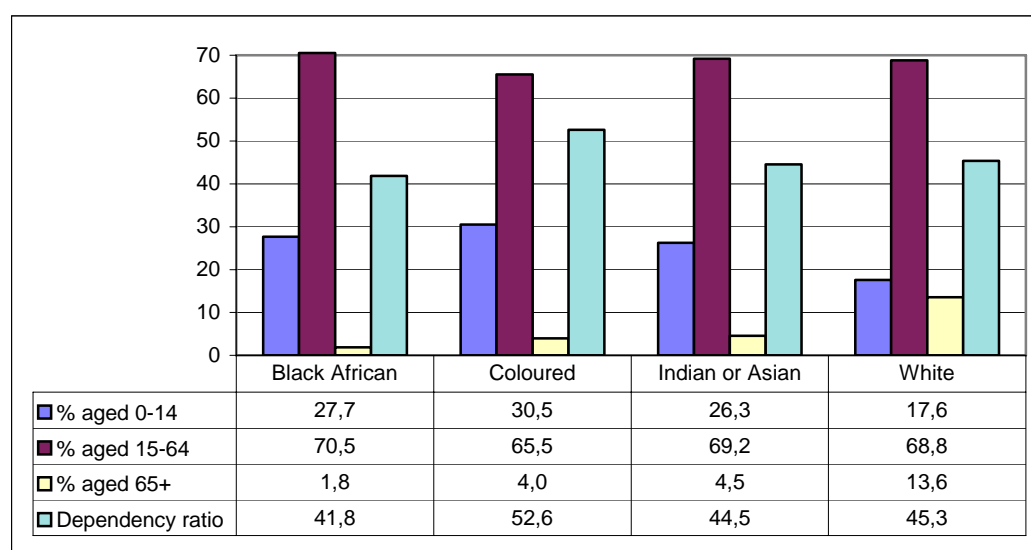
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Note: Due to rounding, the percentages may not always add up to exactly 100.

Figure 1.12 shows that:

- The dependency ratio for the coloured population in Western Cape was the highest, followed by the white population, Indians or Asian and the black African populations.
- In Western Cape there were proportionately fewer white people in the age group 0–14 years than other population groups. This may be due to people migrating to urban areas for work opportunities or tertiary education.
- The dependency ratio of the coloured people was 52,6%, which was higher than that of the province as a whole.
- There were proportionately more white people in the age group 65 years and older (13,6%) than in the other population groups, and consequently there was a higher dependency ratio for white people than for the black African population in Western Cape.

Figure 1.12: Age dependency by population group, Western Cape, 2001 (percentage)



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

1.4 Language

Table 1.3 compares the percentage of languages most often spoken in Western Cape and South Africa in 2001. The table indicates that:

- The main languages spoken in Western Cape were Afrikaans (55,3%), isiXhosa (23,7%) and English (19,3%).
- In South Africa, isiZulu (23,8% - not shown in Table 1.3) was the main language spoken, followed by isiXhosa (17,6%) and Afrikaans (13,3%).
- Within district municipalities of Western Cape, the City of Cape Town had the lowest proportion of the Afrikaans-speaking population (41,4%).

Table 1.3: Home language of the population in district municipalities, Western Cape and South Africa (percentage)

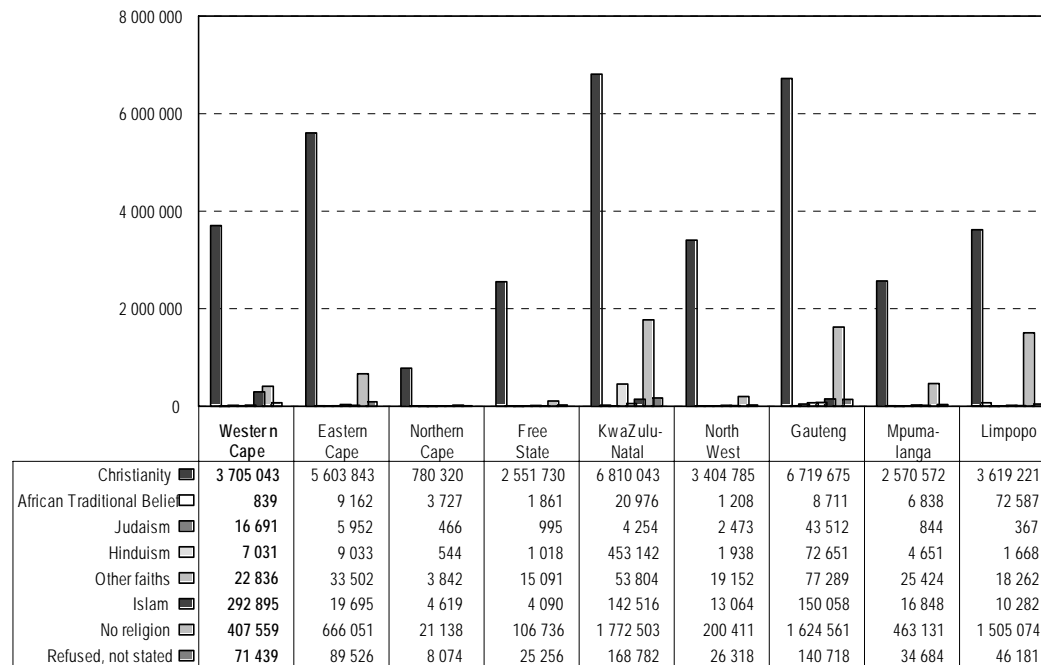
District municipality	Afrikaans	English	IsiXhosa	Other languages	Total
City of Cape Town	41,4	27,9	28,7	1,9	100,0
West Coast	89,1	2,3	7,4	1,1	100,0
Boland	78,8	3,2	16,7	1,4	100,0
Overberg	76,5	5,3	16,0	2,2	100,0
Eden	75,6	6,2	17,3	0,9	100,0
Central Karoo	89,3	1,1	9,1	0,5	100,0
Western Cape	55,3	19,3	23,7	1,7	100,0
South Africa	13,3	8,2	17,6	60,8	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

1.5 Religion

Figure 1.13 shows that in 2001, in all provinces, Christianity was the dominant religious affiliation, followed by people who said they had no religion.

Figure 1.13: Population by province and religious affiliation, South Africa, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Table 1.4 examines the religious affiliations of the different population groups in Western Cape. The table illustrates that:

- In Western Cape, 81,9% of the population professed to be Christian. The next largest religious group was Islam with 6,5%.
- Christianity was the largest religious belief amongst all district councils and in South Africa. Central Karoo had the largest amount of persons who professed to be Christians (95,4%).
- Generally, less than 11,0% of the population in the district municipalities in the Western Cape had no religion, as opposed to 15,1% nationally.

Table 1.4: Religious affiliation of the population of the district municipalities, Western Cape and South Africa, 2001 (percentage)

District municipality	Christian	Hinduism	Islam	Other beliefs	No religion	Un-determined	Total
Cape Town: City of Cape Town	76,5	0,2	9,7	1,1	10,7	1,7	100,0
DC1: West Coast District Municipality	92,4	0,0	0,5	0,3	5,4	1,3	100,0
DC2: Boland District Municipality	91,4	0,0	1,3	0,4	5,7	1,1	100,0
DC3: Overberg District Municipality	88,8	0,0	0,3	0,4	8,4	2,1	100,0
DC4: Eden District Municipality	91,4	0,0	0,2	0,6	6,4	1,3	100,0
DC5: Central Karoo District Municipality	95,4	0,0	0,1	0,3	3,2	0,9	100,0
Western Cape	81,9	0,2	6,5	0,9	9,0	1,6	100,0
South Africa	79,8	1,7	1,5	0,6	15,1	1,4	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

1.6 Country of birth

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

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

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

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Table 1.6 shows that:

- In October 2001, 1 025 077 people were born outside the borders of South Africa. Of these people, 67,1% were born in SADC countries, 4,1% in the rest of Africa, 22,3% in Europe and 6,5% in other countries.
- In the City of Cape Town, 47,8% of people born outside of South Africa were born in Europe and 33,5% were born in SADC countries.
- In the West Coast and Central Karoo, the majority of people born outside South Africa were born in SADC countries (63,4% and 59,9% respectively).

Table 1.6: Country of birth³ of the population of the district municipalities, Western Cape and South Africa (percentage)

District municipality	Total born outside SA (N)	SADC countries (%)	Rest of Africa (%)	Europe (%)	Asia (%)	North America (%)	Central and South America (%)	Australia and New Zealand (%)
City of Cape Town	87 428	33,5	6,5	47,8	6,2	2,1	2,8	1,1
West Coast	2 757	63,4	3,4	27,5	1,7	0,8	2,7	0,7
Boland	7 056	49,7	5,2	35,6	3,5	2,6	2,8	0,6
Overberg	3 392	36,2	4,4	51,3	2,0	1,4	4,0	0,8
Eden	7 981	36,0	3,7	49,8	2,3	3,3	3,8	1,1
Central Karoo	294	59,9	5,1	26,9	0,3	2,7	2,0	3,1
Western Cape	108 908	35,6	6,1	46,7	5,5	2,2	2,9	1,0
South Africa	1 025 077	67,1	4,1	22,3	4,0	0,9	1,2	0,4

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

1.7 Citizenship

Table 1.7 shows that:

- In October 2001, 463 003 people had citizenship of countries other than South Africa. Of these people, 69,2% were citizens of SADC countries, 5,4% were from the rest of Africa, 19,2 % from Europe and 6,3% from other countries.
- In Western Cape, the majority of foreigners were European citizens (52,5%).

Table 1.7: Citizenship of the population of the district municipalities, Western Cape and South Africa (percentage)

District municipality	Outside SA (N)	SADC countries (%)	Rest of Africa (%)	Europe (%)	Asia (%)	North America (%)	Central and South America (%)	Australia and New Zealand (%)
City of Cape Town	33 930	22,9	11,0	52,1	6,3	3,4	2,8	1,4
West Coast	760	40,1	8,6	40,8	3,2	2,2	4,2	0,9
Boland	2 934	33,9	8,6	46,1	4,0	3,7	2,9	0,8
Overberg	1 214	16,8	7,7	65,3	2,1	3,1	3,1	1,7
Eden	2 872	16,0	5,0	62,7	2,6	7,2	4,1	2,3
Central Karoo	172	45,3	11,0	34,3	1,7	2,3	1,7	3,5
Western Cape	41 886	23,4	10,3	52,5	5,6	3,7	3,0	1,5
South Africa	463 003	69,2	5,4	19,2	3,5	1,3	1,0	0,5

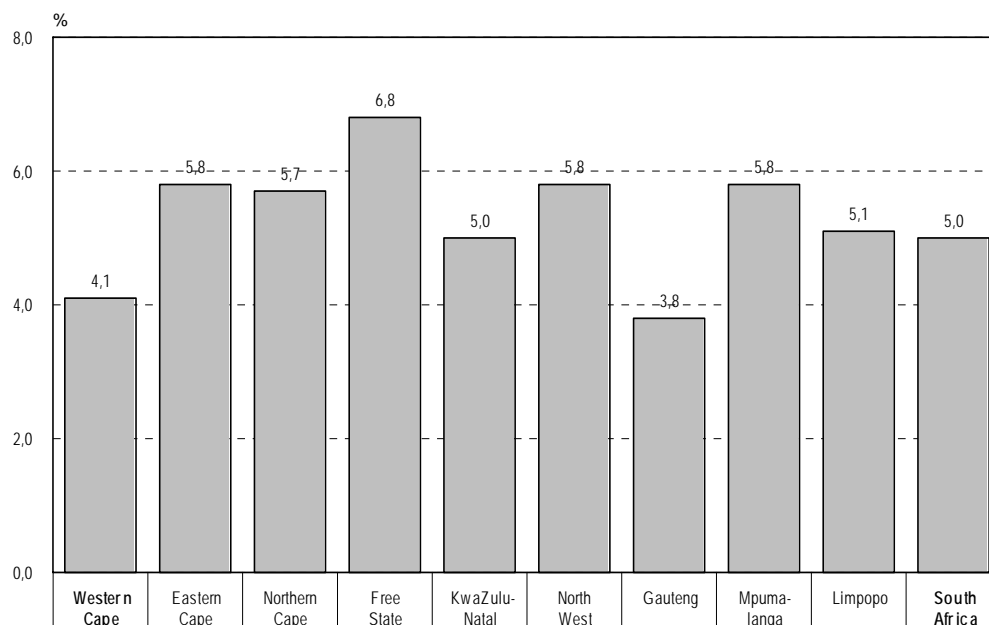
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

³ Country of birth includes only the population born outside the borders of South Africa, but excludes the population born inside South Africa.

1.8 Disability⁴

Figure 1.14 gives data on the disabled people of South Africa. In 2001, the disabled constituted 5% of the total South African population. The lowest proportion of the disabled people were found in Gauteng (3,8%) while the highest proportion resided in Free State (6,8%). More than a quarter (25,6%) of disabled people in South Africa in 2001 had a visual disability, while less than a quarter were physically disabled.

Figure 1.14: Percentage of the population with a disability in each province, South Africa, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Table 1.8 gives data on the types of disability of residents of Western Cape in each district. The table shows that:

- In Western Cape, approximately three out of 10 disabled people (28,8%) had a physical disability, while less than two out of 10 had a visual disability.
- Central Karoo had the highest percentage (22,6%) of people with multiple disabilities.

⁴ Disability refers to a physical or mental handicap which has lasted for six months or more, or is expected to last for at least six months, which prevents the person from carrying out daily activities independently, or from participating fully in educational, economic or social activities.

Table 1.8: Distribution by type of disability in each district municipality, Western Cape and South Africa, 2001 (percentage)

District municipality	Disability (N)	Sight (%)	Hearing (%)	Communication (%)	Physical (%)	Intellectual (%)	Emotional (%)	Multiple (%)
City of Cape Town	107 951	17,8	13,2	3,5	28,9	12,1	12,9	11,6
West Coast	10 523	16,7	13,7	4,1	32,7	9,9	9,7	13,2
Boland	31 068	20,6	16,8	3,3	26,8	8,4	9,4	14,7
Overberg	7 456	16,9	12,9	3,0	32,2	11,0	11,6	12,3
Eden	23 773	19,6	17,1	3,1	28,1	9,2	10,6	12,4
Central Karoo	6 078	15,8	8,8	3,3	28,9	8,2	12,4	22,6
Western Cape	186 849	18,3	14,2	3,4	28,8	10,8	11,8	12,7
South Africa	2 255 978	25,6	13,9	3,3	24,7	9,2	11,9	11,4

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

1.9 Urbanisation

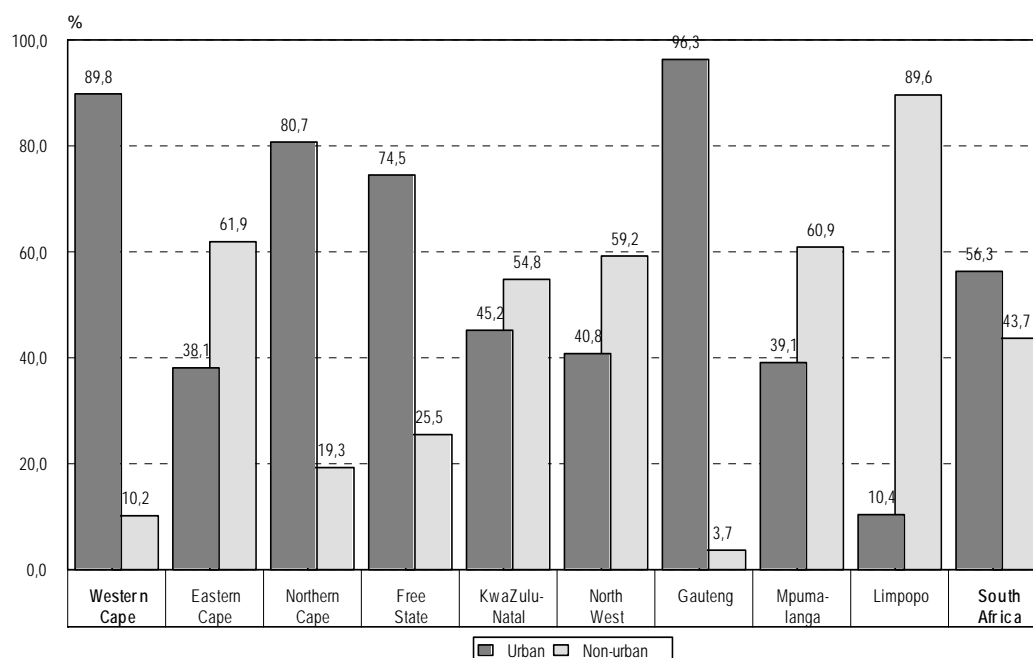
Definitions:

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

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

Figure 1.15 shows that Gauteng is the most urbanised province in South Africa (with 96,3% of its residents living in urban areas), followed by Western Cape (89,8%).

Figure 1.15: Percentage of urban and non-urban population in each province, South Africa, 2001

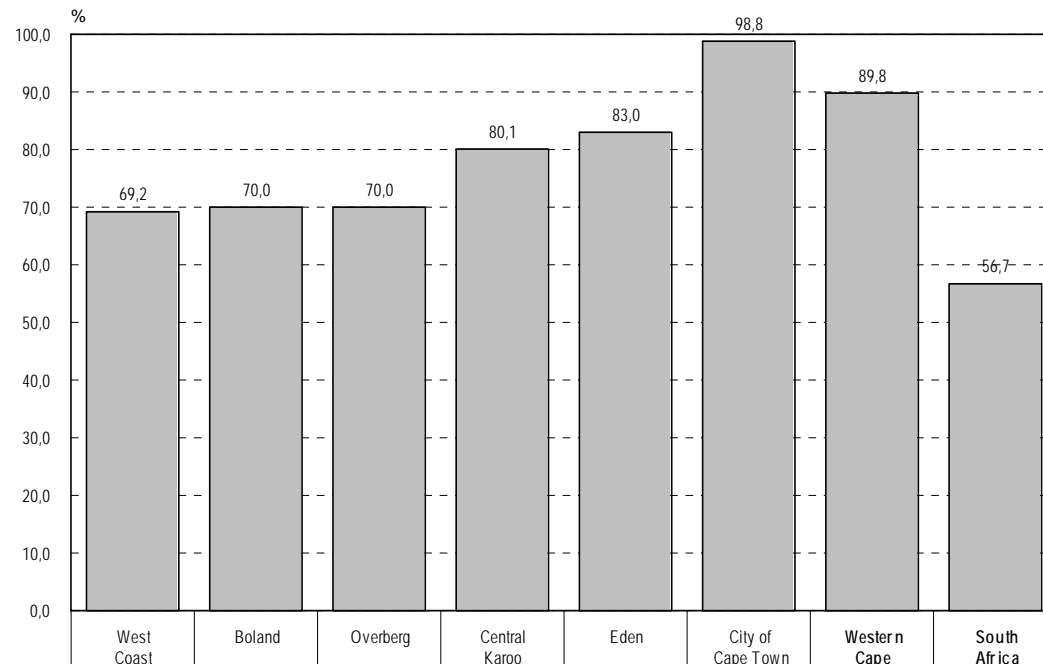


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.16 shows that:

- In 2001, 56,7% of the South African population lived in urban areas.
- The City of Cape Town had 98,8% of the population living in urban areas.
- Only in the West Coast did less than seven out of 10 people live in urban areas (69,2%).

