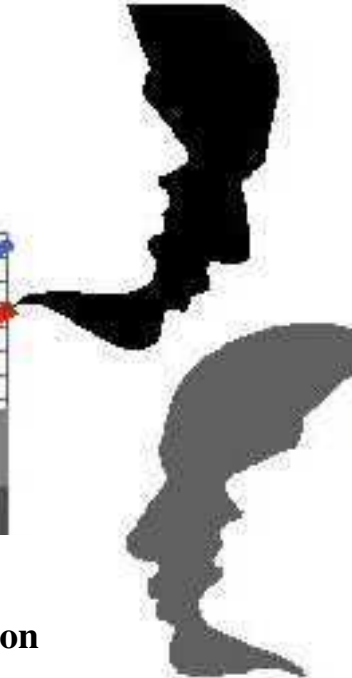
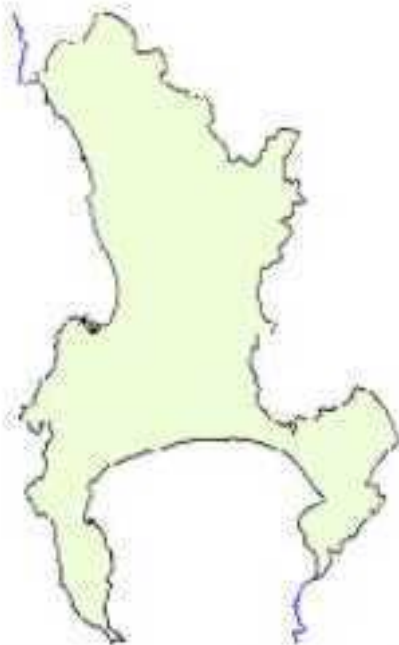


A POPULATION PROFILE OF THE CITY OF CAPE TOWN

Socio-economic information from the 2001 Census



Compiled by

Directorate of Strategic Information

August 2003

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GLOSSARY

Definitions used by Statistics SA (2003:vii):

Disability

A physical or mental handicap which has lasted for 6 months or more, or is expected to last at least 6 months, which prevents the person from carrying out daily activities independently or from participating fully in educational, economic or social activities.

Economically Active person

A person aged 15 years or more who is either employed or unemployed but who is looking for work. In other words someone who is working or who wants to work and is seeking work is defined as economically active.

Household

A household is a group of persons who live together, and provide themselves jointly with food and/or other essential for living, or a single person who lives alone.

Population Group

Statistics SA continues to classify people by population group in order to monitor progress in moving away from the apartheid-based discrimination of the past. However membership of a population group is now based on self-perception and self-classification, not on a legal definition. Five options were provided on the questionnaire, Black African, Coloured, Indians or Asian, White and Other. Responses in the category "other" were very few and were therefore imputed to one of the other categories.

Unemployed Person

An unemployed person is defined as an economically active person who

-did not work during the seven days prior to census night

-wanted to work and was available to start work within a week of census night, and

- had taken active steps to look for work or to start some form of self-employment in the four weeks prior to census night.

Unemployment Rate

The number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the economically active.

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TECHNICAL NOTES :

§ All percentages are shown to one decimal place in the graphs and tables, but are reported as whole numbers in the text, for ease of reading.

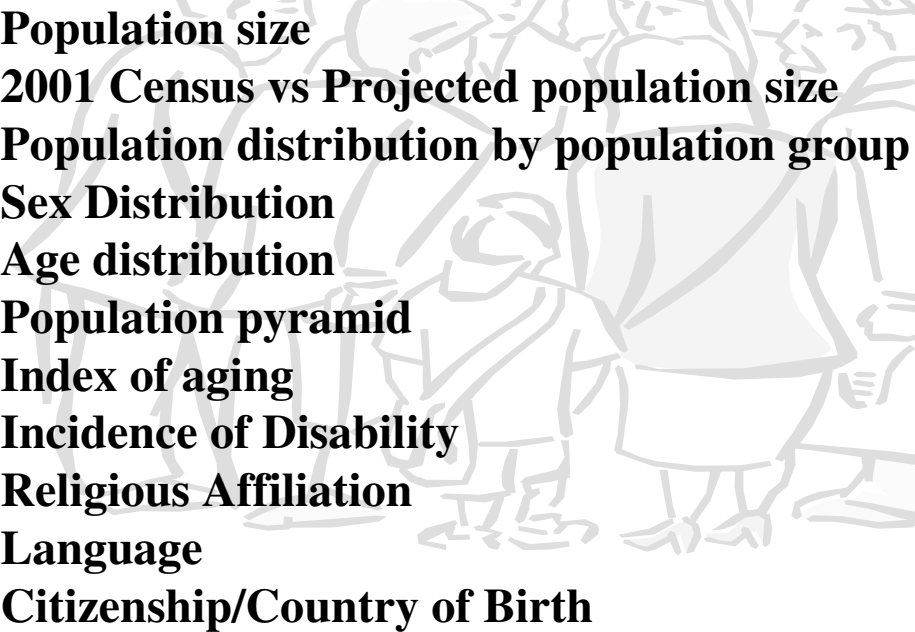
§ Totals in some figures vary between 99 and 101 due to rounding off

§ The 'unspecified' category was excluded in the calculation of indicators.

INTRODUCTION

- n This report describes the main demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the people living in the City of Cape Town metropolitan area.
- n The 2001 Census data, which was released by Statistics South Africa (Statistics SA) in July 2003, is used as the key data source. The census data is the outcome of the national census conducted in October 2001 as well as a post-enumeration survey conducted in November 2001 to estimate the number of persons who were missed in the census. The census undercount was found to have been 17%. Statistics SA adjusted the enumerated census data to compensate for the undercount.
- n The census information is also presented by gender and population group (Black African, Coloured, Indian and White) in order to measure inequalities between social groups. The population categories and terms used follow those used by Statistics SA.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

- w **Population size**
 - w **2001 Census vs Projected population size**
 - w **Population distribution by population group**
 - w **Sex Distribution**
 - w **Age distribution**
 - w **Population pyramid**
 - w **Index of aging**
 - w **Incidence of Disability**
 - w **Religious Affiliation**
 - w **Language**
 - w **Citizenship/Country of Birth**
- 

Population Size

The 2001 Census recorded the size of the metropolitan population at 2 893 251 people living in 759 765 households. This compares to the 1996 figure of 2 563 095 implying a growth rate of 2,6% per annum between 1996 and 2001.

Table 1: Comparison of 1996 and 2001 Census Figures

	1996 CENSUS	2001 CENSUS	Average growth
No. of People	2563095	2893251	2,6% per annum

According to the Statistics Council Census sub-committee, preliminary independent demographic analyses of the census results suggest that the final census figures probably reflect:

- an underestimate of children under the age of five
- an overestimate of children aged between 10 and 19
- an underestimate of men relative to women
- an underestimate of the white population

(Statistics SA, 2003)

2001 Census Vs Projected Population Size

- n The population that had been projected for the Cape Metropolitan Area for 2001 was 3 154 238 (Dorrington, 1999) . The actual census figure is therefore 9.02% lower than the projected population.
- n The difference in figures could be due to:
 - the census figure being too low, i.e.undercounting the actual population, and/or
 - the projection being too high i.e. assumptions about population growth and/or migration rates used in the projection are higher than the actual rates
- n Further analysis is needed to reconcile the actual census figure with the projected figure.

Table 2: Comparison of 2001 Census Figure and 2001 projection

	2001 CENSUS (Statistics SA, 2003)	2001 PROJECTION (Dorrington, 1999)
No. of People	2 893 251	3 154 238

Distribution by Population Group

- n Just under half (48%) of the population indicated their population group as coloured. The next largest grouping was African/black (32%). A further 19% indicated their population group as white and 1% as Indian.

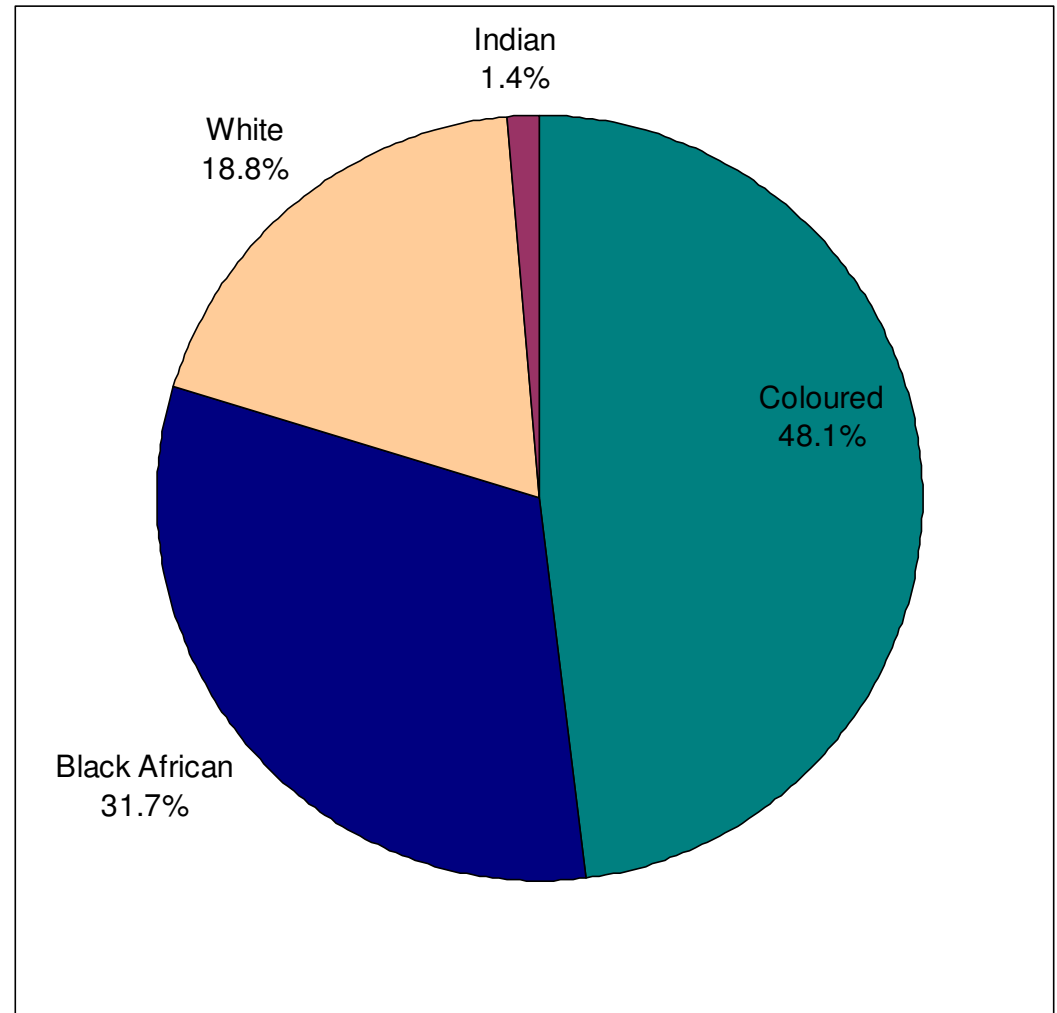
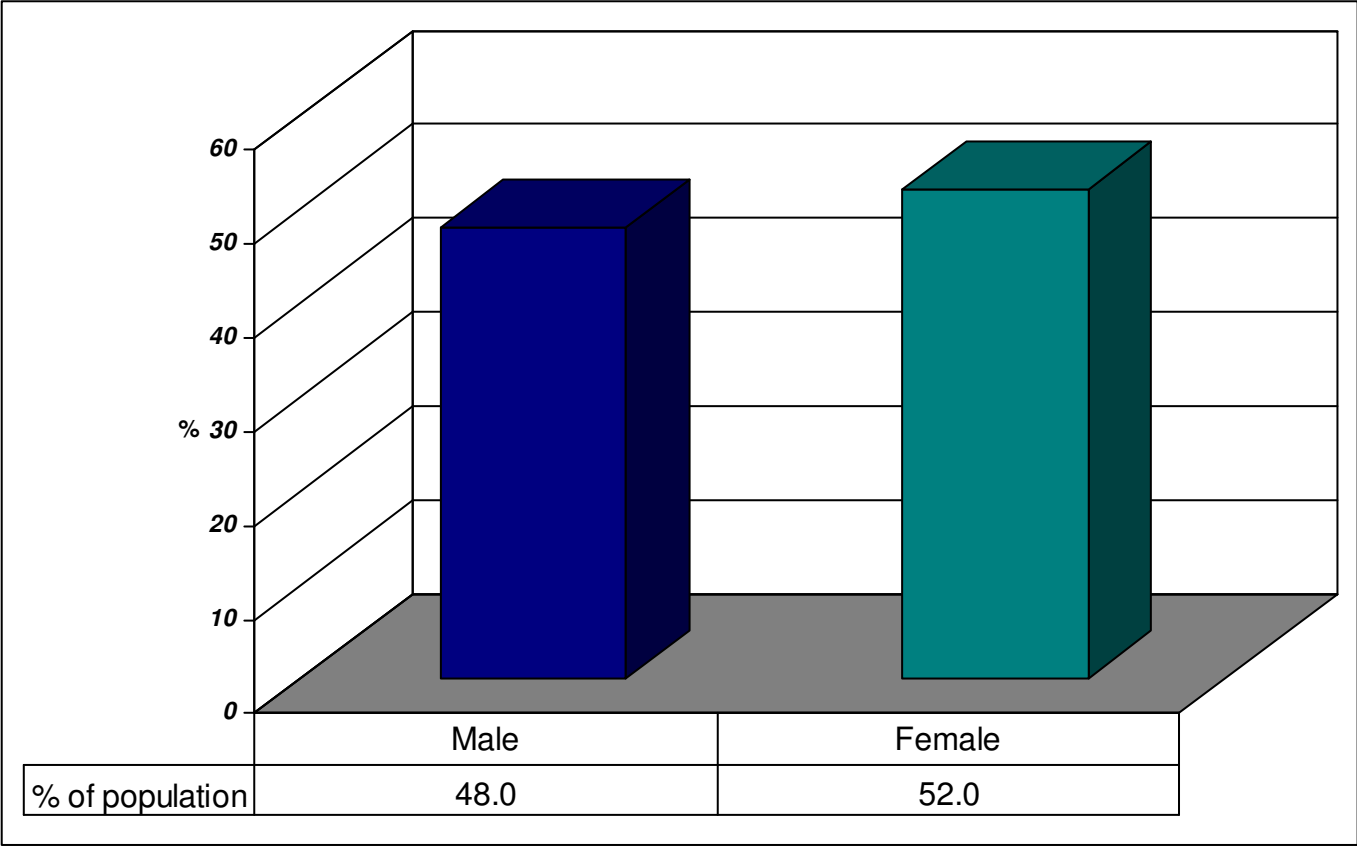


