

Provincial Profile 1999

Gauteng

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Executive summary

Objective

The objective of this provincial profile is to give the reader an overview of life circumstances in Gauteng. It will also indicate which aspects of life circumstances require interventions to make Gauteng a more prosperous province.

Data sources

The bulk of the data in this report came from Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) sources. Predominantly data from the Population census of 1996 (Census '96) was used, and this was backed up by October Household Survey (OHS) data and data from relevant Stats SA publications, particularly for the chapters on Migration and Vital Statistics. The October Household Survey has a sample size of 30 000 households and so the figures are weighted estimates. For the sections on Education, Health and Safety and Security, the bulk of the data came from external sources, i.e. the Education Department, the Department of Health and the South African Police Service respectively. These data come with various warnings and cautions, such as non-reporting of crime in the case of safety and security, incorrect classifications and incorrectly (or incompletely) filled-in forms.

Findings in the profile

Background

Gauteng is the smallest province in the country with an area of 17 010 square kilometres, yet it has the second largest population (estimated 7,78 million in 1999). It is in the north east of South Africa sharing borders with Free State, North West, Limpopo and Mpumalanga. It is the industrial heartland of South Africa, with Johannesburg as its provincial capital. The national capital city, Pretoria, is also located in Gauteng.

The population of Gauteng

Statistics South Africa estimated that the population of Gauteng was 7,78 million people in October 1999. It had increased to this number from 7,35 million in October 1996, the time of the first population census after democracy was achieved in April 1994. The majority of the people in Gauteng (82%) stayed in the three metropolitan areas (City of Johannesburg, City of Tshwane and Ekurhuleni) as demarcated by the Demarcation Board in 1999. Gauteng has a high urban population, with 96% of residents living in urban areas. In Gauteng, 71% of the population is African, with 23% being white, 4% coloured and 2% Indian. The old apartheid classification is used throughout to give an indication of the level of development of the population groups.

The age distribution of Gauteng appeared to be highly influenced by migration into the province in 1996 with the 20 to 39 year old males forming a high proportion of the male population of Gauteng, with a similar pattern amongst the females. Gauteng is the only province with a sex ratio above 100% (more males than females). The most frequently spoken first home language in Gauteng in 1999 was isiZulu (spoken by 22% of Gauteng

residents), followed by Afrikaans (16%) and Sesotho (14%). The least spoken official first home languages were isiNdebele and Tshivenda (2%) and SiSwati (1%).

Vital statistics

Gauteng had a relatively high number of deaths amongst the 20 to 49 year old age bracket in 1996, accounting for 23 058 out of the 65 004 recorded deaths. Approximately 25% of all males who died in 1996, died of unnatural causes. In 1999, there were 93 122 recorded births.

Migration

A large proportion of migrants into Gauteng, according to the population census of 1996, were in the age group 20 to 34 years (44% were male and 41% were female). The Census questionnaire of 1996 was not time bound regarding migration questions, so the results from the Population census of 2001 will give clearer trends regarding internal migration patterns. Regarding international migrants, a large proportion of Europeans moved to Pretoria, whereas 97% of the international migrants into the Western Metropolitan Services Council were from other African countries. Since 1994, there has been a higher number of recorded emigrants than recorded immigrants (Statistics South Africa, Documented Migration 1999).

Health

According to the OHS of 1999, 90% of the residents of Gauteng regard themselves as being in excellent or good health. The majority of Africans (52%) and coloureds (51%), who went for health care a month before the October Household Survey, used public health facilities whereas the majority of Indians (74%) and whites (77%) used private health facilities. According to the October Household Survey, only 27% of people had access to a medical aid.

Safety and security

In spite of an above average crime rate, Gauteng residents on the whole feel relatively safe in their neighbourhoods with 80% of respondents from African-headed households reporting that their neighbourhood was rather safe or very safe according to the October household survey of 1998, with corresponding figures for coloured-headed houses (78%), Indian-headed households (73%) and white-headed households (81%).

Education

Gauteng and Western Cape have high levels of literacy with 95% of residents aged 20 years and older stating that they could read and 94% stating that they could write, according to the October Household Survey of 1999 (OHS '99). Gauteng has the second highest percentage of residents over the age of 20 years having a tertiary qualification (8%, second to Western Cape on 11%) and the second lowest percentage of residents over the age of 20 with no education (9%, with Western Cape lower at 7%).

Educational inequity still exists amongst the population groups with 68% of all whites who claimed to have a Grade 12 or higher, according to the Population census of 1996, compared with 22% of Africans. The corresponding figures for coloureds were (29%) and for Indians (53%). The vast majority of children in Gauteng (at least 93%) are attending either a primary or secondary school between the ages of 7 years (the official age of entry into primary school) and 15 years, according to the October Household Survey of 1999. There are still some learners who are at high school into their early twenties. The Grade 12 pass rate has climbed from 51,5% in 1997 to 67,5% in 2000.

Of the tertiary institutions, there were 108 532 people studying either full time or part time at a university in Gauteng according to the October Household Survey of 1999. There were also 70 285 students at a technikon and 66 397 studying at a college, according to the October household survey of 1999. Of those who had already obtained post-school qualifications in Gauteng, 26% had post-school qualifications in Economics followed by 16% in Education according to the October Household Survey of 1999.

Labour market

According to the Population census of 1996, there were 5,3 million people of working age in Gauteng, rising to 5,5 million people of working age according to the October household survey of 1999. According to the population census of 1996, using the expanded definition of unemployment, 2,6 million people were employed and 1 million were unemployed, and in 1999, using the expanded rate of unemployment, 2,7 million were employed; and 1,3 million were unemployed. The unemployment rate in Gauteng jumped from 28% in 1996 to 32% in 1999 accordingly. The labour absorption rate climbed from 49% in 1996 to 50% in 1999, and the labour participation rate climbed from 68% in 1996 to 74% in 1999.

Unemployment and education

The relationship between unemployment and education level is not at all clear-cut. According to the population census of 1996, using the expanded definition of unemployment, 6% of all people of working age with a tertiary qualification were unemployed in Gauteng, followed by people with Grade 12 at 23% and then no education at 32%. People with Grade 7 had the highest unemployment rate at 38%. The distribution is curvilinear for Gauteng.

Housing

According to the October Household Survey of 1999, almost all Indian-headed households (90%) and white-headed households (96%) live in formal housing in both Gauteng and South Africa. In Gauteng, 25% of African-headed households were in informal settlements (16% in South Africa), whereas very few African-headed households lived in traditional dwellings (15% in South Africa). The majority of households in Gauteng had four or more rooms (55%).

Electricity

In Gauteng, according to the October Household Survey of 1999, 85% of households used electricity from the mains for lighting, 79% used electricity from the mains for cooking and 77% used electricity from the mains for heating. This compared with 69%, 53% and 48% of households nationally respectively.

Water

Approximately 99% of Gauteng households had their water piped into the dwelling, piped onto the site or obtained from a public tap, compared with 83% nationally, according to the October Household Survey of 1999.

Sanitation

According to the October Household Survey of 1999, 88% of households in Gauteng had access to a flush or chemical toilet compared with 56% nationally.

Telephones

Gauteng had the second highest proportion (47%), after the Western Cape (61%), of households with a telephone or a cellular phone in 1999, according to the October Household Survey of 1999. This was higher than the national figure of 34%.

Refuse removal

According to the October Household Survey of 1999, 84% of Gauteng households had access to formal refuse removal services. Nationally the figure was 55%.

Economics

Gauteng contributed 38% towards the gross domestic product of the country (R200 181 billion) and had a gross geographic product per capita of R26 309. These figures are much higher than the other eight provinces.

Chapter 1: Demography

This chapter focuses on the people of Gauteng. The population census of 1996 (Census '96) and the October Household Survey of 1999 (OHS '99) have been used in the analysis, and wherever possible the new municipalities, as defined by the Demarcation Board, have been used.

1.1 Population profile

Table 1.1 compares the population in each province.

Table 1.1: Area, population and population density for each province, 1996 and 1999

Province ¹	Area (km ²)	1996		1999	
		Population (thousands)	Population density*	Estimated population (thousands)	Estimated population density*
Western Cape	129 370	3 957	31	4 171	32
Eastern Cape	169 580	6 303	37	6 769	40
Northern Cape	361 830	840	2	890	2
Free State	129 480	2 634	20	2 813	22
KwaZulu-Natal	92 100	8 417	91	9 003	98
North West	116 320	3 355	28	3 592	31
Gauteng	17 010	7 348	432	7 778	457
Mpumalanga	79 490	2 801	35	3 000	38
Limpopo	123 910	4 929	40	5 310	43
South Africa	1 219 090	40 584	33	43 325	36

¹ The geocode order of provinces has been used throughout for tables in this publication.

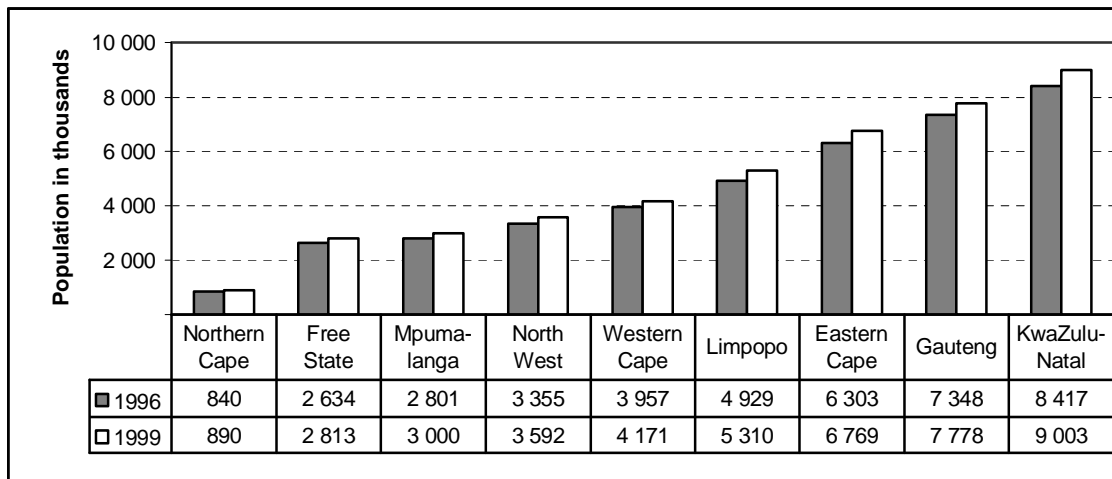
* population density = people per square kilometre

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996 and October Household Survey 1999

Table 1.1 shows that:

- The Gauteng population constitutes about 18% of the national population.
- While Gauteng is the smallest province in terms of area (about 1% of the total land mass), it has the second largest population in the country.
- Gauteng had the highest population density, with approximately 457 people per square kilometre in 1999, while Northern Cape had the lowest population density with approximately two people per square kilometre.

Figure 1.1: Population by province

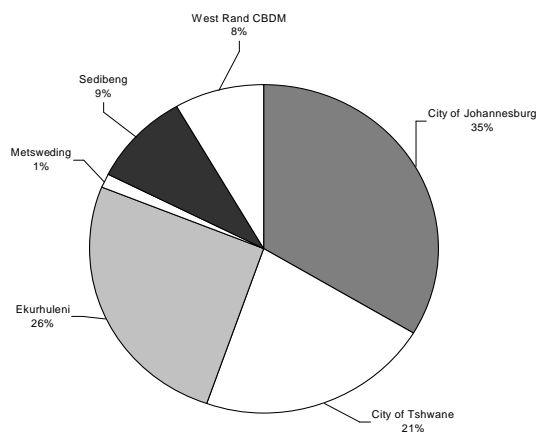


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996 and October Household Survey 1999

Figure 1.2 shows the population of Gauteng by municipality.

The figure indicates that in 1996, the largest proportion (35%) of the population in Gauteng lived in the City of Johannesburg municipality followed by the Ekurhuleni municipality (26%) and the City of Tshwane (21%). Only one per cent of the population lived in Metsweding.

Figure 1.2: Population of Gauteng by municipality



*CBDM = cross-boundary district municipality

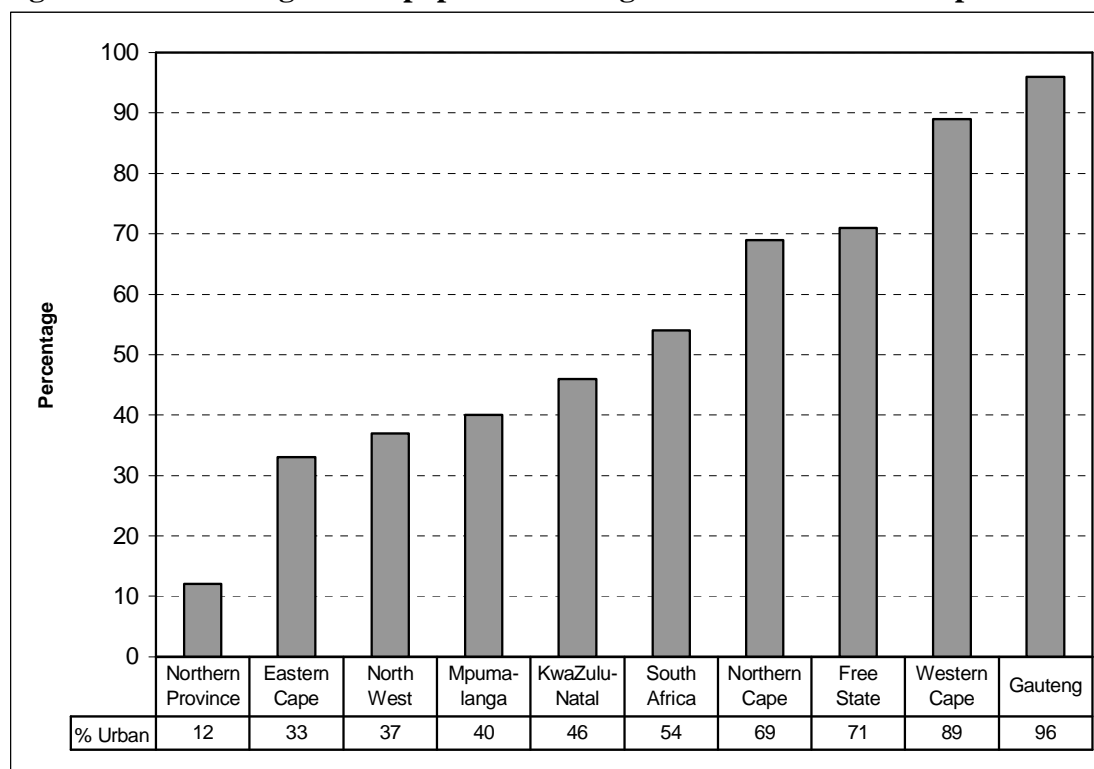
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 1.3 indicates that in 1999:

- Nationally, approximately 54% of the population lived in urban areas.

- In Gauteng, approximately 96% of the population lived in urban areas.

Figure 1.3: Percentage of the population living in urban areas in each province



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

We now look at the population by population group, nationally and in Gauteng.

Table 1.2 shows that in 1996:

- In the Western Cape and Northern Cape coloureds accounted for the largest proportion of the population. In the other provinces, Africans made up the majority.
- KwaZulu-Natal had the highest proportion of Indians.
- Gauteng had the highest percentage of white residents, closely followed by the Western Cape.

Table 1.2: Percentage breakdown of the population by province and population group, 1996

	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Total
Western Cape	22	56	1	21	100
Eastern Cape	86	8	0	5	100
Northern Cape	38	48	0	13	100
Free State	83	3	1	14	100
KwaZulu-Natal	83	1	9	6	100
North West	90	1	0	8	100
Gauteng	71	4	2	23	100
Mpumalanga	89	1	0	10	100
Limpopo	98	0	0	2	100
South Africa	77	9	3	11	100

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

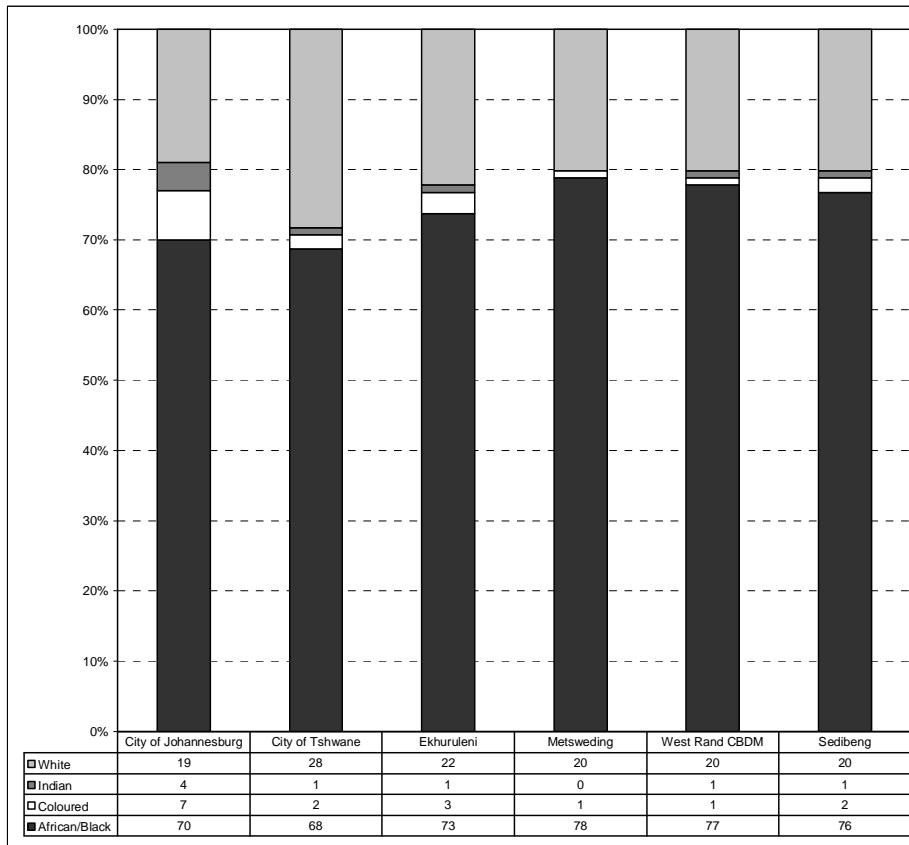
Note: The old apartheid classification is still used to track development issues.

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 1.4 examines the population group breakdown of Gauteng by municipality. It shows that in 1996:

- The City of Johannesburg had the highest percentage of coloured (7%) and Indian residents (4%), and the City of Tshwane had the highest percentage of white residents (28%).

Figure 1.4: Percentage breakdown of the population in each Gauteng municipality by population group



CBDM = cross-boundary district municipality

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

1.2 Sex ratios

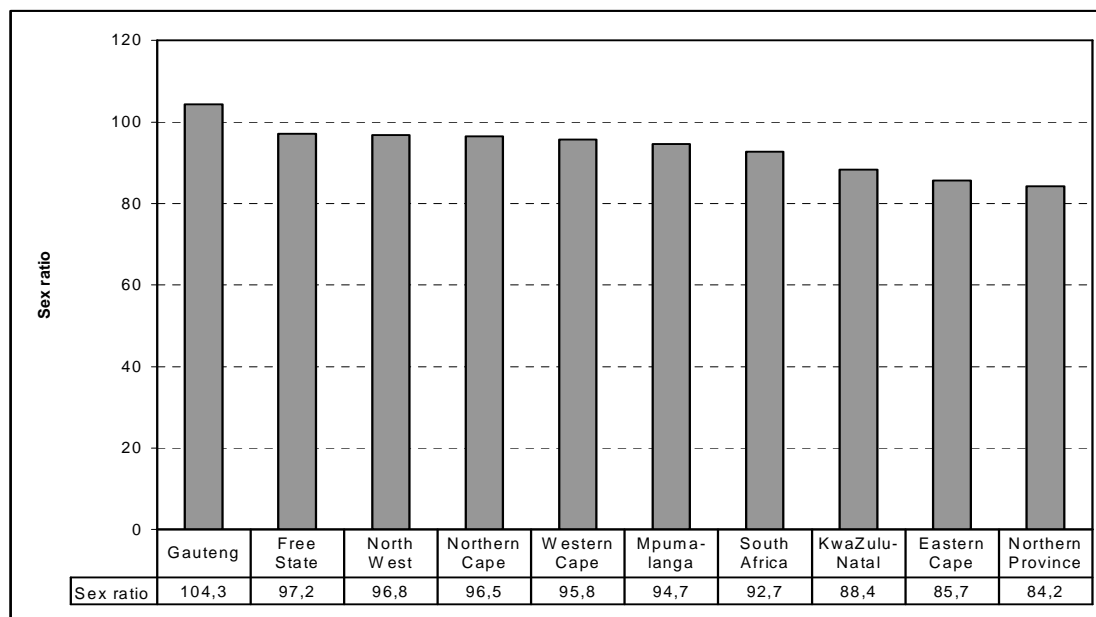
Definition

Sex ratio = number of men per hundred women

Figure 1.5 illustrates the sex ratios for the various provinces and South Africa. It shows that in 1996:

- Gauteng was the only province with a slightly higher number of men than women (104 men : 100 women).
- The sex ratio for South Africa was 92,7 men : 100 women.

Figure 1.5: Sex ratio in each province (men : women), 1996



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

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Table 1.3 provides the sex ratios for the municipalities of Gauteng, as defined by the Demarcation Board.

Table 1.3: Sex ratio in each metropolitan area*

Municipality	Sex ratio
West Rand CDBM	140
Metsweding	109
Ekurhuleni	104
City of Johannesburg	100
City of Tshwane	98
Sedibeng	98

* Note that these are the new names of the municipalities and differ from the ones used in Census '96

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Table 1.3 shows that in 1996:

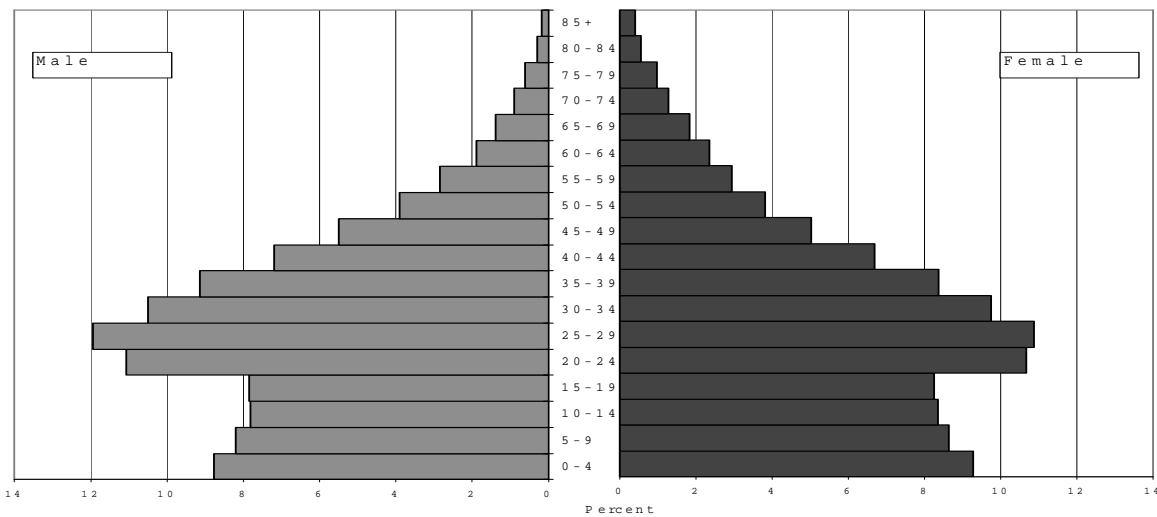
- West Rand CDBM, Metsweding and Ekurhuleni had a higher proportion of men than women.
- The City of Johannesburg had an equal ratio of men and women whereas the City of Tshwane and Sedibeng had a higher ratio of women to men.

1.3 Age distribution

Figures 1.6 and 1.7 provide a comparison of Gauteng and South Africa in terms of age distribution. The figures suggest that in 1996:

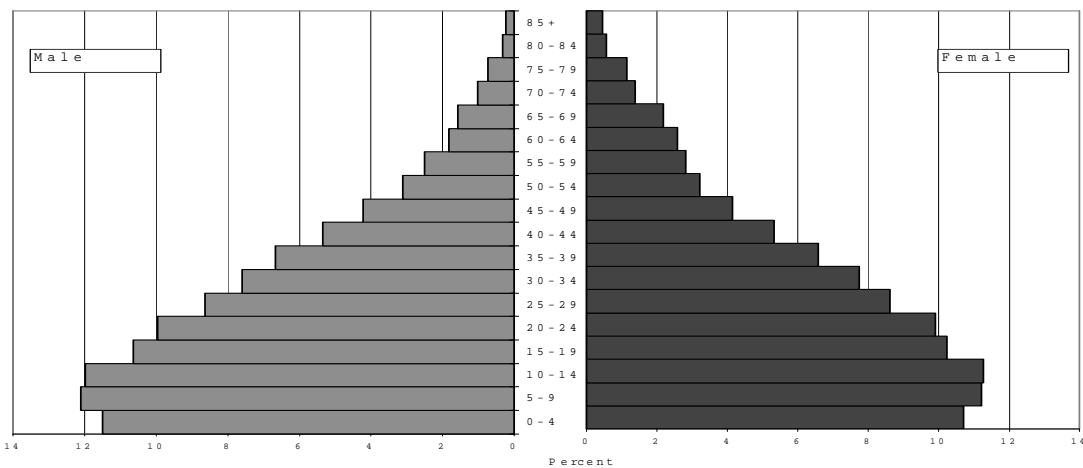
- Gauteng had a higher proportion of residents between the ages of 20 and 39 years than the nation as a whole, and relatively fewer children.
- There was a higher percentage of females above the age of 65 years than males in both Gauteng and South Africa.