Figure 1.16: Percentage of the population living in urban areas in each district municipality of Western Cape and South Africa



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Chapter 2: Vital statistics

Vital statistics covers births, deaths, marriages, divorces and migration.

2.1 Births

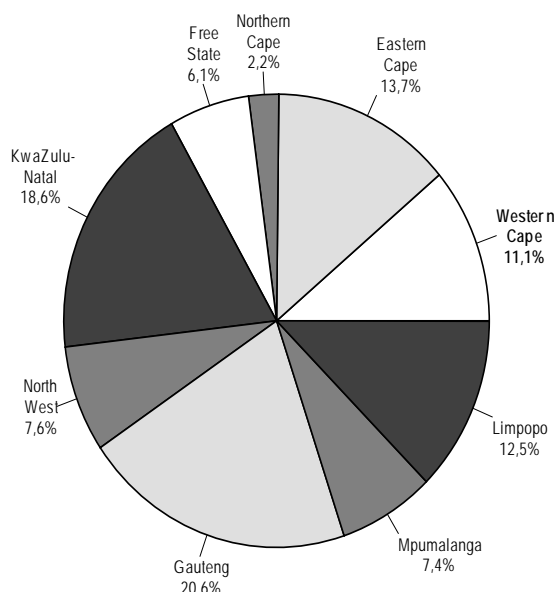
Live birth is the complete expulsion or extraction of a product of conception from its mother's womb, irrespective of duration of the pregnancy, which after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life.

Recorded live births (birth registrations) indicate the number of births recorded (registered) in a specific year, irrespective of when the birth actually occurred. The births recorded in any given year include the births that occurred during that year plus other births that occurred in years prior to the year of registration. It should be noted that not all births are recorded (registered).

According to Figure 2.1:

- The largest proportion of current live births was registered in Gauteng (20,6%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (18,6%), Eastern Cape (13,7%) and Limpopo (12,5%).
- Western Cape recorded the fourth lowest percentage of current live births (11,1%) while Northern Cape recorded the lowest (2,2%).

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



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

Table 2.1 shows that:

- Out of 1 475 809 live birth registrations in 2004 nationally, only 49,3% were current registrations, while 50,7% were late registrations.
- Only three provinces, namely, Western Cape, Northern Cape and Gauteng had more than 60% of birth registrations as current.
- Western Cape had the fewest (25,0%) late registrations in 2004.

Table 2.1: Current and late birth registration by province, 2004

Province	Total	Current	%	Late	%
Western Cape	107 903	80 969	75,0	26 934	25,0
Eastern Cape	304 274	99 672	32,8	204 602	67,2
Northern Cape	22 203	15 741	70,9	6 462	29,1
Free State	73 880	44 248	59,9	29 632	40,1
KwaZulu-Natal	328 650	135 469	41,2	193 181	58,8
North West	104 469	55 640	53,3	48 829	46,7
Gauteng	218 919	149 792	68,4	69 127	31,6
Mpumalanga	118 312	53 715	45,4	64 597	54,6
Limpopo	191 124	91 314	47,8	99 810	52,2
South Africa	1 475 809	728 283	49,3	747 526	50,7

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

Table 2.2 indicates that:

- In 2004 in South Africa, 1 457 809 live births were registered. Of these 747 526 were late registrations.
- In the Central Karoo, only 933 live births were registered as current, while 54 947 live births were registered as current in the City of Cape Town metropolitan area.

Table 2.2: Annual registration of births in Western Cape district municipalities and South Africa, 2004

District municipality	Grand total	2004	Year of birth						
			Total	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	<1998
City of Cape Town	74 527	54 947	19 580	5 715	1 873	1 460	1 408	1 424	7 700
West Coast	6 068	4 992	1 076	509	97	72	58	75	265
Boland	13 245	10 740	2 505	986	258	196	147	146	772
Overberg	3 006	2 091	915	359	117	81	63	54	241
Eden	10 149	7 374	2 775	1 092	311	248	182	135	807
Central Karoo	1 014	933	81	33	9	3	2	4	30
Western Cape	107 903	80 969	26 934	8 694	2 665	2 060	1 862	1 838	9 815
South Africa	1 457 809	728 283	747 526	165 662	63 234	48 197	43 503	42 511	348 419

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

According to Table 2.3:

- In 2002, more male than female live births were registered in both Western Cape and South Africa as a whole.
- More males than females were registered late.

Table 2.3: Current and late birth registration for 2004 by sex, Western Cape and South Africa

	Total registrations			Current registrations			Late registrations		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Western Cape	107 903	54 416	53 487	80 969	40 927	40 042	26 934	13 489	13 445
South Africa	1 475 809	740 984	734 825	728 283	366 339	361 944	747 526	374 645	372 881

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

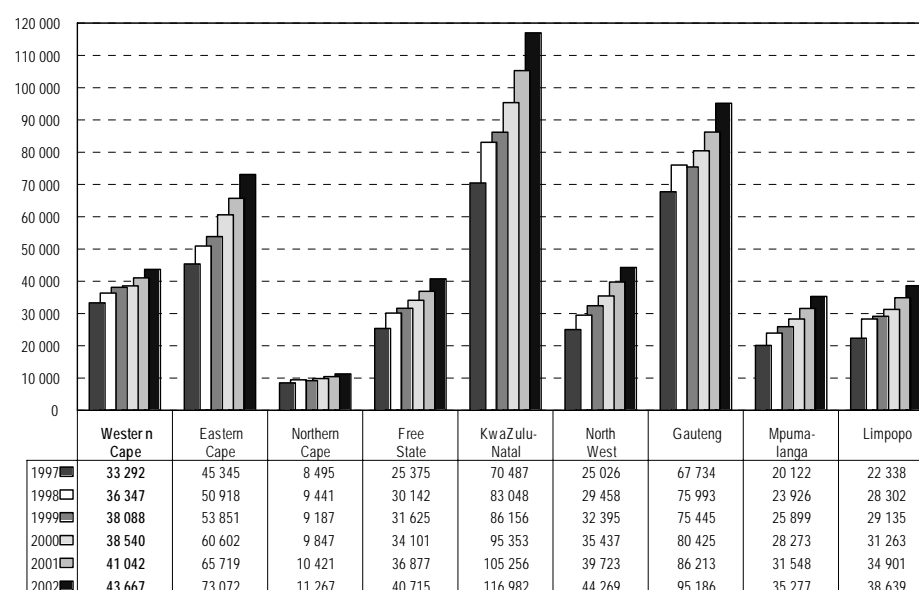
2.2 Deaths

Death is a principal vital event and is the disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after a live birth has taken place. Recorded deaths⁵ do not include stillbirths. A stillbirth is a death prior to the expulsion or extraction of a product of conception from its mother's womb, irrespective of duration of pregnancy. Death becomes evident when, after such separation, the child does not breathe or show other evidence of life.

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

Figure 2.2 shows the number of deaths for the nine provinces for 1997 to 2002. The data suggest that there was a more rapid increase in the number of deaths in KwaZulu-Natal. This province also had the largest proportion of deaths in the country.

Figure 2.2: Distribution of deaths by province and year of death, 1997–2002 (thousands)

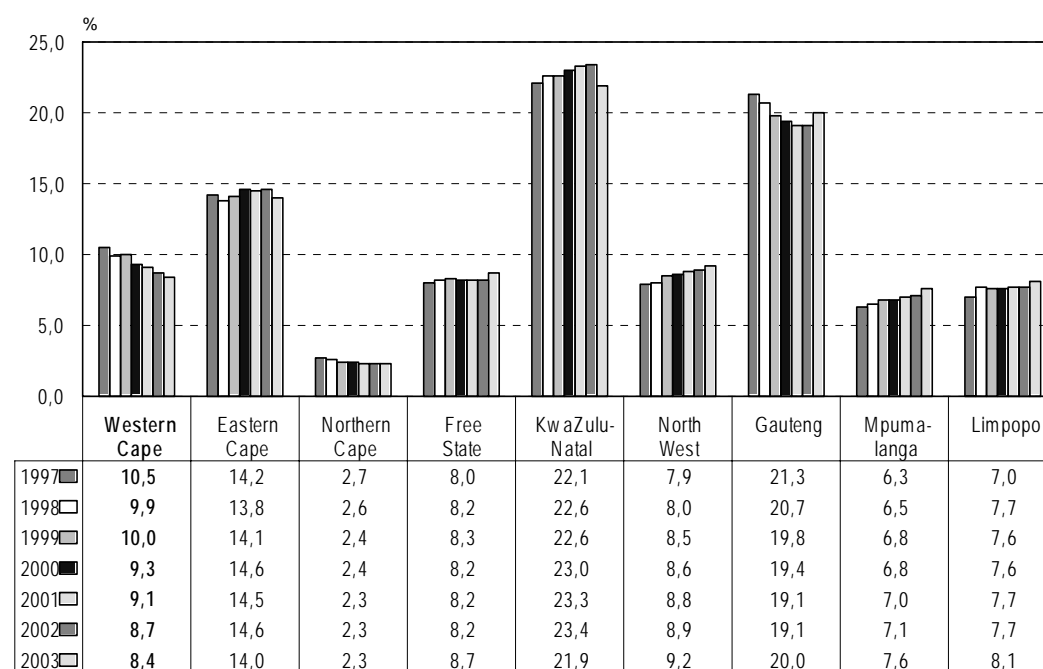


Source: Statistics South Africa, *Mortality and causes of death in South Africa, 1997–2003: Findings from death notification*

⁵ Recorded deaths indicate the number of deaths that occurred in a specific year. The statistics presented here have been partially updated for late registration. The deaths recorded in any given year include the deaths that occurred during the current year plus other deaths that occurred in years prior to the year of registration. The population register updates the registrations in the year in which the death occurred. It should be noted that not all deaths are recorded (registered).

Figure 2.3 shows the same information as on Figure 2.2 but in the form of percentage breakdowns by province. It should be noted that the distribution by province for 2003 could change with the processing of additional death notification forms.

Figure 2.3: Percentage distribution of deaths by province and year of death, 1997–2003



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

2.3 Marriages

Civil marriages refer to all marriages solemnised in courts either by a magistrate or designated marriage officer. However, as of 1 June 1996 no magistrate or designated persons from the Department of Justice solemnised marriages. The Department of Home Affairs conducted the solemnisation of marriages.

Religious marriages refer to marriages that were solemnised under Christian or Jewish and Hebrew rites. These exclude customary, traditional marriages, and certain religious rites, especially those of Islamic marriages. Once these unrecognised marriages are recognised by law and recorded, then the use of the category ‘religious’ would be representative of the way marriages are solemnised in South Africa. In cases where the religious denomination is not known or when the church description is vague, these are coded as ‘unspecified’. In some of these cases only the name of the town or place where the marriage was registered is indicated.

The overall number of officially recorded marriages in South Africa in 2003 was 178 689. Table 2.4 illustrates the breakdown in the provinces, with the exclusion of marriages not solemnised in South Africa and where province was unspecified:

- Western Cape showed the highest number of religious marriages (12 319), followed by KwaZulu–Natal (12 167) and Gauteng (11 395).
- Limpopo province had the lowest number of religious marriages (605).
- Gauteng had the highest number of civil marriages (27 448), followed by Western Cape (11 946) and Eastern Cape (10 585).

- Northern Cape had the lowest number of civil marriages (1 663).
- Gauteng province had the highest number of marriages that were unspecified (6 944), while Free State had the lowest (517).

Table 2.4: Marriages by province and way of solemnisation, South Africa, 2003

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

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

Note: Marriages not solemnised in South Africa and unspecified provinces are not included.

2.4 Divorces

According to Table 2.5, the number of officially registered divorces in South Africa was 28 587. In Western Cape, 5 224 divorces were registered. Table 2.6 further illustrates that:

- Nationally, white people had the highest number of divorces (11 890).
- There were approximately four times more civil divorces than religious divorces in South Africa, with about six times more in Western Cape.
- There were 4 712 divorces in South Africa for which the population group was unspecified, while of these, 992 were from Western Cape.
- In Western Cape, of the 1 579 divorces of white people, 509 were religious, 1 041 were civil and 29 were unspecified. This is the only population group where there were more religious than civil divorces.

Table 2.5: Divorces by population group and way of solemnisation, South Africa and Western Cape, 2003

Population group	South Africa				Western Cape			
	Total	Religious	Civil	Unspecified	Total	Religious	Civil	Unspecified
Black African	6 637	494	5 768	375	338	9	319	10
Coloured	3 394	153	3 162	79	2 110	57	2 027	26
Indian/Asian	1 486	125	1 309	52	56	6	50	-
White	11 890	4 392	7 150	348	1 579	509	1 041	29
Mixed	468	66	383	19	149	13	131	5
Unspecified	4 712	663	3 480	569	992	139	822	31
Total	28 587	5 893	21 252	1442	5 224	733	4 390	101

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

Chapter 3: Migration

Migration describes the movement of people from one area to another, be it within the borders of a country or across borders of countries.

International migration is defined as the movement across borders. In this chapter, international migration refers to movements into and out of South Africa, i.e. immigration to South Africa and emigration out of South Africa.

3.1 Internal migration

Internal migration is defined as the movement of people within the borders of a country.

Table 3.1 and 3.2 show internal migration by province in South Africa for 1996 and 2001. They indicate the number of people who moved into and out of the different provinces during the period stated.

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

Moved in	Moved out									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Western Cape	-	200 760	27 346	10 827	18 500	3 810	58 842	3 312	1 774	325 171
Eastern Cape	21 219	-	4 162	6 729	10 955	1 388	22 330	1 617	928	69 328
Northern Cape	10 161	3 267	-	8 288	1 265	15 186	6 465	833	548	46 013
Free State	6 887	38 626	9 583	-	13 459	15 684	47 589	6 560	4 009	142 397
KwaZulu-Natal	8 102	64 915	1 719	8 641	-	2 549	49 954	11 964	2 974	15 0818
North West	2 704	22 618	18 083	34 372	5 059	-	124 094	15 157	41 097	263 184
Gauteng	26 086	106 542	11 809	67 057	137 439	173 057	-	101 174	196 093	819 257
Mpumalanga	4 470	14 433	2 138	11 174	23 139	11 853	119 102	-	65 692	252 001
Limpopo	1 310	3 059	357	1 571	1 717	9 127	39 391	33 344	-	89 876
Total	80 939	454 220	75 197	148 659	211 533	232 654	467 767	173 961	313 115	2 158 045

* Excluding undetermined

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996

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

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

* Excluding undetermined

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Table 3.3 indicates that:

- There was an increase in internal migration from other provinces to Western Cape from 325 171 (1996) to 277 880 (2001).
- Of those who migrated to Western Cape in 2001, almost two-thirds (47 263) moved to the City of Cape Town, while less than one per cent (660) moved to the Central Karoo.

Table 3.3: Internal migration from other provinces to Western Cape by district municipality and year moved, 1996–2001

District municipality	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
City of Cape Town	8 003	29 483	33 851	37 965	40 807	47 263	197 373
West Coast	739	2 619	3 175	3 216	3 427	4 484	17 661
Boland	1 141	3 883	4 697	5 748	6 030	7 781	29 280
Overberg	561	2 392	3 194	2 982	3 186	3 618	15 933
Eden	1 365	4 952	6 116	6 560	7 511	8 668	35 172
Central Karoo	124	162	305	350	379	660	1 981
Western Cape	11 933	43 490	51 339	56 823	61 340	72 474	297 399

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Table 3.4 shows that:

- Migration within Western Cape in 2001 had increased by approximately nine times from 16 235 in 1996 to 130 902.
- Of the 130 902 people who migrated within Western Cape, more than seven out of 10 moved to the City of Cape Town (91 885), followed by more than one in 10 (14 988) to Boland and less than one in 13 (9 593) to Eden.

Table 3.4: Migration within Western Cape by district municipality and year moved, 1996–2001

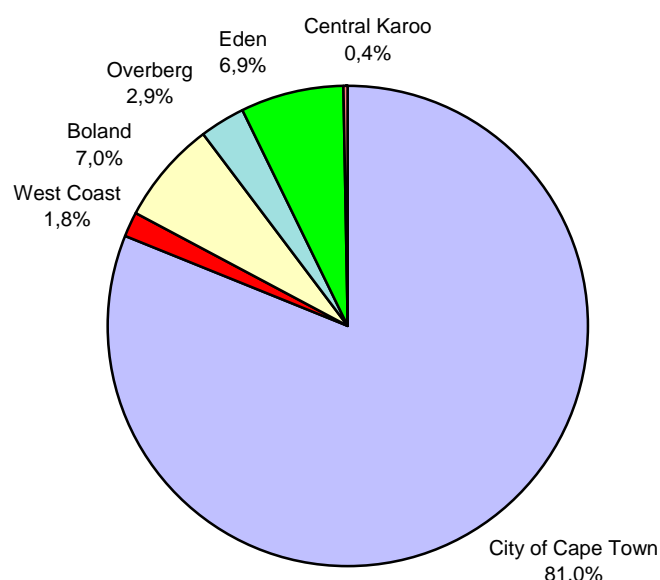
District municipality	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
City of Cape Town	11 162	39 474	54 837	76 889	83 828	91 885	358 076
West Coast	1 112	3 477	6 754	5 949	5 655	8 174	31 121
Boland	1 949	6 358	9 050	14 156	12 286	14 988	58 787
Overberg	663	2 454	3 628	4 075	3 991	4 455	19 266
Eden	1 177	4 241	5 787	8 353	8 142	9 593	37 293
Central Karoo	172	957	1 350	1 013	1 128	1 807	6 426
Western Cape	16 235	56 961	81 405	110 436	115 031	130 902	510 969

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

3.2 International migration

There were 41 855 non-South African citizens living in Western Cape in 2001. The largest proportion of non-South Africans lived in the City of Cape Town, while only 0,4 % lived in Central Karoo (Figure 3.1).

