

Provincial Profile 1999

Western Cape

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Report No. 00-91-01 (1999)

Statistics South Africa

Published by Statistics South Africa, Private Bag X44, Pretoria 0001

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Stats SA Library Cataloguing-in-Publication (CIP) Data

Provincial Profile 1999: Western Cape / Statistics South Africa. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, 2004

92 p. [Report No. 00-91-01 (1999)]

ISBN 0-621-34896-1

1. Demography – Western Cape (South Africa)
 2. Vital Statistics – Western Cape (South Africa)
 3. Households – Western Cape (South Africa)
 4. Education Statistics – Western Cape (South Africa)
 5. Public Health – Western Cape (South Africa)
 6. Labour Markets – Western Cape (South Africa)
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- I. Statistics South Africa
II. Series
(LCSH 16)

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General note

In 1999, the Indian population constituted only 1% of the Western Cape population. This proportion was too small and therefore the Indians are omitted throughout this publication.

Executive summary

Western Cape, one of South Africa's nine provinces, is situated on the south-western tip of the African continent. It borders the Northern Cape and Eastern Cape provinces. It is wedged by the cold Atlantic Ocean, which serves as a rich fishing area and the warmer Indian Ocean which boasts breath-taking beaches.

Western Cape has a good infrastructure and network of roads that lead to Cape Town, the capital, also known as the Mother City. Cape Town has a unique setting with Table Mountain as a backdrop. This mountain is recognised throughout the world and has become a landmark for the tourist industry.

The area around Cape Town has a Mediterranean climate with regular winter rainfall; total rainfall averages about 600 mm per year. Other important towns in the province include Vredenburg and Saldanha along the west coast. Saldanha is a fishing town and has an export harbour for iron ore. The districts of Worcester and Stellenbosch are renowned for their winelands. The eastern part of the province is famous for the Garden Route with its lush indigenous forests, unspoilt beaches, mild climate and all-year-round rainfall. The Klein Karoo, with Oudtshoorn as its major town, is known for its ostrich products and the world famous Cango caves. Western Cape boasts one of the six major flora kingdoms of the world. This kingdom is called fynbos and contains more plant species than Europe. Cape Town has a beautiful botanical garden, Kirstenbosch, where many of the fynbos species may be admired.

Western Cape is culturally diverse and draws on traditions from Europe, South East Asia, India and Africa.

The people

More than four million people lived in Western Cape in 1996 on 129 370 km² of land or 10,6% of the total land surface area of South Africa. Approximately 89% of the people lived in urban areas (October Household Survey 1999). The province's demographic profile was somewhat different from the national pattern, in that more than 50% of the people were coloured and an almost equal number of Africans and whites constituted the balance. In contrast, African people constituted about 76,7% of the total South African population. Two-thirds of the total population in Western Cape were concentrated in the Cape Metropolitan area. This difference in the demographic profile was also observed in the case of languages, where the main home languages spoken in the province were Afrikaans (58%), English (21%) and isiXhosa (20%); while in the country as a whole, the top three were isiZulu (23%), isiXhosa (18%) and Afrikaans (14%).

Education

The post-apartheid education system of South Africa is attempting to provide quality education for all learners, but schools still have inadequate resources and facilities. The people in Western Cape are relatively well educated; in 1999 they had a literacy rate of 95% compared with 85% for the rest of South Africa. Only 4,3% of people aged 20 years and older had no formal schooling, compared to 12% for South Africa as a whole. In Western Cape, 22% of adults aged 20 years and older had completed 12 years of schooling.

The labour market

Western Cape had approximately 1,8 million economically active people in the age category 15 to 65 years. Approximately one-third of the population between 15 and 65 years old were not economically active. Of the employed, approximately 87% were in the formal sector and 13% worked in the informal sector. In 1999, the unemployment rate for Western Cape was 13,7% and the labour participation rate 66,4%, while the unemployment rate for South Africa was 23,2% and the labour participation rate 49,2%.

The economy

Western Cape has a diverse, balanced and stable economy. It is characterised by a dynamic range of economic activities with no single industrial sector dominating the regional economy. The province contributed R81 800 million or 14,2% towards the country's GDP in 1998 (Western Cape Investment and Trade Promotion Agency – WESGRO, 1999). Manufacturing was a major sector and contributed 14,6% to the economy of Western Cape in 1998. The clothing and textile, oil, food processing and wine industries constituted the core of this sector.

The two major primary sectors were agriculture and fishing which together contributed 9% to the province's economy (WESGRO, 1999). Agriculture was the province's most important primary sector and fruit such as apples, grapes, olives, peaches and oranges were produced in abundance. Western Cape is the centre of the country's fishing industry and 85% of the tonnage and value of fish caught in South Africa comes from the province.

The service industry has grown in the province over the years, especially the tourism sector. Western Cape has a competitive advantage in respect of the tourism sector. It enjoys a 55% share of South Africa's international tourist market (WESGRO 1999). It has become the most popular destination for foreigners and local visitors. Tourism contributed 9% to the Gross Regional Product in the province. The province's tourism growth potential stems from its natural beauty, the sea, mountains, flora and fauna, and its accommodation infrastructure.

Other major sectors are construction and repairs which contributed 7,5%, trade which contributed 7,2% and transport and communication which contributed 6,3% to the gross geographic product. Cape Town has become the second largest financial centre (after Johannesburg) for many business and financial institutions. Financial and business services contributed 5,8% to the gross geographic product.

Infrastructure and services in Western Cape

Access to social and economic services enables people to participate more actively in the economy and in their communities. In South Africa, urban areas have superior access to education, health facilities, employment opportunities and service infrastructure such as roads and communication.

Western Cape has a well-developed infrastructure and a network of roads links it to major cities in Africa by sea, air, road and rail. It may be on the south-western tip of Africa, but the national road network starting in Cape Town leads to all regions of the continent. The port of Cape Town serves as a quick and efficient route for imports and exports from Europe,

America, Asia, and East and West African countries. Cape Town's international airport is rapidly growing in importance as the leading gateway to South Africa.

Compared to the rest of South Africa, Western Cape has better access to services and facilities. In 1999, approximately 80% of households lived in formal dwellings, 76% had tap water in the dwelling, 89% of households used a flush or chemical toilet and about 88% of households had access to electricity.

Due to its urban character, the population of Western Cape had better access to medical facilities, with more than half living less than one kilometre from the nearest medical facility. Approximately 30% of people in the Western Cape had access to medical aid.

Table A: Comparative statistics on South Africa's nine provinces

Comparative statistics	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	SA
Area (km ²) as %	10,6	13,9	29,7	10,6	7,6	9,5	1,4	6,5	10,2	100,0
Population, OHS '99 (%)	9,6	15,6	2,1	6,5	20,8	8,3	18,0	6,9	12,3	100,0
Density (persons/km ²), 1999	32,2	39,9	2,5	21,7	97,7	30,8	457,2	37,7	42,8	35,5
Urbanised, 1999	88,9	33,2	68,7	70,5	46,3	36,6	96,4	40,2	11,6	54,0
Unemployment rate (official definition) 1999	13,7	29,8	18,1	23,3	25,8	23,5	20,6	24,4	34,0	23,3
% of employed earning less than R1 000 pm, 1999	31,0	55,2	58,4	51,3	42,9	42,2	25,1	49,0	48,6	39,4
% of employed earning more than R4 500 pm, 1999	16,0	9,2	10,1	10,1	10,9	9,2	19,5	11,8	10,2	13,6
Real GGP per capita (PPP\$)	3 925	1 146	2 837	3 349	1 819	2 198	6 213	2 819	619	2 782
% of hh income less than R1 000 pm	16,8	58,0	39,9	45,9	44,1	44,3	27,3	41,7	54,8	40,7
HDI, 1996	0,76	0,643	0,679	0,67	0,66	0,61	0,77	0,66	0,63	0,688
Life expectancy in years, 1996	60,83	60,41	55,62	52,78	52,98	53,29	59,62	53,49	60,10	57,04
Adult literacy rate, 1996	95,76	76,47	83,79	88,77	89,17	73,16	98,13	79,42	77,70	85,93
% of adults 20 yrs and older with matric and higher, 1999	35,0	19,4	19,9	24,6	26,6	22,8	40,9	24,4	20,7	28,3
% of adults 20 yrs or older, with no schooling, 1999	4,3	13,1	15,6	10,3	13,7	16,4	4,86	18,9	22,8	12,0
HIV/Aids	5,2	15,9	9,9	22,8	32,5	21,3	22,5	30,0	11,5	22,8
Hospital beds per 1 000 persons	4,7	3,3	3,5	3,4	3,76	2,98	4,5	1,96	2,7	3,6
Infant mortality, SA, DHS '98	8,4	61,2	41,8	36,8	52,1	36,8	36,3	47,3	37,2	45,4
% of hh with tap water in the dwelling, 1999	76,2	23,3	47,7	42,9	34,7	21,5	58,6	27,5	12,0	38,7
% of hh living in formal dwellings, 1999	81,1	54,2	82,4	63,7	56,2	79,7	66,5	71,2	77,6	67,1
% of hh with telephone in the dwelling or cell phone, 1999	61,3	22,1	36,7	33,3	31,3	24,9	47,4	24,3	13,0	34,0

Abbreviations: WC = Western Cape, EC = Eastern Cape, NC = Northern Cape, FS = Free State, KZN = KwaZulu-Natal, NW = North West, GP = Gauteng, MP = Mpumalanga, LP = Limpopo and SA = South Africa.
Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999; Department of Health, SA Demographic and Health Survey 1998

Chapter 1: Demography

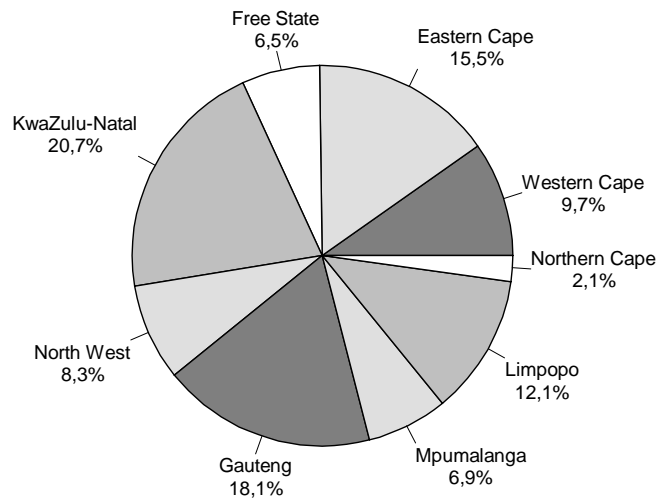
1.1 Introduction

A demographic profile is compiled by examining the population in a particular area by age and gender. Two important health indicators, fertility and mortality, influence this profile. The population profile has long-term socio-economic implications for a country. It impacts on planning and the allocation of resources in terms of job opportunities, education, health, housing and service delivery.

In October 1999, South Africa had an estimated population of 43,3 million people. More than three-quarters of the population were African (78%), approximately 11% white, 9% coloured and 2% Indian. KwaZulu-Natal had the largest population with approximately 9,0 million, followed by Gauteng with 7,7 million and Eastern Cape with 6,7 million. In October 1999, the population of Western Cape was estimated to be approximately 4,1 million, with 56% of the population being coloured, 22% African, 21% white and 1% Indian. Western Cape constituted one-tenth of South Africa's population, as indicated in Figure 1.1.

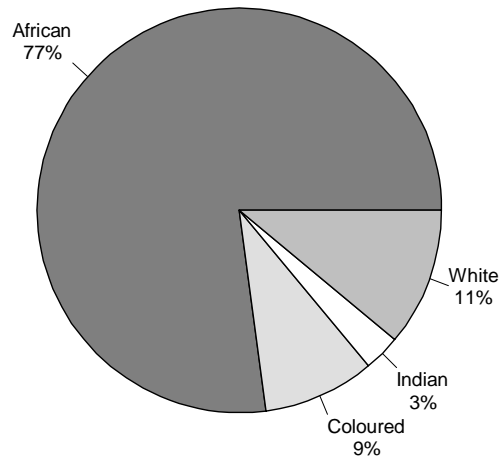
1.2 Population profile

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



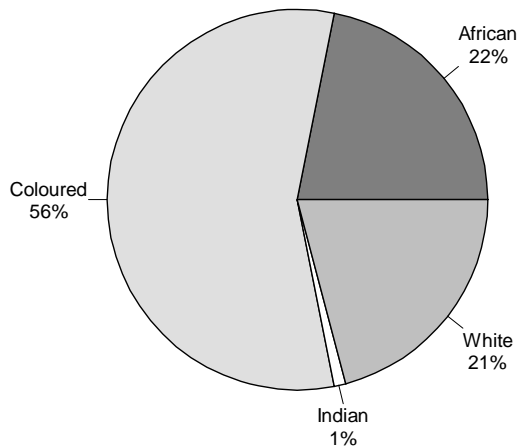
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 1.2: Distribution of the population by population group, South Africa, 1999



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Figure 1.3: Distribution of the population by population group, Western Cape, 1999



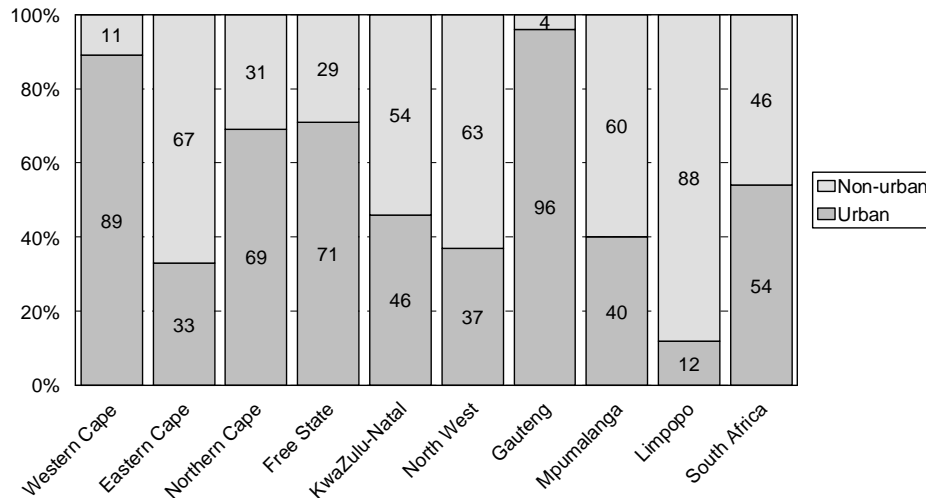
Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

1.3 Area of residence

Figure 1.4 shows the following:

- Fifty-four per cent of the South African population lived in urban areas in October 1999.
- Gauteng was the most urbanised province, with 96% of people living in urban areas, followed by Western Cape, 89%, and Free State, 71%.
- Limpopo was the least urbanised, with 12% of people living in urban areas.

Figure 1.4: Urban and non-urban population of each province in South Africa, 1999



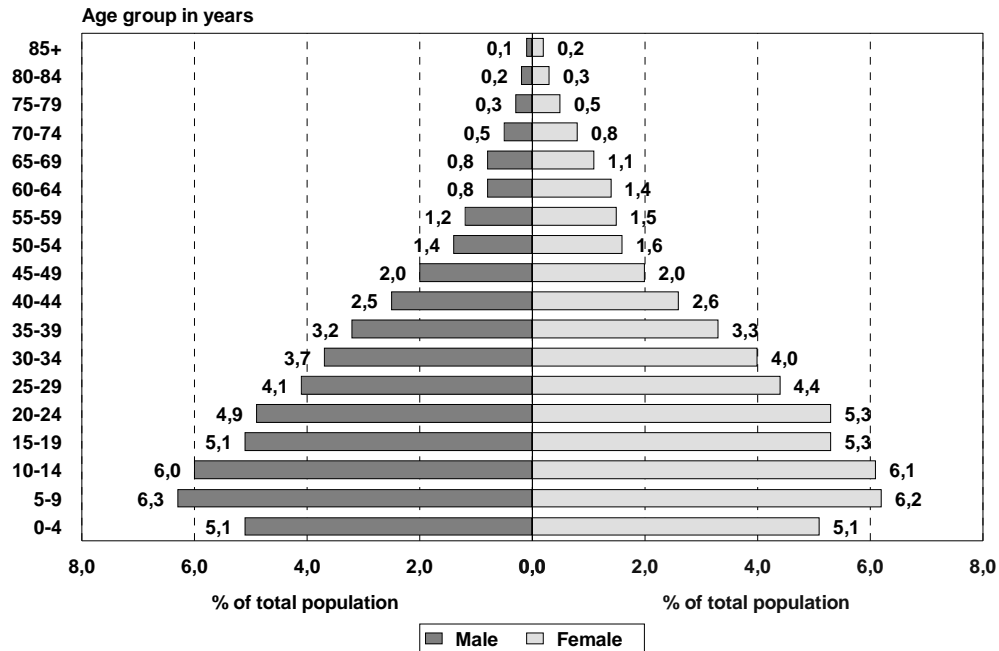
Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

1.4 Age distribution

Figure 1.5 shows the age distribution of the population of South Africa in October 1999. It shows that:

- A proportion of 35% of the population were in the age bracket 0-14 years, 60% in the age bracket 15-64 years, while 5% were people aged 65 years and older.
- The age/gender pyramid of South Africa as a whole was typical of a developing country, with a broad base and narrow apex. The overall shape of the population pyramid is dominated by the African profile, since they are in the majority.

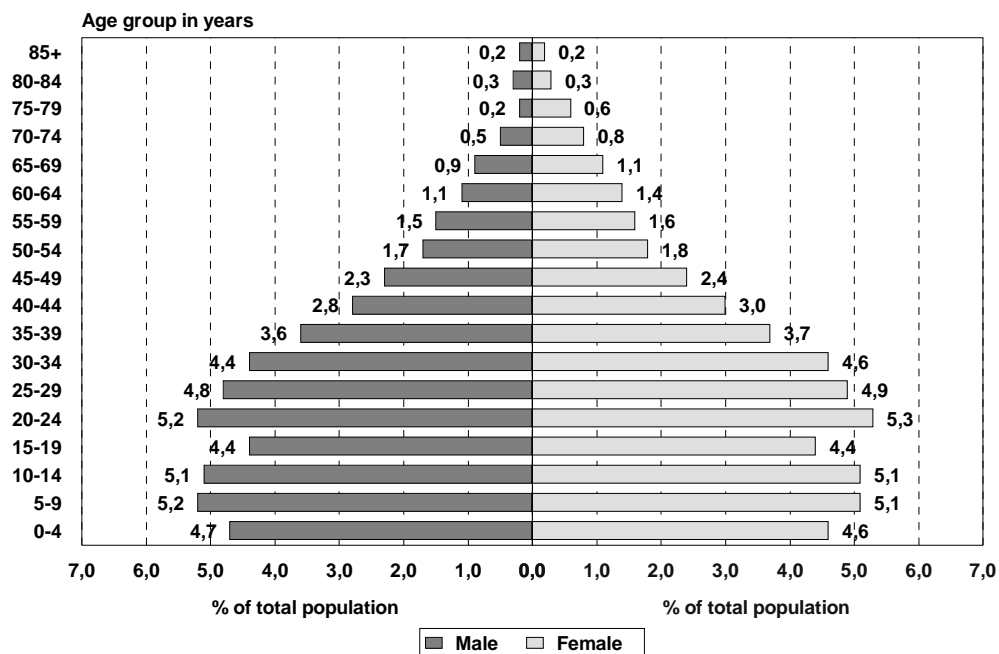
Figure 1.5: Age distribution of the population by gender, South Africa, 1999



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Figure 1.6 shows that, of the total population of Western Cape, 30% were children between the age of 0 and 14 years, approximately 65% were aged 15-64 years (referred to as the working age population) and 5% were 65 years and older.

