

Statistics South Africa

Provincial Profile 2004

Gauteng



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Gauteng

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Executive summary

Objective

The objective of this profile is to outline key issues and challenges facing the Gauteng provincial government and to give the average reader an idea of the socio-demographic and political outline of the province. The profile marks the second decade of freedom for South Africa since the first democratic elections in the year 1994.

Data sources

A large amount of the data in this profile is from Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) sources, Census 2001. The 2001 population census was the second census done by Stats SA since the first democratic elections in 1994, the first being in 1996. Unlike the 1991 census, which excluded individuals from the TBVC states (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and Ciskei), the 1996 and 2001 censuses both covered the whole population of South Africa.

Other Stats SA publications used in particular were the *General Household Survey, 2004*, the Labour Force Survey and publications on vital statistics. For the sections on education, health, and safety and security the respective provincial departmental annual reports were used, as well as their websites. Various warnings and cautions have been assigned to these data sets/statistics especially in the chapter on safety and security and the data on prevalence of HIV/AIDS.

Findings in the profile

Background

Gauteng is the smallest province in the country occupying an area of 17 010 square kilometres, which is approximately 1,4% of the land area of South Africa. It accommodates almost 19,7% of the total South African population making it second to KwaZulu-Natal with 21,0%. It is inhabited by people of different cultural backgrounds from all the provinces of South Africa and also from other countries.

The population of Gauteng

Census 2001 revealed that Gauteng's three metropolitan areas (City of Johannesburg, City of Tshwane and Ekurhuleni) contained the bulk of Gauteng residents, with the City of Johannesburg being occupied by approximately 37% of the Gauteng population on the night of 10 October 2001. Metsweding contained the smallest proportion of the population at 1%.

Approximately 74% of the population was black African followed by the white population at 20%, coloured population at 4% and Indian/Asian at 3%. This is a similar pattern to that in 1996. Males made up the larger proportion of the population. Gauteng is the only province in the country where males predominate. The most frequently spoken home language in 2001 was isiZulu (22%), followed by Afrikaans (14,4%) and Sesotho (13,1%). The least spoken official first home languages were siSwati (1,4%), followed by Tshivenda (1,7%). Other non-official languages were also spoken.

Vital statistics

Approximately 43% of Gauteng residents have never been married. The black African population group provided the highest percentage of those who had never married (62%) whilst the white population group provided the largest percentage of those who were married (46%).

Migration

According to Census 2001, the largest number of migrants into Gauteng from other provinces was from Limpopo, followed by KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape.

Health

General household survey conducted by Stats SA during July 2003 reveals that approximately 20% of Gauteng residents consulted a health worker in the month prior to the survey. Of these 20% who consulted a health worker, 65% visit a clinic and 35% used hospitals in the public sector. Of those who consulted in the private sector, 76% consulted a private doctor/specialist.

Education

The General household survey shows that a significant number of Gauteng residents could read and write. Census 2001 reveals that about 75% of those aged 20 years and above had grade 12 and some post-school qualifications.

Whilst the learner–educator ratio for the entire public education system has stabilised from 40:1 in 2000 to 39:1 in 2004, there has been an increase in the proportion of educators leaving the Gauteng education system.

Safety and security

According to the South African Police Service (SAPS), Gauteng had the highest per capita rate of crime with robbery with aggravating circumstances. The province also had large number of farm attack incidents, as well as attacks on members of the SAPS.

The labour market

Unlike Census 1996, Census 2001 collected labour market information according to the official definition of unemployment, rather than the expanded definition. According to Census 2001, approximately 2,9 million working-age people were employed in Gauteng whilst whereas approximately 1,7 million were unemployed.

Of the total labour force in Gauteng, black Africans provided the largest proportion of people in the informal unregistered sectors. According to the Labour force survey, unemployment stood at 29,5% in September 2001.

The correlation between the unemployment rate and the highest level of education showed lower unemployment rates amongst those who have achieved post-school qualifications and a rather higher proportion for those with grade 12 and less. Comparing the labour market indicators across provinces reveals that Gauteng, Western Cape and Free State were the only provinces with more than half of their working-age female inhabitants employed.

Households and household services

The General Household Survey estimated that approximately 25,5% of households headed by black Africans occupied informal dwellings, compared to the national average of 14,1%. However, a significant proportion of both Gauteng and South African residents occupy formal dwellings. Over 87% of white-headed households in Gauteng had four rooms or more, compared to approximately 42% of households headed by black Africans.

The General Household Survey of 2003 also reveals that about 90% of Gauteng households used electricity for lighting, cooking and heating, as compared to about 80% of the whole of South Africa. Whilst about 59% of Gauteng households had piped water in the dwelling, this percentage is about 39 countrywide. Approximately 4% of Gauteng households relied on sanitation off site. Gauteng and the Western Cape were the only provinces where more than 69% of the households had access to a telephone (land line or a cellular phone).

Economy

Gauteng made the largest contribution to the economy of the country (33,3%) and recorded the largest real annual growth of 3,3%. Finance, real estate and business services was the leading contributor to the Gauteng economy, contributing 21,4% to the Gross Domestic Product, followed by manufacturing industry with a contribution of 20,5%.

The year 2003 marked an improvement in the economy of Gauteng and that of South Africa as a whole as can be seen from a drop in the average prices of goods and services as measured by the Consumer Price Index. The index for Gauteng came from a high base of 11,3% in January 2003 to a low base of 0,8% in December 2003.

Politics

For the third time since the first democratic elections in 1994 the African National Congress continues to be the official ruling party in both Gauteng and South Africa as a whole.

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

In this chapter we look at the people of Gauteng and those of other provinces, using data from the population censuses of 1996 and 2001 and from Statistics South Africa's General household survey of 2003.

1.1 Population profile

Table 1.1 compares the area, population and population density in each province in 1996 and 2001. The table shows that:

- Northern Cape was the largest province in land area (361 830 km²) followed by Eastern Cape (169 580 km²).
- Gauteng was the only province with less than 5% of the total land area of South Africa.
- In both 1996 and 2001, the province with the highest population was KwaZulu-Natal followed by Gauteng.
- Gauteng was by far the most densely populated province.

Table 1.1: Area, population and population density of each province, 1996 and 2001

Province	Area		1996		2001	
	km ²	%	N ('000)	Population density	N ('000)	Population density
Western Cape	129 370	10,6	3 957	31	4 524	35
Eastern Cape	169 580	13,9	6 303	37	6 437	38
Northern Cape	361 830	29,7	840	2	823	2
Free State	129 480	10,6	2 634	20	2 707	21
KwaZulu-Natal	92 100	7,6	8 417	91	9 426	102
North West	116 320	9,5	3 355	28	3 669	32
Gauteng	17 010	1,4	7 348	432	8 837	520
Mpumalanga	79 490	6,5	2 801	35	3 123	39
Limpopo	123 910	10,2	4 929	40	5 274	43
South Africa	1 219 090	100,0	40 584	33	44 820	37

Population density = number of people per square kilometre

Source: Department of Land Affairs, and Statistics South Africa, Population Census 1996 and 2001

Table 1.2 shows population of Gauteng by district municipality¹ in 2001. It can be observed that:

- Of the total population in Gauteng, 36,5% lived in the City of Johannesburg.
- Metsweding district municipality had the lowest proportion of 1,4%.

¹ In all breakdowns of this type, the term district municipality should be taken to include metropolitan areas.

Table 1.2: Population of Gauteng by district municipality², 2001

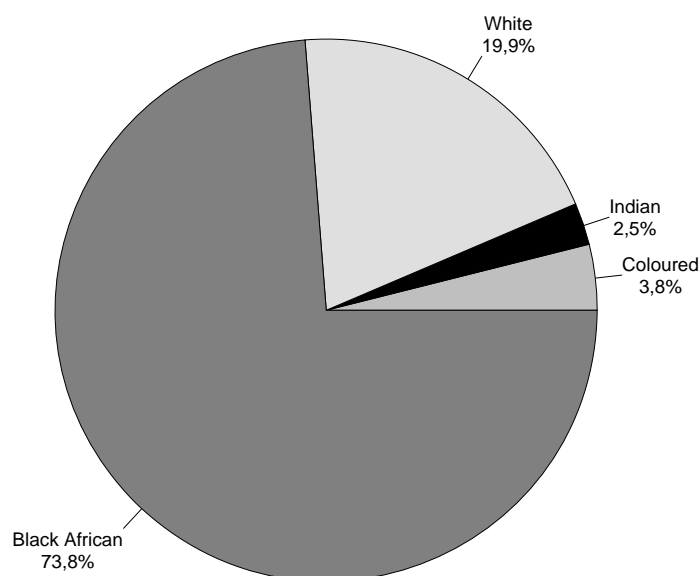
Municipality	Number	%
Metsweding	126 436	1,4
West Rand	683 025	7,9
Sedibeng	794 605	9,0
Ekurhuleni	2 480 277	28,1
City of Johannesburg	3 225 812	36,5
City of Tshwane	1 527 023	17,3
Gauteng	8 837 178	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.1 shows the population of Gauteng by population group in 2001. The figure indicates that:

- In 2001, black African people formed the largest proportion of the Gauteng population (73,8%), followed by white people, (19,9%), coloured people (3,8%) and Indian/Asian (2,5%) population.

Figure 1.1: Population of Gauteng by population group, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

1.2 Sex ratios

Figure 1.2 shows a comparison of the sex ratios for all the provinces in South Africa in both 1996 and 2001. The sex ratio is expressed as the number of men per 100 women. Numbers above 100 therefore represent a situation of more men than women, while numbers below 100 represent a situation of more women than men. The figure shows that:

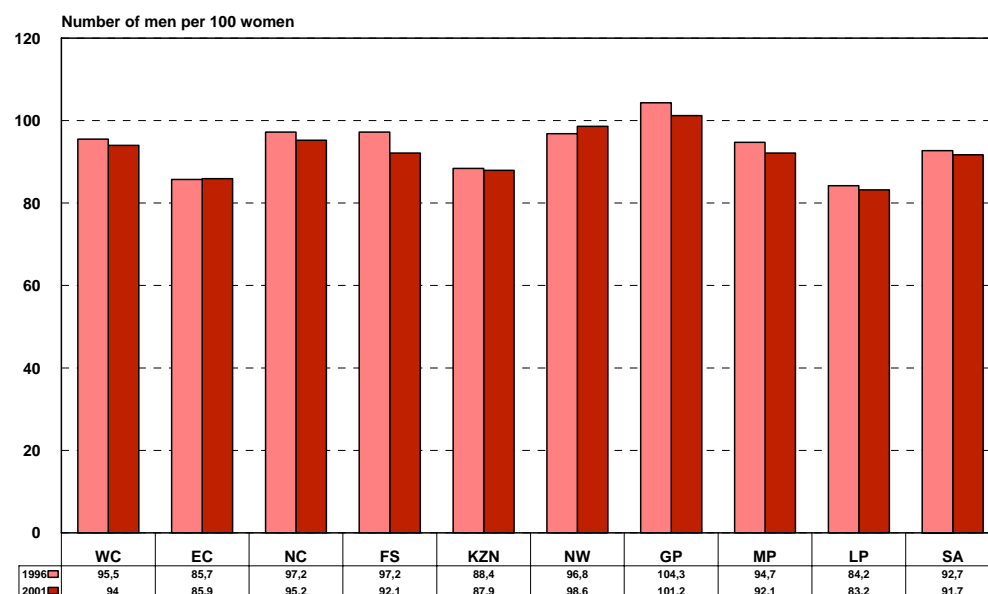
- In seven provinces and South Africa as a whole, there was a slight decrease in the ratios from 1996 to 2001. However, Eastern Cape and North West were the only two provinces where there was a slight increase.

² In all breakdowns of this type, the term district municipality should be taken to include metropolitan areas.

- Gauteng was the only province with a slightly higher number of men than women in both years (104,3 men to 100 women in 1996 and 101,2 men to 100 women in 2001).
- Limpopo had the lowest sex ratio in both 1996 and 2001, indicating a low proportion of men.

South Africa as a whole had more women than men, but the Gauteng ratio reflects the movement of men into the province to find work, whereas the low ratio in Limpopo reflects a province where men have left to find work elsewhere.

Figure 1.2: Sex ratios in each province, 1996 and 2001



Note: A sex ratio of above 100 implies that there are more men than women in a province.

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Censuses 1996 and 2001

Table 1.3 shows the sex ratios in each district municipality of Gauteng in 2001. It shows that:

- West Rand, Metsweding and Ekurhuleni had a higher proportion of men than women.
- The City of Johannesburg, City of Tshwane and Sedibeng had more women than men.

Table 1.3: Sex ratio in each district municipality, Gauteng, 2001

District municipality	1996	2001
West Rand	140	116
Metsweding	109	116
Ekurhuleni	104	103
City of Johannesburg	100	99
City of Tshwane	98	97
Sedibeng	98	97
Gauteng	104	101

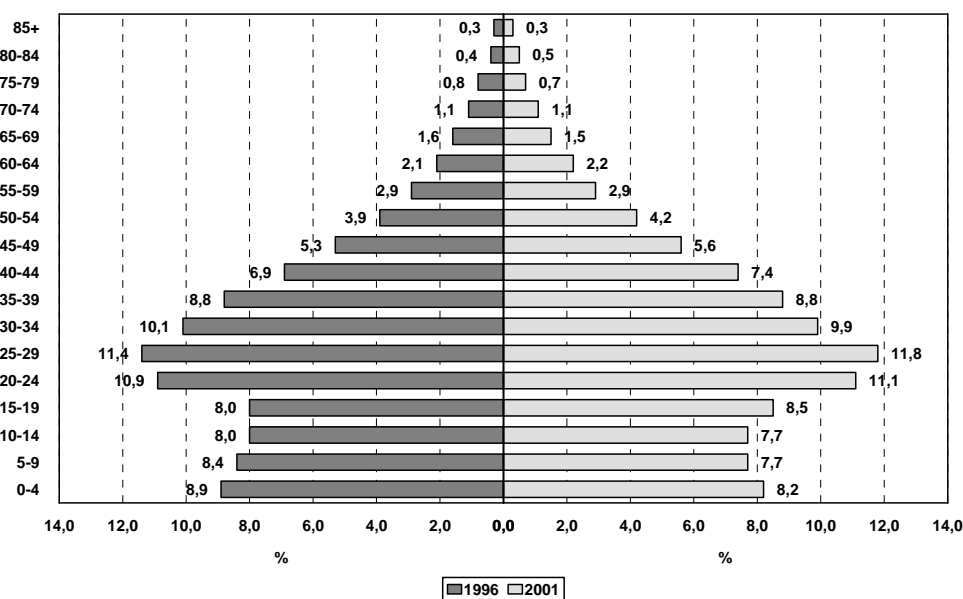
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

1.3 Age distribution

Figure 1.3 looks at the population of Gauteng for the years 1996 and 2001 in terms of age distribution. The figure shows that:

- In both 1996 and 2001 the highest proportions of residents were between the ages of 25 and 29.
- In both 1996 and 2001, there was a marked increase from age group 15–19 to 20–24.
- There was a general decrease in population from age group 0–4 to 10–14 in both 1996 and 2001.
- More than 50% of the population was below the age of 29 years in both 1996 and 2001.

Figure 1.3: Distribution of the Gauteng population by age group, 1996 and 2001

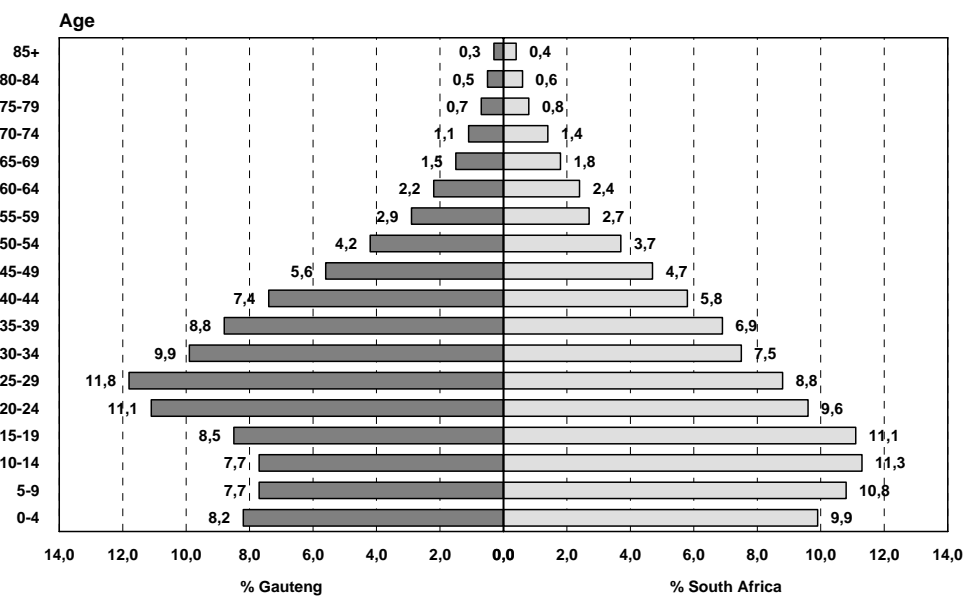


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Censuses 1996 and 2001

Figure 1.4 compares the age composition of Gauteng and South African for 2001. It can be observed from the figure that:

- In Gauteng there were lower proportions of residents below the age of 19 as compared to the country as a whole.
- There were higher proportions of working age adults (age groups 20–24 to 55–59) in Gauteng as compared to the whole of South Africa. This suggests that there was a migration of working age adults to Gauteng to seek work.

Figure 1.4: Age distribution of the population of Gauteng and South Africa, 2001

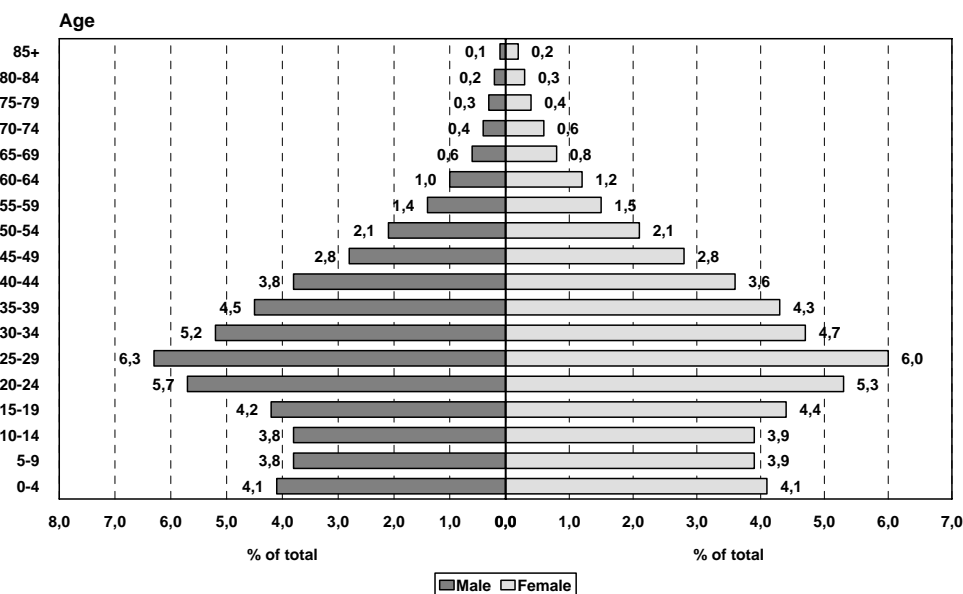


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.5 looks at the breakdown of the Gauteng age composition by sex in 2001. The figure shows that:

- There were more males in Gauteng than females, notably between the ages of 20 and 39.
- There were almost equal proportions of males and females between the ages of 5 and 14.

Figure 1.5: Distribution of the Gauteng population by age and sex, 2001

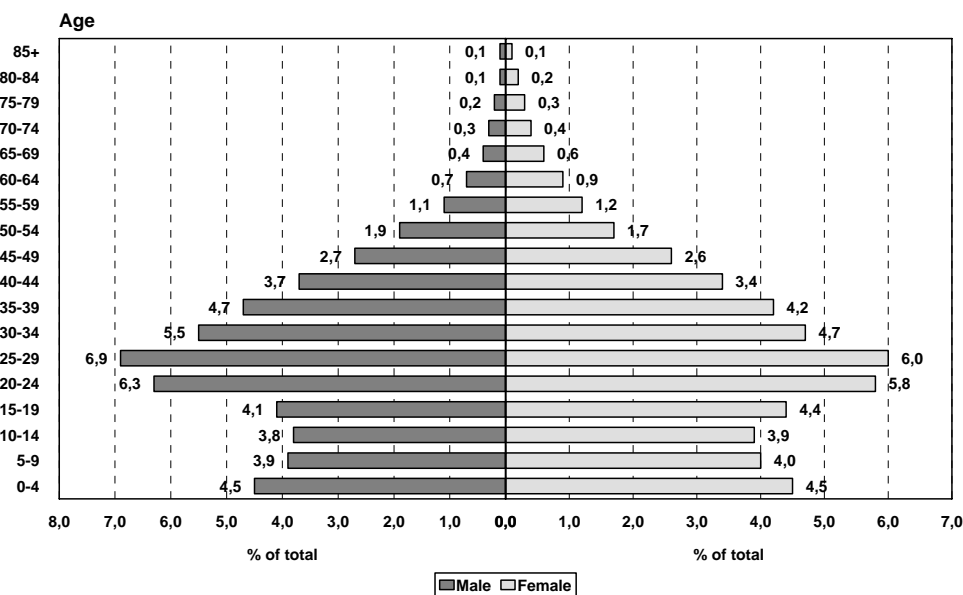


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figures 1.6 to 1.9 look at the age distribution of the four main population groups in Gauteng in 2001. The figures indicate that:

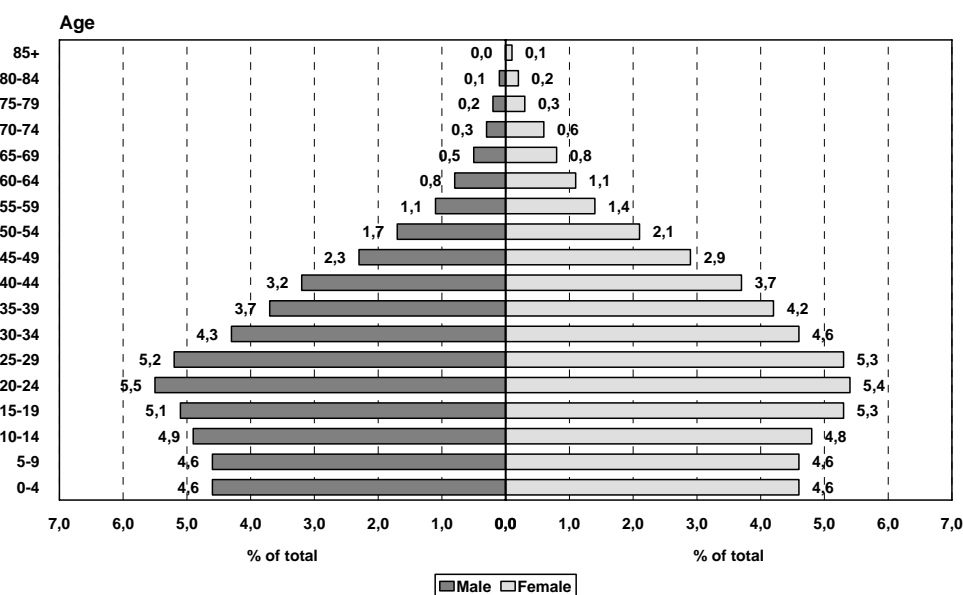
- The pattern for black African people, as the majority in the population, is similar to that for the province as a whole, reflecting larger proportions in the work-seeking ages.
- The pyramids for the white and Indian/Asian populations are barrel-shaped, reflecting the pattern of a developed country.
- Across the four population groups, females tended to live longer than their male counterparts.

Figure 1.6: Distribution of the black African population of Gauteng by age and sex, 2001



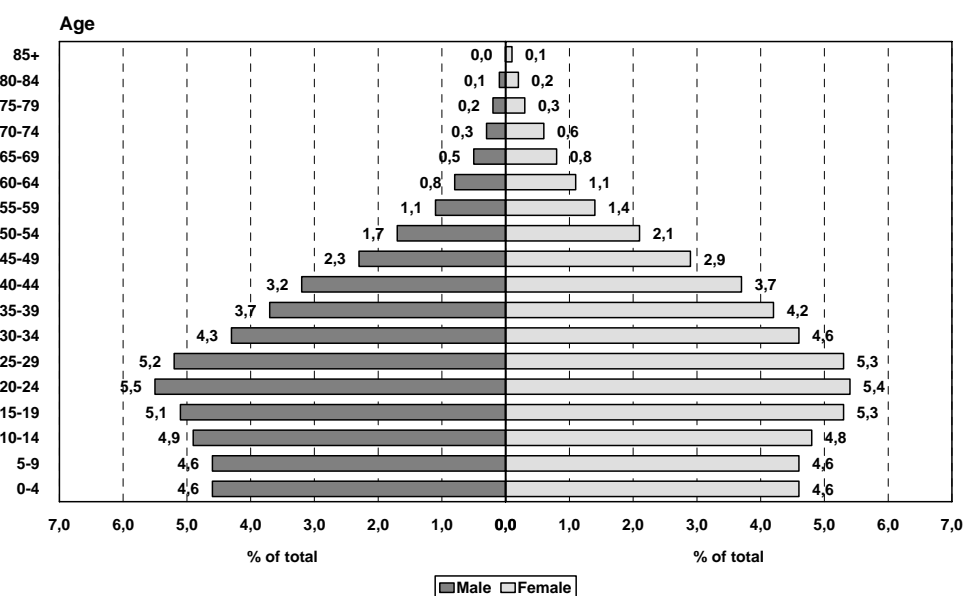
Source: Statistics South Africa Population Census 2001

Figure 1.7: Distribution of the coloured population of Gauteng by age and sex, 2001



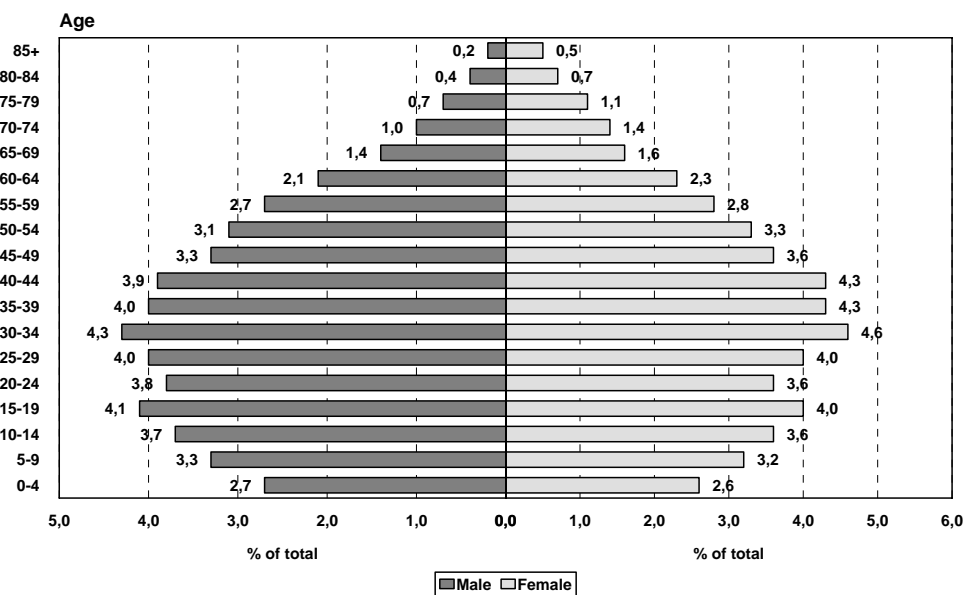
Source: Statistics South Africa Population Census 2001

Figure 1.8: Distribution of the Indian/Asian population of Gauteng by age and sex, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa Population Census 2001

Figure 1.9: Distribution of the white population of Gauteng by age and sex, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa Population Census 2001

1.4 Language

Table 1.4 shows percentage of population speaking each official language as their first home language in Gauteng and South Africa in 2001. Table 1.5 shows population distribution of each official language most often spoken at home within each population group in Gauteng in 2001. It can be observed that:

- IsiZulu was the most commonly spoken first home language in both Gauteng (21,5%) and South Africa as a whole (23,8%).
- In Gauteng, the next most spoken languages were Afrikaans (14,4%) and then Sesotho (13,1%), while in South Africa the next were isiXhosa (17,6%) and then Afrikaans (13,3%).
- English ranked fourth in Gauteng, and sixth in the country as a whole just after Setswana which had just under 4 000 more speakers than English.
- Relatively few people in Gauteng (approximately 90 000) spoke languages other than one of the official languages as their first home language.