Figure 1.6: Population pyramid, Gauteng, 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 1.7: Population pyramid, South Africa, 1996



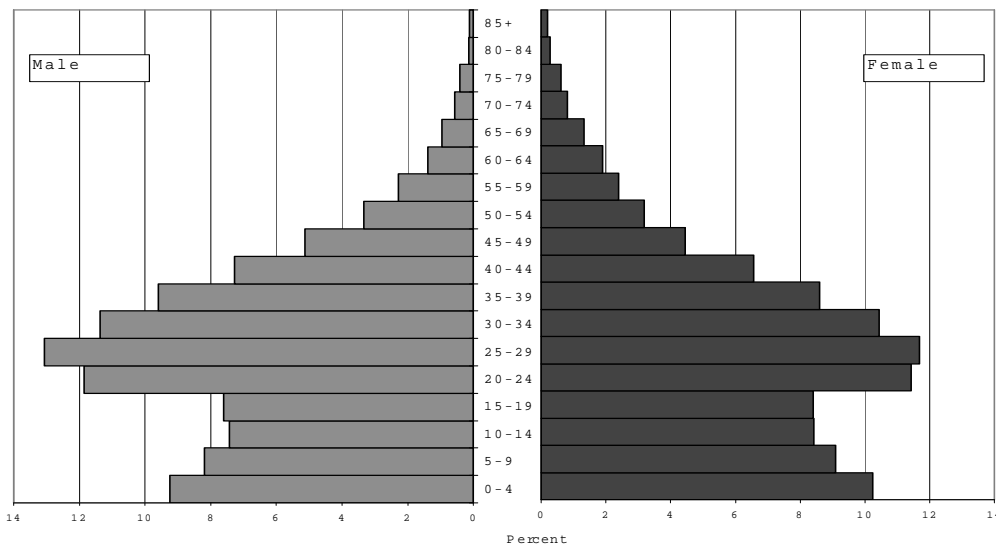
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figures 1.8 and 1.9, which look at the age distribution of African and white residents respectively, show that in 1996:

- The African population of Gauteng consisted of a relatively high proportion of people between the ages of 20 years to 39 years, with a higher percentage being male than female.

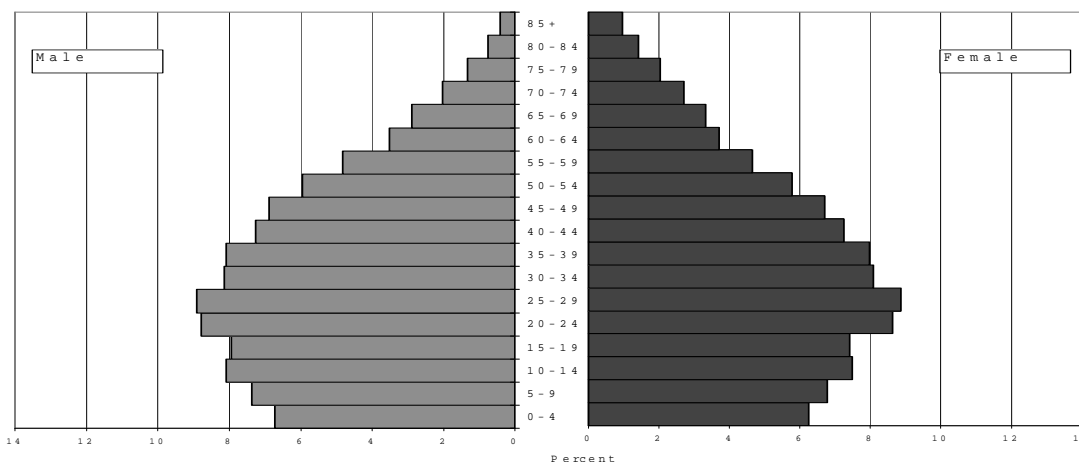
- The population pyramid for whites was barrel-shaped, suggesting lower fertility and increasing longevity.
- There was a higher proportion of older females to males (60 years and above) for both the African and white population groups.

Figure 1.8: Population pyramid, African residents, Gauteng, 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 1.9: Population pyramid, white residents, Gauteng, 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

1.4 Language

Table 1.4 shows that in 1999,

- IsiZulu was the most commonly spoken first home language in both Gauteng (22%) and South Africa (24%).

- In Gauteng, isiZulu was followed by Afrikaans and then Sesotho. In South Africa as a whole, isiZulu was followed by isiXhosa and then Afrikaans.

Table 1.4: Percentage distribution of languages most often spoken at home, Gauteng and South Africa, 1999

Language	Gauteng	South Africa
Afrikaans	16	14
English	13	9
IsiNdebele	2	2
IsiXhosa	7	18
IsiZulu	22	24
Sepedi	11	9
Sesotho	14	8
Setswana	7	8
Siswati	1	3
Tshivenda	2	3
Xitsonga	4	4
Other	1	0
Total	100	100

Other includes all the non-official languages spoken in South Africa. Due to rounding the column totals may not add up to 100%.

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Table 1.5 shows that in 1999:

- In Gauteng, Afrikaans was the language most often spoken as a first home language by the majority of coloured (71%) and white (55%) people. English was second for both these population groups.
- The majority of Gauteng's African residents spoke isiZulu (30%) and the majority of Indian residents (81%) spoke English.

Table 1.5: Percentage distribution of languages most often spoken at home within each population group, Gauteng, 1999

Language	African	Coloured	Indian	White
Afrikaans	1	71	5	55
English	1	26	81	43
IsiNdebele	2	0	0	0
IsiXhosa	10	0	0	0
IsiZulu	30	0	0	0
Sepedi	16	0	0	0
Sesotho	20	2	0	0
Setswana	10	0	0	0
Siswati	2	0	0	0
Tshivenda	3	0	0	0
Xitsonga	5	0	6	0
Other	0	0	8	2
Total	100	100	100	100

Due to rounding, the column totals may not add up to 100%.

Note that relatively few coloureds and Indians reside in Gauteng.

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

1.5 Religion

Table 1.6 shows that:

- In 1996 Gauteng, in common with South Africa as a whole, was predominantly Christian, with over 70% of the population practising the Christian faith in 1996.

Table 1.6: Population by religious affiliation in Gauteng and South Africa, 1996

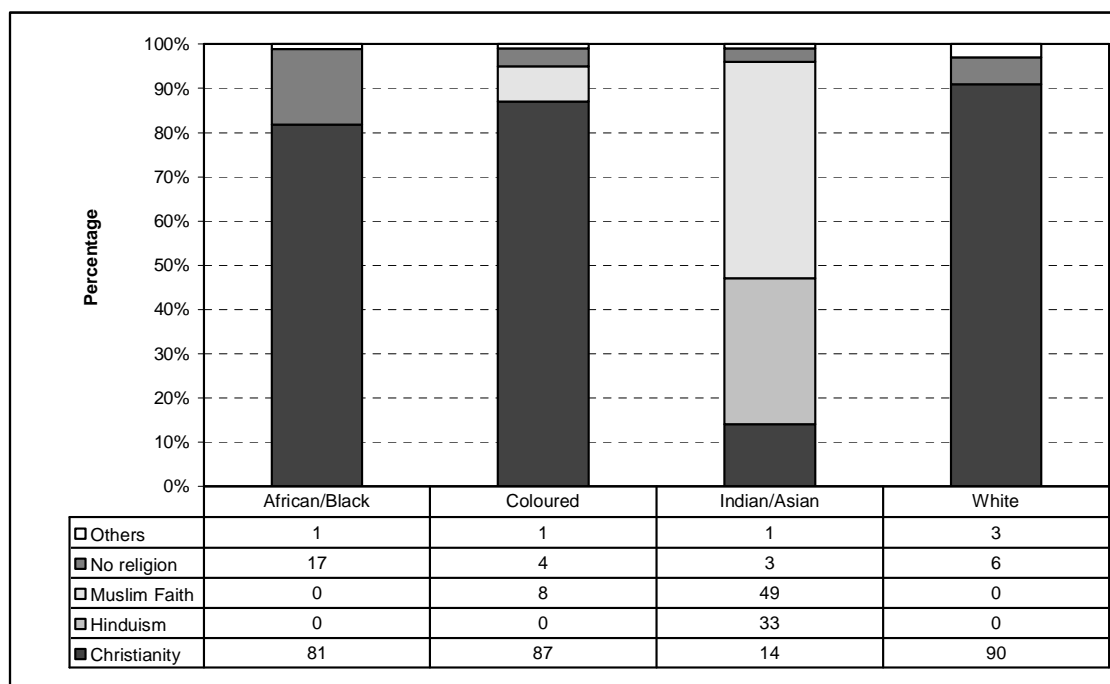
Religious affiliation	Gauteng (%)	South Africa (%)
Hinduism	1	1
Muslim faith	2	1
Christianity	73	76
No religion	12	12
Unspecified	11	9
Other	1	1
Total	100	100

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 1.10 looks at the religious affiliation of Gauteng residents by population group. It shows that in 1996:

- White, coloured and African Gauteng residents were predominantly Christian (accounting for over 80% of the population in each case).
- The religious affiliation of the Indian population group was predominantly Muslim (49%), followed by Hinduism (33%) then Christianity (14%).

Figure 1.10: Population by religion within each population group, Gauteng, 1996



Excluding unspecified and refused.

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Chapter 2: Vital statistics

Vital statistics cover births, deaths, marriages, divorces and migration. Owing to the fact that the data on vital events are collected at a magisterial district level, the analyses will be based on the magisterial districts and not metropolitan areas. All births and deaths were registered by the Department of Home Affairs according to magisterial districts. Births and deaths data are not overly reliable as there are ongoing problems with late registrations and even non-registration of vital events. This occurs more in the non-urban than urban areas.

2.1 Births

According to *Recorded births 1998 and 1999*, the number of births in South Africa in 1999 was 379 331. Of these, 93 122 occurred in Gauteng.

Table 2.1 shows that a large proportion of births occurred in the Johannesburg magisterial district (28 586), followed by Pretoria (14 304) and Kempton Park (6 430). These three magisterial districts accounted for over half of the recorded births in Gauteng in 1999.

Table 2.1: Number of births in selected magisterial districts of Gauteng 1999

Magisterial district	Number of births
Johannesburg	28 586
Pretoria	14 304
Kempton Park	6 430
Alberton	5 207
Vanderbijlpark	4 676
Others	33 919
Total	93 122

The other magisterial districts are: Benoni, Boksburg, Brakpan, Bronkhorstspuit, Cullinan, Germiston, Heidelberg, Krugersdorp, Nigel, Oberholzer, Randburg, Randfontein, Roodepoort, Soshanguve, Soweto, Springs, Vereeniging, Westonaria and Wonderboom.

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Recorded births 1998 and 1999*

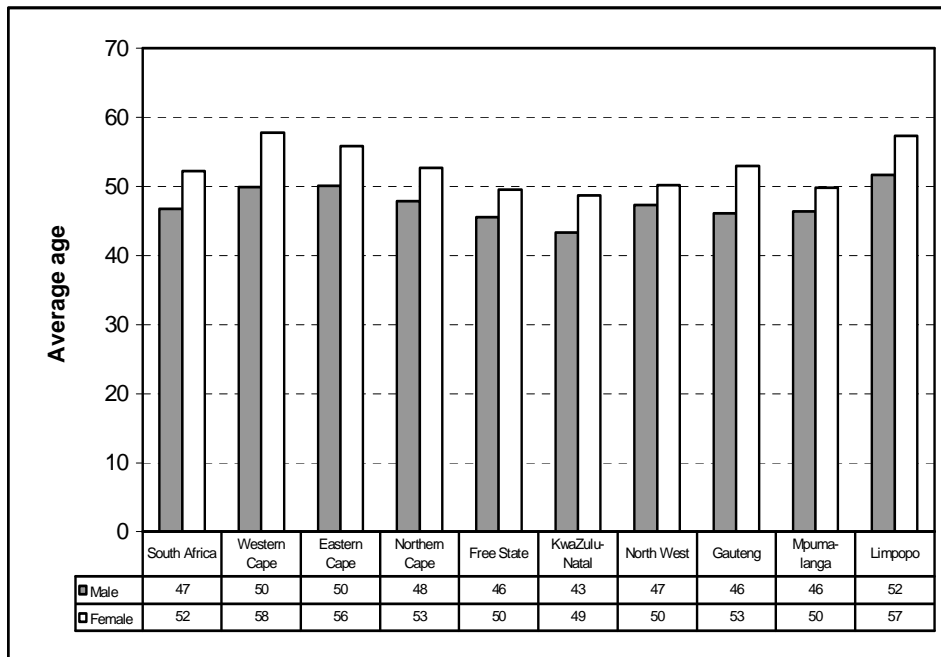
2.2 Deaths

In Gauteng, 65 004 deaths were recorded in 1996, and this accounts for 20% of the national total of 327 253 (*Recorded deaths 1996*). Of the 65 004 deaths recorded in Gauteng, 63 111 were in urban areas and 1 893 were in non-urban areas (*Recorded deaths 1996*)

Figure 2.1 gives the average life span for people who died in 1996; there may be some variation with the life expectancy figures. In fact, surprisingly, the poorer the province, the higher the life expectancy.

- In every province, females had longer life spans than males.
- Female residents of the Western Cape had the longest average life span, followed by females in Limpopo. Male residents of KwaZulu-Natal had on average the shortest life span.
- The average life span of people in Gauteng is similar to the national average.

Figure 2.1: Deceased by age, sex and province, 1996

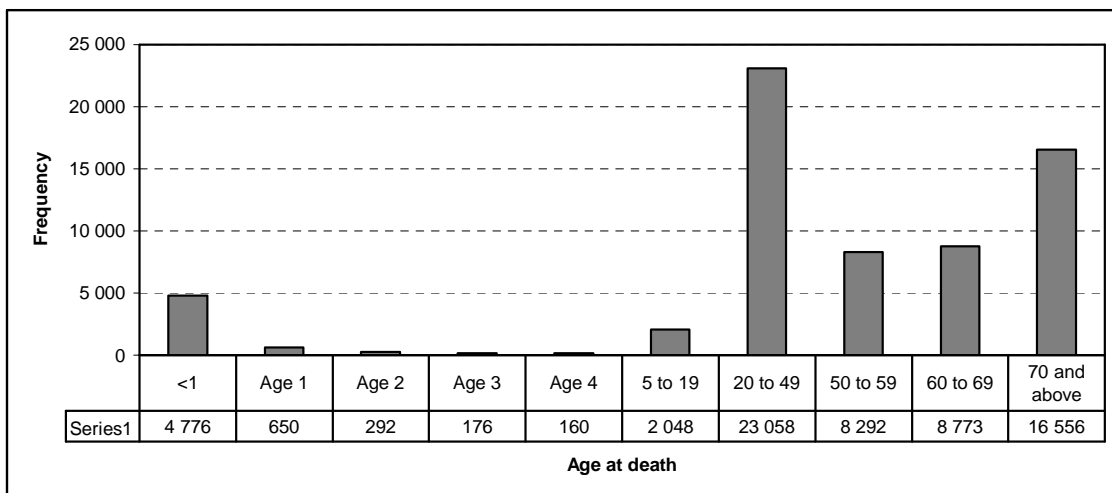


Source: Statistics South Africa, *Recorded deaths 1996*

Figure 2.2 depicts the age at which people died. It shows that:

- In Gauteng the 23 058 people (35,5%) who died in 1996 were between the ages of 20 and 49 years, while 16 556 people (25,5%) who died were aged 70 years or more.
- 4 776 infants died before the age of one year.

Figure 2.2: Deceased by age, Gauteng, 1996

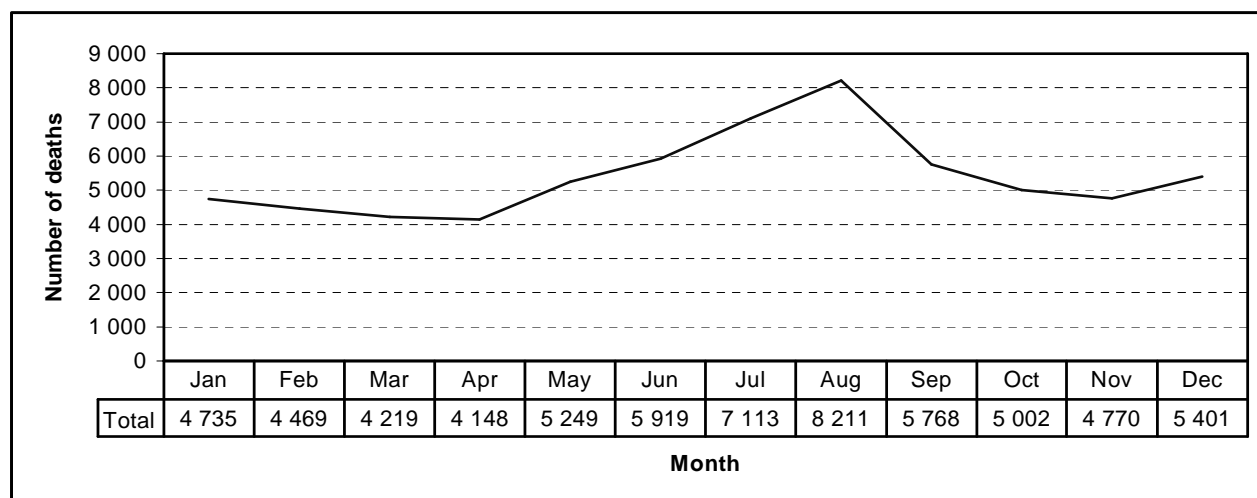


Source: Statistics South Africa, *Recorded deaths 1996*

Figure 2.3 looks at the months in which deaths took place. It shows that in 1996:

- Most deaths took place in winter, with the peak occurring in August (8 211 deaths).
- The fewest deaths took place in April (4 148).

Figure 2.3: Number of deaths by month, Gauteng, 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Recorded deaths 1996*

Table 2.2 shows the causes of death for each sex. It shows that while a large proportion of male deaths were from unnatural causes (25%), an equally large proportion of female deaths was caused by diseases of the circulatory system.

Table 2.2: Percentage breakdown of causes of death by sex, South Africa, 1996

	Male	Female
Unnatural causes	25	10
Diseases of the circulatory system	17	25
Other	14	17
Ill-defined causes	13	17
Infectious and parasitic diseases	13	12
Diseases of the respiratory system	9	9
Neoplasm (tumour)	9	9
Total	100	100

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Recorded deaths 1996*

Chapter 3: Migration

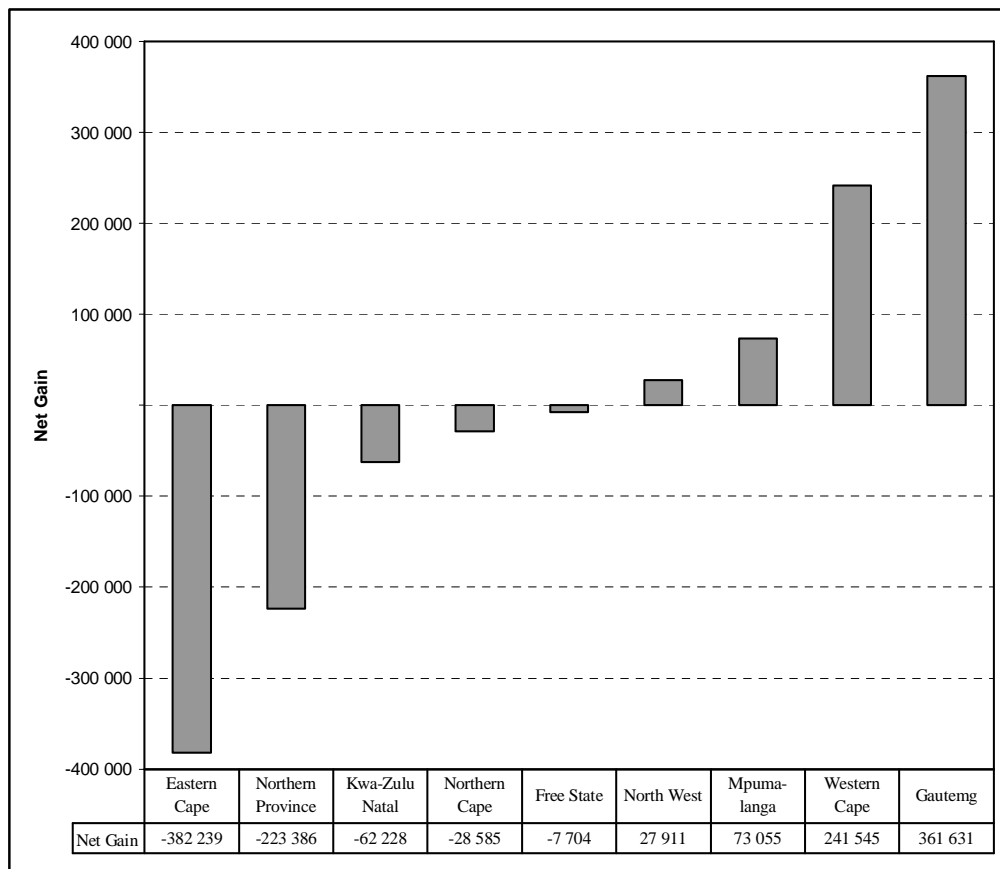
Migration describes the movement into and out of countries, and within countries, from non-urban to urban areas or vice versa, or from one province or state to another.

Internal migration is defined as the movement of people between provinces within South Africa, for example, relocation from Gauteng to Mpumalanga. The net gain is measured by comparing the respondent's previous home province and current home province. Only those people who have moved at least once are included in this calculation.

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

3.1 Internal migration

Figure 3.1: Net gain in internal migration for each province



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 3.1 is based on the most recent move of all those who have moved between provinces in South Africa at least once in their lifetime:

- Gauteng has gained the highest number of people from other provinces (361 631) followed by the Western Cape (241 545).
- The Eastern Cape has lost the most people (382 239) followed by Limpopo (223 386).
- The Free State has shown relatively little change (-7 704).

According to the population census of 1996, there were 818 037 people living in Gauteng who originally came from other provinces in South Africa. The table below gives the breakdown into the six metropolitan areas and metropolitan service councils (MSC) into which the province was divided at the time.

Table 3.1 shows that for all the people who moved to Gauteng from other provinces:

- Most migrants went to Pretoria (246 186) followed by Johannesburg (208 657), Eastern Gauteng MSC (172 593), Western MSC (75 642), Khayalami (67 143) and Lekoa Vaal (47 815).
- Limpopo provided the largest proportion of people moving into Gauteng, with 195 815 people moving from that province, followed by North West (172 791), KwaZulu-Natal (137 570), Eastern Cape (106 475), Mpumalanga (100 666), Free State (66 904), Western Cape (26 022) and the Northern Cape (11 794).
- The majority of migrants moving to Khayalami were from Limpopo, Mpumalanga provided the largest proportion of migrants into the Eastern Gauteng MSC, KwaZulu-Natal provided the largest proportion of migrants for Johannesburg, North West provided the largest proportion of migrants to Pretoria and the Eastern Cape provided the largest proportion of migrants for the Western MSC.

Table 3.1: Number of internal migrants into Gauteng by metropolitan area and province, 1996

	Eastern Gauteng MSC	Johannes- burg	Khaya- lami	Lekoa Vaal	Pretoria	Western MSC	Total
Western Cape	4 269	8 940	1 416	919	9206	1 272	26 022
Eastern Cape	28 407	29 507	7 089	9 648	8 410	23 415	106 475
Northern Cape	2 450	3 348	657	497	3 702	1 141	11 794
Free State	13 490	13 532	2 756	21 861	9 342	5 924	66 904
KwaZulu- Natal	34 278	67 330	8 765	4 421	11 405	11 371	137 570
North West	13 832	22 599	3 500	3 645	110 357	18 859	172 791
Mpumalanga	41 417	12 507	7 398	3 295	32 665	3 384	100 666
Limpopo	34 451	50 896	35 561	3 529	61 100	10 278	195 815
Total	172 593	208 657	67 143	47 815	246 186	75 642	818 037

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

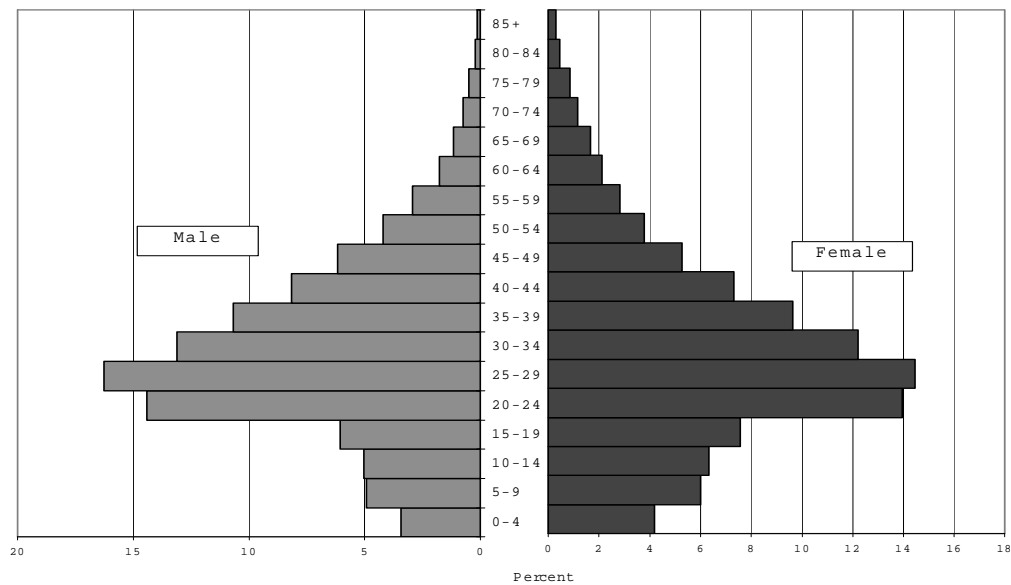
We now look at the age and sex of migrants into Gauteng who moved to the province from another province at some point before October 1996. Of the 818 037 migrants, 446 298 (55%) were male, and the remaining 371 739 were female. The following figure examines the age breakdown more clearly.