Figure 1.6: Age distribution of the population by gender, Western Cape, 1999

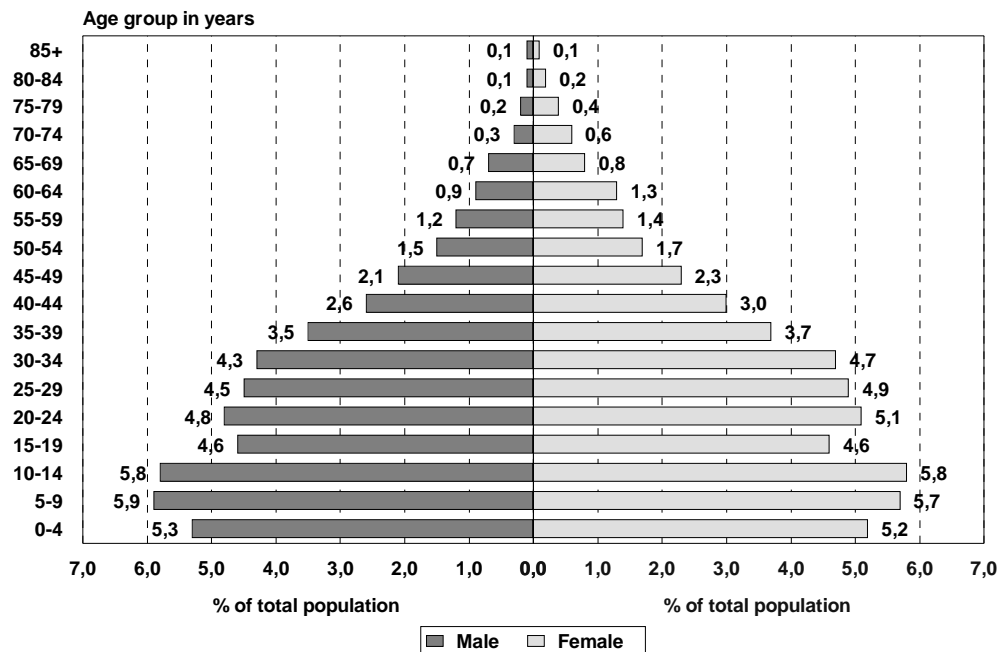


Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Figures 1.7-1.9 show that:

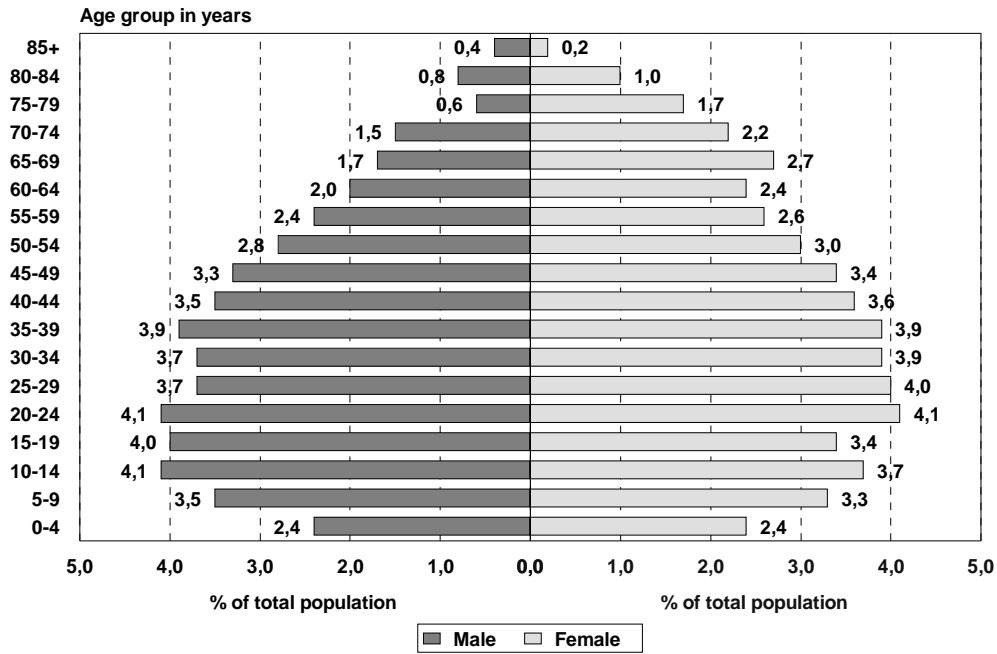
- The age pyramids of coloured and African residents differed markedly from that of white residents in Western Cape.
- Figure 1.7 is similar to the pyramid for Western Cape as a whole. This reflects the fact that the majority of the Western Cape population is coloured.
- In 1999, 33,7% of the coloured population were between the ages 0-14 years (Figure 1.7), compared to only 19,4% of the white population (Figure 1.8). On the other hand, 8,4% of the white population were aged 65 years and over, compared to 2% of the coloured population.
- There were differences between the pyramids for African and coloured residents. A smaller percentage of African children than coloured children fell into the age group 0-14 years.
- There appeared to be a dramatic increase in the African population from 20 to 34 years (Figure 1.9). This may be due to the fact that the working age population tended to move into more urban provinces, particularly young adults, probably in search of work or education opportunities.

Figure 1.7: Coloured population by age and gender, Western Cape, 1999



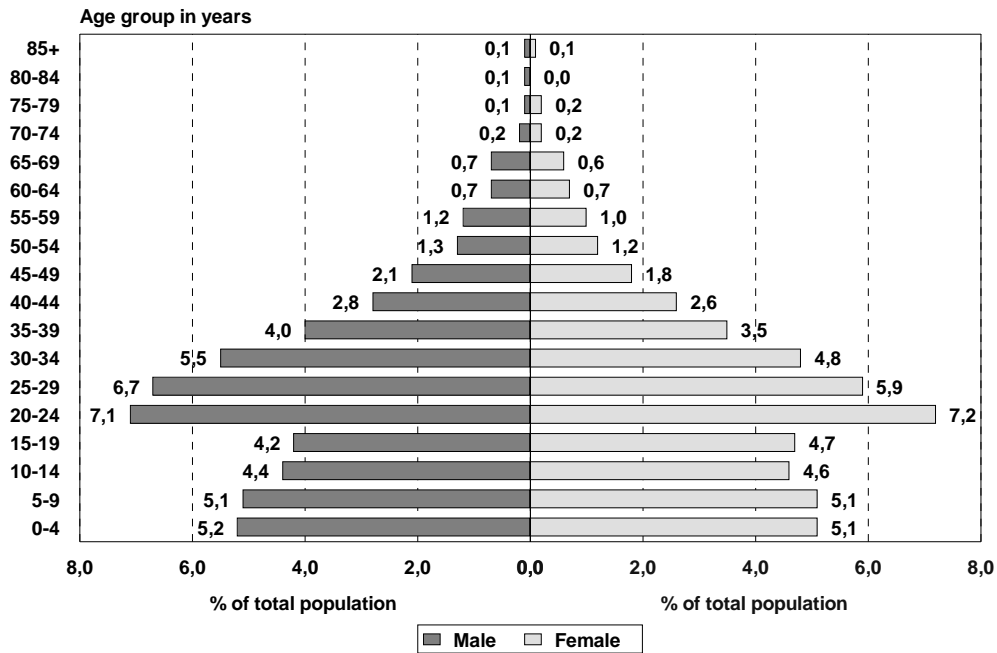
Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Figure 1.8: White population by age and gender, Western Cape, 1999



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Figure 1.9: African population by age and gender, Western Cape, 1999



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

1.5 Dependency ratio

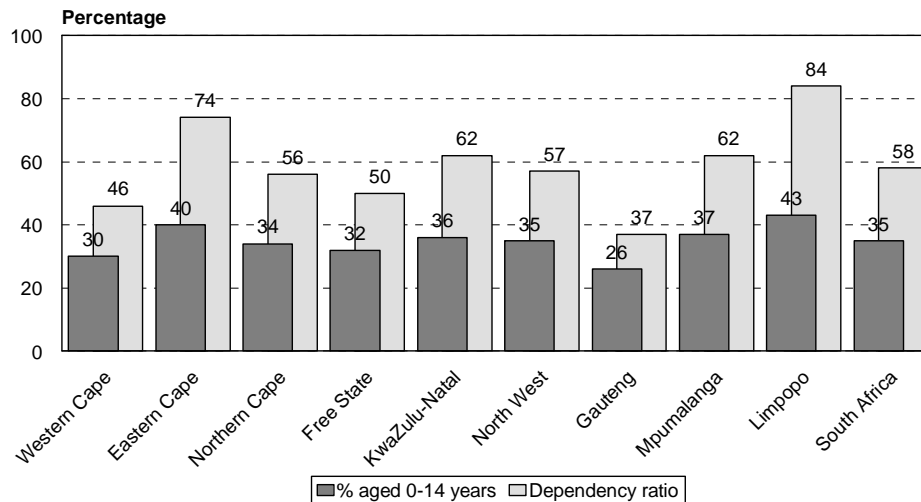
Definition

Age dependency ratios are broad indicators of the potential dependency burden of children under 15 years of age and the aged (people aged 65 years and over) to the working population aged 15-64 years. These ratios are calculated by looking at the number of dependent people in the dependency years for each 100 people in the working age years.

Figure 1.10 shows that:

- In 1999, Limpopo had the highest dependency ratio (84%), followed by Eastern Cape (74%).
- KwaZulu-Natal, with 36% of its population aged 0-14 years, had a dependency ratio of 62%.
- Overall, South Africa had a dependency ratio of 58%. The only provinces with a dependency ratio of less than 50% were Western Cape (46%) and Gauteng (37%).

Figure 1.10: Age dependency ratio by province, 1999

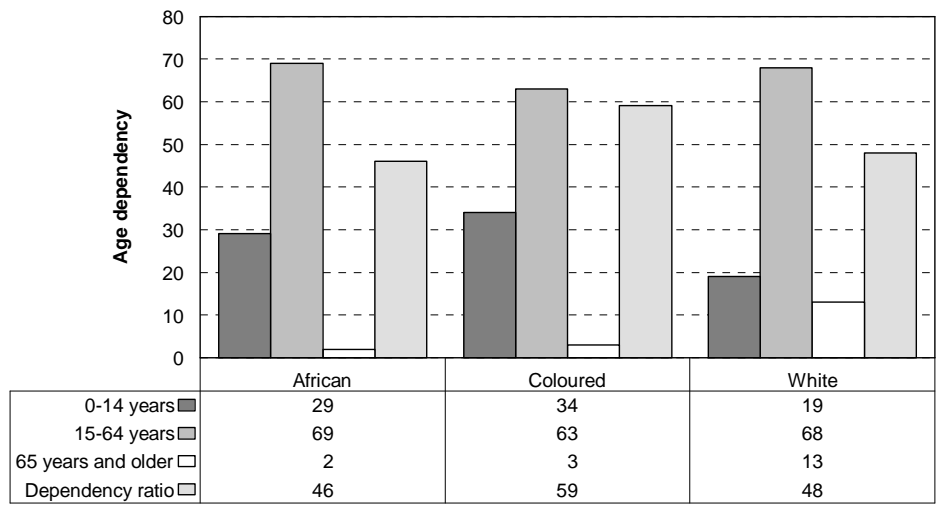


Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Figure 1.11 shows that in October 1999:

- The dependency ratio was highest for the coloured population in Western Cape, followed by white and African residents. For Africans, there were 46 people dependent on others for every 100 people. This differed from the national trend where Africans had the highest dependency ratio (69), followed by coloured residents.
- The dependency ratio for coloured residents in Western Cape was 59, which is higher than that of the province as a whole.

Figure 1.11: Age dependency by population group, Western Cape, 1999



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Chapter 2: Education

2.1 Introduction

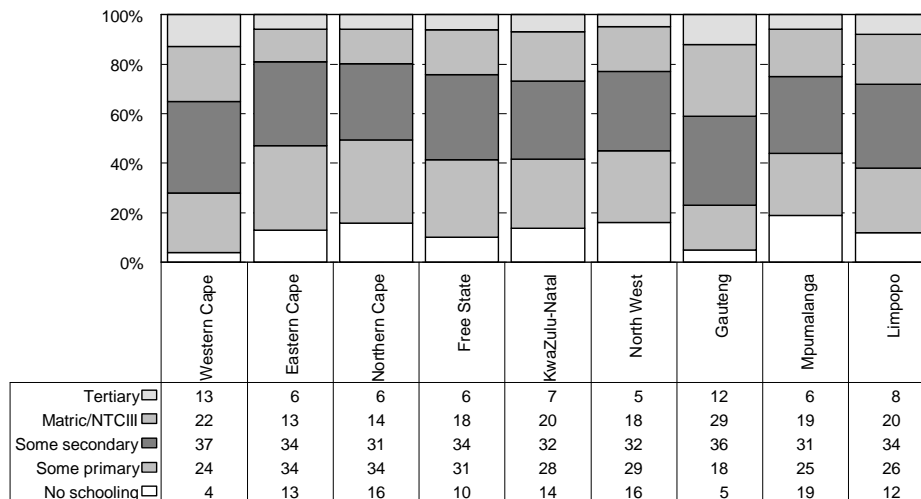
Education is widely recognised as one of the most important indicators of the socio-economic development of a country. It serves as a tool of empowerment through knowledge, resources and skills. Western Cape has been able to maintain educational standards well above the national level at primary, secondary and tertiary levels. This was substantiated by the matriculation pass rate of 80,6% for Western Cape in 2000, compared to the national rate of 57,9% (Ministry of Education). At tertiary level, Western Cape has three universities and two technikons, namely, the University of Cape Town, the University of Stellenbosch and the University of the Western Cape, Peninsula Technikon and Cape Technikon.

2.2 Educational achievement

Figure 2.1 shows that:

- Using 12 years of schooling as a baseline for comparison, the educational achievement of adults aged 20 years or more in Western Cape (35%) was the second highest after Gauteng (41%). (The national figure for those with 12 years of schooling and more was 28%.)
- Limpopo had the highest percentage of people with no schooling (23%).
- In all provinces, between 30% and 40% of people had incomplete secondary education.

Figure 2.1: Educational achievement for persons aged 20 years or more by province, 1999



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

2.3 Adult literacy

A common measure of economic literacy is the successful completion of seven years of primary schooling. In 1999, the overall literacy rate for South Africa according to this measure was 75%.

Table 2.1 shows that:

- Eighty-five per cent of all persons aged 20 years and above were considered literate in Western Cape and almost one in every seven persons were considered illiterate. Only Gauteng topped this, with a literacy rate of 87%. Most of the other provinces had an adult literacy rate of about two-thirds.
- Limpopo had the highest percentage of persons with no schooling (23%), and consequently had the lowest literacy rate (63%).

The economic conditions, employment opportunities, and access to resources and infrastructure are possible reasons for the higher literacy rate in Gauteng and Western Cape.

Table 2.1: Literacy rate for persons aged 20 years and older in each province, 1999 (percentages)

	No schooling	Less than Grade 6	Literate
Western Cape	4	10	85
Eastern Cape	14	17	69
Northern Cape	16	17	67
Free State	11	16	74
KwaZulu-Natal	14	15	71
North West	17	15	68
Gauteng	5	8	87
Mpumalanga	19	14	67
Limpopo	23	13	63
South Africa	12	13	75

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Table 2.2 examines the literacy rate of persons aged 20 years and above in Western Cape in 1999. As the table indicates, the African population had the lowest literacy rate, followed by the coloured population. The Indian and white residents had the highest literacy rate, both at 91%.

Table 2.2: Population aged 20 years and older by literacy rate and population group, Western Cape, 1999 (percentages)

	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Total
No schooling	16	8	4	4	5
Less than Grade 6	16	13	6	6	10
Literate	69	79	91	91	85
Total	100	100	100	100	100

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

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Table 2.3 is based on a different measure, namely the ability to read and write as perceived by oneself or the respondent in the household. The table shows that:

- The proportion of adults in Western Cape who said they could read and write in at least one language was 94%.
- Proportionally fewer African and coloured adults said they could read and write as compared to white residents.
- Nationally, 86% of adults 20 years and older could read and write in at least one language.

Table 2.3: Population aged 20 years and older who could read and write in at least one language by population group, Western Cape, 1999 (percentages)

	African	Coloured	White
Could read and write (yes)	92	93	100
Could neither read nor write (no)	8	6	0
Could either read or write	0	1	0
Total	100	100	100

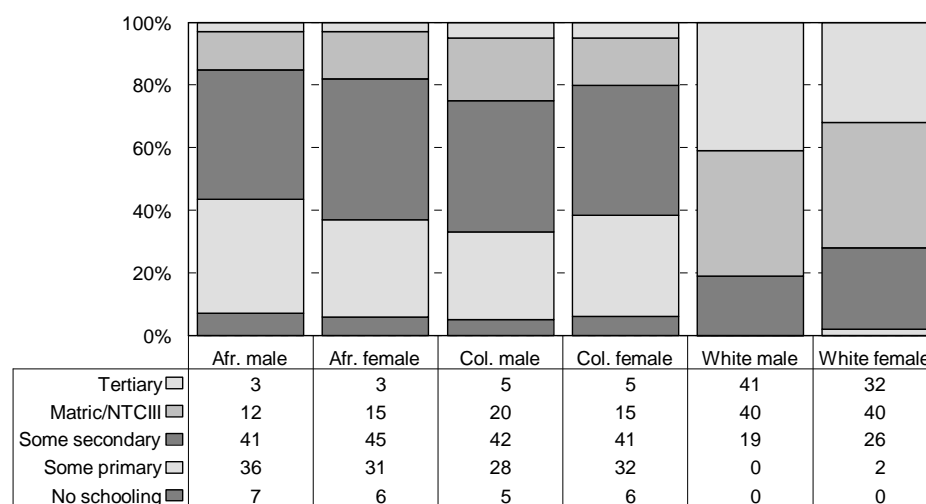
Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

2.4 Educational levels

Unequal access to education during the apartheid years resulted in distinct disparities among population groups and genders. Figure 2.2 shows that in 1999:

- Only 16% of Africans and 23% of coloureds had completed matric or higher, compared to 77% of white residents.
- There were about one-third of African and coloured persons whose highest educational level was some or complete primary.
- Proportionally more African females than African males had completed matric and higher, while the opposite can be noted for other population groups.
- In contrast, proportionally more females than males across all population groups, except Africans, had some or complete primary.

Figure 2.2: Population aged 20 years and older by highest level of education and population group and sex, Western Cape, 1999



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Table 2.4 shows that:

- About one out of three household heads had received some or complete primary in 1999.
- There were slightly more female household heads (28%) than males (22%) whose highest educational level was some or complete primary.
- There were more male household heads (39%) than females (26%) whose highest educational level was matric and higher.

Table 2.4: Highest level of education by gender of the household head, Western Cape, 1999 (percentages)

Level of education	Male	Female
No schooling	5	8
Some or complete primary	22	28
Some or complete secondary	34	38
Matric/NTC III	21	16
Tertiary	18	10
Total	100	100

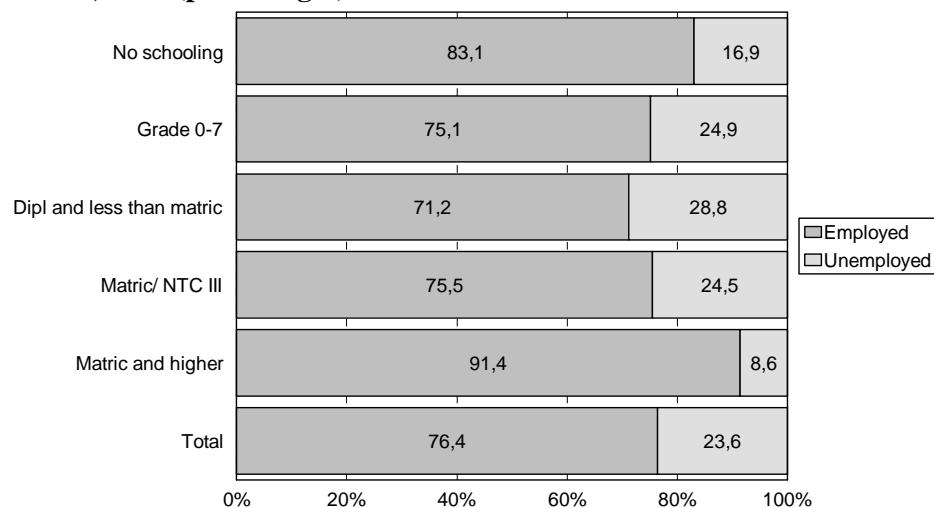
Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

2.5 Employment and education

This section correlates the employment status of the working age population with their level of education. Figure 2.3 and 2.4 examine the economically active population (the employed and unemployed population) by level of education in Western Cape and South Africa. They show that:

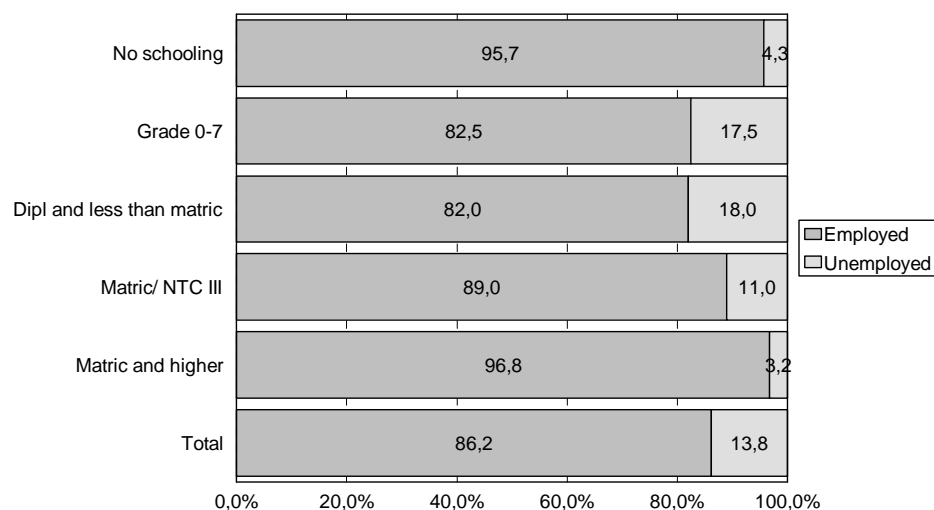
- Compared with Western Cape, there were more unemployed people in the country who obtained various levels of education.
- For Western Cape, as well as nationally, there were proportionally more unemployed people with no schooling than those who had matric and higher.