Figure 1: Distribution of population by population group

Sex Distribution

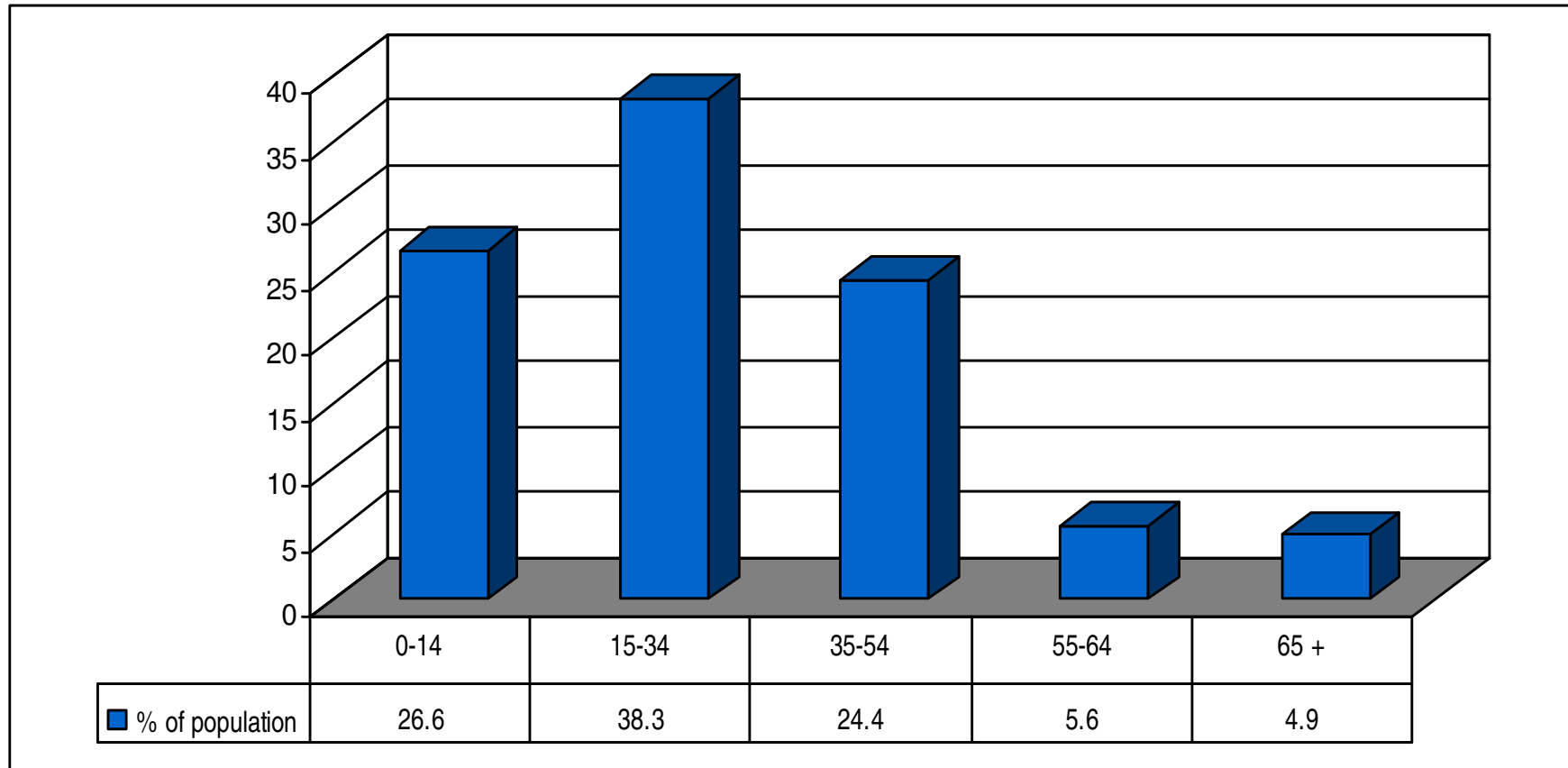
Figure 2 :Sex distribution of population



n The 2001 Census showed a higher percentage of females (52%) relative to males (48%).

Age Distribution

Figure 3: Age distribution of population

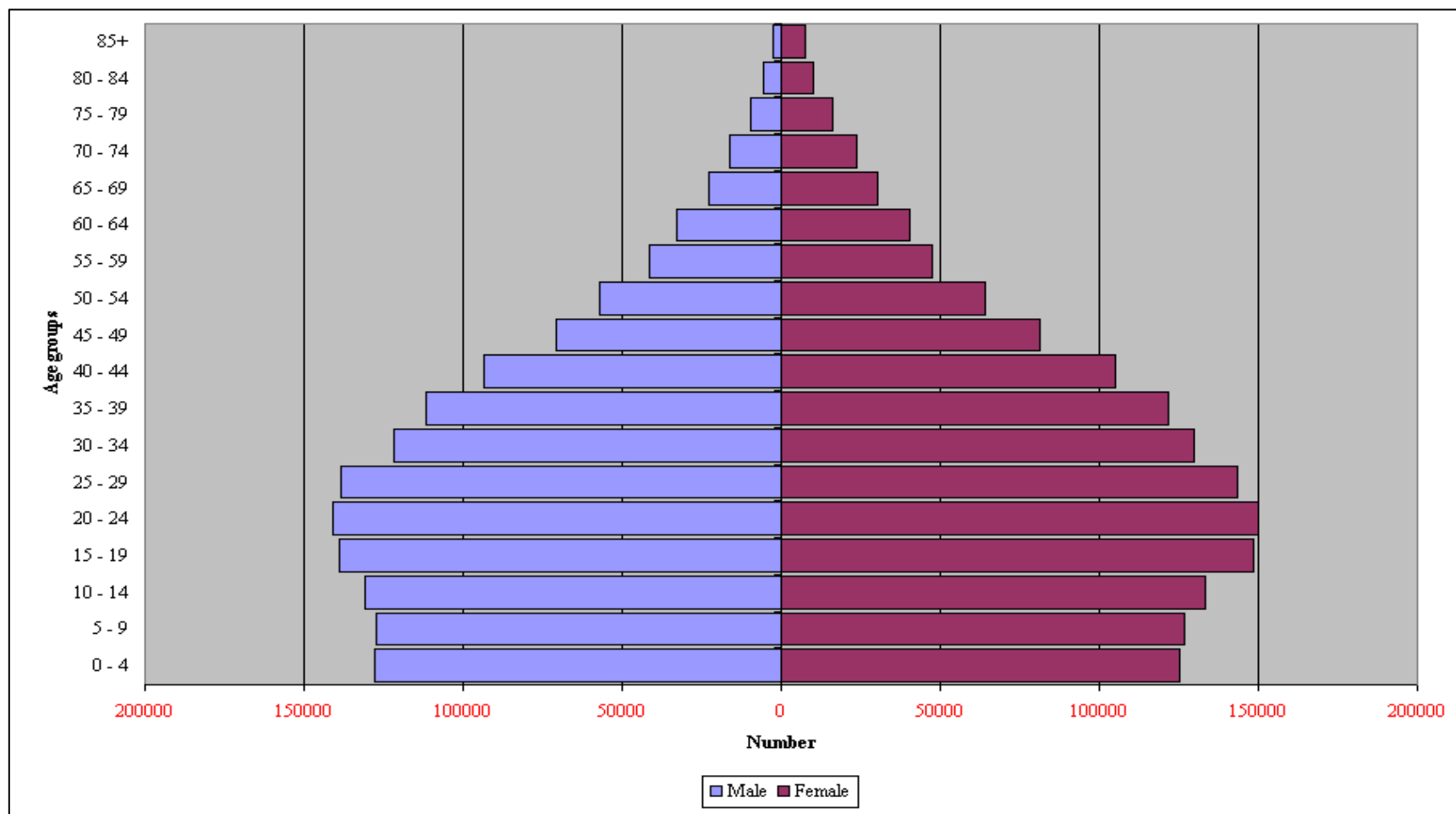


- n The age distribution reflects a young population with 27% of people aged 14 years or younger. 65% of the population was younger than 35.