Figure 3.2 shows that:

- Relatively few children under the age of 19 years migrated to Gauteng (19% of all males and 24% of all females).
- A high proportion of people between the ages of 20-34 years of both sexes moved to Gauteng (44% of all males and 41% of all females).

We can conclude that families with children formed only a minority of people moving to Gauteng from other provinces.

Figure 3.2: Internal migrants into Gauteng by age and sex



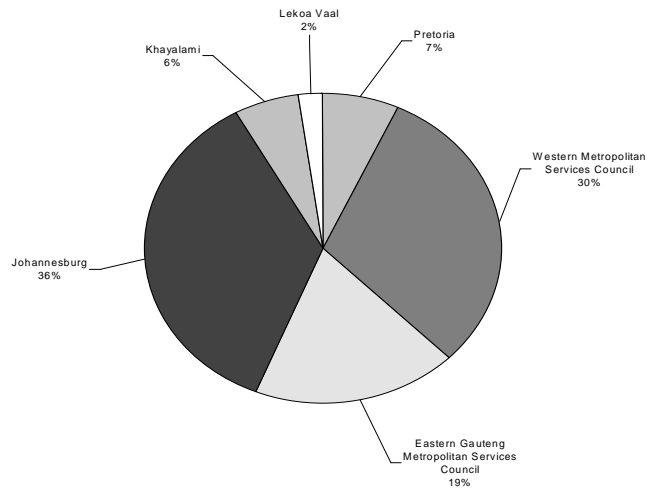
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

3.4 Non-South-African citizens living in Gauteng

According to Census '96, a total of 186 478 people living in Gauteng were citizens of other countries. Figure 3.3 below gives a percentage breakdown. It shows that:

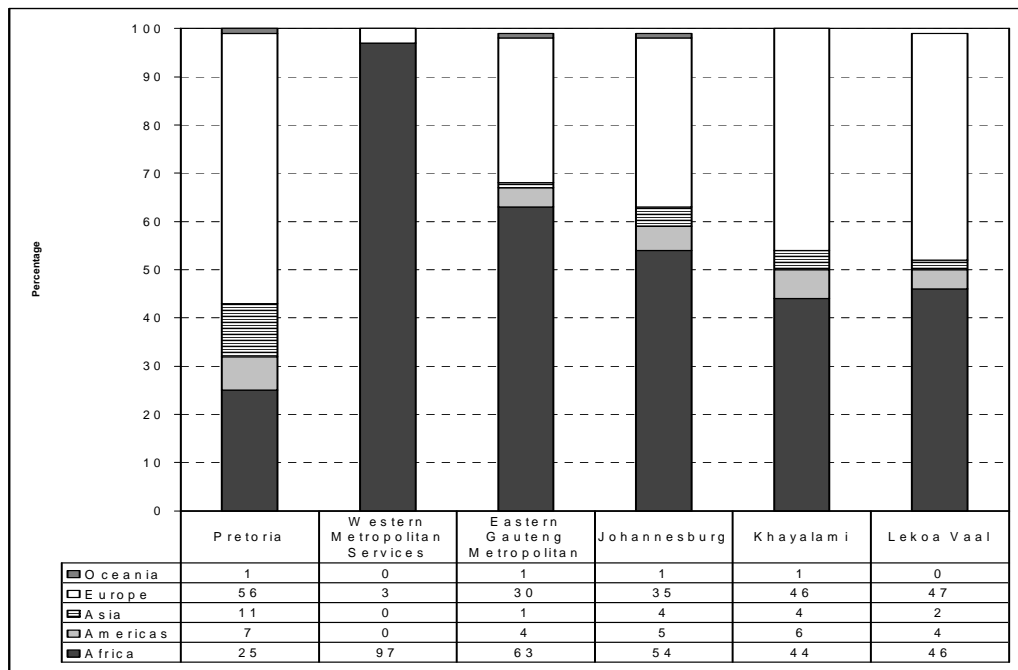
- The largest group, 36%, of all people who were non-South African citizens lived in Johannesburg.
- The smallest proportion who were non-South-African citizens lived in Leko Vaal (2%).

Figure 3.3: Non-South African citizens in Gauteng by metropolitan area



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 3.4: Non-South African citizens in each metropolitan area of Gauteng by continent of origin



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 3.4 examines the continent of origin of immigrants from other countries.

The figure shows that:

- Citizens of European countries made up the majority of citizens of other countries living in Pretoria (56%) in 1996, and about the largest proportion of those in Lekoa Vaal (47%) and Khayalami (46%).
- Ninety-seven per cent of all foreign citizens who were living in the Western MSC in 1996 were from other African countries.
- There were very few citizens from the Americas, Asia and Oceania (Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands) living in Gauteng in 1996.

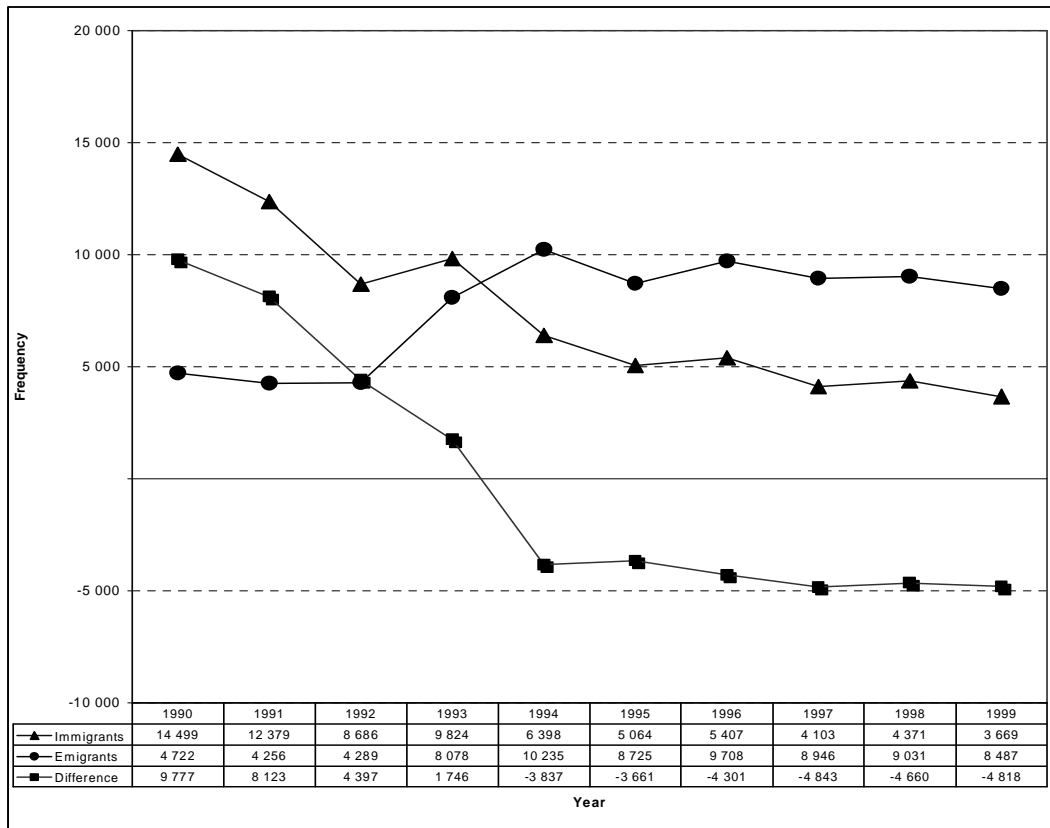
3.3 Documented immigration to and emigration from South Africa, 1990-1999

Figure 3.5 shows that:

- The number of documented immigrants has fallen almost continuously, with the exception of a slight rise in 1993, between 1990 and 1999.
- The number of documented emigrants rose sharply between 1992 and 1994, and has stayed at that level since.
- The difference between documented immigrants and documented emigrants has fallen continuously since 1990, and became negative in 1994.

Caution: It is suspected that some people entering and leaving South Africa do not declare themselves as immigrants or emigrants when they are in fact immigrating to or emigrating from South Africa. This leads to the figures not being completely reliable.

Figure 3.5: Documented immigrants to and emigrants from South Africa, 1990-1999



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Documented migration 1999*

Chapter 4: Health

In this chapter we look at issues of health and health provision in Gauteng.

4.1 Public medical practitioners

Table 4.1 shows that:

- The largest group of public medical practitioners are medical officers making up 1 727 of the total.
- Interns/ trainee doctors, account for 344 of the public medical practitioners.

Table 4.1: Number of public medical practitioners by type, Gauteng, January 1998/1999

Type of practitioner	Number
Intern	344
Medical officer	1 727
Medical/Dental Superintendent	35
Registrar	734
Specialist	1 002
Pharmacist	324
Total	4 166

Source: Gauteng Department of Health

4.2 Hospitals

Table 4.2 shows that:

- Community health centres are mainly used for outpatients.
- Private hospitals constitute approximately 77% of all hospitals in Gauteng.
- Public hospitals have more beds, on average, than their private counterparts.

Table 4.2: Capacity of hospitals and health centres, Gauteng, 1998/1999

Type of hospital	Number of beds	Number of hospitals	Beds per hospital
Public hospital	16 483	29	568
Private hospital	15 863	114	139
Community health centres	0	6	0

Source: Department of Health, Hospital and Nursing Yearbook 2000

Table 4.3 shows that:

- Chris Hani Baragwanath Hospital was the largest public hospital in the province with 2 888 beds.
- Kensington Clinic (rehabilitation clinic), Sizwe Tropical (infectious diseases), Tara H. Moross (mental hospital), Cullinan Rehabilitation Centre (chronic diseases), and Sterkfontein (mental hospital) and Weskoppies (mental hospital) are all special needs hospitals, and hence the average stay is longer at these hospitals.
- Six hospitals reported overcrowding. The highest percentage bed occupancy rate was at Tambo Memorial with 188% of bed occupancy rate. Pretoria West and Germiston hospitals had a bed occupancy rate of 48%, which was the lowest in the province.

Table 4.3: Capacity and bed occupancy in public hospitals in Gauteng, 1998/1999

	Number of beds	Ave. length of stay (days)	% bed occupancy
Chris Hani Baragwanath	2 888	5,5	52
Johannesburg	967	6,9	106
Kensington Clinic	46	59,0	99
Coronation	256	4,1	117
Edenvale	128	3,8	64
Helen Joseph	485	6,9	88
South Rand	185	3,5	56
Sizwe Tropical	220	31,9	120
Tara H. Moross	141	58,1	77
Tambo Memorial	541	3,7	188
Far East Rand	233	5,4	95
Natalspruit	784	4,4	85
Pholosong	377	5,0	76
Tembisa	932	3,6	60
Heidelberg	150	3,4	71
Germiston	155	3,7	48
Ga-Rankuwa	1 724	8,3	73
Pretoria Academic	999	7,7	78
Kalafong	945	6,4	77
Mamelodi	90	2,5	103
Pretoria West	164	4,5	48
Weskoppies	1 150	33,2	66
Cullinan Rehab. Centre	312	2 124,5	101
Sebokeng	888	4,0	83
Kopanong	248	3,7	54
Leratong	704	4,6	73
Dr. Yusuf Dadoo	151	3,8	78
Carletonville	140	3,3	80
Sterkfontein	480	268,7	90
Total	16 483		

Source: Department of Health, Hospital and Nursing Yearbook of Southern Africa, 2000

Table 4.4 shows that:

- Chris Hani Baragwanath Hospital, the largest hospital in the province, had the highest number of admissions, births and deaths over 1998 and 1999 (Table 4.4).

Table 4.4: Admissions, births and deaths by hospital, Gauteng, 1998/1999

	Admissions	Births	Deaths
Chris Hani Baragwanath	114 380	16 206	6 114
Johannesburg	53 394	7 058	2 605
Kensington Clinic	293	0	31
Coronation	28 595	9 309	211
Edenvale	9 882	2 190	340
Helen Joseph	22 866	0	1 323
South Rand	8 353	1 365	297
Sizwe Tropical	1 979	0	128
Tara H. Moross	677	0	0
Tambo Memorial	108 420	6 394	1 873
Far East Rand	16 715	3 974	893
Natalspruit	44 331	7 330	1 917
Pholosong	18 890	3 134	1 057
Tembisa	48 111	8 003	1 644
Heidelberg	10 466	1 718	525
Germiston	9 053	2 466	243
Ga-Rankuwa	48 069	6 783	2 647
Pretoria Academic	41 111	3 811	1 562
Kalafong	36 274	4 974	1 256
Mamelodi	13 459	3 466	166
Pretoria West	7 706	10 320	147
Weskoppies	3 214	0	37
Cullinan Rehab. Centre	38	0	14
Sebokeng	43 287	5 834	1 730
Kopanong	13 748	2 072	448
Leratong	36 990	4 226	1 840
Dr Yusuf Dadoo	11 178	1 901	421
Carletonville	11 785	1 825	661
Sterkfontein	3 079	0	35

Source: Department of Health, *Hospital and Nursing Yearbook 2000*

4.3 Perceptions of state of health

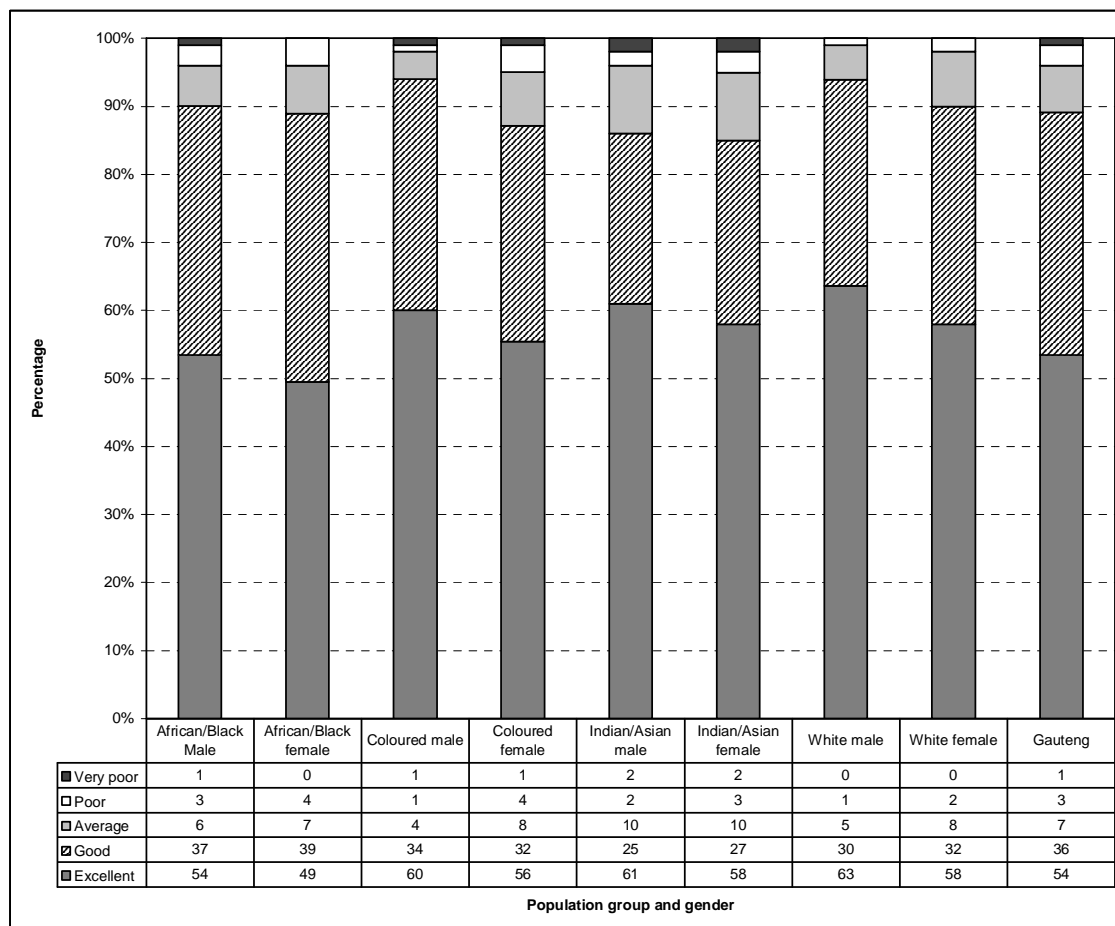
In general, the inhabitants of Gauteng tend to view their health as either excellent (54%) or good (36%).

Figure 4.1 shows that in 1999:

- Amongst all the population groups, a higher percentage of males regarded themselves as being in excellent health than females.
- White males had the largest proportion who regarded themselves as being in excellent health (63%), with African females the lowest (49%).
- The African female group had the highest percentage of people who regarded themselves as being in good health (39%), whilst the Indian population group, both male and female, jointly had the highest percentage of people who regarded themselves as being in average health (10%).

- The African and coloured female groups had the highest percentage of people who regarded themselves as being in poor health (4%).

Figure 4.1: Perceived state of health for each population group / sex grouping, Gauteng, 1999



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey, 1999

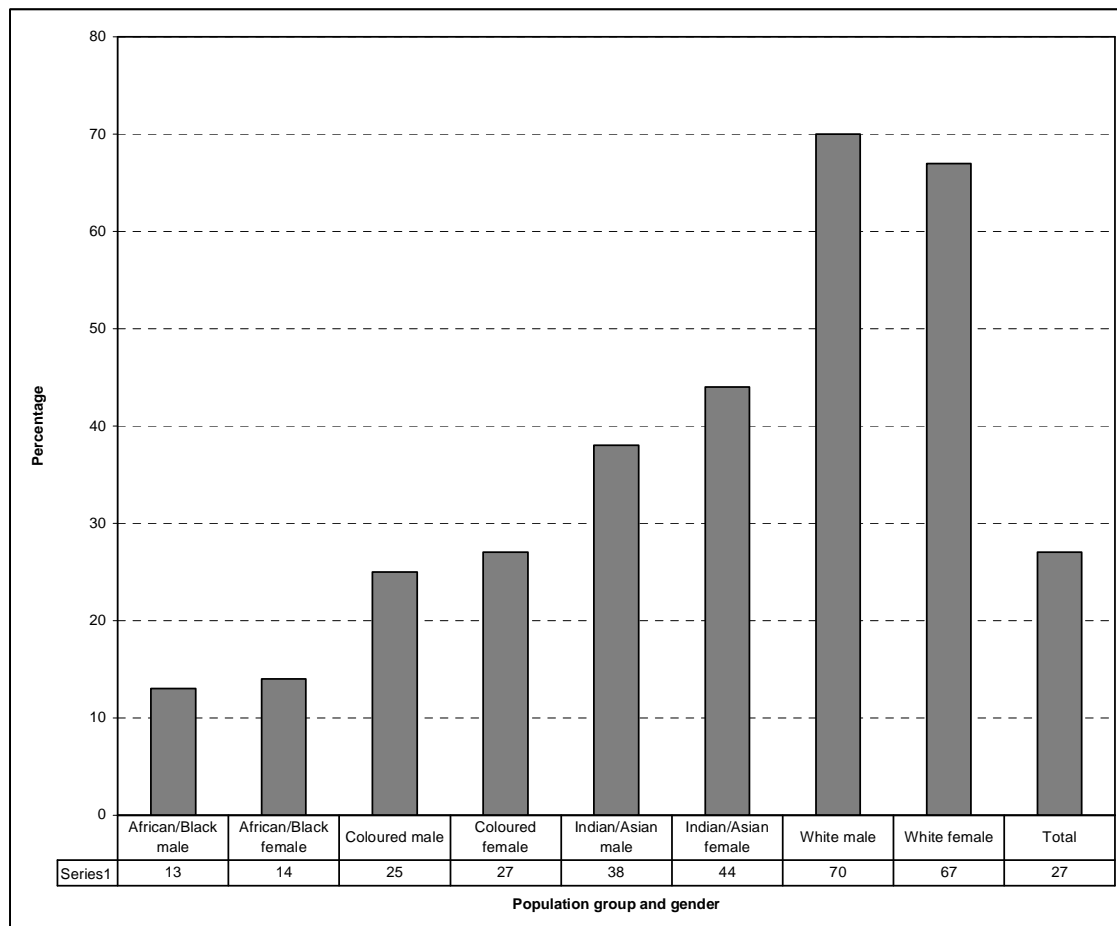
4.4 Medical aid coverage

According to the OHS '99, an estimated 27% of the residents of Gauteng were covered by medical aid.

Figure 4.2 shows that:

- The highest percentage of any group covered by a medical aid scheme were white males, with 70% having a medical aid.
- Only 13% of African males were covered by medical aid.
- More white males were covered by a medical aid than white females (70% against 67%), whilst amongst the other population groups the percentage of females covered by a medical aid was higher than the percentage for males.

Figure 4.2: Population covered by medical aid for each population group / sex grouping, Gauteng, 1999



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey, 1999

4.5 Visits to a health institution or health worker

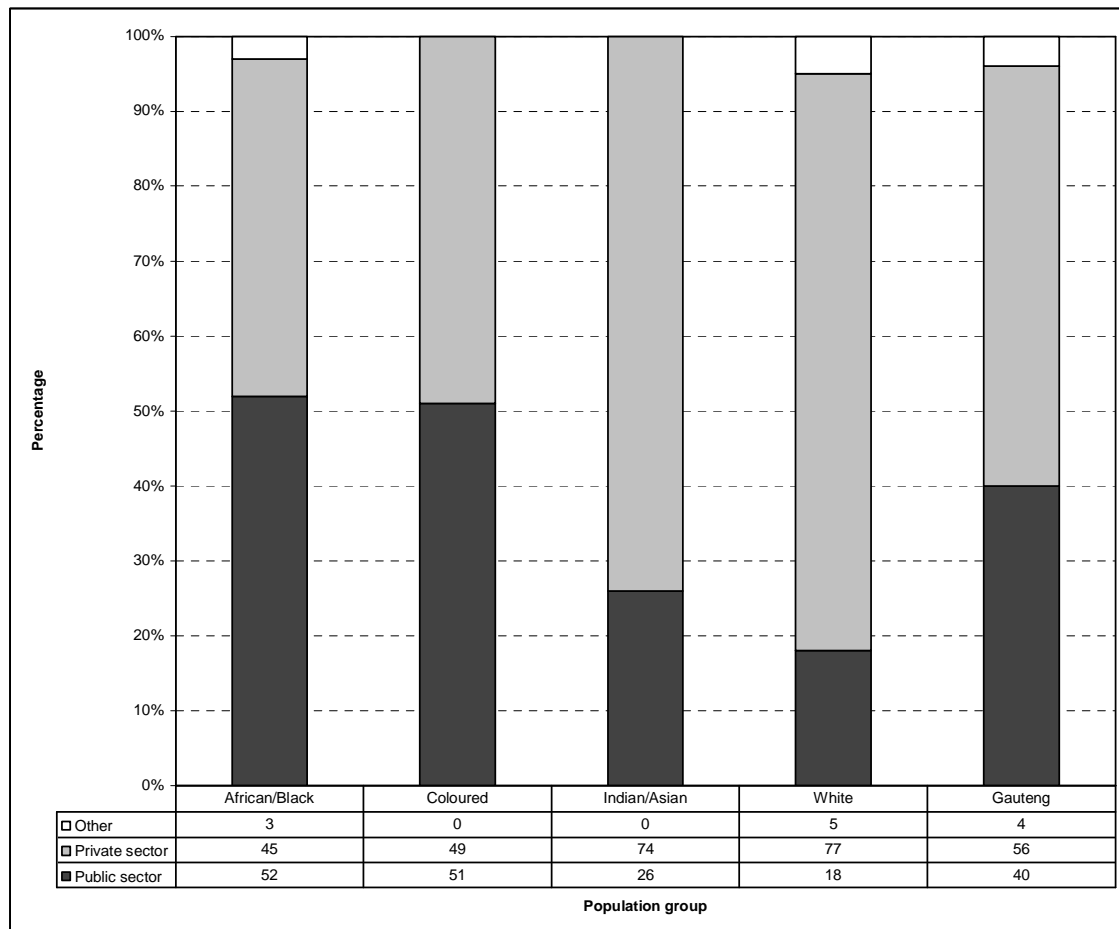
In total, an estimated 790 718 people visited a health institution in Gauteng during the month prior to the OHS '99, of whom 481 844 were African, 25 848 coloured, 30 479 Indian and 252 547 white.

In Gauteng, 56% of the 790 718 people who received health care during the month prior to the OHS '99 went to a private sector practitioner/ institution and 40% went to a public sector institution.

Figure 4.3 shows that, of these:

- The majority of Africans (52%) and coloureds (51%) visited a public sector institution for health care.
- The vast majority of whites (77%) and Indians (74%) went to a private institution/ practitioner for health care.