Figure 2.3: The economically active population by highest level of education, South Africa, 1999 (percentages)



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Figure 2.4: The economically active population by highest level of education, Western Cape, 1999 (percentages)



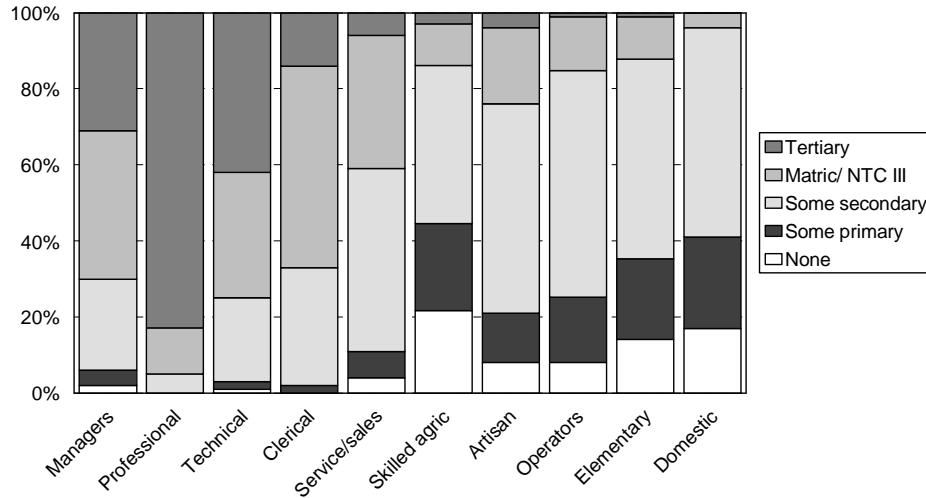
Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Figures 2.5 and 2.6 show that:

- The most highly qualified among the employed were those working in professional occupations in South Africa. Eighty-two per cent in South Africa and 81% in Western Cape of these employees had a tertiary education.
- The people with the second highest qualifications were found in managerial and technical positions. Nearly 40% of managers and one-third of technicians had at least a matric in both South Africa and Western Cape.
- The clerical, sales and service workers were less qualified, with only about 50% having at least a matric.

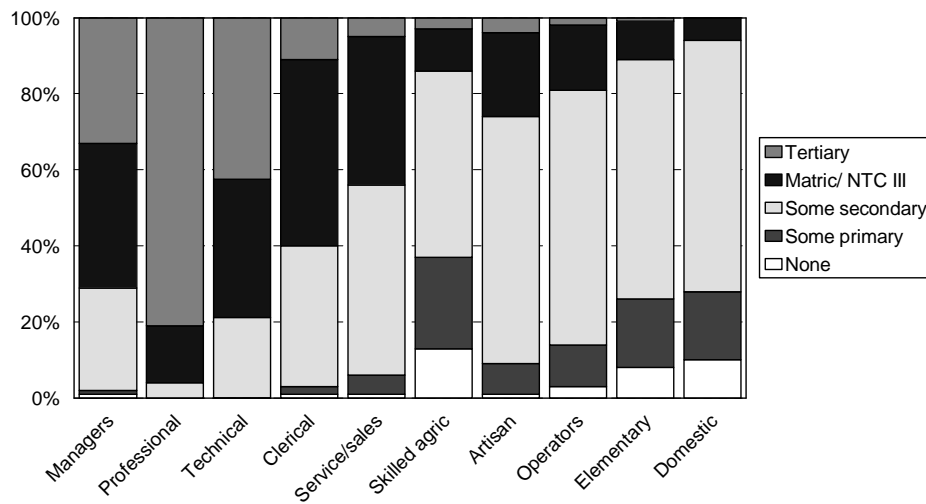
- More than 85% of agricultural, fishery, craft, trade workers and machine operators had less than a matric.
- The elementary occupations and domestic workers showed the lowest level of qualification. Approximately 90% had less than matric.

Figure 2.5: The employed aged 15-65 years by educational level and occupation, South Africa, 1999



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Figure 2.6: The employed aged 15-65 years by educational level and occupation, Western Cape, 1999



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

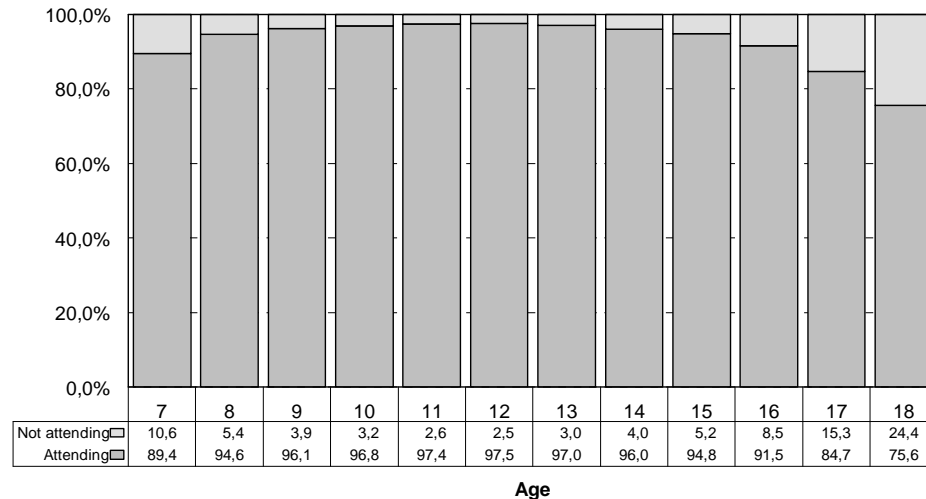
2.6 Educational attendance

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa guarantees the right of every person to a basic education. In terms of the South African Schools Act of 1996, compulsory education should be provided for all persons from the ages of 6 to 15 years.

Figure 2.8 depicts a 95% or higher enrolment between the age of 7 and 13 years for Western Cape in 1999. From the age of 14 years onwards, the enrolment started to decline to less than 95%. At the age of 16 years, enrolment figures dropped by almost 10% to 84% and then to 77% at the age of 17 years. Only 50% of eligible learners aged 18 years were enrolled at an educational institution.

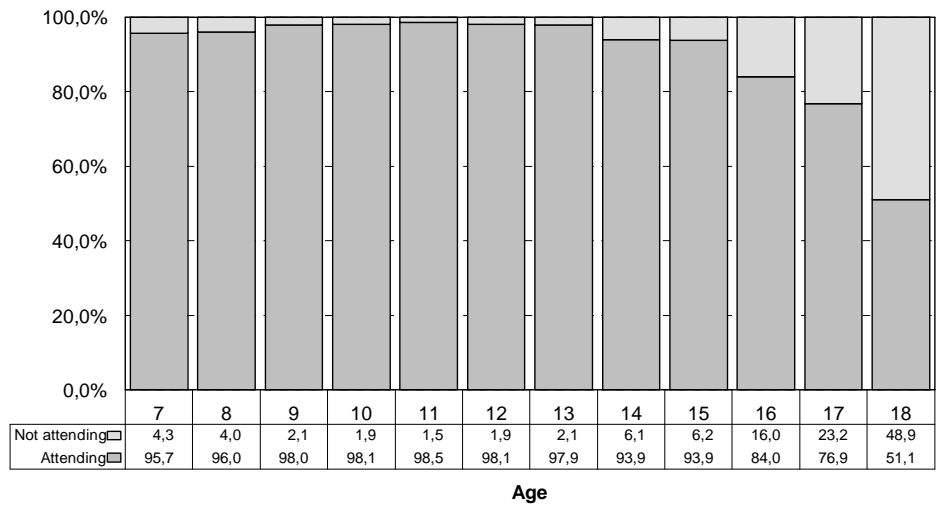
As can be seen in Figure 2.7 a similar pattern was observed for South Africa, but for learners aged 17 years, enrolment figures dropped to 85% and then to 76% at age 18 years.

Figure 2.7: Population aged 7-18 years by whether they attended any educational institution or not, South Africa, 1999



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Figure 2.8: Population aged 7-18 years by whether they attended any educational institution or not, Western Cape, 1999



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Chapter 3: Health

3.1 Introduction

Since 1994 the Department of Health has been faced with the challenge of redressing the unequal distribution of healthcare services. This has been done through developing health policies for better quality healthcare for all South Africans. These policies relate particularly to child and maternal health, and free healthcare for children under the age of five years and pregnant mothers.

Improving an individual's health status is a goal in itself but better health may also contribute to improved quality of life, opportunities for personal development and reduction of poverty. In the long term, the cost associated with preventing illness is far less than the cost of curative treatment. There is a close link between health status and socio-economic status as defined by income, access to education, adequate housing, safe drinking water, sanitation and healthcare.

3.2 Health indicators

Table 3.1 shows that:

- There are slightly higher levels of malnutrition in Western Cape than nationally, despite the fact that the province is more affluent than most provinces.
- The infant mortality rate in Western Cape was well below the national figure.
- Western Cape had the lowest fertility rate of all nine provinces in South Africa. This rate had declined since 1991 when the total fertility rate for the Western Cape was 2,7 compared to a national rate of 3,3 in 1998.
- Prevalence of smoking in Western Cape was proportionally higher than for South Africa as a whole. A substantially higher proportion of women (29%) were smoking than women in other provinces. The highest level of smoking was found amongst coloured women (almost 60%).
- The higher levels of smoking in Western Cape were consistent with the prevalence of emphysema in the province (9,4%) compared to 4,2% in South Africa as a whole.
- Hypertension, diabetes and asthma were also notably higher in Western Cape than national figures. The high prevalence of smoking in the province could be a contributing factor to these chronic illnesses.
- Tuberculosis (TB) was one of the most serious public health problems in Western Cape, which had one of the highest incidence rates in the world. The high rate of TB was linked to poor socio-economic conditions.
- HIV prevalence in Western Cape (5,2%) was the lowest of the nine provinces while KwaZulu-Natal had the highest HIV-prevalence rate at 32,5%, followed by Mpumalanga at 30%.

Table 3.1: Key health indicators, Western Cape and South Africa

Indicator	Western Cape	South Africa
Nutritional status: Grade 1 and 2, 1994: wasting	2,8%	2,6%
Stunting	13,8%	13,2%
Underweight	12%	9%
Disabled population (1996)	3,8%	7%
Infant mortality (1998)	26,9/1 000 live births	45,4/1 000 live births
Fertility rates (1998)	2,3%	2,9%
Tuberculosis prevalence (1998)	699/100 000	337/100 000
HIV prevalence (1998)	5,2%	22,8%
Emphysema amongst adults (1998)	9,4%	4,2%
Diabetes in adults (1998)	3,2%	2,4%
Hypertension (1998)	9,2%	7,9%
Asthma (1998)	4,6%	3,7%
Ischaemic heart disease (1998)	2,8%	2,9%
Smoking adult males (1998)	49%	42%
Smoking adult females (1998)	29%	11%
Injury related deaths (1995)	179/100 000	130/100 000

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Demographic and Health Survey, 1998*; Western Cape Department of Health

3.3 Perceptions of health

Table 3.2: Population with perceived poor health status by age and province, 1999 (percentages)

Age (years)	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
0-9	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	2	1	2
10-19	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	2	1	2
20-29	1	4	3	3	4	3	2	2	1	2
30-39	1	5	5	5	6	5	2	5	2	4
40-49	4	10	12	8	10	9	4	8	6	7
50-59	6	17	14	15	17	12	8	18	7	12
60-69	10	24	20	21	21	14	14	22	9	17
70-79	11	33	26	20	28	18	21	30	9	22
80+	22	41	38	38	33	37	24	42	11	31
Total	2	6	6	5	6	4	4	5	2	5

The poor health indicator includes both 'poor' and 'very poor'.

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

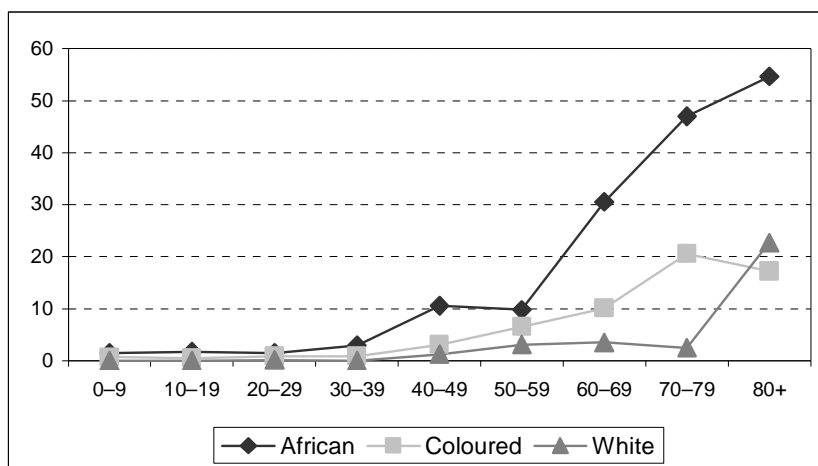
Table 3.2 shows that:

- In South Africa, in October 1999, about one out of twenty (5%) people were reported as having poor health.
- Overall, Limpopo and Western Cape (both at 2%) had the smallest percentage of cases of poor health.
- KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape and Northern Cape (all at 6%) had the highest overall percentage of people who perceived themselves as having poor health.

Figures 3.1 and 3.2 explore the health status by age and population group. They reveal that:

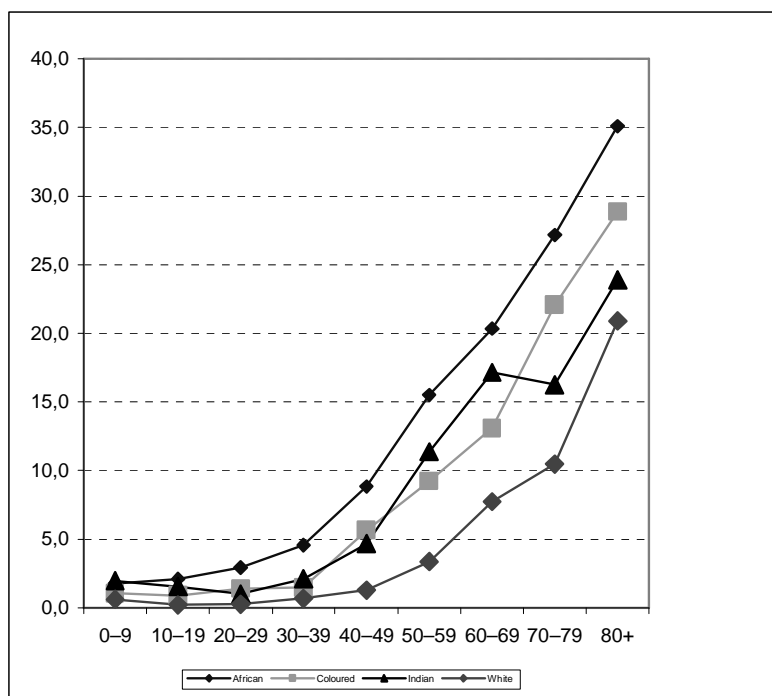
- Both nationally and in Western Cape, Africans had the poorest perceived health status across all age categories. The onset of poor health was experienced at a much earlier age (around 50 years) than for the other population groups. The slope showing the rate at which Africans experienced health problems after 50 years is steeper than other race groups.
- In contrast, white people generally perceived that they enjoyed good health for most of their lives. Health decline was gradual and the onset of poor health tended to begin late in life (around 70 years old) in Western Cape.
- Coloured people both nationally and in Western Cape appeared to have intermediate health status relative to other population groups, with health decline starting around the age of 60 years.

Figure 3.1: Perceived poor health by population group and age, Western Cape



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Figure 3.2: Perceived poor health by population group and age, South Africa, 1999



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Table 3.3 shows that in 1999:

- In South Africa, approximately 7% of those aged 20 years and older were reported to be in poor health.
- Perceived health status was related to level of education. Across all age categories, persons with lower levels of education generally reported that they had poor health status.
- Generally, those with no schooling and less than primary were proportionally in poorer health than people who had completed matric or a tertiary qualification.

Table 3.3: Population aged 20 years and older with perceived poor health by level of education and age, South Africa, 1999 (percentages)

Educational level	Age categories (years)						Total
	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+	
No schooling	10	11	13	18	21	28	18
Some or completed primary	5	7	12	18	20	32	12
Grade 8-Grade 11/ NTCI/ NTCII/cert less than matric	3	4	6	11	16	22	6
Matric/NTCIII	1	1	1	4	8	10	2
Tertiary	1	1	1	4	12	10	2
Total	2	4	7	12	18	25	7

Each cell is calculated by taking the number of cases of perceived poor health and dividing it by the total population for that age group and educational level.

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Table 3.4 shows that:

- In Western Cape, approximately 3% of those aged 20 years and older were reported to be in a poor state of health.
- For those adults with no schooling, 16% were reported to have poor health, compared to only 2% of those whose highest educational level was matric and higher.

Table 3.4: Population aged 20 years and older with perceived poor health by level of education and age, Western Cape, 1999 (percentages)

Level of education	Age categories (years)					Total
	20-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+	
No schooling	0	7	11	6	43	16
Some or completed primary	2	5	10	15	29	9
Some or completed secondary	1	1	4	6	10	3
Matric/NTCIII	1	0	1	1	4	1
Tertiary	0	0	1	4	5	1
Total	1	1	4	6	15	3

Each cell is calculated by taking the number of cases of perceived poor health and dividing it by the total population for that age group and educational level.

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

3.4 Access to healthcare

According to the OHS '99, an estimated 16% of the South African population were covered by medical aid.

Table 3.5 shows that:

- Twenty-nine per cent of the population in Western Cape were covered by medical aid. More than two-thirds of the white population had medical aid. The corresponding percentages for coloureds, Indians and Africans were 21%, 29% and 8% respectively.
- Gauteng had the second highest proportion of the population covered by medical aid.

Table 3.5: Population covered by medical aid for each population group and province, 1999 (percentages)

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	Kwa-Zulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
African	6	6	12	8	7	9	13	8	7	8
Coloured	24	17	14	*	*	*	26	*	*	21
Indian	*	31	61	*	26	*	41	45	*	29
White	67	70	54	68	68	63	67	69	67	67
Total	29	10	19	15	13	13	27	14	9	16

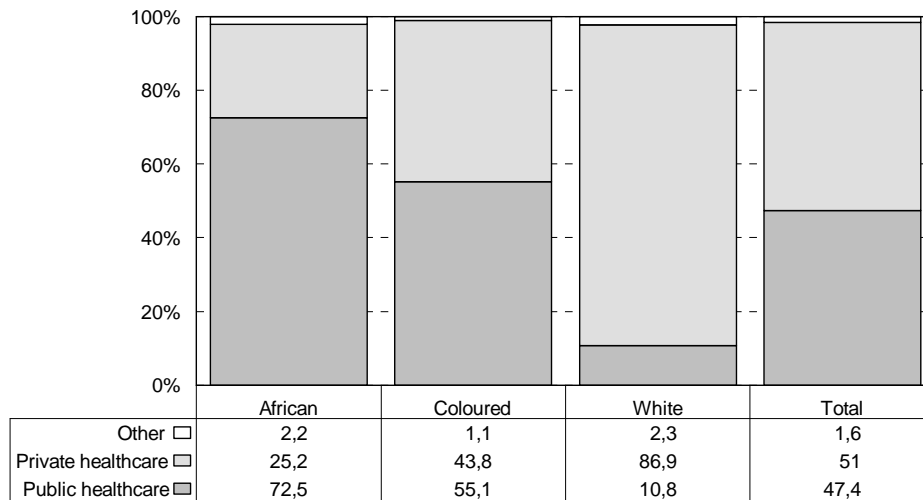
* Sample size too small

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Figure 3.3 shows that:

- The majority of Africans (72,5%) and more than half of coloured residents (55,1%) used public healthcare facilities, while the vast majority of whites (86,9%) used private sector healthcare facilities.
- The trend in Western Cape was consistent with the use of healthcare facilities at national level, where approximately 60% of Africans and coloureds and 37% of Indians used public healthcare facilities while approximately 80% of whites used private healthcare facilities.

Figure 3.3: Place of consultation by population group, Western Cape, 1999

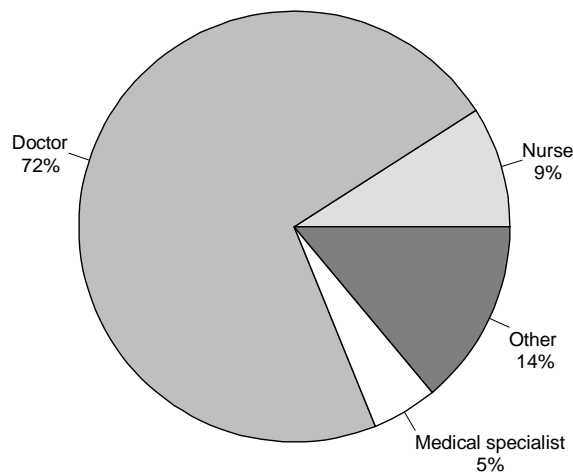


Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Figures 3.4 and 3.5 show that in 1999:

- In Western Cape, almost three-quarters (72%) of those who were ill or injured in the twelve months prior to the survey consulted a doctor when seeking healthcare, whilst nationally only 57,6% consulted a doctor.
- At national level, a substantially higher percentage of people consulted a nurse (28,5%), than in Western Cape (9%).
- Proportionally more people (14%) in Western Cape than in South Africa (9,4%) consulted psychologists, homeopaths, physiotherapists, chiropractors, etc.

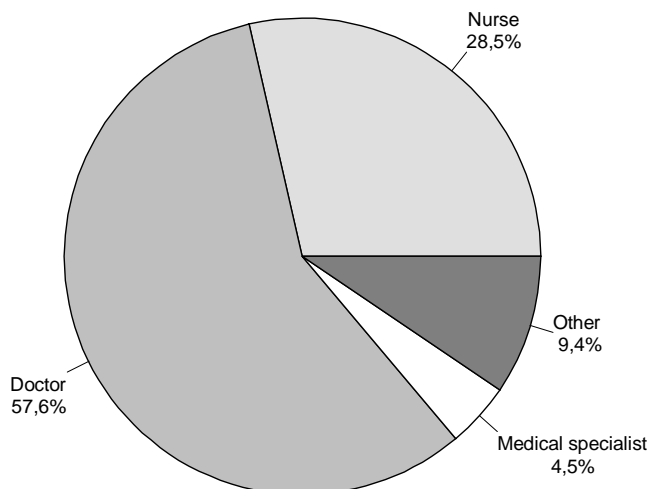
Figure 3.4: Type of health worker consulted, Western Cape, 1999



Other includes pharmacists/chemists, dentists, spiritual and traditional healers, psychologists, physiotherapists, etc.