Population Pyramid

Age-sex Distribution Of Population

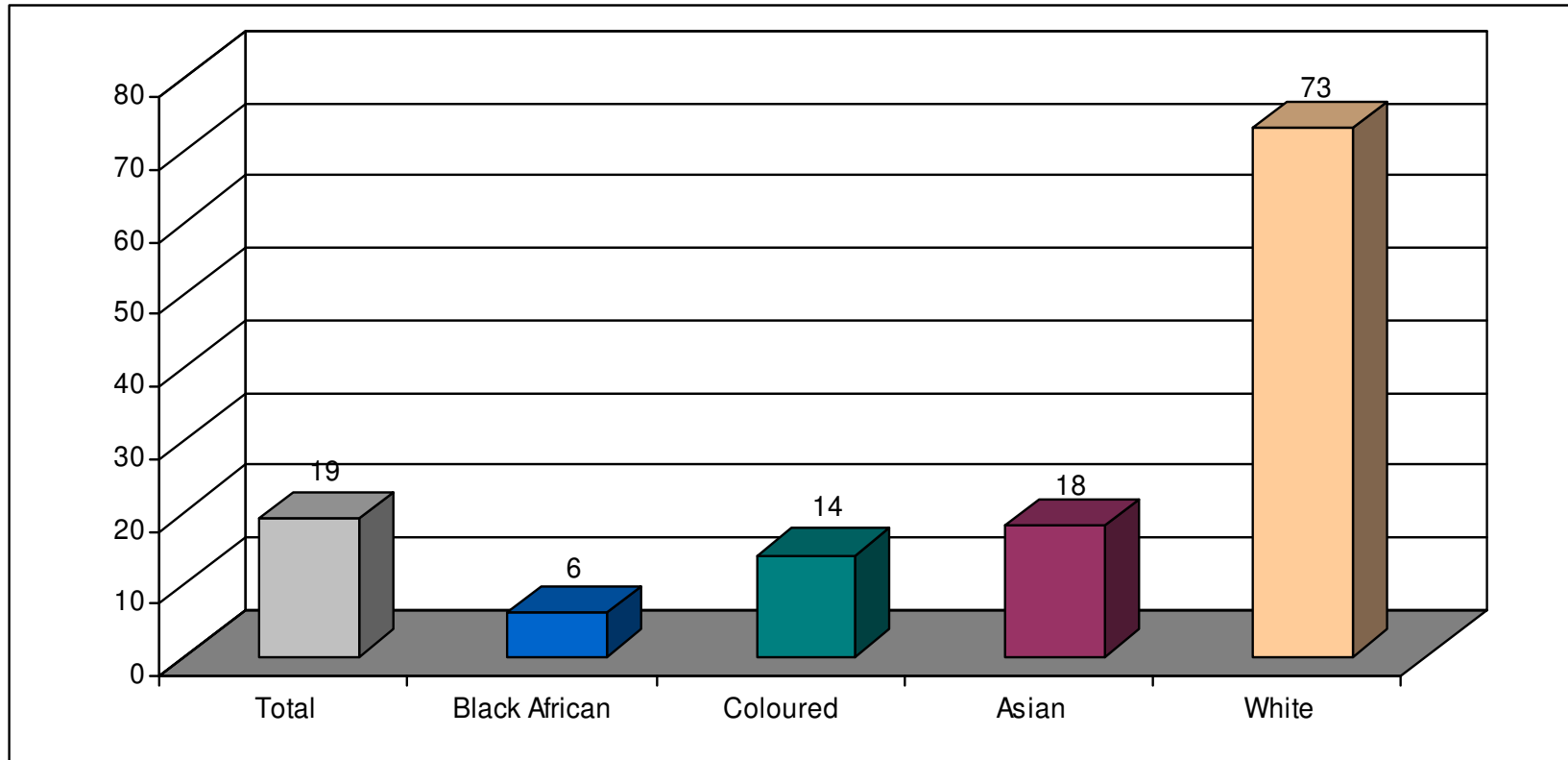
Figure 4:
Age – Sex
Distribution
of Population



n The population pyramid reflects the characteristics of a developing population with the distribution skewed towards the younger age groups.

Index Of Aging

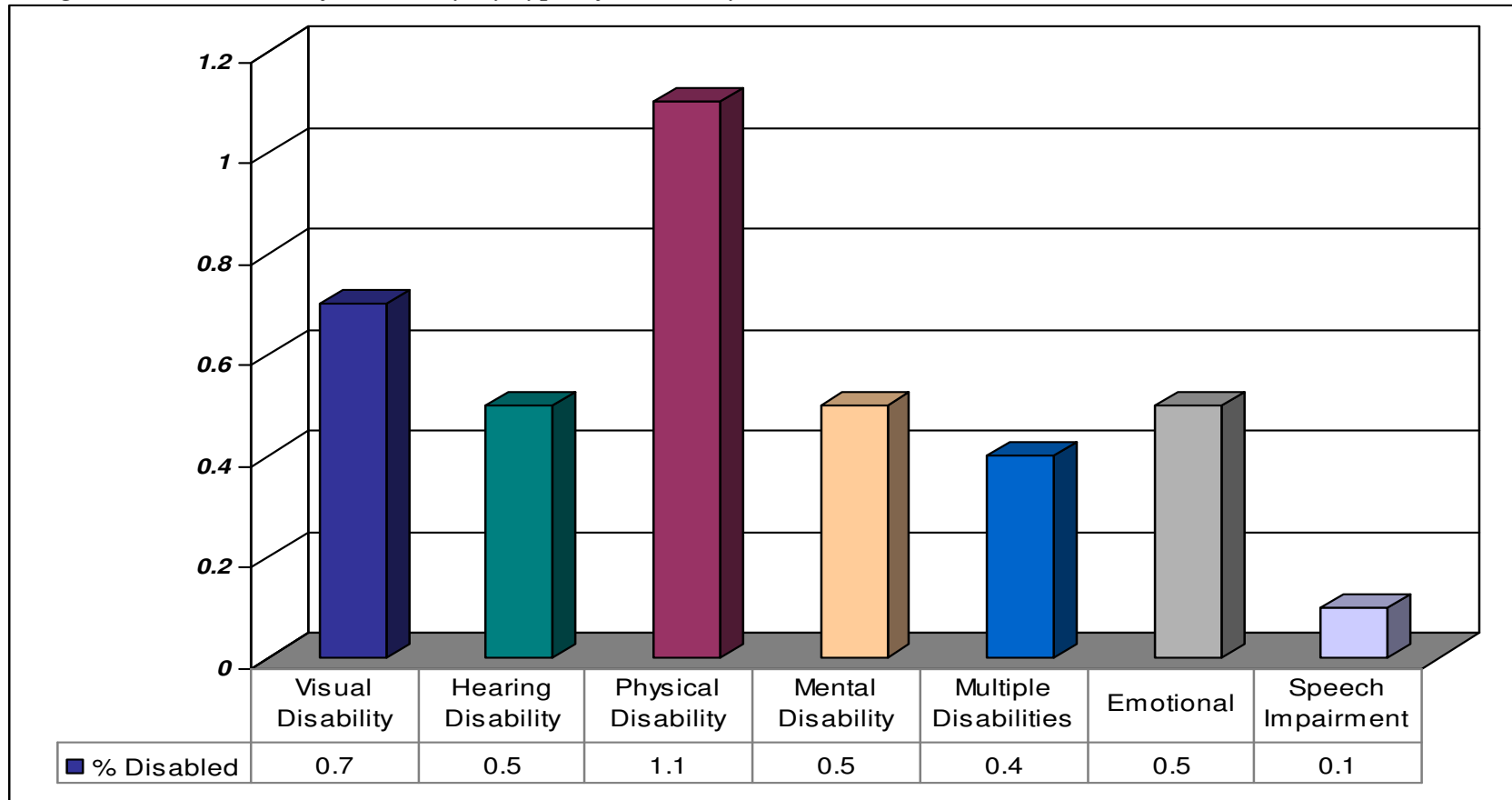
Figure 5 : Index of aging



n The index of ageing expresses the relationship of the young to the old in a given population. The index shows that overall for every 100 people aged 14 and below there are 19 people aged 65+. Among the white population for every 100 young (0-14) people there are 73 aged (65+) people. For Black Africans there are only 18 aged people for every 100 young people. The white population is therefore an aging population resembling that of developed regions while the other groups are younger, reflective of developing regions.

Incidence Of Disability

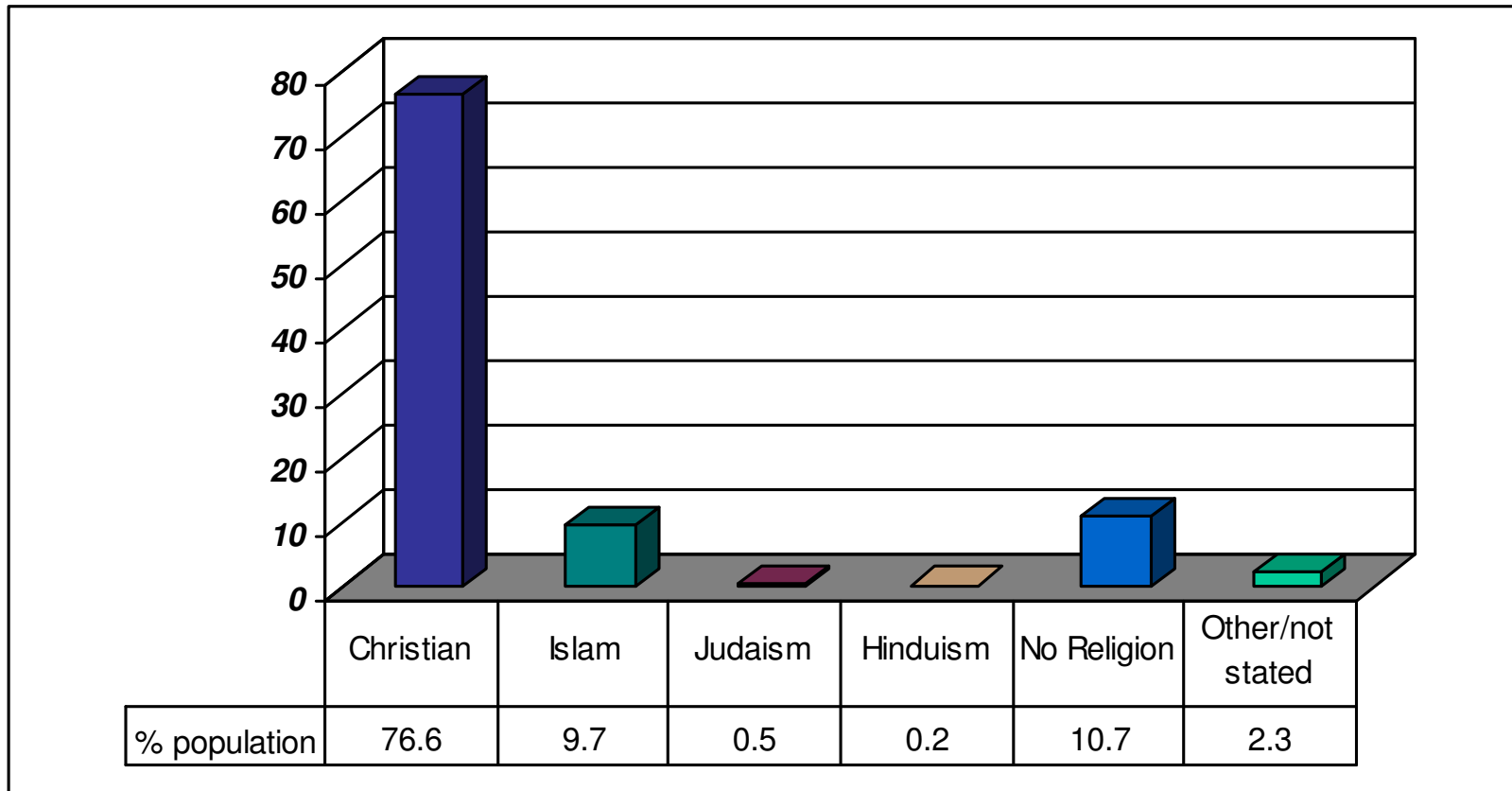
Figure 6: Incidence of disability by type of disability



- n Approximately 1 in 25 people (3.8%) were reported to have a serious disability. The most common form of disability was physical disability, affecting 1,1% of the total population.

Religious Affiliation

Figure 7: Religious affiliation

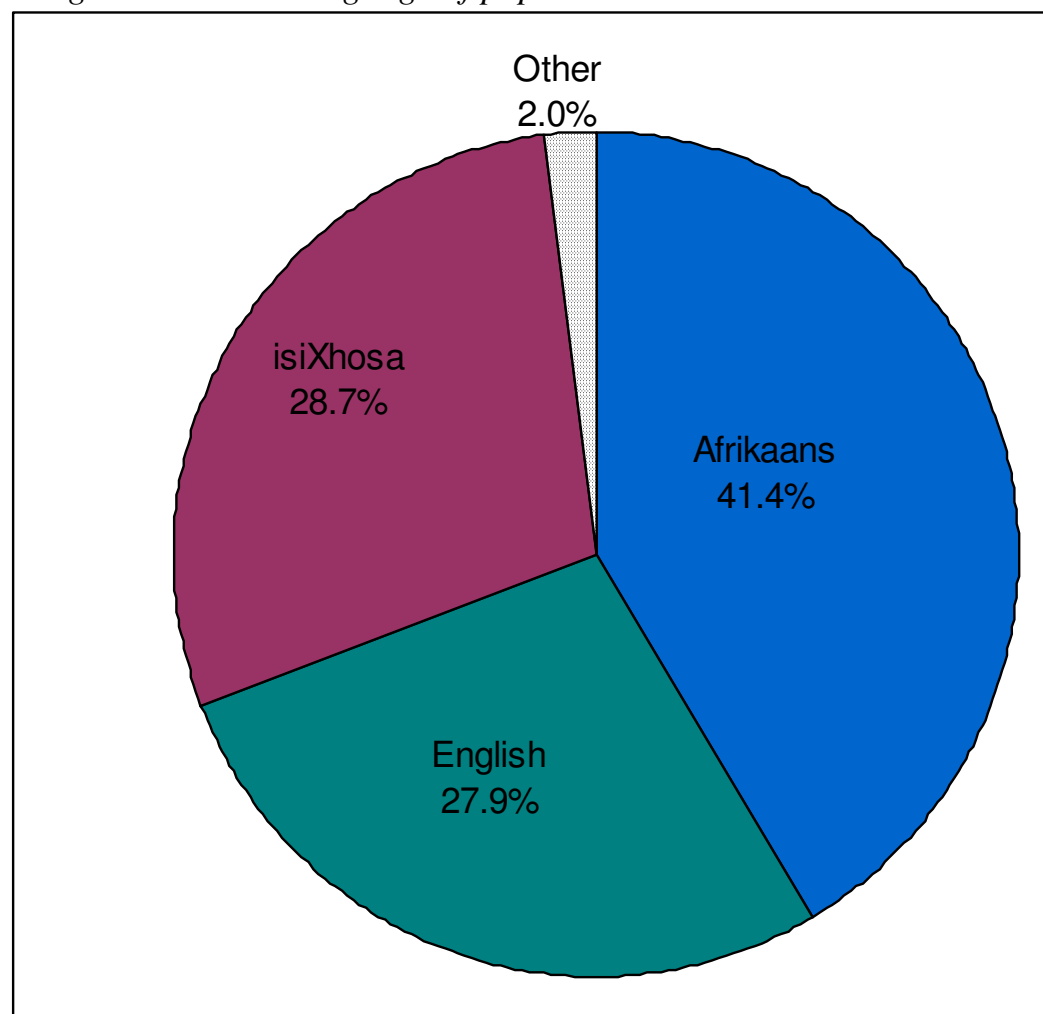


n 77% of the population indicated a Christian denomination as their religious affiliation. The next most common religious affiliation was Islam (10%).