Figure 3.1: Non-South African citizens by district municipality, Western Cape, 2001

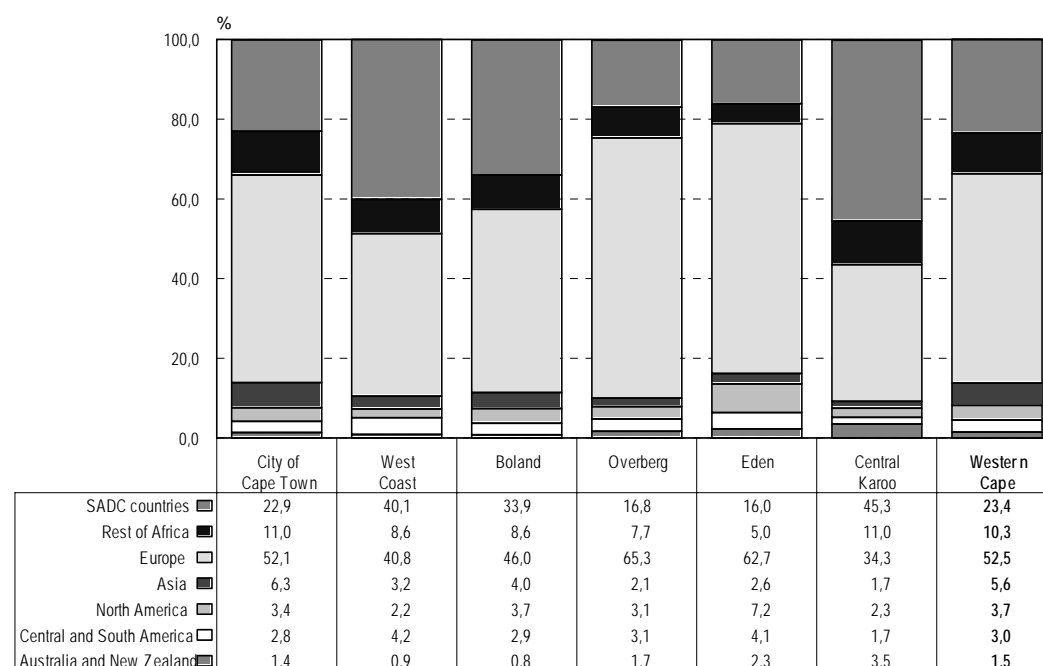


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 3.2 shows that:

- Of the 41 855 non-South Africans who lived in Western Cape in 2001, the majority (52,5%) were European, followed by almost a quarter (23,4%) from SADC countries and more than one tenth (10,3%) from the rest of Africa.
- In Central Karoo, the largest proportion (45,1%) of non-South African citizens was from SADC countries.

Figure 3.2: Non-South African citizens by district municipality and place of origin, Western Cape



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

3.3 Documented immigration and emigration

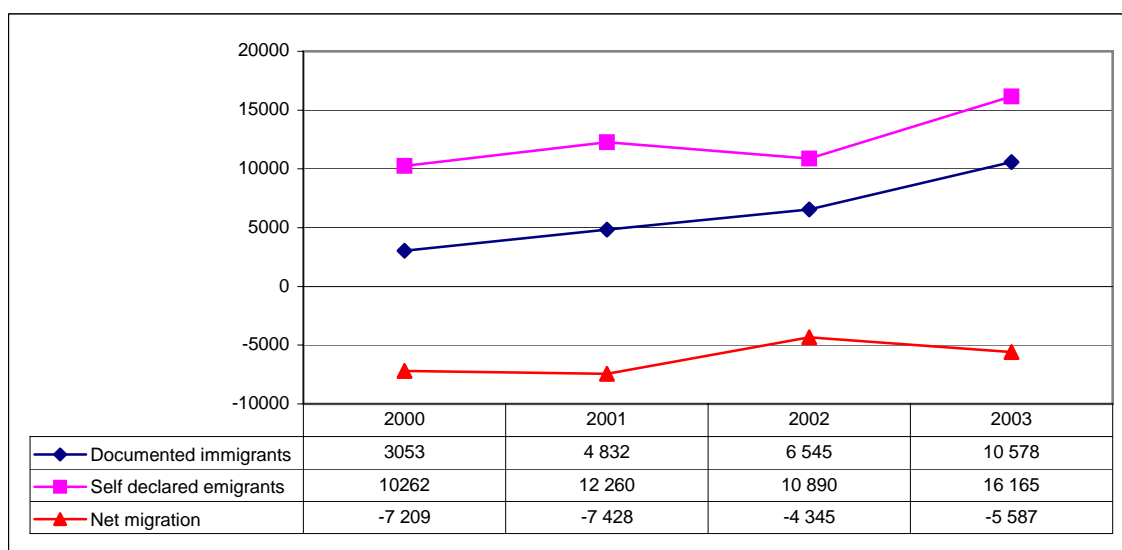
Documented immigrants refer to residents of other countries who have been accepted as permanent residents in South Africa. The permanent residence status could be given either before or after arrival in South Africa.

Self-declared emigrants refer to South African residents who, at the time of departing from South Africa, state their intention to leave the country and reside permanently elsewhere.

According to Figure 3.3:

- For the period 2000–2003, the number of immigrants to South Africa increased from 3 053 to 10 578. There had also been an increase of self-declared emigrants.
- Net migration had decreased between 2002 and 2003.

Figure 3.3: Immigration and emigration in South Africa, 2000–2003



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Tourism and migration 2004*

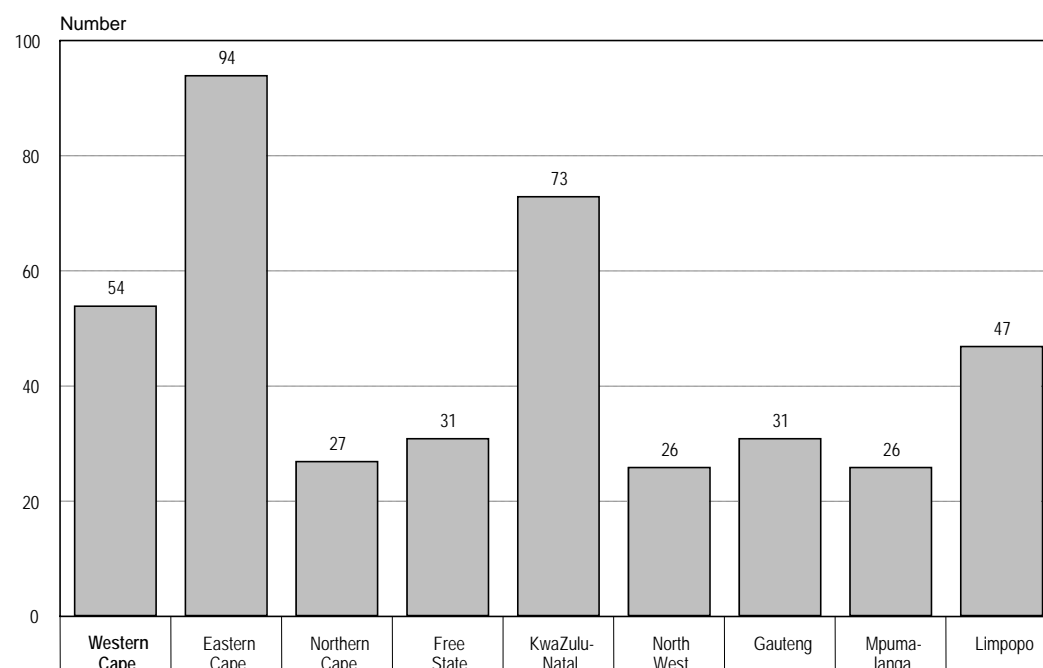
Chapter 4: Health

4.1 Public hospitals

Figure 4.1 shows the number of public hospitals in each province. It reveals that:

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

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



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

Of the 55 public hospitals in Western Cape, three were academic, and these were located in the metropole (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1: Public hospitals by type, Western Cape, 2003

Hospital classification	Hospitals
Academic	3
Regional	9
District	21
Other	9
Provincial aided	13
Total	55

Source: Provincial Administration Western Cape: Department of Health 2003

4.2 Regional distribution of public hospitals

Table 4.2 shows that:

- Metropole had the highest number of public hospitals (24).
- Boland/Overberg health region had the highest number of district hospitals.

Table 4.2: Public hospitals by health region, Western Cape, 2003

Hospital classification	Metropole ⁶	West Coast/ Winelands	Boland/ Overberg	South Cape/ Karoo
Academic	3	0	0	0
Regional	6	1	1	1
District	2	6	7	6
Other	7	0	1	1
Provincial aided	6	2	0	5
Total	24	9	9	13

Source: Provincial Administration Western Cape: Department of Health 2003

4.3 Hospital beds

Table 4.3 shows that:

- In Western Cape in March 2002, there were 14 326 authorised beds⁷, while only 10 042 were useable beds⁸.
- Other hospitals had the most authorised beds (5 289), followed by the academic hospitals (3 549).

Table 4.3: Beds in public hospitals of Western Cape by type of hospital, March 2002

Hospital classification	Authorised beds	Useable beds (2001/02)	Average useable beds (March 2002)
Academic	3 549	2 570	2 590
Regional	2 631	2 019	2 040
District	1 623	1 337	1 332
Other	5 289	3 030	3 075
Provincial aided	1 234	1 086	1 116
Total	14 326	10 042	10 153

Source: Provincial Administration Western Cape: Department of Health 2003

4.4 Health personnel

Table 4.4 shows the number of health personnel in the different types of public hospitals in Western Cape in March 2002. It indicates that:

- There were 1 529 medical practitioners employed in public hospitals in Western Cape. Of these, almost two-thirds (1 037) were employed in academic hospitals, while only 11 were employed in provincial-aided hospitals.

⁶ Previously known as the Cape Metropolitan Area, now known as the City of Cape Town.

⁷ Authorised beds are the number of beds that can be accommodated when a health facility is planned, expanded, redeveloped or structurally downsized.

⁸ Useable beds are the number of beds that are available for use within a health facility.

Table 4.4: Health personnel in public hospitals by type of hospital, Western Cape March 2002

Hospital classification	Filled posts: Medical practitioners	Filled posts: Nurses	Filled posts: Other	Total filled posts	Beds per medical practitioner	Beds per nurse
Academic	1 037	4 418	4 229	9 684	2,8	1,8
Regional	293	2 384	1 884	4 561	7,1	1,2
District	78	1 225	950	2 253	18,5	1,2
Other	110	1 456	1 405	2 971	75,3	2,5
Provincial-aided	11	284	261	556	27,9	0,5
Total	1 529	9 767	8 729	20 025	131,6	7,2

Source: Provincial Administration Western Cape: Department of Health 2003

4.5 Visits to a health institution

It is shown from the Table below that:

- In 2004, there were 4,4 million people who consulted a health worker in South Africa. Of these people 2,4 million consulted a doctor, while 1,7 million consulted a nurse and 0,1 million consulted a medical specialist.
- 356 000 people in Western Cape consulted a health worker. Of these, 272 000 people consulted a doctor, 45 000 consulted a nurse and 23 000 consulted a medical specialist.

Table 4.5: Population who consulted a health worker in the month prior to the interview, by type of health worker and province, South Africa, 2004

N ('000)										
Type of health worker	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	SA
Nurse	45	329	30	173	253	233	235	154	304	1 757
Doctor	272	323	43	221	346	209	592	225	195	2 425
Medical specialist	23	13	*	12	13	14	40	*	*	130
Pharmacist/ chemist	10	*	*	*	*	*	18	15	*	73
Dentist	*	*	-	-	*	-	*	*	*	*
Spiritual healer	-	*	-	-	*	*	-	*	*	*
Traditional healer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
Don't know/unspecified	-	-	*	-	*	-	*	*	-	*
Total	356	682	77	411	629	465	869	412	517	4 446

For all values 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

0 = more than nothing but less than 500.

Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004

Table 4.6 shows that:

- In South Africa in 2004, of health workers consulted, 58,5% were in the public sector, while 41,5% were in the private sector.
- Of the total consultations in South Africa, 38,7% were done at public clinics, while only 2,2% were done at private clinics.
- Western Cape and Gauteng were the only provinces where the majority of consultations were done in the private sector.
- Almost two out of every five consultations in Western Cape were with a private doctor or specialist (38,8%).

Table 4.6: Percentage of the population within each province who consulted a health worker in the month prior to the interview, by place of consultation (%), South Africa, 2004

Place of consultation	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	SA
Public sector	49,2	67,1	58,4	51,3	68,8	59,8	44,2	51,7	75,6	58,5
Hospital	28,7	23,5	15,6	10,5	32,1	11,4	15,3	12,4	20,5	19,5
Clinic	19,7	43,3	42,9	40,6	36,4	48,2	28,9	38,6	55,0	38,7
Other in public sector	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	13,0
Private sector	50,8	32,9	41,6	48,7	31,2	40,2	55,8	48,3	24,4	41,5
Hospital	4,8	*	*	3,9	2,2	*	6,5	*	*	3,0
Clinic	3,7	*	*	*	*	*	3,3	36,2	*	2,2
Private doctor/ specialist	38,8	29,5	29,9	40,6	26,1	35,1	42,4	33,2	18,6	33,3
Traditional healer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0,4
Pharmacy/ chemist	3,1	*	*	*	*	*	2,0	4,4	*	1,8
Health facility provided by employer	-	-	-	*	-	*	1,2	*	-	0,4
Alternative medicine, e.g. homeopath	*	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	-	*
Other in private sector	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	0,2
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100

Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

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

4.6 HIV prevalence

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

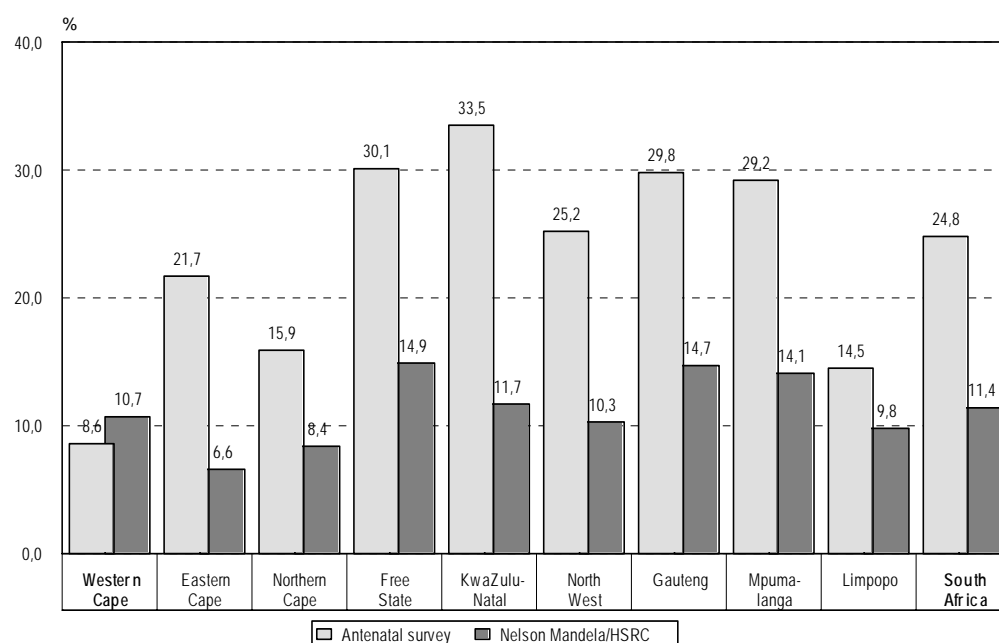
It should be noted that in the antenatal survey there could be bias in the sample as the population was only pregnant women, and individuals were given the choice whether or not to participate. In the case of the Nelson Mandela/HSRC survey, there could be differences as a result of sample design and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

There were 5,0 million new cases of adults and children living with HIV/AIDS in 2001. At the end of 2001, 40 million people globally were living with HIV/AIDS. Of these, 37,1 million were adults (aged 15–49), 18,5 million were women (aged (15–49) and three million were children (aged 0–14) (UNAIDS, 2002). Sub-Saharan Africa had 28,5 million adults and children living with HIV/AIDS, while South Africa had 5,0 million.

Figure 4.2 indicates that:

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

Figure 4.2: HIV/AIDS prevalence by province, South Africa, 2001



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

Table 4.7 indicates that:

- HIV prevalence in South Africa had increased from 26,5% to 29,5% for the period 2002 to 2004.
- Western Cape had the lowest prevalence rate in 2002, however, the rate had increased to 15,4% in 2004.
- KwaZulu-Natal had the highest prevalence rate since 2002; two out of every five women attending antenatal clinics were HIV positive.

Table 4.7: HIV prevalence by province amongst antenatal attendees, South Africa, 2002-2004 (%)

Province	Estimated HIV 2002	95% CI	Estimated HIV 2003	95% CI	Estimated HIV 2004	95% CI
Western Cape	12,4	(8,8 – 15,9)	13,1	(8,5 – 17,7)	15,4	(12,5 – 18,2)
Eastern Cape	23,6	(21,1 – 26,1)	27,1	(24,6 – 29,7)	28,0	(25,0 – 31,0)
Northern Cape	15,1	(11,7 – 18,6)	16,7	(11,9 – 21,5)	17,6	(13,0 – 22,2)
Free State	28,8	(26,3 – 31,2)	30,1	(26,9 – 33,3)	30,1	(26,1 – 32,9)
KwaZulu-Natal	36,5	(33,8 – 39,2)	37,5	(35,2 – 39,8)	40,7	(38,8 – 42,7)
North West	26,2	(23,1 – 29,4)	29,9	(26,8 – 33,1)	26,7	(23,9 – 29,6)
Gauteng	31,6	(29,7 – 33,6)	29,6	(27,8 – 31,5)	33,1	(31,0 – 35,3)
Mpumalanga	28,6	(25,3 – 31,8)	32,6	(28,5 – 36,6)	30,8	(27,4 – 34,2)
Limpopo	15,6	(13,2 – 17,9)	17,5	(14,9 – 20,0)	19,3	(16,8 – 21,9)
South Africa	26,5	(25,5 – 27,6)	27,9	(26,8 – 28,9)	29,5	(28,5 – 30,5)

CI = Confidence interval

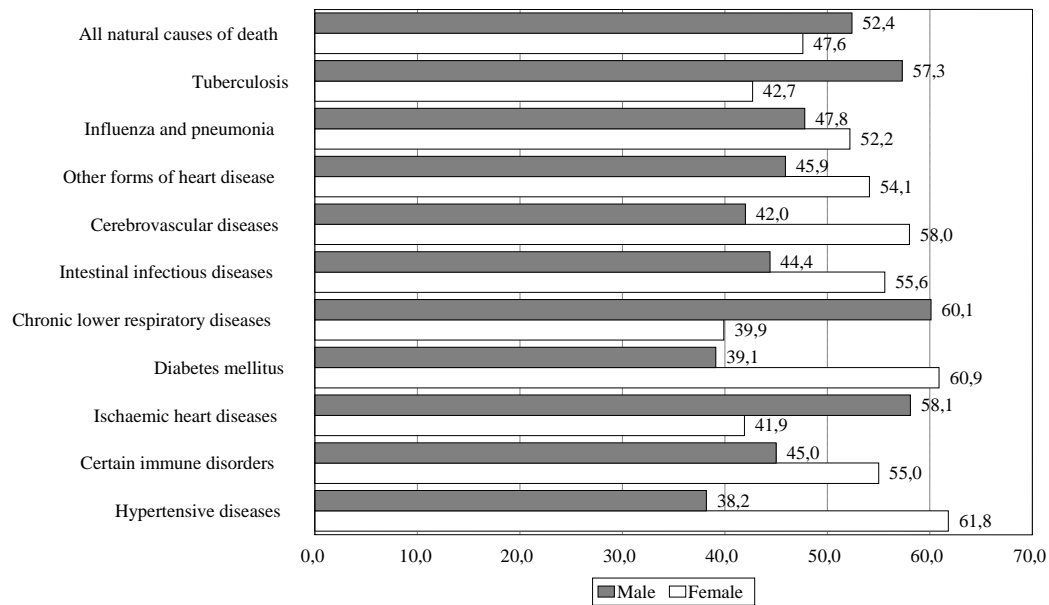
Source: Department of Health, *National HIV and Syphilis antenatal sero-prevalence survey in South Africa 2004*

4.7 Causes of death

Figure 4.3 shows the proportion attributed to males and females in each of the ten leading underlying natural causes of death in 2001. The figure reveals that:

- The greatest difference between the sexes is seen in hypertensive diseases (females 61,8%, males 38,2%) and diabetes mellitus (females 60,9%, males 39,1%).
- Chronic lower respiratory disease was the cause of death where males exceeded females by the greatest amount (males 60,1%, females 39,9%).
- Males also made up the highest proportion in the case of tuberculosis and ischaemic heart disease, whereas females made up the largest proportion in the case of cerebrovascular diseases, other forms of heart disease, certain disorders involving the immune mechanism, intestinal infectious diseases, and influenza and pneumonia.