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Figure 3.5: Type of health worker consulted, South Africa, 1999



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Table 3.6 shows that:

- South Africa had a total of 704 hospitals, of which 360 were public and 344 were private and state-aided hospitals.
- Gauteng had the highest number of hospitals and beds.
- Limpopo had the lowest number of private hospitals, while Gauteng had the lowest number of public hospitals.

Table 3.6: Hospitals and hospital beds by province, 1998

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	Kwa- Zulu- Natal	Limpopo	North West	Gauteng	Mpuma- langa	South Africa
Hospitals:										
Public	45	66	19	31	66	47	32	29	25	360
Private	69	42	29	18	48	2	17	108	11	344
Total	114	108	48	49	114	49	49	137	36	704
Beds:										
Public hospitals	12 427	17 342	2 006	6 533	24 514	13 075	9 080	18 230	4 427	107 634
Private hospitals	6 106	3 196	960	2 408	7 159	267	932	14 622	1 079	36 729
Total	18 533	20 538	2 966	8 941	31 673	13 342	10 012	32 852	5 506	144 363

Source: Department of Health, Hospital and Nursing Yearbook of Southern Africa, 1998

3.5 Disability

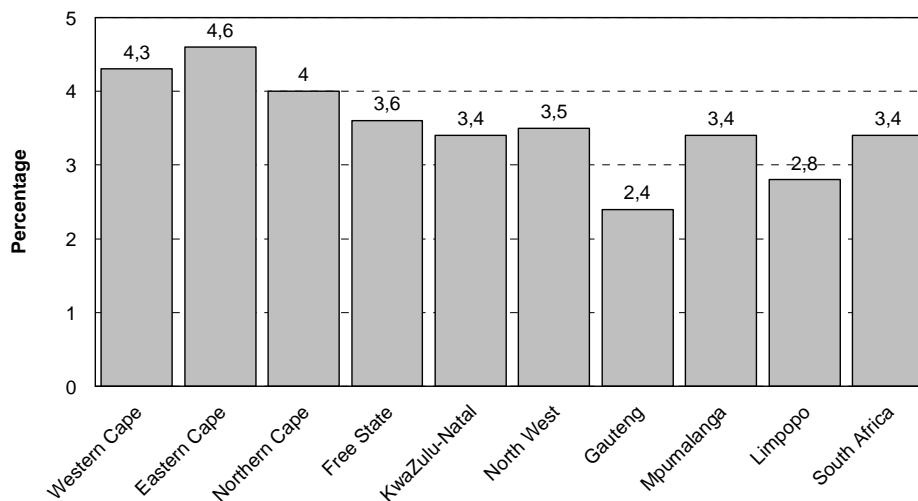
Definition

A disabled person is limited in his/her daily activities (at home, at work, or at school) because of a long-term physical or mental condition (lasting for six months or longer).

Disability status is self-perceived and has to be interpreted with caution. According to OHS '99, 3,4% of the South African population were disabled, 3,1% lower than Census '96 figures. The small disabled population reported in OHS '99 may be ascribed to the definition of disability as used in the survey.

Figure 3.6 shows that Eastern Cape (4,6%), Western Cape (4,3%) and Northern Cape (3,6%) had the highest proportions of disabled people in 1999. This was higher than the national percentage of 3,4%. Limpopo (2,8%) and Gauteng (2,4%) had the lowest proportions of disabled people.

Figure 3.6: Disability status in each province, 1999



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Table 3.7 shows that:

- In South Africa, 33% of the disabled population were employed either full time, part time or casually.
- In Western Cape, 41% of the disabled population were employed.
- In South Africa, 53% of the disabled population were not economically active, as compared to 47% in Western Cape.

Table 3.7: Disabled population aged 15-65 years by employment status, South Africa and Western Cape, 1999 (percentages)

	Western Cape	South Africa
Employed	41	33
Unemployed	12	14
Not economically active	47	53
Total	100	100

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

3.6 HIV prevalence

Probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling was used to determine the sample size for the 2001 Antenatal HIV survey which was carried out at clinics. The clinics formed the primary sampling unit. This method was adopted to ensure a representative sample that was weighted for rural–urban distribution. The sample for the survey included 16 743 specimens. A total of 421 sentinel sites (clinics) participated in the survey. All sites were required to consider, for inclusion in the sample, the first forty antenatal attendees who qualified for inclusion in the study.

Consecutive first time antenatal clinic attendees from the sites were included in the survey until the target of 40 specimens was reached or the target date of 31 October 2001, whichever came first. Women attending each of the participating clinics for the first time in their current pregnancy were eligible for inclusion in the study.

Table 3.8 shows that:

- Among the antenatal attendees, there was an increase in HIV prevalence between 1999 and 2000.
- Only Gauteng had a significant increase in HIV prevalence.
- HIV prevalence was the lowest in Western Cape.
- HIV prevalence increased in South Africa overall.

Table 3.8: HIV prevalence among pregnant women attending antenatal clinics in the public sector in each province, 1999 and 2000

	1999		2000		
	% Est (HIV +)	95 % CI	% Est (HIV +)	95% CI	
Western Cape	7,1	(4,4-9,9)	8,7	(6,0-11,4)	Not significant
Eastern Cape	18,0	(14,9-21,1)	20,2	(17,2-23,1)	Not significant
Northern Cape	10,1	(6,6-13,5)	11,2	(8,5-13,8)	Not significant
Free State	27,9	(24,7-29,8)	27,9	(24,6-31,3)	Not significant
KwaZulu-Natal	32,5	(30,1-35,0)	36,2	(33,4-39,0)	Not significant
North West	23,0	(19,7-26,3)	22,9	(20,1-28,6)	Not significant
Gauteng	23,9	(21,7-26,0)	29,4	(27,2-31,5)	Significant
Mpumalanga	27,3	(25,2-30,7)	29,7	(25,9-33,6)	Not significant
Limpopo	11,4	(9,1-13,5)	13,2	(11,7-14,8)	Not significant
South Africa	22,4	(21,3-23,6)	24,5	(23,4-25,6)	Not significant

CI = confidence interval at 5% significance level

Source: Department of Health, 2001

Chapter 4: Labour market

4.1 Introduction

The October Household Survey 1999 put the working age population of the country at 26 280 000, of which 2 715 000 (10,3%) lived in Western Cape, as shown in Table 4.1. Of these, almost 34% were not economically active as shown in Table 4.2.

Of the 1 556 000 employed persons in Western Cape, 87% were in the formal sector, while 13% were in the informal sector. The wholesale and retail sector employed the largest number of people, followed by the community, social and manufacturing sectors.

Definitions

The *economically active population* consists of both those who are employed and those who are unemployed.

The *formal sector* includes all businesses which are registered for tax purposes.

The *informal sector* consists of non-registered businesses. They are generally small and are seldom run from business premises, but from homes, street pavements and other informal arrangements.

The *labour absorption rate* is calculated as the percentage of the working age population that is employed.

The *labour participation rate* is calculated as the percentage of the working age population that is economically active (the employed and the unemployed).

The *unemployment rate* refers to the proportion of the economically active population that is unemployed. According to the official definition of *unemployment*, the unemployed are those who could start (a) did not work during the seven days prior to the interview, (b) want to work and are available to start work within a week of the interview, and (c) have taken active steps to look for work or to start some form of self-employment in the four weeks prior to the interview.

4.2 The labour market

Table 4.1 shows that in 1999:

- There was a larger proportion of unemployed Africans as a percentage of the total working population (16%), than of the other population groups, i.e. 9% of coloureds and only 2% of white people.
- Approximately one-third of the working age population were not economically active across all population groups.

Table 4.1: Labour market status of the population aged 15-65 years by population group, Western Cape, 1999

	African		Coloured		White		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Employed	301	48,1	852	57,9	387	65,6	1 556	57,3
Unemployed	100	16,0	133	9,0	13	2,2	248	9,1
Not economically active	225	35,9	487	33,1	190	32,2	912	33,6
Total	626	100,0	1 471	100,0	590	100,0	2 715	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Table 4.2 examines the labour market status by population group, gender, age and education. It shows that:

- Africans had the highest proportion of not economically active people.
- Proportionally more males than females were employed.
- The age group 31 to 45 years had the highest proportion of employed people, whilst the age group 15 to 30 years had the highest proportion of unemployed and the age group 46-65 years had the highest proportion of not economically active people.
- People with matric and higher had the highest proportion of employed people and the lowest proportion of not economically active people.
- Those people with no formal education had higher proportions of employed people than those who had less than matric.

Table 4.2: Labour market status of the population aged 15-65 years by population group, gender, age and educational level, Western Cape, 1999 (percentages)

Indicator	Not economically active		
	Employed	Unemployed	active
Population group			
African	48	16	36
Coloured	58	9	33
White	66	2	32
Total	57	9	34
Gender			
Male	65	10	25
Female	50	9	42
Age			
15-30 years	48	12	40
31-45 years	74	8	18
46-65 years	53	4	44
Level of education			
None	57	3	40
Grade 0-Grade 7	52	11	38
Grade 8-Grade 11/ Dip or cert with less than matric	50	11	40
Matric and higher	72	7	22

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

4.3 Labour market rates

Table 4.3 shows that:

- The unemployment rate for Western Cape was almost half that of the national rate. This is borne out by the fact that the labour absorption rate was 18% higher than the national rate.
- The labour participation rate for Western Cape was approximately two-thirds of the labour force, whilst nationally it was about half.

Table 4.3: Labour absorption, unemployment and participation rates of the population aged 15-65 years, Western Cape and South Africa, 1999

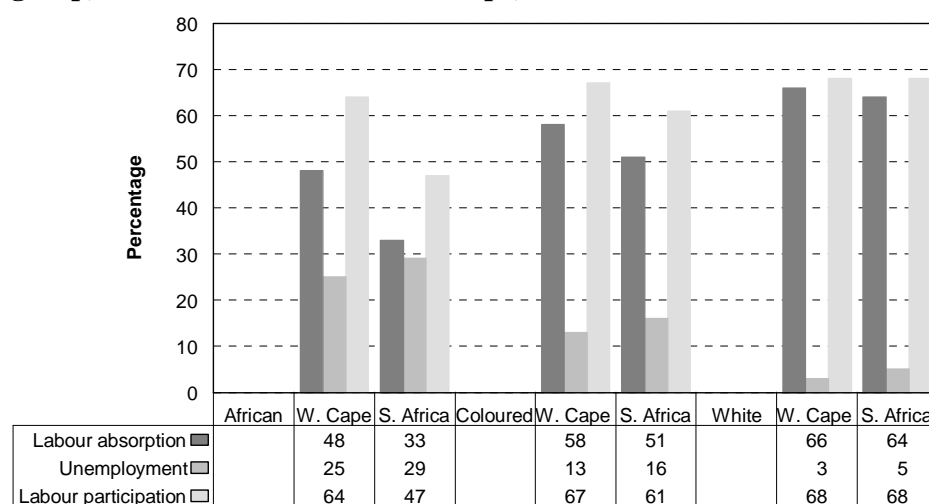
	Labour absorption rate	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
Western Cape	57	14	66
South Africa	39	23	51

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Figure 4.1 shows that:

- The official unemployment rate was the highest for the African population in both Western Cape and South Africa (25% and 29% respectively).
- In Western Cape, the labour participation rate was relatively high across population groups (above 60%). The same was evident nationally, except in the case of Africans (47%).
- The labour absorption rate was the highest for the white population group and lowest for Africans, both nationally and in Western Cape.

Figure 4.1: The labour absorption, unemployment and participation rates by population group, South Africa and Western Cape, 1999



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Table 4.4 shows that:

- The official unemployment rate was the highest for Africans (25%), followed by coloured and white people (13% and 3% respectively).
- Females had a 2% higher unemployment rate than males in Western Cape, compared to 8% higher in South Africa.
- There was higher unemployment amongst persons who had no formal education than those whose highest educational level was less than matric.

Table 4.4: Official unemployment rate by population group, gender, age and educational level, Western Cape, 1999

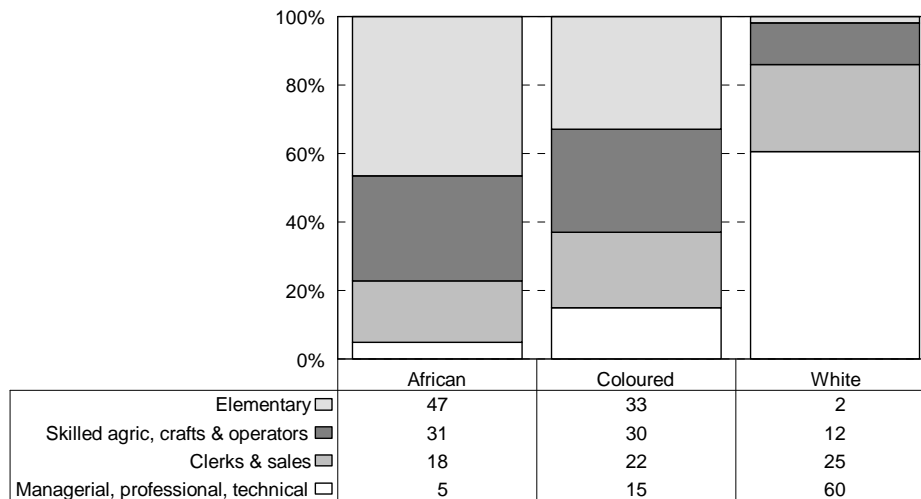
	Unemployment rate (%)	
	South Africa	Western Cape
Population group		
African	29	25
Coloured	15	13
White	5	3
Sex		
Male	20	13
Female	28	15
Age		
15-30	36	20
31-45	18	10
46-65	10	6
Education		
None	17	3
Some or complete primary	25	11
Some or complete secondary	29	11
Matric	25	8
Tertiary	9	3

Note: Due to rounding, the percentages may not always add up to 100%.
 Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

4.4 Profile of the employed and unemployed

Figure 4.2 looks at the employed by population group and occupation. It reveals that in Western Cape, approximately 28% of employed persons were found in elementary occupations. Of the total white workforce, only 2% were found in elementary occupations, compared to 47% and 33% of African and coloured workers respectively. By contrast, only 5% and 15% of African and coloured workers respectively were found in senior managerial and professional positions, compared to 60% of white workers.

Figure 4.2: The employed aged 15-65 years by population group and occupation, Western Cape, 1999

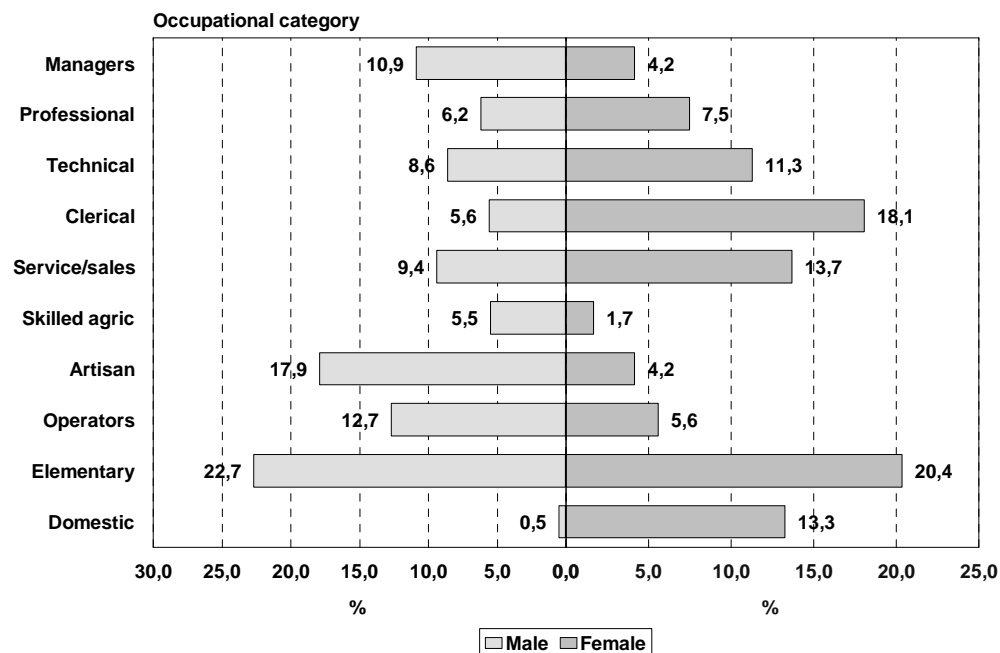


Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Figure 4.3 shows that:

- There were almost three times as many men than women in managerial positions.
- Women tended to work mainly in clerical and service delivery positions, while men worked mainly as craftsmen, traders, machine operators and assemblers.
- There was a large proportion of women employed in elementary occupations than men.

Figure 4.3: The employed aged 15-65 years by occupation and gender, Western Cape, 1999



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Table 4.5 shows that:

- A larger proportion of African women were involved in the informal sector than any other population or gender group.
- Approximately 77% of Africans were employed in the formal sector, as compared to 87% of coloureds and 97% white workers.

Table 4.5: Distribution of the employed by population group, gender and employment sector, Western Cape, 1999 (percentages)

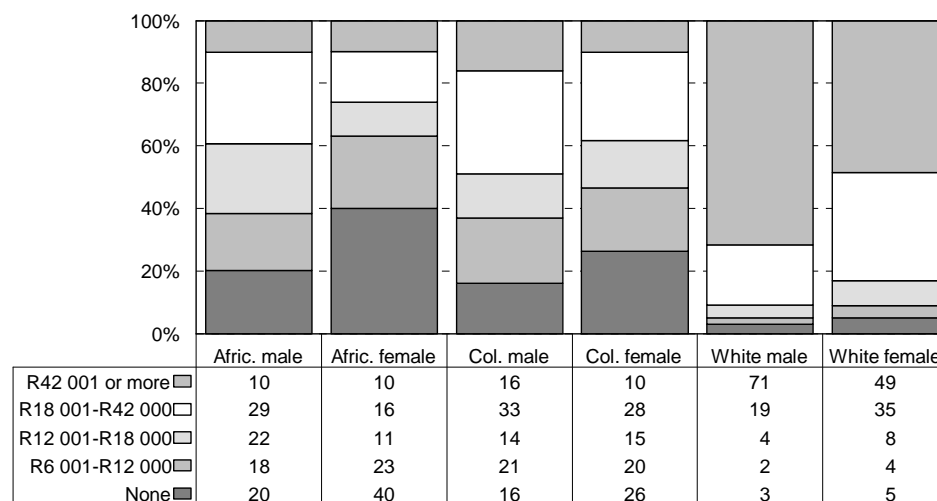
	African	Coloured	White	Total
Male				
Formal sector	57	49	50	50
Informal sector	8	5	2	5
Sub-total	64	53	51	55
Female				
Formal sector	20	38	47	37
Informal sector	16	8	2	8
Sub-total	36	47	49	45
Total				
Formal sector	77	87	97	87
Informal sector	23	13	4	13
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Figures 4.4 and 4.5 show that:

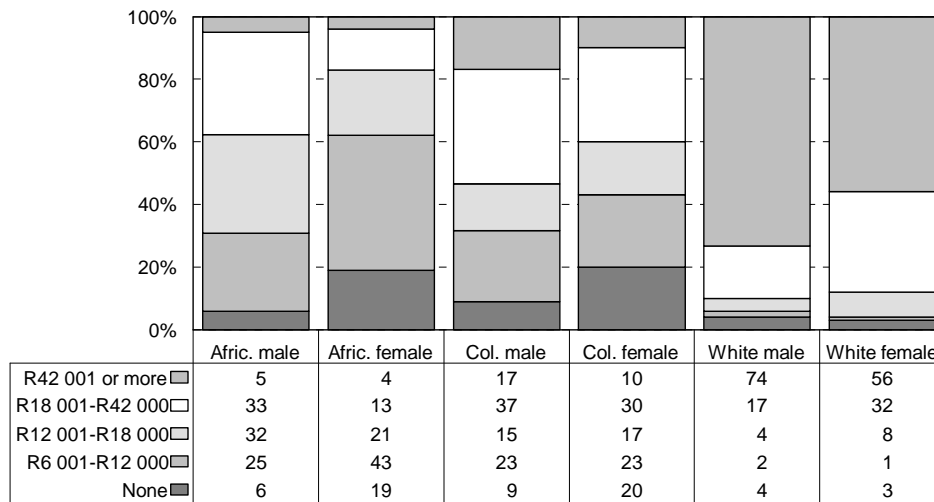
- Among the employed, there was a major disparity in annual income among population groups and gender for both South Africa and Western Cape. While more than 70% of white males and approximately 50% of white females fell into the highest income group, the largest proportion of African females fell into the second-lowest and lowest income groups in both Western Cape and South Africa as a whole.
- In both Western Cape and South Africa, more females than males had no income across all population groups.
- Approximately 4% of the white population fell into the lowest income group in both South Africa and Western Cape.

Figure 4.4: The employed aged 15-65 years by annual gross income, gender and population group, South Africa, 1999 (percentages)



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Figure 4.5: The employed aged 15-65 years by annual gross income, gender and population group, Western Cape, 1999 (percentages)



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Table 4.6 shows that in Western Cape in 1999:

- Fifty-seven per cent of the unemployed population had worked previously, whereas 43% had never worked at all.
- More than three-quarters were between the ages of 15 and 34 years.
- Sixty-five per cent of the African population between the ages of 15 and 34 years had no work experience. In contrast, approximately 30% of coloured and 11% of white people in the same age category had no work experience.