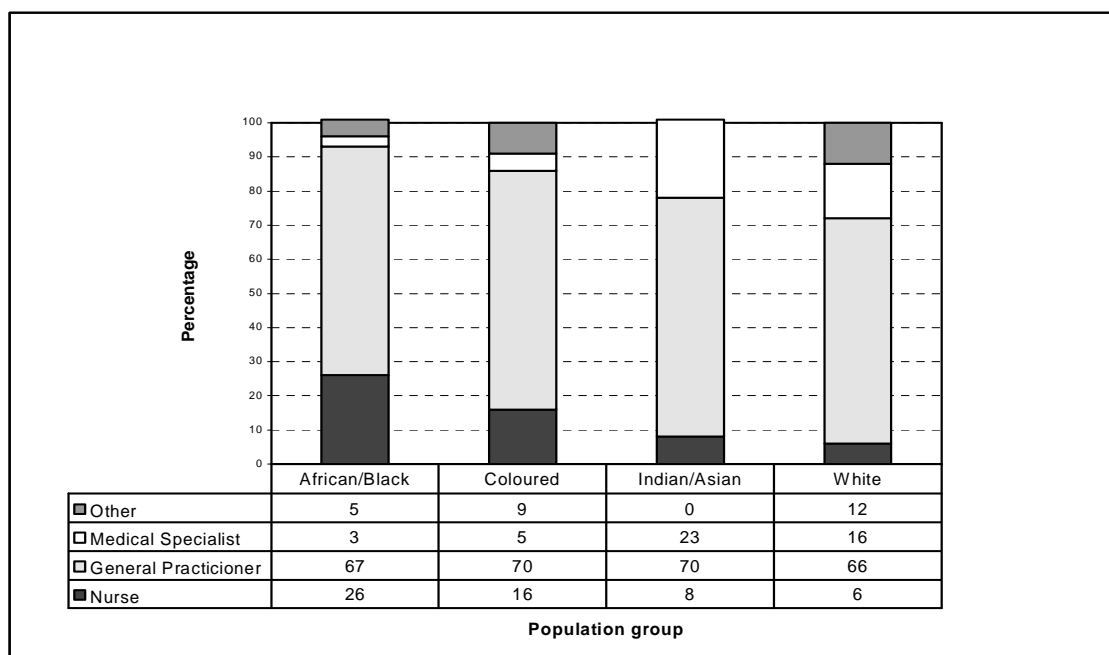
Figure 4.3: Population who visited a health institution at least once in the reference month by type of health institution and population group, Gauteng, 1999



Other refers to traditional healers, treatment at place of employment, alternative medical practitioners, pharmacists and unspecified healers.

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey, 1999

Figure 4.4: Population who visited a health worker at least once in the reference month by type of health worker visited and population group, Gauteng, 1999



Other includes pharmacists, dentists, sangomas, spiritual healers (church), alternative healers, physiotherapists and psychotherapists.

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Figure 4.4 shows that:

- In general, people tend to visit a general practitioner when seeking health care.
- 26% of African people visited a nurse for a consultation, whilst whites were least likely to visit a nurse (6%).
- The highest percentage of people going to a medical specialist for health care came from the Indian population group (23%), with Africans the lowest for this group at 3%.

4.6 Disability

Table 4.5 shows that in 1996:

- The percentage of African people who were perceived as disabled (8%) is twice that of the other population groups (4%).
- There was no significant difference between the percentages for males and females.

Table 4.5: Percentage of the Gauteng population who perceived themselves as disabled by population group and sex, 1996

	Male	Female	Total
African	7	8	8
Coloured	4	5	4
Indian	4	4	4
White	4	3	4

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Table 4.6 shows that in 1996:

- The most common disability amongst all the population groups was sight disability.
- Amongst every population group except the white people, physical disability was the second most common. Amongst the white people, the second most common disability was loss of hearing.
- Sight disability was more common amongst females than males, whereas physical and mental disabilities were more common among males.

Note that some pensioners may be regarded as disabled due to senility or other condition.

Table 4.6: Among the disabled, type of disability by population group and gender, Gauteng, 1996

		Sight	Hearing	Mental	Physical	Unspec	Multiple	Total
Male	African	47	14	7	16	12	5	100
	Coloured	31	11	8	22	21	7	100
	Indian	37	14	8	16	19	6	100
	White	22	19	8	16	27	8	100
Female	African	54	11	4	14	11	6	100
	Coloured	37	10	5	19	20	8	100
	Indian	38	14	6	16	20	7	100
	White	24	18	6	15	28	9	100
Total	African	51	11	5	15	12	5	100
	Coloured	34	10	7	21	20	7	100
	Indian	37	14	7	16	20	6	100
	White	23	18	7	15	28	8	100

Note: Due to rounding, the row totals may not add up to 100. This table only examines people with at least one disability.

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

4.7 Cholera

The data for cholera is collected only from cases treated in hospitals in each province and may be incomplete.

The CF ratio (Case fatality ratio) is the percentage of cases which result in death. It is computed by $\frac{\text{Total deaths}}{\text{Total cases}} * 100\%$

The cholera outbreak first occurred in KwaZulu-Natal and then spread to other provinces. Table 4.7 gives the cholera situation on 22 July 2002. It shows that:

- The epidemic was more prevalent in KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape on that date, whereas Northern Cape, Western Cape, Free State and the North West were cholera-free.
- The other provinces, including Gauteng, had signs of an epidemic starting with some cases being recorded.
- Mpumalanga had the highest case fatality ratio at 25%. This compares poorly with the national figure of 0,7%. There was, however, a relatively low number of cases in Mpumalanga.

Table 4.7: Cholera situation in each province, 22 July 2002

Province	Total cases since 1st August 2001	Total deaths since 1st August 2001	CF ratio for cases since 1st August 2001
Western Cape	0	0	-
Eastern Cape	2 335	45	1,9
Northern Cape	0	0	-
Free State	0	0	-
KwaZulu-Natal	14 990	70	0,5
North West	0	0	-
Gauteng	24	2	8,3
Mpumalanga	4	1	25
Limpopo	465	2	0,4
South Africa	17 818	120	0,7

Source: Department of Health

4.8 HIV prevalence

Caution should be exercised when using these data to estimate the percentage of the HIV positive population as a whole, as only those women who have attended antenatal clinics were included in the survey. All other women and all men of all ages were not screened.

Table 4.8 shows that:

- KwaZulu-Natal had the highest prevalence of HIV/AIDS amongst women attending antenatal clinics (36,2%) while Western Cape had the lowest prevalence (8,7%).

Table 4.8: HIV Prevalence amongst women attending ante-natal clinics in 2000 by province

Province	Estimated HIV+ percentage	95% Confidence Interval
Western Cape	8,7	(6,0-11,4)
Eastern Cape	20,2	(17,2-23,1)
Northern Cape	11,2	(8,5-13,8)
Free State	27,9	(24,6-31,3)
KwaZulu-Natal	36,2	(33,4-39,0)
North West	22,9	(20,1-25,7)
Gauteng	29,4	(27,9-31,5)
Mpumalanga	29,7	(25,9-33,6)
Limpopo	13,2	(11,7-14,8)
South Africa	24,5	(23,4-25,6)

Source: Department of Health, *National HIV Sero-Prevalence Survey of Women Attending Antenatal Clinics in South Africa 2001*

Chapter 5: Safety and security

In this chapter we examine the extent of police-reported crime in South Africa, as well as some statistics from respondents in households regarding their perceptions and experiences of crime and how safe they feel. Crime statistics are indicative of the crime situation in an area although not all crimes are reported to the police.

5.1 Number of specific crimes

Table 5.1 gives an indication of changes in reported crime ratios (per 100 000 persons), by specific crime categories, for the year 1999. The ranking of provinces is given for each type of crime.

Table 5.1: Number of specific crimes per 100 000 of the population in each province, January to December 1999

Crime	Pos 1	Pos 2	Pos 3	Pos 4	Pos 5	Pos 6	Pos 7	Pos 8	Pos 9	SA
Housebreak – residential	WC 1 149	GP 1 048	NC 704	MP 676	FS 639	KZN 532	NW 511	EC 494	LP 253	663
Housebreak – business	WC 410	NC 386	GP 259	MP 255	FS 240	NW 194	KZN 170	EC 150	LP 117	216
Other robbery	GP 324	WC 268	NC 208	NW 153	KZN 124	EC 120	FS 116	MP 91	LP 60	167
Stock theft	NC 248	FS 221	EC 162	MP 155	NW 113	KZN 106	WC 50	LP 29	GP 12	97
Shoplifting	WC 259	NC 252	GP 210	FS 161	KZN 147	EC 139	MP 135	NW 73	LP 70	153
Theft of motor vehicles	GP 664	WC 270	KZN 214	MP 152	FS 123	NW 123	EC 89	NC 57	LP 50	240
Theft from motor vehicles	WC 1 140	GP 716	NC 394	KZN 376	MP 329	FS 315	EC 284	NW 241	LP 123	448
Other thefts	WC 1 944	GP 1 775	NC 1 458	FS 1 151	MP 1 068	NW 951	KZN 864	EC 750	LP 433	1 115
Fraud	GP 350	WC 218	NC 152	FS 125	KZN 112	MP 105	NW 99	EC 56	LP 47	155
Murder	WC 81	KZN 70	GP 69	NC 61	EC 59	FS 40	MP 38	NW 34	LP 17	55
Attempted murder	GP 90	WC 87	KZN 84	MP 59	NW 58	NC 54	EC 53	FS 44	LP 29	67
Robbery with *agg. circs.	GP 585	KZN 247	WC 199	MP 154	NW 126	EC 108	FS 78	LP 50	NC 46	226
Rape	NC 169	WC 160	GP 156	NW 129	FS 125	MP 110	EC 103	KZN 100	LP 74	119
Assault GBH	NC 1614	WC 806	GP 690	FS 654	NW 639	EC 625	MP 618	LP 423	KZN 350	595
Assault common	WC 1 072	NC 1 038	FS 810	GP 589	NW 449	EC 429	MP 344	KZN 323	LP 305	515

* agg. circs. = aggravating circumstances

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

Figures are based on population estimates calculated from the 1996 Population census results.

Source: CIAC, The Monthly Bulletin on Reported Crime in South Africa, January 2000

The table shows that:

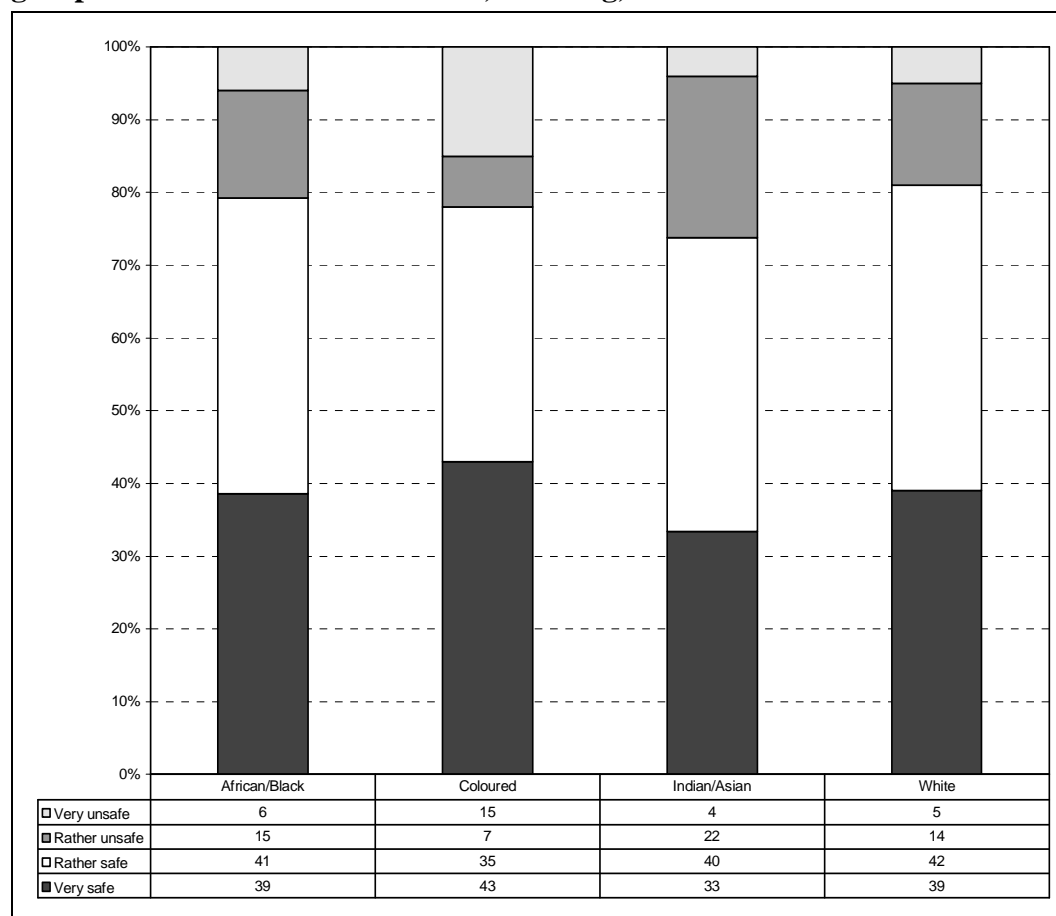
- Limpopo had the lowest crime rate in the country in all but two of the crime categories. In the two categories in which it was not the lowest, it was the second lowest.
- Gauteng had a higher than average crime rate in every type of crime except for stock theft. Other provinces with a relatively high crime rate were the Western Cape and Northern Cape.

5.2 Perceptions of safety

Subjective perceptions of crime were investigated in the October household survey of 1998. People were asked to report the extent to which they felt safe in their neighbourhoods and in their dwellings on a four point scale ranging from very unsafe to very safe. All the findings are reported by population group.

Looking firstly at perceptions of safety in the neighbourhoods in Gauteng, the main finding was that respondents in households headed by an Indian person were less likely to feel very safe (33%) than respondents in households headed by members of other population groups.

Figure 5.1: Households by perception of safety in the neighbourhood and population group of the head of the household, Gauteng, 1998



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey, 1998

Figure 5.1 shows that:

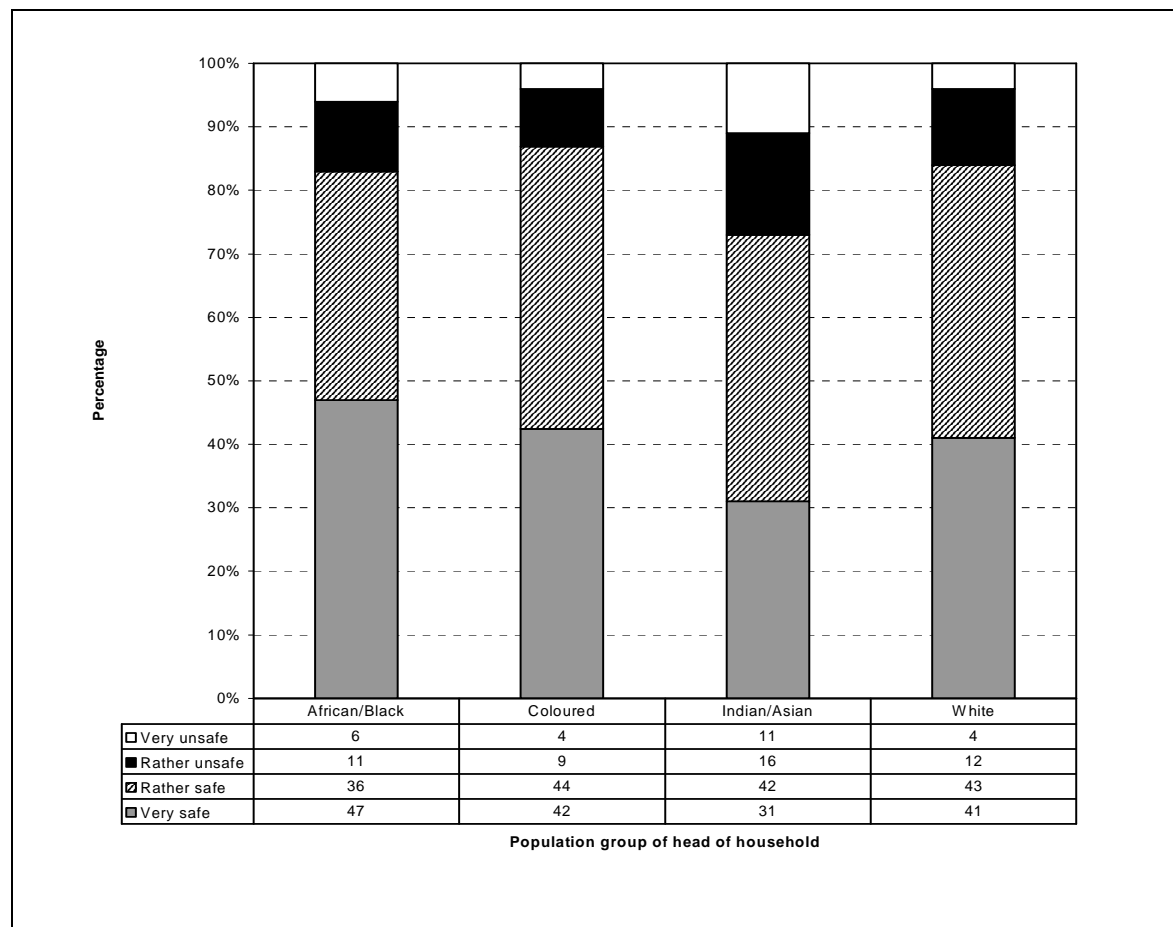
- Households where the head of the household was coloured were the most likely to regard their neighbourhoods as very safe (43%), yet this group also had the highest percentage of those who regarded their neighbourhood as very unsafe (15%).
- Twenty-two per cent of households where the head of household was Indian regarded their neighbourhood as rather unsafe.
- Forty-one per cent of households where the head of the household was African viewed their neighbourhood as rather safe.

Looking at South Africa as a whole, households where the head of the household was Indian were less likely to feel very safe (31%) than respondents in households headed by members of other population groups.

Figure 5.2 shows that:

- Respondents in households where the head of the household was African had the highest percentage among the various population groups who regarded their neighbourhood as very safe (47%), whereas households where the head of the household was Indian had the highest percentage that regarded their neighbourhood as very unsafe (11%).

Figure 5.2: Households by perception of safety in the neighbourhood and population group of the head of the household, South Africa, 1998



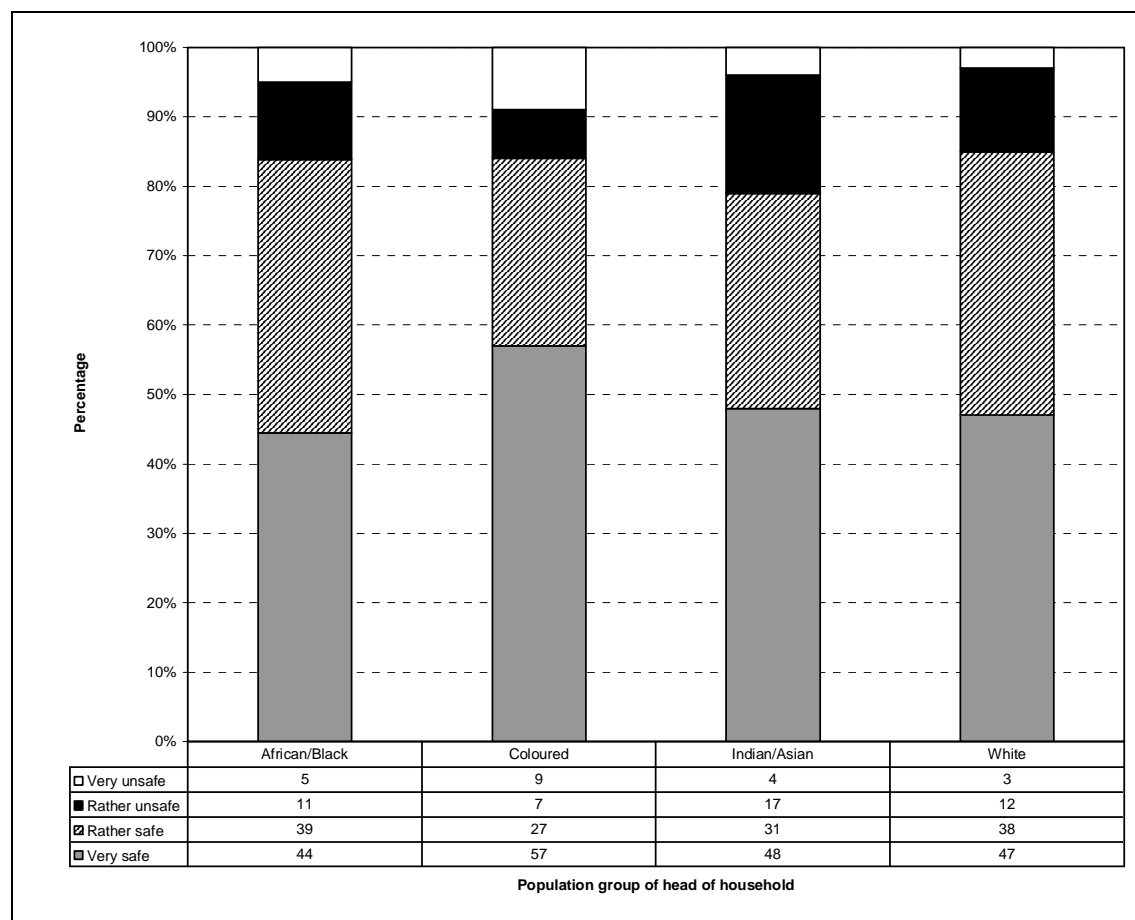
Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey, 1998

We now look at perceptions of safety in the dwelling. In Gauteng, a smaller percentage of respondents in African-headed households (44%) felt very safe in their dwelling than white-headed households (47%), Indian-headed households (48%) and coloured-headed households (57%).

Figure 5.3 shows that:

- Respondents from households where the head of the household was coloured had the highest percentage among the population groups who felt their dwelling was very unsafe (9%).

Figure 5.3: Households by perceptions of safety in the dwelling and population group of the head of the household, Gauteng, 1998



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey, 1998

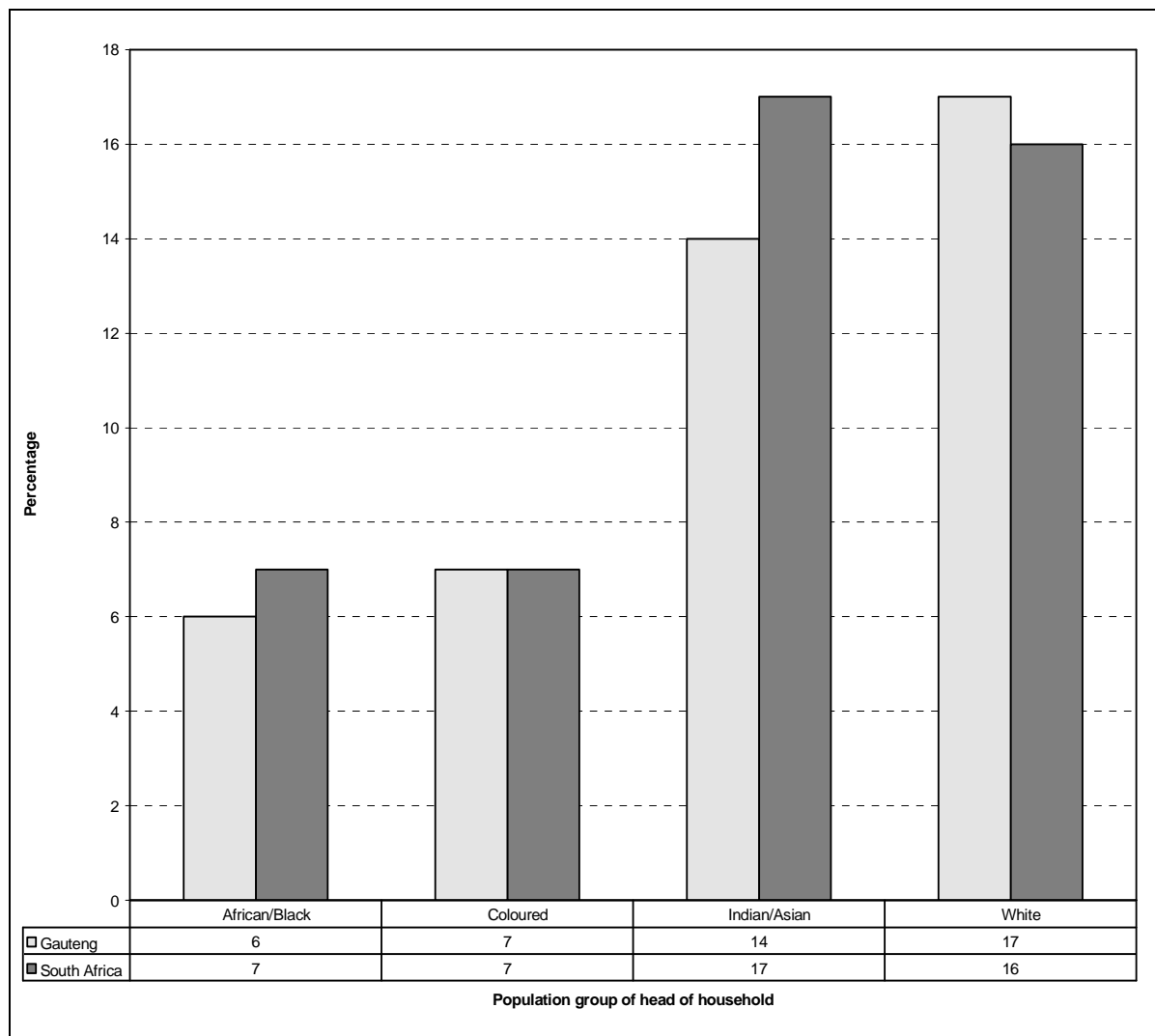
5.3 Burglary

Figure 5.4 shows the percentage of the households who reported experiencing a burglary a year prior to the interview as stated in the OHS '98:

- Seventeen per cent of households with a white head of household in Gauteng said that they had experienced a burglary as compared to 16% of such households in the country as a whole.