Figure 4.3: The proportion attributed to males and females in each of the ten leading underlying natural causes of death, 2001



Excluding 1 597 cases with unspecified sex

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

Table 4.8 shows that:

- In 2002, tuberculosis was the leading cause of death in both South Africa and Western Cape.
- The second-highest cause of death in Western Cape was ischaemic heart disease.
- HIV does not appear as one of the 10 leading underlying causes of death in South Africa; it ranks ninth in Western Cape.

Table 4.8: Comparative table, causes of death by ranking, South Africa and Western Cape, 2002

Type of disease	South Africa, both sexes, all ages		
	Rank	No.	%
Tuberculosis (A15 - A19)	1	50 402	11,2
Influenza and pneumonia (J10 - J18)	2	31 255	7,0
Other forms of heart disease (I30 - I52)	3	22 496	5,0
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60 - I69)	4	22 474	5,0
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00 - A09)	5	15 915	3,6
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40 - J47)	6	14 597	3,3
Diabetes mellitus (E10 - E14)	7	14 499	3,2
Ischaemic heart diseases (I20 - I25)	8	11 739	2,6
Certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D80 - D89)	9	11 568	2,6
Hypertensive diseases (I10 - I15)	10	10 704	2,4
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs (C15 - C26)
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs (C30 - C39)
Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] diseases (B20 - B24)
Other causes	...	242 659	54,1
All causes	...	448 308	100,0
	Western Cape, both sexes, all ages		
	Rank	No.	%
Tuberculosis (A15 - A19)	1	3 378	8,3
Influenza and pneumonia (J10 - J18)	10	976	2,4
Other forms of heart disease (I30 - I52)	6	1 686	4,1
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60 - I69)	3	2 657	6,5
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00 - A09)			
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40 - J47)	5	1 752	4,3
Diabetes mellitus (E10 - E14)	4	2 219	5,4
Ischaemic heart diseases (I20 - I25)	2	2 743	6,7
Certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D80 - D89)			
Hypertensive diseases (I10 - I15)			
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs (C15 - C26)	7	1 589	3,9
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs (C30 - C39)	8	1 358	3,3
Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] diseases (B20 - B24)	9	1 044	2,6
Other causes	...	21 401	52,4
All causes	...	40 803	100,0

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

Table 4.9 indicates that:

- From 1997 to 2001, deaths increased by 19,5% in Western Cape and by 30,5% in South Africa.
- The proportion of female deaths increased in Western Cape and South Africa between 1997 and 2001.
- In Western Cape in 1997, the age group with the greatest proportion of deaths was the 65+ years group. By 2001, the proportion of deaths in the age group 15-49 years (35,3%) was almost the same as that of the 65+ years (35,7%).
- Nationally, the age group with the largest proportion of deaths was 15–49 years. The proportion of deaths in this age group has increased between 1997 and 2001.
- The proportion of female deaths increased from 42,5% to 43,5% in Western Cape between 1997 and 2001, and from 44,1% to 47,7% in South Africa.

Table 4.9: Age at death by sex, Western Cape and South Africa, 1997, 1999 and 2001

1997	Western Cape						South Africa					
	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
0–14 years	2 904	8,8	1 606	4,9	1 298	4,0	40 174	12,9	21 531	6,9	18 643	6,0
15–49 years	10 376	31,6	7 004	21,3	3 372	10,3	111 993	35,9	70 375	22,6	41 618	13,4
50–64 years	7 000	21,3	4 255	12,9	2 745	8,4	58 364	18,7	34 971	11,2	23 393	7,5
65+ years	12 578	38,3	6 021	18,3	6 557	20,0	101 180	32,5	47 938	15,4	53 782	17,3
Total	32 858	100,0	18 886	57,5	13 972	42,5	311 711	100,0	174 815	56,1	137 436	44,1
1999												
0–14 years	3 399	9,0	1 841	4,9	1 558	4,1	45 913	12,2	24 239	6,4	21 674	5,7
15–49 years	12 597	33,4	8 352	22,1	4 245	11,2	153 229	40,6	89 377	23,7	63 852	16,9
50–64 years	7 853	20,8	4 764	12,6	3 089	8,2	66 785	17,7	40 421	10,7	26 364	7,0
65+ years	13 902	36,8	6 519	17,3	7 383	19,6	111 173	29,5	50 495	13,4	60 678	16,1
Total	37 751	100,0	21 476	56,9	16 275	43,1	377 100	100,0	204 532	54,2	172 568	45,8
2001												
0–14 years	3 300	8,1	1 800	4,4	1 500	3,7	48 508	10,8	25 636	5,7	22 872	5,1
15–49 years	14 418	35,3	9 254	22,7	5 164	12,7	199 269	44,4	108 536	24,2	90 733	20,2
50–64 years	8 526	20,9	5 203	12,8	3 323	8,1	77 218	17,2	46 128	10,3	31 090	6,9
65+ years	14 559	35,7	6 793	16,6	7 766	19,0	123 313	27,5	54 339	12,1	68 974	15,4
Total	40 803	100,0	23 050	56,5	17 753	43,5	448 308	100,0	234 639	52,3	213 669	47,7

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

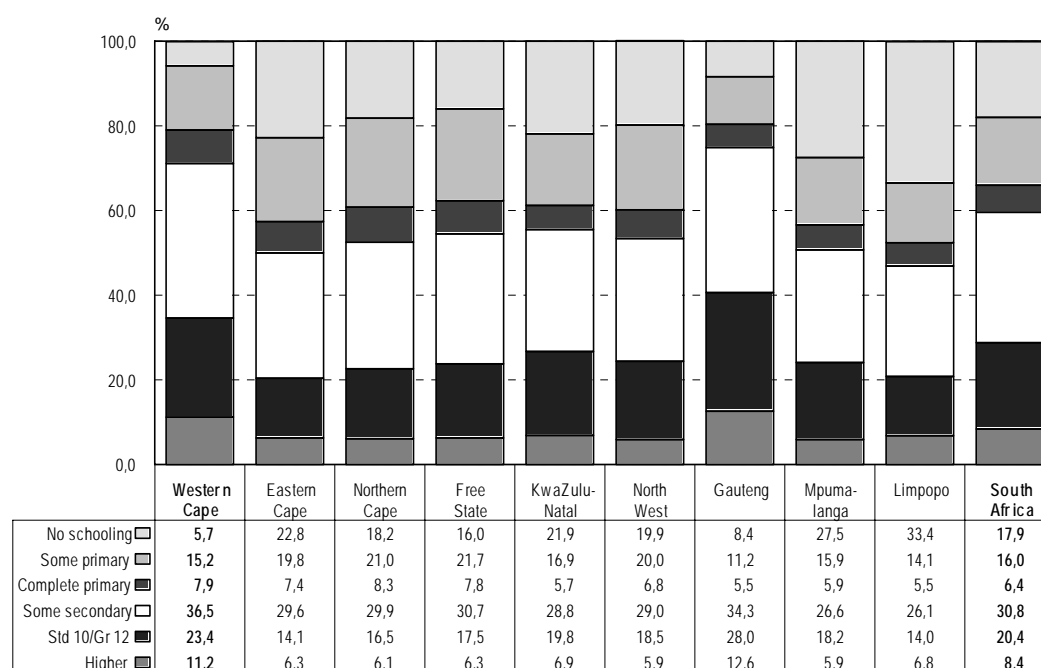
Chapter 5: Education

5.1 Educational attainment

For persons aged 20 years or older, Figure 5.1 illustrates that:

- In 2001 in South Africa, 28,8% of persons completed grade 12 or higher.
- Gauteng had the highest proportion of persons with grade 12 or higher (40,6%), while Eastern Cape had the lowest (20,4%).
- The largest proportion (33,4%) of persons in Limpopo had no schooling.
- All provinces had a large proportion of population with some secondary education.

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

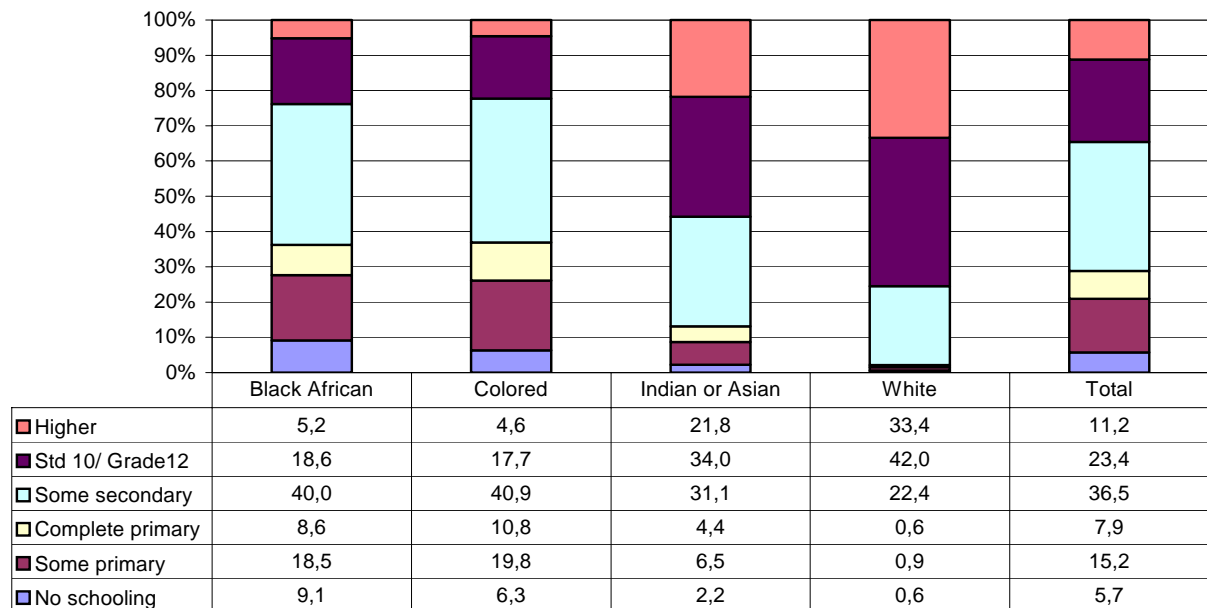


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 5.2 indicates that:

- In Western Cape, 34,6% of persons 20 years or older completed Grade 12 or higher.
- More than three-quarters of white people (75,4%) completed Grade 12 or higher, as opposed to only 22,3% of the coloured population.
- Most black Africans and the coloured people had some secondary education.
- The black African population group had the highest percentage of people (9,1) with no schooling.

Figure 5.2: Educational attainment for persons aged 20 years or older by race, Western Cape, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

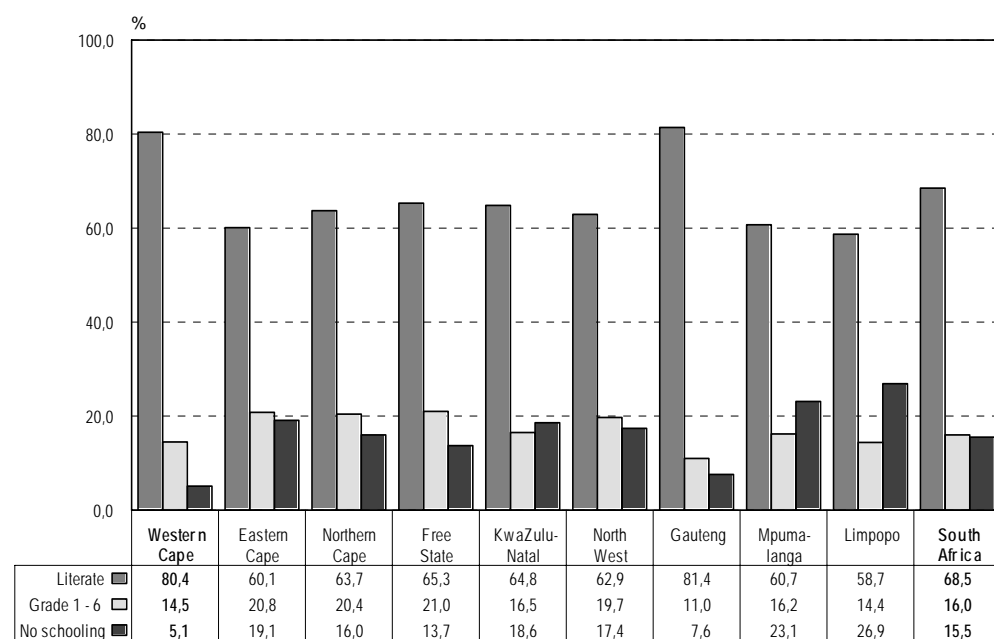
5.2 Literacy

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

Figure 5.3 reveals that:

- In 2001 in South Africa, 68,5% of persons aged 15 years or older were functionally literate, while 15,5% had no schooling and 16,0% had grade one to grade six.
- Gauteng had the highest literacy rate (81,4%), followed by Western Cape (80,4%) while Limpopo had the lowest literacy rate (58,7%).

Figure 5.3: Functional literacy levels for persons aged 15 years and older in each province, South Africa, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Table 5.1 illustrates the functional literacy levels for persons aged 15 years and older. The table shows that:

- The City of Cape Town had the highest literacy rate (84,9%) in Western Cape, while Central Karoo had the lowest (63,2%).
- Central Karoo had the highest percentage (14,6%) of persons aged 15 years and older who had no schooling.

Table 5.1: Functional literacy for persons aged 15 years and older in the district municipalities of Western Cape, 2001

District municipality	No schooling		Grade 1-6	Literate	Total
	N	%	%	%	%
City of Cape Town	2 122 225	3,8	11,3	84,9	100,0
West Coast	201 569	8,2	20,6	71,2	100,0
Boland	448 566	7,3	20,3	72,4	100,0
Overberg	149 265	6,5	20,8	72,7	100,0
Eden	325 278	6,9	19,1	74,0	100,0
Central Karoo	40 731	14,6	22,2	63,2	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

5.3 Number of schools

Table 5.2 shows the number of schools in Western Cape. It illustrates that in 2003, there were 23 891 schools in Western Cape.

Table 5.2: Number of schools by type of school in Western Cape, 2004

Type of school	Number of institutions
Combined	1 890
Intermediate	2 571
Pre-primary	1 533
Primary	14 814
Secondary	3 083
Total	23 891

Source: Western Cape Department of Education 2004

5.4 Regional distribution of schools

Table 5.3 indicates that:

- The Metro Central education management area had the most private combined schools (246) in Western Cape.
- Only Metro North and West Coast/Winelands education management areas had private intermediate schools.
- The Overberg education management area had the highest number of public ordinary primary schools (2 544) while Metro South had the most secondary schools (521).

Table 5.3: Regional distribution of schools in Western Cape by educational sector and type of school, 2004

Region	Combined	Intermediate	Pre-primary	Primary	Secondary
Private					
Metro Central	246	0	205	139	85
Metro East	115	0	140	54	32
Metro North	161	21	232	98	6
Metro South	98	0	341	132	20
Overberg	158	0	148	177	0
Southern Cape/Karoo	117	0	206	54	18
West Coast/Winelands	30	17	227	105	0
Public Ordinary					
Metro Central	0	128	18	1 602	491
Metro East	0	126	0	1 400	440
Metro North	24	256	10	2 010	485
Metro South	46	434	0	2 077	521
Overberg	376	402	4	2 544	312
Southern Cape/Karoo	206	451	0	2 196	333
West Coast/Winelands	313	736	2	2 226	340

Source: Western Cape Department of Education 2004

5.5 Educators

According to Table 5.4, there were 32 339 educators in Western Cape of which 7 039 were governing body posts.

Table 5.4: Number of educators by type of teaching post and educational sector, Western Cape, 2004

Type of post	Number of educators		
	Private	Public	Total
State	103	25 197	25 300
Governing body	3 279	3 760	7039
Total	3 382	28 957	32 339

Source: Western Cape Department of Education 2004

5.6 Regional distribution of educators

Table 5.5 shows that:

- Metro North education management area had the highest number of governing body posts (791) in the public schools.
- More than one third of the governing body posts (1 116) in private schools were found in the Metro Central education management area.
- Overberg had the least governing body posts in both private and public ordinary schools among the education management areas.

Table 5.5: Regional distribution of educators by educational sector and type of funding for the teaching post, Western Cape, 2003

Region	State	Governing body	Total
Private			
Metro Central	18	1 116	1 134
Metro East	8	322	330
Metro North	19	501	520
Metro South	6	653	659
Overberg	20	204	224
Southern Cape/Karoo	20	275	295
West Coast/Winelands	12	208	220
Public Ordinary			
Metro Central	2 856	737	3 593
Metro East	4 166	375	4 541
Metro North	4 164	791	4 955
Metro South	4 700	595	5 295
Overberg	2 836	317	3 153
Southern Cape/Karoo	2 987	340	3 327
West Coast/Winelands	3 488	605	4 093

Source: Western Cape Department of Education 2004

5.7 School attendance

Table 5.6 indicates that:

- There were 1 006 892 learners in the Western Cape in 2003 of which 950 007 were in public ordinary schools and 56 885 were in private schools.
- Overberg education management area had the least learners in Grade 12 in public schools, whereas West Coast/Winelands had the least learners in Grade 12 in private schools.