Home Language

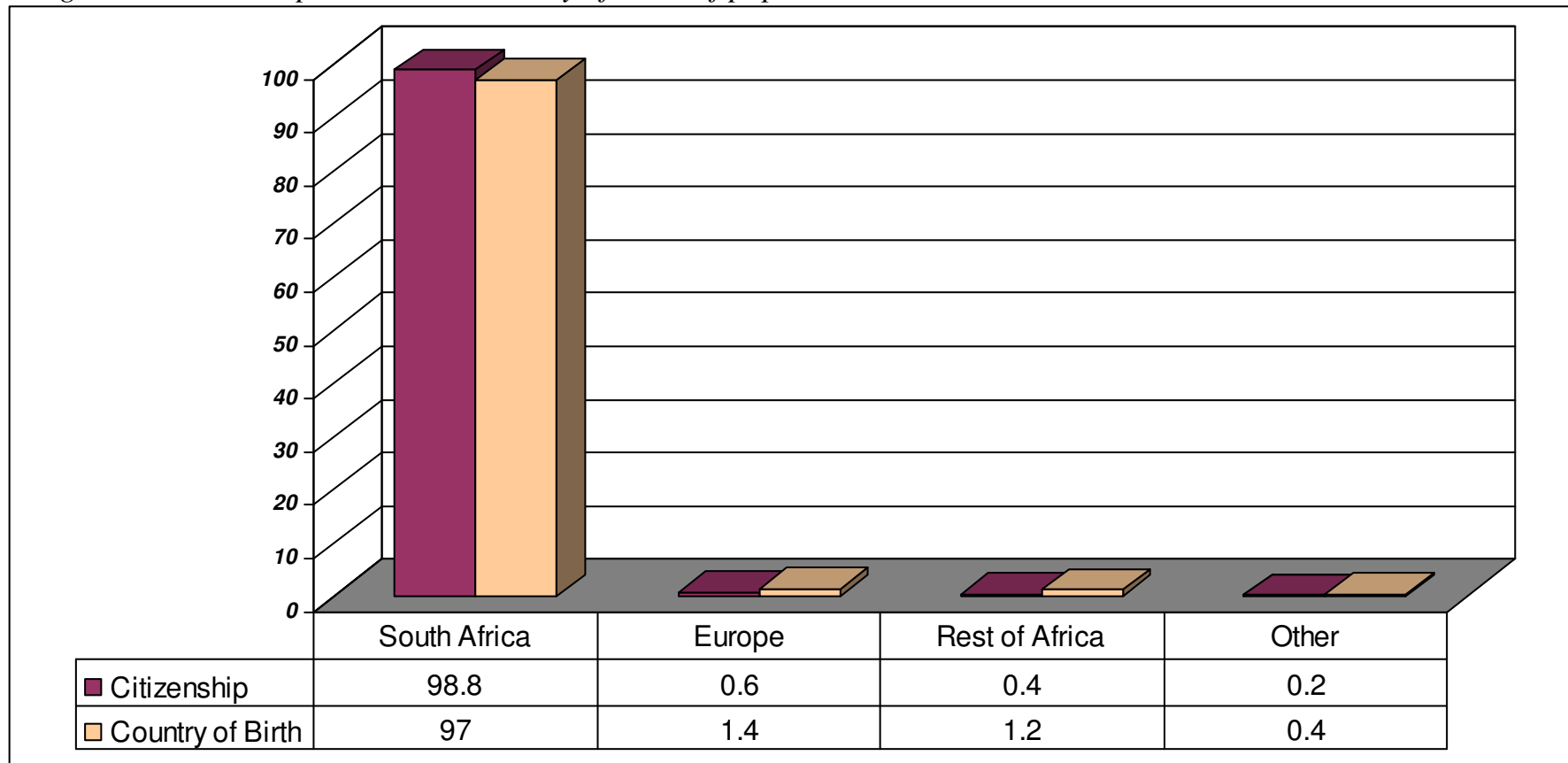
Figure 8 : Home language of population

n Afrikaans was the most common home language (41% of households) followed by isiXhosa (29%) and English (28%)



Citizenship/Country Of Birth

Figure 9: Citizenship Status and Country of Birth of population



n A very small % of the population of the City of Cape Town were either not born in South Africa or did not have South African citizenship

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

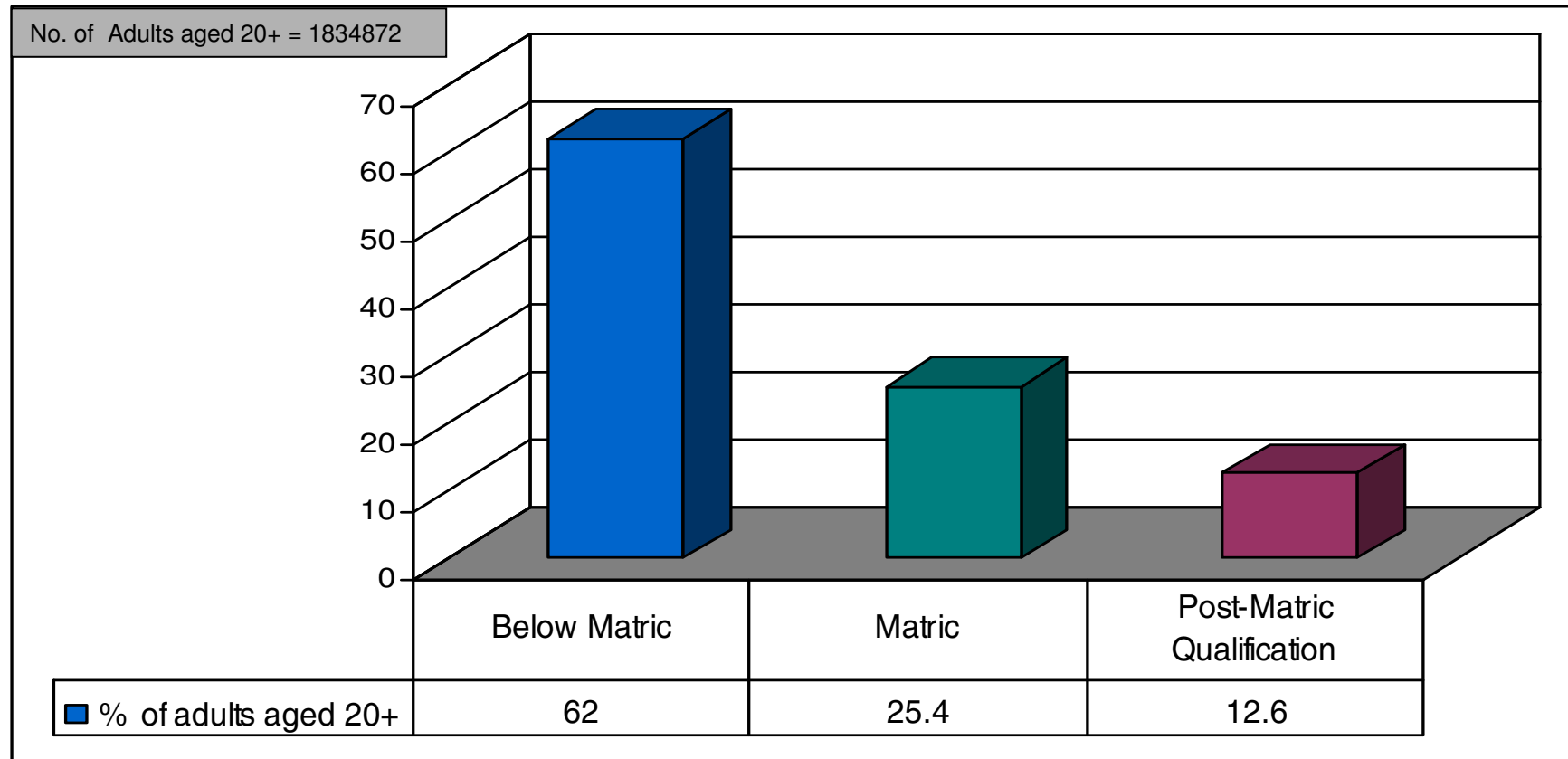
W Educational levels of adults (aged 20+)

W % adults (aged 20+) with less than matric by population group and gender

W % adults with less than matric: 1996 vs 2001

Educational Levels Of Adults (Aged 20+)

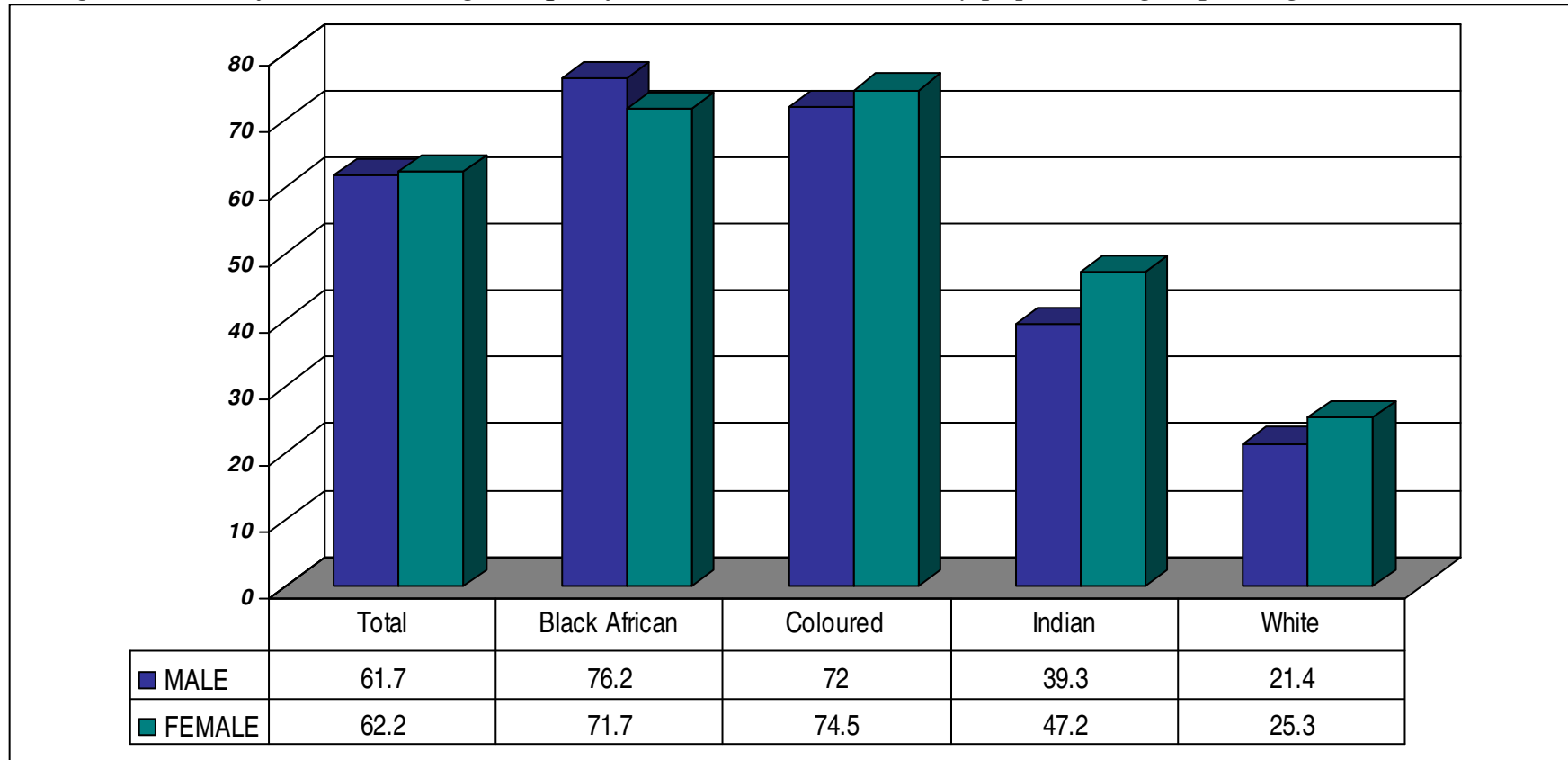
Figure 10: Highest educational level of adults (aged 20+).