- Fourteen per cent of households with an Indian head of household in Gauteng said they had experienced a burglary, compared to the 17% of Indian-headed households in South Africa as a whole.
- Members of African-headed households experienced the lowest percentage (6%) of burglaries in Gauteng. In South Africa as a whole, members of both coloured- and African-headed households experienced the lowest percentage of burglaries (7%).

Figure 5.4: Households in which burglary was experienced by population group of the head of the household, Gauteng and South Africa, 1998



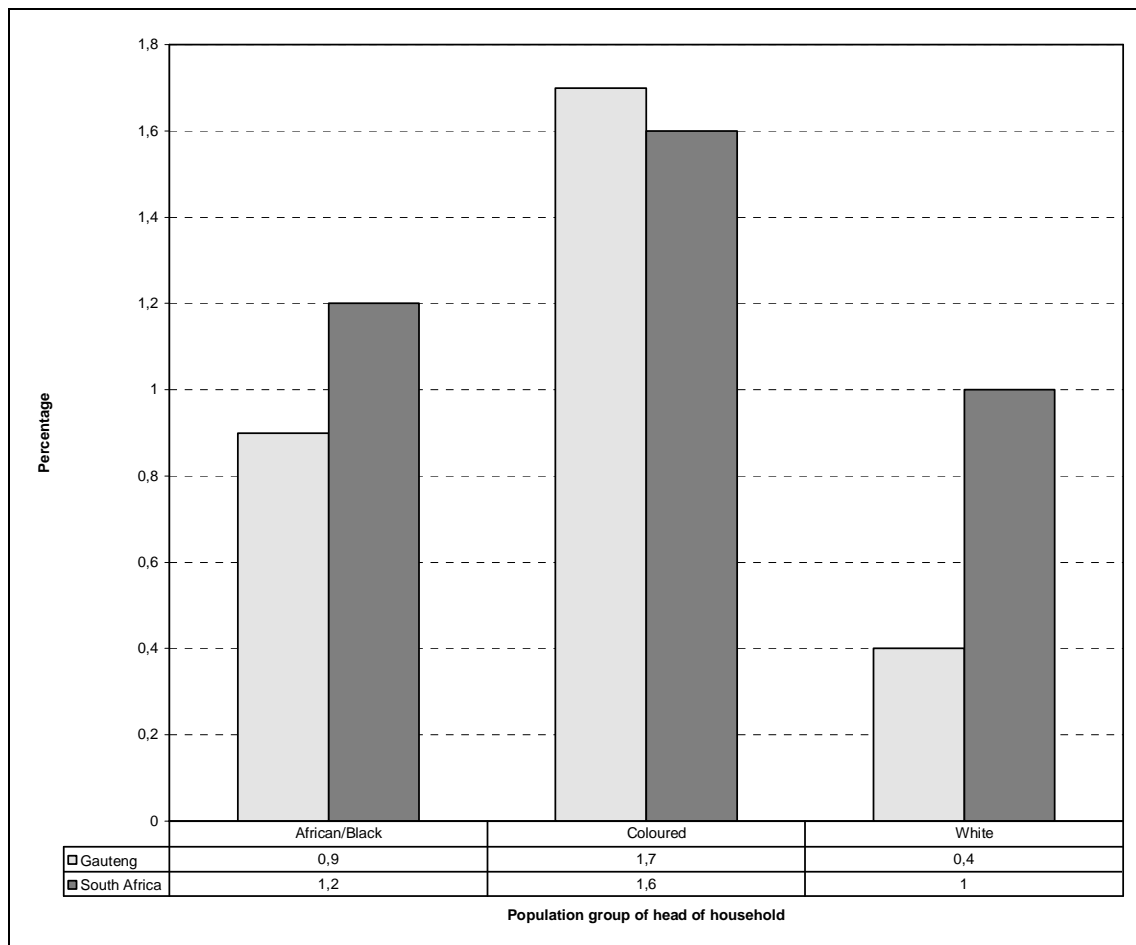
Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey, 1998

5.4 Murder

Figure 5.5 shows that between October 1997 and October 1998:

- In both Gauteng and South Africa, households with a coloured head of household had the highest percentage of respondents saying that there had been a victim of a murder in their household (1,7% and 1,6% respectively).

Figure 5.5: Households where at least one member had been murdered, by population group of the head of the household, Gauteng and South Africa, 1998*



**Sample size for the Indian population group was too small for reliable estimates*

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey, 1998

Chapter 6: Education

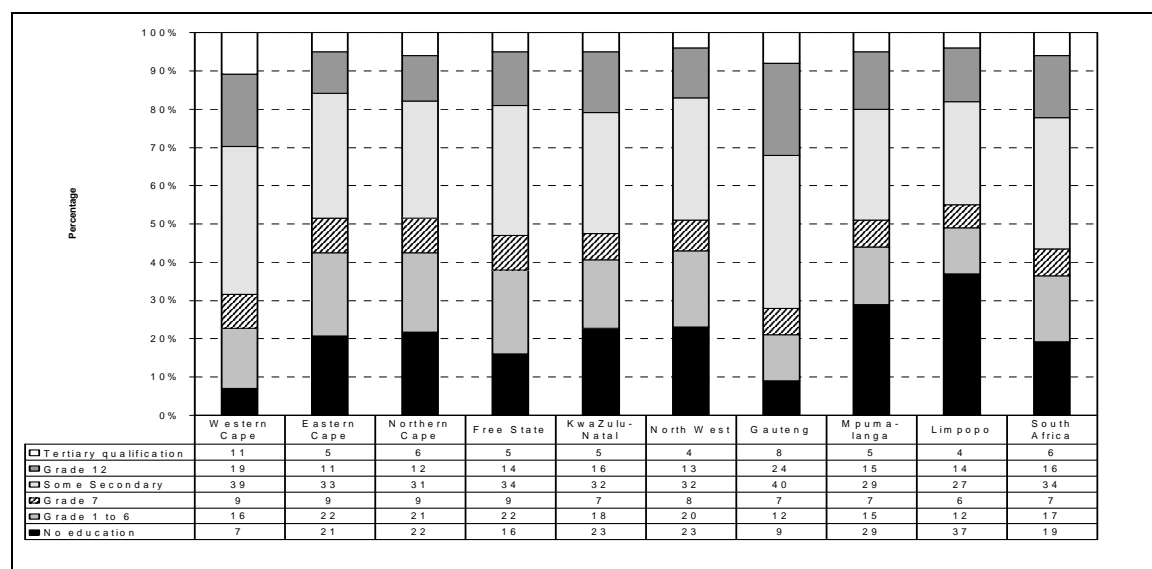
In this section, data from the October household survey of 1999 and Census '96 will be used to examine the state of education in Gauteng.

6.1 Educational achievement

Figure 6.1 examines educational achievement by province. It shows that:

- In 1996 Gauteng had the second lowest percentage of people aged 20 years and above with no education (9%), and Limpopo had the highest (37%). Western Cape had the lowest percentage (7%). Only Gauteng, Western Cape and the Free State had percentages lower than the national average (19%).
- Gauteng had the second highest percentage of people aged 20 years or older with tertiary qualifications (8%) in 1996, with the Western Cape having the highest at 11%. These two provinces are the only provinces with percentages higher than the national figure (6%). The provinces with the lowest percentage of people over the age of 20 years having a tertiary qualification were the North West and Limpopo (4%).

Figure 6.1: Population aged 20 years and above by educational level and province, 1996

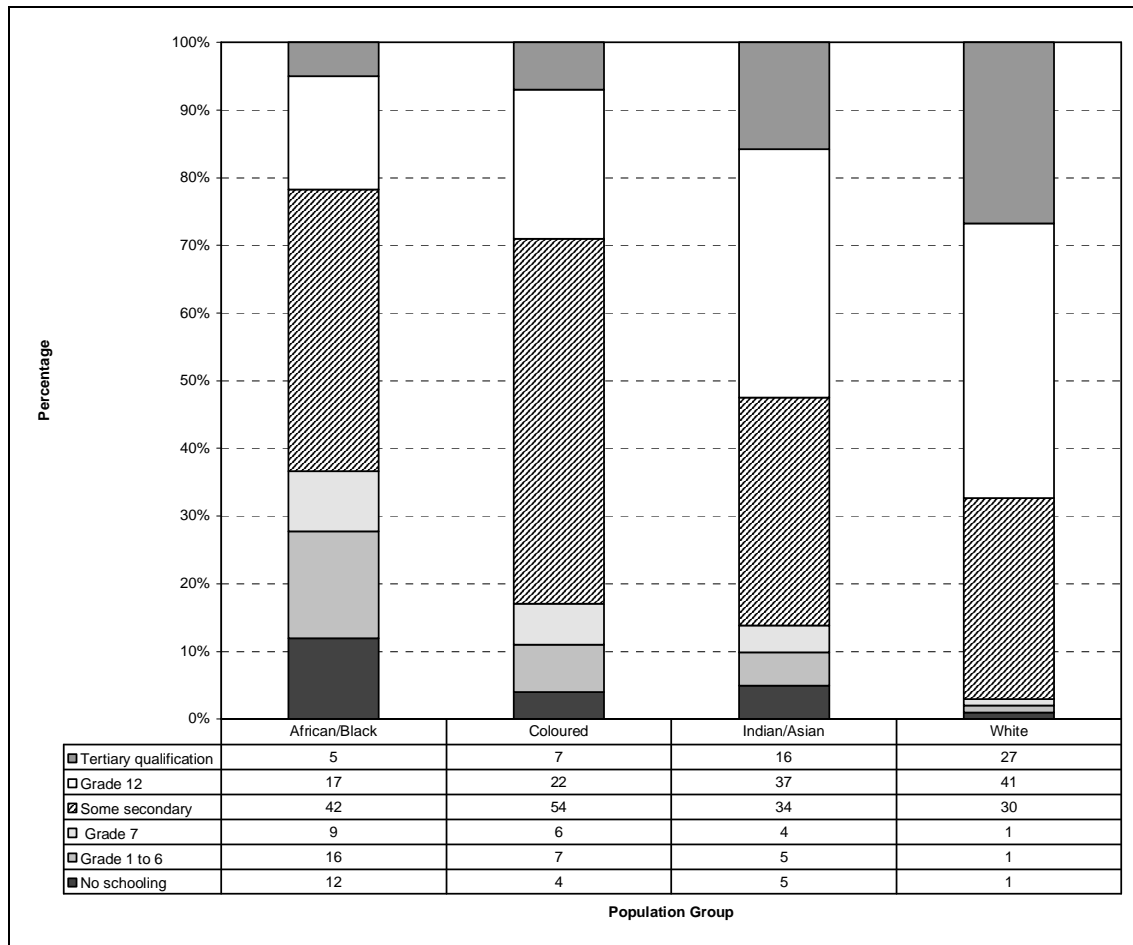


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 6.2 examines educational achievement in Gauteng by population group. It shows that:

- About 28% of Africans above the age of 20 years had not completed primary school in 1996, compared with 11% of coloureds, 10% of Indians and 2% of whites.
- About 68% of whites above 19 years of age had a Grade 12 certificate or higher in 1996, compared with 53% of Indians, 29% of coloureds and 22% of Africans.

Figure 6.2: Population aged 20 years and above by educational level and population group, Gauteng, 1996

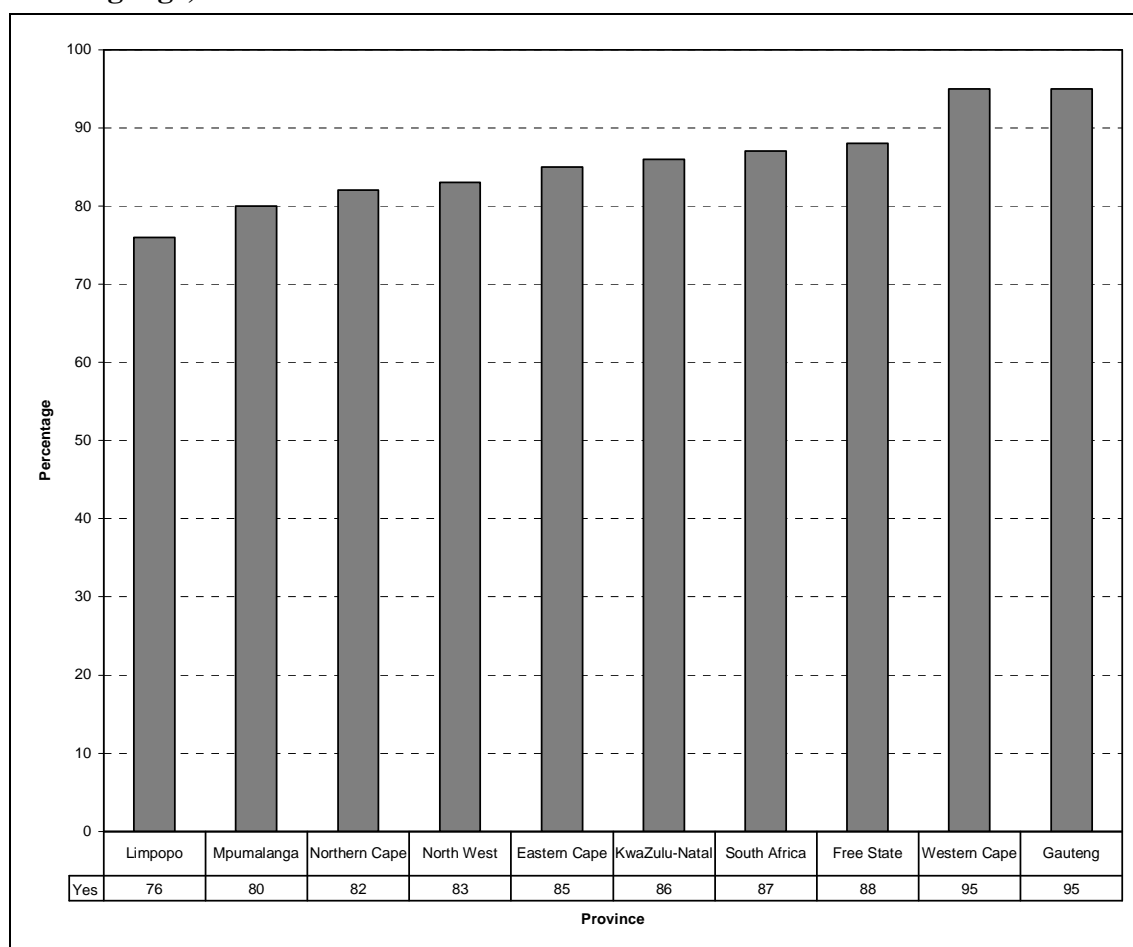


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

6.2 Literacy

Figure 6.3 shows that Gauteng and the Western Cape had the highest percentage of people above the age of 20 years who stated that they could read in at least one language (95%) whilst Limpopo had the lowest percentage (76%). Only Gauteng (95%), Western Cape (95%) and the Free State (88%) had percentages higher than the national figure (87%).

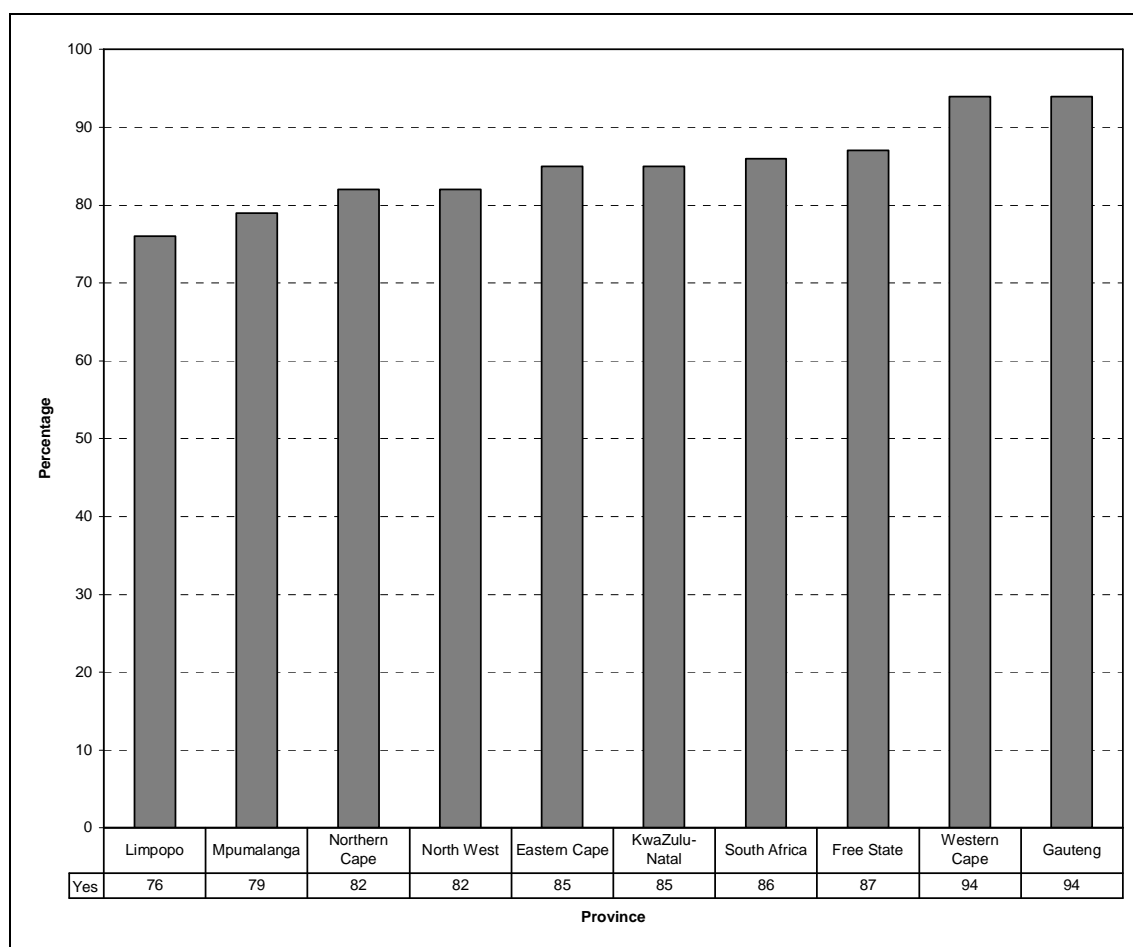
Figure 6.3: Population aged 20 years and older in each province able to read in at least one language, 1999



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Figure 6.4 shows that both Gauteng and the Western Cape had the highest percentage of people above the age of 20 years who stated that they could write in at least one language in 1999 (94%). Limpopo had the lowest percentage (76%). Only the Western Cape, Gauteng and the Free State (87%) had percentages higher than the national average (86%). The figures are similar to those obtained for reading.

Figure 6.4: Population in South Africa aged 20 years and older by stated ability to write in at least one language by province, 1999

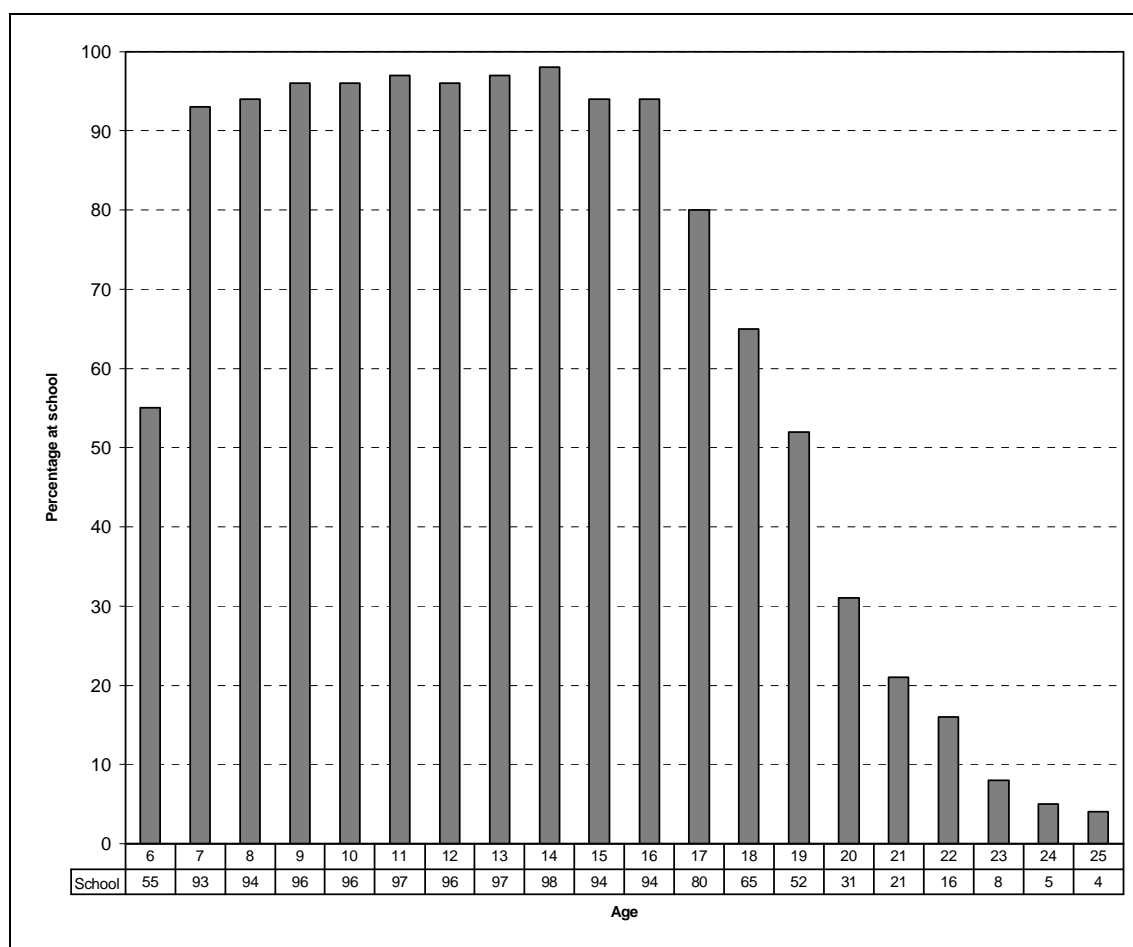


Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

6.3 School attendance

Approximately 1,8 million children, across all age categories, were attending schools in Gauteng in 1999. Figure 6.5 shows that the vast majority of those aged 7 to 15 years (compulsory school-going age) was indeed attending school in 1999. However, children, teenagers and young adults tended to continue with school education way beyond the age of 16 or 17 years. For example, 52% of those aged 19 years in 1999 were still at school.

Figure 6.5: Percentage of those aged 6-25 years in Gauteng who were attending school in October 1999, in single year categories



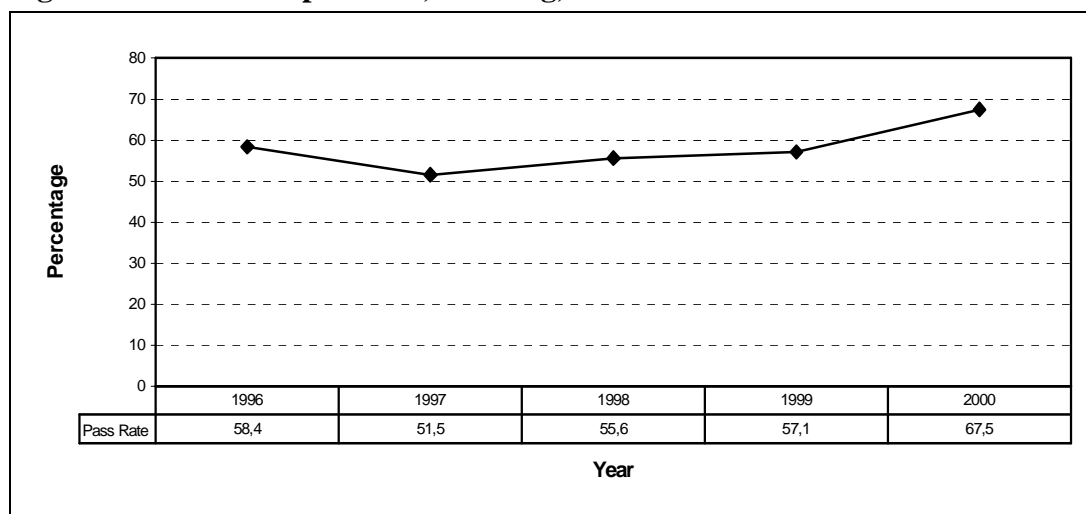
Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

6.4 Grade 12 pass rate

Figure 6.6 shows that:

- After a low point of 51,5% in 1997, the Grade 12 pass rate rose to a level of 67,5% in 2000.