Table 5.6: School attendance by education management area, educational sector and level of education, Western Cape, 2003

Management area	Less than Grade 1	Grade 1-7	Grade 8-11	Grade 12	LSEN	Post matric	Total
Private	31 506	15 622	7 378	2 229	34	116	56 885
Metro Central	4 619	4 387	3 785	1 452	24	113	14 380
Metro East	2 506	1 260	1 149	295	0	0	5 210
Metro North	5 597	2 609	671	211	0	0	9 088
Metro South	7 288	5 058	1 170	164	0	0	13 680
Overberg	3 127	784	175	18	7	3	4 114
Southern Cape/Karoo	4 790	549	387	87	3	0	5 816
West Coast/Winelands	3 579	975	41	2	0	0	4 597
Public Ordinary	33 281	578 670	298 276	39 379	399	2	950 007
Metro Central	4 394	56 654	39 637	7 083	40	0	107 808
Metro East	3 571	97 982	51 063	6 084	13	0	158 713
Metro North	6 633	97 693	49 160	6 572	71	0	160 129
Metro South	6 910	109 009	55 905	6 807	85	0	178 716
Overberg	4 109	67 204	30 270	3 676	28	2	105 289
Southern Cape/Karoo	3 316	69 878	32 908	4 012	42	0	110 156
West Coast/Winelands	4 348	80 250	39 333	5 145	120	0	129 196
Total	64 787	594 292	305 654	41 608	433	118	1 006 892

LSEN = Learners with special educational needs

Source: Western Cape Department of Education 2004

5.8 Grade 12 pass rate

In 2003, of the 440 267 candidates who wrote the senior certificate examination, 73,3% passed (Table 5.7). Table 5.7 shows that:

- Northern Cape had the best pass rate (90,7%), followed by Western Cape (87,1%) and Gauteng (81,5%).
- Within provinces, males had higher pass rates than females, with the exception of Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal, where females had higher pass rates with endorsements than males.

Table 5.7: Senior certificate results by province, South Africa, 2003

Province	Gender	Candidates who wrote		Candidates who failed		Candidates who passed			
						With Endorsement		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Eastern Cape	Male	27 390	43,9	10 501	38,3	2 768	10,1	16 887	61,7
	Female	35 067	56,1	14 484	41,3	3 185	9,1	20 581	58,7
	Total	62 457	100,0	24 985	40,0	5 953	9,5	37 468	60,0
Free State	Male	11 400	48,2	2 043	17,9	2 779	24,4	9 357	82,1
	Female	12 256	51,8	2 697	22,0	2 619	21,4	9 559	78,0
	Total	23 656	100,0	4 740	20,0	5 398	22,8	18 916	80,0
Gauteng	Male	31 365	45,9	5 676	18,1	7 127	22,7	25 689	81,9
	Female	36 920	54,1	6 988	18,9	8 795	23,8	29 932	81,1
	Total	68 285	100,0	12 664	18,5	15 922	23,3	55 621	81,5
KwaZulu-Natal	Male	45 457	46,7	10 332	22,8	8 951	19,7	35 060	77,2
	Female	51 910	53,3	11 801	22,8	10 936	21,1	40 017	77,2
	Total	97 367	100,0	22 133	22,8	19 887	20,5	75 077	77,2
Limpopo	Male	31 320	45,5	8 007	25,6	7 139	22,8	23 313	74,4
	Female	37 583	54,5	12 677	33,7	5 882	15,7	24 906	66,3
	Total	68 903	100,0	20 684	30,0	13 021	18,9	48 219	70,0
Mpumalanga	Male	17 931	45,9	6 943	38,7	2 491	13,9	10 986	61,3
	Female	21 101	54,1	9 387	44,5	2 349	11,1	11 714	55,5
	Total	39 032	100,0	16 330	41,8	4 840	12,4	22 700	58,2
North West	Male	16 538	46,5	4 531	27,4	2 676	16,2	12 004	72,6
	Female	19 029	53,5	5 974	31,4	2 763	14,5	13 051	68,6
	Total	35 567	100,0	10 505	29,5	5 439	15,3	25 055	70,5
Northern Cape	Male	2 912	46,6	234	8,0	582	20,0	2 677	92,0
	Female	3 338	53,4	348	10,4	645	19,3	2 990	89,6
	Total	6 250	100,0	582	9,3	1 227	19,6	5 667	90,7
Western Cape	Male	17 095	44,1	1 941	11,4	4 611	27,0	15 154	88,6
	Female	21 655	55,9	3 040	14,0	5 712	26,4	18 615	86,0
	Total	38 750	100,0	4 981	12,9	10 323	26,6	33 769	87,1
South Africa	Male	201 408	45,7	50 208	24,9	39 124	19,4	151 127	75,1
	Female	238 859	54,3	67 396	28,2	42 886	18,0	171 365	71,8
	Total	440 267	100,0	117 604	26,7	82 010	18,6	322 492	73,3

Source: Department of Education 2003

5.9 Adult basic education and training (ABET)

There were 327 ABET centres in Western Cape and 27 224 learners attending in these centres (Table 5.8). The West Coast/Winelands education management area had the most centres, while Metro East had the least centres.

Table 5.8: Regional distribution of ABET centres and learners in Western Cape, 2004

Region	ABET centres	Learners
Metro Central	30	2 945
Metro East	23	3 839
Metro North	25	2 396
Metro South	28	7 107
Overberg	51	3 703
Southern Cape/Karoo	74	3 282
West Coast/Winelands	96	3 952
Total	327	27 224

Source: Western Cape Department of Education 2004

5.10 Field of study

Table 5.9 shows the field of study of persons 18 years and older with higher education within the district municipalities of Western Cape. The table illustrates that:

- There were 323 504 persons aged 18 years or older who had higher education in the Western Cape. Of these 64 062 studied business, while 58 921 studied education and 32 129 studied health care or health science.
- In the City of Cape Town, most persons studied business, while in the other district municipalities the most popular field of study was education.

Table 5.9: Field of study of persons 18 years or older with higher education by district municipality, Western Cape and South Africa, 2001

Field of study	District municipality						Western Cape	South Africa
	City of Cape Town	West Coast	Boland	Overberg	Eden	Central Karoo		
Agriculture or renewable natural resources	3 600	932	2 803	977	1 363	216	9 890	50 844
Architecture or environmental design	3 964	159	459	158	439	9	5 189	21 902
Arts: visual or performing	8 437	246	844	308	589	27	10 451	47 717
Business: commerce or management sciences	50 759	1 517	5 536	1 642	4 404	205	64 062	368 120
Communication	3 476	129	416	154	268	12	4 455	30 875
Computer science and data processing	14 476	564	1 830	408	939	170	18 387	144 560
Education: training or development	36 365	3 155	8 620	2 851	7 221	709	58 921	439 396
Engineering or engineering technology	22 231	1 345	2 529	975	2 363	84	29 528	201 821
Health care or health science	23 683	1 089	2 997	1 159	2 997	204	32 129	173 507
Home economics	2 430	157	613	181	292	34	3 708	18 648
Industrial arts: trades or technology	4 554	186	387	188	423	19	5 757	31 950
Languages: linguistics or literature	3 532	129	673	156	303	24	4 817	21 053
Law	8 374	337	1 156	384	950	73	11 274	61 336
Libraries or museums	1 471	47	220	73	126	9	1 947	8 230
Life sciences or physical sciences	5 769	138	959	223	465	22	7 577	33 694
Mathematical sciences	1 931	72	328	90	192	12	2 626	15 063
Military sciences	787	120	102	77	178	11	1 275	9 737
Philosophy: religion or theology	2 648	148	513	145	414	21	3 889	18 327
Physical education or leisure	1 101	44	213	41	129	11	1 539	8 892
Psychology	3 902	100	649	121	328	10	5 110	25 456
Public administration and social services	4 935	294	993	301	605	39	7 167	54 243
Social sciences and social studies	6 222	202	960	256	548	36	8 224	43 804
Other	19 566	834	2 509	608	1 940	124	25 582	148 297
Total	234 213	11 944	36 309	11 476	27 476	2 081	323 504	531 067

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

5.11 Number of classrooms

According to Table 5.10 below:

- There were 1 739 private and 27 203 public ordinary school classrooms in the Western Cape.
- The Overberg education management area had the fewest public ordinary school classrooms (3 144), while Metro East had the fewest private school classrooms (116).

Table 5.10: Regional distribution of classrooms by educational sector and educational management area, 2004

Region	Private	Public Ordinary
Metro Central	562	3 404
Metro East	116	3 729
Metro North	338	4 868
Metro South	239	5 048
Overberg	175	3 144
Southern Cape/Karoo	191	3 173
West Coast/Winelands	118	3 837
Total	1 739	27 203

Source: Western Cape Department of Education 2004

Chapter 6: Safety and security

6.1 Police stations

Table 6.1 and Figure 6.1 indicate that:

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

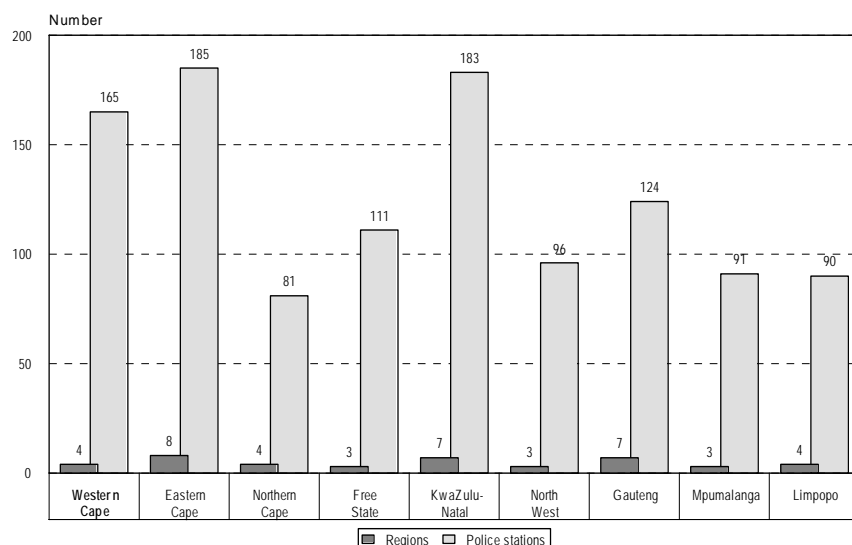
Table 6.1: Distribution of police regions and police stations by province, South Africa, 2003

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

* Excluding satellite and mobile police stations

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

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



* Excluding satellite and mobile police stations

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

According to the Community Safety Information Centre, Western Cape had 138 fully-fledged stations, 23 satellite stations and 18 contact points in 2004.

6.2 Regional distribution of police stations

Table 6.2 shows that:

- There were 65 police stations in the Boland police area, while the Southern Cape only had 21.
- The West Metropole had no contact points.

Table 6.2: Number of police stations in the Western Cape by police area, 2004

Area	Stations	Satellite stations	Contact points	Total
East Metropole	22	6	2	30
West Metropole	30	1	0	31
Boland	65	6	7	78
Southern Cape	21	10	9	40
Total	138	23	18	179

Source: Department of Community Safety, Community Safety Information Centre, 2004

6.3 Reported crimes

Table 6.3 shows that:

- For the period 1 April 2003 to 31 March 2004, all theft not mentioned elsewhere had the highest number of reported cases of crime in South Africa (606 460). This was followed by burglary at residential premises (299 290) and common assault (280 942).
- During the same period, reported cases of neglect and ill-treatment of children increased 61,6% to 6 504. This was the highest percentage increase.
- Kidnapping had the highest decrease (-63,2%) of reported crimes, while indecent assault had the highest increase of reported crimes.

Table 6.3: Distribution of total reported crimes in South Africa, 1 April 1999–31 March 2004 (financial years)

Crime category	April 1999 to March 2000	April 2000 to March 2001	April 2001 to March 2002	April 2002 to March 2003	April 2003 to March 2004	% change between 1999/2000 and 2003/2004
Murder	22 604	21 758	21 405	21 553	19 824	-14,0
Attempted murder	28 179	28 128	31 293	35 861	30 076	6,3
Culpable homicide	11 706	10 635	10 944	11 202	11 096	-5,5
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	98 813	113 716	116 736	126 905	133 658	26,1
Common robbery	74 711	90 215	90 205	101 537	95 551	21,8
Public violence	1 195	1 038	907	1 049	1 048	-14,0
Rape	52 891	52 872	54 293	52 425	52 733	-0,3
Indecent assault	6 106	6 652	7 683	8 815	9 302	34,4
Crimen injuria	49 510	57 611	60 919	63 717	59 908	17,4
Neglect and ill-treatment of children	2 497	2 487	2 648	4 798	6 504	61,6
Kidnapping	4 902	4 916	4 433	3 071	3 004	-63,2
Abduction	3 372	3 302	3 132	4 210	4 044	16,6
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	261 804	275 289	264 012	266 321	260 082	-0,7
Common assault	232 024	248 862	261 886	282 526	280 942	17,4
Burglary at business premises	93 077	91 445	87 114	73 975	64 629	-44,0
Burglary at residential premises	289 921	303 162	302 657	319 984	299 290	3,1
Stock theft	41 429	41 536	41 635	46 680	41 273	-0,4
Shoplifting	66 046	67 665	68 404	69 005	71 888	8,1
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	103 041	100 030	96 859	93 133	88 144	-16,9
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	195 411	200 532	199 282	195 896	171 982	-13,6
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	496 345	559 636	576 676	620 240	606 460	18,2
Arson	9 583	8 945	8 739	9 186	8 806	-8,8
Malicious damage to property	134 346	139 455	145 451	157 070	158 247	15,1
Commercial crime	67 915	66 573	58 462	56 232	55 869	-21,6
Drug related crime	43 602	44 939	52 900	53 810	62 689	30,4
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	26 035	25 512	24 553	22 144	24 886	-4,6
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	15 387	14 770	15 494	15 839	16 839	8,6

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

Table 6.4 shows that:

- In Western Cape during 2003/4 financial year, the highest number of cases reported were those of all theft not mentioned elsewhere. This was followed by burglary at residential premises (54 069) and common assault (52 339).
- Neglect and ill-treatment of children had the highest percentage increase among all crimes (64,9).
- Burglary at business premises had the highest percentage decrease (-46,6) among reported crimes, followed by murder (24,4) and culpable homicide (16,5).

Table 6.5 shows that:

- Robbery with aggravating circumstances increased by 74,7% in the West Metropole police district.
- All theft not mentioned elsewhere showed the greatest increase across all police districts.
- With the exception of West Metropole police district, where stock theft showed the highest percentage decrease, burglary at business premises showed the highest percentage decrease in reported crime.
- The highest decrease in reported crimes was that of burglary at business premises (-46,6), followed by murder (-24,4) and culpable homicide (-16,5).
- The second-highest decrease in East Metropole was stock theft (-19,3%); West Metropole was burglary at business premises (-25%); Boland was abduction (-40,8%) and Southern Cape was attempted murder (-38,1%).

Table 6.4: Reported cases of crime by crime category in Western Cape, 1 April 1999–31 March 2004 (financial years)

Crime category	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	% change between 1999/2000 and 2002/2003
Murder	3 531	3 210	3 522	3 447	2 839	-24,4
Attempted murder	3 673	4 113	3 979	4 843	3 633	-1,1
Culpable homicide	1 459	1 385	1 288	1 421	1 252	-16,5
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	8 672	11 494	12 300	14 311	13 855	37,4
Common robbery	11 507	13 858	14 400	16 889	14 943	23,0
Public violence	185	264	248	269	268	31,0
Rape	6 966	6 786	6 785	6 530	6 315	-10,3
Indecent assault	2 055	2 176	2 427	2 690	2 844	27,7
Crimen Injuria	9 767	11 110	11 511	13 105	14 200	31,2
Neglect and ill-treatment of children	618	690	730	1 258	1 762	64,9
Kidnapping	467	511	533	444	450	-3,8
Abduction	574	565	550	628	592	3,0
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	34 379	37 131	36 482	36 122	36 912	6,9
Common assault	47 026	48 378	47 752	51 677	52 339	10,2
Burglary at business premises	17 270	16 438	15 886	13 197	11 784	-46,6
Burglary at residential premises	49 085	53 197	54 021	57 399	54 069	9,2
Stock theft	2 002	2 079	1 906	1 921	1 732	-15,6
Shoplifting	10 831	11 291	11 293	12 269	13 901	22,1
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	10 999	11 906	12 670	14 528	13 847	20,6
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	47 607	49 132	50 717	48 788	41 273	-15,3
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	84 535	94 740	99 850	114 935	121 789	30,6
Arson	1 005	974	921	960	967	-3,9
Malicious damage to property	24 410	26 558	28 740	31 477	32 032	23,8
Commercial crime	8 927	8 909	8 026	7 593	7 713	-15,7
Drug related crime	13 699	12 975	13 429	13 813	19 940	31,3
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	4 461	4 670	4 894	4 454	4 957	10,0
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	2 015	2 177	2 135	2 162	1 912	-5,4

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

Table 6.5: Reported cases of crime by crime category in the police districts of Western Cape, 1 April 1999–31 March 2004 (financial year)

Crime category	East Metropole			West Metropole			Boland			Southern Cape		
	1999/ 2000	2003/ 2004	% change between 1999/2000 and 2003/2004	1999/ 2000	2003/ 2004	% change between 1999/2000 and 2003/2004	1999/ 2000	2003/ 2004	% change between 1999/2000 and 2003/2004	1999/ 2000	2003/ 2004	% change between 1999/2000 and 2003/2004
Murder	1 060	979	-8,3	915	884	37,5	853	685	-24,5	382	291	-31,3
Attempted murder	1 369	1 453	5,8	1 392	1 459	44,2	640	524	-22,1	272	197	-38,1
Culpable homicide	455	395	-15,2	311	296	18,3	480	387	-24,0	213	174	-22,4
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	3 237	5 073	36,2	4 397	7 312	74,7	733	1 005	27,1	305	465	34,4
Common robbery	3 290	5 293	37,8	5 629	6 690	38,1	1 673	1 940	13,8	915	1 020	10,3
Public violence	48	111	56,8	73	55	5,5	48	72	33,3	16	30	46,7
Rape	1 369	1 453	5,8	1 786	1 563	-1,5	1 988	1 750	-13,6	1 001	886	-13,0
Indecent assault	694	967	28,2	685	832	8,5	494	707	30,1	182	338	46,2
Crimes Injuria	2 505	4 227	40,7	2 252	3 601	42,5	3 637	4 260	14,6	1 373	2 112	35,0
Neglect and ill-treatment of children	197	650	69,7	101	489	217,8	205	367	44,1	115	256	55,1
Kidnapping	200	188	-6,4	140	148	25,7	97	84	-15,5	30	30	0,0
Abduction	192	230	16,5	236	242	10,6	107	76	-40,8	39	44	11,4
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	8 983	11 395	21,2	6 376	7 374	13,4	12 974	12 170	-6,6	6 046	5 973	-1,2
Common assault	12 714	16 392	22,4	11 105	13 181	14	16 065	15 017	-7,0	7 142	7 749	7,8
Burglary at business premises	4 325	3 179	-36,0	5 037	3 293	-25	5 488	3 609	-52,1	2 420	1 703	-42,1
Burglary at residential premises	14 019	18 089	22,5	16 106	16 044	9,7	13 301	13 205	-0,7	5 659	6 731	15,9
Stock theft	130	109	-19,3	40	14	-82,5	1 022	866	-18,0	117	97	-20,6
Shoplifting	2 574	3 679	30,0	4 087	5 001	14	2 782	3 394	18,0	1 388	1 827	24,0
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	3 938	5136	23,3	5 686	7 203	29,5	1 032	980	-5,3	343	528	35,0
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	11 914	12 404	4,0	25 973	19 639	-4,8	7 271	6 265	-16,1	2 449	2 965	17,4
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	25 835	40 784	36,7	29 439	45 253	40,8	19 981	24 199	17,4	9 280	11 553	19,7
Arson	264	373	29,2	298	239	-18,8	275	213	-29,1	168	142	-18,3
Malicious damage to property	6 895	10 377	33,6	6 993	10 607	50,1	7 327	7 797	6,0	3 195	3 251	1,7
Commercial crime	3 055	2 958	-3,3	3 628	2 777	-16,9	1 543	1 255	-22,9	799	723	-10,5
Drug related crime	3 066	4 098	25,2	4 534	5 683	-12,3	4 024	7 818	48,5	1 638	2 341	30,0
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	1 120	1 485	24,6	1 427	1 245	2,1	1 383	1 386	0,2	733	841	12,8
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	711	702	-1,3	974	802	12	273	311	12,2	117	97	-20,6

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

6.4 Perceptions of safety

According to the Community Safety Information Centre (2004), 55% of the residents of Western Cape felt safe in their own community. In the Boland, three out of five people felt safe, while 69% in the Southern Cape, 53,1% in the West Metropole and 52,2% in the East Metropole felt safe.