Table 1.4: Percentage of population speaking each official language as their first home language, Gauteng and South Africa, 2001

Language	Gauteng		South Africa	
	N	%	N	%
Afrikaans	1 269 176	14,4	5 983 426	13,3
English	1 105 192	12,5	3 673 203	8,2
IsiNdebele	171 018	1,9	711 821	1,6
IsiXhosa	671 045	7,6	7 907 153	17,6
IsiZulu	1 902 025	21,5	10 677 305	23,8
Sepedi	945 656	10,7	4 208 980	9,4
Sesotho	1 159 589	13,1	3 555 186	7,9
Setswana	741 219	8,4	3 677 016	8,2
SiSwati	122 560	1,4	1 194 430	2,7
Tshivenda	154 183	1,7	1 021 757	2,3
Xitsonga	505 380	5,7	1 992 207	4,4
Other	90 134	1,0	217 293	0,5

Other includes all the non-official languages spoken in South Africa as home languages.

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Table 1.5: Population distribution of each official language most often spoken at home within each population group, Gauteng, 2001

Language	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Afrikaans	41 951	218 424	4 941	1 003 860	1 269 176
English	74 464	109 932	200 691	720 106	1 105 192
IsiNdebele	168 987	315	579	1 137	171 018
IsiXhosa	668 404	723	115	1 804	671 045
IsiZulu	1 897 857	2 604	162	1 403	1 902 025
Sepedi	944 054	614	82	907	945 656
Sesotho	1 157 019	1 686	72	811	1 159 589
Setswana	738 186	1 997	127	909	741 219
SiSwati	122 074	164	28	294	122 560
Tshivenda	153 710	140	31	301	154 183
Xitsonga	504 402	275	44	660	505 380
Other	51 684	1 101	11 144	26 205	90 134
Total	6 522 792	337 974	218 015	1 758 398	8 837 178

Due to rounding, columns may not add up to 100%.

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 2001

1.5 Religion

Table 1.6 shows population by religious affiliation in Gauteng and South Africa in 2001. The table shows that:

- Gauteng was predominantly Christian with almost 76% of the population classifying themselves as Christian.
- A very small proportion in both Gauteng and South Africa (0,1 and 0,2 respectively) classified themselves as adhering to African traditional beliefs.
- Approximately 2% of the population classified themselves as following the Islamic faith, while only 0,8% regarded themselves as followers of the Hindu faith.

Table 1.6: Population by religious affiliation in Gauteng and South Africa, 2001

Religious affiliation	Gauteng (%)	South Africa (%)
Christianity	75,9	79,8
African traditional belief	0,1	0,2
Judaism	0,5	0,2
Hinduism	0,8	1,2
Islam	1,7	1,5
Other beliefs	0,9	0,6
No religion	18,4	15,1
Undetermined	1,6	1,4
Total	100,00	100,00

Due to rounding, columns may not add up to 100%.

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

1.6 Country of birth

Table 1.7 shows the number of people in each province who were not born in South Africa. It can be seen that:

- Just over 1 million people were not born in South Africa. Of these, the majority were born in SADC countries.
- Of all the provinces, Gauteng had the largest number of people not born in the country (473 075).

Table 1.7: Country of birth by province, 2001

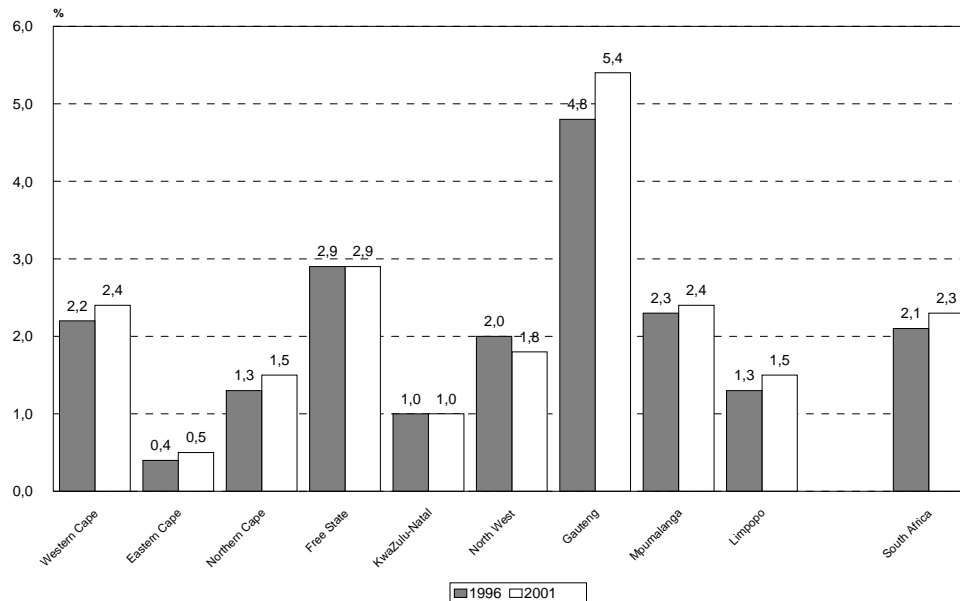
Country of birth	Province									
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	Total
SADC countries	38 799	15 425	10 891	43 424	44 692	79 970	305 460	75 435	73 583	687 679
Rest of Africa	6 602	3 527	252	673	5 876	1 154	21 639	1 042	1 055	41 819
Europe	50 860	11 948	821	3 121	37 223	3 958	113 451	4 794	2 137	228 314
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
Sub-total	108 908	34 839	12 319	48 927	96 763	87 709	473 075	82 699	79 838	1 025 077
South Africa	4 415 428	6 401 924	810 409	2 657 848	9 329 255	3 581 639	8 364 104	3 040 291	5 193 803	43 794 702
Total	4 524 335	6 436 763	822 727	2 706 775	9 426 017	3 669 349	8 837 178	3 122 990	5 273 642	44 819 778

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 1.11 indicates the percentage of the population in each province not born in South Africa in 1996 and 2001. It can be observed that:

- Between 1996 and 2001, there were marked increases across most provinces in the number of people not born in South Africa. Exceptions were Free State, where the percentage did not change, and North West, where there was a percentage drop.
- Out of the provinces that had a percentage increase, Eastern Cape was the province with the lowest proportion of people not born in South Africa.

Figure 1.10: Percentage of the population in each province not born in South Africa, 1996 and 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Censuses 1996 and 2001

Table 1.8 shows the number of people in each Gauteng municipality not born in South Africa, by population group in 2001. The table shows that:

- Of all population groups, the black African population accounted for the largest number of people not born in South Africa (269 469).
- City of Johannesburg had the largest number of black African people (117 807) who were not born in South Africa, followed by Ekurhuleni (64 328).
- City of Johannesburg also had the largest number of people not born in South Africa in the remaining three population groups than other municipalities.
- The white population group accounted for the second largest number of people not born in South Africa (183 143).
- Metsweding district municipality had the fewest people not born in South Africa in all population groups.

Table 1.8: Number of people in each Gauteng municipality not born in South Africa, by population group, 2001

Municipality	Population group				
	Black African	Coloured	Indian	White	Total
Metsweding	2 566	40	90	1 856	4 552
West Rand	58 955	93	670	6 179	65 897
Sedibeng	8 761	88	504	8 400	17 753
Ekurhuleni	64 328	577	2 414	51 498	118 817
City of Johannesburg	117 807	2 120	10 298	86 489	216 714
City of Tshwane	17 053	635	2 933	28 720	49 341
Gauteng	269 469	3 553	16 910	183 143	473 074

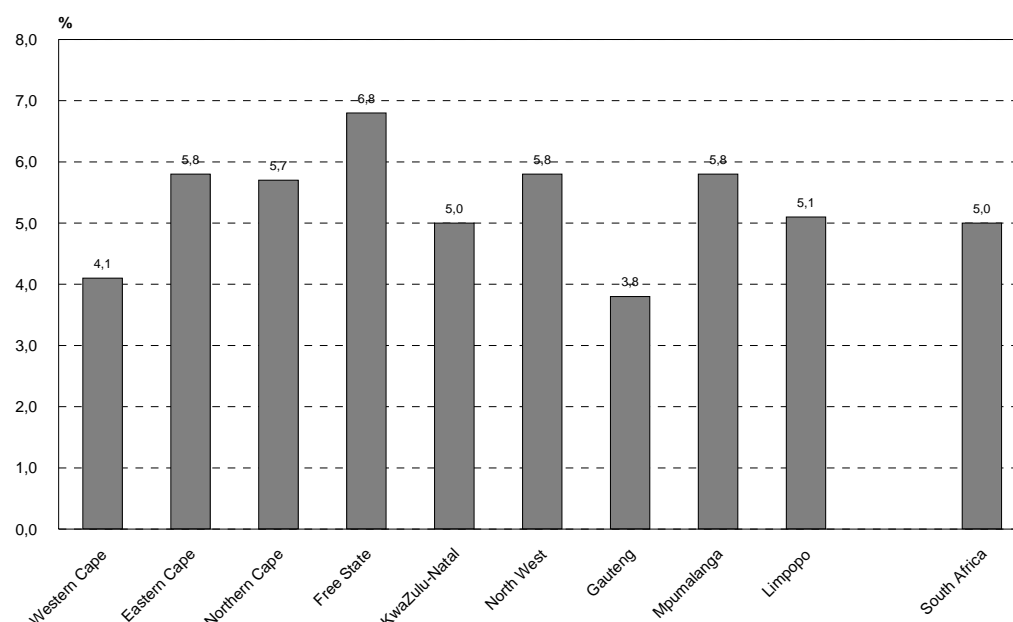
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

1.7 Disability

Figure 1.11 shows the percentage of the disabled in each province in 2001. The figure illustrates that:

- Gauteng and Western Cape had the smallest proportions of disabled people. This could imply that the disabled stay in the less urban provinces while the able-bodied moved to the more industrialised provinces in search for work.
- At almost 7% of the provincial population, Free State had the highest proportion of disabled people, and this was higher than the national average of 5,0%.

Figure 1.11: Percentage of the population in each province who are disabled, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Table 1.9 shows the disability in each Gauteng district municipality in 2001. It can be observed that:

- Gauteng had 353 485 disabled people, of which over 115 000 lived in the City of Johannesburg.
- Metsweding district municipality had the smallest number of disabled people at just below 8 000.

Table 1.9: Disability in each district municipality, Gauteng, 2001

Municipality	Type of disability							Total
	Sight	Hearing	Communi- cation	Physical	Intellectual	Emotional	Multiple	
Metsweding	2 143	870	286	1 778	604	958	1 011	7 649
West Rand	9 929	4 694	882	7 103	2 647	4 313	3 746	33 315
City of Johannesburg	32 195	13 148	3 522	29 817	11 504	13 533	11 947	115 667
Sedibeng	12 697	4 333	1 136	9 862	3 363	3 992	4 610	39 992
Ekurhuleni	24 169	10 323	2 803	24 638	9 202	9 700	8 347	89 183
City of Tshwane	16 055	8 074	2 270	17 349	7 946	8 260	7 726	67 679
Gauteng	97 187	41 443	10 899	90 547	35 266	40 756	37 386	353 485

Note: For each of the specific categories, the numbers represent the people with that particular disability only. People with more than one disability are only included in the category 'multiple'.

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

1.8 Urbanisation

Urban area: A classification based on dominant settlement type and land use. Cities, towns, townships, suburbs, etc., are typical urban settlements. Areas comprising informal settlements, hostels, institutions, industrial and recreational areas, and smallholdings within or adjacent to any formal urban settlement are also classified as urban.

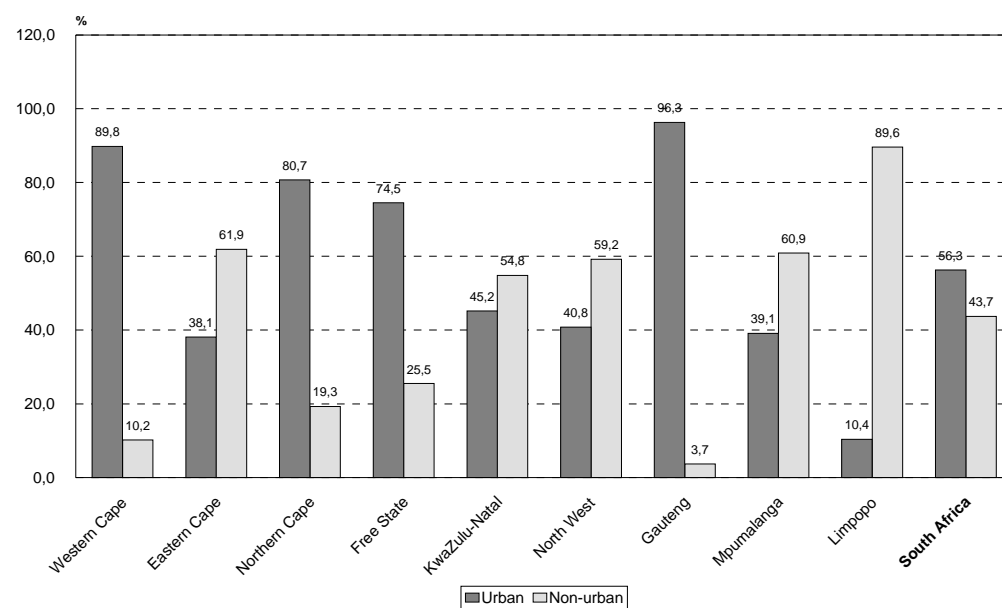
Non-urban: Any area not classified as urban.

Note: There is no longer a legal definition of urban since the re-demarcation of municipalities in South Africa in 1998. The definition above was used for the purpose of dividing the country into enumeration areas for Census 2001.

Figure 1.12 shows the level of urbanisation in each province and in South Africa as a whole in 2001. The figure shows that:

- Gauteng had the highest proportion (96,3%) of residents living in urban areas.
- Western Cape was the second most highly urbanised province.
- Limpopo was predominantly non-urban, with more than 89% of residents living in rural areas.

Figure 1.12: Urban and non-urban population by province, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Chapter 2: Vital statistics

Vital statistics cover births, deaths, marriages, divorces and migration. In this report migration is treated in Chapter 3. The Department of Home Affairs registers births and deaths. Births and deaths data are not overly reliable as there are ongoing problems with late registrations and even non-registration of vital events. However, this occurs more in non-urban than urban areas. As Gauteng is largely an urban province, its data should be more reliable.

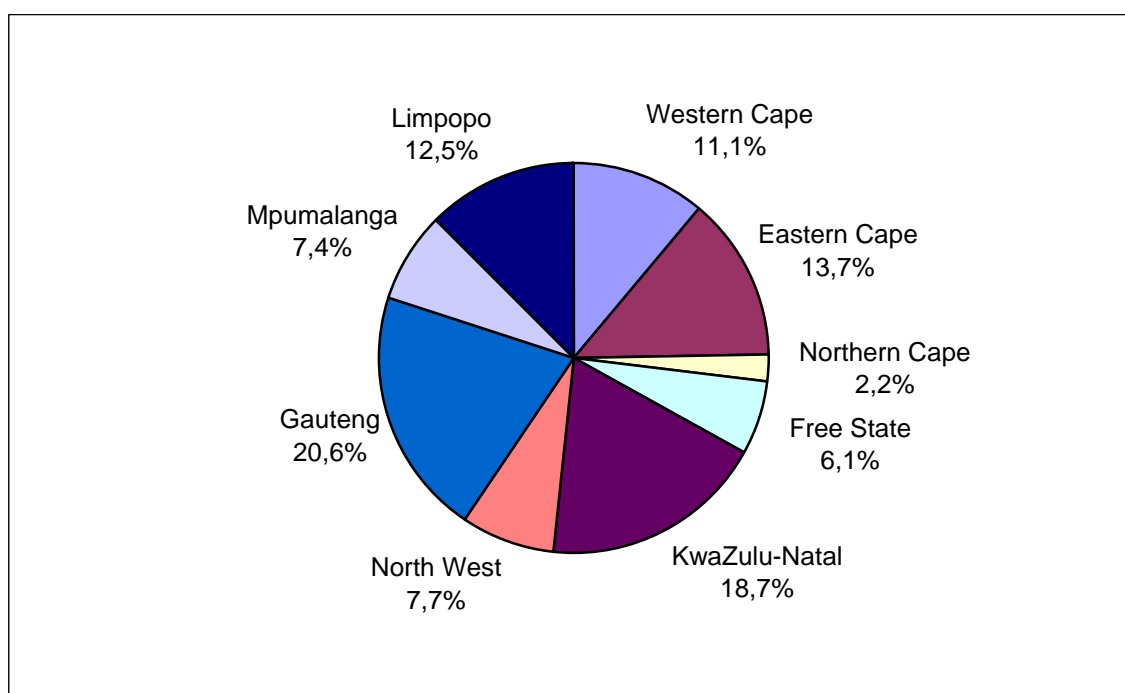
2.1 Births

According to Stats SA's statistical release, *Recorded live births 2004*, the number of births occurrences in South Africa in 2004 was 728 283, compared to 621 887 in 2003. In Gauteng a significant number of births (63 099) occurred in the City of Johannesburg in 2004, whilst the least number of births occurred in Kungwini (177).

Figure 2.1 shows the percentage distribution of current live birth registrations by province in 2004. The figure shows that:

- Gauteng (20,6%), KwaZulu-Natal (18,7%) and Eastern Cape (13,7%) had the highest number of current total registration (excluding late registration).
- Northern Cape recorded the lowest number of recorded births (2,2%).

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

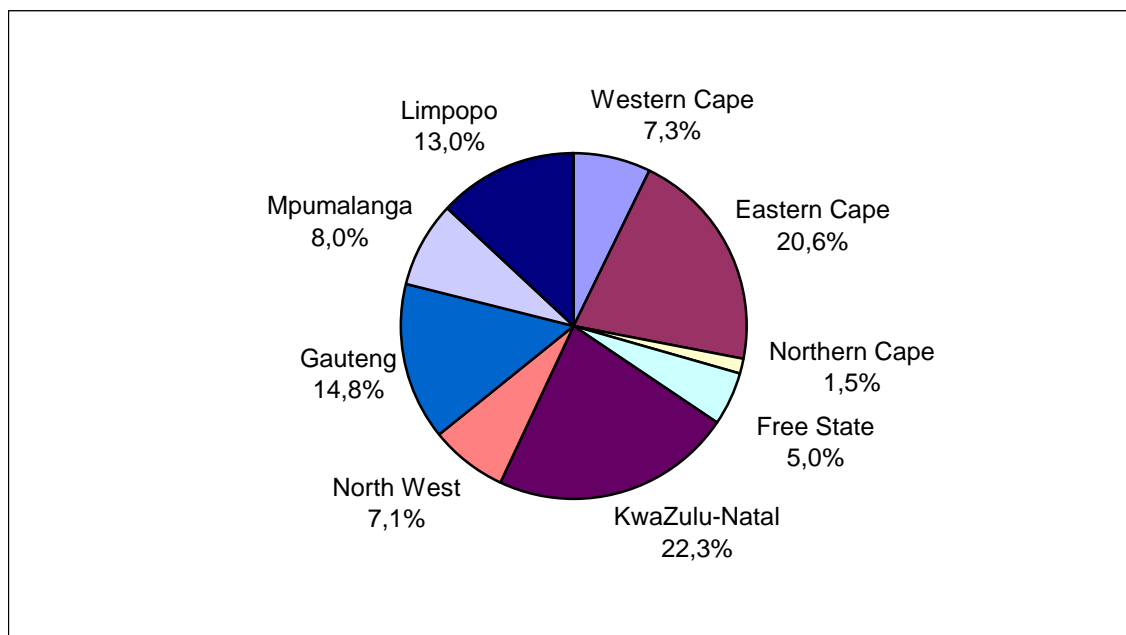


Source: Statistics South Africa, *Recorded live births 2004*

Figure 2.2 shows the percentage distribution of all live birth registrations by province in 2004. It can be observed that:

- KwaZulu-Natal (22,3%), Eastern Cape (20,6%) and Gauteng (14,8%) recorded the highest number of late registrations.
- Northern Cape (1,5%) consistently recorded the lowest number of current and late registrations.
- Just below a quarter of registrations for 2004 occurred in KwaZulu-Natal (22,3%), Eastern Cape had the second highest number of live birth registrations (20,6%), followed by Gauteng (14,8%).

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



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

Table 2.1 shows the total number of recorded births in each municipality of Gauteng in 2004. The table shows that:

- Approximately 63 000 births were recorded in the City of Johannesburg, followed by Ekurhuleni with 31 454 births.
- Kungwini municipality accounted for the lowest number of recorded births with 177.

Table 2.1: Recorded live births by municipality, Gauteng, 2004

Municipality	Total number of births
City of Johannesburg	63 099
City of Tshwane	30 757
Ekurhuleni	31 454
Emfuleni	6 068
Kungwini	177
Lesedi	2 784
Merafong	3 247
Midvaal	4 092
Mogale City	6 838
Nokeng tsa Taemane	467
Randfontein	809
Gauteng	149 792

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

Table 2.2 shows the number of birth registration by sex and municipality in Gauteng in 2004. The table shows that:

- City of Johannesburg recorded the highest number of both current (63 099) and late (28 294) registrations.
- Kungwini, on the other hand, recorded the lowest number of both current (177) and late (358) registrations.

Table 2.2: Registrations by sex and municipality, Gauteng, 2004

Municipality	Total registrations		Current registrations			Late registrations		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
City of Johannesburg	45 832	45 561	63 099	31 715	31 384	28 294	14 117	14 117
City of Tshwane	21 374	20 850	30 757	15 634	15 123	11 467	5 740	5 727
Ekurhuleni	23 367	23 098	31 454	15 931	15 523	15 011	7 436	7 575
Emfuleni	5 266	5 362	6 068	3 030	3 038	4 560	2 236	2 324
Kungwini	276	259	177	97	80	358	179	179
Lesedi	2 151	2 159	2 784	1 404	1 380	1 526	747	779
Merafong City	2 583	2 579	3 247	1 612	1 635	1 915	971	944
Midvaal	2 889	2 854	4 092	2 053	2 039	1 651	836	815
Mogale City	5 132	5 172	6 838	3 411	3 427	3 466	1 721	1 745
Nokeng tsa Taemane	483	460	467	235	232	476	248	228
Randfontein	599	613	809	400	409	403	199	204
Gauteng	109 952	108 967	149 792	75 522	74 270	69 127	34 430	34 697

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

Table 2.3 shows recorded live births by municipality and sex in Gauteng in 2004. It shows that:

- Approximately 32 000 of male births were recorded in the City of Johannesburg followed by Ekurhuleni (15 931) and City of Tshwane (15 634).
- Kungwini recorded the lowest number of both male and female births in 2004.

Table 2.3: Recorded live births by municipality and sex, 2004

Municipality	Male	Female
City of Johannesburg	31 715	31 384
City of Tshwane	15 634	15 123
Ekurhuleni	15 931	15 523
Emfuleni	3 030	3 038
Kungwini	97	80
Lesedi	1 404	1 380
Merafong	1 612	1 635
Midvaal	2 053	2 039
Mogale City	3 411	3 427
Nokeng tsa Taemane	235	232
Randfontein	400	409
Total	75 522	74 270

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

2.2 Deaths

Table 2.4 shows the number of deaths for the nine provinces from 1997 to 2002. The table suggests that while all provinces have had an increase in the number of deaths over time, the increase has been more rapid in KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng.

Table 2.4: Number of deaths by province and year of death, 1997–2002

Province	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Western Cape	33 292	36 347	38 088	38 540	41 042	43 667
Eastern Cape	45 345	50 918	53 851	60 602	65 719	73 072
Northern Cape	8 495	9 441	9 187	9 847	10 421	11 267
Free State	25 375	30 142	31 625	34 101	36 877	40 715
KwaZulu-Natal	70 487	83 048	86 156	95 353	105 256	116 982
North West	25 026	29 458	32 395	35 437	39 723	44 269
Gauteng	67 734	75 993	75 445	80 425	86 213	95 186
Mpumalanga	20 122	23 926	25 899	28 273	31 548	35 277
Limpopo	22 338	28 302	29 135	31 263	34 901	38 639
Outside South Africa	73	112	120	128	234	193
Unspecified	-	2	1	-	2	1
Total	318 287	367 689	381 902	413 969	451 936	499 268

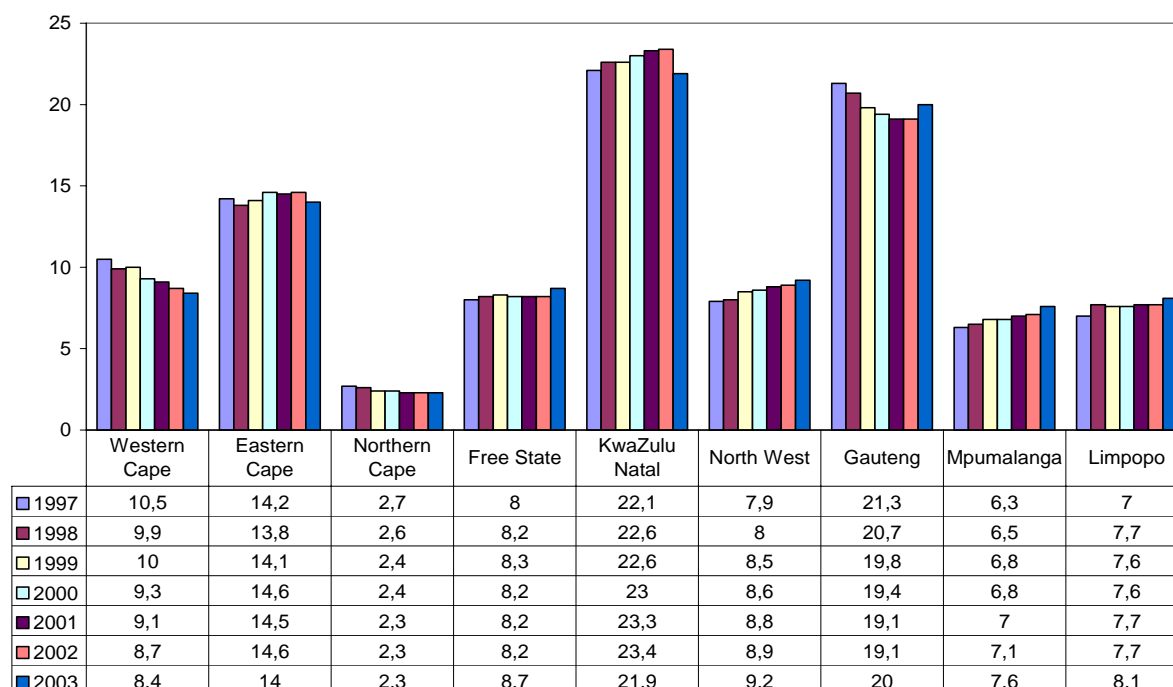
Deaths are reported for the provinces in which the death took place, not for the usual place of residence

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

Figure 2.3 shows the percentage distribution of deaths by province for each year during the period 1997–2003. It shows that:

- The largest proportion of deaths was recorded in KwaZulu-Natal, followed by Gauteng.
- Less than 3% of deaths were recorded in Northern Cape.

Figure 2.3: Percentage distribution of deaths by province for each year, South Africa, 1997–2003



The completeness of the death register varies by year and province of death. The death register is more complete for 2002 than 1997

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

Table 2.5 shows variations of the ten underlying causes of death between Gauteng and the whole of South Africa in 2001. The table shows that:

- Tuberculosis was the leading cause of death in both Gauteng and nationally, followed by influenza and other forms of heart disease.
- Respiratory and cardiovascular disorders specific to the perinatal period was another cause of death in Gauteng while hypertensive diseases were causes other cause of deaths nationally.