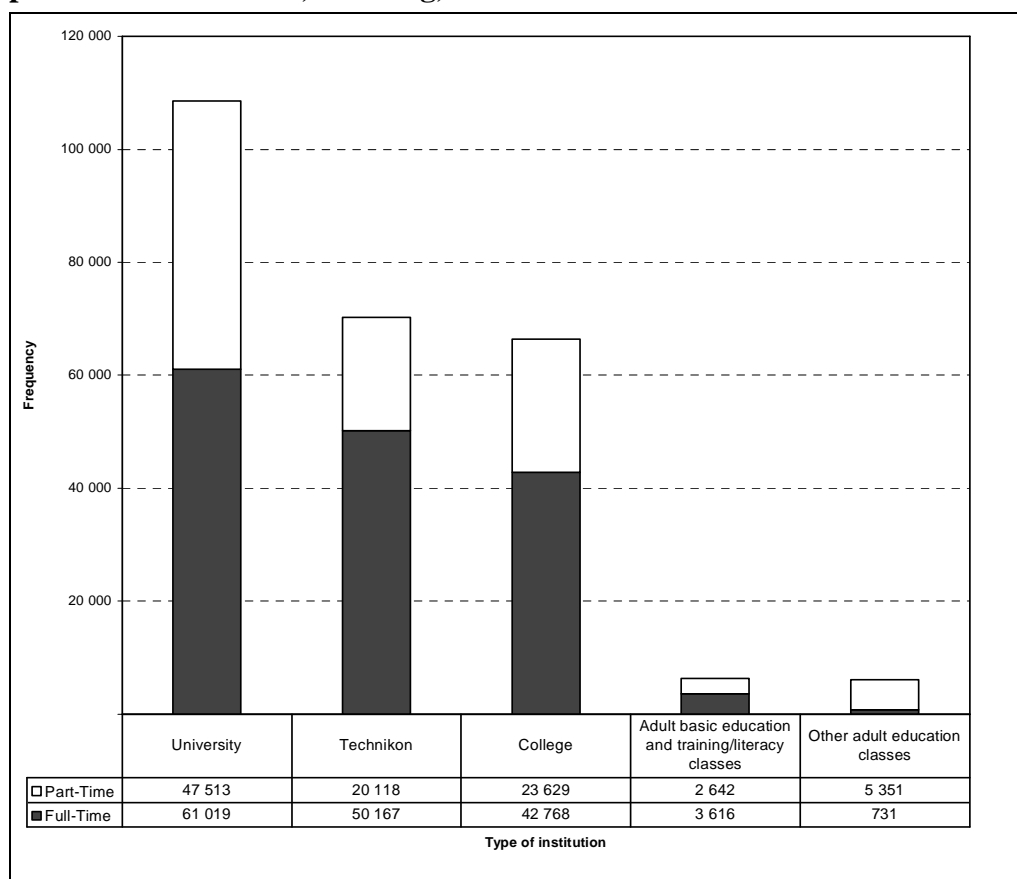
Figure 6.6: Grade 12 pass rate, Gauteng, 1996-2000



Source: Gauteng Department of Education

6.5 Attendance at educational institutions other than schools

Figure 6.7: Number of people attending educational institutions other than schools, part-time or full-time, Gauteng, 1999



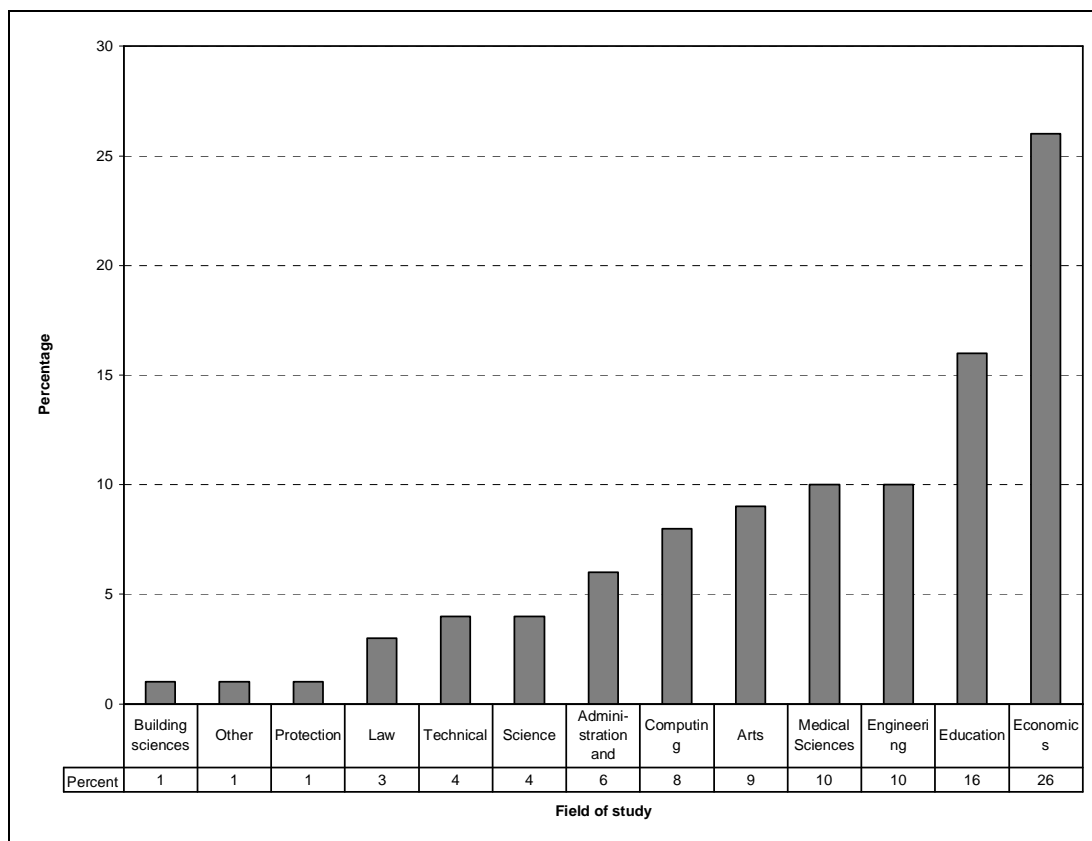
Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Figure 6.7 shows that there were, altogether, about 108 532 people studying at universities, 70 285 people studying at technikons and 66 397 people studying at colleges in Gauteng in 1999.

6.6 Field of study

Figure 6.8 indicates that, amongst those people who had attained formal post-school qualifications at the time of the 1999 October household survey, the most common field of study was economics (26%), followed by education (16%) and then jointly by engineering and the medical sciences (10%).

Figure 6.8: Field of study of those who had formal post-school qualifications, Gauteng, 1999



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Chapter 7: Employment

The following analyses are based on the OHS '99 and Census '96. The expanded unemployment rate has been used throughout.

Definitions

Unemployed: Due to limitations with Census '96, the unemployed are defined as those people within the economically active population who: (a) did not work during the seven days prior to census day, (b) want to work and (c) were available to start work within a week of census day. This is the expanded definition of unemployment. (Questions were not asked in 1996 about job-seeking activities within the previous four weeks, which is part of the official definition of unemployed.)

Economically active: Employed and unemployed persons (15 to 65 years of age).

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

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

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

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

Labour absorption rate: Proportion of the working age who are employed.

7.1 Profile of the employed and unemployed

The expanded definition of unemployment has been applied in Table 7.1 below, which gives the employment status of the working age according to population group in 1996. It can be noted that the African population group had the highest proportion of unemployed people in the age category 15 to 65 years, followed by the coloured, Indian and white population groups.

Table 7.1: Working age population by population group and employment status, Gauteng, 1996

Employment status	African		Coloured		Indian		White		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Employed	1 684 982	46	88 899	47	59 281	52	774 537	60	2 607 699	49
Unemployed	939 093	25	30 769	16	6 673	6	39 774	3	1 016 310	19
NEA	1 076 876	29	68 332	37	48 450	42	486 817	37	1 680 454	32
Total	3 700 931	100	188 000	100	114 404	100	1 301 128	100	5 304 463	100

NEA means not economically active

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Table 7.2 gives the corresponding figures for the October household survey of 1999, again using the expanded definition of unemployment. The not economically active have not been subdivided in this analysis. All figures in Table 7.2 are rounded to the nearest thousand.

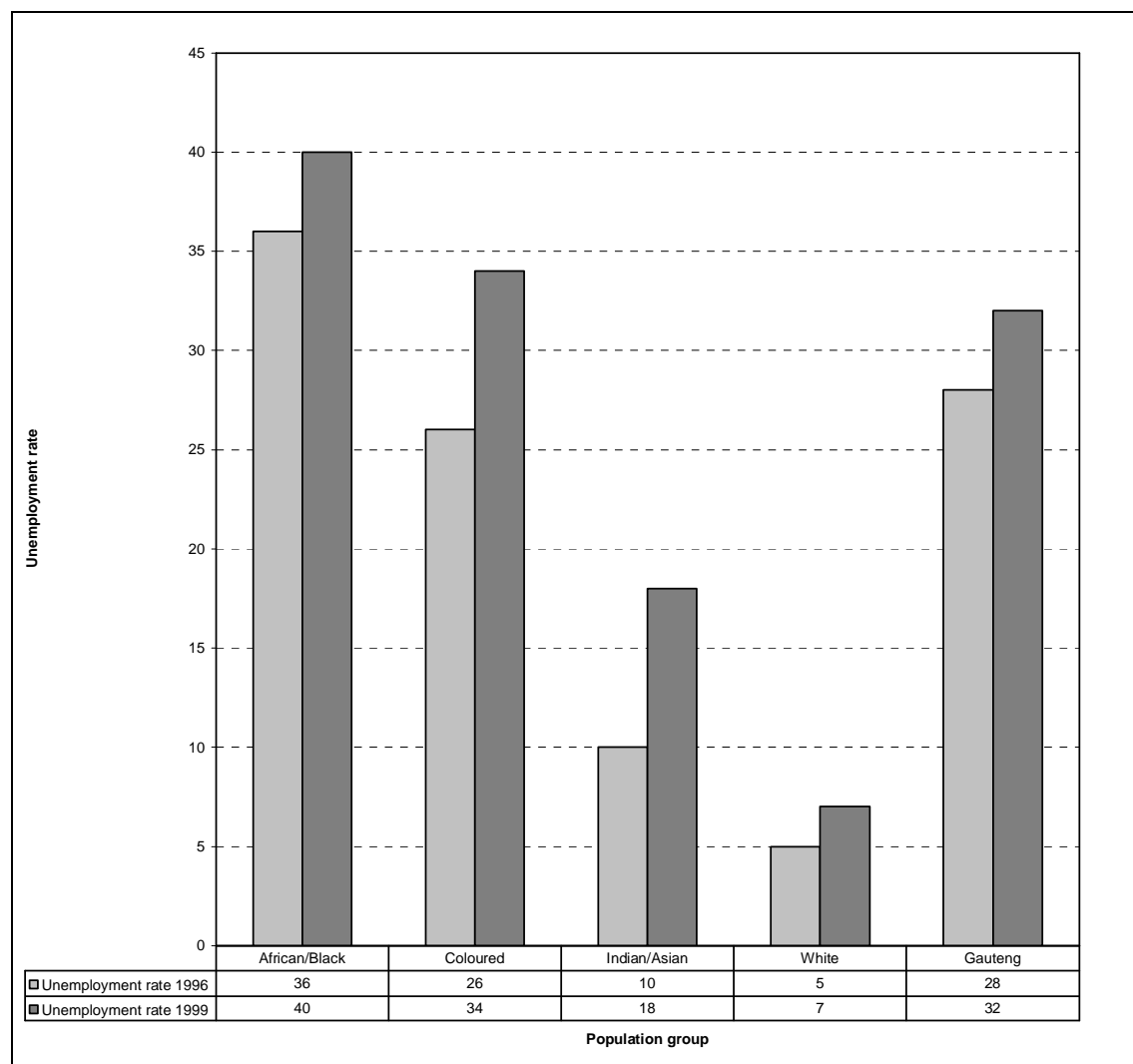
Table 7.2: Working age population by population group and employment status, Gauteng, 1999

Population group Employment status	African		Coloured		Indian		White		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Employed	1 743 000	44	92 000	48	65 000	55	809 000	66	2 709 000	50
Unemployed	1 180 000	30	48 000	25	14 000	12	60 000	5	1 302 000	24
NEA	1 003 000	26	52 000	27	39 000	33	362 000	29	1 456 000	27
Total	3 926 000	100	192 000	100	118 000	100	1 231 000	100	5 467 000	100

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

In Figure 7.1, the results from both 1996 and 1999 are combined. The unemployment rate shows an increase over the period for all four population groups.

Figure 7.1: Expanded unemployment rate by population group, Gauteng, 1996 and 1999

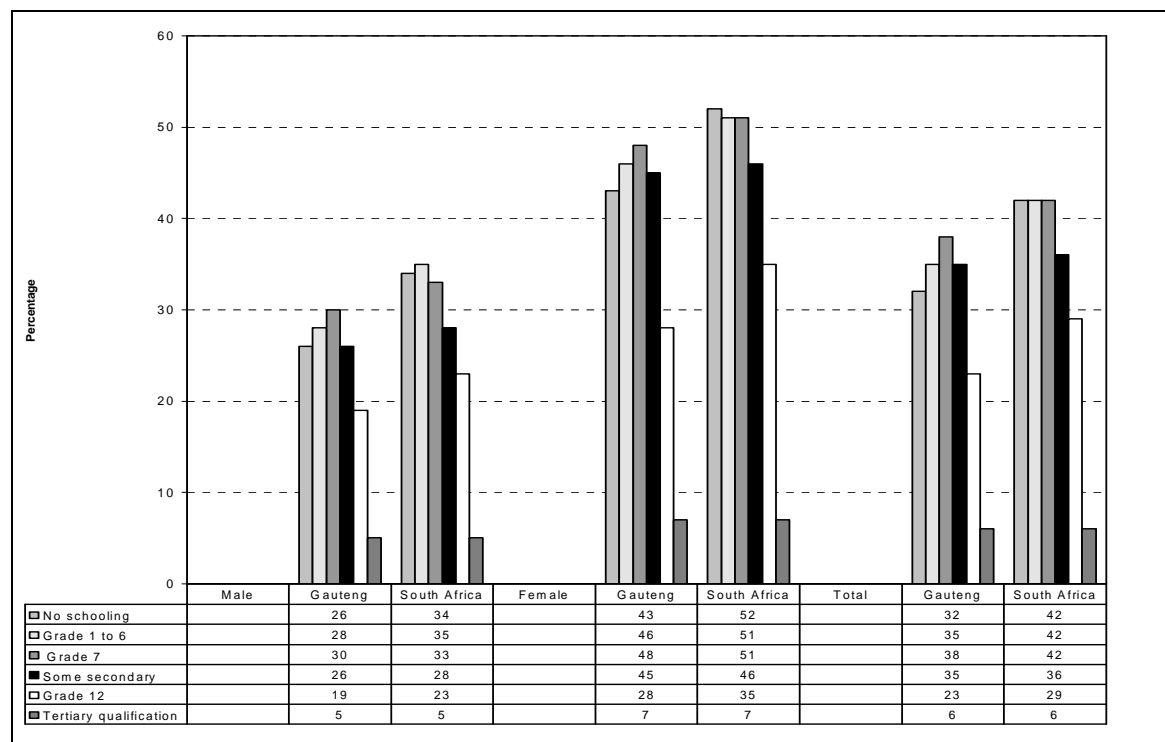


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996 and October Household Survey 1999

Figure 7.2 examines unemployment by sex. It indicates that for Gauteng residents and South African males the relationship between the highest level of education and employment status is complex. For South African females, Figure 7.2 implies that a lower level of education increases the possibility of unemployment.

- The lowest unemployment rate, using the expanded definition, was found among those with tertiary qualifications (6% in both Gauteng and South Africa) in 1996, followed by those who had a Grade 12 (23% in Gauteng and 29% in South Africa).
- The percentage of unemployed women was higher than for men across all educational categories.

Figure 7.2: Expanded unemployment rate by sex and level of education, Gauteng and South Africa, 1996



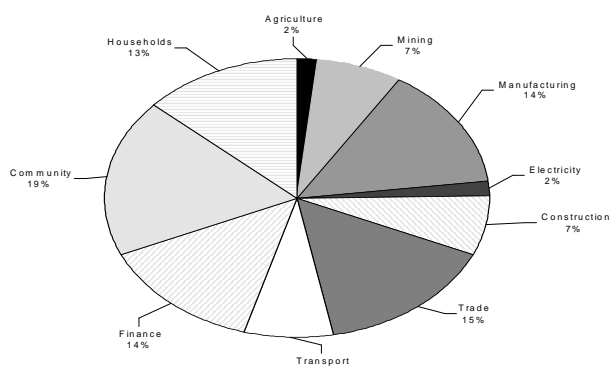
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

7.3 Employment by industry and occupation

Of the 2,56 million people employed in Gauteng in October 1996, Figure 7.3 shows that:

- The community, social and personal services sector was the largest employer, with 19% of the workforce.
- A further 15% of the workforce was in the retail and wholesale trade.
- Manufacturing and the financial sector accounted for 14% of the workforce, followed by private households with 13% of the workforce.
- Agriculture was the smallest economic sector, accounting for 2% of the workforce.

Figure 7.3: Percentage of the employed in each economic sector, Gauteng, October 1996

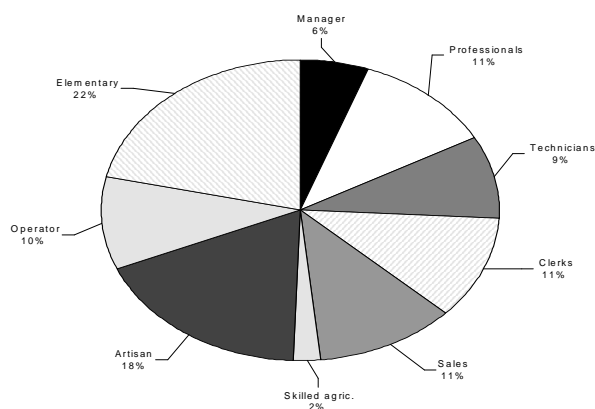


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 7.4 indicates that the occupation of the 2,56 million workers in Gauteng was divided as follows:

- Elementary occupations, including domestic work, accounted for 22% of all workers in Gauteng.
- Eighteen per cent were in craft and related trades, and 11% of the workforce were professionals, clerks or in the retail and wholesale sales.
- Skilled agricultural workers accounted for 2% of the workforce.

Figure 7.4: Percentage of the employed in each occupational category, Gauteng, 1996



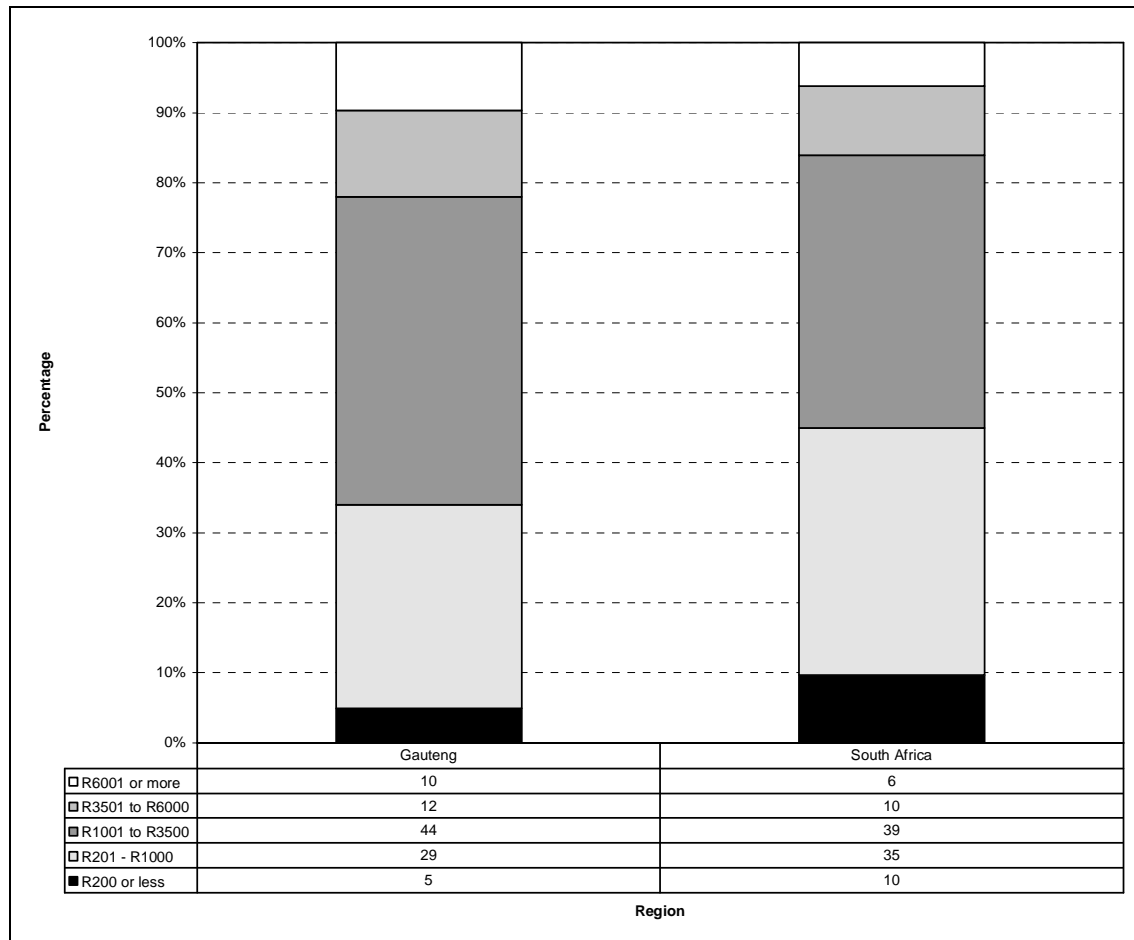
Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

7.4 Income of the employed, 1996

Comparing the incomes of the employed in Gauteng and South Africa in 1996 yields the following, seen in Figure 7.5:

- Thirty-four per cent of employees earned less than R1 000 per month in Gauteng (with 5% earning less than R200 per month), compared to 45% nationally (10% earning less than R200 per month).
- Twenty-two per cent of employees in Gauteng earned more than R3 500 per month, compared to 16% nationally.

Figure 7.5: Breakdown of monthly gross income of the employed, Gauteng and South Africa, 1996

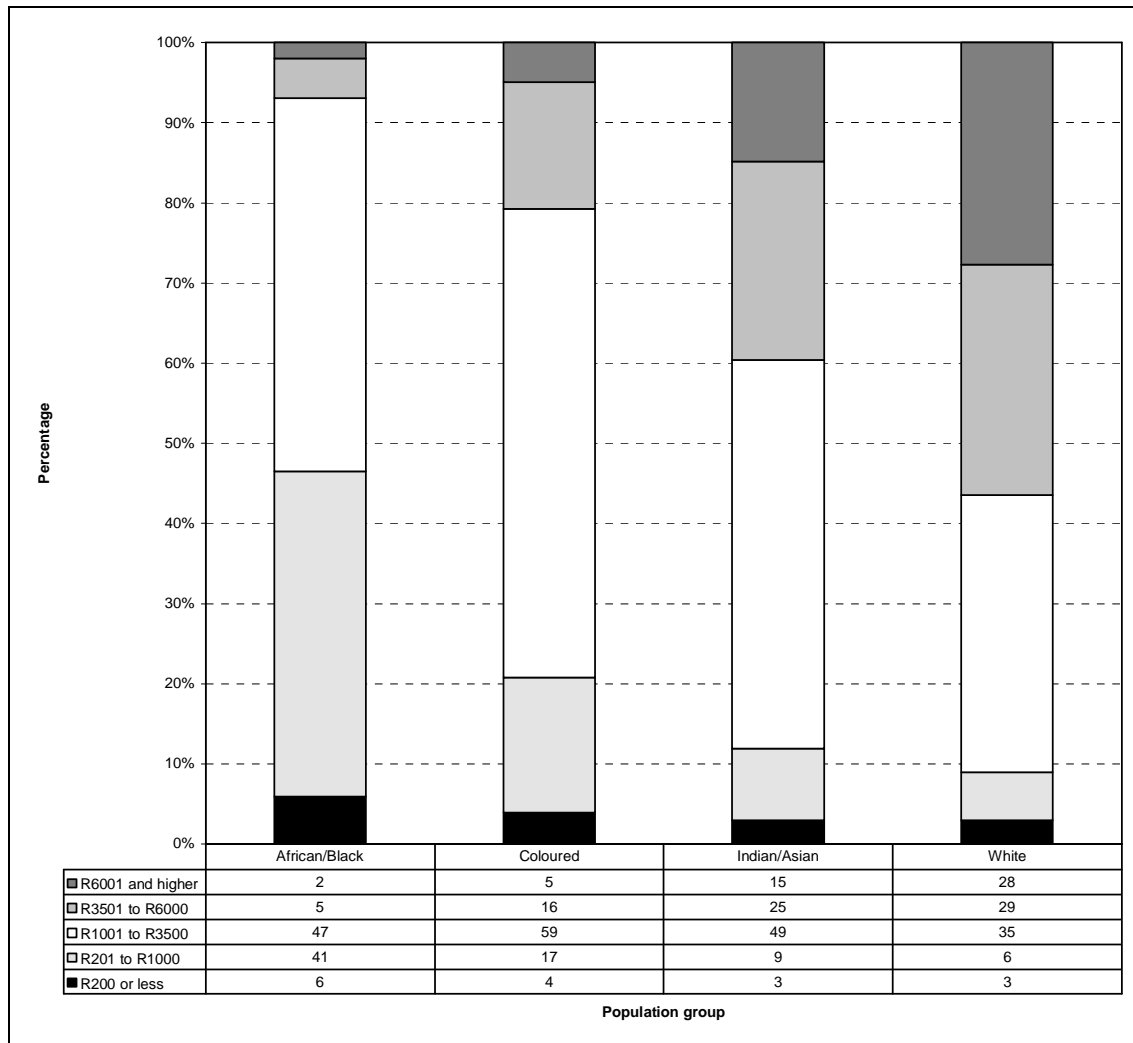


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Focusing on Gauteng, a comparison of incomes amongst the employed in the four population groups is given in Figure 7.6.