- n The highest educational qualification of adults was relatively low. For as much as 62% of adults (aged 20+), the highest educational level was below matric. Only 13% of adults (aged 20+) had a postmatric diploma or degree.

% Adults (aged 20+) With Less Than Matric By Population Group And Gender

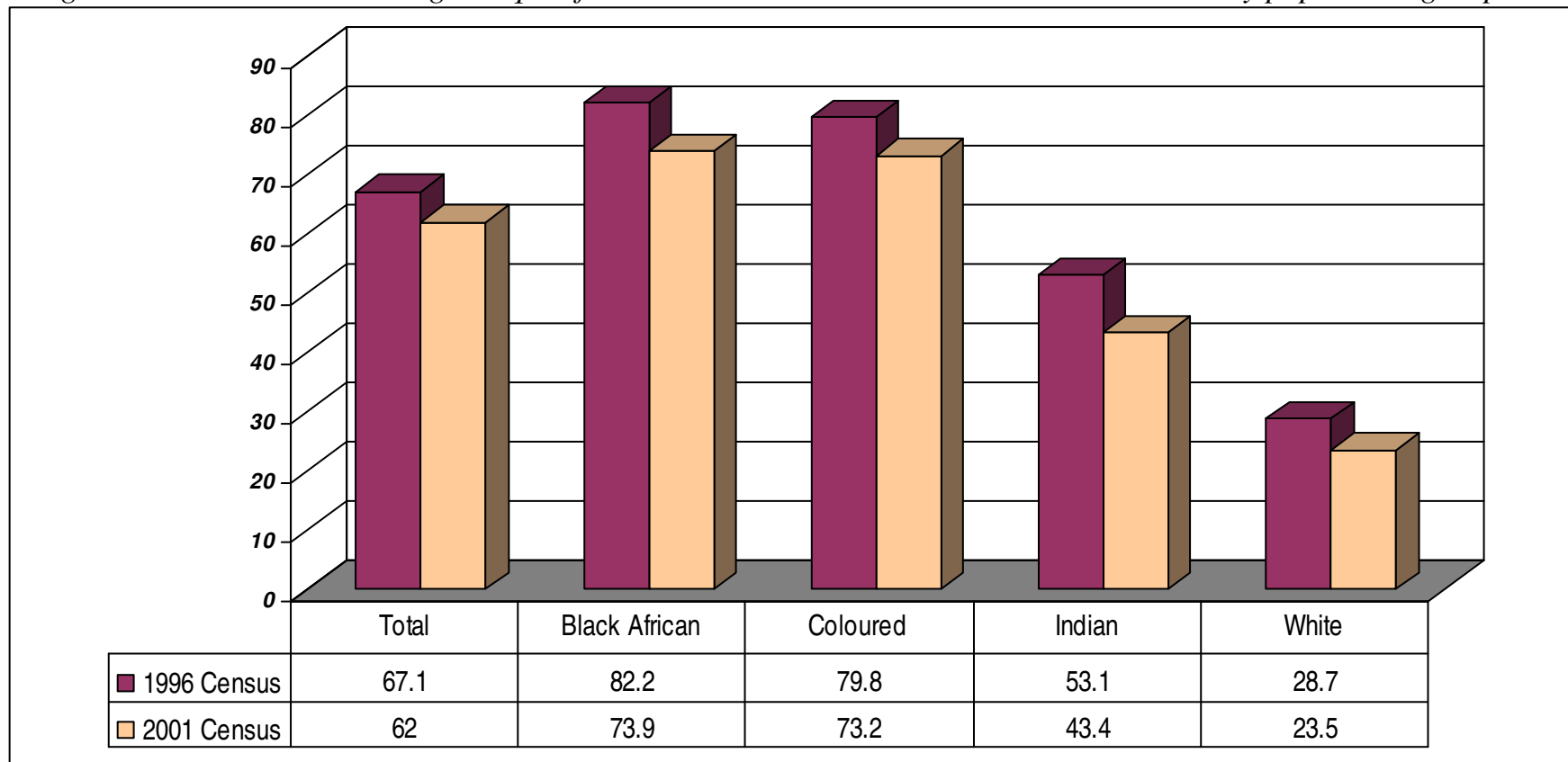
Figure 11: % of adults with highest qualification less than matric by population group and gender



- n A high proportion of Black African and Coloured adults have a highest education level less than matric. Overall, there is little difference along gender with the percentage adults with an educational level below matric being the same (62%) for men and women.

% Adults (aged 20+) With Less Than Matric 1996 Vs 2001 Census

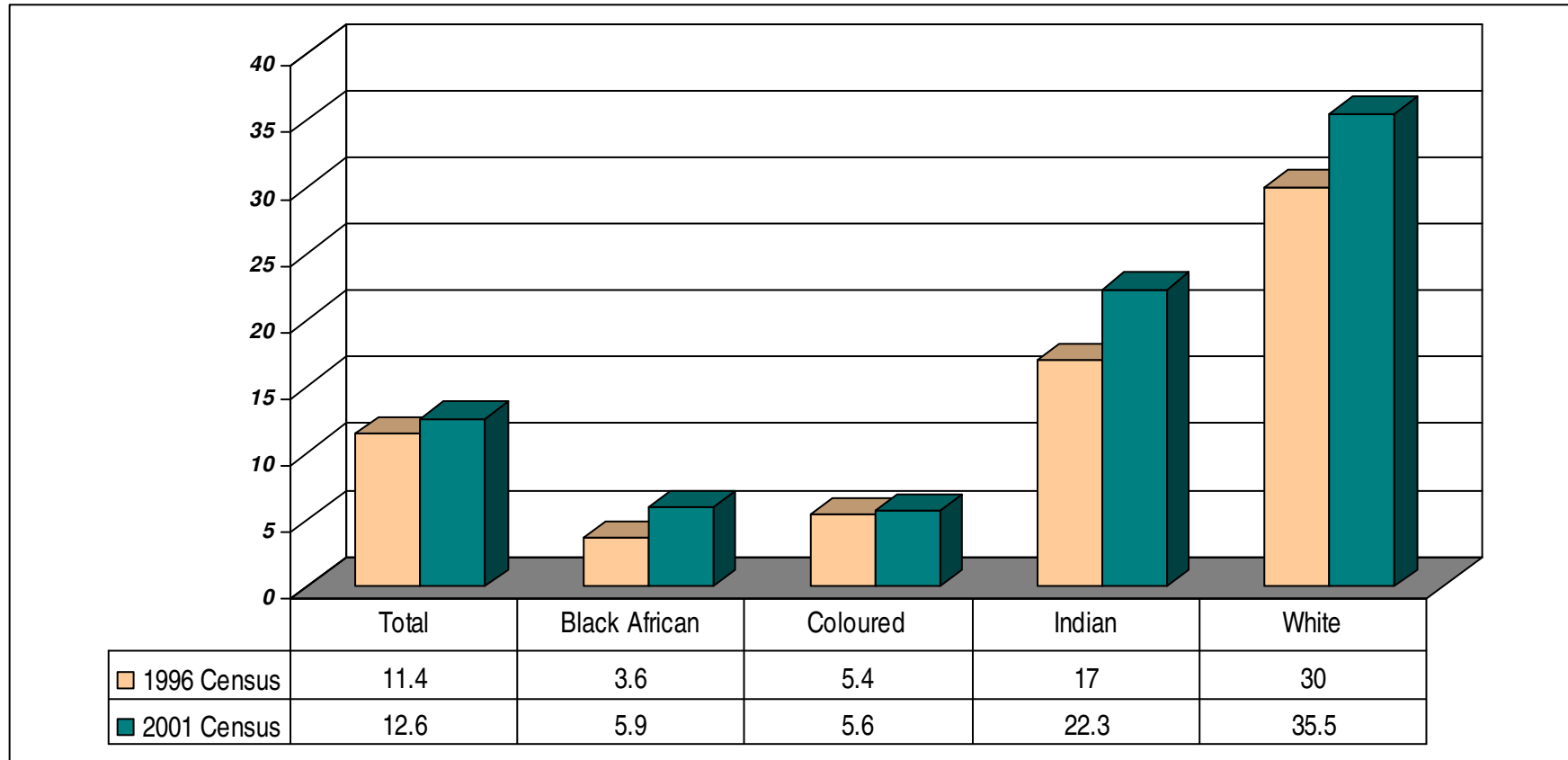
Figure 12: % adults with highest qualification less than matric - 1996 vs 2001 census by population group



n The % adults (aged 20+) with a highest educational qualification less than matric dropped from 67% in 1996 to 62% in 2001. The trends suggest rising education levels throughout the population of the City of Cape Town.

% Adults (aged 20+) With Post Matric 1996 Vs 2001 Census

Figure 13: % adults with Post Matric by population group



n There was a slight increase in the % of adults (20+) with a postmatric qualification, from 11% (1996 Census) to 13% (2001 Census).

EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS

- W **Unemployment rate**
- W **Unemployment by population group and gender**
- W **Employment by economic sector**
- W **Employment by occupational sector**
- W **% elementary occupations by population group and gender**
- W **% managerial, professional and technical by population group and gender**
- W **% elementary occupations: 1996 vs 2001**
- W **% managerial, professional and technical: 1996 vs 2001**

Employment By Economic Sector

- n The census recorded 939 444 workers in the municipal area, employed in a wide range of economic sectors.
- n Key sectors of employment are community, social and personal services (21%), wholesale and retail trade (20%) and manufacturing (19%).
- n The financial and business services sector (15%), construction (8%) and private households (7%) are also significant sectors of employment