Chapter 7: The labour market

Statistics South Africa 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 to start some form of self-employment in the four weeks prior to the interview.

Definitions

Working-age population: All those aged between 15 and 65 years.

The economically active population: Both those who are employed and those who are unemployed.

Not economically active (NEA): A person who is not available for work. This category includes full-time scholars and students, full-time home-makers, those who are retired, and those who are unable or unwilling to work.

Employed person: A person who performed work for pay, profit or family gain in the seven days prior to the survey interview, or who was absent from work during these seven days, but did have some form of paid work during this time.

The formal sector: This includes all businesses that are registered in any way.

The informal sector: Those businesses that are not registered in any way. They are generally small in nature, and are seldom run from business premises. Instead, they are run from homes, street pavements or other informal arrangements.

Labour force participation rate: This refers to a proportion of the working rate population who are either employed or unemployed.

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

Labour market dynamics: This refers to movement into and out of the labour market, and into and out of actual employment, over a specified period.

7.1 Profile of the employed and unemployed

Table 7.1 below gives information on the labour market status in each province based on the official definition of unemployment. The table indicates that:

- The unemployment rates in Eastern Cape (29,6%), Free State (28,6%), KwaZulu-Natal (28,7%), North West (28,0%) and Limpopo (27,8%) were above the national average (26,2%).
- In Western Cape the unemployment rate was below the national average at 18,6%.

Table 7.1: Labour market status by province according to the official definition of employment, 2004

Province	Total working age population	Not economically active	Economically active			Unemployment rate
			Total	Workers	Unemployed	
	N	N	N	N	N	%
Western Cape	3 147 046	1 069 302	2 077 744	1 691 128	386 616	18,6
Eastern Cape	4 005 226	2 191 170	1 814 056	1 277 582	536 474	29,6
Northern Cape	567 527	264 690	302 837	228 792	74 045	24,5
Free State	1 909 446	820 945	1 088 501	777 074	311 427	28,6
KwaZulu-Natal	5 930 954	2 997 997	2 932 957	2 092 406	840 551	28,7
North West	2 399 174	1 239 711	1 159 463	834 824	324 639	28,0
Gauteng	6 267 459	2 135 447	4 132 012	3 069 516	1 062 496	25,7
Mpumalanga	1 943 577	894 893	1 048 685	788 674	260 011	24,8
Limpopo	3 134 202	1 912 347	1 221 856	882 734	339 122	27,8
South Africa	29 304 612	13 526 502	15 778 110	11 642 728	4 135 381	26,2

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

Table 7.2 describes the working-age population of Western Cape in 2004.

- Only 2% of the white working-age population were unemployed.
- Black Africans of working-age had the highest percentage of persons who were unemployed (23%).

Table 7.2: Distribution of the working-age population (15–65 years) within each population group by labour market status, Western Cape, September 2004

Employment status	Black African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Employed	357 015	43,4	854 945	53,2	6 507	75,2	456 415	67,0	1 691 128	53,7
Unemployed	186 341	22,6	182 291	11,3	-		16 901	2,5	386 616	12,3
NEA	279 945	34,0	570 693	35,5	2 143	24,8	208 303	30,6	1 069 302	34,0
Total	823 302	100,0	1 607 929	100,0	8 650	100,0	681 620	100,0	3 147 046	100,0

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

Employment equity targets are based on the economically active population as at the 2001 Census (not shown here). Comparing these targets with the situation shown in Table 7.3, we see that the percentage of coloured people employed in Western Cape matches these targets. However, the 21,1% of employed black Africans falls short of the target of 32,9% for Western Cape.

Table 7.3: Distribution of the working-age population (15–65 years) within each labour market status by population group, Western Cape, September 2004

Employment status	Black African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Employed	357 015	21,1	854 945	50,6	6 507	0,4	456 415	27,0	1 691 128	100
Unemployed	186 341	48,2	182 291	47,2	-		16 901	4,4	386 616	100
NEA	279 945	26,2	570 693	53,4	2 143	0,2	208 303	19,5	1 069 302	100
Total	823 302	26,2	1 607 929	51,1	8 650	0,3	681 620	21,7	3 147 046	100

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

Table 7.4 shows that:

- More than half of the working-age population was female, both nationally and in Western Cape.
- The percentage of unemployed females was very similar to that of males both nationally and in Western Cape.
- The percentage of the working-age population that is unemployed was slightly higher nationally than in Western Cape (14,1% vs. 12,3%).

Table 7.4: Distribution of the working-age population (15–65 years) by labour market status and gender, South Africa and Western Cape, September 2004

Employment status	South Africa						Western Cape					
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Employed	6 771 686	23,1	4 865 868	16,6	11 642 728	39,7	929 793	29,5	761 335	24,2	1 691 128	53,7
Unemployed	2 028 510	6,9	2 103 153	7,2	4 135 381	14,1	190 322	6,0	196 294	6,2	386 616	12,3
NEA	5 393 671	18,4	8 127 739	27,7	13 526 502	46,2	424 039	13,5	645 264	20,5	1 069 302	34,0
Total	14 193 867	48,4	15 096 760	51,5	29 304 612	100,0	1 544 153	49,1	1 602 893	50,9	3 147 046	100,0

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

7.2 Employment in the formal and informal sectors

Table 7.5 focuses on employment in the formal and informal sectors in Western Cape and nationally:

- There were 10,5% of workers employed in the informal sector in Western Cape. This is well below the national figure of 22,2%.
- Black Africans had the highest percentage of workers in the informal sector both nationally and in Western Cape.
- Nationally, there were a higher percentage of females than males involved in the informal sector.
- In Western Cape, the percentage of males involved in the informal sector is more than double the percentage of females.

Table 7.5: Distribution of workers by population group and sector, South Africa and Western Cape, September 2004

Employment group and sex	South Africa						Western Cape					
	Formal		Informal		Total		Formal		Informal		Total	
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%
Black African												
Male	3 278	72,2	1 263	27,8	4 541	100,0	155	72,7	58	27,3	213	100,0
Female	1 612	65,0	867	35,0	2 479	100,0	82	84,5	15	15,5	97	100,0
Total	4 894	69,7	2 130	30,3	7 024	100,0	237	76,4	73	23,6	311	100,0
Coloured												
Male	620	89,5	73	10,5	693	100,0	416	91,1	40	8,9	457	100,0
Female	491	94,6	28	5,4	519	100,0	326	94,5	19	5,5	345	100,0
Total	1 111	91,7	101	8,3	1 212	100,0	742	92,6	60	7,4	802	100,0
Indian/Asian												
Male	248	89,9	28	10,1	276	100,0	4	100,0	*	*	4	100,0
Female	133	100,1	*		133	100,0	3	100,0	*	*	3	100,0
Total	382	91,6	35	8,4	417	100,0	6	100,0	*	*	6	100,0
White												
Male	1 095	94,8	60	5,2	1 155	100,0	221	94,2	14	5,8	235	100,0
Female	814	96,1	33	3,9	847	100,0	206	96,0	9	4,0	215	100,0
Total	1 910	95,4	93	4,6	2 003	100,0	427	95,0	22	5,0	449	100,0
Total workers												
Male	5 254	78,5	1435	21,5	6 689	100,0	799	86,7	123	13,3	922	100,0
Female	3 058	76,6	936	23,4	3 994	100,0	620	93,5	43	6,5	663	100,0
Total	8 318	77,8	2372	22,2	10 690	100,0	1 419	89,5	166	10,5	1 584	100,0

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Excludes domestic workers.

Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

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

7.3 Employment by industry and occupation

Table 7.6 reveals that Western Cape followed national trends in terms of employment by sector. Both nationally and in Western Cape, more than 60% of workers were employed in one of the following sectors in September 2004: wholesale and retail trade; community, social and personal services; and manufacturing.

Table 7.6: Percentage distribution of workers by industry, South Africa and Western Cape, September 2004

Industry	South Africa	Western Cape
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	9,8	9,5
Mining and quarrying	3,8	0,1
Manufacturing	16,0	18,1
Electricity, gas and water supply	0,9	0,6
Construction	7,6	9,0
Wholesale and retail trade	23,7	21,5
Transport, storage and communication	5,2	4,4
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	10,7	14,5
Community, social and personal services	20,4	20,3
Private households with employed persons	1,8	1,9
Other	0,1	0,1

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

Table 7.7 shows that:

- Both nationally and in Western Cape, persons employed in the informal sector worked mainly in wholesale and retail trade.
- The community, social and personal services sector had the highest proportion of persons employed in the formal sector, both for South Africa and Western Cape.

Table 7.7: Distribution of workers by industry and sector, South Africa and Western Cape, September 2004

Industry	South Africa						Western Cape					
	Formal		Informal		Total		Formal		Informal		Total	
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	626	7,5	426	17,9	1 051	9,8	143	10,1	8	4,6	151	9,5
Mining and quarrying	404	4,9	1	0,0	405	3,8	1	0,1	*	*	1	0,1
Manufacturing	1 486	17,9	220	9,3	1 706	16,0	273	19,2	14	8,5	287	18,1
Electricity, gas and water supply	98	1,2	1	0,0	99	0,9	9	0,7	*	*	9	0,6
Construction	492	5,9	317	13,4	810	7,6	111	7,9	31	18,8	143	9,0
Wholesale and retail trade	1 648	19,8	883	37,2	2 530	23,7	296	20,9	45	27,0	341	21,5
Transport, storage and communication	441	5,3	120	5,1	561	5,2	62	4,3	8	4,7	70	4,4
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	1 081	13,0	60	2,5	1 141	10,7	224	15,8	6	3,8	230	14,5
Community, social and personal services	2 015	24,2	161	6,8	2 176	20,4	298	21,0	24	14,4	322	20,3
Private households with employed persons	10	0,1	183	7,7	193	1,8	1	0,0	30	18,0	30	1,9
Other	14	0,2	1	0,0	15	0,1	2	0,1		0,0	2	0,1
Unspecified	2	0,0	1	0,0	3	0,0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	8 318	100,0	2 372	100,0	10 690	100,0	1 419	100,0	166	100,0	1 584	100,0

* For all values of 10000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Total excludes domestic workers and unspecified

Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

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

Table 7.8 indicates that, while Western Cape follows the South African trend in terms of proportion of occupations, there appeared to be a higher demand for skilled persons in Western Cape than nationally.

Table 7.8: Percentage distribution of workers by occupation, South Africa and Western Cape, September 2004

Occupation	South Africa	Western Cape
Legislators, senior officials and managers	8,5	10,6
Professionals	4,3	5,2
Technical and associate professionals	10,7	11,1
Clerks	10,9	13,7
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	13,5	12,9
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	3,1	1,1
Craft and related trades workers	14,2	12,2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	10,4	6,6
Elementary occupations	24,3	26,6

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

Table 7.9 and 7.10 show that:

- Both nationally and in Western Cape, more than 25% of workers were employed in elementary occupations (including domestic workers).
- More than 40% of workers within the informal sector were employed in elementary occupations, both in Western Cape and South Africa.

Table 7.9: Distribution of workers by occupation and sector, South Africa, September 2004

Occupation	Formal		Informal		Total	
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%
Legislators, senior officials and managers	820	9,9	85	3,6	905	8,5
Professionals	447	5,4	11	0,5	458	4,3
Technical and associate professionals	1 080	13	66	2,8	1 146	10,7
Clerks	1 139	13,7	25	1,1	1 165	10,9
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	1 120	13,5	326	13,7	1 446	13,5
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	54	0,6	273	11,5	327	3,1
Craft and related trades workers	1 008	12,1	512	21,6	1 520	14,2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1 009	12,1	100	4,2	1 109	10,4
Elementary occupations	1 627	19,6	972	41	2 600	24,3
Other	11	0,1	1	0	12	0,1
Unspecified	2	0	1	0	3	0
Total	8 318	100	2 372	100	10 690	100

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

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

Table 7.10: Distribution of workers by occupation and sector, Western Cape, September 2004

Occupation	Formal		Informal		Total	
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%
Legislators, senior officials and managers	160	11,3	8	4,7	168	10,6
Professionals	78	5,5	3	1,9	82	5,2
Technical and associate professionals	171	12,1	5	3,1	176	11,1
Clerks	216	15,2	1	0,8	217	13,7
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	177	12,5	27	16	204	12,9
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	13	0,9	4	2,2	17	1,1
Craft and related trades workers	159	11,2	35	21,3	194	12,2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	96	6,7	8	5	104	6,6
Elementary occupations	348	24,5	74	44,8	422	26,6
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	1 419	100	166	100	1 584	100

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

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

7.4 Income of the employed

Table 7.11 indicates that in September 2004:

- More than 80% of workers in South Africa earned R8 000 or less per month.
- More than 80% of domestic workers, and 70% of those employed in the informal sector earned less than R1 000 per month.
- There were a bigger proportion of workers in the formal sector earning high salaries than in the other two categories.

Table 7.11: Distribution of workers by monthly income and sector, South Africa, September 2004

Monthly income	Formal		Informal		Domestic		Total	
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%
None	31	0,4	315	13,3	*	*	347	3,0
R1–R500	358	4,3	817	34,5	363	41,3	1 539	13,3
R501–R1000	1109	13,3	521	22,0	361	41,1	1 992	17,2
R1001–R2500	2269	27,3	404	17,1	117	13,3	2 790	24,1
R2501–R8000	2646	31,8	199	8,4	9	1,0	2 853	24,7
R8001+	908	10,9	29	1,2	*	*	937	8,1
Don't/Ref	992	11,9	83	3,5	30	3,4	1 105	9,6
Total	8314	100,0	2 369	100,0	879	100,0	11 561	100,0

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

7.5 Labour market indicators

In the tables up until now, we have divided the working-age population into the employed, the unemployed and the not economically active. We now look at the unemployment rate and other labour market indicators.

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

The labour market participation rate defines the proportion of the economically active, whether employed or not employed, out of the total population of working-age. The lower the participation rate, the larger the proportion of people that are out of the labour force, that is, not looking for a job. This would include discouraged work seekers.

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

Table 7.12 focuses on the unemployment rate across the nine provinces. It shows that:

- Western Cape had the lowest unemployment rate (18,6%) in September 2004. This was well below the national rate of 26,2%.

- There were five provinces with an unemployment rate higher than the national average, these included Eastern Cape which had the highest unemployment rate (29,6%).

Table 7.12: Unemployment rate by province and South Africa, 2004

Province	Employed	Unemployed	Total economically active	Unemployment rate
Western Cape	1 691 128	386 616	2 077 744	18,6
Eastern Cape	1 277 582	536 474	1 814 056	29,6
Northern Cape	228 792	74 045	302 837	24,5
Free State	777 074	311 427	1 088 501	28,6
KwaZulu-Natal	2 092 406	840 551	2 932 957	28,7
North West	834 824	324 639	1 159 463	28,0
Gauteng	3 069 516	1 062 496	4 132 012	25,7
Mpumalanga	788 674	260 011	1 048 685	24,8
Limpopo	882 734	339 122	1 221 856	27,8
South Africa	11 642 728	4 135 381	15 778 110	26,2

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

Table 7.13 concentrates on the labour participation rate. It is observed that:

- Western Cape had the highest labour participation rate (66,0) which was followed closely by Gauteng (65,9).
- Limpopo had the lowest labour participation rate (39,0) indicating that only 39 out of every 100 persons were available for employment.

Table 7.13: Labour participation rate by province and South Africa, 2004

Province	Employed	Unemployed	Not economically active	Total working-age population (15–65 years)	Labour participation rate
Western Cape	1 691 128	386 616	1 069 302	3 147 046	66,0
Eastern Cape	1 277 582	536 474	2 191 170	4 005 226	45,3
Northern Cape	228 792	74 045	264 690	567 527	53,4
Free State	777 074	311 427	820 945	1 909 446	57,0
KwaZulu-Natal	2 092 406	840 551	2 997 997	5 930 954	49,5
North West	834 824	324 639	1 239 711	2 399 174	48,3
Gauteng	3 069 516	1 062 496	2 135 447	6 267 459	65,9
Mpumalanga	788 674	260 011	894 893	1 943 577	54,0
Limpopo	882 734	339 122	1 912 347	3 134 202	39,0
South Africa	11 642 728	4 135 381	13 526 502	29 304 612	53,8

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

Table 7.14 presents the labour absorption rate. The table shows that:

- Western Cape had the highest absorption rate (53,7) followed by Gauteng (49,0).
- Limpopo had the lowest absorption rate (28,8).