Table 2.5: Deaths due to the ten underlying causes by province, sex and age, South Africa and Gauteng, 2001

South Africa	Rank	Gauteng	
Tuberculosis (A15 - A19)	11,2	Tuberculosis (A15 - A19)	8,5
Influenza and pneumonia (J10 - J18)	7,0	Influenza and pneumonia (J10 - J18)	6,9
Other forms of heart disease (I30 - I52)	5,0	Other forms of heart disease (I30 - I52)	5,6
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60 - I69)	5,0	Cerebrovascular diseases (I60 - I69)	4,3
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00 - A09)	3,6	Intestinal infectious diseases (A00 - A09)	2,4
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40 - J47)	3,3	Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40 - J47)	2,7
Diabetes mellitus (E10 - E14)	3,2	Diabetes mellitus (E10 - E14)	3,1
Ischaemic heart diseases (I20 - I25)	2,6	Ischaemic heart diseases (I20 - I25)	3,0
Certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D80 - D89)	2,6	Certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D80 - D89)	2,4
Hypertensive diseases (I10 - I15)	2,4		–
–	0,0	Respiratory and cardiovascular disorders specific to the perinatal period (P20 - P29)	2,5
Other causes	54,1	Other causes	58,5
All causes	100,0	All causes	100,0

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

2.3 Marriages

Crude marriage rate: The number of marriages per 100 000 of the population.

Civil marriages: All marriages solemnised in courts either by a magistrate or designated marriage officer. However, as of 1 June 1996 no magistrate or designated person from the Department of Justice has solemnised civil marriages. The Department of Home Affairs now conducts the solemnisation of civil marriages.

Religious marriages: Marriages solemnised under Christian, Jewish or Hebrew rites. They exclude customary, traditional marriages and certain other religious rites, especially those of Islamic marriages.

According to Stats SA statistical release *P0307, Marriages and divorces, 2003*, the overall number of officially recorded marriages in South Africa for the year 2003 was 178 689. This represents a small and insignificant increase of 1 487 as compared to 177 202 in 2002.

Table 2.6 shows the number of marriages by provinces and way of solemnisation in 2003. The table shows that:

- Gauteng had the highest number (27 448) of marriages solemnised by civil rites, followed by Western Cape (11 946), Eastern Cape (10 585) and KwaZulu-Natal (10 078).
- Western Cape had the highest number (12 319) of marriages solemnised through religious ceremonies, followed by KwaZulu-Natal (12 167) and Gauteng (11 395).
- Overall, Gauteng had the highest number of officially recorded marriages in total (47 787), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (26 683) and Western Cape (25 704).

Table 2.6: Number of marriages by province and way of solemnisation, 2003

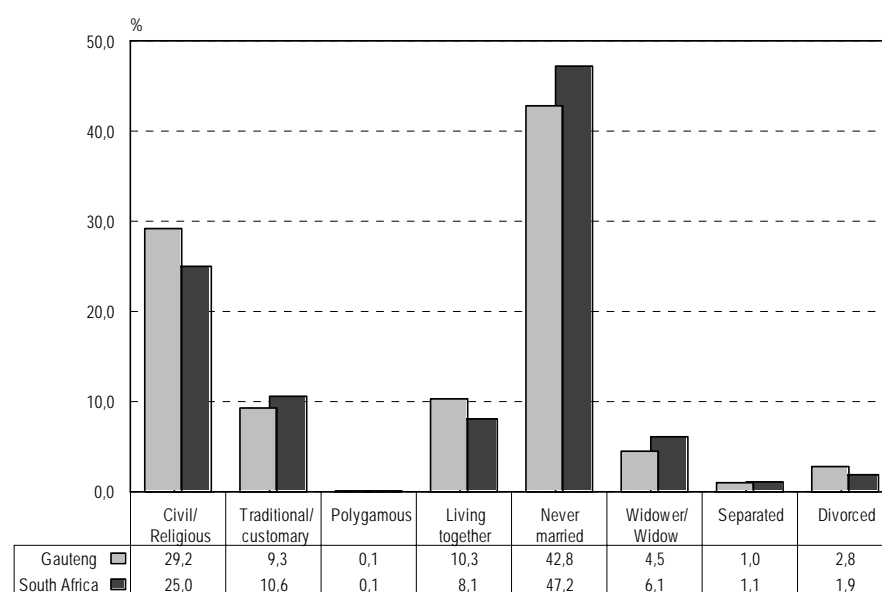
Province	Total	Way of solemnisation		
		Religious	Civil	Unspecified
Western Cape	25 704	12 319	11 946	1 439
Eastern Cape	19 980	5 476	10 585	3 919
Northern Cape	4 004	1 306	1 663	1 035
Free State	13 150	2 915	9 718	517
KwaZulu-Natal	26 683	12 167	10 078	4 438
North West	14 395	2 929	9 822	1 644
Gauteng	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 SA	351	18	294	39
South Africa	178 689	51 242	99 286	28 161

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

Figure 2.4 compares the marital status of Gauteng and South Africa in 2001. It illustrates that:

- In Gauteng, 42,8% of people had never married as compared to 47,2% nationally.
- A total of 38,6% of people in Gauteng were married as compared to 35,7% in the whole country.

Figure 2.4: Marital status, Gauteng and South Africa, 2001

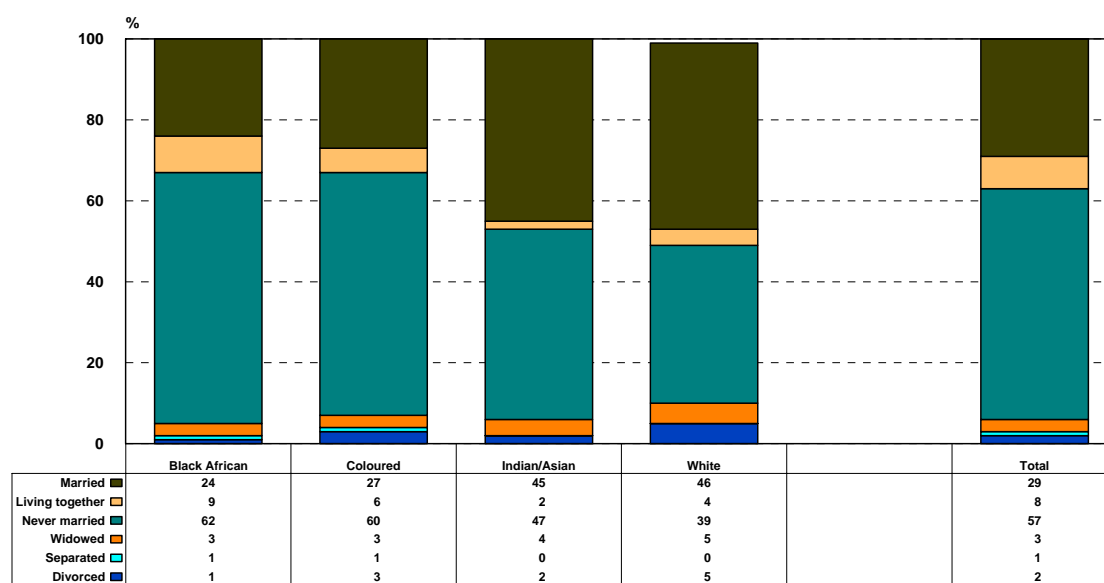


Source: Statistics South Africa, *Population Census 2001*

Figure 2.5 shows the marital status of people who were 16 years and older by population group in Gauteng in 2001. The figure shows that:

- The black African people (62%) recorded the highest figure of people who were never married, followed by the coloured people (60%). These figures are higher than the provincial figures (57%).
- White people (5%) recorded the highest figure of people who divorced, followed by the coloured people (3%). Both are higher than the provincial average (2%).

Figure 2.5: Marital status within each population group, Gauteng, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

2.4 Divorces

Table 2.7 looks at the total number of officially recorded divorces. It shows that:

- Gauteng had the highest number of divorces (10 852) followed by Western Cape (5 224) and KwaZulu-Natal (4 070).
- Northern Cape, on the other hand, had the lowest number of divorces.

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

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

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

Chapter 3: Migration

Migration describes the movement into and out of countries, and within countries, from non-urban to urban areas or vice versa, or from one province or state to another. The data in this chapter describe recent migration. Readers should also refer to the sections on country of birth and country of citizenship in Chapter 1 of this report.

Internal migration is defined as the movement of people between provinces within South Africa, for example, relocation from Gauteng to Mpumalanga.

International migration is defined as the movement to and from South Africa, for example relocating from the United Kingdom to South Africa.

Documented immigration refers 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. The expression is used to distinguish such immigrants from undocumented and illegal immigrants.

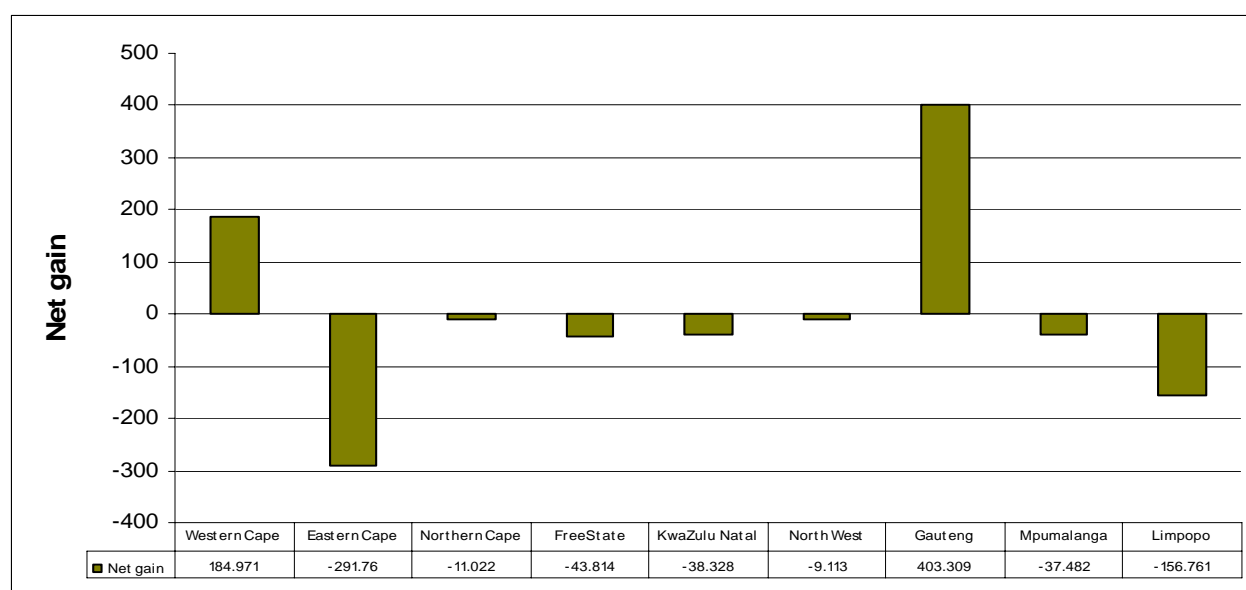
Self-declared emigrants refer to South African residents who, at the time of departing from South Africa, state their intention to leave the country and reside permanently elsewhere. South Africans who leave permanently under pretext of temporary visits will not appear as emigrants in the analysis. For South African residents, the departure forms are filled at three international airports and are used to obtain information on emigration from South Africa. Emigrants via other route would not be included.

3.1 Internal migration

Figure 3.1 is based on all those who moved between provinces between 1996 and 2001. The figure shows that:

- Gauteng gained the highest number of people from other provinces, followed by the Western Cape, and both provinces are the only ones that gained people from other provinces during that period.
- The Eastern Cape lost the most people, followed by Limpopo.

Figure 3.1: Net loss or gain of people in each province through inter-provincial migration, South Africa, 1996 and 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Table 3.1 and Figure 3.2 show the number of people who were born in other provinces and who moved to Gauteng. It can be observed that:

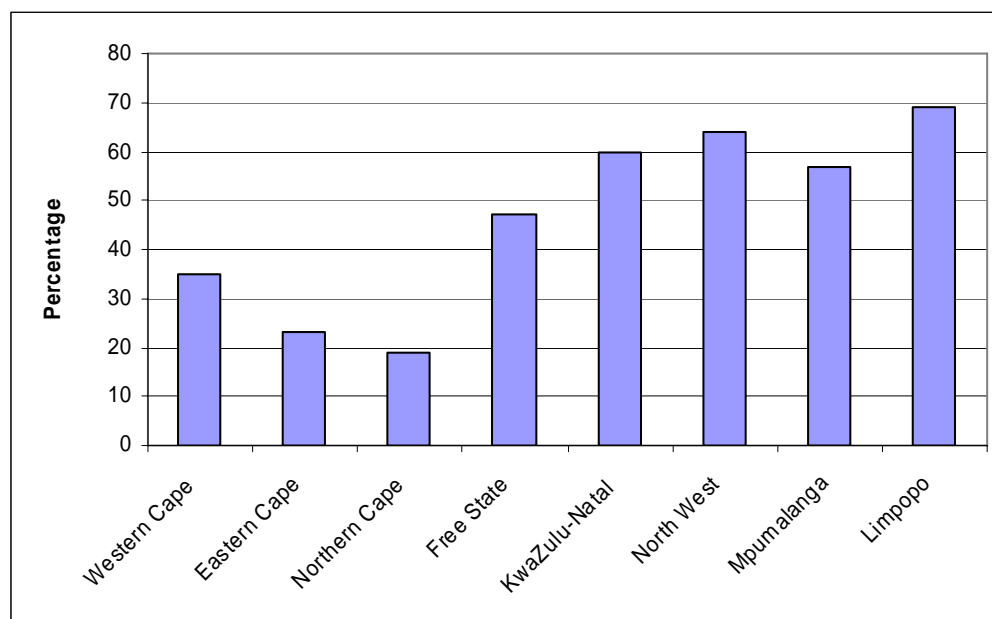
- Most migrants to Gauteng went to the City of Johannesburg (3 009 098) followed by Ekurhuleni (2 361 459).
- Limpopo accounted for the highest number of people migrating to Gauteng (847 710), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (543 141).
- Northern Cape accounted for the lowest number of people coming into Gauteng (69 674).

Table 3.1: Number of people in Gauteng born in other provinces by district municipality, 2001

Province of birth	District municipality						Total
	Metsweding	West Rand	Sedibeng	Ekurhuleni	City of Jo'burg	City of Tshwane	
Western Cape	2 786	11 836	16 988	53 646	77 975	45 199	208 430
Eastern Cape	2 597	62 301	25 602	153 121	168 974	39 873	452 468
Northern Cape	1 231	5 832	4 658	17 435	22 652	17 866	69 674
Free State	3 610	22 678	94 099	80 545	90 797	43 600	335 329
KwaZulu-Natal	2321	29 095	15 325	171 956	284 340	40 104	543 141
North West	5 715	61 183	10 618	30 743	111 455	122 373	342 088
Gauteng	68 208	380 735	580 116	1 467 361	1 872 251	842 281	5 210 952
Mpumalanga	17 875	10 753	15 060	130 887	73 327	106 409	354 312
Limpopo	17 541	32 715	14 385	255 766	307 326	219 976	847 710
Total	121 884	617 128	776 852	2 361 459	3 009 098	1 477 682	8 364 104

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 3.2: Inter-provincial migration, Gauteng, 2001



Note: The percentages do not necessarily total 100%

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

3.2 International migration

Table 3.2 shows the documented immigration and self-declared emigration in South Africa during 2000–2002. The table shows that:

- Recorded emigration peaked in 2001 and decreased again in 2002.
- Documented immigration rose steadily over the three years.

Table 3.2: Documented immigration and self-declared emigration, South Africa, 2000–2002

Year	Documented immigrants	Self-declared emigrants
2000	3 053	10 262
2001	4 832	12 260
2002	6 545	10 890

Source: Statistics South Africa, Tourism and migration 2000/2002

Chapter 4: Health

This chapter is based on data collected from the Department of Health, as well as Statistics South Africa's General Household Survey and Census 2001.

HIV prevalence = An indication of the proportion of the population infected at a given point in time.

HIV incidence = Rate of occurrence (or new cases) measured over a calendar year.

Case fatality ratio = Total deaths/total cases, defined as the percentage of cases which result in death.

4.1 Public hospitals

Table 4.1 shows number of public hospitals (excluding special hospitals) per province in 2004. The table shows that:

- Eastern Cape had the most public hospitals (94), followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 73 and then Western Cape with 58.
- North West had the fewest hospitals (26) followed by Northern Cape and Mpumalanga with 27 each.
- There were 31 public hospitals in Gauteng.

Table 4.1: Number of public hospitals (excluding special hospitals) per province, South Africa, 2004

Province	Number of public hospitals
Western Cape	58
Eastern Cape	94
Northern Cape	27
Free State	33
KwaZulu-Natal	73
North West	26
Gauteng	28
Mpumalanga	27
Limpopo	47
Total	413

Source: Gauteng Department of Health, District Health Information Systems (DHIS) 2004

Table 4.2 looks at the distribution of public and special hospitals in Gauteng in 2003/2004. It shows that:

- The City of Johannesburg had 8 public hospitals, followed by Ekurhuleni and City of Tshwane with 6 each.
- Metsweding had 1 public hospital and 1 special hospital.
- Ekurhuleni and Sedibeng had no special hospitals.

Table 4.2: Distribution of public and special hospitals in Gauteng by district municipality, 2003/2004

Municipality	Public hospitals	Special hospitals
City of Johannesburg	8	2
Ekurhuleni	6	0
City of Tshwane	6	1
Sedibeng	3	0
West Rand	4	1
Metsweding	1	1
Gauteng	28	5

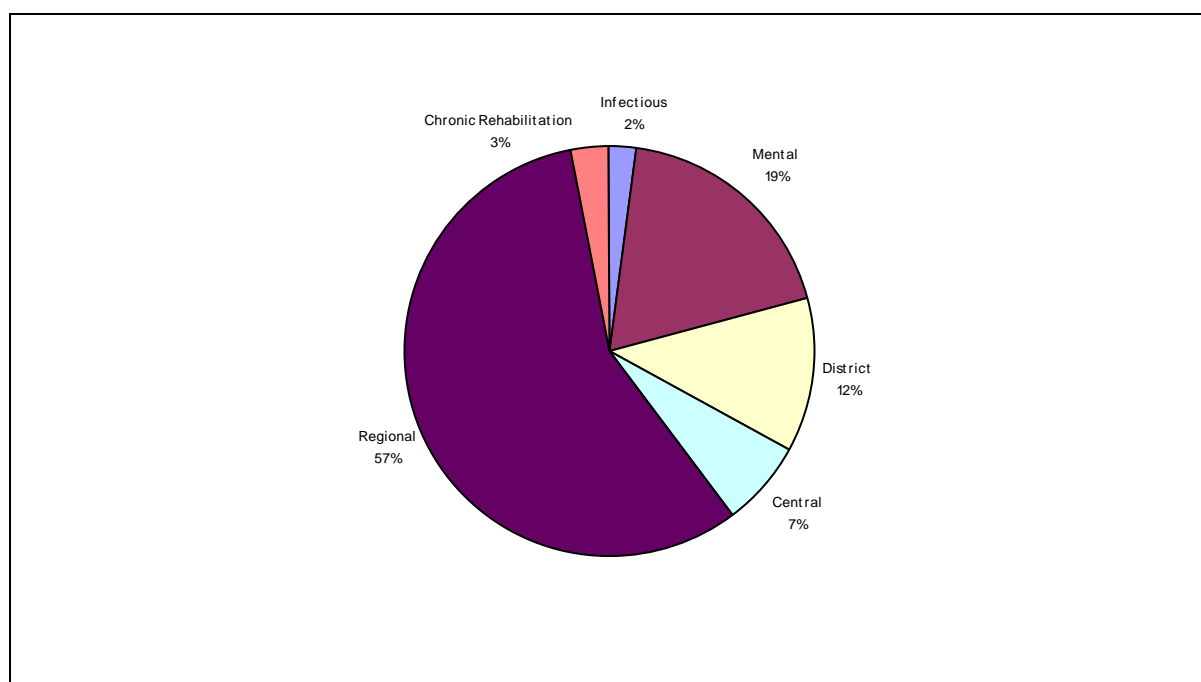
Special hospitals refer to hospitals handling patients with infectious, mental or chronic diseases. These hospitals are Sizwe Topical Diseases, Tara H Moros, Cullinan R Cent, Sterkfontein and Weskoppies. Source: Gauteng Department of Health, District health information systems 2004

4.2 Hospital beds

Figure 4.1 shows the 2003/2004 distribution of hospital beds by type of hospital. The figure shows that:

- The regional hospitals had the highest percentage of 57% of hospital beds followed by mental hospitals with 19%.
- Hospitals handling patients with infectious diseases had 2% of hospital beds.

Figure 4.1: Percentage distribution of hospital beds by type of hospital, Gauteng, 2003/2004

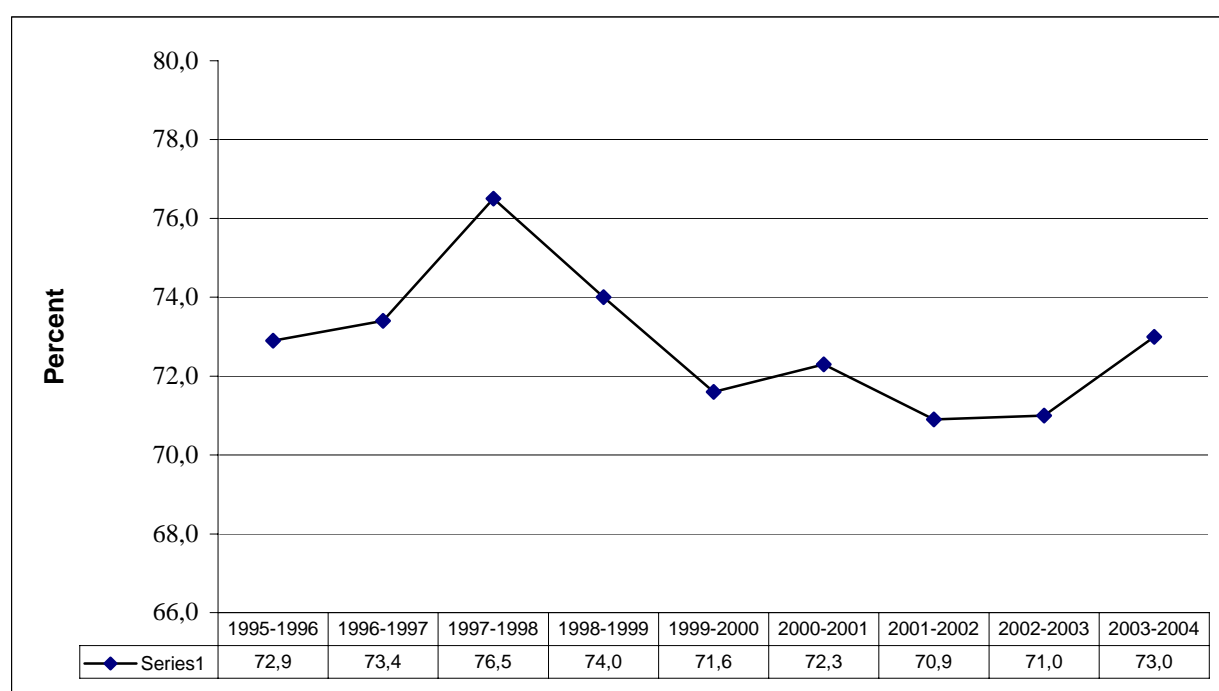


Source: Gauteng Department of Health, District Health Information System (DHIS) 2004

Figure 4.2 shows the bed occupancy rates from 1995/1996 to 2003/2004 in Gauteng hospitals. The figure indicates that:

- There was an increase in the bed occupancy rate from 72,9% to 76,5% from 1995/1996 financial year to 1997/1998 financial year.
- Thereafter the rates have been fluctuating up and down with a consistent increase occurring after the 2001/2002 financial year.

Figure 4.2: Bed occupancy rate (public hospitals), Gauteng, 1995–2004



Source: Gauteng Department of Health, District Health Information System (DHIS) 2004

Tables 4.3 and 4.4 compare the capacity rate in public hospitals and special hospitals in Gauteng during 2003/2004. It can be observed that:

- There was a total of 15 871 beds in Gauteng hospitals (13 704 in public hospitals and 2 167 in special hospitals).
- Chris Hani Baragwanath hospital had the highest number of beds (2 888) followed by George Mukhari hospital (1 753) and then Johannesburg hospital (1 219).
- Pretoria West and Mamelodi hospitals had fewest beds with 89 and 90 respectively.
- Mamelodi hospital had the highest bed occupancy rate (105%), thereby indicating overcrowding, while Kopanong had the lowest rate (30%).
- Patients in special hospitals stayed longer at hospital than those in public hospitals. This can be attributed to the fact that patients in these hospitals have special needs.
- Cullinan hospital had the lowest average length of stay (5,1%). The average length of stay in special hospitals was approximately 22 days compared to approximately 5 days in public hospitals.

Table 4.3: Capacity and bed occupancy rate in public hospitals, Gauteng, 2003/2004

City of Johannesburg	Number of beds	Average length of stay (days)	Bed occupancy rate (%)	Inpatient days
Chris Hani Baragwanath	2 888	5,4	76	790 715
Johannesburg	1 219	6,9	78	346 213
Coronation	269	2,6	57	52 811
Edenvale	204	3,0	71	51 850
Helen Joseph	512	6,2	83	153 597
South Rand	247	4,4	49	43 398
Total	5 339	5,4	75	1 438 584
Ekurhuleni	Number of beds	Average length of stay (days)	Bed occupancy rate (%)	Inpatient days
Tambo Memorial	516	4,7	72	136 115
Far East Rand	181	4,4	96	62 993
Natalspruit	766	4,9	78	217 456
Pholosong	374	5,0	75	102 051
Tembisa	668	3,5	81	197 465
Germiston	144	4,0	80	40 970
Total	2 649	4,3	79	757 050
City of Tshwane	Number of beds	Average length of stay (days)	Bed occupancy rate (%)	Inpatient days
George Mukhari	1 753	7,9	65	413 817
Pretoria Academic	924	5,7	76	255 953
Kalafong	719	6,5	82	214 691
Mamelodi	90	2,1	105	34 541
Pretoria West	89	2,7	78	24 083
Total	3 575	6,0	72	943 085
Sedibeng	Number of beds	Average length of stay (days)	Bed occupancy rate (%)	Inpatients days
Sebokeng	823	4,1	50	151 028
Kopanong	248	1,8	30	26 849
Heidelberg	118	3,8	71	29 948
Total	1 189	3,5	48	207 825
West Rand	Number of beds	Average length of stay (days)	Bed occupancy rate (%)	Inpatient days
Leratong	677	4,2	7	181 531
Dr Yusuf Dadoo	135	4,0	66	32 282
Carltonville	140	3,2	83	42 665
Total	952	4,0	74	256 478
Gauteng	Number of beds	Average length of stay (days)	Bed occupancy rate (%)	Inpatient days
Total	13 704	5,0	73	3 603 022

Source: Gauteng Department of Health, District Health Information Systems (DHIS) 2004

Table 4.4: Capacity and bed occupancy rate in special hospitals, Gauteng, 2003/2004

Special hospitals	Number of beds	Average length of stay (days)	Bed occupancy rate (%)	Inpatient days
Sizwe Tropical (JHB)	220	41,2	76	61 347
Tara H Moros (JHB)	141	47,3	72	37 101
Weskoppies (Tshwane)	1 078	64,4	77	302 530
Cullinan R.Cen (Metsweding)	298	5,1	98	106 171
Sterkfontein (West Rand)	650	62,9	84	197 781
Total	2 167	21,9	81	643 583

Source: Gauteng Department of Health, District Health Information Systems (DHIS) 2004

4.3 Hospital cases

Tables 4.5 and 4.6 compare the number of admissions, outpatients, visitors to casualty, births, deaths and theatre cases between public and special hospitals in Gauteng during 2003/2004. It can be observed that:

- Chris Hani Baragwanath had the highest number of cases in all the categories shown except outpatients and births.
- Pretoria Academic hospital had the highest number of outpatients (572 418), while Temibisa hospital had the highest births (12 445).
- Comparison amongst special hospitals shows that Sizwe Tropical had the highest number of deaths (174). It was the only hospital with theatre cases (3 084).