Table 4.6: The working age unemployed by previous work status, age and population group, Western Cape, 1999 (percentages)

	African	Coloured	White	Total
Worked previously				
15-24 yrs	7	20	11	14
25-34 yrs	15	30	28	24
35-44 yrs	6	14	30	12
45-54 yrs	5	6	16	6
55-65 yrs	2	0	4	1
Sub-total	35	70	89	57
Not worked previously				
15-24 yrs	23	22	7	21
25-34 yrs	30	6	4	16
35-44 yrs	9	2	-	5
45-54 yrs	2	0	-	1
55-65 yrs	1	-	-	0
Sub-total	65	30	11	43
Total				
15-24 yrs	30	42	18	36
25-34 yrs	46	35	31	40
35-44 yrs	15	16	30	16
45-54 yrs	7	6	16	7
55-65 yrs	3	0	4	2
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Tables 4.7 and 4.8 show that:

- The main reason stated by Africans for remaining unemployed was that they did not have the necessary qualifications or skills required for the available jobs.
- Amongst the coloured and white population, the main reason given was lack of suitable work. However, as the definition of 'suitable work' is subjective, it is difficult to draw reliable conclusions from these figures.

Table 4.7: The working age unemployed by reason for not working and population group, South Africa, 1999 (percentages)

	African	Coloured	White	Total
Lack of skills or qualifications for available jobs	62	36	28	28
Has found a job, and is starting at a definite date	1	3	5	1
Seasonal worker, fruit picker, wool-shearer	1	2	1	0
Cannot find suitable work	30	55	52	63
Contract worker such as mine worker	1	1	1	2
Other reason	5	3	13	6
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Table 4.8: The working age unemployed by reason for not working and population group, Western Cape, 1999 (percentages)

	African	Coloured	White	Total
Lack of skills or qualifications for available jobs	64	21	16	36
Has found a job, and is starting at a definite date	1	3	6	3
Seasonal worker, fruit picker, wool-shearer	1	4	3	3
Cannot find suitable work	32	69	58	55
Contract worker such as mine worker	1	1	3	1
Other reason	1	3	14	3
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Tables 4.9 and 4.10 show that:

- Across all population groups, in most cases unemployed people were supported by employed individuals in the household.
- Of the unemployed in Western Cape, 20% of the white population had savings or money previously earned, as compared to only 10% nationally.
- Of the unemployed, only 7% in South Africa and 10% in Western Cape were supported by an old age or disability grant.

Table 4.9: The unemployed aged 15-65 years by means of support and population group, South Africa, 1999 (percentages)

	African	Coloured	White	Total
Supported by persons in the household	72	77	72	72
Supported by persons not in the household	20	5	6	17
Supported by charity, church, welfare etc	1	2	1	1
Unemployment benefit fund	0	1	1	1
Savings or money previously earned	1	2	10	2
Old age or disability pension	6	12	10	7
Other e.g. bursary or study loan	0	0	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Table 4.10: The unemployed aged 15-65 years by means of support and population group, Western Cape, 1999 (percentages)

	African	Coloured	White	Total
Supported by persons in the household	76	78	61	74
Supported by persons not in the household	13	4	8	7
Supported by charity, church, welfare etc	2	2	2	2
Unemployment benefit fund	1	1	0	1
Savings or money previously earned	2	2	20	5
Old age or disability grant	6	12	9	10
Other e.g. bursary or study loan	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Chapter 5: Economy

5.1 Introduction

Western Cape has many attractions such as its location at the south-western tip of Africa, its scenic beauty, its vibrant people and cultures and its historical heritage. Due to the aforementioned, people readily move to the province, which also makes it attractive for business. Head offices of many of the national retail stores, insurance companies, major petroleum companies and clothing and textile industries are based in the province.

5.2 Main economic sectors

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Western Cape was R80,7 billion in 1999. This contributed 15% towards the GDP of South Africa. Table 5.1 looks at the contribution of the different economic sectors towards the country's GDP. It shows that:

- The major sectors in Western Cape were financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services (27%), manufacturing (21%), and wholesale, retail trade, catering and accommodation (15%). These sectors, with general government services, were also the major sectors in South Africa.
- Mining and quarrying; and electricity, gas and water were minor sectors in Western Cape, whereas wholesale, retail trade, catering and accommodation; agriculture, forestry and fishing; and electricity, gas and water were minor sectors in South Africa as a whole.

Table 5.1: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant 1995 prices for South Africa and the Western Cape, 1999

Economic sector	South Africa		Western Cape	
	Rand (million)	%	Rand (million)	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	23 658	4	5 241	6
Mining and quarrying	34 472	6	166	0
Manufacturing	108 085	20	16 687	21
Electricity, gas and water	20 728	4	2 769	3
Construction (contractors)	16 670	3	3 387	4
Wholesale retail trade, catering and accommodation	74 161	13	11 734	15
Transport, storage and communication	58 141	11	8 826	11
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	104 191	19	21 758	27
Community, social and other personal services	29 358	5	3 692	5
General government services	82 160	15	6 523	8
All indices at basic prices	551 624	100	80 783	100
Taxes less subsidies on products	51 765		7 521	
GDP at market prices	603 389		88 303	

Source: Statistics South Africa, South African Statistics 2002

5.3 Manufacturing

Table 5.2 explores the manufacturing industry in Western Cape. It shows that:

- Food processing was the biggest manufacturing division in Western Cape, followed by petro-chemicals and clothing. These three divisions contributed over 40% towards the GDP of Western Cape.
- The clothing industry was the biggest employer, followed by the food processing and paper, printing and publishing industry.
- The metal products industry had the highest number of firms, followed by the paper, printing and publishing, and clothing sectors.

Table 5.2: Income generated in the manufacturing sector and employees in Western Cape, 1997

Sub-sector	Rands (million)	Percentage of total	Employees N ('000)	Number of firms
Food processing	3 280	18,5	46	340
Wine and beverages	1 350	7,6	13	150
Clothing	1 850	10,4	52	420
Textiles	840	4,7	13	130
Petro-chemicals	2 700	15,2	14	160
Plastics	913	5,1	13	200
Paper, printing and publishing	1 655	9,3	23	440
Metal products	975	5,5	15	450
Machinery	780	4,4	9	310
Basic metals	170	1,0	2	30
Non-metal minerals	636	3,6	14	220
Transport equipment	536	3,0	6	170
Electrical machinery	232	1,3	4	105
Wood and furniture	758	4,3	19	410
Leather and footwear	395	2,2	9	75
Other	680	3,8	15	510
Total	17 750	100,0	265	4 120

Source: Western Cape Investment and Trade Promotion Agency, 1999

5.4 Employment in economic sectors

Table 5.3 shows that:

- In Western Cape, the retail trade industry was the biggest employer (19%), followed closely by the community services and manufacturing sectors (both at 18%).
- The retail trade sector also provided the largest percentage of people with employment in KwaZulu-Natal (20%), Gauteng (22%) and Mpumalanga (21%).
- The community, social and personal services sector was the largest employer in the other provinces, except Northern Cape where the agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing sector was the largest employer (28%).

Table 5.3: The working age employed by economic sector and province, 1999

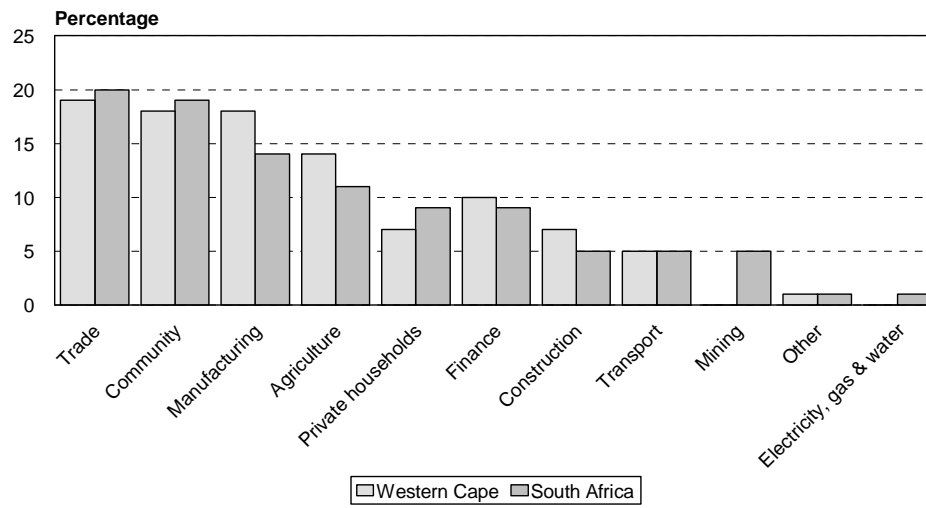
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	Kwa- Zulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpuma- langa	Limpopo	South Africa
Agriculture, hunting, forest and fishing	14	15	28	14	13	9	1	17	14	11
Mining and quarrying	0	0	10	14	1	14	5	9	3	5
Manufacturing	18	11	3	10	18	12	17	11	6	14
Electricity, gas and water	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	1
Construction	7	6	4	3	6	5	5	5	7	5
Wholesale, retail trade, catering and accommodation services	19	19	14	16	20	19	22	21	24	20
Transport, storage and communication	5	4	2	4	6	4	7	3	4	5
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	10	6	5	6	8	4	16	5	3	9
Community, social and personal services	18	23	18	20	19	20	17	14	28	19
Private households	7	13	14	13	8	12	8	11	9	9
Extra-territorial organisations and foreign government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Activities not adequately defined	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

As illustrated in Figure 5.1, the breakdown of employment in the major sectors in Western Cape in 1999 was as follows:

- Wholesale, retail, catering and accommodation services (19%), manufacturing (18%), community, social and personal services (18%), and agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing (14%).
- Similar to the rest of the country, the retail trade sector absorbed the highest percentage of employees in Western Cape (20%).

Figure 5.1: The employed aged 15-65 years by economic sector, Western Cape and South Africa, 1999

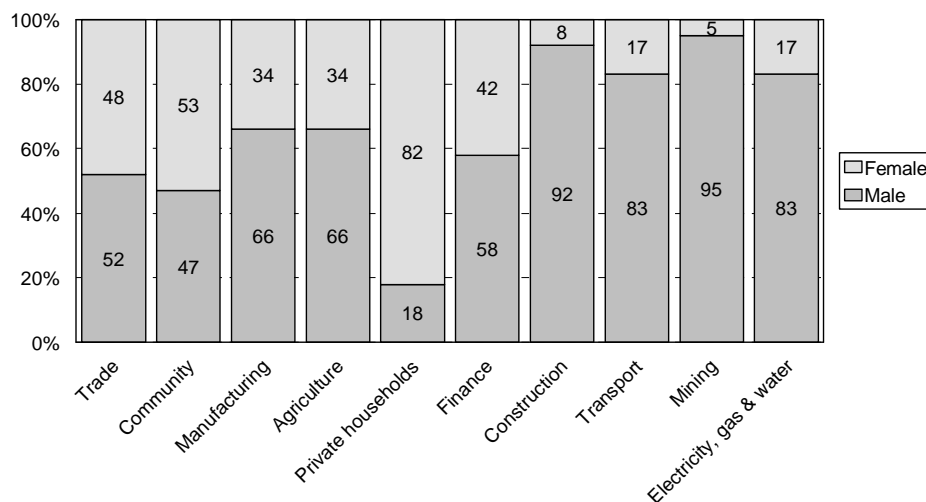


Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Figures 5.1 and 5.2 show that:

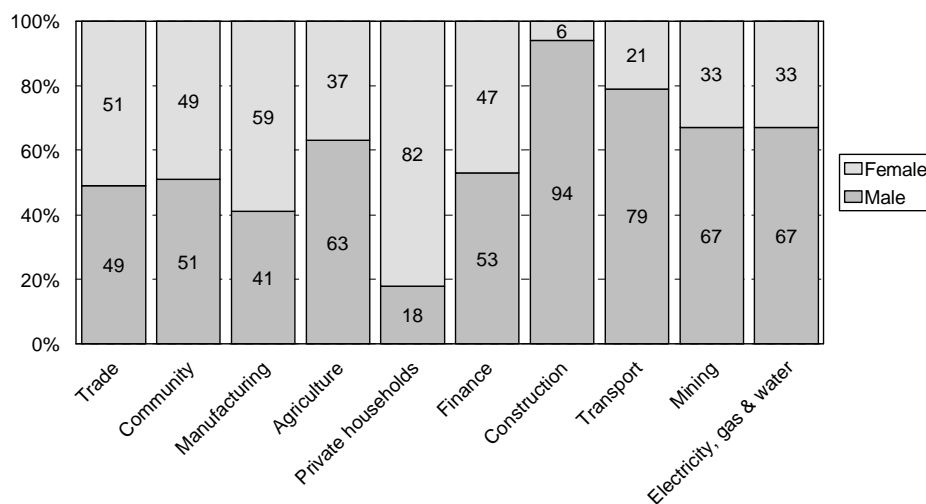
- Employment in almost all sectors indicated a gender imbalance in South Africa and Western Cape.
- In Western Cape, the retail trade and the community services sectors reflected an almost 50% split in gender.
- Females constituted 82% of the workforce in the private households sector in both South Africa and Western Cape.
- Females constituted 8% (South Africa) and 6% (Western Cape) of the workforce in the construction sector and 5% (South Africa) and 33% (Western Cape) in the mining and quarrying sector.

Figure 5.2: The working age employed by economic sector and gender, South Africa, 1999



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Figure 5.3: The working age employed by economic sector and gender, Western Cape, 1999



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Table 5.4 shows that:

- In South Africa as a whole, for every 138 males who were employed in 1999, there were 100 females. This ratio was lower for Western Cape (127 : 100) than for the country as a whole.
- Large differences in gender ratio could be seen in the mining and construction sectors for South Africa; this is also the case for the construction sector in Western Cape, but not mining, since there is relatively little mining in the province.

Table 5.4: The working age employed by economic sector and gender ratio, South Africa and the Western Cape, 1999

	Gender ratio	
	South Africa	Western Cape
Agriculture	191	167
Mining	1 885	199
Manufacturing	193	144
Electricity, gas and water	472	207
Construction	1 188	1 687
Trade	110	105
Transport	504	384
Finance	136	114
Community	88	95
Private households	23	23
Total	138	127

Gender ratio = number of males per 100 females

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Tables 5.5 and 5.6 show that:

- Among African workers in South Africa, 20% were in the retail trade sector, while only 1% were in the electricity, gas and water sector. In Western Cape, 22% of Africans employed were in the trade sector, while only 0,8% were employed in the electricity, gas and water sector.
- Among white workers, 24% in South Africa and 27% in Western Cape were employed in the community sector.
- Among coloured workers in South Africa, 19% were in the manufacturing sector and 19% in the trade sector. Similar proportions were found in Western Cape for these sectors.
- About 40% of African workers were employed in the primary and secondary sectors, which is double that of white workers.

Table 5.5: The working age employed in each economic sector and population group, South Africa, 1999

	African		Coloured		White		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agriculture	783 904	11,9	224 273	17,6	83 690	4,3	1 098 376	10,8
Mining	392 788	6,0	10 612	0,8	71 469	3,7	475 821	4,7
Manufacturing	877 950	13,3	239 207	18,8	276 791	14,2	1 496 131	14,7
Electricity, gas and water	51 899	0,8	4 455	0,4	19 530	1,0	78 424	0,8
Construction	396 749	6,0	86 144	6,8	68 880	3,5	566 498	5,6
Trade	1 331 621	20,2	237 016	18,6	390 092	20,0	2 072 344	20,3
Transport	321 611	4,9	57 762	4,5	132 072	6,8	538 790	5,3
Finance	366 324	5,6	85 148	6,7	431 265	22,1	927 630	9,1
Community	1 229 383	18,6	211 894	16,7	470 030	24,1	1 980 118	19,4
Private households	844 554	12,8	115 377	9,1	3 308	0,2	966 679	9,5
Total	6 596 783	100,0	1 271 888	100,0	1 947 127	100,0	10 200 811	100

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Table 5.6: The working age employed in each economic sector and population group, Western Cape, 1999

	African		Coloured		White		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agriculture	41 225	14,0	149 910	17,8	19 345	5,1	211 084	13,8
Mining	508	0,2	755	0,1	2 566	0,7	3 829	0,3
Manufacturing	41 116	14,0	176 710	21,0	51 414	13,6	272 124	17,8
Electricity, gas and water	0	0,0	1 955	0,2	2 593	0,7	4 548	0,3
Construction	35 917	12,2	56 724	6,7	13 093	3,5	105 734	6,9
Trade	64 526	21,9	156 116	18,5	72 558	19,2	297 711	19,5
Transport	13 219	4,5	43 780	5,2	28 054	7,4	85 411	5,6
Finance	15 407	5,2	49 767	5,9	84 980	22,4	152 426	10,0
Community	35 865	12,2	141 967	16,8	103 698	27,4	284 805	18,6
Private households	46 424	15,8	65 200	7,7	516	0,1	112 773	7,4
Total	294 207	100,0	842 884	100,0	378 817	100,0	1 530 445	100,0

Note: Due to rounding, some rows may not add up to 100%.

Source: Statistics South, October Household Survey 1999

5.5 Agriculture

About 1,1 million people were employed in the agricultural sector in South Africa, of whom 211 000 (or 19,2%) lived in Western Cape (October Household Survey 1999).

Table 5.7 shows that in 1996:

- Of the R32,9 million generated from agricultural products in South Africa, 22,9% came from Western Cape.
- Western Cape generated the most income from horticultural products (42,0%), animal and animal products (18,4%) and other products (77,4%).
- KwaZulu-Natal generated the highest income from forestry (51,6%), while Free State generated 27,3% from field crops.

**Table 5.7: Total gross income from agricultural products in each province, 1996
(R millions)**

	Field crops		Horticultural		Animals and animal products		Forestry		Other products		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
WC	921 278	10,8	3 819 072	42,0	2 440 893	18,4	99 265	5,7	253 101	77,4	7 533 609	22,9
EC	116 140	1,4	611 970	6,7	1 151 092	8,7	76 840	4,4	1 186	0,4	1 957 228	5,9
NC	254 063	3,0	458 492	5,0	705 549	5,3	301	0,0	586	0,2	1 418 991	4,3
FS	2 321 972	27,3	495 365	5,4	1 481 567	11,2	134	0,0	3 011	0,9	4 302 049	13,1
KZN	1 295 831	15,2	368 144	4,0	1 928 559	14,5	894 351	51,6	3 437	1,1	4 490 322	13,6
NW	1 127 863	13,3	469 661	5,2	1 439 877	10,9	0	0,0	978	0,3	3 038 381	9,2
GP	421 301	5,0	892 307	9,8	945 149	7,1	115	0,0	24 432	7,5	2 283 301	6,9
MP	1 397 242	16,4	720 979	7,9	1 158 910	8,7	655 389	37,8	40 294	12,3	3 972 814	12,1
LP	652 899	7,7	1 263 681	13,9	2 011 175	15,2	6 625	0,4	157	0,0	3 934 539	11,9
SA	8 508 589	100	9 099 671	100	13 262 771	100	1 733 020	100	327 182	100	32 931 236	100

Abbreviations: WC = Western Cape, EC, Eastern Cape, NC = Northern Cape, FS = Free State, KZN = KwaZulu-Natal, NW = North West, GP = Gauteng, MP = Mpumalanga, LP = Limpopo and SA = South Africa
Source: Statistics South Africa, Agricultural Survey 1996

5.6 Gross income from exports

Table 5.8 shows that:

- Western Cape constituted 18% or R2 167 million of the fuel exported from South Africa to other countries in 1997.
- Western Cape was the largest exporter of fish products in the country. It contributed almost 75% of the total South African fish export market.
- Other big export products were processed fruit and vegetables (70%), and fruits and nuts (58%).

From the above, it is evident that agricultural and fishing products were major export items.

Table 5.8: Gross income by category from major principal exports to other countries from the Western Cape, 1997

Product category	Rands (million)	Percentage of South Africa
Fuels	2167	18
Fruit and nuts	1680	58
Iron and steel (including articles)	919	9
Processed fruit and vegetables	872	70
Railway equipment and stock	743	43
Wine, beer and spirits	666	43
Fish	627	75
Boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances	394	7
Hides, skins and leather	369	33
Other base metal (including articles)	288	4
Apparel and clothing	237	26
Man-made fibres	205	35

Source: Western Cape Investment and Trade Promotion Agency, 1999

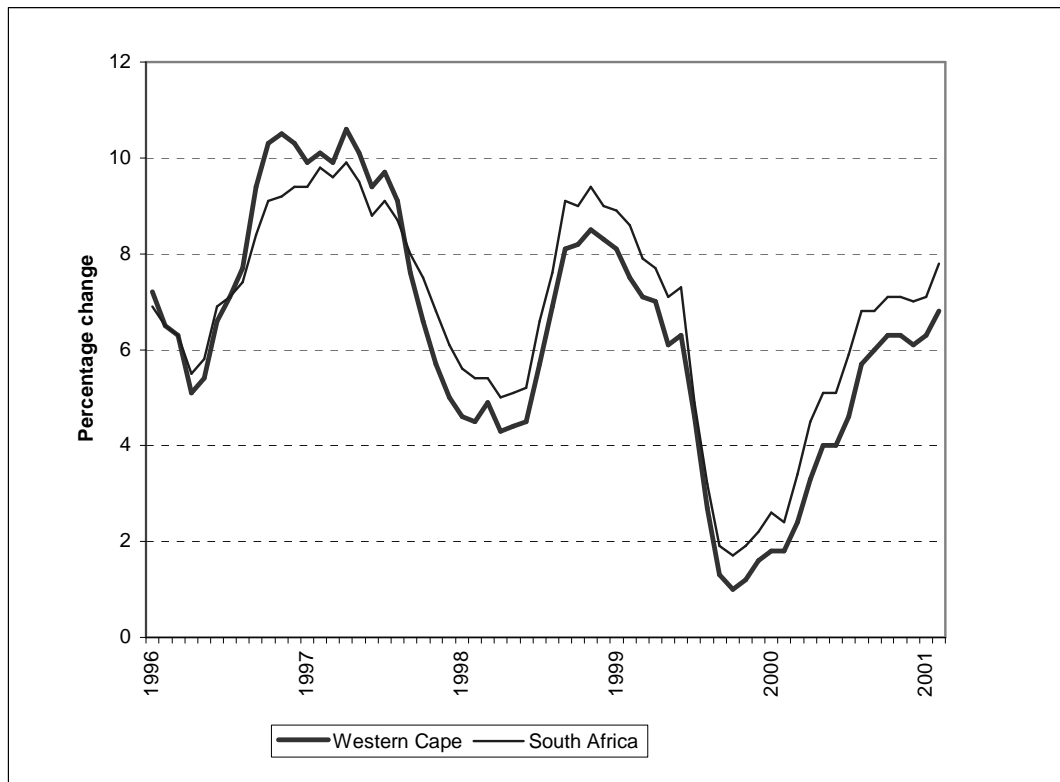
5.7 Consumer Price Index (CPI)

The CPI is a series of numbers showing how the average price level of goods and services bought by a typical consumer or household changes over time. The inflation rate is the annual percentage change in the CPI. The annual percentage change is the change in the index of the relevant month of the current year compared with the index of the same month in the previous year expressed as a percentage. The Western Cape contributed 16% towards the CPI for urban areas.