Table 7.14: Labour absorption rate by province and South Africa, 2004

Province	Employed	Unemployed	NEA	Working-age population (15-65 years)	Labour absorption rate
Western Cape	1 691 128	386 616	1 069 302	3 147 046	53,7
Eastern Cape	1 277 582	536 474	2 191 170	4 005 226	31,9
Northern Cape	228 792	74 045	264 690	567 527	40,3
Free State	777 074	311 427	820 945	1 909 446	40,7
KwaZulu-Natal	2 092 406	840 551	2 997 997	5 930 954	35,3
North West	834 824	324 639	1 239 711	2 399 174	34,8
Gauteng	3 069 516	1 062 496	2 135 447	6 267 459	49,0
Mpumalanga	788 674	260 011	894 893	1 943 577	40,6
Limpopo	882 734	339 122	1 912 347	3 134 202	28,2
South Africa	11 642 728	4 135 381	13 526 502	29 304 612	39,7

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

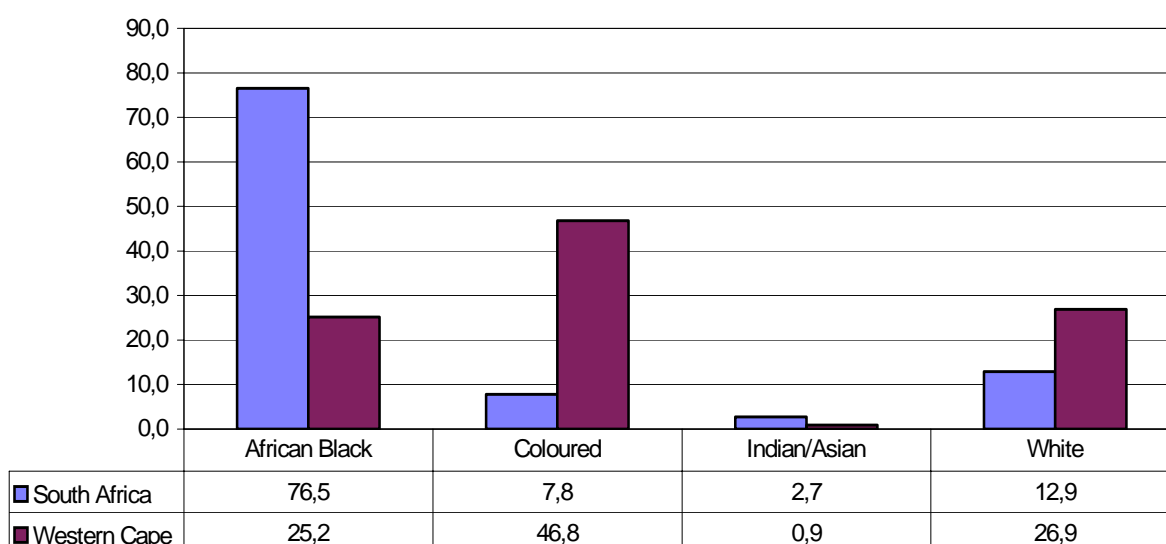
Chapter 8: Households and household services

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

In July 2004, there were about 12 million households in South Africa. Figure 8.1 reveals that 76,5% of these were headed by black Africans, 7,8% by the coloured people, 2,7% by the Indian/Asian population and 12,9% by the white population.

Of the approximately 1,2 million households in Western Cape, 46,8% were headed by the coloured people, 26,9% by the white people, 25,2% by black African and 0,9% by the Indian/Asian population.

Figure 8.1: Households by population group of head of household, South Africa and Western Cape, 2004



Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, July 2004

8.1 Housing

Table 8.1 shows that:

- Of the 1,2 million households in Western Cape, almost 88% were housed in formal dwellings. There were 86,0% of male-headed households, and 89,4 of female-headed households that were housed in formal dwellings.
- Of the 139 680 households living in informal dwellings in Western Cape, 104 385 were headed by males and 34 845 by females.
- The total number of households housed in units in retirement villages was 1 300.
- Less than 1 500 households were housed in units in retirement villages.

Table 8.1: Households by type of dwelling and gender, Western Cape, 2004

Type of dwelling	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	867 504	100,0	360 085	100,0	1 227 589	100,0
Dwelling/house/brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	547 641	63,1	186 245	51,7	733 886	59,8
Flat/apartment in a block of flats	79 338	9,1	50 778	14,1	130 115	10,6
Town/ cluster/ semi-detached house(simplex/duplex/triplex)	86 500	10,0	53 588	14,9	140 088	11,4
Unit in retirement village	436	0,1	865	0,2	1 300	0,1
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	8 278	1,0	2 889	0,8	11 167	0,9
Informal dwelling/ shack in backyard	24 135	2,8	5 670	1,6	29 804	2,4
Informal dwelling/ shack not in backyard	80 700	9,3	29 176	8,1	109 876	9,0
Room/flatlet	31 863	3,7	27 463	7,6	59 325	4,8
Caravan/tent	283	0,0	0,0	0,0	283	0,0
Other	7 377	0,9	3 413	0,9	10 790	0,9
Unspecified	953	0,1	0,0	0,0	953	0,1

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, July 2004

8.2 Energy

Electricity as an energy source for lighting is often used as a proxy indicator of access to electricity, as other sources of energy, e.g. wood and paraffin, are often considered cheaper sources of energy for cooking and heating.

Table 8.2 indicates that:

- In Western Cape, 92,3% of households use electricity as their main source of energy for lighting. This is well above the national figure of 80,2%.
- Almost all households who use electricity access it from mains.
- Nationally, the second highest source for lighting is candles (15,0%).
- In Western Cape, 12,2% of households use paraffin and wood for cooking compared to 34,9% of national households.
- Just over 21% of households in Western Cape use paraffin and wood for heating as opposed to just over 35% of national households.

Table 8.2: Main source of energy and its use for households in South Africa and Western Cape, 2004

Main source	Lighting		Cooking		Heating	
	South Africa	Western Cape	South Africa	Western Cape	South Africa	Western Cape
Electricity from mains	80,2	92,3	59,3	85,2	49,7	68,0
Electricity from generator	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Gas	0,2	0,4	1,7	1,9	0,9	0,8
Paraffin	4,3	2,4	15,1	9,4	10,6	10,9
Wood	0,0	0,0	19,8	2,8	24,6	10,2
Coal	0,0	0,0	2,5	0,0	4,8	0,1
Candles	15,0	4,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Animal dung	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,4	0,0
Solar energy	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other	0,0	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,1	0,5
None	0,0	0,0	0,5	0,5	8,8	9,5
Unspecified	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,2
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, July 2004

8.3 Water

Table 8.3 illustrates that in 2004:

- In Western Cape, 99,1% of households had access to piped water, either in the dwelling or on site. This is above the national figure of 85,4%.

Table 8.3: Main water supply of households, Western Cape and South Africa, 2004

Main water supply	Western Cape		South Africa	
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%
Piped water	1 216,2	99,1	10 410,4	85,4
Borehole	3,0	0,2	544,3	4,5
Rain water tank/water carrier	3,3	0,3	121,5	1,0
Flowing water/stream/river	1,2	0,1	630,9	5,2
Dam/pool/stagnant water	0,8	0,1	71,5	0,6
Other/unspecified	2,9	0,2	415,1	3,4
Total	1 227,6	100,0	12 193,7	100,0

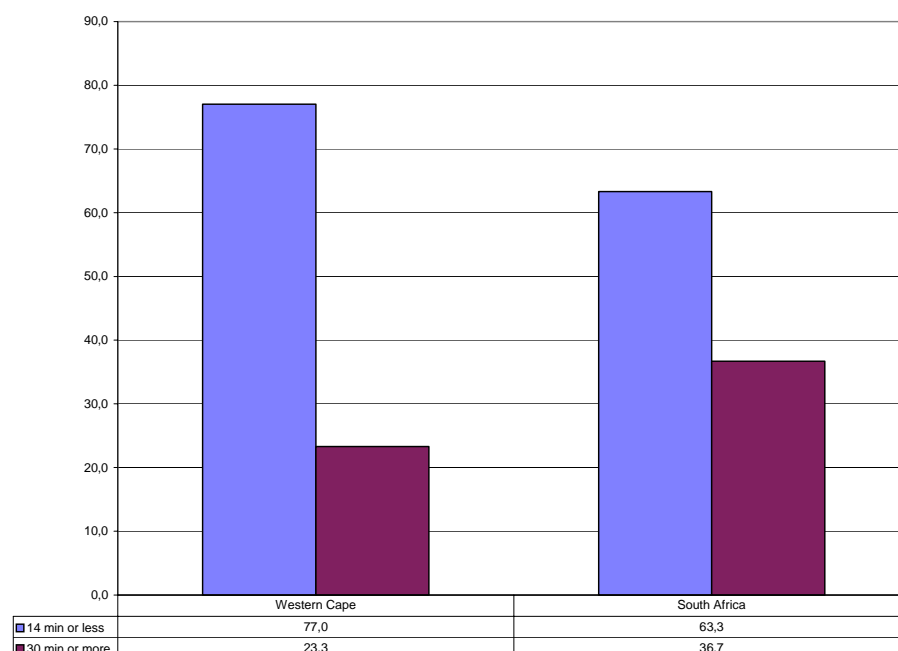
Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, July 2004

Of the 1,2 million households in Western Cape who have access to piped water, 75 000 have access via a public tap. Of the 10 million households who have access to piped water in South Africa, 1,8 million use a public tap.

The RDP standard for acceptable levels of service indicates that taps should be 200 metres or less from the dwelling. In the General household survey, households are asked how long they have to walk to get to the public taps. A time of 14 minutes or less is considered a proxy indicator of tap being within 200 metres of the dwelling.

Figure 8.2 shows that 77,0% of households in Western Cape, and 63,3% of households in South Africa, have access to piped water within 200 metres of the dwelling.

Figure 8.2: Households with access to public taps by time taken to collect water, Western Cape and South Africa, 2004



Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, July 2004

8.4 Toilet facilities

Table 8.4 looks at access to sanitation by population group of head of household:

- In Western Cape 93,4% of households had access to flush or chemical toilets.
- Approximately 9% of households headed by black Africans did not have any type of sanitation.
- Black African headed households also had the lowest proportion of access to flush or chemical toilets (85,2%).

Table 8.4: Access to sanitation by population group of head of household, Western Cape, 2004

Type of sanitation	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Flush toilet connected to a public Sewage system	79,3	86,1	100,0	96,6	87,4
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	5,6	7,6	0,0	3,4	5,9
Chemical toilet	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	0,3	1,1	0,0	0,0	0,6
Pit latrine without ventilation pipe	3,5	1,8	0,0	0,0	1,8
Bucket toilet	2,5	1,6	0,0	0,0	1,4
None	8,5	1,7	0,0	0,0	2,9

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, July 2004

8.5 Refuse disposal

Table 8.5 illustrates that in 2004:

- In Western Cape 87,7% of households had their refuse removed by local authorities. The next highest form of refuse disposal was a communal refuse dump (5,6%) followed by dump removed by community members (2,7).
- Nationally, 57,1% of households had their refuse removed by local authorities nationally, while 35% of households used their own refuse dump.

Table 8.5: Access to refuse disposal, South Africa and Western Cape, 2004

Type of refuse disposal	Western Cape	South Africa
Removed by local authority	87,7	57,1
Removed by community members	2,7	0,5
Communal refuse dump/communal container	5,6	3,5
Own refuse dump	2,2	34,8
No rubbish removal	1,6	3,4
Other/unspecified	0,3	0,7

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, July 2004

8.6 Ownership of selected household goods

Table 8.6 shows that in 2004:

- In Western Cape, 80,0% of households owned a television set. This is higher than the national figure of 60,0%.
- There were 81,3% and 77,2% of households in Western Cape that owned books and a refrigerator respectively. These were higher than the national average figures.

Overall, Western Cape households had more ownership of goods than households nationally, e.g. 81,3% of households in Western Cape owned books and 77,2% of households in Western Cape owned a refrigerator. Beds and radio are the two assets that were closest in proportion when comparing national figures with those for Western Cape.

Table 8.6: Ownership of selected assets, South Africa and Western Cape, 2004

Selected assets	Western Cape	South Africa
Bed	98,8	96,0
Bicycle	29,5	18,5
Books	81,3	64,9
Radio	84,9	81,1
Refrigerator	77,2	57,5
Television	80,0	59,5
Watch or clock	91,0	83,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, July 2004

Chapter 9: Economy

9.1 Gross Domestic Product per Region (GDPR)

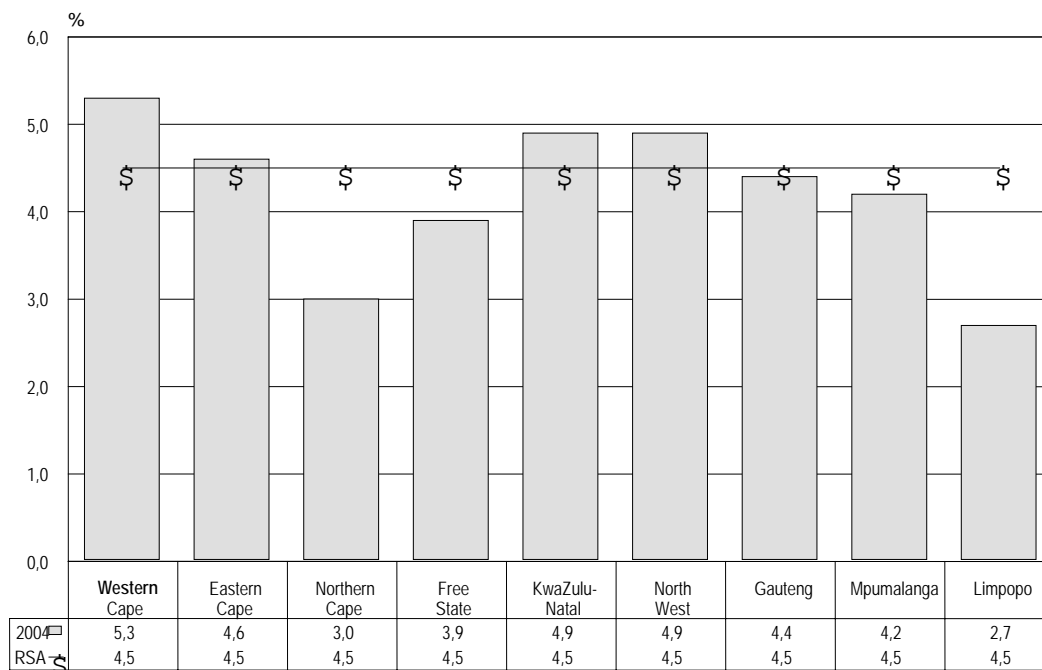
Annual estimates of GDP per Region include estimates of value added by industry and region. A region is defined as a province.

Previously, Stats SA compiled and released estimates of GDPR including (Gross Geographic Product – GGP), for magisterial districts on a periodic basis. The last publication was released in November 1995, containing final and preliminary estimates for 1993 and 1994 respectively. The publication, like its predecessors, provided estimates of GDPR at current prices and remuneration of employees by magisterial district disaggregated by eleven different industries. The compilation and publication of regional estimates were suspended due to limited resources caused by the implementation of the 1993 System of National Accounts, the benchmarking of estimates of National Accounts and the change of base year to 1995.

The demand for information on economic activity on a regional basis was identified and the development and publication of annual estimates of GDPR was resumed with the publication of official estimates in November 2003.

Figure 9.1 indicates that the highest real annual economic growth rate per region for 2004 as compared with 2003, was recorded in Western Cape (5,3%) followed by KwaZulu-Natal and North West (4,9%) and Eastern Cape (4,6%). These four provinces recorded growth rates above the national average of 4,5%.

Figure 9.1: Real annual economic growth per region for 2004



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

As can be seen from table 9.1, Gauteng was the biggest contributor to the South African economy (33,3%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (16,7%), and Western Cape (14,4%). These three provinces contributed almost two-thirds to the national economy. Northern Cape contributed the least (2,2%).

Table 9.1: Contribution of provinces to Gross Domestic Product, 2004

Province	Rand (million)	% contribution to GDP
Western Cape	199 412	14,4
Eastern Cape	112 908	8,1
Northern Cape	30 087	2,2
Free State	75 827	5,5
KwaZulu-Natal	231 616	16,7
North West	87 127	6,3
Gauteng	462 044	33,3
Mpumalanga	94 450	6,8
Limpopo	93 188	6,7
GDPR⁹ at market prices	1 386 658	100,0

Note: Due to rounding, the percentages may not always add up to exactly 100.

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

Western Cape recorded an economic growth rate of 5,3% during 2004. Table 9.2 indicates that, in terms of their contribution to GDP at market prices of Western Cape, the largest industries in the economy were the finance, real estate and business services industry (25,4%), the manufacturing industry (17,6%) and the wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurant industry (14,5%). These three industries contributed almost 60% to the economy of Western Cape.

Table 9.2: Percentage contribution per industry to Western Cape GDP, 2004

Industry	% contribution
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,4
Mining and quarrying	0,3
Manufacturing	17,6
Electricity, gas and water	1,6
Construction	2,7
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	14,5
Transport, storage and communication	9,1
Finance, real estate and business services	25,4
Personal services	4,8
General government services	9,2
Taxes less subsidies on products	10,4
GDPR at market prices	100,0

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

⁹ GPDR = Gross Domestic Product per Region

While Table 9.2 shows what each industry contributed to Western Cape economy in 2004, Table 9.3 indicates how much each industry in Western Cape contributed to that particular industry at a national level.

- Agriculture, forestry and fishing contributed only 4,4% to the economy of Western Cape (table 9.2), it contributed 23,0% to this industry nationally (table 9.3).
- Construction contributed only 2,7% to the economy of Western Cape (table 9.2); it contributed 18,6% to the same industry nationally (table 9.3).

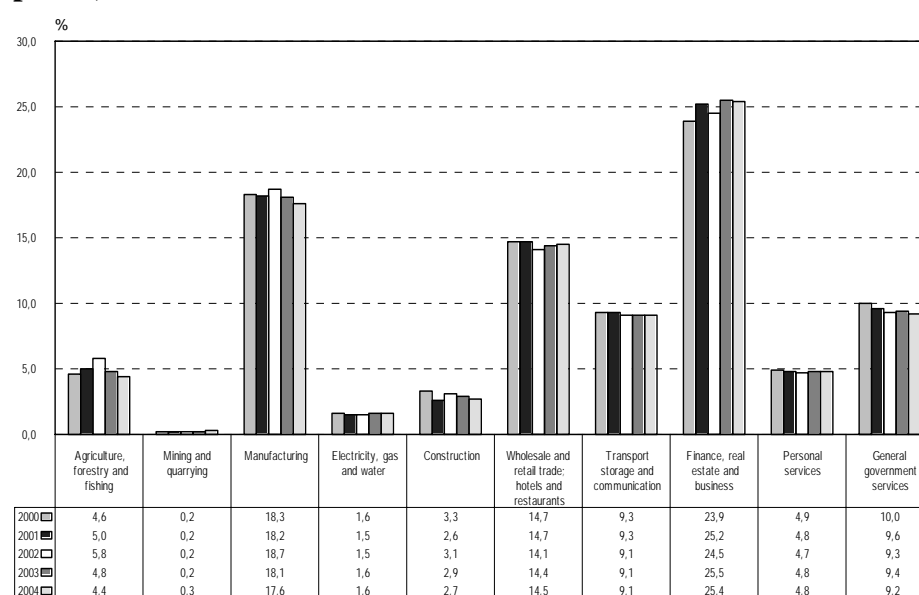
Table 9.3: Percentage contribution of Western Cape industries to national industry, 2004

Industry	% contribution
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	23,0
Mining and quarrying	0,7
Manufacturing	14,8
Electricity, gas and water	10,9
Construction	18,6
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	16,5
Transport, storage and communication	14,8
Finance, real estate and business services	19,4
Personal services	12,5
General government services	9,8

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

Figure 9.2 shows that the percentage contribution of various industries to the Western Cape GDP had been fairly constant between 2000 and 2005. Manufacturing and general government services showed the largest decline from 2000 to 2005 (0,7 and 0,8 percentage points respectively). Finance, real estate and business services showed the biggest increase between 2000 and 2005 (1,5 percentage points).