- Approximately 47% of the Africans who were employed in 1996 earned less than R1 000 per month, while 21% of coloureds who were employed in 1996 were in a similar bracket, followed by Indians (12%) and whites (9%).
- About 57% of the white people who were employed in 1996 earned more than R3 501 per month, followed by 40% of the Indians, as against 21% of coloureds and 7% of Africans.
- Six per cent of employed Africans earned less than R200 per month, as against 4% of coloureds and 3 % of the Indians and whites.

Figure 7.6: Breakdown of monthly gross income of the employed by population group, Gauteng, 1996

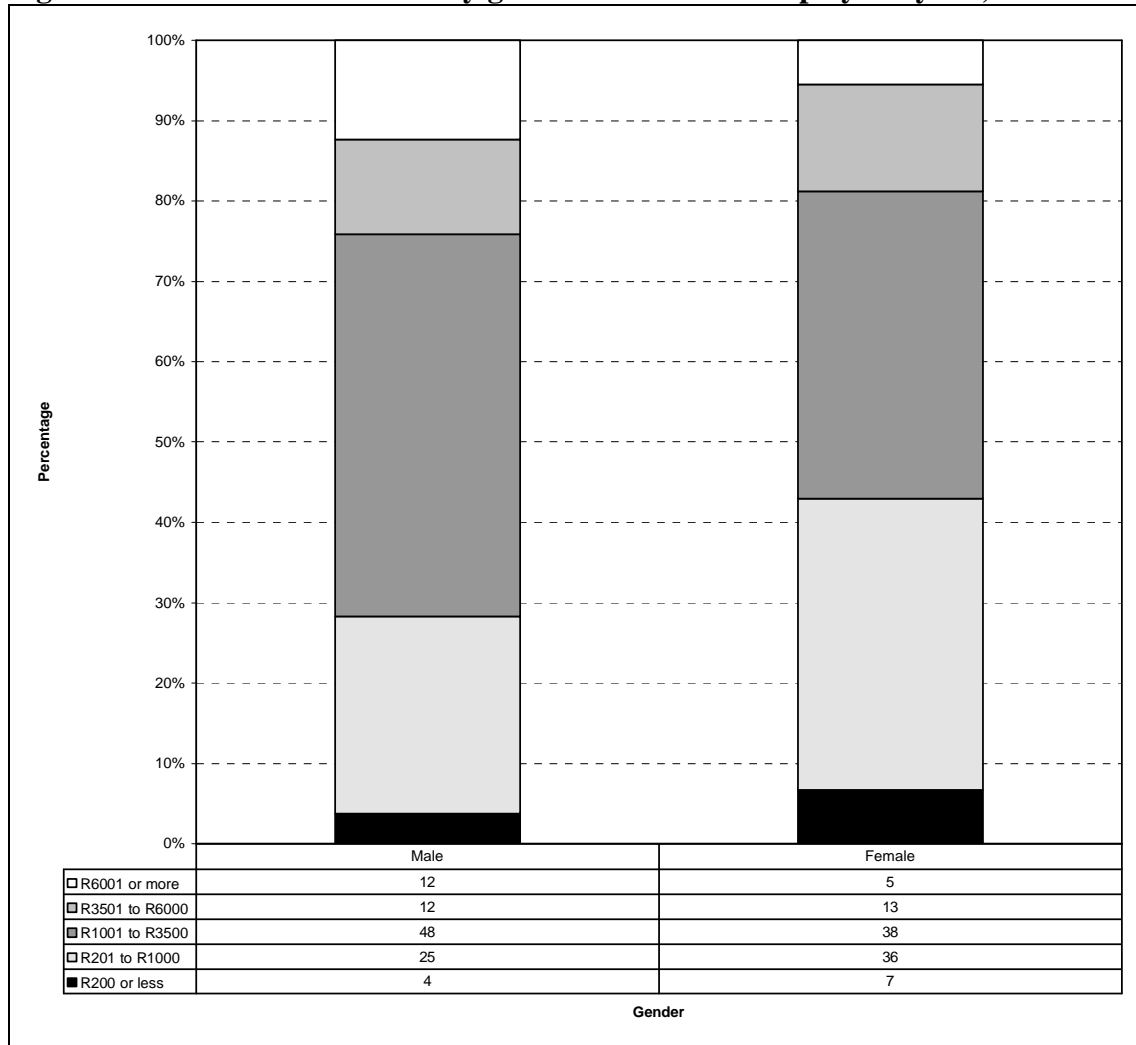


Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Figure 7.7 indicates that there was an uneven distribution of income between employed males and females in 1996. It shows that:

- About 43% of all employed women in Gauteng earned a monthly gross income of less than R1 001 per month in 1996, compared with 29% of males.
- Only 5% of the employed women in Gauteng had a gross income of over R6 000 per month in 1996, as against 12% of males.

Figure 7.7: Breakdown of monthly gross income of the employed by sex, 1996



Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

Chapter 8: Households and household services

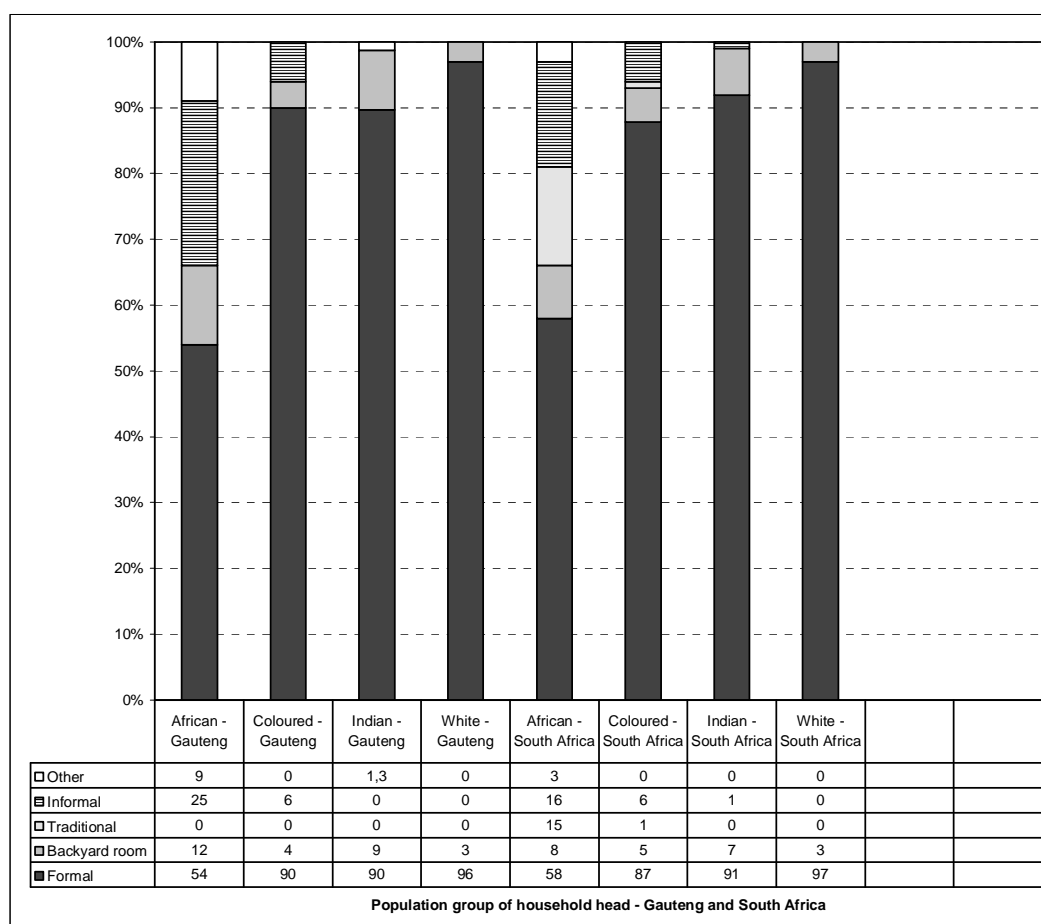
The aim of this chapter is to examine households and the services provided thereto. There were 1 964 118 households in Gauteng in 1996, and an estimated 2 352 699 in 1999. Data from both the 1999 October household survey and Census '96 were used in the analysis.

8.1 Housing

The first aspect we will examine is that of formal housing. The following definition for formal housing was used.

A house on a separate stand, an apartment in a block of flats, a town/cluster/semi-detached house, and a unit in a retirement village are regarded as formal housing.

Figure 8.1: Households by type of dwelling and population group of the household head, Gauteng and South Africa, 1999



Formal = a house on a separate stand, an apartment in a block of flats, a town/cluster/semi-detached house, and a unit in a retirement village.

Other = accommodation such as caravans, tents and houseboats.

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Figure 8.1 shows that:

- Ninety percent of all Indian-headed households, 90% coloured-headed households, and 96% of white-headed households were in formal housing in Gauteng compared with 91% of all Indian-headed households, 87% of all coloured-headed households and 97% of all white-headed households nationally.
- Fifty four percent of African-headed households were living in a formal dwelling with 25% living in informal dwellings (shacks) in Gauteng. This compares to 58% and 16% respectively nationally. Nationally, 14% of all African-headed households were in traditional structures compared to almost none in Gauteng. 9% of all African-headed households in Gauteng were found in other types of dwelling, compared to 3% nationally.

Before looking at household services, we shall first look at the size of dwelling-houses, especially examining the number of rooms (including kitchens but excluding toilets and bathrooms).

Table 8.1 shows that:

- About 60% of all African households had dwellings of less than 4 rooms.
- The vast majority of households in the other three population groups had dwellings consisting of four rooms or more.

Not included in the table are 3 377 households that claimed to have no rooms and 24 206 households who did not specify the number of rooms.

Table 8.1 Households by number of rooms and population group, Gauteng, 1996

	1 room		2 rooms		3 rooms		4+ rooms		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
African	460 937	36	191 275	15	112 162	9	501 248	40	1 268 692	100
Coloured	5 831	10	5 787	9	6 146	10	43 287	71	61 051	100
Indian	695	2	1 343	3	3 295	8	34 052	86	39 385	100
White	11 124	2	22 187	4	49 301	9	477 536	85	560 148	100
Total	478 576	25	220 592	11	170 904	9	1 056 124	55	1 926 205	100

Row totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Source: Statistics South Africa, Population census 1996

8.2 Energy

The source of energy for domestic use is one of the indicators of development and service delivery. Table 8.2 examines energy used for lighting in Gauteng province and nationally. It shows that:

- In 1999, 85% of all households in Gauteng used electricity from the mains for lighting, compared with 69% nationally. In the population census of 1996 the corresponding figures were 80% for Gauteng and 58% nationally. Hence there has been an increase.
- In 1999 according to the OHS, candles were used by 21% of the households nationally whereas at the same time only 10% of the households in Gauteng used candles.
- At the same time, 10% of the households in South Africa used paraffin in 1999 compared with 3% in Gauteng.

Table 8.2: Households by source of energy for lighting, Gauteng and South Africa, 1999

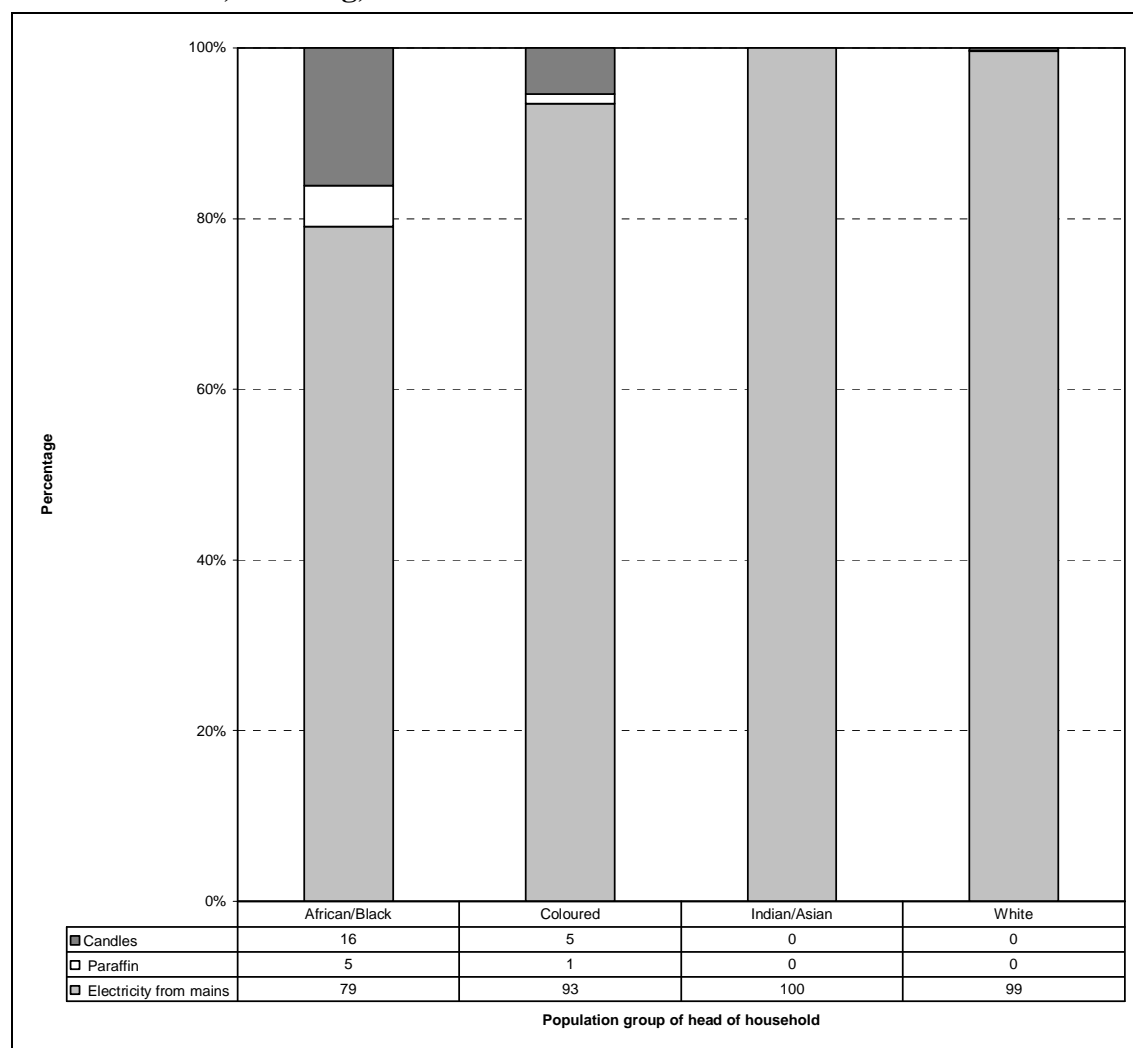
	Gauteng		South Africa	
	N	%	N	%
Electricity from the mains	1 981 728	85	7 453 376	69
Paraffin	78 757	3	1 059 561	10
Candles	263 218	11	2 158 390	20
Total	2 329 033	100	10 735 127	100

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Figure 8.2 shows that:

- Almost all Indian- and white-headed households used electricity from the mains for lighting in 1999.
- 93% of coloured-headed households and 79% of the African-headed households used electricity from the mains for lighting in 1999.

Figure 8.2: Households by source of energy for lighting and population group of household head, Gauteng, 1999



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Table 8.3 looks at the energy source used for cooking. It shows that:

- Seventy-nine per cent of the households of Gauteng used electricity from the mains for cooking in 1999, compared with 53% nationally. In the population census of 1996, the corresponding figures were 73% for Gauteng and 47% for South Africa. A marginal increase for Gauteng had taken place since 1996.
- In 1999, 16% of households in Gauteng and 21% of households nationwide used paraffin for cooking.
- Wood is also commonly used in South African households (20%) but was only used by about 1% of households in Gauteng in 1999.

Table 8.3: Households by source of energy for cooking, Gauteng and South Africa, 1999

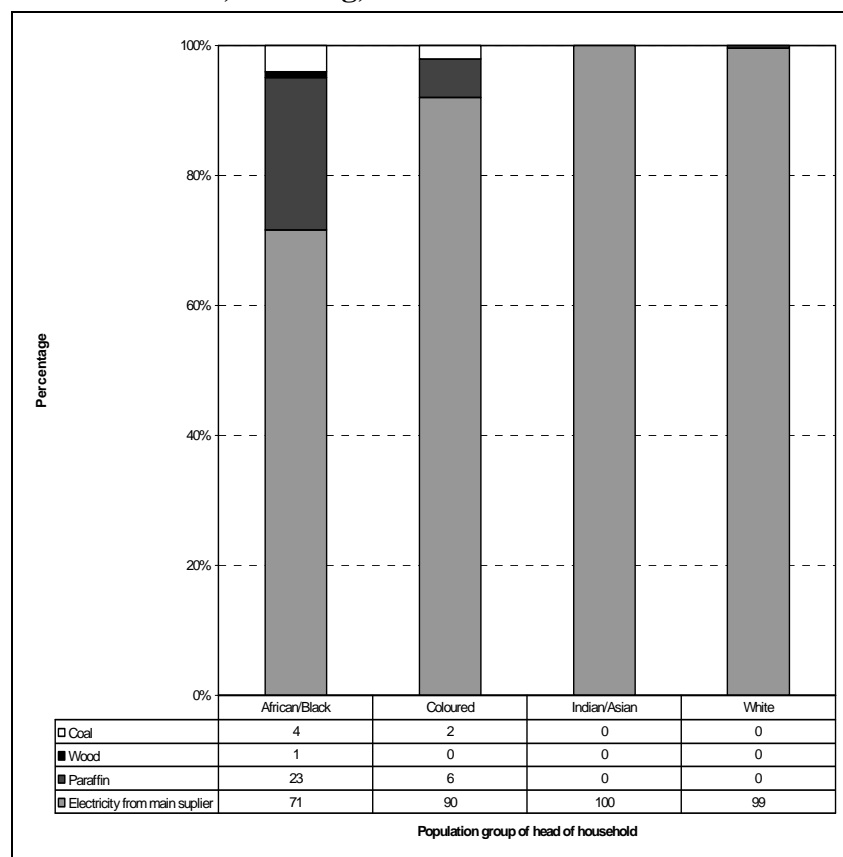
	Gauteng		South Africa	
	N	%	N	%
Electricity from the mains	1 851 113	79	5 654 112	53
Paraffin	377 758	16	2 268 054	21
Wood	13 846	1	2 106 928	20
Other	87 400	4	745 571	6
Total	2 330 117	100	10 774 665	100

Other refers to gas, animal dung, electricity from other sources and coal.,
 Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Figure 8.3 shows that:

- Approximately 71% of African-headed households used electricity from the mains for cooking, and 23% used paraffin for cooking in 1999.
- Approximately 90% of coloured-headed households used electricity from the mains for cooking in 1999.
- Almost all white- and Indian-headed households used electricity from the mains for cooking in 1999.

Figure 8.3: Households by source of energy for cooking and population group of household head, Gauteng, 1999



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Table 8.4 looks at the source of energy used for heating. It shows that:

- In 1999, around 77% of Gauteng households used electricity from the mains for heating, compared with 48% nationally in 1999. In 1996, the corresponding figures were 74% for Gauteng and 43% nationally.
- Twenty-two per cent of South African households used wood as a fuel for heating in 1999, but relatively few households in Gauteng (23 802) used this fuel for heating.
- Paraffin was used by 11% of Gauteng households for heating, and coal by 7% of households.

Table 8.4: Households by source of energy for heating, Gauteng and South Africa, 1999

	Gauteng		South Africa	
	N	%	N	%
Electricity from the mains	1 778 837	77	5 108 890	48
Coal	159 269	7	578 054	5
Paraffin	255 075	11	1 436 575	13
Wood	23 802	1	2 350 524	22
Other	18 734	1	152 543	1
None	87 830	4	1 060 821	10
Total	2 323 547	100	10 687 407	100

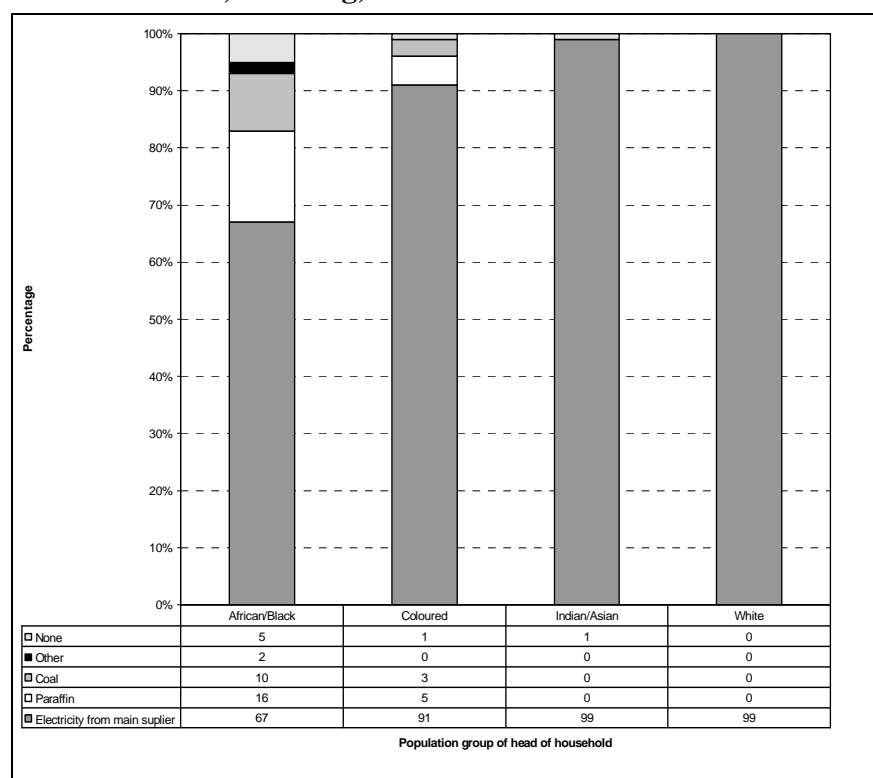
Other includes electricity from other sources and animal dung

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Figure 8.4 shows that:

- Sixty-seven per cent of African households used electricity from the mains for heating in 1999, about 16% used paraffin and 10% coal. Five per cent used no form of heating.
- About 91% of coloured households and almost all white and Indian households used electricity from the mains for heating in 1999.

Figure 8.4: Households by source of energy for heating and population group of household head, Gauteng, 1999



Other includes electricity from generator, wood, gas, solar energy and animal dung.

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

8.3 Water

Safe water – Water that is piped into the dwelling, or on site, or to a public tap is defined as safe water.

Table 8.5 shows the percentage of households using safe water for Gauteng and South Africa in 1999.

Table 8.5 shows that in Gauteng, almost all households had access to safe water:

- Almost all Gauteng households (99%) received their water piped to their dwellings, on site, or from a public tap in 1999 compared to 83% nationally. In 1996, the percentages were 97% for Gauteng and 80% nationally.
- About 17% of South Africans relied on other sources of water (borehole, water carrier, well, stream and pool).

Table 8.5: Households by source of water, Gauteng and South Africa, 1999

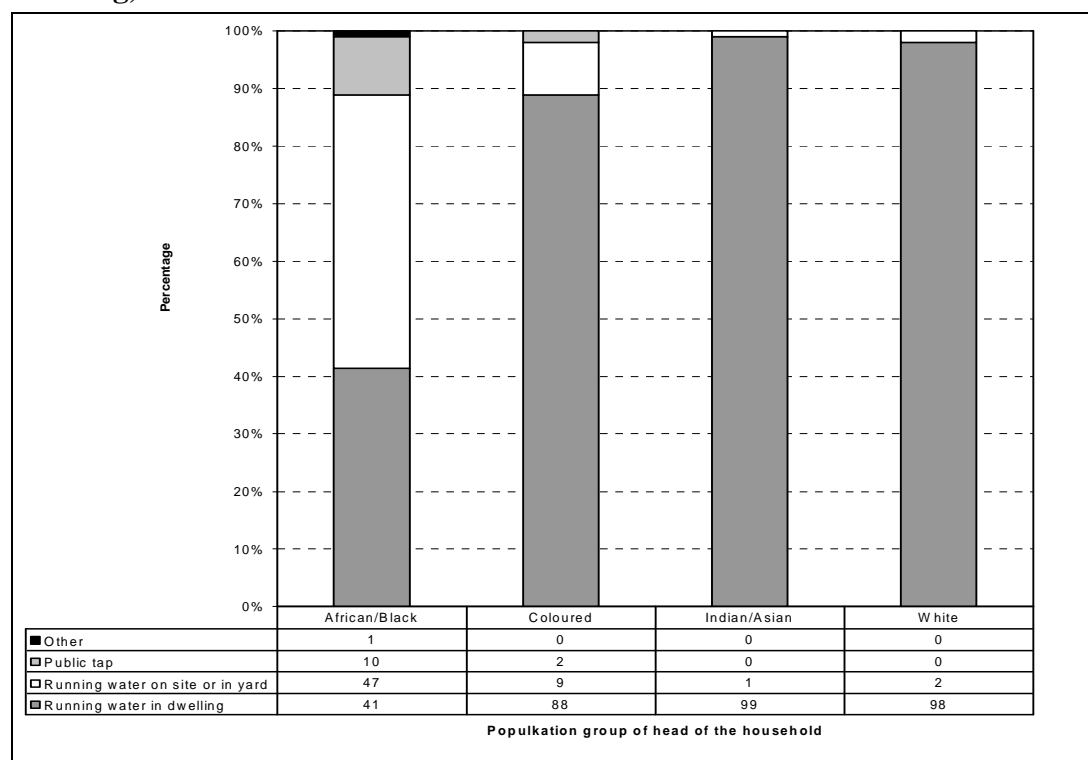
	Gauteng		South Africa	
	N	%	N	%
Piped water in dwelling	1 369 341	59	4 167 718	39
Piped water on site	776 227	33	2 911 495	27
Public tap	158 196	7	1 867 462	17
Other	25 771	1	1 788 769	17
Total	2 329 535	100	10 735 444	100

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Figure 8.5 shows that:

- Eighty-eight per cent of coloured-headed households and almost all white- and Indian-headed households received their water piped into their households in 1999.
- Forty-one per cent of African-headed households had their water piped into their dwellings in 1999, and 47% had piped water on site. One per cent of African-headed households did not use piped water.