Table 4.5: Number of admissions, outpatients, visitors to casualty, births, deaths and theatre cases in public hospitals, Gauteng, 2003/2004

Hospital	Admissions	OPD	Casualty	Births	Deaths	Theatre
City of Johannesburg						
Chris Hani Baragwanath	148 098	248 214	108 552	8 496	9 399	47 715
Johannesburg	50 629	559 239	87 082	9 978	2 999	21 868
Coronation	21 436	121 911	24 927	7 914	357	4 848
Edenvale	17 626	65 872	28 094	3 389	946	2 598
Helen Joseph	24 817	237 262	43 116	0	1 985	4 270
South Rand	9 954	76 743	22 125	1 529	546	641
Ekurhuleni						
Tambo Memorial	29 205	92 379	35 438	4 785	1 546	5 260
Far East Rand	14 327	50 112	38 251	6 327	1 228	2 900
Natalspruit	44 518	176 670	76 550	9 871	2 310	12 422
Pholosong	20 352	49 175	41 409	4 136	1 719	2 809
Tembisa	56 301	187 707	64 315	12 445	2 527	6 327
Germiston	10 428	33 233	13 720	3 453	568	2 146
City of Tshwane						
Garankuwa (Dr George Mukhari)	52 454	214 596	40 476	8 286	3 087	15 388
Pretoria Academic	44 867	572 418	55 619	4 764	1 518	19 296
Kalafong	33 407	131 983	38 478	6 194	1 399	12 422
Mamelodi	16 412	96 132	30 447	4 797	559	0
Pretoria West	9 429	46 688	27 534	1 103	248	2 489
Sedibeng						
Sebokeng	36 894	41 741	74 995	1 884	3 703	5 835
Kopanong	15 329	55 833	51 397	1 364	1 023	2 893
Heidelberg	8 104	23 470	5 121	581	700	1 020
West Rand						
Leratong	42 813	84 924	62 896	1 344	2 949	0
Dr Yusuf Dadoo	8 132	51 415	5 559	2 325	466	1 606
Carltonville	13 402	32 385	19 185	2 606	981	0
Total	728 934	3 250 102	995 286	107 571	42 763	174 753

Source: Gauteng Department of Health, *Trends report 2004*

Table 4.6: Number of admissions, outpatients, visitors to casualty, births, deaths and theatre cases, special hospitals, Gauteng, 2003/2004

Hospital	Admissions	OPD	Casualty	Births	Deaths	Theatre
Sizwe Tropical	1 490	6 636	0	0	174	3 084
Tara H Moros	784	11 832	0	0	2	0
Weskoppies	4 700	10 528	0	0	22	0
Cullinan	20 806	0	0	0	12	0
Sterkfontein	29 440	22 360	0	0	62	0
Total	57 220	51 356	0	0	272	3 084

Source: Gauteng Department of Health, *Trends report 2004*

4.4 Health personnel

Table 4.7 outlines the total number of filled posts as at 31 March 2004. These figures include permanent, professional, and temporary appointments and exclude hospital boards and accreditation committee members. The table shows that:

- The total number of filled posts as at 31 March 2004 was 43 152.
- Of the filled posts, 43,1% were administration and support staff posts followed by professional nursing posts 19,1%.
- The lowest categories of filled posts were those of senior managers at 0,2% followed by dentists/dental specialists and managers (levels 9-12) excluding professional group, both at 0,5%.

Table 4.7: Gauteng public health service, 2004

Category	Number employed	% of total employed
Medical officers	1 520	3,5
Medical interns	344	0,8
Medical specialists	1 829	4,2
Dentists/dental specialists	226	0,5
Professional nurses	8 250	19,1
Staff nurses	2 476	5,7
Nursing assistants	5 378	12,5
Student nurses	2 094	4,9
Senior managers	75	0,2
Managers (levels 9–12) excluding professional group	207	0,5
Allied health professionals and technical staff	1 865	4,3
Pharmacists	286	0,7
Administration and support staff (levels 1–8)	18 602	43,1
Total	43 152	100,0

Source: Gauteng Department of Health, *Annual Report 2003/2004*

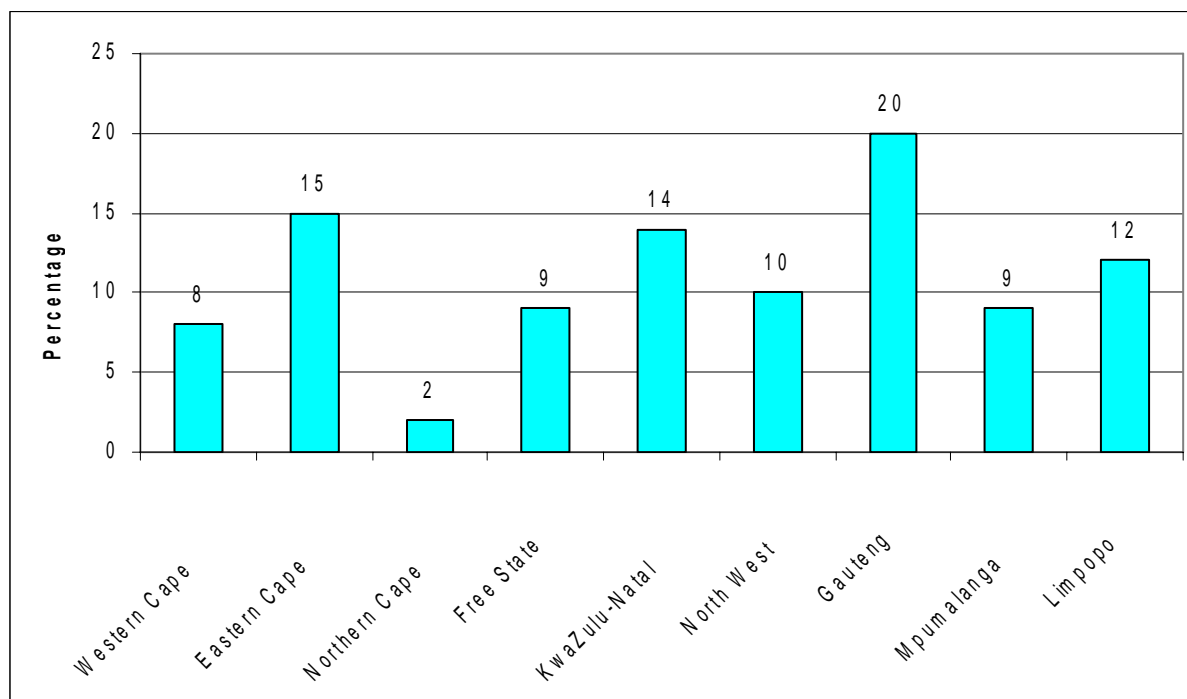
4.5 Visits to a health worker

According to the Stats SA's General household survey (GHS) of 2004, just below one million people consulted a health worker in Gauteng during the month prior to the interview. Of this number, approximately 592 000 consulted doctors, 235 000 consulted nurses, and 40 000 consulted medical specialists.

Figure 4.3 shows the percentage of people who consulted a health worker a month prior to the interview in each province in 2004. The figure shows that:

- Of all provinces, Gauteng had the largest proportion of people who consulted a health worker in the month prior to the interview (20%), followed by Eastern Cape (15%) and KwaZulu-Natal (14%).
- Northern Cape had the smallest percentage (2%).

Figure 4.3: Percentage of people who consulted a health worker a month prior to the interview in each province, South Africa, 2004



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

Table 4.8 shows that in the public sector, the majority of those who consulted a health worker visited a clinic. In the private sector the majority visited a doctor or specialist.

Table 4.8: People who consulted a health worker in the month prior to the interview by place of consultation, Gauteng, 2004

Place of consultation	N ('000)	%
Public sector		
Hospital	137	35
Clinic	259	65
Other in public sector	*	*
Total	396	100
Private sector		
Hospital	58	12
Clinic	30	6
Private doctor/specialist	380	76
Traditional healer	*	*
Pharmacy/chemist	18	4
Health facility provided by employer	11	2
Alternative medicine, e.g. Homeopathy	*	*
Other in private sector	*	*
Don't know/unspecified	*	*
Total	500	100

Note: Due to rounding, percentages will not necessarily add up to 100%

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004

4.6 HIV prevalence

This section draws on data from the survey: National HIV and Syphilis Antenatal Sero-Prevalence Survey in South Africa 2004 (Department of Health). The antenatal survey provides the best available estimates of HIV infections among the South African population.

In South Africa, as in many other countries with generalised HIV epidemics, estimates of HIV prevalence are based on blood samples taken from pregnant women attending antenatal clinics.

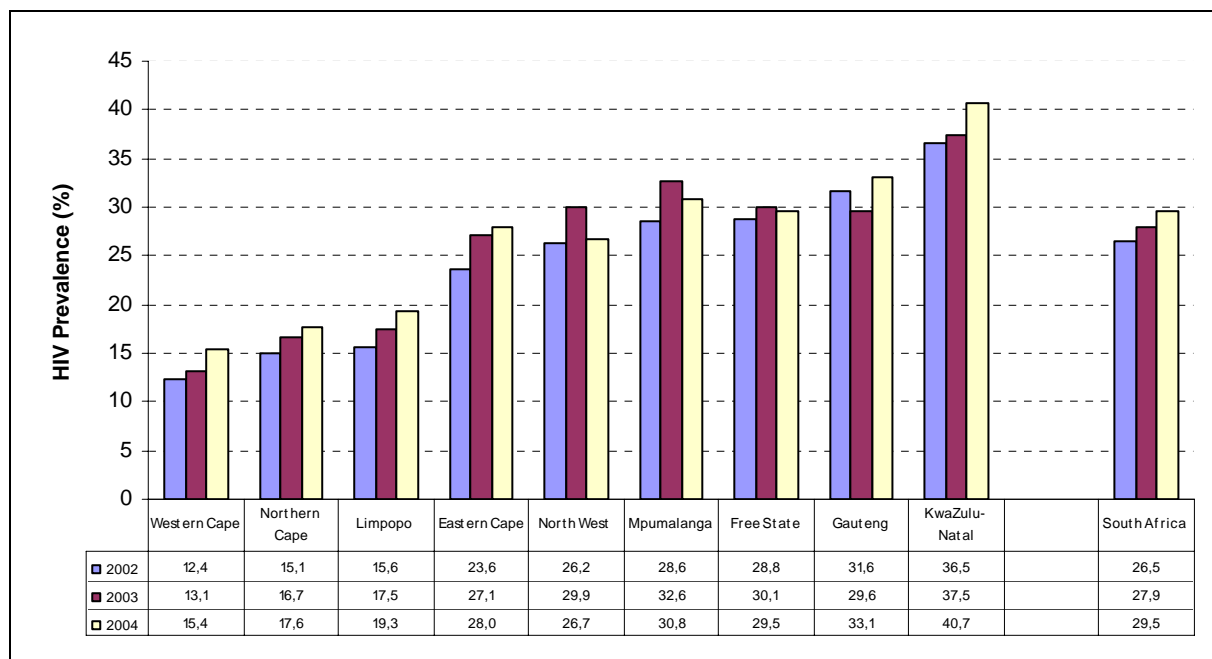
4.6.1 HIV prevalence trends: 1990–2004

The findings of the 2004 survey indicate that HIV prevalence among pregnant women is 29,5% compared to the 27,9% observed in 2003.

HIV prevalence continues to differ by province, with differences remaining constant over the years. The prevalence trends from 2002 to 2004 are shown in Figure 4.4. It is noted from the figure that:

- All provinces, except North West, Mpumalanga, Free State and Gauteng, had an increase in HIV prevalence.
- KwaZulu-Natal had the highest proportion of HIV-positive women during that period reaching 40,7% in 2004. Gauteng had the second highest proportion of 33,1% in 2004.
- Western Cape had the lowest HIV-prevalence throughout the period: 2002–2004.
- Comparison among the years reveals that there has been a slight increase in the prevalence of HIV in South Africa, from 26,5% in 2002 to 29,5% in 2004.

Figure 4.4: HIV prevalence by province among antenatal clinic attendees, South Africa, 2002–2004

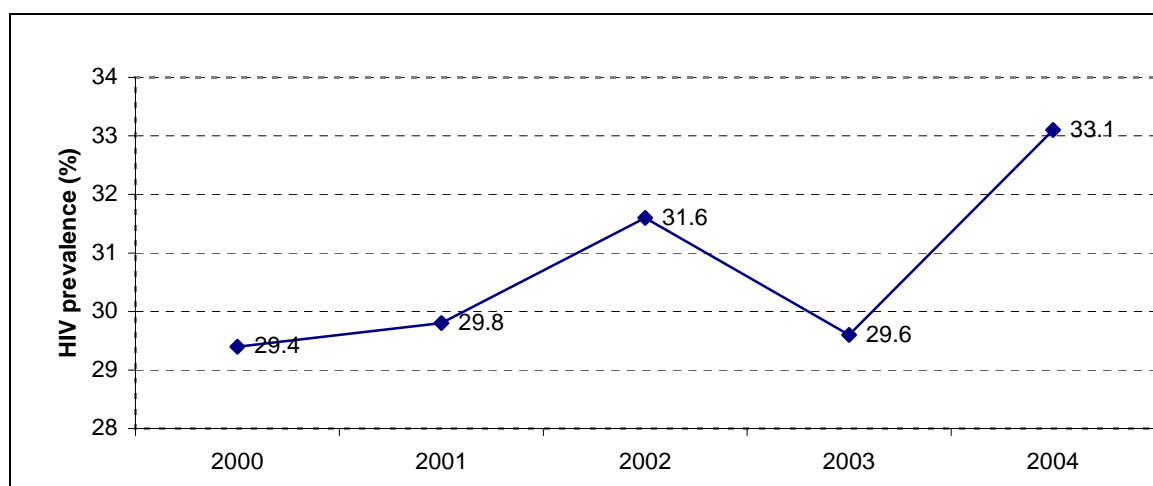


Source: Department of Health: *National HIV and Syphilis Antenatal Sero-Prevalence Survey in South Africa, 2004*

Figure 4.5 indicates the HIV prevalence trend for Gauteng between 2000 and 2004. It can be observed that:

- The province did not have a consistent prevalence pattern over the five-year period.
- The highest prevalence rate of 33,1% was recorded in 2004 compared to other four preceding years.

Figure 4.5: HIV/AIDS prevalence for Gauteng, 2000–2004



Source Department of Health-Gauteng provincial government. *Annual report 2004/2005*

Chapter 5: Education

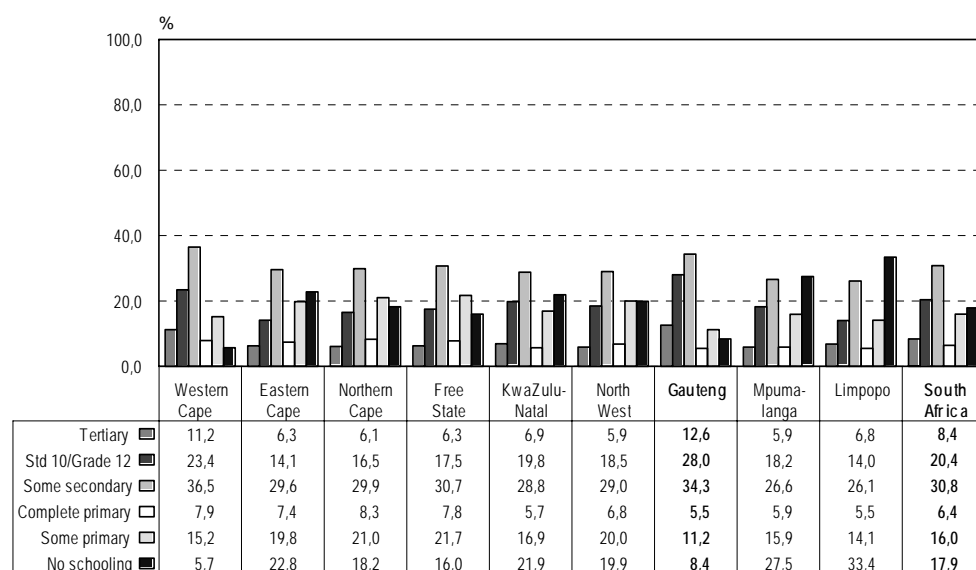
In this section, data from Stat SA's General Household Survey (GHS 2004), Census 2001, and the Gauteng Department of Education (GDE) will be used to examine the state of education in Gauteng.

5.1 Educational attainment

Figure 5.1 examines educational attainment across provinces at the time of Census 2001. The figure shows that:

- Gauteng had the second lowest percentage (only Western Cape was lower) of people aged 20 years and above with no formal schooling (8,4%), whilst Limpopo had the highest (33,4%).
- Gauteng had the highest percentage of people aged 20 years or older with post-school qualifications (12,6%), followed by Western Cape with 11,2%. These two provinces were the only provinces with percentages higher than the national average (8,4%).
- The provinces with the lowest percentage of people over the age of 20 years with a post-school qualification were North West and Mpumalanga.

Figure 5.1: Population aged 20 years and above in each province by educational level, 2001

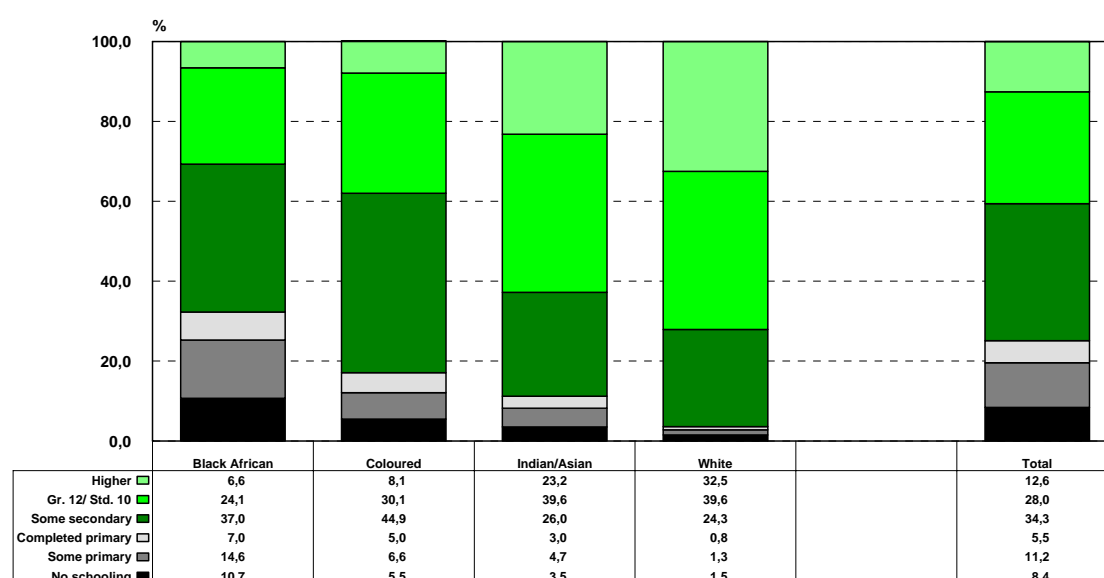


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 5.2 examines educational attainment by population group in Gauteng in 2001. It shows that:

- At least 8% of those aged 20 and above in Gauteng had no schooling.
- Large proportions of black Africans and coloured people were in the categories no schooling, incomplete primary or incomplete secondary. (The low percentage of people with complete primary as their highest level of education suggests that this is not seen as a standard exit point. Most people who pass Grade 7 continue with their schooling, probably until they cannot proceed further.)
- Among the Indian/Asian and white population groups, by contrast, the majority had Grade 12 or above.
- Approximately 32% of white Gauteng residents had post-school qualifications.

Figure 5.2: Population aged 20 and above in each population group by educational level, Gauteng, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

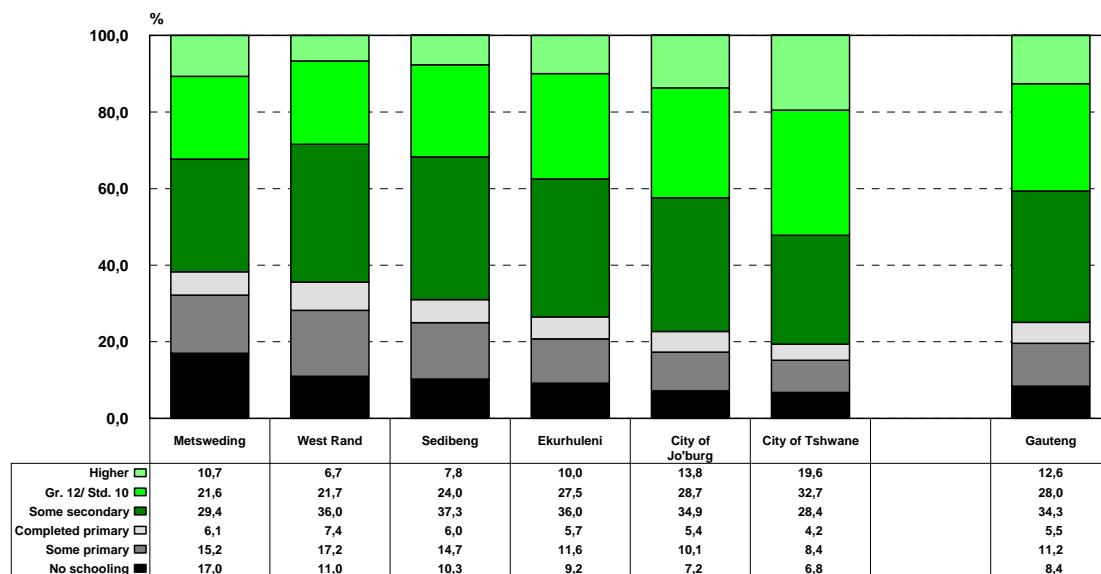
Figure 5.3 shows the population aged 20 and above by their highest level of education in each Gauteng district municipality in 2001. The figure shows that:

- The City of Tshwane had the highest proportion of people with Grade 12 and higher education with 32,7% and 19,6% respectively, followed by the City of Johannesburg with 28,7% and 13,8% respectively.
- Metsweding had the highest proportion of people (17,0%) aged 20 years and above who had no schooling, compared with much lower proportions of 6,8% and 7,2% in Tshwane and Johannesburg respectively.

However, Figure 5.4 shows that:

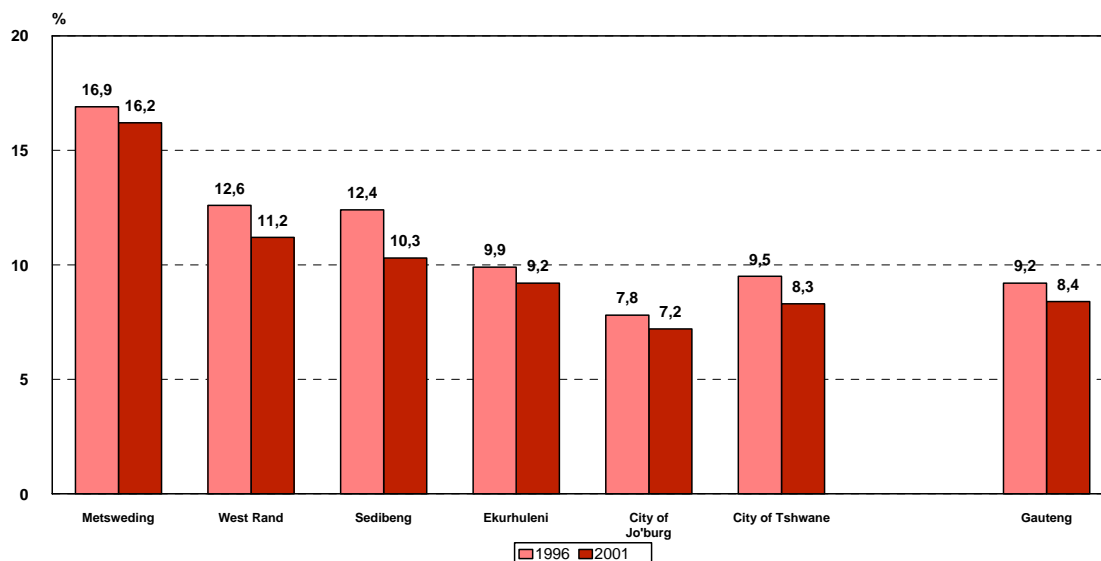
- Throughout all district municipalities there were decreases in the proportion of people with no education.
- Overall, the percentage of people in Gauteng with no formal schooling decreased by 0,8% between 1996 and 2001.
- Gauteng had an overall 8,4% people with no schooling.

Figure 5.3: Population aged 20 and above in each district municipality by educational attainment, Gauteng, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 5.4: Population 20 years and above in each district municipality with no formal schooling, Gauteng, 1996 and 2001



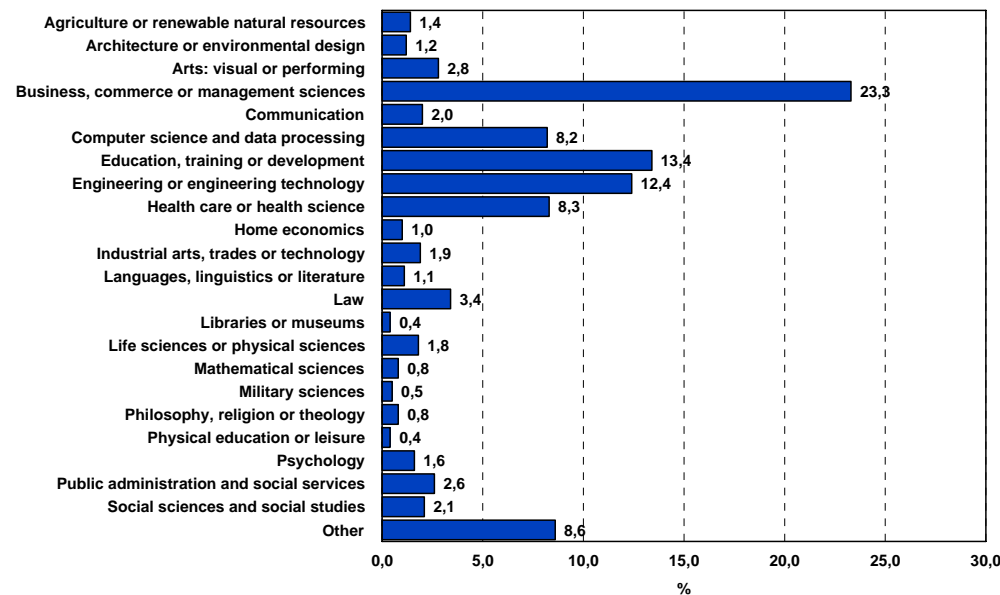
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Censuses 1996 and 2001

5.2 Field of study of those with tertiary qualifications

Figure 5.5 examines the field of study of Gauteng residents aged 20 and above with post-school qualifications at the time of Census 2001. The figure shows that:

- The business, commerce and management field showed the highest percentage of people with tertiary qualifications.
- The least population was library and museum studies and physical education and leisure.

Figure 5.5: Field of study amongst those who had formal post-school qualifications, Gauteng, 2001



Due to rounding, percentages may not necessarily add up to 100%.

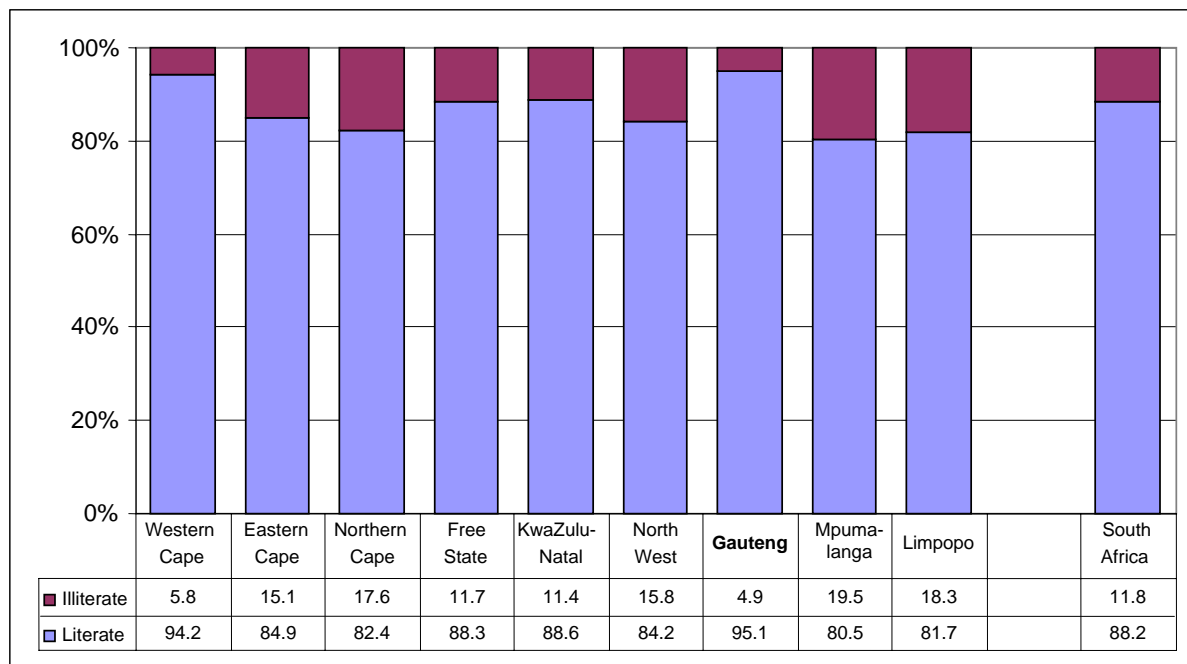
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

5.3 Literacy

There are various measures of literacy. In this analysis, we use the self-measure of being able to read and write measured by the General Household Survey of 2004. Figure 5.6 shows that:

- Gauteng had the highest proportion of people above the age of 15 who stated that they could read and write (95,1%), while Mpumalanga had the lowest (80,5%).
- In the country as a whole, 11,8% claimed to be illiterate.