Figure 9.2: Percentage contribution by industry to Western Cape GDP at current prices, 2000–2004



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

9.2 Agriculture

Definitions

Total income: The total amount generated from both agricultural and non-agricultural activities. This includes income generated from sales of crops, livestock and poultry, products from crops, other farming income (e.g. hiring out of livestock for draft and letting of farm property to others) and non-farm income (e.g. cash gifts, grants, pension or retirement annuities).

Farming income: Income earned from agricultural products sold, such as field crop products, animals and animal products.

Farming turnover: The total amount generated from agricultural activities, including the farm-related income described in section 10, but excluding non-farming income (e.g. grants, cash gifts, pensions, etc.).

Total profit: The difference between the amounts generated from both agricultural and non-agricultural activities (total income) and expenses.

Farming profit: The difference between the amounts generated from agricultural activities (turnover) and agricultural expenses.

Expenses: The total amount spent in cash on production and operating expenses. This includes labour costs, telephone services, water for irrigation, seed or seedlings, etc., but excludes the value of payments made in kind.

Debts: The total amount outstanding (remaining to be paid) in registered mortgages, short-term and long-term loans.

Table 9.4 shows that:

- The estimated 1,1 million farming operations in South Africa in 2002 generated an income of R1 211 billion.
- Of these, North West had the highest income (R877 billion) from farming operations followed by KwaZulu-Natal (R86 billion) and Free State (R76 billion).
- Western Cape had the highest expenses among the provinces (R21 billion), constituting 35,1% towards South Africa as a whole.
- Western Cape also had the highest debt among the provinces (R10 billion), constituting 36,2% towards South Africa as a whole.

Table 9.4: Gross amount of agricultural income, turnover, debts and profit by province, 2002

Province	Total income		Farming turnover		Expenses		Debts		Farming profit		Total profit	
	R million	%	R million	%	R million	%	R million	%	R million	%	R million	%
Western Cape	63 107	5,2	62 760	5,2	20 074	35,1	10 053	36,2	45 794	4,0	43 056	3,7
Eastern Cape	46 399	3,8	43 123	3,6	6 048	10,6	1 167	4,2	37 796	3,3	40 183	3,5
Northern Cape	38 501	3,2	38 257	3,2	3 366	5,9	2 192	7,9	34 981	3,1	35 165	3,0
Free State	76 249	6,3	75 515	6,3	6 187	10,8	3 530	12,7	69 548	6,1	69 947	6,1
KwaZulu-Natal	86 154	7,1	83 565	7,0	8 664	15,1	5 278	19,0	75 477	6,6	77 247	6,7
North West	876 746	72,4	875 775	73,1	5 183	9,1	2 426	8,7	870 664	75,9	871 435	75,6
Gauteng	3 857	0,3	3 817	0,3	744	1,3	411	1,5	3 217	0,3	3 111	0,3
Mpumalanga	9 975	0,8	8 998	0,8	4 266	7,5	1 942	7,0	5 115	0,4	5 752	0,5
Limpopo	10 616	0,9	6 343	0,5	2 727	4,8	737	2,7	3 969	0,3	7 198	0,6
South Africa	1 211 605	100,0	1 198 152	100,0	57 258	100,0	27 735	100,0	1 146 560	100,0	1 153 094	100,0

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

Table 9.5 illustrates that:

- While Western Cape had the second largest number of farms, it had the highest gross farming income.
- Free State had the highest number of farms, and the second highest gross farming income.

Table 9.5: Number of farming units and gross farming income by province, 2002

Province	Farming units	Gross farming income
	Number	R'000
Western Cape	7 185	11 129 958
Eastern Cape	4 376	3 213 986
Free State	8 531	9 125 579
Gauteng	2 206	3 962 582
KwaZulu-Natal	4 038	6 429 273
Limpopo	2 915	4 577 904
Mpumalanga	5 104	6 186 402
North West	5 349	5 125 343
Northern Cape	6 114	3 578 025
South Africa	45 818	53 329 052

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

Table 9.6 shows that Western Cape has the highest percentage of income for both horticulture (42,0%) and other products (40,2%). Free State had the highest percentage of income for field crops and animal and animal products.

Table 9.6: Gross farming income by main division, 2002

Province	Field crops		Horticulture		Animals and animal products		Other products	
	R'000	% of total	R'000	% of total	R'000	% of total	R'000	% of total
Western Cape	1 295 835	7,9	5 976 340	42,0	3 295 138	15,5	562 645	40,2
Eastern Cape	184 361	1,1	833 403	5,9	2 160 350	10,2	35 871	2,6
Free State	5 067 205	30,8	620 318	4,4	3 410 581	16,1	27 475	2,0
Gauteng	384 056	2,3	811 240	5,7	2 695 978	12,7	71 307	5,1
KwaZulu-Natal	2 773 151	16,8	614 458	4,2	2 615 346	12,3	426 317	30,4
Limpopo	785 982	4,7	2 319 058	16,3	1 368 681	6,4	104 181	7,3
Mpumalanga	2 566 165	15,6	1 624 945	11,4	1 853 552	8,7	141 740	10,1
North West	2 448 308	14,9	363 358	2,6	2 305 785	10,9	7 892	0,6
Northern Cape	971 869	5,9	1 065 784	7,5	1 517 207	7,1	23 163	1,7
South Africa	16 476 933	100,0	14 228 909	100,0	21 222 618	100,0	1 400 592	100,0

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

Table 9.7 shows that Western Cape employed the highest number of paid employees (23,7%). Of the total number of employees, 56,0% were casual and seasonal workers.

Table 9.7: Paid employees according to occupation, 2002

Province	Paid employees							
	Total		Farm managers/ Farm foremen		Full-time employees		Casual and seasonal workers	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Number							
Western Cape	126 999	96 176	5 133	708	63 472	28 894	58 394	66 574
Eastern Cape	44 334	20 320	1 467	270	24 306	7 675	18 561	12 375
Free State	76 534	38 944	2 121	202	45 066	10 218	29 347	28 524
Gauteng	16 558	12 979	1 150	218	12 332	7 115	3 076	5 646
KwaZulu-Natal	62 704	50 697	3 152	447	45 828	26 372	13 724	23 878
Limpopo	49 589	51 660	2 323	343	32 738	27 231	14 528	24 086
Mpumalanga	60 434	47 649	2 464	282	41 437	17 420	16 533	29 947
North West	55 899	30 093	1 625	193	30 784	7 312	23 490	22 588
Northern Cape	60 460	38 791	1 493	153	23 451	5 980	35 516	32 658
South Africa	553 511	387 309	20 928	2 816	319 414	138 217	213 169	246 276

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

Table 9.8 shows that the Western Cape planted and produced over 60% of the volume of South Africa's winter cereals (64,9% and 62,8% respectively). These cereals included wheat and barley.

Table 9.8: Field crop products: Area planted and volume of production, Western Cape and South Africa 2002

Field crop product	Western Cape				South Africa			
	Planted		Production		Planted		Production	
	Dry land	Irrigated	Dry land	Irrigated	Dry land	Irrigated	Dry land	Irrigated
	Hectares		Metric tons		Hectares		Metric tons	
Summer cereals	7 739	2 091	21 046	10 290	1 672 138	161 794	4 719 700	964 828
Winter cereals	304 640	13 152	630 989	36 169	578 406	107 773	1 147 641	462 141
Oil-seeds	11 451	336	13 917	528	398 475	23 107	493 067	50 257
Legume	1 551	419	833	858	31 478	6 182	43 371	12 340
Fodder crop	64 792	23 555	126 057	98 752	273 313	90 057	668 198	455 766
Other field crop	1 140	1 070	4 232	1 015	182 381	94 264	8 016 744	4 235 137

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

Table 9.9 shows that Western Cape planted and produced the majority of the deciduous fruit in South Africa. This included more than 80% of the following fruits: apples, pears, peaches, plums/prunes and wine grapes.

Table 9.9: Horticulture: Area planted and volume of production, Western Cape and South Africa, 2002

Horticultural product	Western Cape				South Africa	
	Planted		Production		Planted	Production
	Hectares	%	Metric tons	%	Hectares	Metric tons
Vegetables	29 474	19,6	712 035	20,0	150 011	3 554 683
Citrus	10 893	16,8	257 679	17,4	64 685	1 477 239
Subtropical	721	1,7	20 047	3,4	41 418	584 155
Apples	13 597	81,8	459 528	83,0	16 630	553 889
Pears	8 837	91,2	222 319	92,7	9 692	239 903
Peaches	9 113	81,4	122 706	83,3	11 196	147 223
Plums/prunes	2 827	94,4	57 101	96,0	2 994	59 471
Table-grapes	11 107	60,4	332 214	69,1	18 376	481 077
Wine grapes	61 225	93,3	690 378	91,1	65 591	758 218
Deciduous and other fruit	2 489	69,6	35 758	87,9	3 577	40 693

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

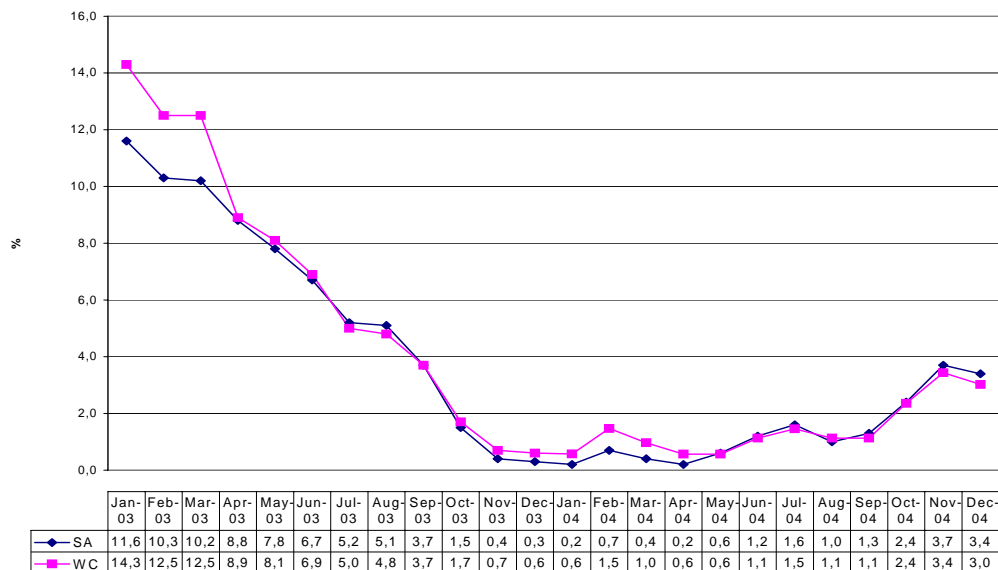
9.3 Consumer Price Index (CPI)

The Consumer Price Index is a series of figures showing how the average price level of approximately 1 500 goods and services (basket of goods and services), bought by a typical consumer or household, changes over time. The inflation rate is the annual percentage change in the CPI. The annual percentage change is the change in the index of the relevant month of the current year compared with the index of the same month in the previous year expressed as a percentage. Western Cape contributed 17,6% towards the CPI for urban areas.

The official overall average annual inflation rate¹⁰ for metropolitan areas in South Africa for 2004 (i.e. the percentage change in the CPI for the historical metropolitan areas for the year 2004 compared with that for the year 2002) was 1,4%. For the same period, the overall annual inflation rate for Western Cape was 1,5%.

Figure 9.3 shows that the CPI for Western Cape imitated the CPI for metropolitan areas¹¹ very closely.

Figure 9.3: Annual percentage change of CPI for the metropolitan areas of South Africa and the Western Cape (Jan 2003 – Dec 2004)



Source: Statistics South Africa, Consumer Price Index, 2004

9.4 Human Development Index (HDI)

The Human Development Index of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is used for obtaining internationally comparable indications of the ability of individuals within a country or across various countries to live long, informed and comfortable lives. The scale of the HDI ranges from zero (indicative of a very low development level) to one (indicative of very high level).

The HDI consists of three components:

- Longevity, which is measured by life expectancy at birth.
- Educational attainment measured by two educational variables, namely adult literacy and combined gross primary, secondary and tertiary enrolment ratio. The educational attainment index is then obtained by assigning a weight of two thirds to adult literacy and one-third to the combined gross primary, secondary and tertiary enrolment ratio.
- Income, which is measured by gross domestic product (GDP) per capita, converted to purchasing power parity in dollars (PPP\$), for international comparability.

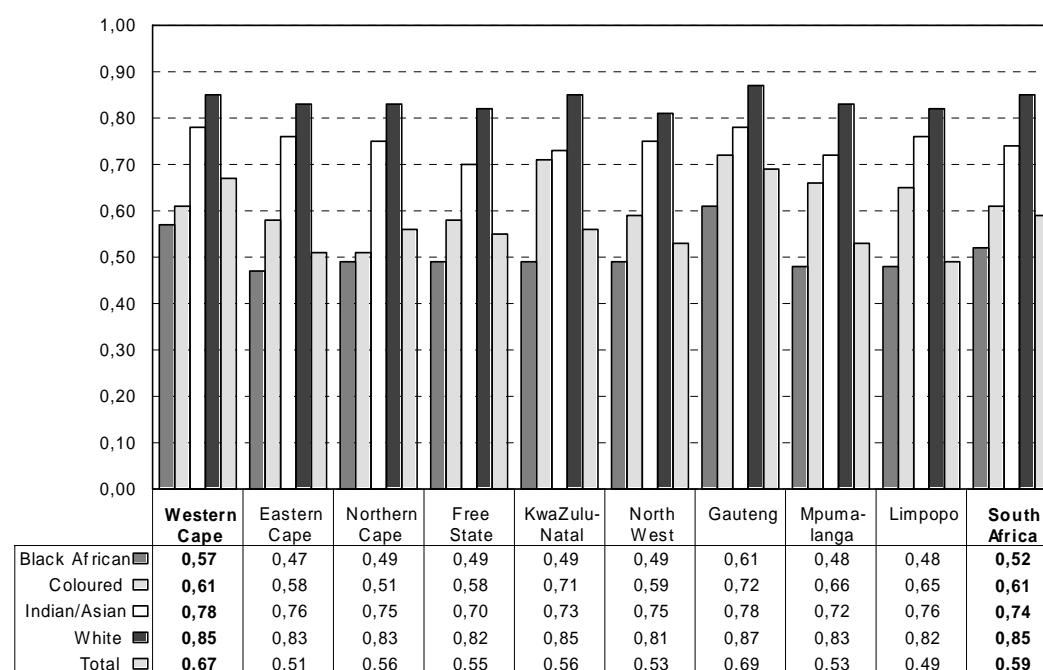
¹⁰ The inflation rate is the annual percentage change in the CPI for all items of the relevant month of the current year compared with the CPI for all items of the same month in the previous year expressed as a percentage.

¹¹ Metropolitan areas in the CPI refer to the following 13 metropolitan areas used in the compilation of the CPI.

Figure 9.4 below shows that:

- The HDI for the white population group was the highest in all provinces, followed by that of Indian/Asian, coloured and then black African populations.
- The HDIs for all population groups were the highest in Gauteng, except for Indian/Asian, which was equal to that for Western Cape.
- The HDIs for the three population groups (black African, coloured and white) were second to those for Gauteng.
- Western Cape HDIs for black African and Indian/Asian population groups were higher than those for South Africa, whereas those for coloured and white population groups were equal to those for South Africa.

Figure 9.4: Human Development Index by population group and province, South Africa, 2003



Source: Global Insight SA: Ref 2003

9.5 Provincial budget

The provincial budget increased by 13,6% between the financial years 2002/2003 and 2003/2004.

Table 9.10 shows that:

- The major proportion of the revised estimates of the budget for 2003/2004 was towards Education, Health and Social Services and Poverty Alleviation.
- Education accounted for R5,1 billion of the R16,4 billion budgeted for Western Cape, while smallest slice of the cake went to the Provincial Parliament (R29,1 million).

Table 9.10: Summary of the Western Cape provincial payments and estimates by vote, 2003/2004

Provincial department	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium Term estimate		
	Audited	Audited	Audited						
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03				2004/05	2005/06	2005/07
	R'000	R'000	R'000				R'000	R'000	R'000
Provincial Administration	199 427	279 089	335 724	308 775	326 320	323 484	308 932	302 192	311 913
Provincial Parliament	17 602	20 007	23 887	29 434	29 434	29 123	33 300	36 293	38 377
Provincial Treasury	39 956	51 276	60 533	127 979	103 437	76 649	113 686	115 008	117 442
Community Safety	50 949	97 130	118 751	140 443	141 330	141 330	151 436	156 256	160 296
Education	3 997 125	4 296 360	4 657 445	5 093 789	5 122 667	5 122 667	5 466 585	5 812 887	6 081 268
Health	3 342 173	3 557 870	3 850 228	4 261 038	4 356 097	4 370 495	4 738 744	4 958 141	5 236 051
Social Services and Poverty Alleviation	2 206 184	2 384 809	3 138 474	3 762 824	3 887 784	3 826 090	4 493 426	4 987 443	5 625 731
Housing	389 861	380 446	433 516	517 651	538 733	370 625	551 885	555 039	585 130
Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	79 313	92 660	120 470	122 682	123 661	120 661	135 035	140 033	144 771
Transport and Public Works	946 692	1 060 589	1 327 326	1 543 737	1 594 213	1 591 978	1 712 260	1 949 106	2 242 736
Agriculture	93 642	114 357	131 168	169 097	171 699	171 699	223 481	240 168	250 101
Local Government	21 458	31 179	49 038	65 732	80 641	69 875	76 374	54 247	55 770
Economic Development and Tourism	30 369	50 815	142 622	119 404	124 576	122 244	118 328	122 492	128 206
Cultural Affairs and Sport	83 073	89 859	108 478	137 401	138 154	137 054	155 339	161 664	167 773
Total	11 497 824	12 506 446	14 497 660	16 399 986	16 738 746	16 473 974	18 278 811	19 590 969	21 145 565

Excluding government enterprises.

Source: Western Cape Provincial Treasury, Western Cape provincial budget 2003/2004

Chapter 10: Politics

In Western Cape there are 42 Members of Provincial Legislature. The African National Congress holds 22 of these seats, followed by the New National Party (10) and Democratic Alliance (7).

Table 10.1: Representation¹² of political parties in the Provincial Legislature of Western Cape, 2003

Political party	Number of seats
African Christian Democratic Party	2
African National Congress	22
Democratic Alliance	7
New Labour Party	1
New National Party	10
Total	42

Source: Western Cape Provincial Legislature (2003)

¹² Since 4 April 2003