Figure 8.5: Households by source of water and population group of household head, Gauteng, 1999



Other refers to boreholes, water carriers, springs, wells, streams and pools.

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

8.4 Toilet facilities

Table 8.6 shows that:

- About 88% of Gauteng households used a flush/chemical toilet in 1999, with 10% using a pit latrine and 1% using a bucket or other system. (In 1996, 83% used a flush toilet in Gauteng.)
- About 56% of households nationally used a flush toilet, with 30% using a pit latrine. About 9% did not use any form of sanitation, which can lead to the threat of water-borne diseases in the area. (In 1996, 51% used a flush toilet in South Africa.)

Table 8.6: Households by type of toilet, Gauteng and South Africa, 1999

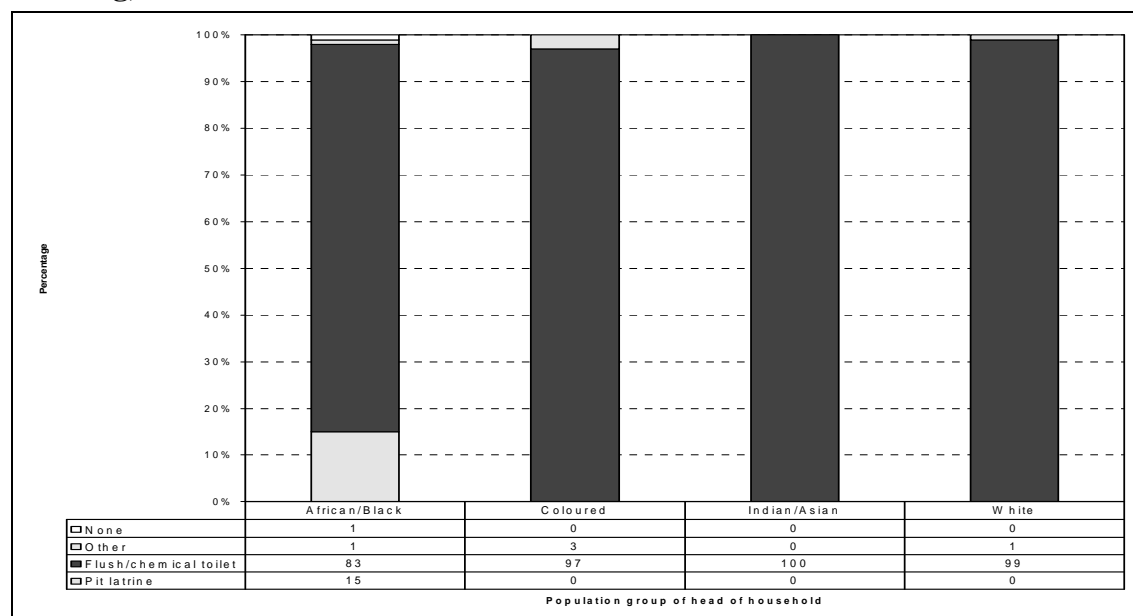
	Gauteng		South Africa	
	N	%	N	%
Flush/Chemical toilet	2 055 938	88	5 981 150	56
Pit latrine	244 276	10	3 258 413	30
Other	17 220	1	477 507	4
No toilet	10 812	0	1 012 192	9
Total	2 328 247	100	10 729 262	100

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Figure 8.6 shows that:

- Almost all white- and Indian-headed households had access to a flush/ chemical toilet in 1999, as did 97% of coloured-headed households and 83% of African-headed households.
- Fifteen per cent of African-headed households used pit latrines.

Figure 8.6: Households by type of toilet and population group of household head, Gauteng, 1999



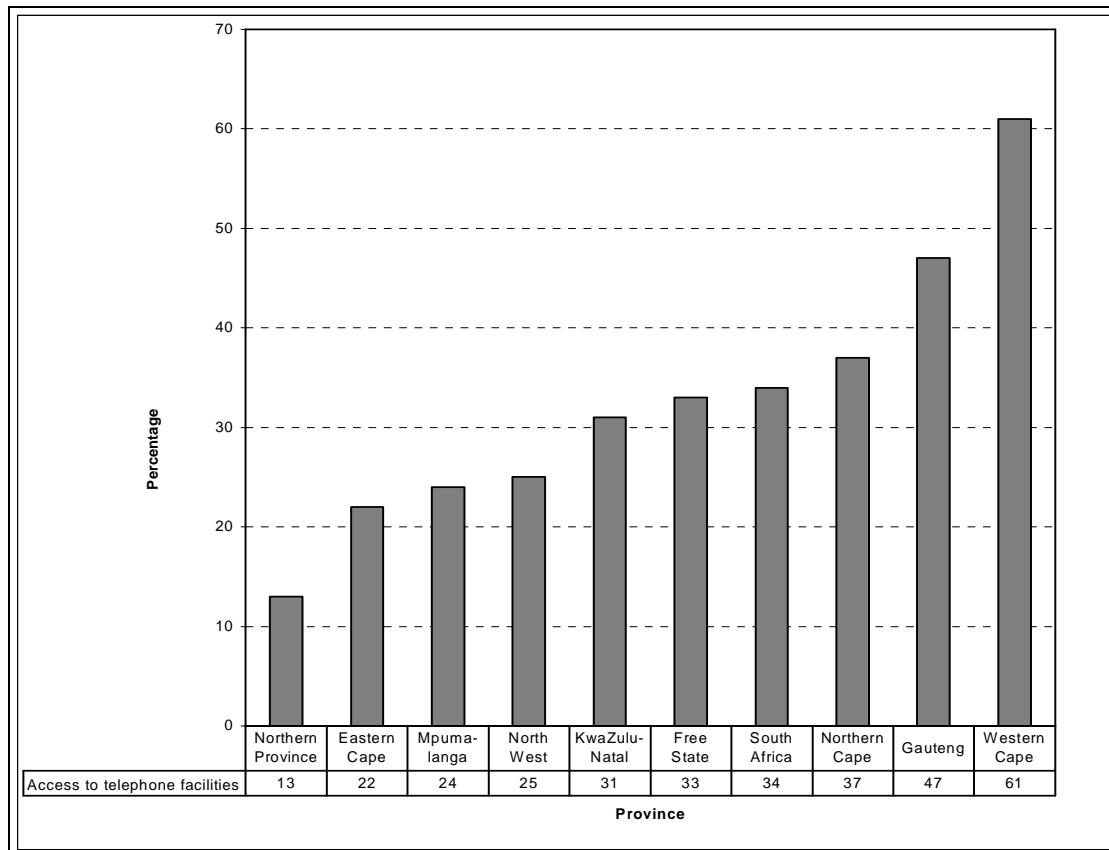
Other refers to bucket and other unspecified types of toilets. The categories include toilets that are both on and off site.

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

8.5 Telephones

In South Africa as a whole, 34% of households had access to a telephone/cellular phone in 1999.

Figure 8.7: Households with access to a telephone or cellular phone by province, 1999



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

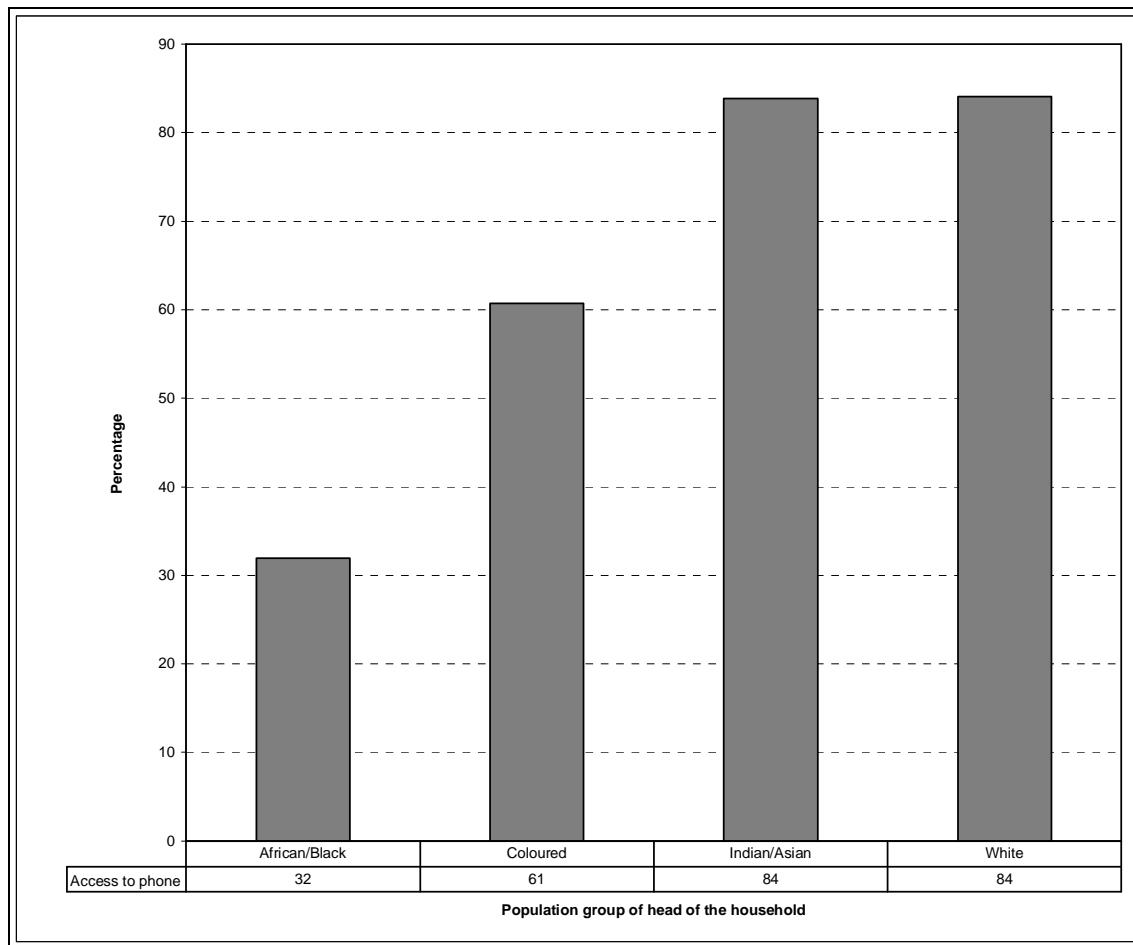
Figure 8.7 shows that:

- Gauteng (47%) was second only to the Western Cape (61%) in 1999 in terms of households with a telephone at home or a cellular phone. The corresponding figures for 1996 were 46% for Gauteng and 55% for the Western Cape.
- For the country as a whole, the rate was 34% in 1999; this drops to 13% for Limpopo. The corresponding figure for South Africa in 1996 was 29%.

Figure 8.8 shows that:

- Approximately 84% of Indian- and white-headed households had access to a telephone or cellular phone in 1999.
- About 32% of African-headed households had access to a telephone or cellular phone in 1999.

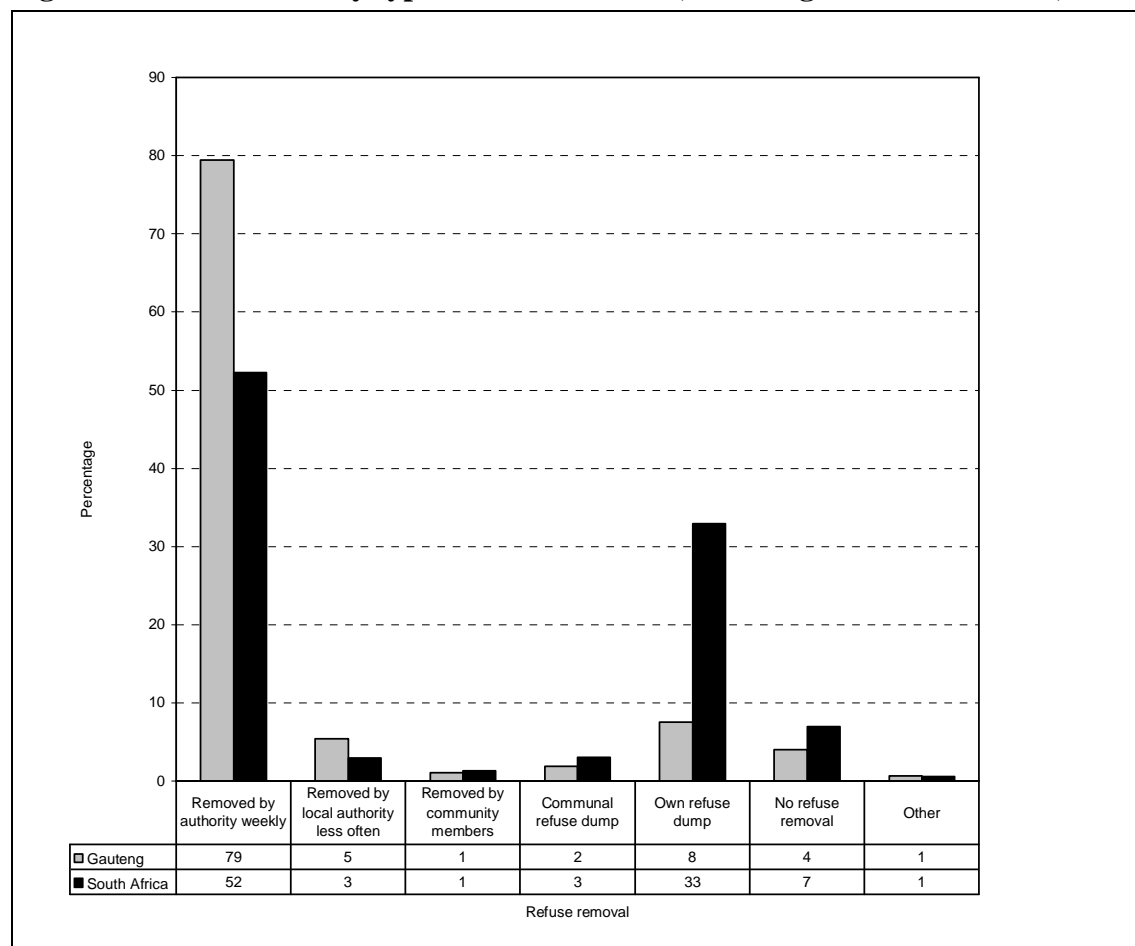
Figure 8.8: Households with access to a telephone or cellular phone by population group of household head, Gauteng, 1999



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

8.6 Refuse removal

Figure 8.9: Households by type of refuse removal, Gauteng and South Africa, 1999



Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

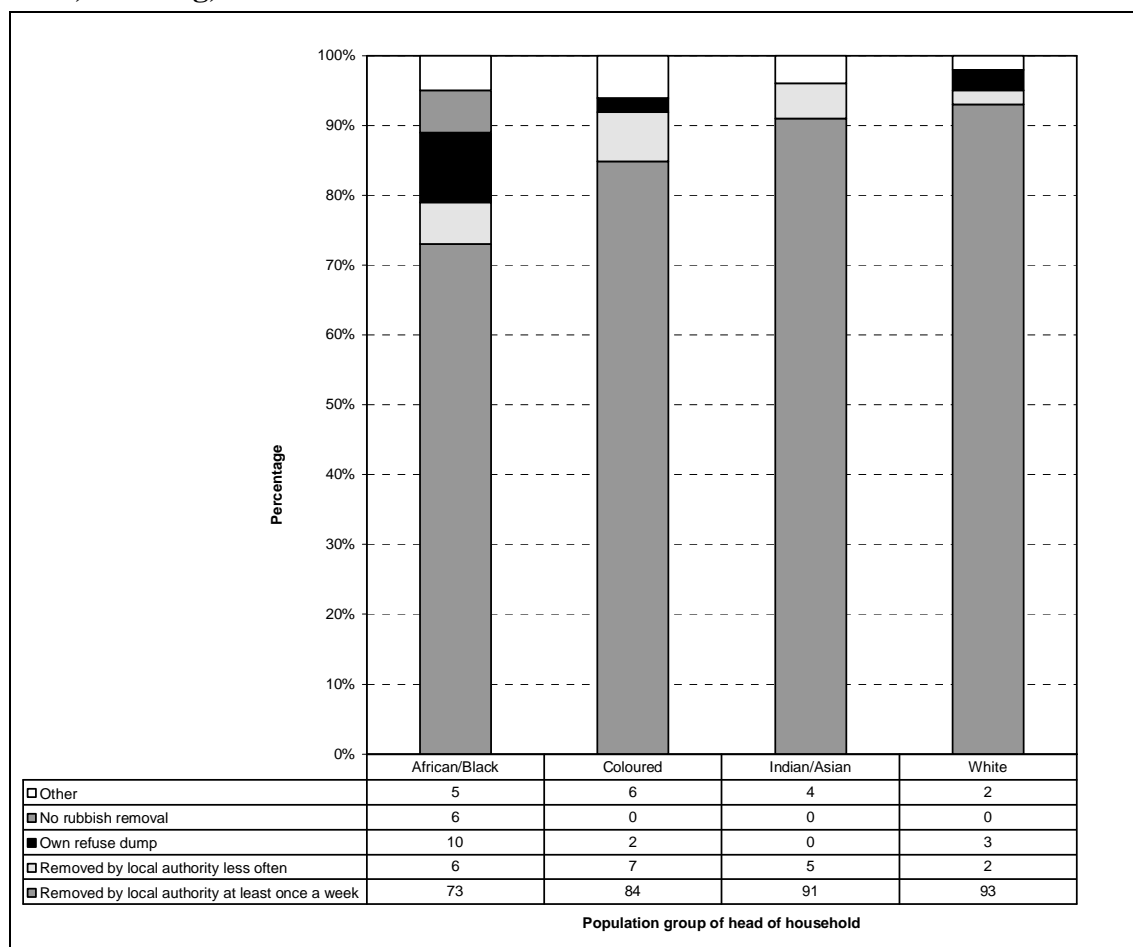
Figure 8.9 shows that:

- Seventy-nine per cent of Gauteng households had their refuse collected by their local authority at least once a week in 1999, compared with 52% nationally. In 1996, the corresponding figures were 83% for Gauteng and 52% nationally.
- Thirty-three per cent of South African households used their own rubbish dump, compared with 8% in Gauteng. The corresponding figures for 1996 were 33% for South Africa and 7% for Gauteng.

Figure 8.10 shows that in Gauteng:

- Ninety-one per cent of Indian-headed households, 93% of white-headed households, 84% of coloured-headed households and 73% of African-headed households had their refuse collected by a local authority at least once a week in 1999.
- Six per cent of African-headed households had no form of refuse removal.

Figure 8.10: Households by type of refuse removal and population group of household head, Gauteng, 1999



Other refers to a communal dump, community removing the refuse and unspecified forms of refuse removal

Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey 1999

Chapter 9: Politics and economics

The aim of this chapter is to give an indication of the political environment and public finances in Gauteng. The data is drawn from the Department of Economic Affairs, the Department of Trade and Industry, and Statistics South Africa.

9.1 Profile of the Gauteng provincial legislature

Table 9.1 shows that in 1999:

- The African National Congress held the majority of seats in the Gauteng legislature (50 out of 73); the same applied in 1994 (50 out of 86 seats)
- The Democratic Party had 13 seats, a gain of 8 seats from 1994, and was the official opposition. The previous official opposition, the New National Party, lost 18 seats between 1994 and 1999.

Table 9.1: Gauteng provincial legislature by seat allocation, 1994 and 1999

Political party	Number of seats, 1999	Number of seats, 1994
African National Congress	50	50
Democratic Party	13	5
Inkatha Freedom Party	3	3
New National Party	3	21
African Christian Democratic Party	1	1
Federal Alliance	1	0
Freedom Front	1	5
United Democratic Movement	1	0
Pan African Congress	0	1
Total	73	86

Source: Independent Electoral Commission, 1999

9.2 Gross Geographic Product

Note: The term Gross Domestic Product Regional (GDPR) may be used in place of the Gross Geographic Product.

Table 9.2 shows that:

- Gauteng had the highest Gross Geographic Product of all the provinces in 1998, at R200 181 billion. The GGP per capita was R26 309, the highest in the country.
- Northern Cape had the lowest GGP at R10 536 billion, although it had the fourth highest GGP per capita.
- Only Mpumalanga, Western Cape and Gauteng had higher per capita Gross Geographic Product figures than the national average.

Table 9.2: Gross Geographic Product for each province 1998

	Gross Geographic Product (billion rand)	Percentage contribution to the Gross Domestic Product	Per Capita Gross Geographic Product (rand)
Western Cape	75 157	14	18 379
Eastern Cape	41 584	8	6 305
Northern Cape	10 536	2	12 132
Free State	31 749	6	11 583
KwaZulu-Natal	80 366	15	9 189
North West	29 934	6	8 532
Gauteng	200 181	38	26 309
Mpumalanga	42 825	8	14 633
Limpopo	19 454	4	3 745
South Africa	531 786	100	12 578

Source: Ntsika Enterprise Promotion Agency, *The State of Small Business in South Africa 2000*;

The Gross Geographic Product Per Capita figures were calculated from estimates from OHS 1998

Table 9.3 shows that:

- The manufacturing industry contributed 27% to the Gross Geographic Product for Gauteng in 1998.
- Agriculture, though, only accounted for 1% of the Gross Geographic Product for Gauteng, and mining and quarrying just 5%.
- Finance and real estate contributed 18%.

Table 9.3: Gross Geographic Product of Gauteng by economic sector (1998)

Economic sector	Gross Geographic Product (billion rand)	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 201	1
Mining and quarrying	9 229	5
Manufacturing	53 240	27
Electricity and water	3 887	2
Construction	5 641	3
Trade and catering	34 893	17
Transport and communication	16 278	8
Finance and real estate	35 481	18
Community services	5 565	3
Other producers	4 537	2
General government	30 229	15
Total	200 181	100

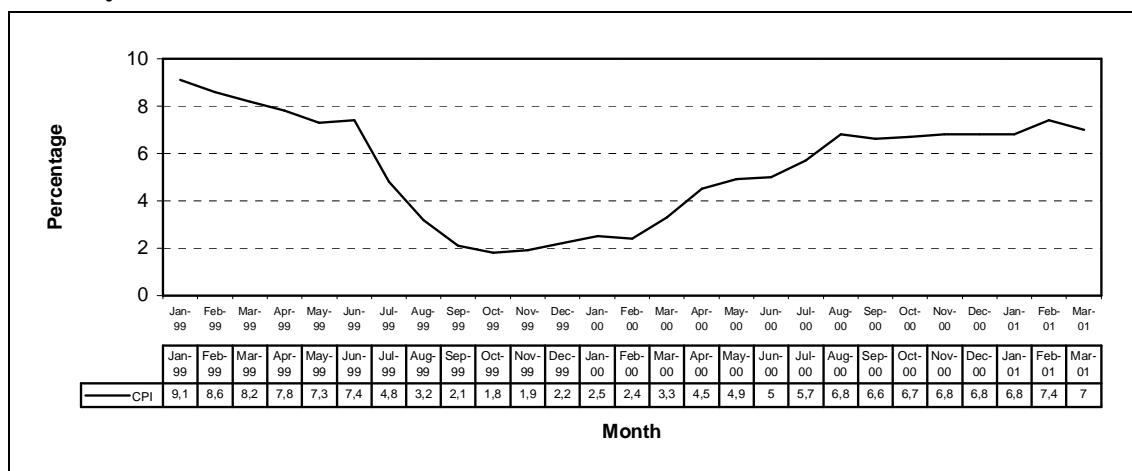
Due to rounding, the sum of the percentages may not be equal to 100

Source: Ntsika Enterprise Promotion Agency, *The State of Small Business in South Africa 2000*;

9.3 Consumer Price Index

Figure 9.1 shows that there was a downward trend in inflation from January to October 1999, followed by stabilisation at this new lower level. Then there was an upward trend between February and August 2000 followed by stabilisation at the new level.

Figure 9.1: Percentage rise in the consumer price index, metropolitan areas, Gauteng, January 1999 to March 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Consumer price index*

9.4 Human Development Index

Human Development Index: The Human Development Index of the United Nations Development Program 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 (one-third weighting) and 3) comfortable lives measured by a GDP index. The Human Development Index is the average of these three components.

Table 9.4 shows that Gauteng had the highest human development index in 1996 at 0,771, and the North West had the lowest at 0,608. The human development index for South Africa as a whole was 0,688 and only the Western Cape and Gauteng had higher values than South Africa.

Table 9.4: The Human Development Index by province, 1996

Province	HDI
Western Cape	0,762
Eastern Cape	0,643
Northern Cape	0,679
Free State	0,671
KwaZulu-Natal	0,658
North West	0,608
Gauteng	0,771
Mpumalanga	0,657
Limpopo	0,629
South Africa	0,688

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