Figure 5.6: Population of each province aged 15 years and above by whether or not they could read and write in at least one language in South Africa, 2004



The analysis excludes people who indicated that they could either read or write but not both.

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

5.4 Attendance at an educational institution

Table 5.1 shows the number of people attending an educational institution in each province in 2004. The table shows that:

- There were just over 13,3 million learners at school in South Africa.
- There was approximately 1,3 million additional learners in pre-school institutions; while a further 610 000 were at university/technikons.
- KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape and Limpopo had the highest number of school children, in accordance with their relatively higher populations.
- Approximately 2 million people were attending school in Gauteng.

Table 5.1 further shows the breakdown of people attending an educational institution other than a school in Gauteng in 2004. The table shows that:

- There were 164 000 students studying at universities, 82 000 students at technikons and a further 91 000 at colleges.
- Total population attended an educational institution was approximately 2,5 million.

Table 5.1: Population attending an educational institution, by type of institution and province, 2004

N ('000)										
Educational institution	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Pre-school	126	258	11	89	155	100	256	96	164	1 254
School	1 049	2 328	209	763	2 886	1 067	1 826	1 000	2 191	13 320
University	51	31	*	27	64	27	164	16	26	409
Technikon	21	17	*	15	32	13	82	11	*	200
College	24	20	*	18	34	18	91	17	24	247
ABET/literacy	*	*	*	*	*	*	14	*	*	51
Other ¹ and unspecified	13	*	*	*	*	*	12	*	*	68
Total	1 287	2 674	234	924	3 183	1 234	2 450	1 150	2 417	15 552

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

¹ Other includes other adult educational classes as well as other than any of the above.

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

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

5.5 Number of schools

Table 5.2 shows the number of institutions in Gauteng in the period 2000–2004. It is illustrated that:

- In 2004, public ordinary schools accounted for 83,8% of all public provincial institutions in Gauteng, and this represents a slight decrease in the percentage of public ordinary schools as compared with 2003, when this percentage was 84,5%.
- The independent school sector accounted for 14,9% of all education institutions in 2004, with the remainder of Gauteng education institutions being ABET centres (247 centres), Learners with Special Educational Needs (LSEN) schools (103 institutions) and technical colleges (FET institutions) (9 institutions).
- The number of public primary schools showed a decrease of 58 institutions in 2004 with a total number of 1 308 public primary schools.
- In 2004, the independent non-subsidised ordinary schools (168 institutions) showed an increase of 51 institutions from the number of these institutions for 2003 (117 institutions).
- The total number of education institutions in Gauteng was 2 610 for the year 2004.

Table 5.2: Number of institutions in Gauteng, 2000–2004

Level	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Primary school	1 357	1 357	1 359	1 366	1 308
Secondary school	549	550	554	557	554
Total ordinary	1 906	1 907	1 913	1 923	1 862
ABET	217	244	244	247	247
LSEN	97	95	97	96	103
Technical College	33	33	9	9	9
Total public	2 253	2 279	2 263	2 275	2 221
IN – Primary school	27	29	32	36	52
IN - Secondary school	63	69	78	81	116
IS - Primary school	83	82	81	81	56
IS - Secondary school	214	219	222	222	159
IN – LSEN	2	3	3	1	3
IS – LSEN	2	3	3	3	3
Total	2 644	2 684	2 682	2 699	2 610

IN = Independent non-subsidised schools and IS = Independent subsidised institutions.

Source: Gauteng Department of Education, *Annual Report 2004/2005*

5.6 Teaching personnel

Table 5.3 shows the number of male and female educators in Gauteng in the period 2003–2004. The table shows that:

- The number of educators in public education was 53 163, which represented 86,9% of all educators in the province.
- The total number of state-paid educators was 48 075, which represented 90,4% of the total number of educators in public education, while the privately paid educators in this sector totalled 5 088, which was 9,6% of the total number of educators in the public education sector.
- In the sector for public ordinary education there were 40 916 state-paid educators.

Table 5.3: Number of male and female educators in Gauteng, 2004–2005

Level	2003					2004				
	State-paid		Privately-paid		Total: State & privately - paid	State-paid		Privately-paid		Total: State & privately - paid
	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female	
Primary school	5 377	18 702	309	2 326	26 714	5 335	18 640	460	2 200	26 635
Secondary school	6 880	9 975	591	1 311	18 757	6 970	9 971	621	1 361	18 923
Total ordinary	12 257	28 677	900	3637	45 471	12 305	28 611	1 081	3 561	45 558
ABET	2 120	1 085	-	-	3 205	2 120	1 085	-	-	3 205
LSEN	605	1 501	29	82	2 217	659	1 595	39	86	2 379
Technical College	844	856	192	129	2 021	844	856	192	129	2 021
Total public	15 826	32 119	1 121	3 848	52 914	15 928	32 147	1 312	3 776	53 163
IN - Primary school	-	-	46	205	251	-	-	131	647	778
IN – Secondary school	-	-	345	913	1 258	-	-	723	2 242	2 965
IS - Primary school	-	-	219	1 134	1 353	-	-	87	557	644
IS – Secondary school	-	-	1 554	3 896	5 450	-	-	1 097	2 472	3 569
IN – LSEN	-	-	0	3	3	-	-	3	3	6
IS – LSEN	-	-	13	51	64	-	-	2	61	63
Total	15 826	32 119	3 298	10 050	61 293	15 928	32 147	3 355	9 758	61 188

Source: Gauteng Department of Education, *Annual Report 2004/2005*

With regard to a breakdown according to gender, Table 5.3 shows that:

- There was a total of 17 240 male educators in public education, which represented 32,4% of all educators in public education. There was a total of 35 923 female educators in public education, which constituted 67,6% of all educators in public education.
- The total number of educators in the independent school sector was 8 025, of which 2 043 (25,2%) were male and 5 982 (74,5%) were female.

Table 5.4 shows the gender breakdown of the various post levels. It shows that:

- In all the years, almost two-thirds of principals and deputy principals were male whilst almost two-thirds of heads of department and approximately three-quarters of post level 1 educators were female.
- Overall, the proportion of female principals dropped slightly from 32,6% in 2000 to 31,8% in 2004, whilst the proportion of female deputy principals decreased slightly from 38,3% to 38,2% over the same period.
- In 2004, more than two thirds of educators in the public ordinary schools were females and 54% of management positions in schools were occupied by female educators.

Table 5.4: Percentage of educators employed in public schools at different post levels by sex, Gauteng, 2000–2004

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Principal	67,4	32,6	67,7	32,3	68,2	31,8	66,6	33,4	68,2	31,8
Deputy Principal	61,7	38,3	61,7	38,3	61,8	38,2	61,0	39,0	61,8	38,2
Head of Department	35,4	64,6	35,4	64,6	35,4	64,6	34,9	65,1	35,4	64,6
Post level 1 educator	25,4	74,6	24,4	75,6	24,9	75,1	25,1	74,9	24,9	75,1
Total	69,8	30,2	70,4	29,6	70,0	30,0	70,1	29,9	70,0	30,0

Source: Gauteng Department of Education, *Annual Report 2004/2005*

5.7 Educator attrition

Educator attrition indicates the proportion of teachers that are leaving the education system. Table 5.5 shows the attrition rate by population group and sex. The table shows that:

- The attrition rate for educators among the four race groups for the year 2004 amounted to 4%.
- White educators had the highest (6,8%) attrition rate and the second highest rate was for coloured educators (5,2%). Black African educators (2,4%) showed the lowest attrition rate.
- With regard to sex, white female educators had the highest attrition rate (7,0%), followed by coloured female educators with 5,0%.

Table 5.5: Educator attrition rate by race and sex in Gauteng, 2004

Sex	White	Indian	Coloured	Black African	Total
Male	6,3	5,5	5,7	2,9	4,0
Female	7,0	4,1	5,0	2,2	3,9
Total	6,8	4,5	5,2	2,4	4,0

Source: Gauteng Department of Education *Annual Report 2004/2005*

5.8 Average class size

The average class size measures the average number of learners per class unit in a school. Table 5.6 provides a breakdown of the average class size in public ordinary schools and in independent schools.

Table 5.6: Average class size in Gauteng, 2000–2004

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Primary schools	40	39	38	39	39
Secondary schools	44	43	39	39	41
Total public ordinary	41	40	39	39	40
Independent - Primary	28	24	24	25	25
Independent – Secondary	25	23	24	25	24
Total independent	27	24	24	25	25

Source: Gauteng Department of Education *Annual Report 2004/2005*

It follows that:

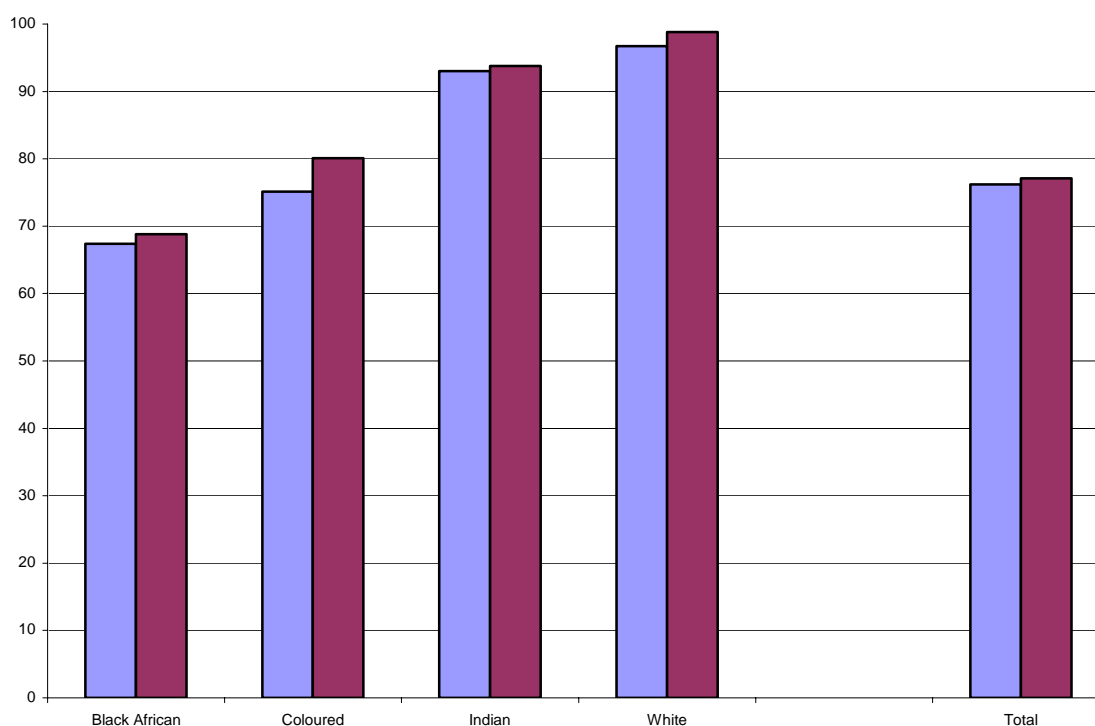
- Across the years under review, the average class size has decreased from 41 per class in 2000 to 39 in 2002 and 2003 whereupon an increase was noted in 2004.
- The average class size of independent schools has remained constant at 25 learners per class for the last two years.

5.9 Senior Certificate (Grade 12) pass rates

Figure 5.7 shows the Grade 12 pass rate by population group and sex in Gauteng in 2004. The figure illustrates that:

- There were more female candidates than males who passed the Senior Certificate in 2004 across all population groups with totals of 77,1% and 76,2% respectively.
- The biggest discrepancy between the pass rate of female and male learners occurred amongst the coloured candidates, with a pass rate of 80,1% and 75,1% from females and males respectively.

Figure 5.7: Grade 12 pass rate by population group and sex in Gauteng, 2004



Source: Gauteng Department of Education *Annual Report 2004/2005*

Table 5.7 shows the average matric (Senior Certificate Examination) pass rate across the school districts of Gauteng in 2004. It follows from the table that:

- The two highest pass rates for the Senior Certificate Examination were achieved in the Tshwane South District and the Johannesburg East District with pass rates of 84,9% and 83,8% respectively.
- The lowest pass rates were recorded in Johannesburg South and Sedibeng West, with a pass rate of 70,2% for both districts.

Table 5.7: Pass rates by district in Gauteng, 2004

District	Wrote	Passed	% Passed
Ekurhuleni East	7 705	5 811	75,4
Ekurhuleni West	11 486	8 384	73,0
Gauteng North	654	530	81,0
Gauteng West	4 602	3 759	81,7
Johannesburg East	4 431	3 713	83,8
Johannesburg North	5 705	4 197	73,6
Johannesburg South	11 556	8 108	70,2
Johannesburg West	3 328	2 726	81,9
Sedibeng East	2 168	1 731	79,8
Sedibeng West	4 902	3 443	70,2
Tshwane North	5 973	4 790	80,2
Tshwane South	8 492	7 207	84,9

Source: Gauteng Department of Education *Annual Report 2004/2005*

Table 5.8 examines the pass rate of Mathematics and Physical Science in Gauteng in 2004 by showing the percentage of learners passing Mathematics and Physical Science by race and gender. It shows that:

- Higher grade subjects tended to have higher proportions of passes than standard grade subjects, with Mathematics Higher Grade providing the highest percentage of passes (70,7%) followed by Physical Science Higher Grade (63,5%).

Table 5.8: Percentage of learners who passed Mathematics and Physical Science by population group and sex, Gauteng, 2004

Population group	Sex	Mathematics		Physical Science	
		HG	SG	HG	SG
African	Male	48,4	46,2	41,5	51,1
	Female	43,3	37,6	41,7	52,6
	Total	46,1	41,	41,6	51,8
Coloured	Male	63,9	48,7	51,1	45,2
	Female	54,9	57,3	66,9	68,5
	Total	58,5	53,0	59,2	54,4
Indian/Asian	Male	84,4	82,4	72,3	78,3
	Female	83,0	79,5	75,9	80,9
	Total	83,6	80,8	74,1	79,6
White	Male	86,9	83,3	80,0	77,4
	Female	88,7	91,2	87,4	89,4
	Total	87,7	87,0	83,1	81,2
Other	Male	89,3	80,8	80,0	81,8
	Female	84,6	78,2	81,2	76,2
	Total	86,8	79,0	80,6	78,1
Total	Male	70,9	55,5	62,1	56,6
	Female	70,6	48,8	65,2	57,7
	Total	70,7	51,9	63,5	57,1

Source: Gauteng Department of Education *Annual Report 2004/2005*

Comparison amongst population groups reveals that:

- White scholars had fairly high pass rates in higher grade subjects followed by Indians/Asians, coloureds and then black Africans.
- A comparative look at standard grade passes again shows that white scholars had the highest proportion of passes, followed by Indian/Asian, coloured and then black African scholars.
- In Gauteng as a whole, both the male and female scholars had the highest percentage of higher grade passes in both Mathematics (70,9% and 70,6% respectively) and Physical Science (62,4% and 65,2% respectively).

5.10 Over-aged enrolment

The term ‘over-aged learners’ in this analysis was constructed as learners outside the age-grade norm, e.g., all learners in Grade 9 that were over 15 years of age, were regarded as over-age and the percentage of over-age learners is calculated using the average age in a grade.

Table 5.9 illustrates that the average percentage of over-aged learners in primary schools in 2004 was 21%, whereas that in secondary schools was 36%.

Table 5.9: Percentage of over-aged learners in public primary and secondary schools by grade in Gauteng, 1999–2004

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
G1	9	12	10	10	11	9
G2	16	16	17	16	17	15
G3	22	21	19	20	20	19
G4	29	27	24	22	26	23
G5	33	31	27	26	25	27
G6	35	33	29	28	29	26
G7	34	35	30	28	29	28
Primary: Average	25	25	22	21	22	21
G8	41	41	38	31	31	29
G9	42	43	39	40	34	31
G10	44	44	41	40	42	40
G11	44	43	38	36	39	38
G12	40	34	28	28	30	30
Secondary: Average	43	41	38	36	36	36

Source: Gauteng Department of Education *Annual Report 2004/2005*

When the data are disaggregated by grade, it is observed that:

- Grades 10 and 11 experienced a large percentage of over-aged learners of 40% and 38% respectively in 2004.
- In Grade 12, the average percentage of over-aged learners was as high as 30% in 2004.
- The highest percentage decrease in over-aged learners was noted in Grades 8, 9 and 12.

5.11 Extra- and co-curricular activities in schools

Table 5.10 and figure 5.8 indicate the number of schools with sports facilities and the percentage of learners participating in extra- and co-curricular activities according to ex-departments. Table 5.11 reflects that:

- The availability of sports facilities at ex-DET schools is still very low at only 55,2% in the year 2004 compared to the 98,2% availability of these facilities at ex-TED schools and 89,8% availability at ex-HOD schools.
- Almost two thirds (66,2%) of new schools have sports facilities.

Table 5.10: Number and percentage of schools with sports facilities for extra- and co-curricular activities, Gauteng, 2004/2005

Ex-Dept	Number of sports facilities	No sports facilities	Total	Percentage
NEW	45	17	68	66,2
DET	595	427	1 077	55,2
HOD	53	6	59	89,8
HOR	63	15	80	78,8
TED	542	10	552	98,2
Total	1 298	475	1 836	70,9

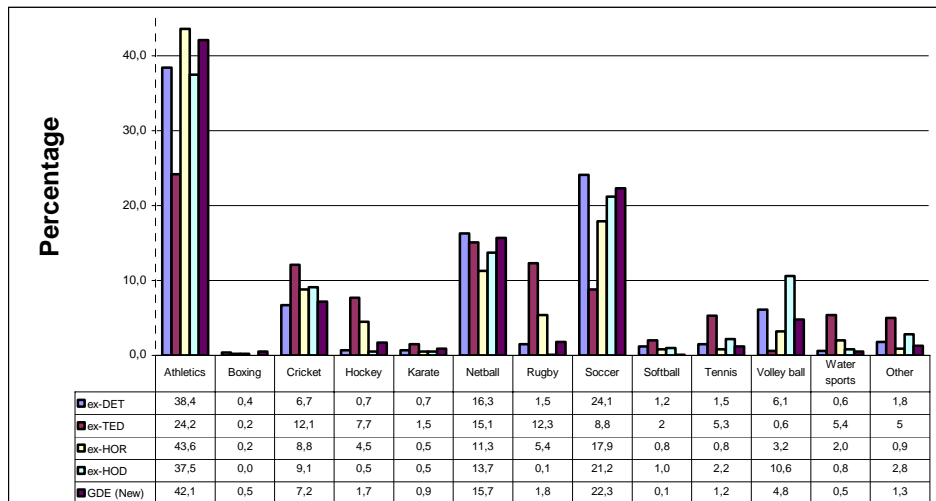
Key: NEW = Schools that opened after 1994, DET = Department of Education and Training, HOD = House of Delegates, HOR = House of Representatives, TED = Transvaal Education Department.

Source: Gauteng Department of Education *Annual Report 2004/2005*

Figure 5.8 depicts that:

- Athletics was the most predominant sport across all schools.
- Generally, boxing and karate were the least followed sports across all schools.

Figure 5.8: Percentage of learners participating in extra- and co-curricular activities (sports) in Gauteng, 2004



Key: NEW = Schools that opened after 1994, DET = Department of Education and Training, HOD = House of Delegates, HOR = House of Representatives, TED = Transvaal Education Department.

Source: Gauteng Department of Education *Annual Report 2004/2005*

Chapter 6: Safety and security

This chapter provides an overview of the South African Police Services (SAPS) in the 2003/2004 financial year successes in attempting to prevent, combat and investigate crime, as well as great strides and telling contributions achieved towards the safety and security of the people of the country.

Crime trends in the following analysis should be treated with caution as some provinces show high levels of crime and others low levels. It is not clear whether this is due to the underreporting of certain crimes or simply to the high/low density of police operations in high crime areas. The correlation between police operations and the reduction of certain crimes has been difficult to establish because of lack of data.

Furthermore, when analysing the crime statistics that follow below, it is important to remember that recorded crime levels undercount the real levels of crime, as they do not reflect unrecorded and unreported crimes. For crime to make it onto the official police records, two things need to happen. First, victims or witnesses must report it to the police. Second, the police must record the crime in their records.

Attempted murder: The commission of an unlawful act with the intent to kill another human being, but which does not result in the death of that human being.

Assault GBH (assault with the intent to cause grievous bodily harm): The unlawful and intentional direct or indirect application of force to the body of another person.

Common assault: The unlawful and intentional (a) direct or indirect application of force to the body of another person or (b) threat of application of immediate personal violence to another under circumstances in which the threatened person is prevailed upon to believe that the person making the threat has the intention and power to carry out the threat.

Malicious damage to property: An unlawful and intentional damaging of property belonging to another.

Rape: Unlawful and intentional sexual intercourse with a female without her consent.

Crime ratio: Numbers of **specific** crimes per 100 000 of the population.

6.1 Crime

6.1.1 National crime situation

Table 6.1 compares the ratios of serious crime for the 2003/2004 period as compared to those recorded in previous years dating back to 1999/2000.

Table 6.1: Serious crime trends in South Africa, 1999/2000–2003/2004

Crime categories	Incidence of crime per 100 000 of the population				
	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004
Contact crimes (crimes against the person)					
Murder	52,5	49,8	47,8	47,4	42,7
Rape	122,8	121,0	121,1	115,3	113,7
Attempted murder	65,4	64,4	69,8	78,9	64,8
Assault GBH (serious)	608,1	630,2	589,1	585,9	560,7
Common assault	538,9	569,7	584,3	621,6	605,7
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	229,5	260,3	260,5	279,2	288,1
Other robbery	173,5	206,5	201,3	223,4	206,0
Contact-related crimes					
Arson	22,3	20,5	19,5	20,2	19,0
Malicious damage to property	312,0	319,2	324,5	345,6	341,2
Property related crimes					
Housebreaking - residential	673,4	694,0	675,3	704,0	645,2
Housebreaking - non-residential	216,2	209,3	194,4	162,8	139,3
Theft - motor vehicles	239,3	229,0	216,1	204,9	190,0
Theft - out of/from vehicles	453,9	459,0	444,6	431,0	370,8
Stock theft	96,2	95,1	92,9	102,7	89,0
Crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection					
Illegal possession of firearms	35,7	33,8	34,6	34,8	36,3
Drug-related crime	101,3	102,9	118,0	118,4	135,1
Driving under influence of alcohol or drugs	60,5	58,4	54,8	48,7	53,7
Other serious crimes					
Other types of theft	1 152,8	1 281,1	1 286,7	1 364,6	1 307,4
Commercial crime	157,7	152,4	130,4	123,7	120,4
Shoplifting	153,4	154,9	152,6	151,8	155,0
*Crimes accounted for under robbery with aggravating circumstances					
Carjacking	35,2	34,2	35,4	32,3	29,7
Hijacking of trucks	11,8	10,4	7,4	2,2	1,9
Robbery of cash in transit	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,8	0,4
Bank robbery	1,0	1,1	0,8	0,3	0,1

Source: SAPS Annual Report 2003/2004

It follows from Table 6.1 that:

- There was a consistent decrease in the murder ratio between 1999/2000 to 2003/2004. In 2003/2004, murder ratio dropped by 9,8 as compared to 1999/2000.
- The attempted murder ratio fluctuated between 1999/2000 and 2003/2004. It was at the lowest ratio (64,4) in 2000/2001 and in 2002/2003, it was at the highest (78,9).
- Not all types of robbery with aggravating circumstances were up in 2003/2004. The ratio of hijacking of cars dropped by 5,5 between 1999/2000 to 2003/2004. In the same period, the hijacking of trucks dropped significantly by 9,9.
- In the whole period, other types of theft accounted for the highest ratio. In 1999/2000 the ration stood at 1 152,8 and increased to 1 307,4 in 2003/2004.

6.1.2 Gauteng crime situation

Table 6.2 reflects the Gauteng's serious crime ratios for the 20 serious crimes under consideration during 2002/2003 and 2003/2004 financial years, as well as the percentage decrease and increase calculated on the basis of ratios.

The table shows that:

- A majority of contact crimes decrease drastically during the year 2003/2004, with only two crimes: common assault and robbery with aggravating circumstances on a rise with only 2,1 and 1,1 cases respectively.
- Gauteng had a significant decrease of 15,9 cases in the incidence of murder in 2003/2004.
- Overall, even though robbery with aggravating circumstances increased during the period, crimes accounted for under robbery with aggravating circumstances, namely, carjacking, robbery of cash in transit and bank robbery decreased drastically, with 10,9 less cases carjacking, 50,0 less cases for robbery of cash in transit and 60,0 less cases for bank robbery.

Table 6.2: Gauteng crime ratios, 2002/2003–2003/2004

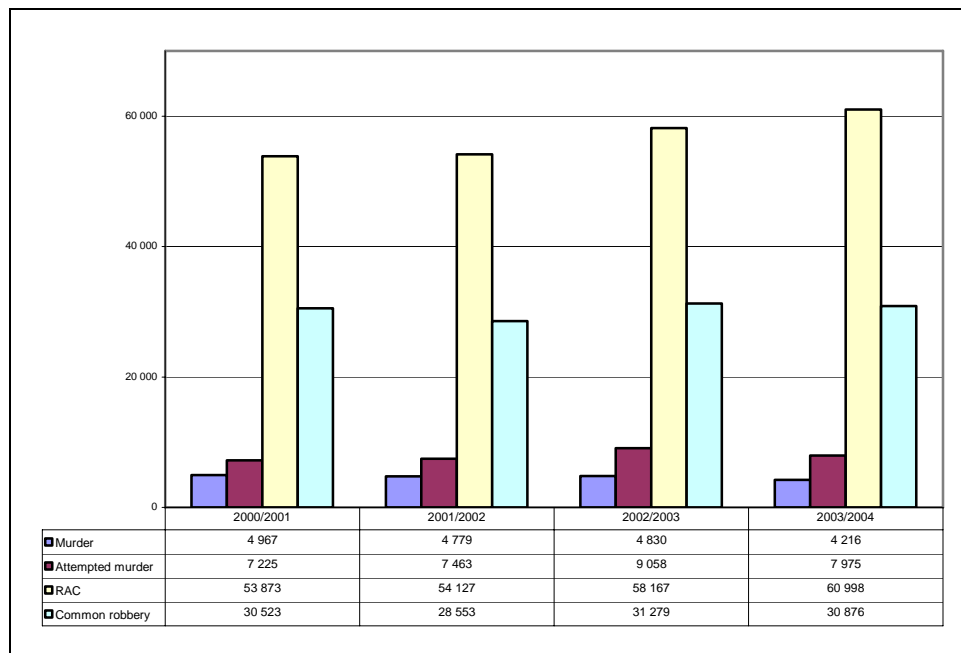
Category	Incidence of crime per 100 000 of the population		
	2002/2003	2003/2004	Increase/Decrease
Contact crimes (crimes against the person)			
Murder	53,3	44,8	-15,9
Rape	133,4	126,8	-4,9
Attempted murder	99,9	84,8	-15,1
Assault GBH (serious)	605,4	563,4	-6,9
Common assault	773,9	790,1	2,1
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	641,7	648,5	1,1
Other robbery	345,1	328,3	-4,9
Contact-related crimes			
Arson	20,6	19,9	-3,4
Malicious damage to property	476,5	487,2	2,2
Property-related crimes			
Housebreaking - residential	918,2	862,2	-6,1
Housebreaking - non-residential	180,0	153,8	-14,6
Theft - motor vehicles	479,1	436,7	-8,8
Theft - out of/from vehicles	651,7	562,9	-13,6
Stock theft	8,5	8,2	-3,5
Crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection			
Illegal possession of firearms	44,3	49,1	10,8
Drug-related crime	97,9	93,1	-4,9
Driving under influence of alcohol or drugs	56,5	65,0	15,0
Other serious crimes			
Other types of theft	1 984,1	1 986,2	0,1
Commercial crime	258,4	259,7	0,5
Shoplifting	185,0	190,4	2,9
*Crimes accounted for under robbery with aggravating circumstances			
Carjacking	103,4	92,1	-10,9
Robbery of cash in transit	1,6	0,8	-50,0
Bank robbery	0,5	0,2	-60,0

Source: SAPS Annual Report 2003/2004

Figure 6.1 looks at violent crimes in Gauteng for the period 2000/2001 and 2003/2004. The figure shows that:

- Across the years there was a steady increase in the number of reported cases of robbery with aggravating circumstances (RAC).
- Cases of murder were more or less steady over the years, with the lowest number of cases (4 216) reported in 2003/2004.
- Attempted murder increased significantly from 7 463 in 2001/2002 to 9 058 in 2002/2003. It then drastically decreased to 7 975 in 2003/2004.