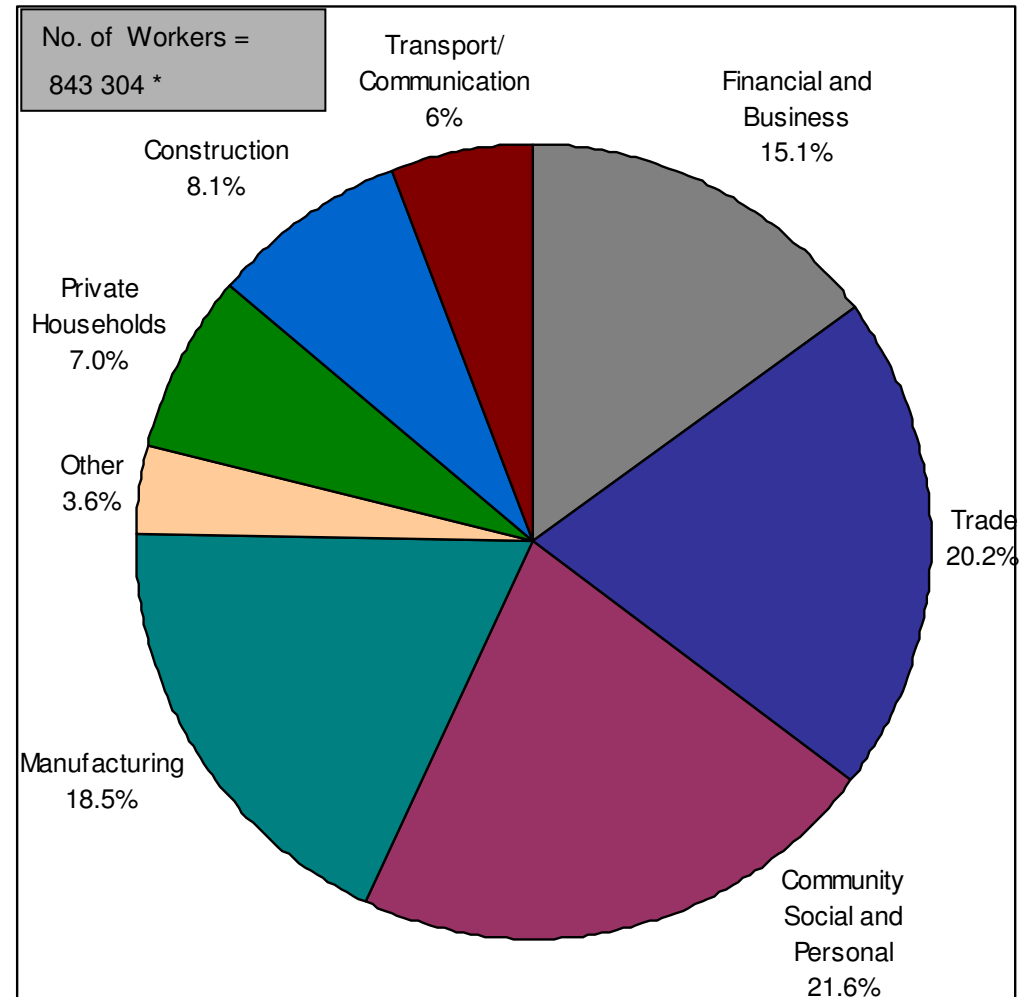


Figure 14: Distribution of workers by economic sector

* excluding those who did not indicate their sector of employment

Employment By Occupational Sector

- n Strong service sector reflected in high proportion (27%) employed in sales, service and clerical posts.
- n A relatively high % of the workforce (22%) is in elementary (relatively unskilled) occupations.

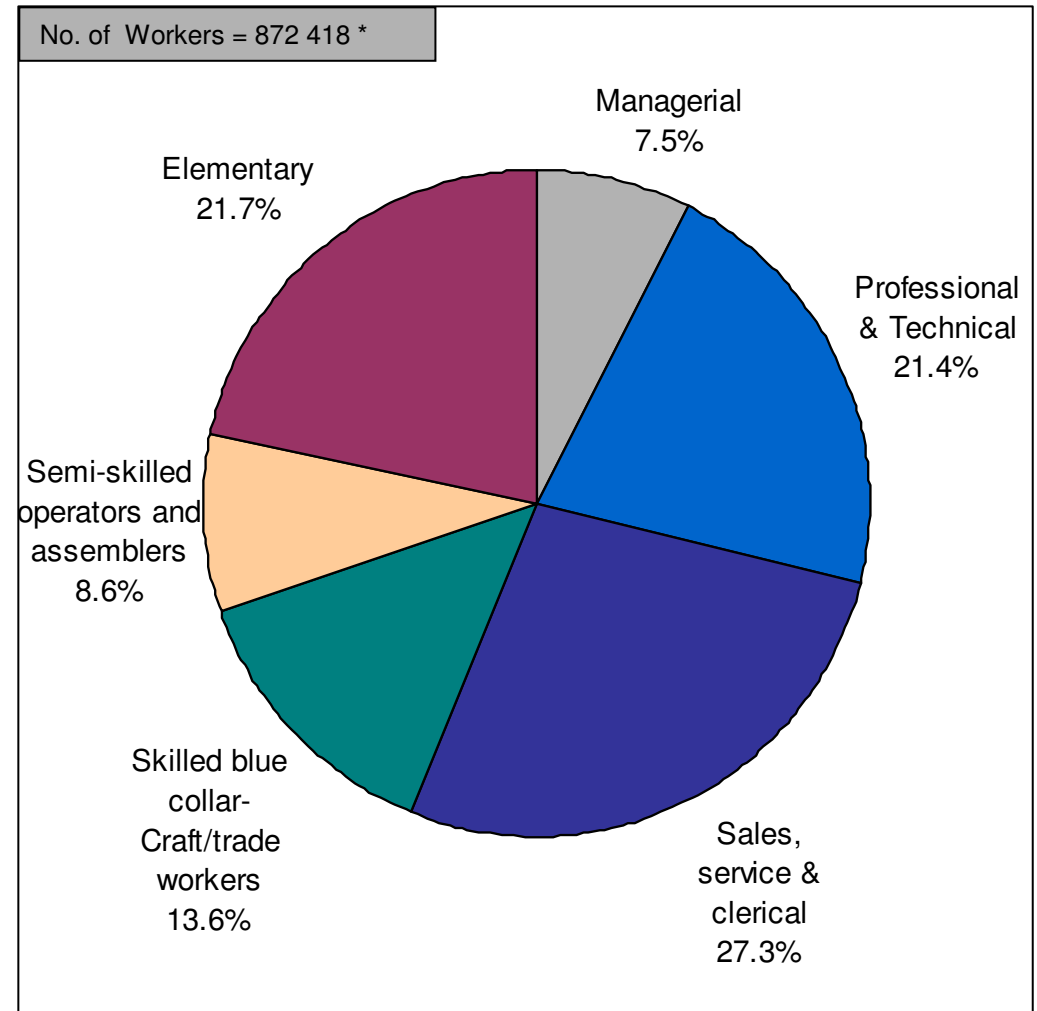
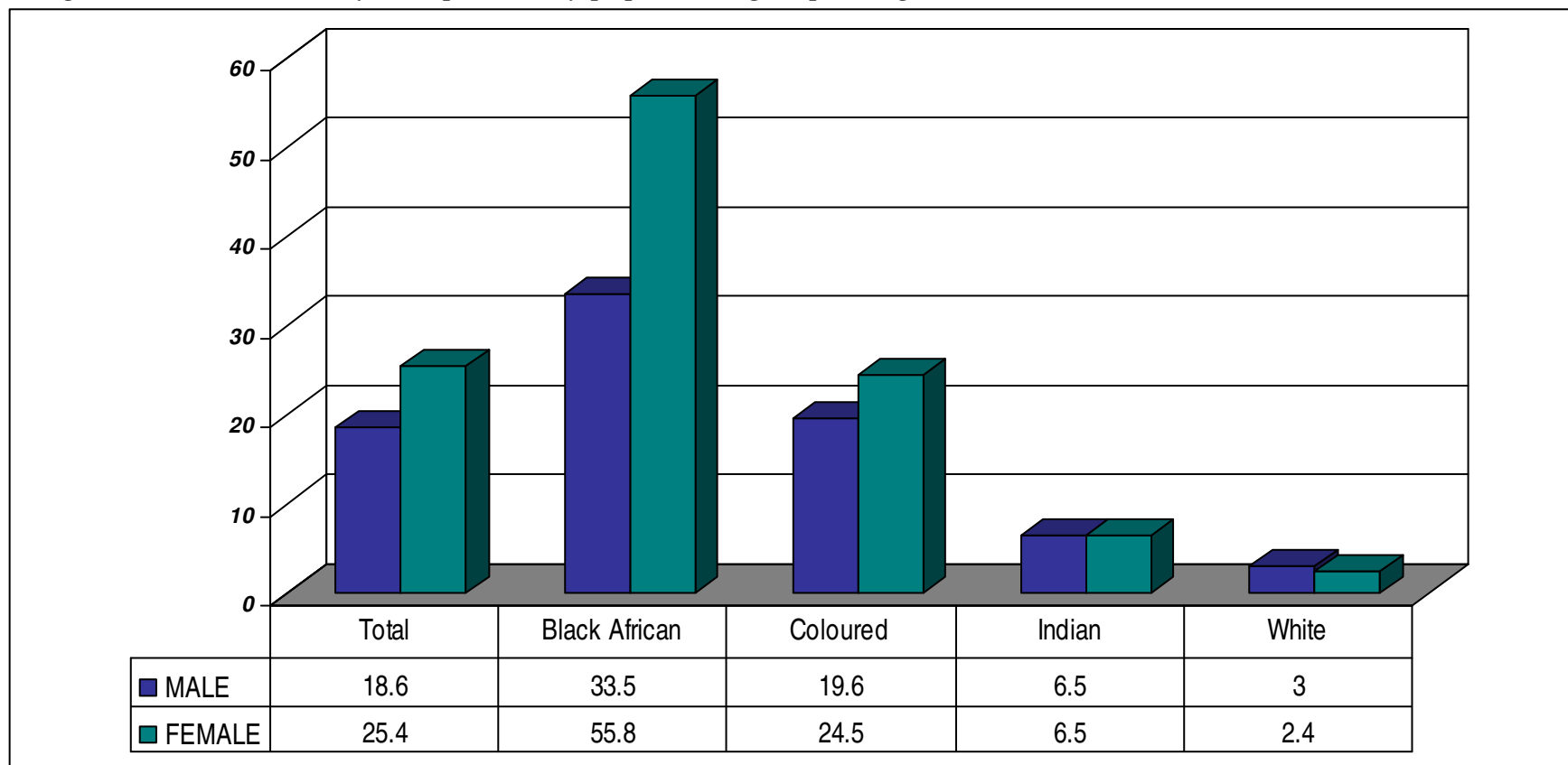


Figure 15: Distribution of workforce by occupational sector
* Excludes occupation unspecified.

% Elementary Occupations

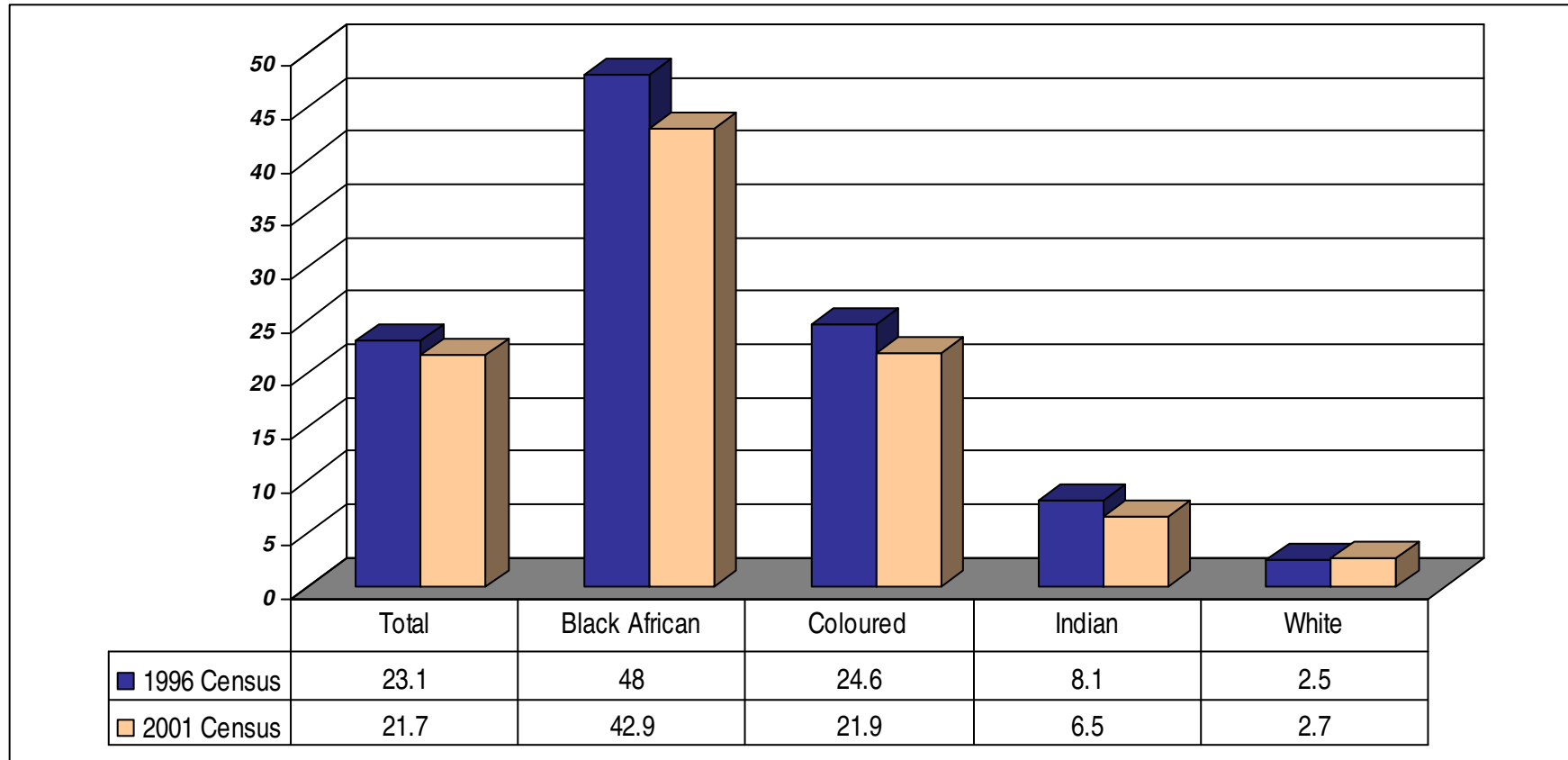
Figure 16: % elementary occupations by population group and gender



- n There are significant differences by population group and gender in the distribution of occupational status. As much as 56% of Black African females are employed in elementary occupations compared to 3% of White males.