Figure 5.4 shows that:

- The official inflation rate for metropolitan areas in South Africa in February 2001 was 7,8%. This rate was 1,1 percentage points higher than the corresponding annual rate of 7,1% in January 2001. For the same month, the inflation rate for Western Cape was 6,8%, which was 1,0 percentage points higher than the corresponding annual rate of 6,3% in January 2001.
- The average annual change in the CPI for Western Cape in 2000 was 4,5%.
- The annual change in the CPI dropped rapidly to 1,0% in October 1999 then started increasing gradually.

Figure 5.4: Annual percentage change of CPI for the metropolitan areas, South Africa and Western Cape, January 1996 – February 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Consumer Price Index, 2001

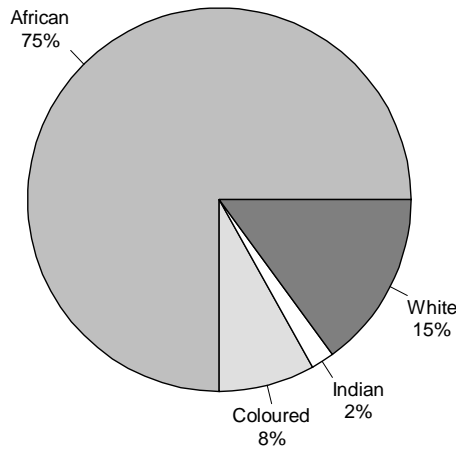
Chapter 6: Households

6.1 Housing

In October 1999, there were about 10,8 million households in South Africa, of which about three-quarters were African-headed, 8% coloured-, 2% Indian- and 15% white-headed (Figure 6.1). Sixty per cent of all households in South Africa lived in urban areas. Compared to households headed by other population groups in South Africa, African-headed households (50%) were the least urbanised.

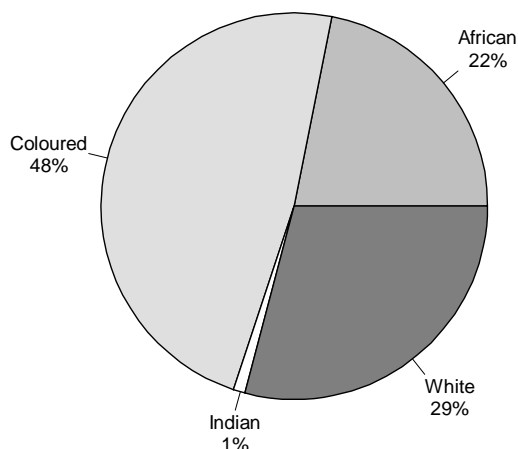
There were approximately 1,1 million households in Western Cape. Of these, 48% were coloured-headed, 29% white-headed and 22% African-headed (Figure 6.2). The vast majority of households (89%) in Western Cape were concentrated in urban areas. This trend is observed across all population groups.

Figure 6.1: Distribution of South African households by population group of the household head, 1999



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Figure 6.2: Distribution of Western Cape households by population group of the household head, 1999



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

6.2 Average household size

Table 6.1 shows that:

- The average household size in Western Cape was 3,7 people which was lower than the national figure of 4,0.
- Gauteng had the smallest average household size of 3,3. Limpopo and Eastern Cape had the biggest average household size, 4,7 and 4,6 respectively.

Table 6.1: Average household size by population group of the head of household and province, 1999

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	Kwa-Zulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
African	3,7	4,8	3,6	3,8	4,5	4,1	3,4	4,2	4,8	4,2
Coloured	4,3	4,5	4,2	4,4	3,5	5,0	5,6	4,0	3,0	4,3
Indian	4,0	3,6	4,2	3,2	4,3	3,2	3,8	3,7	4,4	4,2
White	2,7	2,9	2,8	3,0	2,6	3,1	2,9	3,3	3,1	2,8
Total	3,7	4,6	3,7	3,7	4,3	4,1	3,3	4,1	4,7	4,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

6.3 Main dwelling type

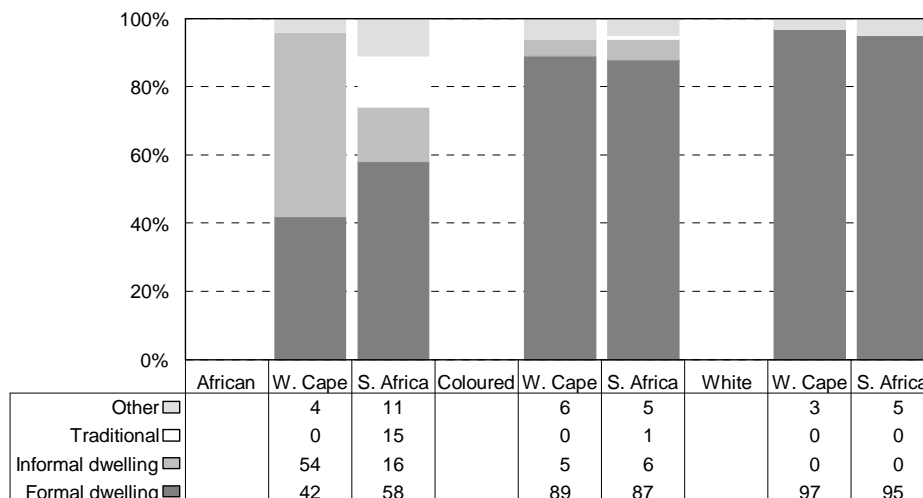
Figure 6.3 shows that:

- Nationally, about two-thirds (67%) of all households lived in formal dwellings and 12% lived in informal dwellings. Ten per cent of households lived in a house, flat or room in a backyard. About one-tenth (11%) of households in South Africa lived in traditional dwellings.
- The vast majority of households in Western Cape (81%) lived in formal structures such as houses, flats and townhouses, while 14% lived in informal dwellings such as shacks. Approximately 5% of households lived in a house, flat or room in a backyard. Traditional dwellings were seldom found in Western Cape.
- In Western Cape as well as nationally, the distribution of dwellings varied by population group. About 42% of African-headed households in Western Cape lived in formal

dwellings, while more than half (54%) lived in informal dwellings. Nationally, 58% of African-headed households lived in formal dwellings and 16% lived in informal dwellings.

- More than 85% of coloured-headed households nationally and in Western Cape lived in formal dwellings.
- Almost all white-headed households nationally and in Western Cape lived in formal dwellings.

Figure 6.3: Main dwelling types of households by population group of the household head, South Africa and Western Cape, 1999



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Table 6.2 shows that in 1999:

- In South Africa, 72% of urban households lived in formal dwellings, 17% in informal dwellings, 11% in other dwellings and only 1% lived in traditional dwellings.
- Sixty per cent of non-urban households in South Africa lived in formal dwellings, 6% in informal, 8% in other dwellings and 26% in traditional dwellings.
- In Western Cape, four out of five urban households lived in formal dwellings (80%), 16% lived in informal dwellings and just 5% lived in other dwellings. While 93% of non-urban households in Western Cape lived in formal dwellings, approximately 3% lived in informal dwellings.
- Proportionally more informal dwellings were found in urban areas than in non-urban areas. This is due to increasing urbanisation in South Africa.

Table 6.2: Main dwelling type in which households lived by area of residence, South Africa and Western Cape, 1999 (percentages)

	Urban		Non-urban	
	South Africa	Western Cape	South Africa	Western Cape
Formal dwelling	72	80	60	93
Informal dwelling	17	16	6	3
Traditional	1	0	26	1
Other	11	5	8	4
Total	100	100	100	100

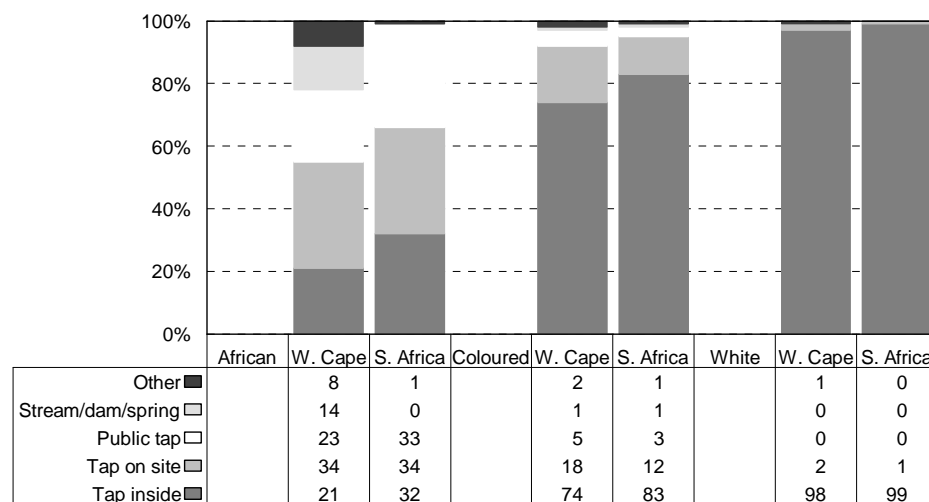
Note: Due to rounding, some rows may not add to 100%.
 Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

6.4 Water

Figure 6.4 shows that in 1999:

- Proportionally more households in Western Cape than in South Africa as a whole had access to clean water in their dwellings or on site. More than three-quarters of households (77%) had running water in the dwelling, 14% had water on site or in the yard, 9% used a public tap and only 1% used a stream, dam, well, spring, rainwater tank or borehole.
- For South Africa as a whole, 39% of households had running water in the dwelling, while 27% had water on site or in the yard and 17% used public taps.
- Inadequate access to clean water was a major problem in South Africa, since 11% of households used streams, dams, wells or springs and 6% had a rainwater tank, water carrier or borehole.
- Almost all Indian- and white-headed households in Western Cape and South Africa had water inside the dwelling.

Figure 6.4: Main water source of households by population group of the household head, South Africa and the Western Cape, 1999



Source Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Table 6.3 shows that in 1999:

- There were striking differences regarding access to convenient water supply between urban and non-urban households in South Africa. For non-urban households, only 9% had tap water in the dwelling, 23% had water on site or in the yard and 30% used a public tap.
- About 11% of households used a water carrier, rainwater tank or borehole and 26% used a stream, dam, well or spring.
- The water supply for non-urban areas in Western Cape was better than for South Africa as a whole. However, less than two-thirds (62%) of non-urban households in Western Cape had running water in the dwelling, compared with more than three-quarters (78%) of urban households.
- Approximately 30% of non-urban households in Western Cape had running water on site or used a public tap. Approximately 8% obtained their water supply from a river, stream, dam, spring, water carrier or tanker.

Table 6.3: Main water supply of households in urban and non-urban areas of South Africa and Western Cape, 1999 (percentages)

	Urban		Non-urban	
	South Africa	Western Cape	South Africa	Western Cape
Running water in dwelling	59	78	9	62
Running water on site or in yard	30	12	23	26
Public tap	9	9	30	4
Flowing water, stream, dam, pool, well or spring	0	0	26	3
Other (incl. water carrier, borehole, rainwater tank)	1	0	13	5
Total	100	100	100	100

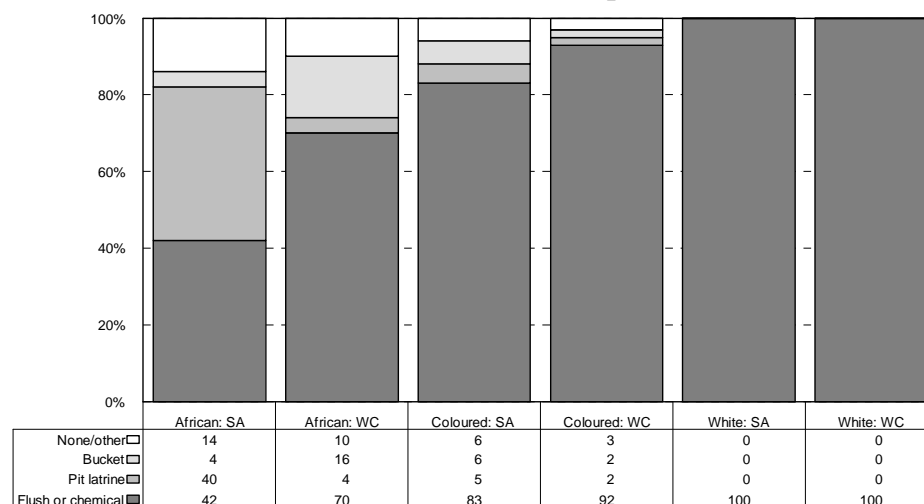
Note: Due to rounding, some rows may not add up to 100%.

Source Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

6.5 Sanitation facilities

Figure 6.5 examines Western Cape and South African households' access to toilet facilities by population group. The figure shows disparities among households headed by the different population groups. It reveals that almost all white-headed households had access to flush or chemical toilets. By contrast, less than half of the African-headed households in South Africa had access to these toilet facilities. Although approximately 92% of coloured-headed households had access to flush or chemical toilets in Western Cape, 83% had access to these toilet facilities nationally.

Figure 6.5: Type of sanitation facilities used by households by population group of the household head, South Africa and Western Cape, 1999



Source Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Table 6.4 shows that in 1999:

- Only 15% of non-urban households in South Africa had a flush or chemical toilet, compared to 82% of urban households.
- A substantial proportion of non-urban households in South Africa (24%) had neither flush nor chemical toilets, bucket or pit latrines.
- Western Cape was no exception with great urban/non-urban disparities. Seventy-five per cent of non-urban households had a flush or chemical toilet in the dwelling, compared to 92% of urban households.
- Twelve per cent of non-urban households in Western Cape used either pit latrines or bucket toilets and approximately 14% had no toilet or used other facilities.

Table 6.4: Types of sanitation facilities used by households in urban and non-urban areas, South Africa and Western Cape, 1999 (percentages)

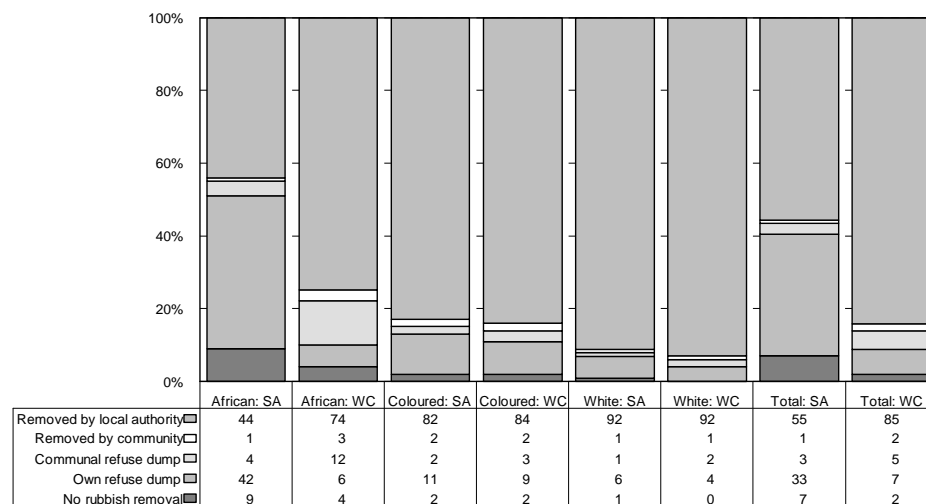
Type of sanitation	Urban		Non-urban	
	South Africa	Western Cape	South Africa	Western Cape
Flush or chemical toilet	82	92	15	75
Pit latrine	10	1	61	7
Bucket	5	5	1	5
None/ other	2	3	24	14
Total	100	100	100	100

Source Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

6.6 Refuse removal

Figure 6.6 shows that, in 1999, local authorities removed refuse of approximately 85% of all households in Western Cape, while they removed refuse of only 55% of households in South Africa as a whole. In South Africa, about 33% had their own refuse dump and about 7% had no refuse removal. This posed a threat in terms of environmental pollution and degradation. In South Africa, only 44% of African-headed households had refuse removed by the local authority, compared to 82% for coloured-headed households and 92% for white-headed households.

Figure 6.6: Type of refuse removal used by households, South Africa and Western Cape, 1999



Source Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

6.7 Energy

Table 6.5 shows that:

- Approximately three-quarters of all households in South Africa (73%) and 79% in Western Cape used electricity as the main source of energy for cooking in 1999.
- Forty-seven per cent of all non-urban households in South Africa and 24% in Western Cape used wood as the main source of energy for cooking.
- Only 22% of non-urban households in South Africa used electricity for cooking. Paraffin was a main source of energy for cooking, both in urban and non-urban households in

South Africa (20% in urban and 23% non-urban) and Western Cape (14% in urban and 6% non-urban).

Table 6.5: Main source of energy for cooking in urban and non-urban areas, South Africa and the Western Cape, 1999 (percentages)

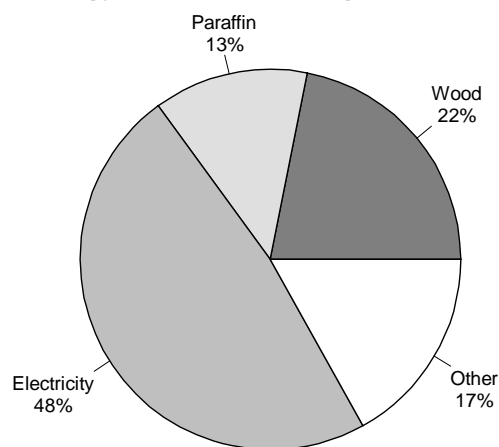
	Urban		Non-urban		Total	
	South Africa	Western Cape	South Africa	Western Cape	South Africa	Western Cape
Electricity	73	79	22	67	53	78
Paraffin	20	14	23	6	21	13
Wood	2	2	47	24	20	4
Other/ none	5	5	8	4	6	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Figures 6.7 and 6.8 show that in 1999:

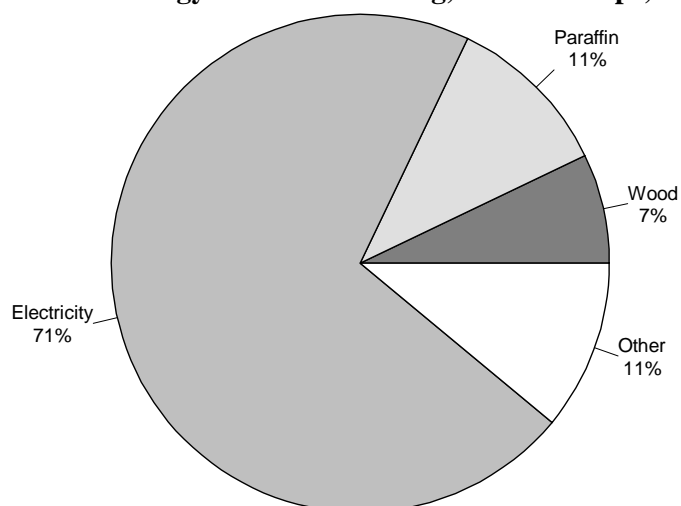
- About half the number of households in South Africa used electricity as the main source of energy for heating, and 22% of households used wood. About 13% of households used paraffin for heating. About 17% used other energy sources.
- Approximately three-quarters of households in Western Cape used electricity for heating. About 11% of households used paraffin and a small percentage used wood. About one out of ten households used other energy sources.