Figure 6.1: Violent crime rates, Gauteng, 2001/2002–2003/2004



Source: Crime Information Analysis Centre (CIAC), South African Police Service (SAPS) 2003/2004

6.2 Police stations

Table 6.3 shows that:

- In 2003, Eastern Cape had the highest number of police stations (194) followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 183 and Western Cape with 146.
- There were 123 police stations in Gauteng in 2003 and the number increased to 124 in 2004.
- South Africa had a total of 1 114 police stations in 2004.

Table 6.3: Number of police stations in each province, South Africa, 2003 and 2004

Province	2003	2004
Western Cape	146	168
Eastern Cape	194	180
Northern Cape	83	80
Free State	107	109
KwaZulu-Natal	183	181
North West	93	98
Gauteng	123	124
Mpumalanga	91	87
Limpopo	90	87
South Africa	1 110	1 114

Source: South African Police Service 2004

Table 6.4 shows the breakdown of police stations in Gauteng per SAPS region in 2003 and 2004. The table shows that:

- Pretoria had the largest number of police stations (28), followed by East Rand (24) in both years.
- In both years, Johannesburg had only 21 police stations.
- Both West Rand and Soweto regions had the least police stations with only 11 of them in both years.
- Only the Vaal Rand region had increased the number of police stations from 123 in 2003 to 124 in 2004.

Table 6.4: Number of police stations in Gauteng per police region, 2003 and 2004

Region	2003	2004
Johannesburg	21	21
East Rand	24	24
North Rand	15	16
Vaal Rand	13	13
West Rand	11	11
Pretoria	28	28
Soweto	11	11
Total	123	124

Source: South African Police Service 2004

6.3 Acts of violence against the farming community

The number of incidents involving acts of violence and murders against members of the farming community in each province from 1997/1998 to 2003/2004 are depicted in Tables 6.5 and 6.6 respectively.

Table 6.5: Total number of incidents of violence (against farming community) per province, 1997/1998–2003/2004

Province	Financial year (April to March)						
	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004
Gauteng	73	196	241	243	313	245	188
KwaZulu-Natal	112	166	185	123	130	83	119
Mpumalanga	90	136	137	209	280	291	198
Eastern Cape	58	92	58	81	76	36	43
Western Cape	7	45	36	49	41	49	39
Northern Cape	10	18	3	21	10	42	7
North West	63	55	68	91	132	82	70
Limpopo	27	53	48	55	59	64	49
Free State	50	66	47	36	28	41	60
Total	490	827	823	908	1 069	933	773

Source: SAPS Annual Report 2003/2004

Table 6.5 shows that:

- Incidents related to acts of violence against the farming community increased from 490 during 1997/1998 to 1 069 incidents during 2001/2002 and then declined to 773 incidents during the year 2003/2004.
- Except for 1997/1998 when Western Cape had the lowest number of farm attacks (7), Northern Cape had the lowest number of farm attacks throughout the years.

Table 6.6 shows that:

- There were more murders (153) in 1998/1999 than in any other period.
- Gauteng had the overall highest number of murders (216) over the period, whilst Northern Cape had the lowest number (62).
- From 2000/2001 to 2003/2004, Gauteng recorded the highest number of murders than any other province.

Table 6.6: Total number of murders (against farming community) per province, 1997/1998–2003/2004

Province	Financial year (April to March)							Total
	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	
Gauteng	16	29	42	38	34	24	33	216
KwaZulu-Natal	24	44	46	26	24	19	18	201
Mpumalanga	12	22	15	21	23	21	9	123
Eastern Cape	9	8	10	12	18	1	4	62
Western Cape	2	13	10	9	10	7	4	55
Northern Cape	0	8	1	4	2	2	0	17
North West	11	9	15	17	17	14	4	87
Limpopo	4	10	6	6	7	9	7	49
Free State	9	10	3	7	5	6	9	49
Total	87	153	148	140	140	103	88	859

Source: SAPS Annual Report 2003/2004

6.4 Attacks on and murders of members of the SAPS

Table 6.7 shows the number of attacks and murders of SAPS members in each province from 2000/2001 to 2003/2004. It can be observed from the table that:

- Nationally, attacks on members decreased from 848 in 2000/2001 to 737 in 2001/2002, then increased significantly to 906 in 2002/2003, before decreasing markedly to 717 in 2003/2004.
- In all the provinces, there were more attacks than murders on members of the SAPS over the whole period.
- During the whole period of study, Gauteng accounted for the highest number of murders.

Table 6.7: Number of attacks (A) and number of murders (M) on SAPS members in each province, 2000/2001–2003/2004

Province	Financial year							
	2000/2001		2001/2002		2002/2003		2003/2004	
	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M
Gauteng	189	66	243	47	291	54	157	38
KwaZulu-Natal	277	50	84	45	127	41	61	21
Mpumalanga	32	9	57	5	105	5	74	5
Eastern Cape	163	25	141	13	86	19	74	14
Western Cape	107	4	89	15	173	16	229	11
Northern Cape	17	1	28	0	9	0	13	0
North West	24	8	47	8	67	6	65	11
Limpopo	14	6	25	4	21	5	35	5
Free State	25	9	23	2	27	4	9	3
Total	848	178	737	139	906	150	717	108

Source: *SAPS Annual Report 2003/2004*

6.5 Other crimes

Table 6.8 provides the raw figures (frequencies) of crimes not in the preceding analyses in South Africa and Gauteng during 2003/2004.

Table 6.8: Number of crimes per 100 000 residents, South Africa and Gauteng, 2003/2004

Crime categories	South Africa	Gauteng	Provincial share (%)
Indecent assault	9 302	1 960	21,07
Kidnapping	3 004	1 015	33,79
Abduction	4 044	1 445	35,73
Neglect and ill-treatment of children	6 504	1 560	23,99
Culpable homicide	11 096	2 436	21,95
Public violence	979	147	15,02
Crimen injuria	59 908	10 244	17,10

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

Table 6.8 indicates that during the period 2003/2004:

- Crimen injuria was the highest recorded crime committed in the country and in Gauteng as compared to other crimes.
- In both South Africa and Gauteng, public violence was least committed crime.

Chapter 7: The labour market

The analysis in this chapter is based on Census 2001 and the Labour force survey of September 2001. The official definition of unemployment has been used throughout this chapter.

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

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

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

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

Labour force participation rate: Total number of economically active people. It describes the total economically active population, both employed and unemployed, as a percentage of the total population of working age. The lower the participation rate the higher the proportion of people that are out of the labour force, that is, not even seeking work.

Labour absorption rate: Total number of people who are employed. It measures the proportion of the working-age population that is employed. This rate will always be lower than the participation rate as the percentage is calculated out of a larger total population.

Youth: A person between the ages of 15 and 24 including those aged 15 and 24.

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

The **unemployment rate** is the proportion of the economically active population of working age that is unemployed. (For this reason unemployment rates will be higher than the percentage of all persons of working age that are unemployed, as shown in tables and figures thus far in this chapter.)

Where possible, labour force survey data have been used rather than census data. The labour force survey is the official source of labour market statistics. The census questionnaire allows for collecting data for small areas of the country and is extensive in coverage. But it does not easily allow for collecting in-depth information and for probing, as required to obtain accurate unemployment data. The probing that can be done in a household survey is not possible in a population census. For these reasons, labour force survey data are used for overall labour market findings and census data are used for reporting at lower geographic levels.

7.1 Profile of the employed and unemployed

Table 7.1 below gives the labour market status of the Gauteng population of working age (15–65) according to population group in 2001. Note that this table does not report rates but the number and proportion of people in each of the three categories.

The table shows that:

- Black Africans had the highest proportion of people (32%) that were unemployed.
- The Indian/Asian and white population groups showed lower proportions of unemployed at 8,1% and 4,6% respectively.

Table 7.1: Distribution of the population of working age (15–65 years) in each population group by labour market status, Gauteng, 2001

Labour market status	Black African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White		Total
Employed	1 878 737	39,5	104 789	44,9	89 611	55,3	821 640	64,3	2 894 777
Unemployed*	1 533 023	32,2	55 135	23,6	13 189	8,1	58 265	4,6	1 659 612
Not economically active	1 346 294	28,3	73 476	31,5	59 239	36,6	398 655	31,2	1 877 664
Total	4 758 054	100,0	233 400	100,0	162 039	100,0	1 278 560	100,0	6 432 053

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Table 7.2 below shows the distribution of each population group by labour market in Gauteng in 2001. It can be observed that:

- By far, the majority of those unemployed were black Africans (92,4%).
- Indian/Asian and coloured population groups had almost the same proportions of those employed and not economically active.

Table 7.2: Distribution of the working-age population (15–65 years) by labour market status and population group, Gauteng, 2001

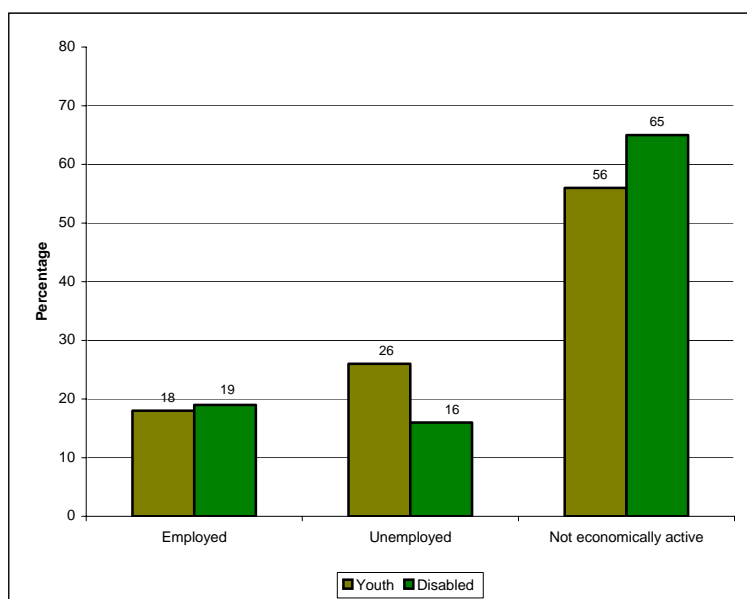
	Employed		Unemployed		Not economically active	
Population group	N	%	N	%	N	%
Black African	1 878 737	64,9	1 533 023	92,4	1 346 294	71,7
Coloured	104 789	3,6	55 135	3,3	73 476	3,9
Indian/Asian	89 611	3,1	13 189	0,8	59 239	3,2
White	821 640	28,4	58 265	3,5	398 655	21,2
Total	2 894 777	100,0	1 659 612	100,0	1 877 664	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 7.1 examines the employment status of the youth (15–24 years) and the disabled in Gauteng in 2001. The figure shows that:

- Almost two thirds (65%) of the disabled population were not economically active compared to 56% of youth.
- Approximately 26% of youth were unemployed.
- Approximately 19% of the disabled was employed as compared to 18% of the youth.

Figure 7.1: Employment status of the youth (15–24 years) and the disabled, Gauteng, 2001



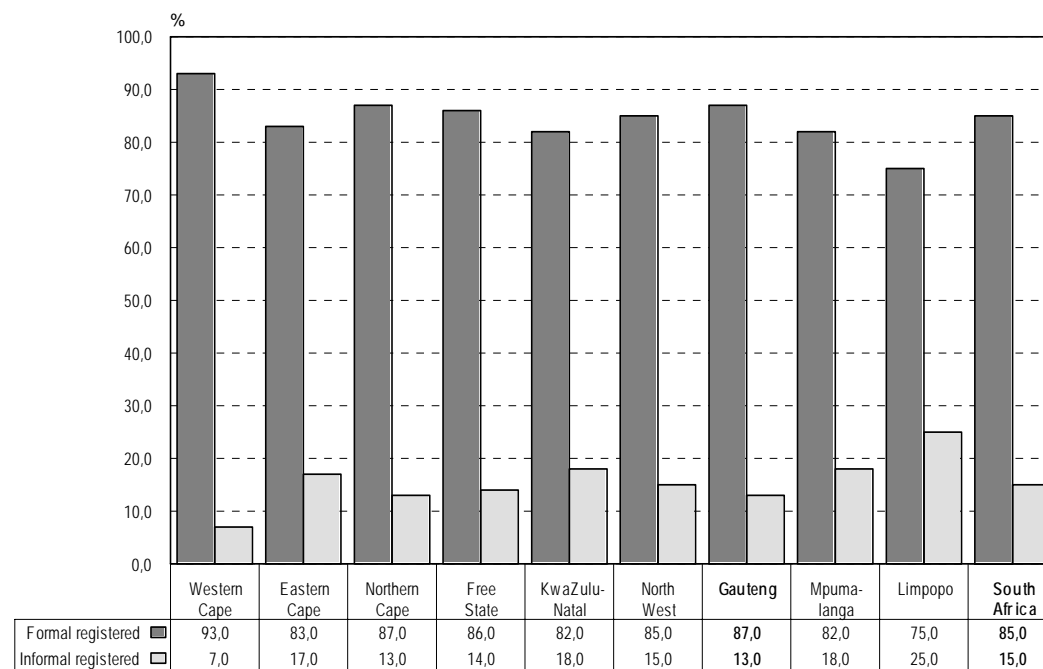
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

7.2 Employment in the formal and informal sectors

Figure 7.2 shows employment in the formal and informal sectors, excluding agriculture, by province in South Africa in 2001. The figure shows that:

- Throughout the country the formal sector accounted for the largest share of employment at approximately 85%.
- At approximately 93%, Western Cape had the highest proportion of people employed in the formal sector followed by Gauteng and Northern Cape both at approximately 87%.
- There was a large variation in the formal sector work opportunities across provinces, with Limpopo province accounting for the smallest proportion of those employed in the formal sector (approximately 75%) and hence the largest for those employed in the informal sector (approximately 25%).
- Gauteng accounted for approximately 13% of employment in the informal sector.

Figure 7.2: Employment in the formal and informal sectors by province, South Africa, 2001



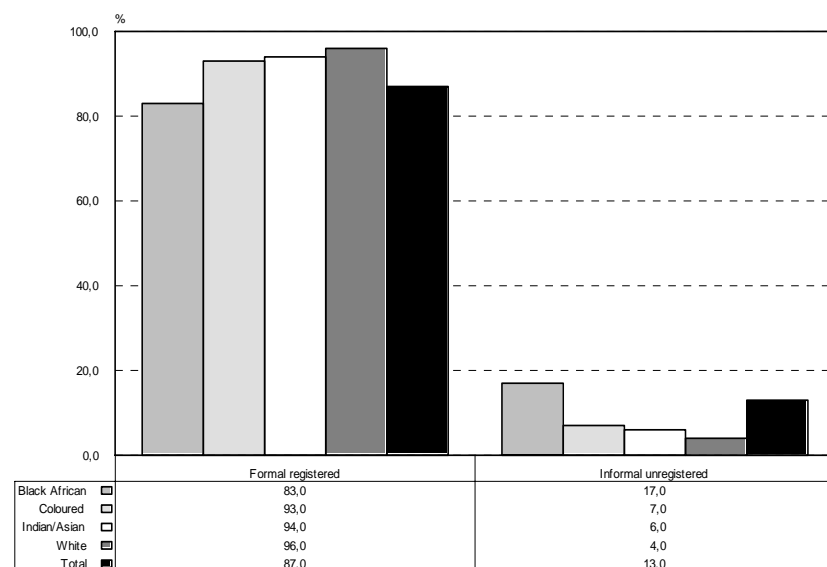
Excluding those employed in the farming sector

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Focus now falls on the patterns within each population group as regards the formal and informal sectors in Gauteng in 2001.

Figure 7.3 below shows that most of the employed were working in the formal sector, with small proportions in the informal sector. White workers (approximately 3%) had the smallest proportion in the informal sector and black Africans the largest proportion (approximately 17%).

Figure 7.3: Employment rate of the employed by sector and population group, Gauteng, 2001



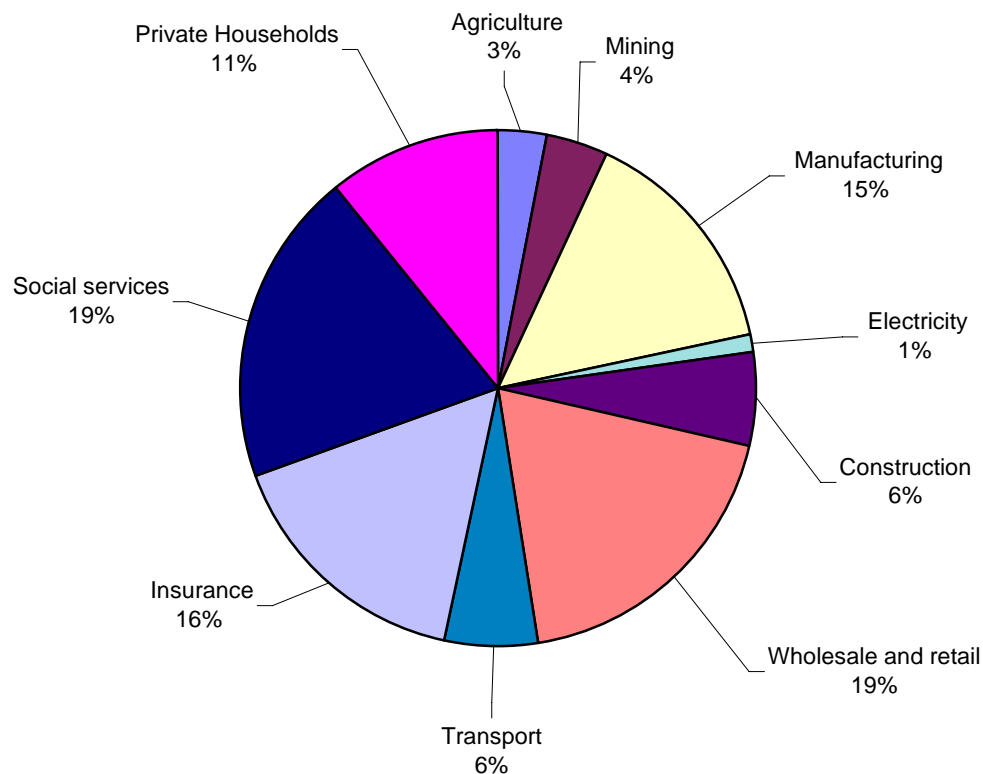
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

7.3 Employment by industry and occupation

The number of employed people in Gauteng increased between 1996 and 2001 from 2,56 million to 2,61 million people. In October 2001 the occupations of these 2,61 million workers were divided as shown in Figure 7.4 below and that:

- Approximately 11% worked in private households.
- The wholesale and retail industry and the social services industry were the largest employers, at approximately 19% of the workforce each.
- About 16% of the workforce was in the insurance sector, and 15% in manufacturing.
- Mining accounted for only about 4% of the workforce.
- Fewest people (approximately 1%) were employed in the electricity sector.

Figure 7.4: Percentage of the working age population (15–65 years) employed in each economic sector, Gauteng, 2001



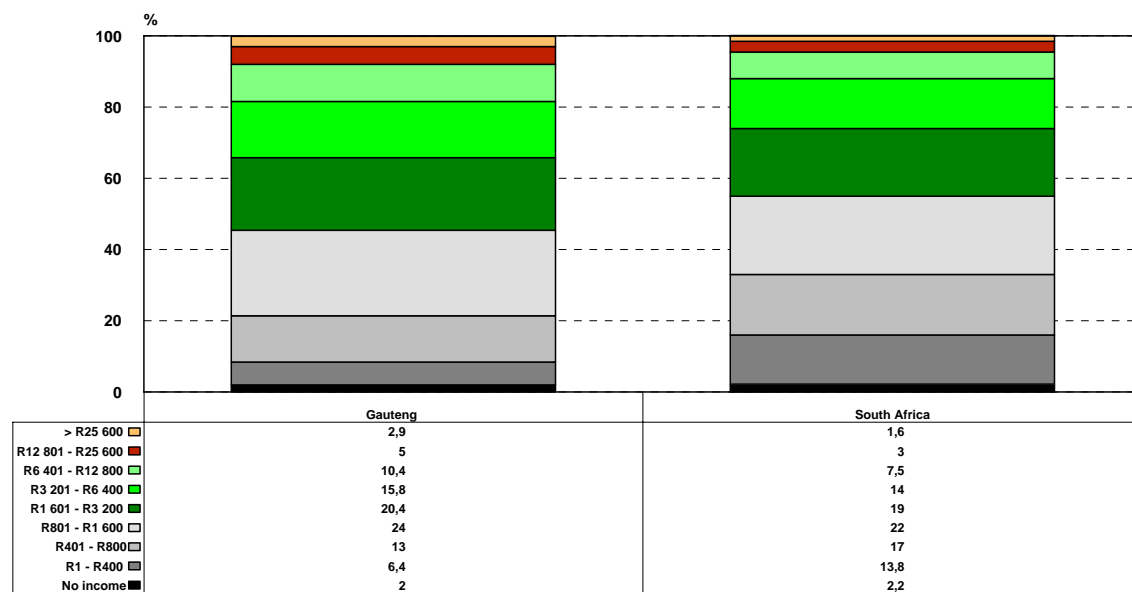
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

7.4 Income of the employed

Figure 7.5 examines income distributions in Gauteng and South Africa. The figure reveals that:

- In Gauteng, 21,4% of employees earned R800 or less per month (with approximately 8% earning R400 and less), compared to 33,0% of South Africa as a whole (16% earning R400 and less).
- A total of 78,4% of employees in Gauteng earned more than R801 per month, compared to 67,0% nationally.
- Almost equal proportions (2%) of employees in both Gauteng and South Africa indicated that they had no income. (It must be remembered that the people working for family gain or payment in kind are also classified as employed.)
- The smallest proportion of people in both Gauteng (2,9%) and South Africa (1,6%) earned more than R25 000.

Figure 7.5: Breakdown of gross monthly income of the employed, Gauteng and South Africa, 2001

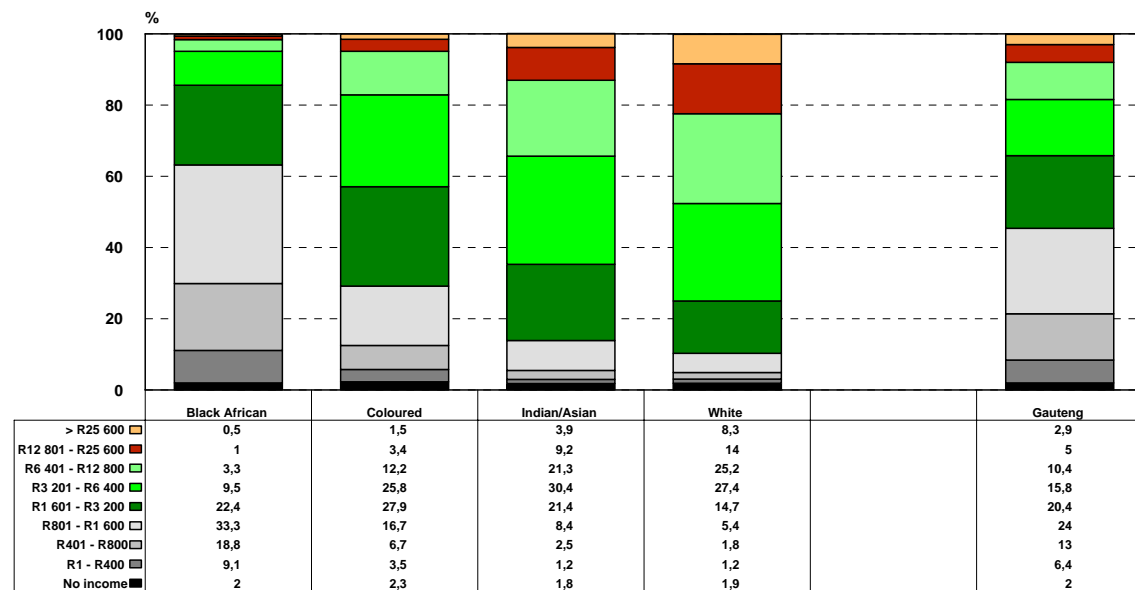


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 7.6 looks at income distribution within the four population groups. The pattern of the figure shows clearly how the proportions of each group with lower incomes decrease steadily from left to right of the graph. It can be observed from the figure that:

- A majority of black Africans (55,7%) earned a salary of R801 and above but below R3 200 per month.
- From income category R3 200 and above upwards, the white population group had the highest income proportions (74,9%) than any population group.
- Equal proportions of the employed of all population groups indicated that they had no income (2%). Again it must be remembered that this could be people working for family gain or payment in kind.

Figure 7.6: Breakdown of gross monthly income of the employed within each population group, Gauteng, 2001

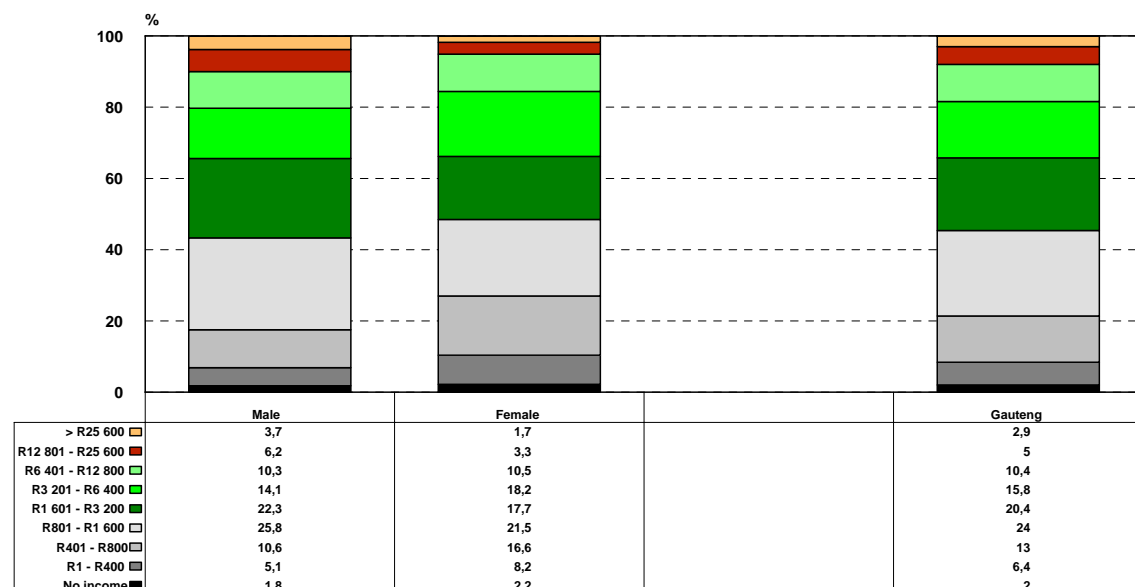


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Figure 7.7 indicates that there was an uneven distribution of income between employed males and females in 2001. It shows that:

- A total of 27% of employed females in Gauteng earned R800 or less compared with only 17% of employed males.
- Only 2,9% of the employed earned over R25 000.