% Elementary Occupations 1996 Vs 2001 Census

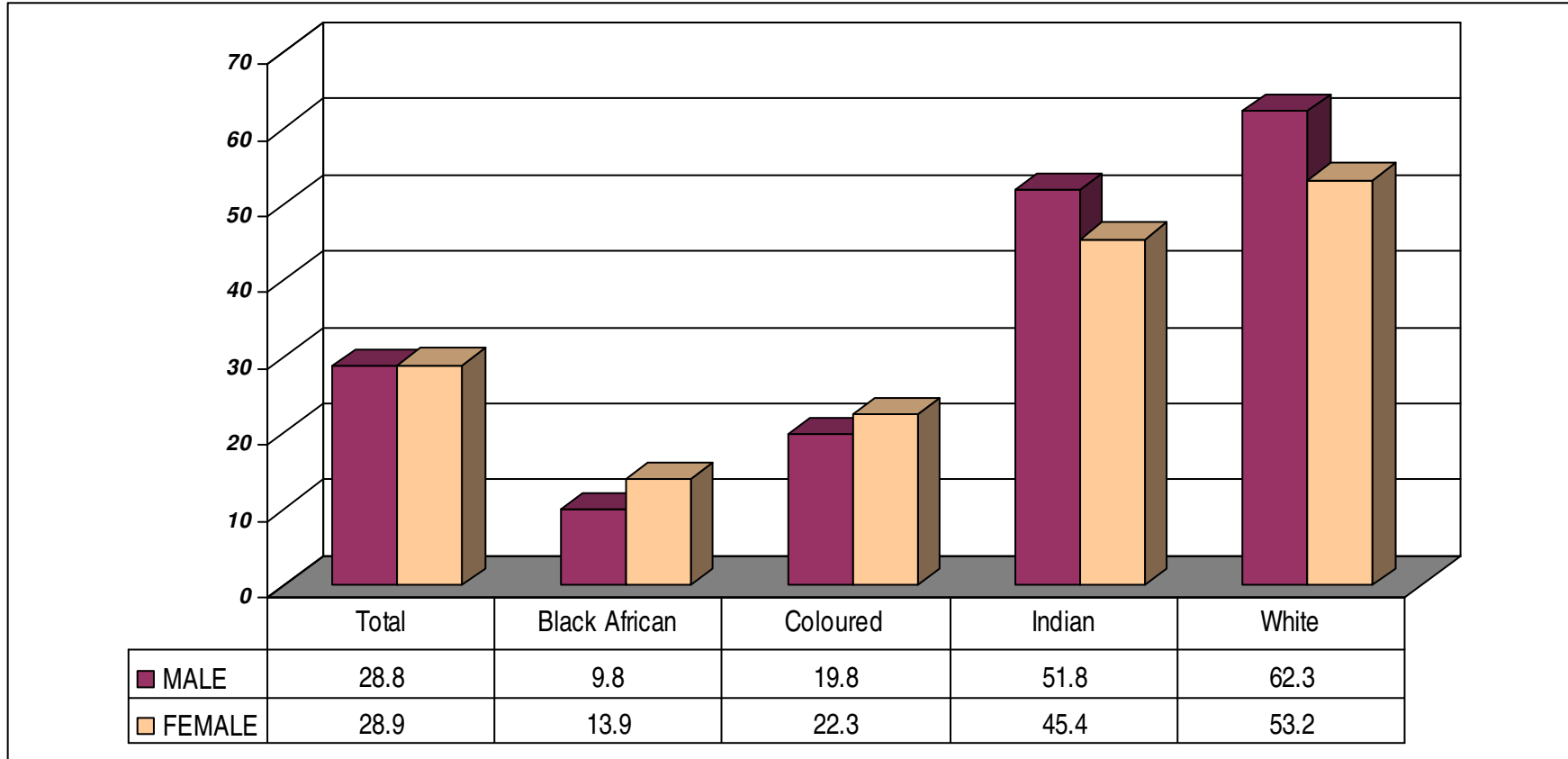
Figure 17: % elementary occupations – 1996 vs 2001 census by population group



n Overall the % of the workforce employed in elementary occupations declined slightly from 23% in 1996 to 22% in 2001.

% Managerial/professional/technical

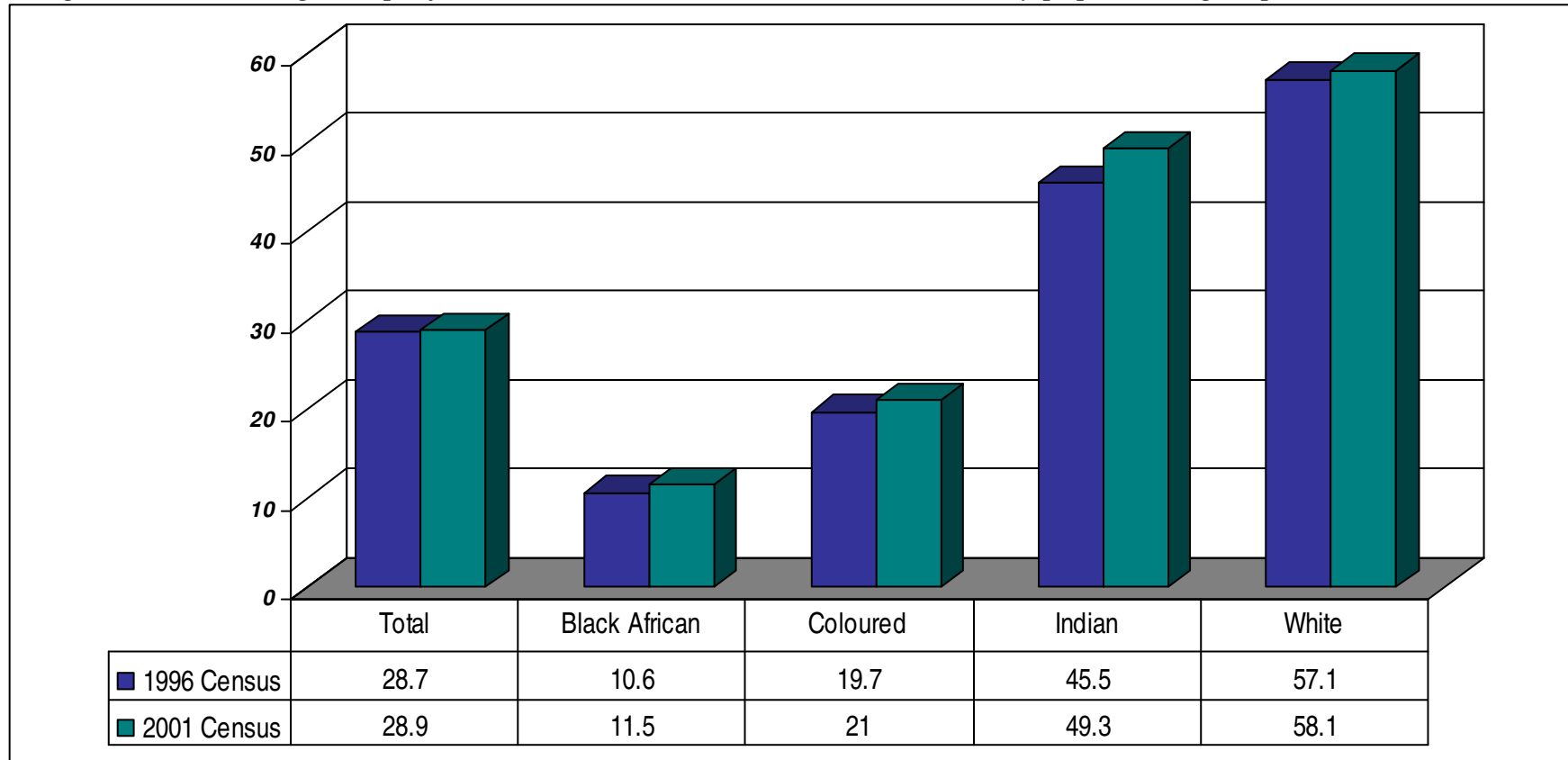
Figure 18: % managerial/professional/technical by population group and gender



n 62% of White males are employed in managerial, professional or technical positions, compared to 10% of Black African males.

% Managerial/ Professional/ Technical 1996 Vs 2001 Census

Figure 19: % managerial/professional/technical – 1996 vs 2001 census by population group



- n There was no significant increase in the number of the workers employed in managerial, professional and technical posts, as a % of the total workforce.

Unemployment Rate

- n In terms of the official definition of unemployment, 29% of the metropolitan population was unemployed at the time of the census.
- n This is higher than the 23% unemployment rate measured by the Labour Force Survey (LSF) which is the official source of labour market statistics.
- n The higher rate reflected in the Census is probably due to those who are employed in the informal sector being more likely to classify themselves as unemployed during census enumeration whereas the labour force survey questionnaire includes more prompts to identify such workers. (Statistics SA, 2003)