Figure 6.7: Main energy source for heating, South Africa, 1999



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Figure 6.8: Main energy source for heating, Western Cape, 1999

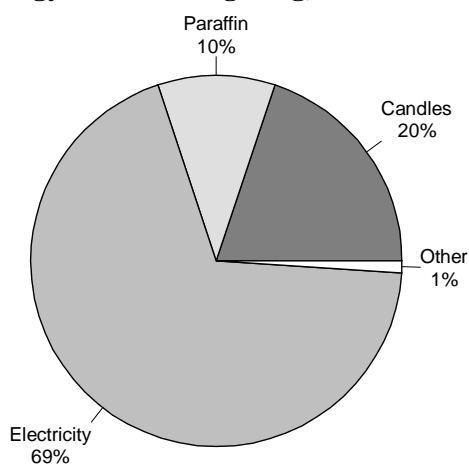


Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Figures 6.9 and 6.10 show that in 1999:

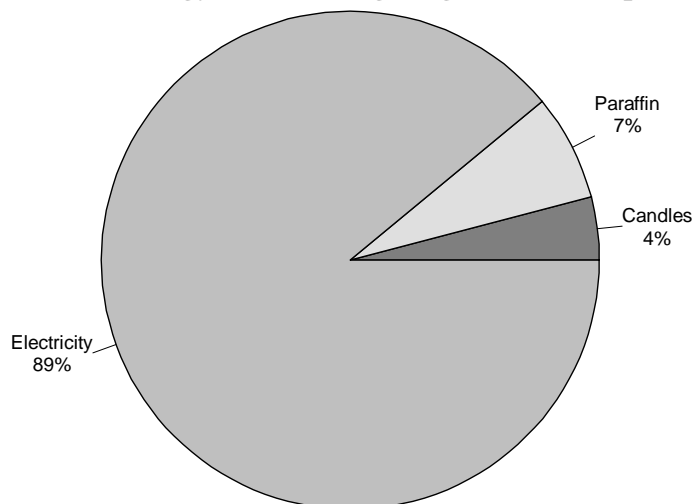
- There were 89% of households in Western Cape that used electricity as a main source of energy for lighting, compared to 69% nationally.
- Nationally households used alternative energy sources such as paraffin (10%) and candles (20%) for lighting.

Figure 6.9: Main energy source for lighting, South Africa, 1999



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Figure 6.10: Main energy source for lighting, Western Cape, 1999



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

6.8 Communication facilities

The access households have to communication facilities serves as an important indicator of social development. Underdevelopment of communication and infrastructure is closely linked to poverty.

Table 6.6 shows that in 1999:

- Seventy-nine per cent of households in South Africa had access to radio and 57% to television. About one-third (34%) of households in South Africa had access to telephone facilities.
- On average, 54,8% of South African households had access to communication facilities. Western Cape and Gauteng were the only provinces with an average percentage more than the national average (74% and 66,3% respectively). Eastern Cape and Limpopo had the lowest average access (43,5% and 42,5% respectively).

Table 6.6: Access of households to communication facilities by province, 1999 (percentages)

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	Kwa-Zulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Access to radio	86	75	70	77	77	79	84	78	79	79
Access to television	79	43	54	53	51	58	70	47	43	57
Post office nearby ¹	70	34	52	53	40	49	64	42	35	49
Access to telephone ²	61	22	37	33	31	25	47	24	13	34
Average	74	43,5	53,3	54,0	49,8	52,8	66,3	47,8	42,5	54,8

¹ Post office nearby refers to access to a post office within 2 km from the dwelling.

² Access to a telephone refers to having a telephone in the dwelling or regular use of a cell phone.

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Table 6.7 shows that in 1999:

- Of African-headed households in South Africa, 76% had access to a radio, 46% access to a television and 42% had a post office nearby.
- Twenty per cent of African-headed households had a telephone in the dwelling or regular use of a cell phone.

Table 6.7: Access of households to communication facilities by population group of the household head, South Africa, 1999 (percentages)

	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Total
Access to radio	76	79	94	96	79
Access to television	46	74	92	94	57
Post office nearby	42	64	75	74	49
Access to telephone	20	51	83	89	34

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Table 6.8 shows that:

- Approximately 86% of all households in Western Cape had access to a radio and 79% to a television. Seventy per cent had access to a post office nearby (within 2 km) and 61% had a telephone in the dwelling or regular use of a cell phone.
- Compared to the rest of South Africa, Western Cape had good access to communication facilities. However, there were still disparities among population groups. Only 24% of African-headed households had access to a telephone, compared with 57% of coloured- and 97% of white-headed households.

Table 6.8: Access of households to communication facilities by population group of the household head, Western Cape, 1999 (percentages)

	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Total
Access to radio	79	82	100	97	86
Access to television	53	81	91	95	79
Post office nearby	60	67	85	82	70
Access to telephone	24	57	90	97	61

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Chapter 7: Poverty and inequality

7.1 Introduction

Measuring poverty to inform the South African government on how it is doing regarding poverty and inequality reduction has been a major concern for Stats SA. In addition to the monetary component, the definition of poverty has been the subject of debate amongst analysts. Both in South Africa and internationally, poverty has been defined in various ways, and not merely in terms of low income. Poverty may be defined as the lack of resources to meet basic needs such as clothing, food, shelter, education and basic facilities. Furthermore, a definition of poverty should include the lack of opportunities and inability to meet other needs such as living a healthy lifestyle, personal fulfilment, recreation and freedom.

South Africa is characterised by a minority of wealthy households and a majority living in poverty or the potential to become poor. Although significant progress has been made since 1994, by 1999 some households did not, as yet, have access to clean water, adequate sanitation, and healthcare and education facilities.

7.2 Human Development Index (HDI)

Definitions

Human Development Index: The Human Development Index of the United Nations Development Programme is used for obtaining internationally comparable indications of the ability of individuals within a country or across various countries to live long, informed and comfortable lives. It has three components: 1) longevity measured by life expectancy at birth, 2) educational attainment measured by adult literacy rate (two-thirds weighting) and combined gross enrolment at primary, secondary and tertiary levels (one-third weighting) and 3) comfortable lives measured by a GDP index. The Human Development Index is the average of these three components.

Purchasing power parity (PPP\$) measures the number of units of a country's currency required to buy the same amount of goods and service (in the domestic market) that the dollar would buy in the United States of America. PPP\$1 has the same purchasing power in the domestic economy as \$1 has in the United States.

For the construction of the index, fixed minimum and maximum values have been established for each of these indicators:

- Life expectancy at birth: 25 years and 85 years
- Adult literacy: 0% and 100%
- Combined enrolment ratio: 0% and 100%
- Real GDP per capita (PPP\$): PPP\$100 and PPP\$40 000.

Human development is aimed at achieving sustainable improvement and quality of life for all communities. Table 7.1 shows that overall development as measured by the HDI has generally been positive. For South Africa as a whole, there was a relatively large increase between 1980 and 1991, but only a slight increase between 1991 and 1996. All provinces showed an increase between 1980 and 1991. However, some provinces showed an increase between 1991 and 1996 while others showed a decrease. Limpopo, for example, showed an

overall increase in development over time, whilst Western Cape increased from 1980 to 1991 and then showed a decrease in development in 1996.

Table 7.1: HDI by province, 1980, 1991 and 1996

Year	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	Kwa-Zulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
1980	0,643	0,416	0,545	0,556	0,491	0,483	0,634	0,513	0,367	0,557
1991	0,826	0,507	0,698	0,657	0,602	0,543	0,818	0,694	0,470	0,677
1996	0,762	0,643	0,679	0,671	0,658	0,608	0,771	0,657	0,629	0,688

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

7.3 Income distribution

Table 7.2 shows that:

- There were major disparities in household income by province.
- Eastern Cape (58%), Free State (46%) and Limpopo (55%) had the highest proportions of households with an income of less than R800 per month compared to 41% nationally.
- Western Cape and Gauteng had the smallest percentages falling in the lowest income category (17% and 27% respectively).

Table 7.2: Total gross household income (monthly) in each province, 1999 (percentages)

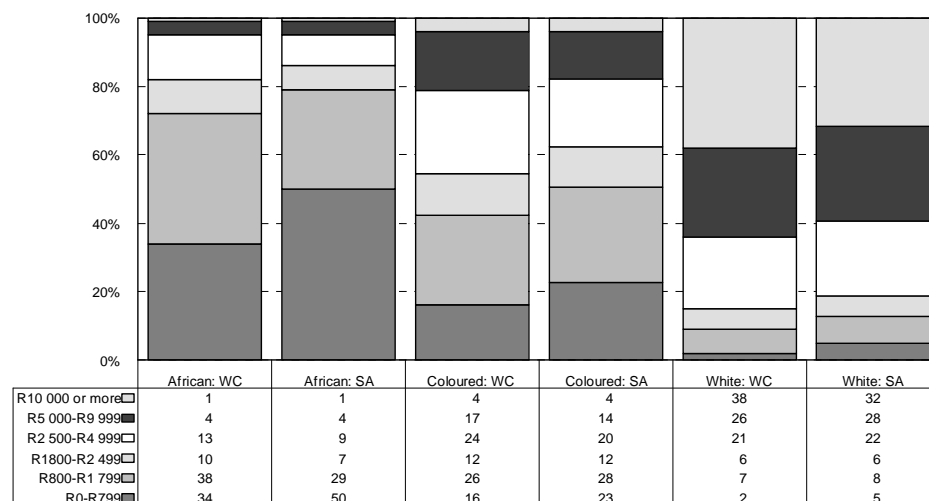
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	Kwa-Zulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
R0-R799	17	58	40	46	44	44	27	42	55	41
R800-R1 799	24	23	28	26	27	30	25	31	25	26
R1 800- R2 499	10	5	8	8	7	8	10	8	6	8
R2 500- R4 999	21	7	11	10	11	11	16	9	8	12
R5 000- R9 999	16	4	8	6	7	5	11	6	5	8
R10 000 or more	13	2	5	4	4	2	10	5	2	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Figure 7.1 shows that:

- Inequalities existed amongst population groups in terms of household income in South Africa and Western Cape.
- In South Africa, 50% of all African-headed households had an income of less than R800.
- About one-third of all African-headed households in Western Cape had a household income of less than R800 per month compared to 16% and 2% of coloured- and white-headed households respectively.
- More than 60% of all white-headed households had a household income of more than R5 000 per month, compared to only 5% of African- and 20% of coloured-headed households, respectively, both nationally and in Western Cape.

Figure 7.1: Gross monthly household income by population group, South Africa and Western Cape, 1999



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Table 7.3 shows that:

- In urban areas of South Africa, 41% of African-headed households had a monthly household income of less than R800, while only 7% had a monthly household income of R5 000 or more.
- Almost half of South Africa's African-headed households were concentrated in non-urban areas; of these about 59% had a household income of less than R800 per month.
- Non-urban African- and coloured-headed households were the poorest, while there were no major differences in household income for white urban and non-urban households.

Table 7.3: Households by population group of the household head, area type and total monthly household income, South Africa, 1999

Population group	Area type	Number of households	R0-R799	R800-R1 799	R1 800-R2 499	R2 500-R4 999	R5 000 or more	Total
African	Urban	3 703 947	41	30	10	13	7	100
	Non-urban	3 735 982	59	29	6	5	2	100
Coloured	Urban	647 270	19	25	12	23	21	100
	Non-urban	159 549	40	38	11	8	3	100
White	Urban	1 186 954	5	8	6	23	60	100
	Non-urban	99 720	8	10	6	17	59	100
Total	Urban	5 746 730	30	24	9	17	21	100
	Non-urban	4 004 350	57	29	6	6	4	100

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Table 7.4 shows that:

- In Western Cape, amongst the African and coloured non-urban households, 41% and 28% respectively had a total income of less than R800 per month, while less than 5% had a total monthly income of R5 000 or more per month. In comparison, more than two-thirds of white-headed households in non-urban areas had a total household income of R5 000 or more per month.
- In Western Cape, more than one-quarter of non-urban households had a total household income of less than R800 per month, compared to 16% of urban households.

Table 7.4: Households by population group of the household head, area type and total monthly household income, Western Cape, 1999

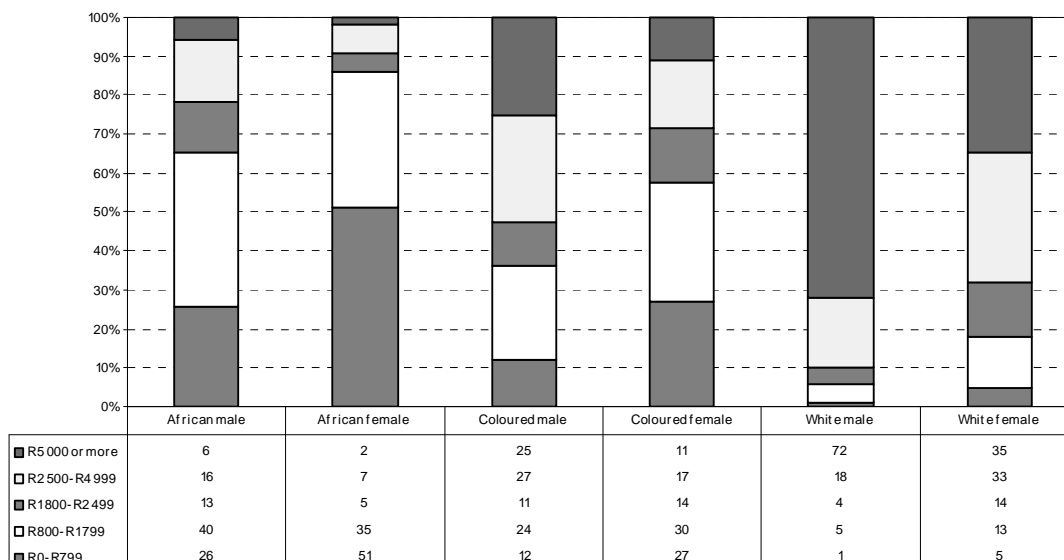
		Number of households	R0-R799	R800-R1 799	R1 800-R2 499	R2 500-R4 999	R5 000 or more	Total
African	Urban	228 069	34	38	11	13	5	100
	Non-urban	15 513	41	40	7	12	1	100
Coloured	Urban	410 406	14	22	12	27	25	100
	Non-urban	80 505	28	47	12	10	3	100
White	Urban	246 231	2	6	6	22	64	100
	Non-urban	15 732	1	12	5	13	69	100
Total	Urban	884 706	16	22	10	22	31	100
	Non-urban	111 750	26	41	10	10	12	100

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Figure 7.2 shows that in Western Cape:

- Across all population groups, female-headed households had a lower total monthly income than male-headed-households.
- Approximately half of African female-headed households had a total income of less than R800 per month, compared to one-quarter of African male-headed households.
- About 28% of coloured female-headed households had a total income of less than R800 per month, compared to only 12% of male-headed households.
- About 72% of white male-headed households had a total income of R5 000 or more per month, compared to 25% and 6% of coloured and African male-headed households, respectively.

Figure 7.2: Monthly total household income by population group and gender of the household head, Western Cape, 1999



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Table 7.5 shows that:

- Across all population groups, there was a relationship between total gross monthly household income and level of education of the head of the household.
- For African heads of households who had no schooling, 44% earned less than R800 per month, while 38% earned between R800 and R2 400 per month.
- Generally, across all population groups, the higher the level of education of the household head, the less poor the household was.
- For coloured- and white-headed households, the effect of education on household income became significant at the completion of matric. However, for African-headed households, the effect of education was at a higher level, i.e. matric and tertiary.
- For Africans within each educational category, more than 60% of households had a total income of less than R1 800 per month, except for those who had completed tertiary education.

Table 7.5: Gross monthly household income by population group and highest level of education of the household head, Western Cape, 1999

Population group	Highest education	Number of households	R0-R799	R800-R1 799	R1 800-R2 499	R2 500-R4 999	R5 000 or more	Total
African	No schooling	27 295	44	38	12	6	0	100
	Some primary	63 049	45	32	14	7	2	100
	Completed primary	25 192	30	42	5	18	5	100
	Some secondary	94 235	28	43	10	17	3	100
	Matric/NTCIII	24 071	32	32	6	13	16	100
	Tertiary	6 587	10	14	10	26	40	100
Total		240 429	34	37	10	13	5	100
Coloured	No schooling	38 783	36	41	10	12	2	100
	Some primary	109 937	25	37	18	15	5	100
	Completed primary	52 268	18	32	17	25	7	100
	Some secondary	203 102	14	22	11	31	23	100
	Matric/NTCIII	44 148	2	9	3	28	58	100
	Tertiary	29 316	1	3	4	14	78	100
Total		477 554	17	26	12	24	22	100
White	No schooling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Some primary	1 363	14	25	51	10	0	100
	Completed primary	1 162	0	29	0	71	0	100
	Some secondary	49 415	4	8	11	38	39	100
	Matric/NTCIII	107 528	1	13	7	27	53	100
	Tertiary	109 111	2	1	3	8	86	100
Total		268 579	2	7	6	21	63	100
All population groups	No schooling	66 078	39	40	11	9	1	100
	Some primary	174 349	32	35	17	12	4	100
	Completed primary	78 622	22	35	13	24	6	100
	Some secondary	346 752	16	26	11	28	20	100
	Matric/NTCIII	175 747	6	14	6	25	49	100
	Tertiary	145 014	2	2	3	10	83	100
Total		986 562	17	24	10	21	29	100

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Table 7.6 gives a summary of households' access to services in relation to their household income. It shows that:

- Across all population groups, access to services and facilities varied by total household income. Households with a total gross household income of less than R800 per month had less access to services and facilities than those households with a household income of more than R5 000 per month.
- African-headed households with a total household income of less than R800 per month had poor services and facilities.
- Across each household income category, African-headed households were less likely to have access to services and facilities than coloured- and white-headed households.

Table 7.6: Households' access to services and facilities by gross monthly income and population group of the household head, Western Cape, 1999

	Total household income	Number of households	Formal dwelling	Running water in dwelling	Flush or chemical toilet	Electricity for lighting	Telephone in dwelling or cell phone	Refuse removed by local authority at least once a week
African	R0-R799	82 001	41	26	57	52	15	58
	R800-R1 799	91 978	41	29	73	66	25	61
	R1 800- R2 499	24 978	50	31	73	67	28	68
	R2 500- R4 999	31 225	58	42	81	87	28	71
	R5 000 plus	11 936	80	73	98	98	56	94
	Total	242 118	46	32	70	66	24	64
Coloured	R0-R799	80 565	86	64	78	77	30	65
	R800-R1 799	127 258	91	68	87	87	34	66
	R1800- R2 499	59 561	93	82	95	95	41	82
	R2 500- R4 999	117 830	97	92	97	98	68	92
	R5 000 plus	104 934	99	98	99	99	87	96
	Total	490 148	94	81	91	91	54	80
White	R0-R799	5 451	83	100	100	100	87	87
	R800-R1 799	17 744	100	100	100	100	80	90
	R1 800- R2 499	15 333	100	98	100	100	93	92
	R2 500- R4 999	56 287	100	100	100	100	95	93
	R5 000 plus	167 148	100	98	100	100	97	92
	Total	261 963	99	99	100	100	95	92
Total	R0-R799	168 627	64	47	69	66	25	63
	R800-R1 799	238 114	73	56	83	80	34	66
	R1 800- R2 499	100 907	84	72	91	89	46	80
	R2 500- R4 999	206 638	92	87	95	97	70	89
	R5 000 plus	288 127	99	97	99	99	92	93
	Total	1 002 413	84	74	89	87	58	79

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

7.4 Lorenz curve and Gini coefficient

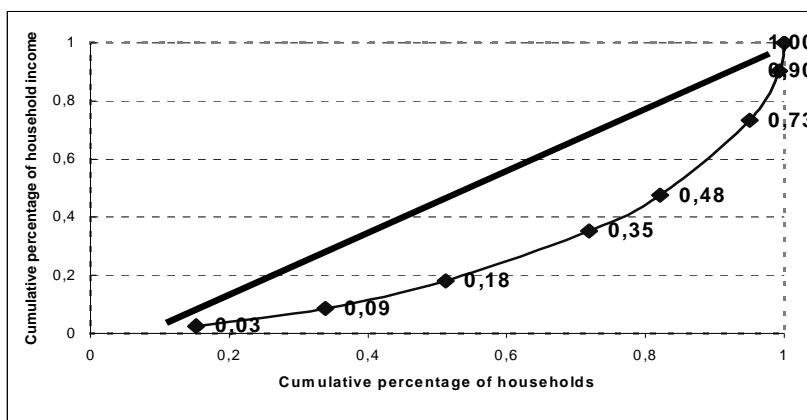
Two measures of income inequality, namely the Lorenz curve and the Gini coefficient, show the extent of income disparities in Western Cape.

The Lorenz curve is defined as the relationship between the cumulative proportion of income units and the cumulative proportion of income received when units are arranged in ascending order of their income. The cumulative percentage of the population, arranged from lowest to highest earner (0% to 100%), has been plotted on the horizontal axis while the cumulative percentage of income, arranged from lowest to highest (0% to 100%), has been indicated on the vertical axis.

Figures 7.3-7.5 indicate that there were disparities in income among population groups in Western Cape. The share of aggregate income received by households varied across population groups, for instance:

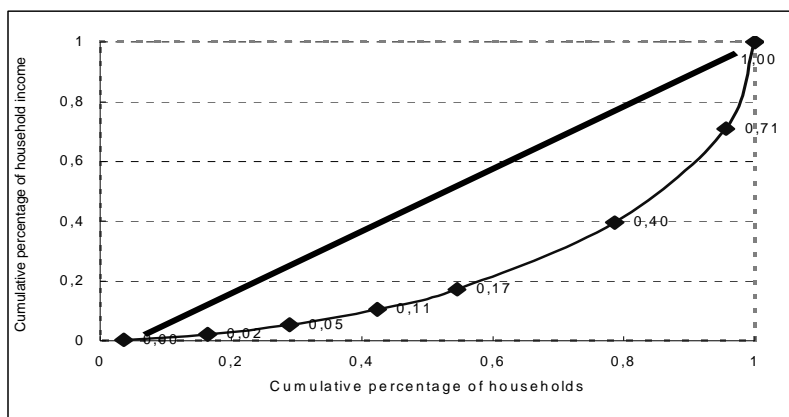
- The poorest 80% of African-headed households contributed just less than 50% of the aggregate income earned by this population group, whereas the wealthiest 20% earned just over 50% of the aggregate income.
- The poorest 80% of coloured-headed households contributed 40% of the aggregate income and wealthiest 20% contributed 60%.
- The poorest 60% of white-headed households contributed 23% of aggregate income and the top 40% contributed 77%.
- The Gini coefficients for Africans and coloureds were above 0,5, indicating a highly skewed distribution of income. This could have been due to the fact that many households had no access to wage income. Inequality here is driven by what a household earns in the labour market. These disparities influence a community's access to opportunities and resources. This shows the gap between the rich and poor was wider for African and coloureds than for whites.
- On the other hand, the Gini coefficient for whites was 0,43, indicating a less skewed income distribution.