Figure 7.7: Breakdown of gross monthly income of the employed by sex, Gauteng, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

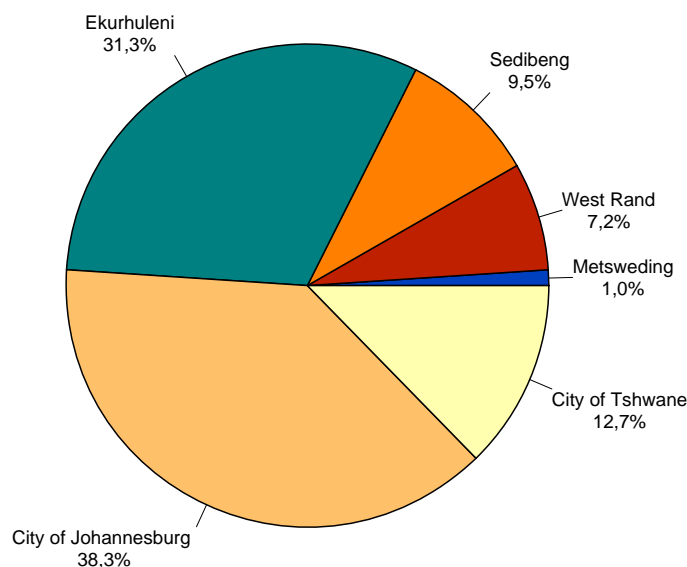
7.5 Unemployment

Attention turns to the rate of unemployment. Labour Force Survey of 2001 indicated that the unemployment rate that year was 29,5% nationally. Figure 7.8 shows the distribution of unemployment by district municipality in Gauteng in 2001.

The figure indicates that:

- The largest proportions of unemployed people were in the City of Johannesburg (38,3%) followed by Ekurhuleni (31,3%).
- Metsweding had the lowest proportion of unemployed people (1,0%).

Figure 7.8: Percentage of the unemployed population by district municipality, Gauteng, 2001



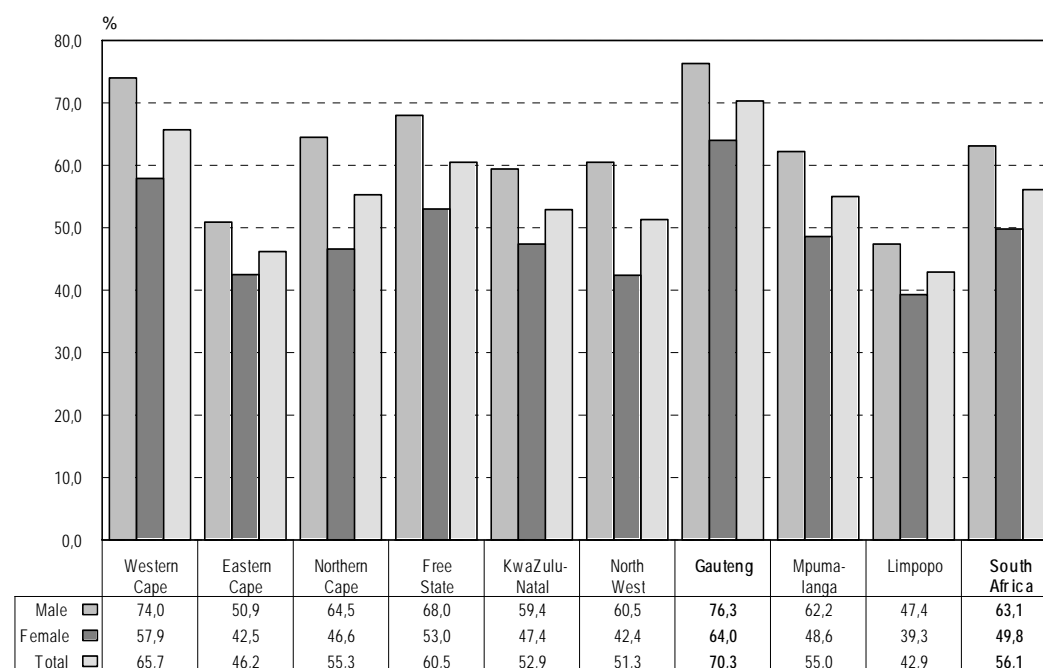
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

7.6 Labour market indicators

Figure 7.9 shows the labour participation rate for men and women in each province as measured by the Labour force survey of September 2001. The figure shows that:

- In all provinces, the labour participation rate for males was higher than that of females.
- Labour participation rates (male, female and overall) were highest in the urbanised provinces of Gauteng and Western Cape and lowest in the rural provinces of Limpopo and Eastern Cape.
- Almost two-thirds of economically active females in Gauteng were employed (the highest provincial rate) compared to only 39% in Limpopo.

Figure 7.9: Labour participation rate by province and sex, South Africa, 2001

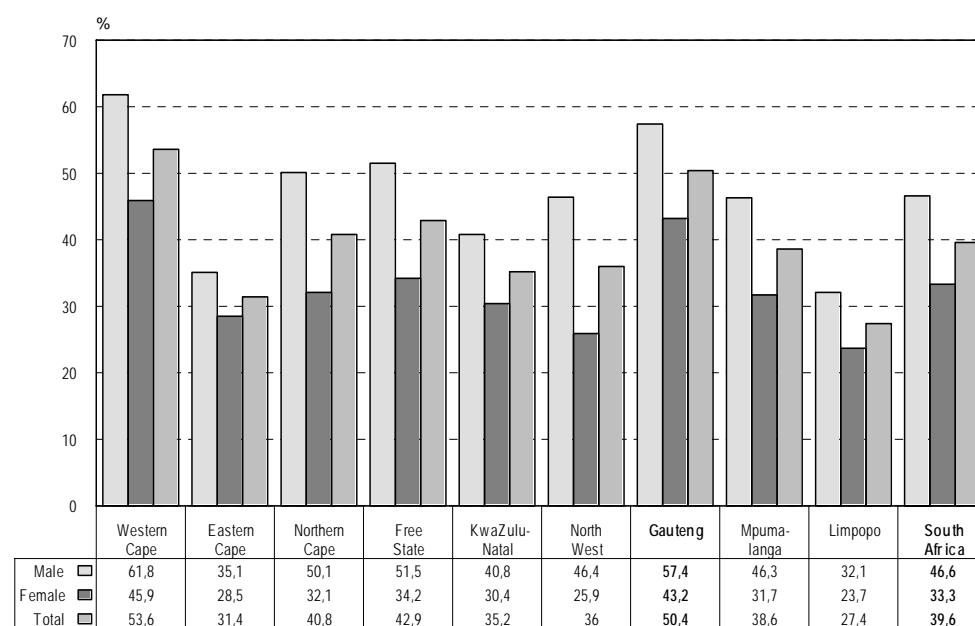


Source: Statistics South Africa, the South African Labour Market 2002

Figure 7.10 indicates the labour absorption rates by province and sex in South Africa in 2001. It can be observed from the figure that:

- Across all provinces and for South Africa as a whole, the labour absorption rate was higher for males when compared to females.
- Gauteng and Western Cape had the highest rates for males and females and overall.
- Limpopo had the lowest rates for both sexes.

Figure 7.10: Labour absorption rate by province and sex, South Africa, 2001



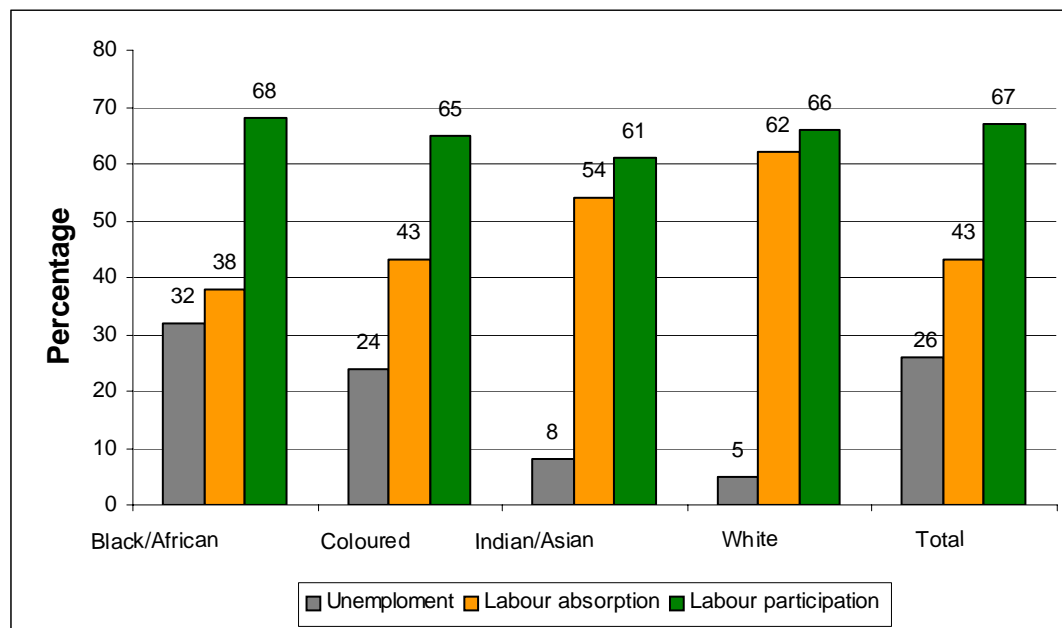
Source: Statistics South Africa, *South African Labour Market 2002*

We now look at these indicators using data from Census 2001. The following figure shows the labour market indicators as measured by the census.

Figure 7.11 shows that:

- The official unemployment rate in Gauteng was highest amongst black Africans (32%), followed by the coloured (24%), Indian/Asian (8%) and white (5%) population groups.
- Unemployment stood at 26% in Gauteng during 2001.
- There were only slight variations in the provincial labour participation rate, with the black African population group accounting for the largest participation rate (68%) and the provincial average was 67%. This means that out of all population groups there were larger proportions of black Africans who worked or wished to work.
- The labour absorption rate shows greater variation across population groups. Remember that this rate measures employment in relation to the whole population of working age, not just of the economically active.

Figure 7.11: Labour market indicators by population group, Gauteng, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population Census 2001

Chapter 8: Households and household services

The aim of this chapter is to examine households and the provision of services to households. There were 2,7 million households in Gauteng in 2004.

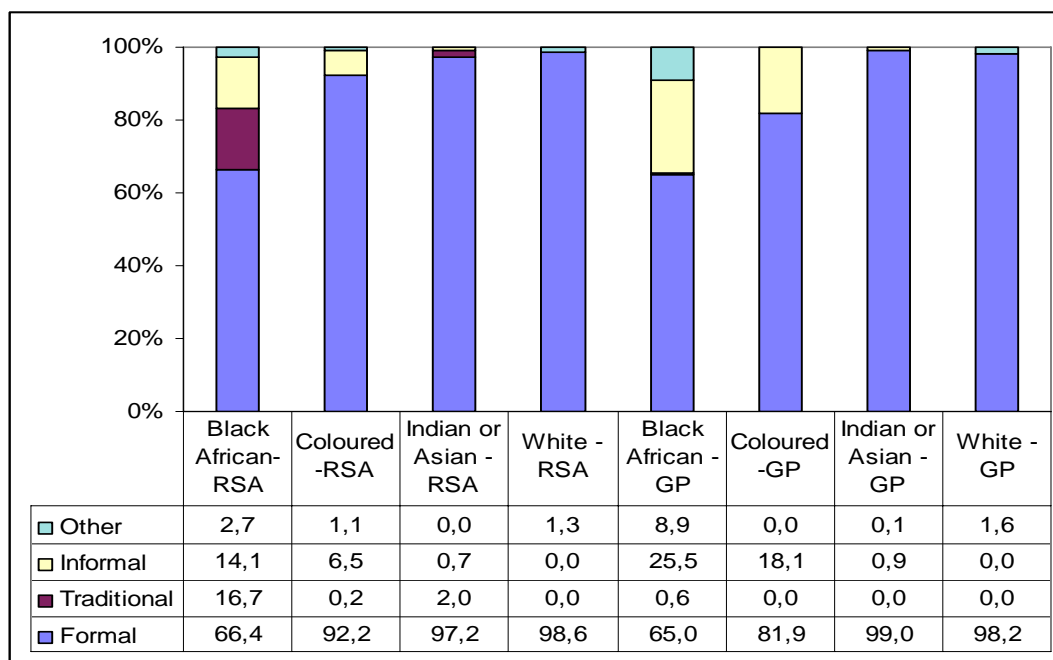
8.1 Housing

The following definition of formal housing was used: A house on a separate stand, an apartment in a block of flats, a townhouse/cluster/semi-detached house.

Figure 8.1 gives the proportions of people living in each type of dwelling for Gauteng and South Africa in 2004. It can be seen from the figure that:

- Slightly higher percentages of all population groups lived in formal dwellings.
- In Gauteng, 65,0% of black African-headed households lived in formal dwellings as compared to 66,5% nationally, and 25,5% lived in informal dwellings in Gauteng as compared to 14,1% in South Africa.
- In both South Africa and Gauteng, white-headed households recorded no proportion of people who lived in informal and traditional dwellings.
- The Indian/Asian-headed households had the highest proportion people of households (99,0%) who lived in formal dwellings in Gauteng, while the highest proportion of those who lived in formal dwellings nationally was recorded for the white-headed households (98,6%).

Figure 8.1: Households by type of dwelling and population group of the household heads, Gauteng and South Africa, 2004



Other = accommodation such as caravans, tents and houseboats

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004

Table 8.1 shows the size of dwelling according to the number of rooms (including kitchens but excluding toilets and bathrooms). The table shows that:

- A total of 58,1% of households headed by black Africans had dwellings of fewer than four rooms.
- The majority of households in the other three population groups had dwellings consisting of four rooms or more.

Table 8.1: Households by number of rooms and population group of households head, Gauteng, 2004

	1–3 rooms		4–5 rooms		6+ rooms		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Black African	1 132 246	58,1	598 893	30,7	218 863	11,2	1 950 001	100,0
Coloured	33 808	38,3	35 928	40,7	18 459	20,9	88 195	100,0
Indian/Asian	17 374	21,4	36 438	45,0	27 242	33,6	81 055	100,0
White	70 896	12,8	187 572	33,7	297 558	53,5	556 026	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004

8.2 Energy

The source of energy for domestic use is one of the indicators of development and service delivery.

Table 8.2 examines energy use for lighting in Gauteng and South Africa in 2004. It shows that:

- A total of 89,9% of households in Gauteng used electricity from the mains for lighting compared to 80,2% nationally.
- Nationally, 15,0% of households used candles for lighting compared to 8,2% in Gauteng.

Table 8.2: Households by source of energy for lighting, Gauteng and South Africa, 2004

Source	Gauteng		South Africa	
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%
Electricity from the mains	2 469	89,9	9 773	80,2
Paraffin	48	1,7	521	4,3
Candles	224	8,2	1 832	15,0
Total	2 747	100,0	12 194	100,0

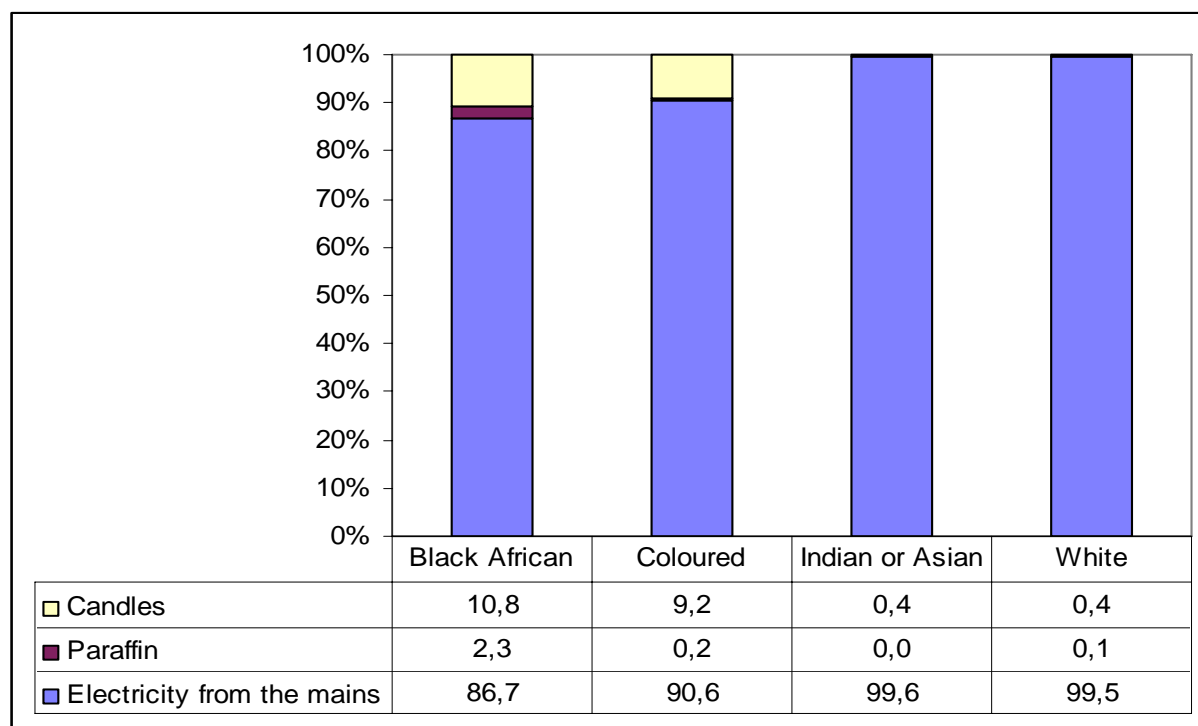
Total: Includes electricity from generator, gas, solar energy, other, none and unspecified

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004

Figure 8.2 shows households by source of energy for lighting and population group of household head in Gauteng in 2004. The figure shows that:

- Over 99% of Indian/Asian and white-headed households used electricity from the mains for lighting as opposed to 90,6% of coloured-headed households and 86,7% of black African-headed households.
- In all population groups, paraffin was the least used source of energy.

Figure 8.2: Households by source of energy for lighting and population group of household head, Gauteng, 2004



Total includes: gas, unspecified and other variables

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004

Table 8.3 looks at households by source of energy for cooking in Gauteng and South Africa in 2004. It shows that:

- In Gauteng, 85,0% of households used electricity for cooking as compared to 59,3% of households nationally.
- Nationally, 15,1% of households used paraffin for cooking whilst in Gauteng this was only 11,0%.
- The least utilised source of energy for cooking in Gauteng was gas and wood, and nationally it was gas.

Table 8.3: Households by source of energy for cooking, Gauteng and South Africa, 2004

	Gauteng		South Africa	
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%
Electricity from mains	2 336	85,0	7 234	59,3
Gas	25	0,9	202	1,7
Paraffin	303	11,0	1 845	15,1
Wood	25	0,9	2 420	19,8
Coal	54	2,0	307	2,5
Total	2 747	100,0	12 194	100,0

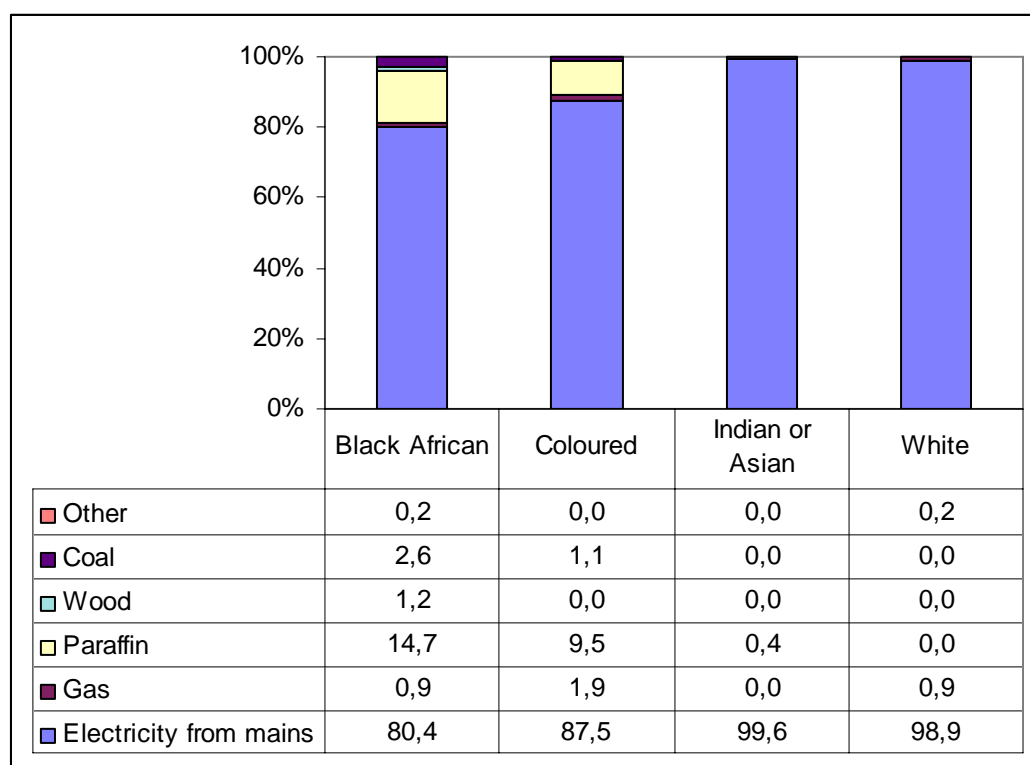
Total source of energy includes unspecified, electricity from generator

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004

Figure 8.3 looks at source of energy for cooking by population group of household head in Gauteng in 2004. The figure shows that:

- A total of 80,4% of black African-headed households used electricity from mains for cooking followed by 14,7% that used paraffin for cooking.
- In the coloured-headed households, 87,5% used electricity from mains for cooking followed by 9,5% that used paraffin for cooking.
- Almost all Indian/Asian-headed households (99,6%) and all white-headed households (98,9%) used electricity from mains for cooking.

Figure 8.3: Households by source of energy for cooking and population group of household head, Gauteng, 2004



Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004

Table 8.4 looks at the source of energy used for heating in Gauteng and South Africa in 2004. The table shows that:

- In Gauteng, 79,5% of households used electricity from mains for heating as compared to 49,7% nationally.
- In South Africa, 24,6% of households used wood for heating while only 1,9% in Gauteng used this source for heating.
- In both Gauteng and South Africa, gas was the least used source of energy for heating at 1,3% and 0,9% respectively.

Table 8.4: Source of energy for heating, Gauteng and South Africa, 2004

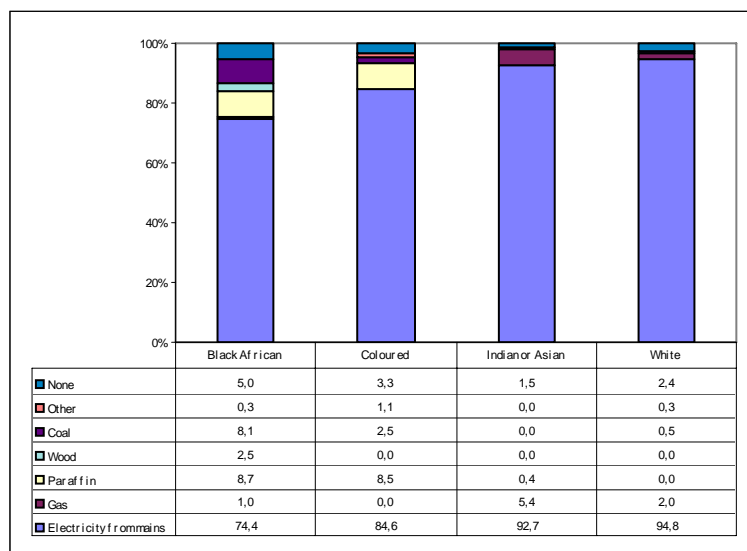
Source	Gauteng		South Africa	
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%
Electricity from mains	2 184	79,5	6 054	49,7
Gas	35	1,3	107	0,9
Paraffin	181	6,6	1 291	10,6
Wood	51	1,9	3 000	24,6
Coal	166	6,1	590	4,8
Total	2 747	100,0	12 194	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004

Figure 8.4 shows households by source of energy for heating and population group of household head in Gauteng in 2004. The figure shows that:

- In all households electricity from mains was the main source of energy for heating.
- Black African-headed households (2,5%) were the only ones who used wood as a main source of energy for heating. The other three population groups recorded 0,0% for the same source of energy for heating.
- Paraffin was the second highest source of energy for heating used in both the black African-headed households (8,7%) and the coloured-headed households (8,5%).

Figure 8.4: Percentage of households by source of energy for heating and population group of household head, Gauteng, 2004



Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004

8.3 Water

Safe water: Water that is piped into the dwelling or on site.
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Table 8.5 shows the percentage of households using safe water for Gauteng and South Africa in 2004. The table shows that:

- A total of 92,1% of households in Gauteng had piped water in dwelling or on site as compared to the national average of 67,8%.
- In Gauteng, 1,2% of households relied on a neighbour's tap as compared to 2,3% nationally.

Table 8.5: Households by source of water, Gauteng and South Africa, 2004

Source	Gauteng		South Africa	
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%
Piped (tap) water in dwelling	1 614	58,8	4 723	38,7
Piped (tap) water on site or in yard	915	33,3	3 551	29,1
Neighbour's tap	33	1,2	286	2,3
Public tap	151	5,5	1 851	15,2
Other	29	1,1	1 771	14,5
Total	2 747	100,0	12 194	100,0

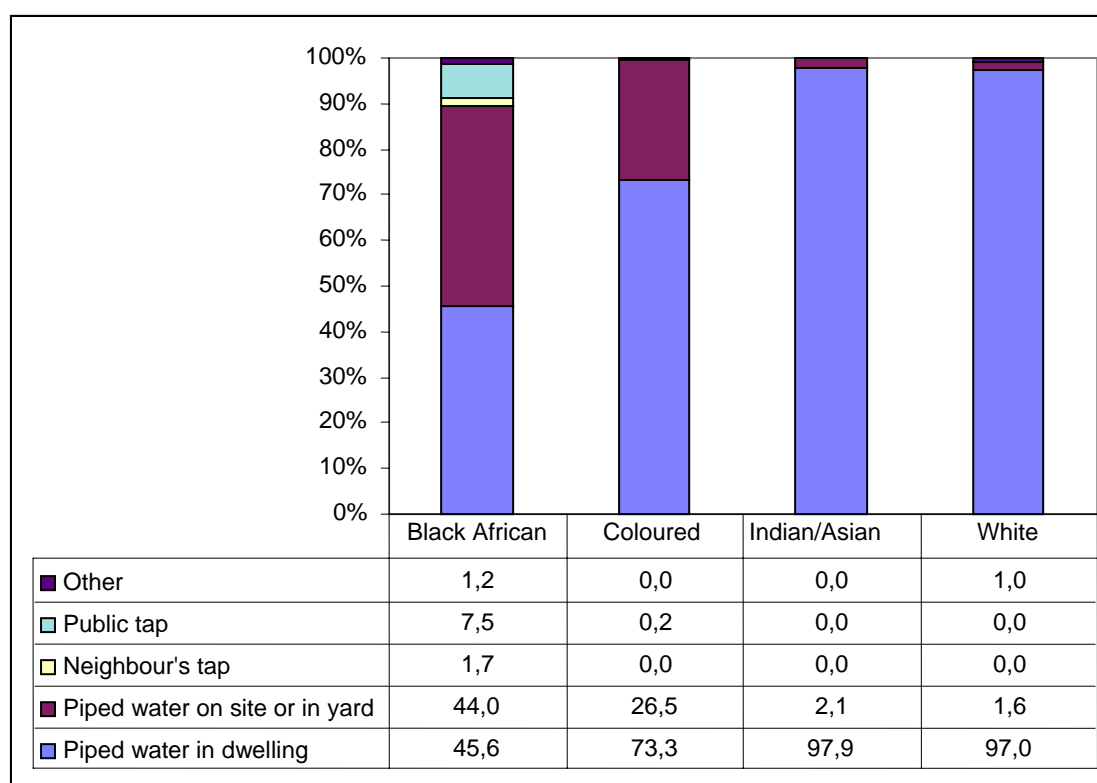
Other includes borehole on site, rainwater tank on site, water carrier/tanker, borehole offsite/communal, flowing water, dam, well, or spring

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004

Figure 8.5 looks at source of water by population group of the household heads. It shows that:

- Almost all Indian/Asian-headed households (97,9%) and white-headed households (97,0%) had piped water in the dwelling.
- Coloured-headed households with piped water in the dwelling accounted for 73,3% and 45,6% for black African-headed households.
- Piped water on site or in yard was the second highest source amongst the black African-headed households (44,0%) and coloured-headed households (26,5%).
- Black African-headed households (7,5%) and coloured-headed households (0,2%) were the only ones who relied on public taps. The other two population groups recorded 0,0% for the same source of water.

Figure 8.5: Households by source of water and population group of head of household, 2004



Other includes borehole on and off site and other sources

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004

Table 8.6 shows households distance to a public tap in Gauteng and South Africa in 2004. The table shows that:

- More than 60% of households in Gauteng and South Africa walk less than 200m to a public tap.
- Approximately 31% of households in Gauteng walk more than 200m to a public tap, as compared to about 36% in the whole of South Africa.

Table 8.6: Households distance to a public tap, Gauteng and South Africa, 2004

Distance to a public tap	Gauteng		South Africa	
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%
Less than 200m	94	62,5	1 139	61,5
More than 200m	47	30,9	660	35,7
Unspecified	10	6,6	52	2,8
Total	151	100,0	1 851	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004

8.4 Toilet facilities

Table 8.7 looks at toilet facilities in both Gauteng and South Africa. It shows that:

- Of those who had access to sanitation in dwelling, more than 95% of households in both Gauteng and South Africa had flush toilet in the dwelling connected to a sewage system.
- Of those who had access to sanitation on site, 13,9% of households in Gauteng used a pit latrine without ventilation as compared to 44,2% nationally.
- Of those who had access to sanitation off site, 35,3% of households in Gauteng did not have access to a toilet facility as compared to 73,2% in the whole of South Africa.
- Less than 2% of households in Gauteng and South Africa used bucket toilets.

Table 8.7: Households by type of toilet, Gauteng and South Africa, 2004

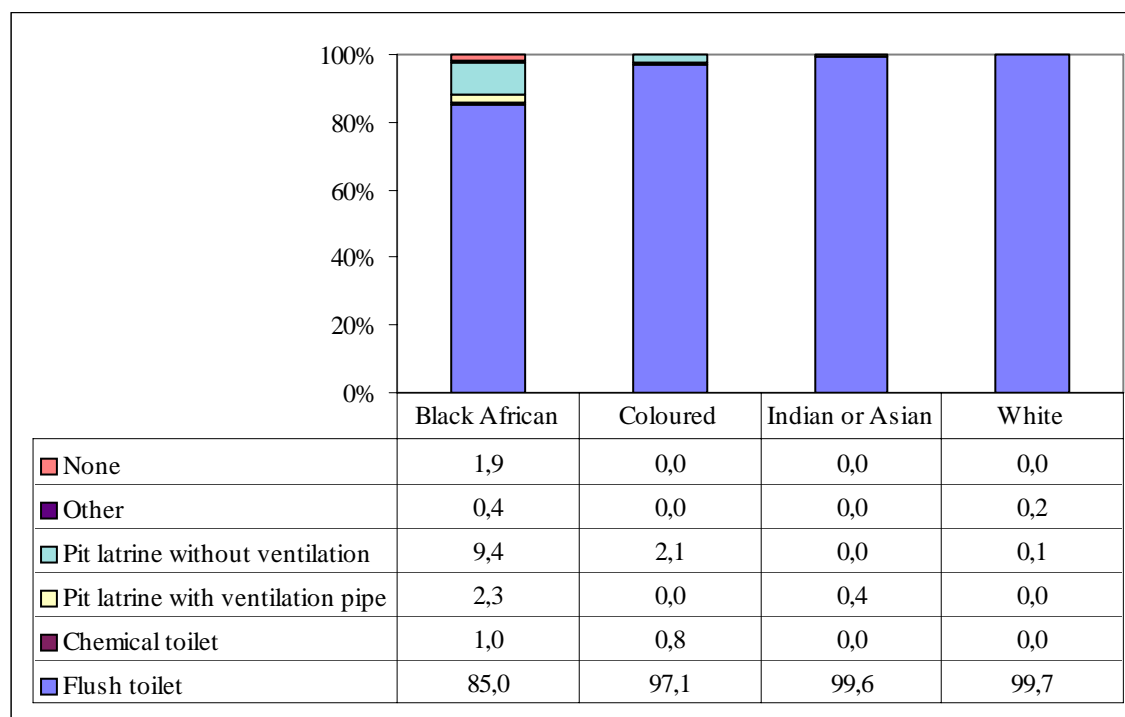
Type of toilet	Gauteng		South Africa	
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%
Sanitation in dwelling				
Flush toilet connected to a sewage system	1 497	99,2	4 325	95,8
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	13	0,8	189	4,2
Total	1 510	100,0	4 514	100,0
Sanitation on site				
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	848	75,3	2 082	33,7
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	63	5,6	240	3,9
Chemical toilet	16	1,5	44	0,7
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	37	3,2	859	13,9
Pit latrine without ventilation	156	13,9	2 732	44,2
Bucket toilet	5	0,5	223	3,6
Total	1 125	100,0	6 180	100,0
Sanitation off site				
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	19	17,3	82	5,5
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	1	1,7	8	0,6
Chemical toilet	3	3,5	6	0,4
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	9	8,8	56	3,7
Pit latrine without ventilation	35	31,6	221	14,8
Bucket toilet	2	1,9	25	1,7
None	39	35,3	1 092	73,2
Total	109	100,0	1 491	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004

Figure 8.6 shows households by type of toilet facility and population group in Gauteng in 2004. It shows that:

- More than 97% of coloured-headed, Indian/Asian-headed and white-headed households used flush toilets.
- Less than 2% of black African-headed households had no toilet facility.

Figure 8.6: Households by type of toilet facility and population group, Gauteng, 2004



Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004

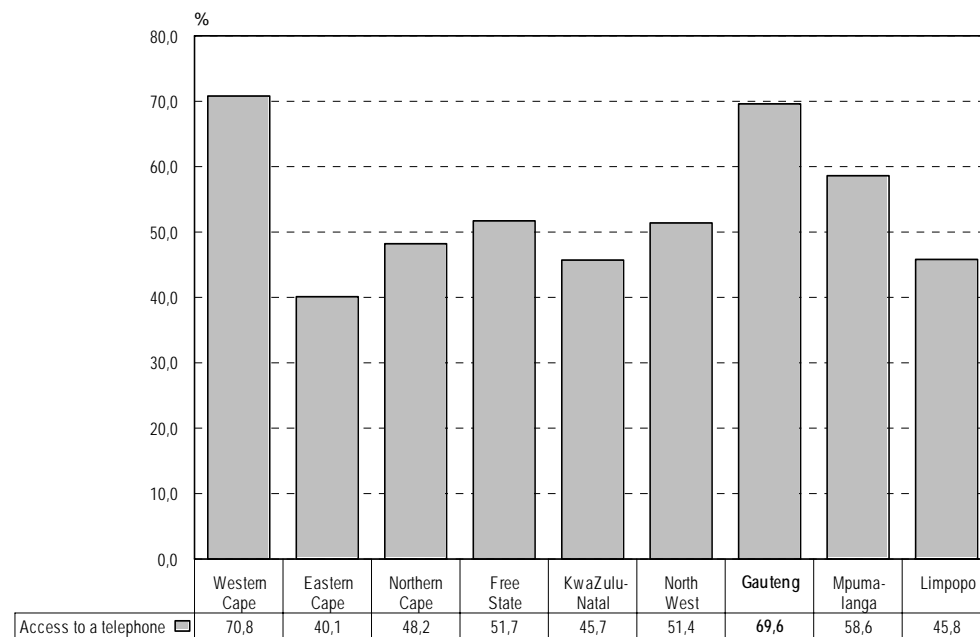
8.5 Access to telephones

The overall percentage of households with a telephone in South Africa was 42% in 2001.

Figure 8.9 shows the proportion of households in each province with access to a telephone (land line and cellular phone) in 2004. The figure shows that:

- Over 70% of households with access to a telephone lived in Western Cape, followed by Gauteng with 69,6%.
- Less than 50% of households with access to a telephone were living in Northern Cape (48,2%), Limpopo (45,8%), KwaZulu-Natal (45,7%) and Eastern Cape (40,1%).

Figure 8.7: Proportion of households in each province with access to a telephone (land line and cellular phone), 2004



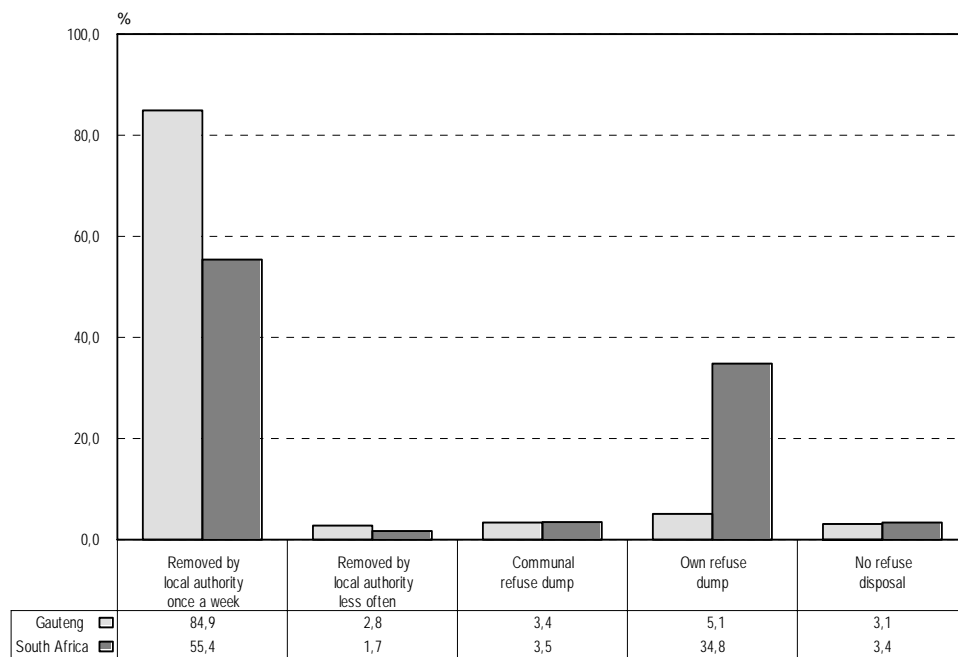
Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004

8.6 Refuse removal

Figure 8.8 shows households by type of refuse removal for Gauteng and South Africa in 2004. The table shows that:

- Approximately 85% of Gauteng households had their refuse collected by their local authority at least once a week as compared to 55, 4% nationally.
- Only 5,1% of households in Gauteng had their own refuse dump as compared to 34,8% nationally.

Figure 8.8: Households by type of refuse removal, Gauteng and South Africa, 2004



Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2004

Chapter 9: Economy

GDP per capita: Measure of standard of living.

GDP: Sum of the gross values added at basic prices of all producers, classified and compiled by industry = taxes on products - subsidies on products = GDP at market prices.

Value added: Measures the value created by various production (goods and services) activities.

Industry: A group of establishments engaged in the same or similar kinds of activity. An establishment may be a financial or non-financial corporation, a non-profit institution, a household or government unit.

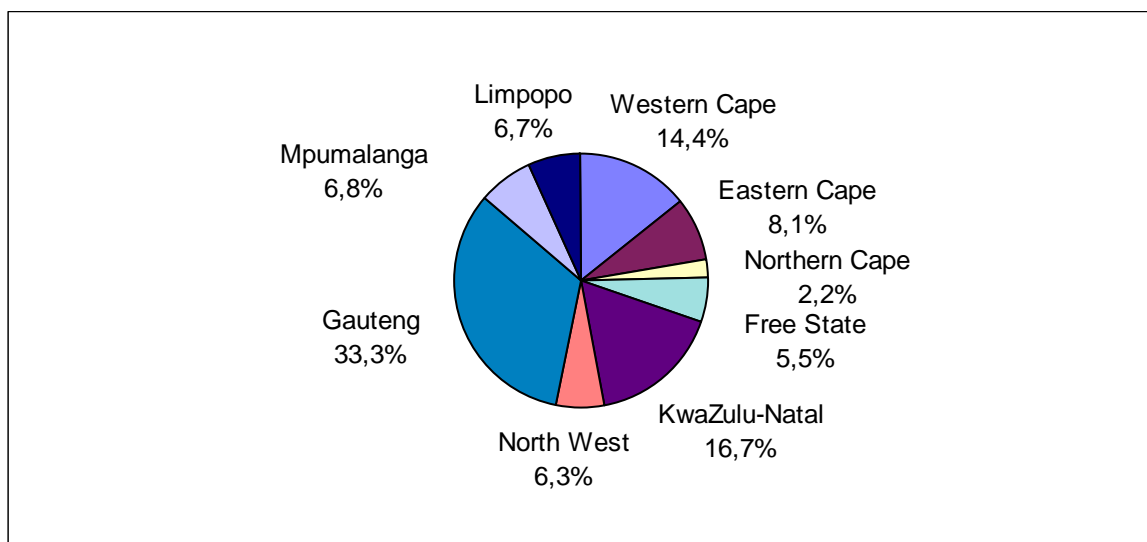
Region: A region for GDP estimates is defined as a province region as a province.

9.1 Gross Domestic Product per Region (GDPR)

Figure 9.1 shows the contribution of each province to the economy of South Africa. The figure shows that:

- The largest contribution to the economy of the country came from Gauteng (33,3%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (16,7%) and Western Cape (14,4%).
- The smallest contribution came from Northern Cape (2,2%).

Figure 9.1: GDPR contribution to the economy of South Africa, 2004

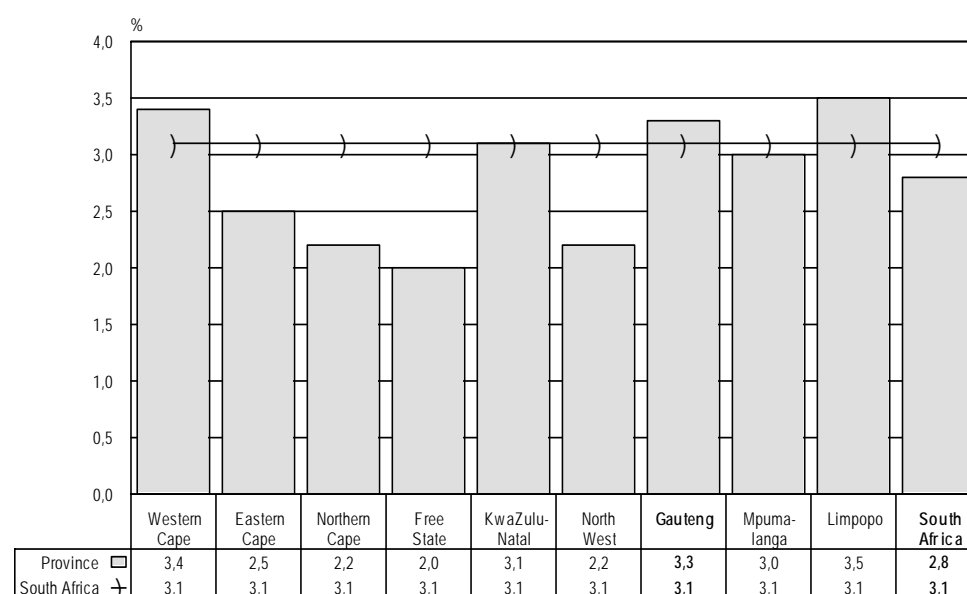


Source: Statistics South Africa, *Gross Domestic Product 2004*

Figure 9.2 looks at the average real annual economic growth rate in the nine provinces. The figure shows that:

- The highest average real annual economic growth rate over the period 1996 to 2004 was recorded in Limpopo (3,5%), followed by Western Cape (3,4%) and Gauteng (3,3%).
- Free State recorded the lowest average real annual economic growth rate (2%) over the period 1996 to 2004.
- The average real annual economic growth rate of South Africa for the period 1996 to 2004 was 3,1%.

Figure 9.2: Average annual economic growth, South Africa, 1996–2004



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Gross Domestic Product 2004*

9.2 Major economic sectors

Table 9.1 looks at the contribution of each economic sector to the gross domestic product in Gauteng in 2004. It shows that:

- Finance, real estate and business services had the largest contribution in the economy of Gauteng (21,4%) followed by manufacturing (20,5%).
- The agriculture, forestry and fishing industry had the lowest contribution (0,5%).
- Tertiary industry contributed 62,3% to the GDP at market prices of Gauteng.

Table 9.1: Contribution of major industries to the GDP, Gauteng, 2004

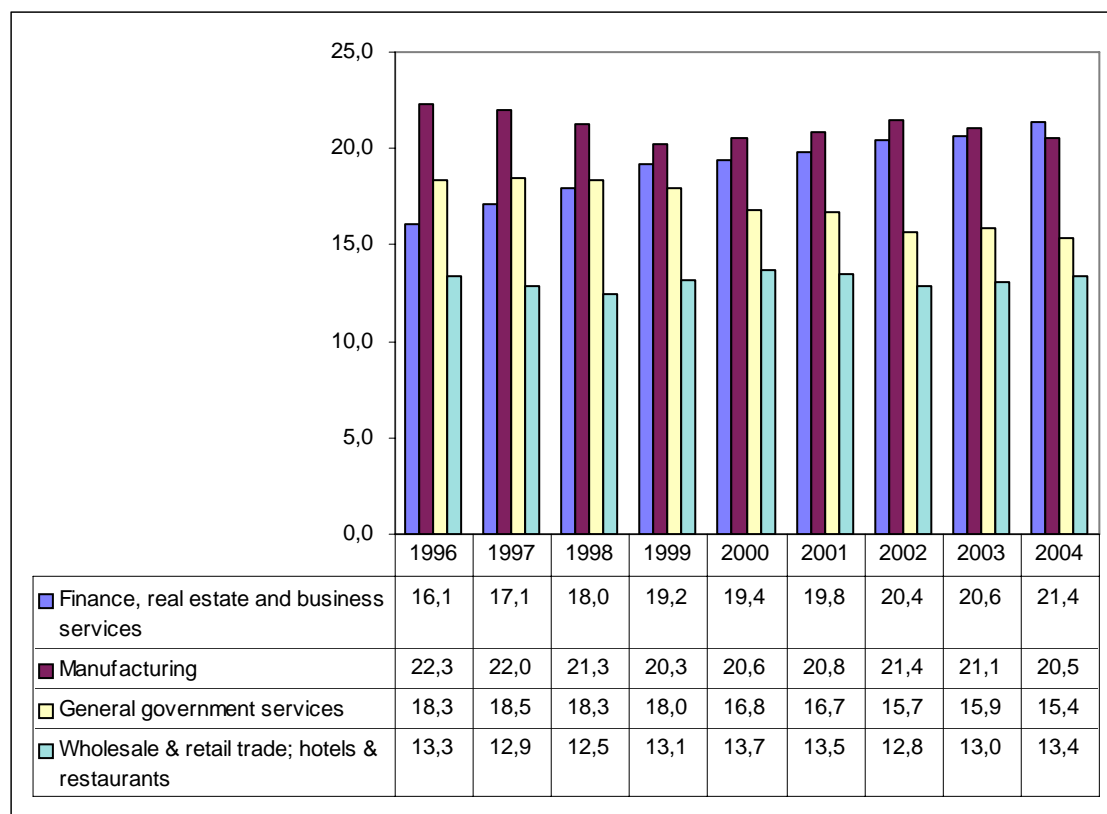
Industry	Rand (million)	%
Primary industries	10 514	2,3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2 441	0,5
Mining and quarrying	8 073	1,7
Secondary industries	115 706	25,0
Manufacturing	94 934	20,5
Electricity, gas and water	9 162	2,0
Construction	11 610	2,5
Tertiary industries	287 883	62,3
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	61 823	13,4
Transport, storage and communication	37 913	8,2
Finance, real estate and business services	98 885	21,4
Personal services	18 290	4,0
General government services	70 972	15,4
All industries at basic prices	414 103	89,6
Taxes less subsidies on products	47 941	10,4
GDPR at market prices	462 044	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Gross Domestic Product 2004*

Figure 9.3 looks at the largest industries in the economy of Gauteng. The figure shows that:

- Manufacturing industry continued to contribute at least 20% to the GDP of Gauteng.
- Finance, real estate and business services increased from 16,1% in 1996 to 21,4% in 2004.
- General government services declined from 18,3% in 1996 to 15,4% in 2004.
- Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants declined from 13,3% to 12,9 % in 1997 and increased to 13,4% in 2004.

Figure 9.3: Contribution of the largest industries to the economy of Gauteng, 1996–2004



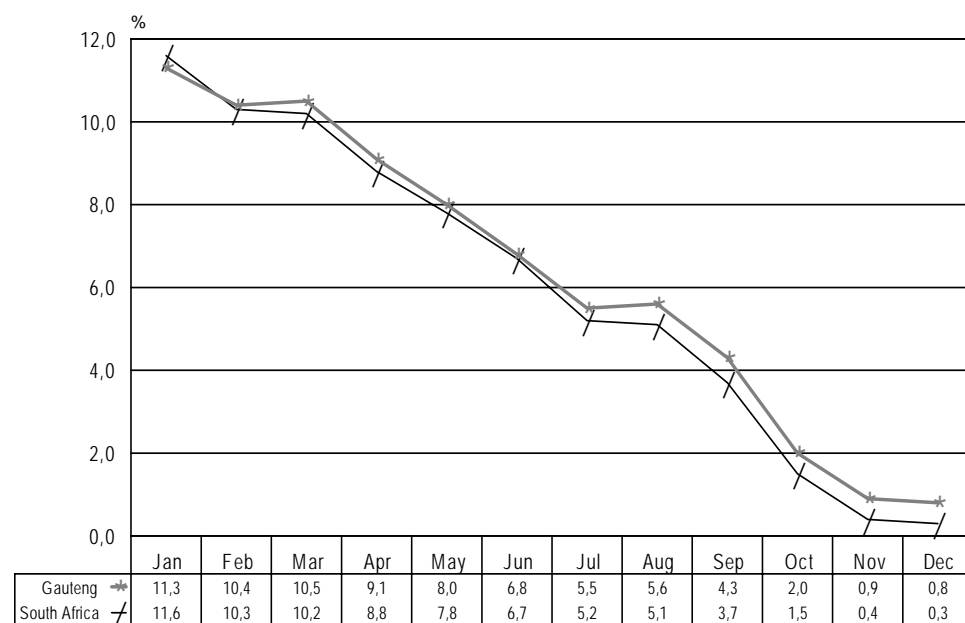
Source: Statistics South Africa, *Gross Domestic Product 2004*

9.3 Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Figure 9.4 shows the Consumer Price Index for each month of 2003 for the metropolitan areas of Gauteng and South Africa.

- Examination of the figure shows an overall decline in inflation as measured by the consumer price index during the year 2003 for both Gauteng and South Africa.
- There were slight increases of approximately 1% in the inflation rate in March and August for Gauteng, and decreases of approximately 1% in March, May, and December for South Africa as a whole of the average prices of goods and services in Gauteng and South Africa.

Figure 9.4: Percentage change in the Consumer Price Index, metropolitan areas, Gauteng and South Africa, January to December 2003



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

Chapter 10: Politics

This chapter looks at the political situation of Gauteng province. Data from the Gauteng Legislature and the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) have been used. The Gauteng Legislature is situated in the provincial capital, Johannesburg, whilst the national capital, Pretoria, which is also in Gauteng, is home to various administration offices.

Official opposition party: A party that acquired more votes after the ruling party. The official opposition party is important to ensure that the ruling party does not abuse its power in a democratic country.

Provincial Executive Council: The provincial cabinet consists of the Premier and ten Members of the Executive Council (MECs).

10.1 Profile of the Gauteng Provincial Legislature

Table 10.1 shows Gauteng Provincial Legislature by seat allocation in the period 1994–2004. The table shows that:

- The African National Congress held the majority of seats. The number of seats for the ANC remained at 50 from 1994 to 1999 and increased by one seat in 2004 to become 51.
- The short-lived alliance between the National Party and the Democratic Party (now the Democratic Alliance) can be seen by the fluctuation of seats between these two parties in 1999.
- The number of IFP seats dropped from 3 in 1994 and 1999 to 2 seats in 2004.

Table 10.1: Gauteng Provincial Legislature by seat allocation, 1994–2004

Political party	Number of seats		
	1994	1999	2004
African National congress	50	50	51
Democratic Party	5	5	15
Inkatha Freedom Party	3	3	2
New National Party	21	21	0
African Christian Democratic Party	1	1	1
Federal Alliance	0	0	0
Freedom Front	5	5	1
United Democratic Movement	N/A	0	1
Pan African Congress	1	1	1
Total	86	86	72

The name Democratic Party was used in 1994 and 1999. The name changed to Democratic Alliance after an alliance with the New National Party was formed which resulted in the Democratic Alliance (DA).

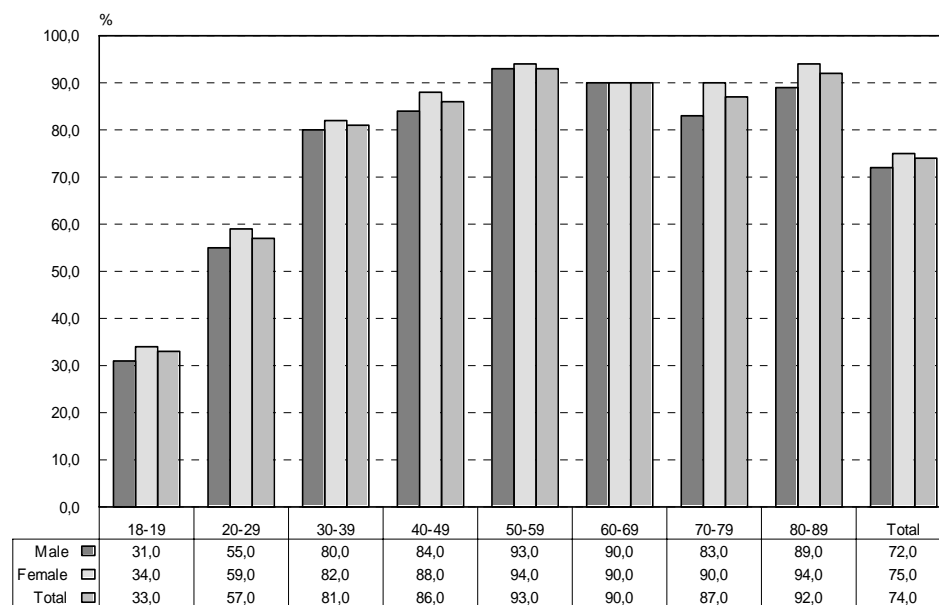
Source: Independent Electoral Commission website

10.2 Voter registration and democratic elections

Figure 10.1 shows the age and sex of those who registered to vote during the third democratic elections in 2004. The figure shows that:

- More females than males registered to vote in Gauteng.
- At least 74% of Gauteng residents registered to vote.
- Only 33% of those aged 18 and 19 years registered to vote in the elections compared with more than 50% of all the older age groups.

Figure 10.1: Percentage population of those who registered to vote by age and sex, Gauteng, 2004



Note* A registration figure of greater than 100% indicates that the estimated voting age may have increased with increasing population figures as measured by the census. The analysis excludes those who were registered and were between the ages of 16 and 17

Source: Statistics South Africa: Census 2001 & Independent Electoral Commission website

Table 10.2 shows that in the 2004 democratic elections:

- The largest number of votes were received by the ANC with over 2,3 million votes, followed by the DA with 708 081 votes.
- Following the ANC and DA was the IFP with 85 500 votes.
- Comparison of the proportions of votes received by each party reveals that the ANC was the only party which obtained more than half the provincial votes (68,4%).

Table 10.2: Democratic elections results, Gauteng, 2004

Political party	Number of votes	%
African Christian Democratic Party	55 991	1,6
African National Congress	2 331 121	68,4
Azanian People's Organization	8 670	0,3
Black People's Convention	1 236	0,0
Christian Democratic Party	7 773	0,2
Democratic Alliance	708 081	20,8
Economic Freedom Movement	1 862	0,1
Independent Democrats	51 921	1,5
Inkatha Freedom Party	85 500	2,5
Nasionale Aksie	4 712	0,1
New National Party	25 992	0,8
Pan Africanist Congress of Azania	29 076	0,9
Peace and Justice Congress	3 208	0,1
Pro-Death Penalty Party	1 825	0,1
Socialist Party of Azania	3 191	0,2
United Christian Democratic Party	8 857	0,3
United Democratic Movement	33 644	1,0
Vryheid Front Plus	45 648	1,3
Total valid votes	3 408 308	100,00

Source: Independent Electoral Commission website 2004 election results