Figure 7.3: Lourenz curve for African-headed households, Western Cape, 1999 (Gini = 0,51)



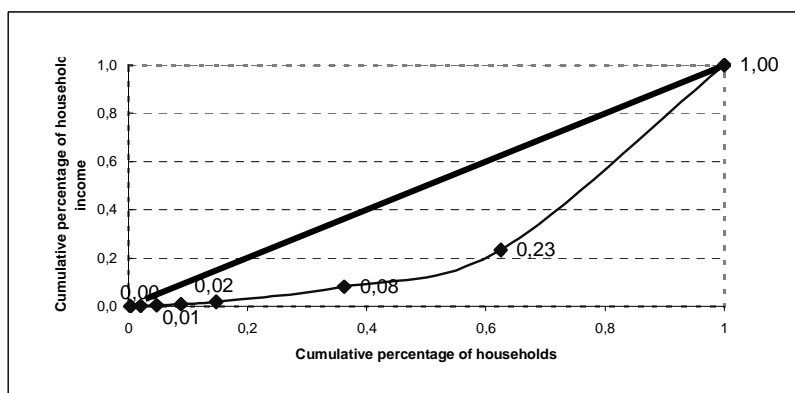
Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Figure 7.4: Lourenz curve for coloured-headed households, Western Cape, 1999 (Gini = 0,53)



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Figure 7.5: Lourenz curve, for white-headed households, Western Cape, 1999 (Gini = 0,43)



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Chapter 8: Tourism

8.1 Introduction

Tourism is a major industry in Western Cape. Based on estimates by the Western Cape Investment and Trade Promotion Agency (WESGRO), Western Cape accounted for 55% of South Africa's international tourist market. It is one of the fastest growing international tourist destinations in the world and is regarded as a key to job creation in the country. The Cape was a popular tourist destination for foreign and local tourists and contributed about 9% towards the Gross Regional Product, compared to 8% nationally (Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism – DEAT). There was a 37% increase in foreign tourist arrivals in the period 1994-1999. The provincial budget for 2001 allocated R2,6 million for tourism (Provincial Budget Speech, 5 March 2001).

An amount of R7,1 billion revenue was generated from tourist arrivals in the period January-June 2000, an increase of R1,1 billion over the same period in 1999 (DEAT and South African Tourism – SATOUR).

The Western Cape's *fynbos* flora constitutes one of the world's six plant kingdoms. The Garden Route is renowned for its indigenous forests and the legendary Knysna elephants. Other tourist activities include ostrich riding in Oudtshoorn, shark-cage diving at Gansbaai and whale watching along the coast at Hermanus. The winelands in the province provide some of the world's best wines.

8.2 Overseas tourism market

Definitions

A *tourist* is a visitor who stays at least one night in collective or private accommodation in the place visited. An international tourist is an international visitor who stays at least one night in collective or private accommodation in the country visited.

A *traveller* is any person on a trip to one or more localities.

Bed occupancy rate for the survey month is the number of bed nights sold, divided by the product of the number of bed nights available per day and the number of days in the survey month, expressed as a percentage.

Room occupancy rate for the survey month is the number of room nights sold, divided by the product of the number of room nights available per day and the number of days in the survey month expressed as a percentage.

The *total hotel income* was calculated by adding the revised monthly figures for 2000 for hotel income in the Stats SA release *Hotels: Trading statistics*. The figures shown might not reflect the figure for the publication for the specific month, but is the revised figure provided in subsequent publications.

Room income is the income received from the sale of room nights. Where payments were received in advance of, or after the provision of accommodation to visitors, the monthly room income may not necessarily be directly related to the number of room nights sold during the month.

Income from catering refers to income from meals and banqueting.

Income from bar sales refers to income from the sale of liquor and beverages at the bar. This also includes the sale of cigarettes and other tobacco products.

Other income (sundries) includes: rentals and fees for offices, shops, garages, billiard rooms and dance floors; washing, ironing and laundry services; and telephone and fax services.

Information on tourism and documented immigration was obtained from the Department of Home Affairs (DHA) for all ports of entry into South Africa, while data on self-declared emigration were obtained from the three international airports of Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban. Information on arrivals and departures were captured by DHA and remotely accessed by Stats SA.

The total annual overseas tourist expenditure in Western Cape in 1998 was R9,7 billion (Provincial Budget Speech, March 2001).

Table 8.1 shows that in 1999:

- There were 1,5 million overseas tourists who arrived in South Africa, of which approximately 0,8 million were visitors to Western Cape.
- Western Cape sold almost a third of bed nights (8,5 million) in South Africa.

Table 8.1: Overseas visitors and bed nights sold in South Africa and Western Cape, 1999 (millions)

	South Africa	Western Cape
Total overseas tourist arrivals	1,5	0,8
Total annual bed nights sold to overseas visitors	24,5	8,5

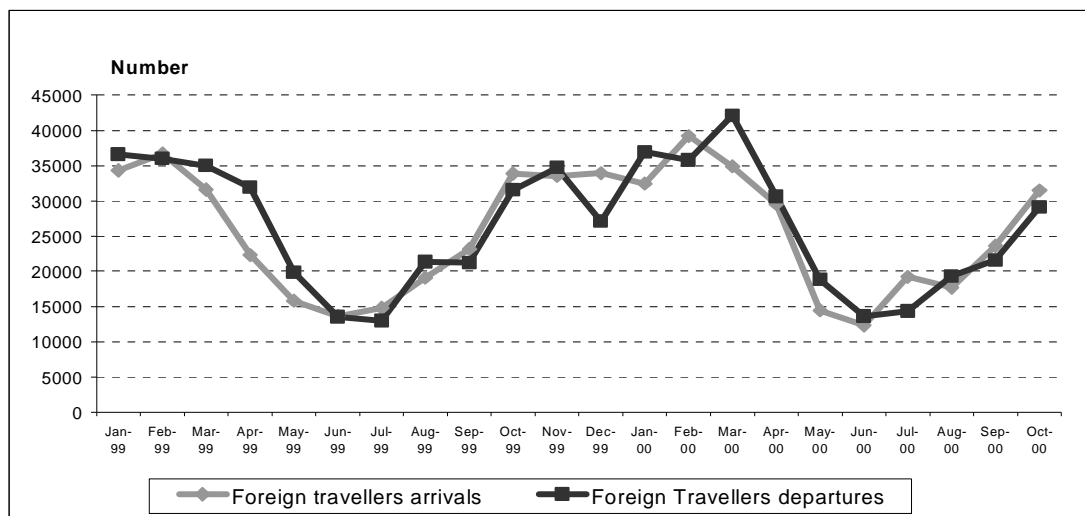
Source: South African Tourism, 1999

8.3 Foreign and domestic visitors

Figures 8.1 and 8.2 show that:

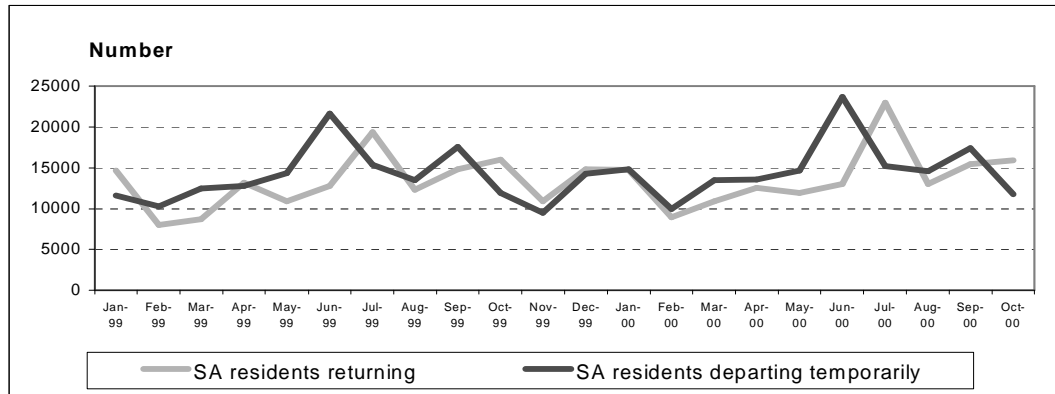
- Arrivals and departures of foreign tourists followed a seasonal pattern.
- Peaks in tourist arrivals started in December 1999 and December 2000 during the festive season.
- Arrivals to Cape Town were lower between May and July (1999 and 2000), i.e. during the winter period.
- Between 10 000 and 23 000 South African travellers left through the Cape Town International Airport (Figure 8.2).
- Major departures occurred during June.

Figure 8.1: Arrivals and departures of foreign visitors at the Cape Town International Airport, January 1999 to October 2000



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Tourism and migration*, 2000

Figure 8.2: Arrivals and departures of domestic visitors at the Cape Town International airport, 2000



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Tourism and Migration*, 2000

8.4 Hotel trading statistics

The data used in this section came from the *Hotels: Trading statistics* release published by Statistics South Africa in 2001. The release covers private establishments in the formal accommodation industry in South Africa.

Figure 8.3 shows that:

- Room and bed occupancy rates increased in the summer months (July-September) in 1999 and 2000.
- Between November 1999 and January 2000 there was a decline in both rates.

Figure 8.3: Room and bed occupancy rates of hotels in Western Cape, January 1999 – January 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Hotels: Trading Statistics*, 2001

Table 8.2 shows that:

- The total income from hotel revenue for 1999 was R1,194 million, compared to R1,292 million in 2000, an increase of 7,6%.
- The total income for South Africa for 2000 was R5,238 million, with an increase of only 0,1%.

Table 8.2: Total hotel income (R'000) for Western Cape for 1999 and 2000 and the percentage contribution to the South African hotel income

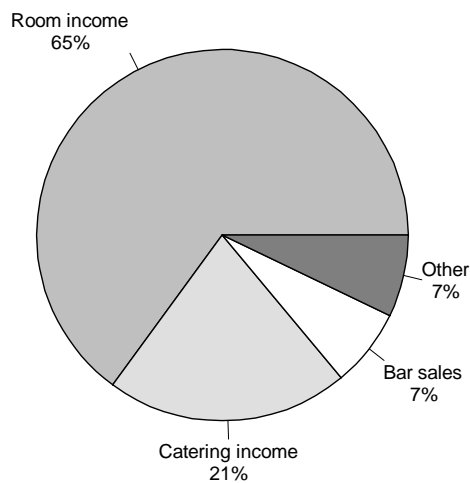
	1999 (R'000)	Percentage contribution to South Africa	2000 (R'000)	Percentage contribution to South Africa
Room income	782 966	26,6	848 475	26,5
Income from catering	249 732	20,8	266 701	22,2
Income from bar sales	91 001	17,5	89 596	18,5
Other income	70 328	19,5	87 480	24,9
Total hotel income	1 194 033	22,8	1 292 253	24,7
Total hotel income for SA	5 229 644		5 237 942	

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Hotels: Trading Statistics*, 2000

Figures 8.4 and 8.5 show that:

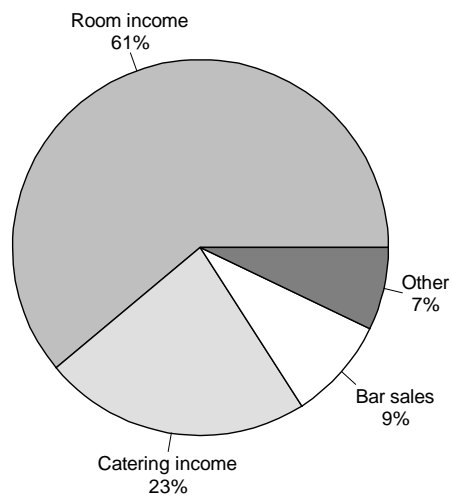
- Western Cape patterns of hotel income followed trends in proportions for South Africa as a whole.
- Room income in Western Cape was 65% of the total hotel income, compared to 61% in South Africa.

Figure 8.4: Total hotel income, Western Cape, 2000



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Hotels: Trading Statistics*, 2000

Figure 8.5: Total hotel income, South Africa, 2000



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Hotels: Trading Statistics*, 2000

Chapter 9: Crime

9.1 Introduction

According to the South African Police Service's Crime Information Analysis Centre (CIAC), crime in Western Cape increased at a gradual rate during the period 1996 to 2000. Crime was a growing concern for government, business and the general public.

Control and prevention of crime was at the forefront of the Western Cape provincial government. When one looks at the overall picture of crime in the province, one discovers that crime increased by 8% per annum in Western Cape for the period between 1996 and 2000, compared to the national percentage of 5%¹. These crime figures reflect reported crime at police stations and do not include unreported incidents.

9.2 Reported crime

Table 9.1 shows that:

- Reported crime in South Africa increased by 5% per annum for January to December 1996 to 2000.
- The largest percentage increase in reported crime in South Africa during this period was 13% for both abduction and common robbery.
- Armed robbery (0%) and stock theft (0%) remained relatively unchanged.
- Seven of the thirty-two listed categories of reported crime showed a decrease. These included: offences in terms of the explosives act (-30%), illegal strikes (-27%), robbery of cash-in-transit (-14%), bank robbery (-9%), murder (-4%), intercourse with a girl under the prescribed age and/or female imbecile (-3%) and arson (-3%).
- Rape and attempted rape increased by 1% during the specified period.

Table 9.2 shows that:

- Reported crime in Western Cape had increased by 8% per annum for the period January to December 1996 to 2000.
- The largest percentage increases in reported crime in Western Cape was for hijacking of trucks (34%) and abduction (23%).
- Only illegal strikes remained relatively unchanged during the specified period.
- Four of the thirty-two listed categories of reported crime showed a decrease. These were offences in terms of the explosives acts (-16%), intercourse with a girl under the prescribed age and/or female imbecile (-5%), robbery of cash in transit (-3%) and all fraud, forgeries, misappropriations and embezzlements (-3%).
- Rape and attempted rape increased by 2% over the specified period.

¹ $N_t = N_0 e^{rt}$ where $N_t = 2000$ crime figure, $N_0 = 1996$ crime figure, $r =$ rate of change, and $t =$ number of years.

Table 9.1: Number of reported crime in South Africa, 1996-2000

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Percentage change per annum
Murder	25 782	24 588	24 875	23 823	21 683	-4
Attempted murder	28 516	28 148	29 418	28 662	28 023	0
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	67 249	69 691	88 319	97 173	110 590	12
Common robbery	51 506	52 678	62 111	71 803	87 247	13
Public violence	907	1 043	1 093	1 226	1 101	5
Illegal strikes	113	51	64	22	38	-27
Rape and attempted rape	50 481	52 159	49 280	51 249	52 860	1
Intercourse with a girl under the prescribed age and/or female imbecile	580	537	474	489	523	-3
Indecent assault	5 220	5 053	4 851	5 762	6 602	6
Cruelty towards and ill-treatment of children (excluding sexual offences, assault and murder)	2 315	2 368	2 083	2 407	2 483	2
Kidnapping	4 156	4 035	4 196	4 663	5 014	5
Abduction	2 019	2 705	3 090	3 314	3 454	13
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	230 425	234 554	234 056	256 434	274 622	4
Common assault	205 333	201 863	199 313	221 927	250 476	5
Burglary – business premises (including attempts)	87 863	88 610	94 102	92 789	92 078	1
Burglary – residential premises (including attempts)	246 438	249 375	266 817	285 515	302 826	5
Stock-theft	41 818	42 908	40 490	41 781	41 407	0
Shoplifting	62 198	63 795	63 001	65 937	67 590	2
Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles	96 715	100 637	107 513	103 502	100 647	1
Theft out of or from motor vehicles and motorcycles	180 229	176 254	188 438	192 747	199 274	3
Theft not mentioned elsewhere	380 197	387 836	427 132	479 637	548 722	9
Arson	10 064	9 830	10 130	9 900	8 773	-3
Malicious damage to property	130 313	127 004	127 590	132 863	139 082	2
All fraud, forgeries, misappropriations, embezzlements, etc.	62 186	63 632	62 086	66 773	67 931	2
Drug-related crime	39 241	42 805	39 830	41 461	45 572	4
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	23 979	27 806	25 606	26 001	25 308	1
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	12 886	12 877	14 463	15 372	14 989	4
Explosives acts	371	204	132	144	114	-30
Car-jacking	12 860	13 011	15 111	15 447	14 999	4
Hijacking of trucks	3 694	4 296	5 773	5 506	4 769	6
Robbery of cash in transit	410	230	214	224	234	-14
Bank robbery	642	497	476	458	447	-9
Total	2 066 706	2 091 080	2 192 127	2 345 011	2 519 478	5

Source: Crime Information Analysis Centre, 2000

Table 9.2: Number of reported crime in Western Cape, 1996-2000

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Percentage change per annum
Murder	3 259	3 129	3 534	3 380	3 396	1
Attempted murder	3 254	3 639	4 105	3 630	4 079	6
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	5 143	5 321	7 482	8 290	10 747	18
Common robbery	6 860	7 423	9 685	11 140	13 211	16
Public violence	178	137	207	214	245	8
Illegal strikes	2	5	3	1	2	0
Rape and attempted rape	6 288	6 658	6 204	6 660	6 808	2
Intercourse with a girl under the prescribed age and/or female imbecile	134	161	114	139	109	-5
Indecent assault	1 462	1 592	1 607	1 961	2 183	10
Cruelty towards and ill-treatment of children (excluding sexual offences, assault and murder)	509	500	468	575	686	7
Kidnapping	347	397	411	450	521	10
Abduction	238	329	394	531	595	23
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	32 082	31 925	31 161	33 568	37 216	4
Common assault	37 168	37 674	37 803	44 645	49 499	7
Burglary – business premises (including attempts)	14 801	15 826	17 895	17 077	16 636	3
Burglary – residential premises (including attempts)	36 245	39 559	45 024	47 839	52 390	9
Stock-theft	1 819	1 824	2 012	2 091	2 103	4
Shoplifting	9 018	9 981	10 345	10 792	11 125	5
Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8 354	9 386	11 838	11 223	11 571	8
Theft out of or from motor vehicles and motorcycles	33 616	38 644	48 169	47 457	47 781	9
Theft not mentioned elsewhere	55 935	61 985	70 206	80 951	93 106	13
Arson	873	922	1 065	1 015	998	3
Malicious damage to property	20 906	21 761	22 578	24 300	26 186	6
All fraud, forgeries, misappropriations, embezzlements, etc.	9 656	10 129	8 782	9 059	8 737	-3
Drug related crime	9 343	10 938	10 318	12 088	14 075	10
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	4 301	5 060	4 492	4 393	4 552	1
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	1 524	1 618	2 053	1 926	2 188	9
Explosives act	23	22	10	21	12	-16
Car-jacking	288	322	399	504	592	18
Hijacking of trucks	52	43	61	106	205	34
Robbery of cash in transit	21	20	15	23	19	-3
Bank robbery	33	31	35	36	44	7
Total	303 732	326 961	35 8475	386 085	421 617	8

Source: Crime Information Analysis Centre, 2000

Three reported crime categories, as shown in Table 9.3, show the highest number of crime occurrences in all provinces, i.e. property-related crimes², violent crimes³ and crimes related to the social fabric⁴. Four more categories are not shown in the table. The provinces are ordered in decreasing number of cases of most reported crimes per 100 000 persons; Western Cape had the highest number of cases of reported crime, and Limpopo, the lowest. The table

² According to the CIAC definition, property-related crimes include housebreaking, other robbery, stock-theft, shoplifting, theft and fraud.

³ According to the CIAC definition, violent crimes include murder, attempted murder and robbery with aggravating circumstances.

⁴ According to the CIAC definition, social fabric crimes are reported crime committed against the person, excluding murder, attempted murder and robbery with aggravating circumstances.

also shows that Western Cape had among the lowest stock-theft rates in South Africa (50 per 100 000).

Table 9.3: Number of cases of reported crime per 100 000 persons for South Africa and the provinces in 2000

	South Africa	Western Cape	Gauteng	Northern Cape	Mpumalanga	Free State	North West	Kwa-Zulu-Natal	Eastern Cape	Limpopo
Property related crimes										
Housebreaking – residential	688	1 233	1 070	739	684	663	537	533	507	299
Housebreaking – business	209	392	245	398	218	230	196	162	151	128
Other robbery	198	311	374	239	117	144	188	149	146	77
Stock-theft	94	50	14	253	142	209	110	103	158	29
Shoplifting	154	262	216	268	137	148	85	145	128	65
Theft: Motor vehicles	229	272	644	62	137	108	114	192	92	39
Theft out of/from motor vehicles	453	1 125	753	437	337	311	273	373	257	131
Other thefts	1 247	2 192	1 983	1 659	1 194	1 261	1 059	975	817	508
Fraud	154	206	347	131	104	126	86	122	103	45
Violent crimes										
Murder	49	80	61	55	32	33	30	62	52	15
Attempted murder	64	96	89	43	54	35	51	79	48	29
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	251	253	656	49	168	73	149	260	113	58
Crimes related to the social fabric										
Rape	120	160	156	173	114	124	128	103	102	76
Assault with an intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	624	876	747	1 590	645	656	691	376	617	443
Common assault	569	1 165	676	1 041	390	890	486	363	457	347

Note: The figures were based on population estimates from Census '96.

Source: Crime Information Analysis Centre, 2000