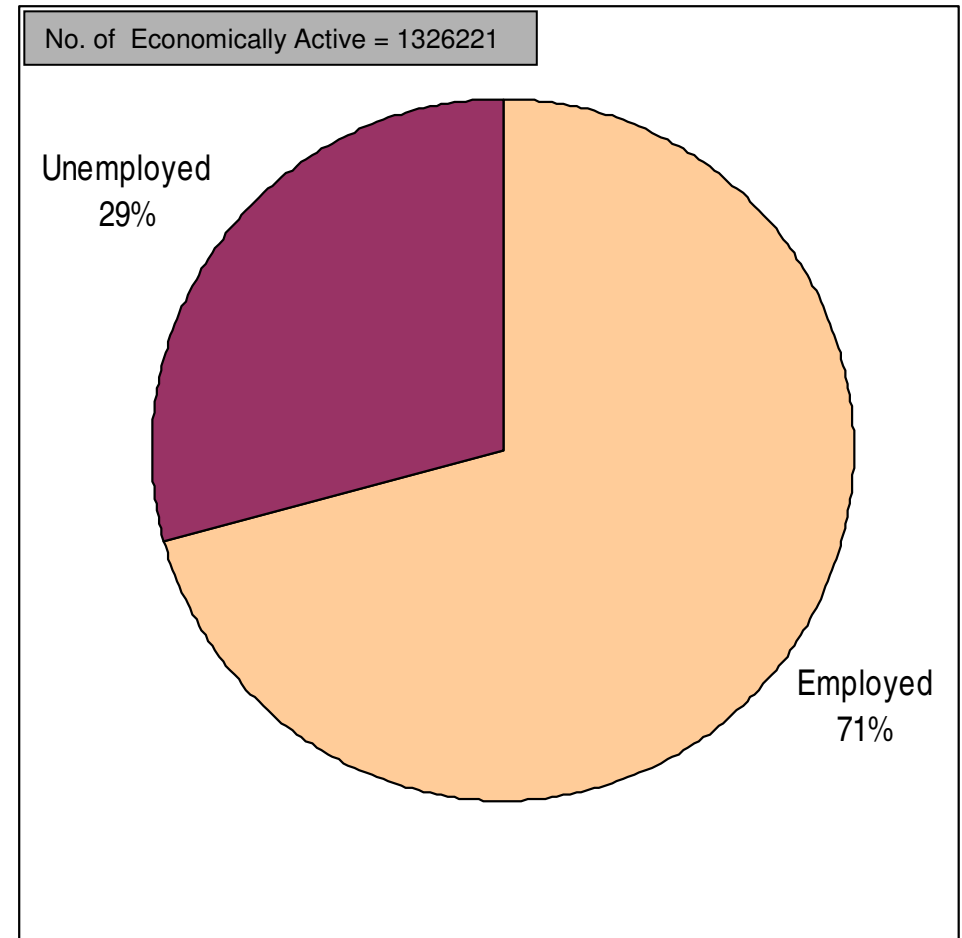
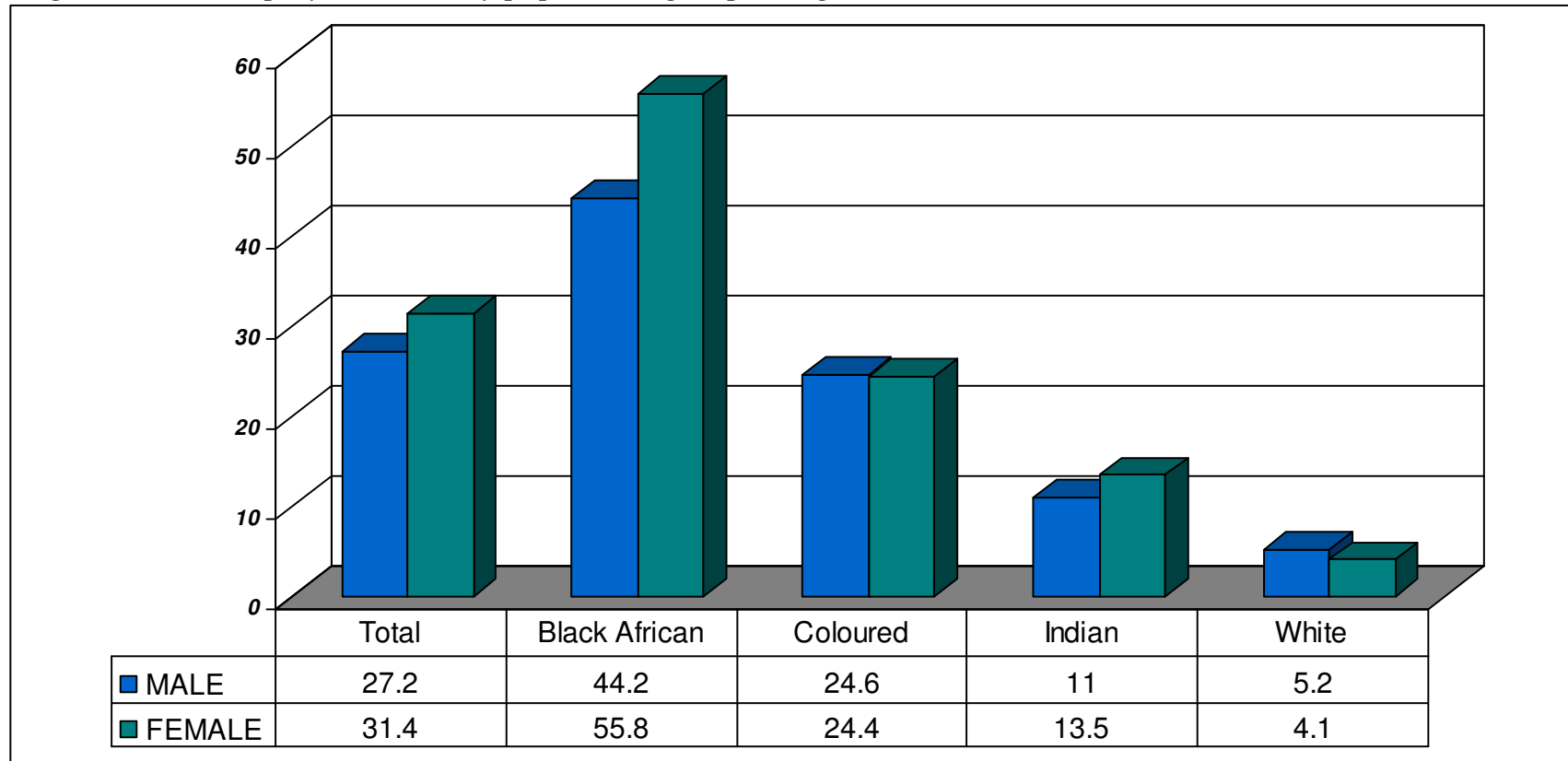


Figure 20: Distribution of employment/unemployment of the economically active population

Unemployment By Population Group And Gender

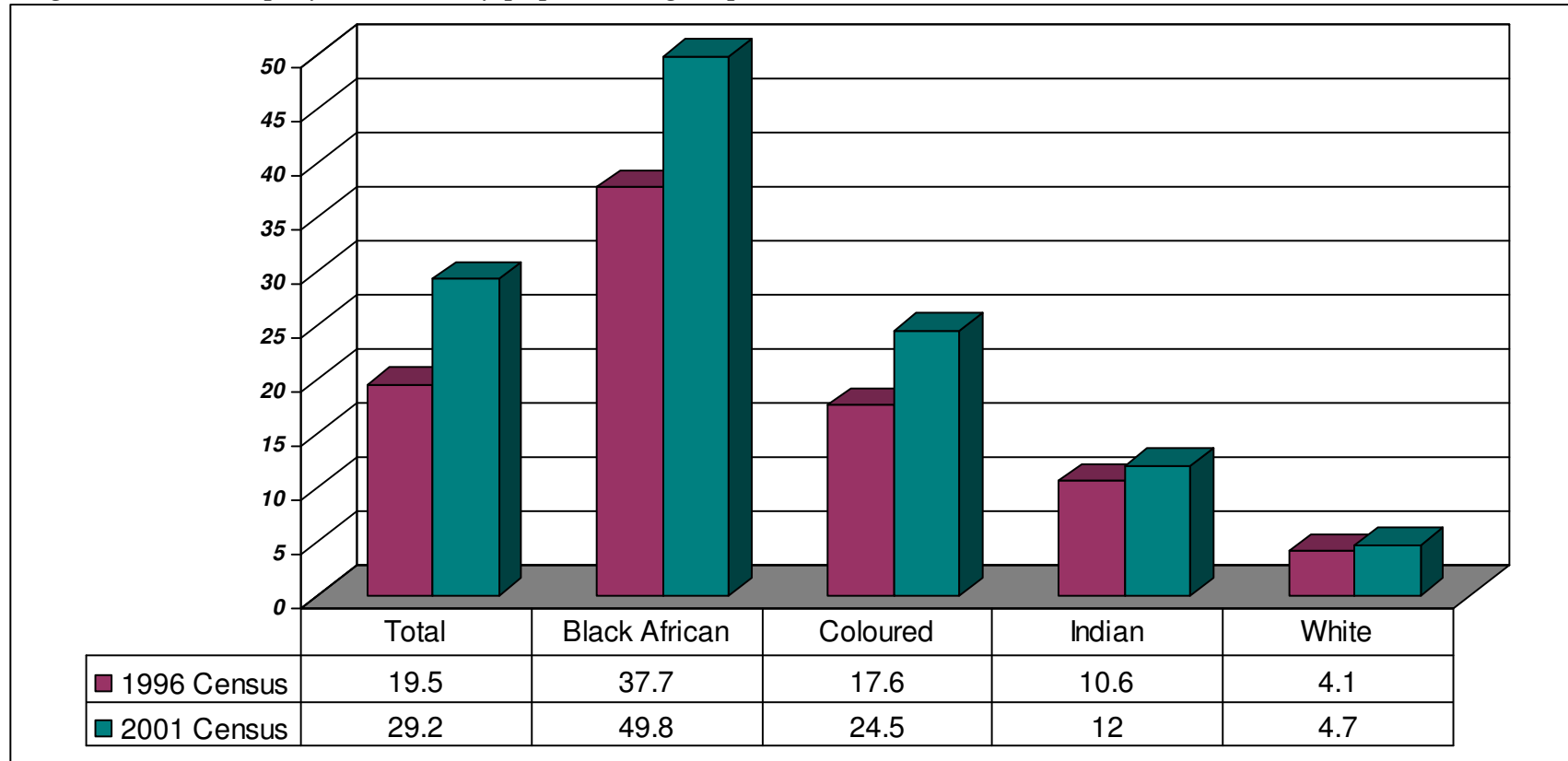
Figure 21: Unemployment rate by population group and gender



- n Overall, the unemployment rate, as reflected in the Census, was higher for females (31%) than for males (27%). However, the difference in unemployment rates for male and female was mainly evident among Black Africans. Among whites, the unemployment rate was slightly higher for males (5%) than for females (4%).

Unemployment By Population Group 1996 Vs 2001 Census

Figure 22: Unemployment rate by population group: 1996 vs. 2001



- n The unemployment rate as measured in the census increased significantly from 1996 (20%) to 2001 (29%). For Black Africans half of the economically active population were classified as unemployed.

HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD PATTERNS

w Housing Type

w % Informal Dwellings: 1996 vs 2001

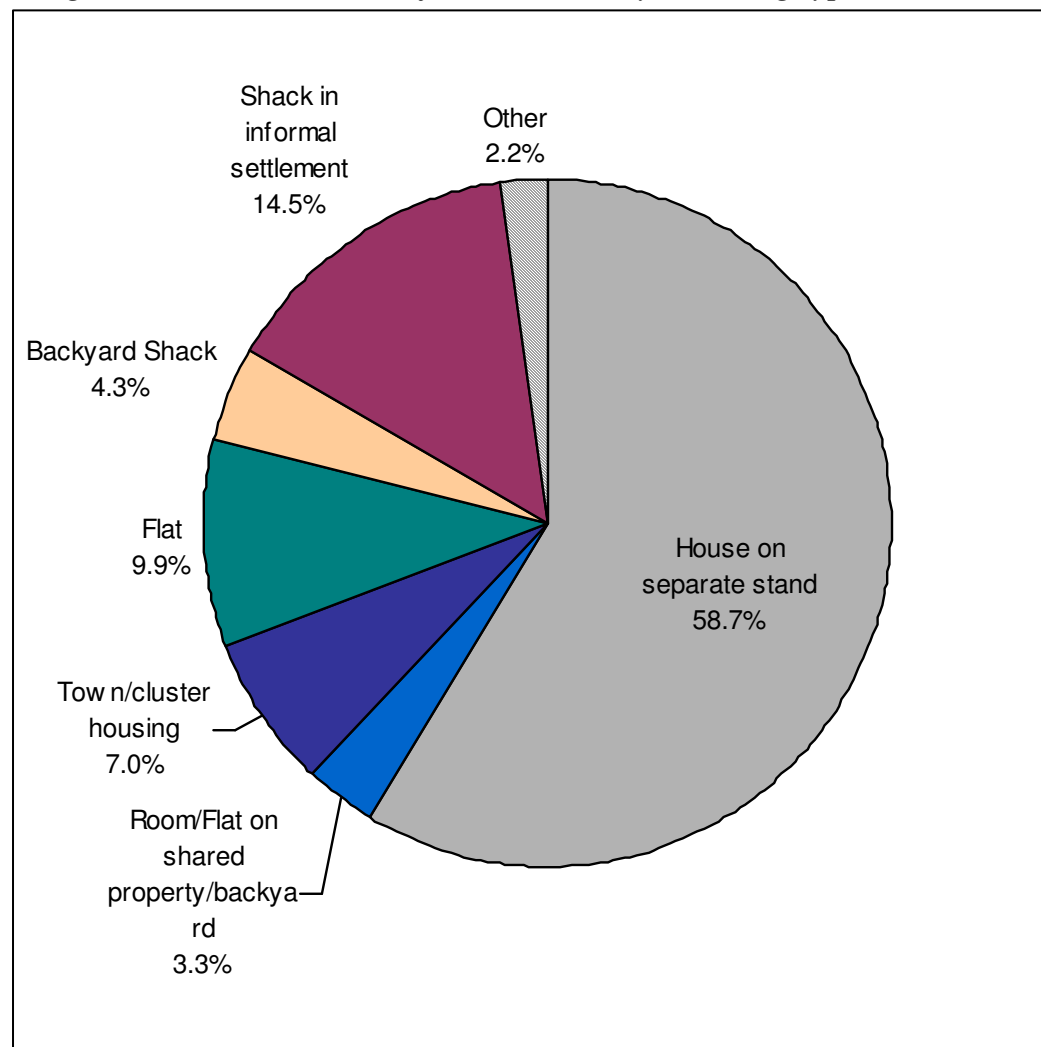
w Household Size



Housing Type

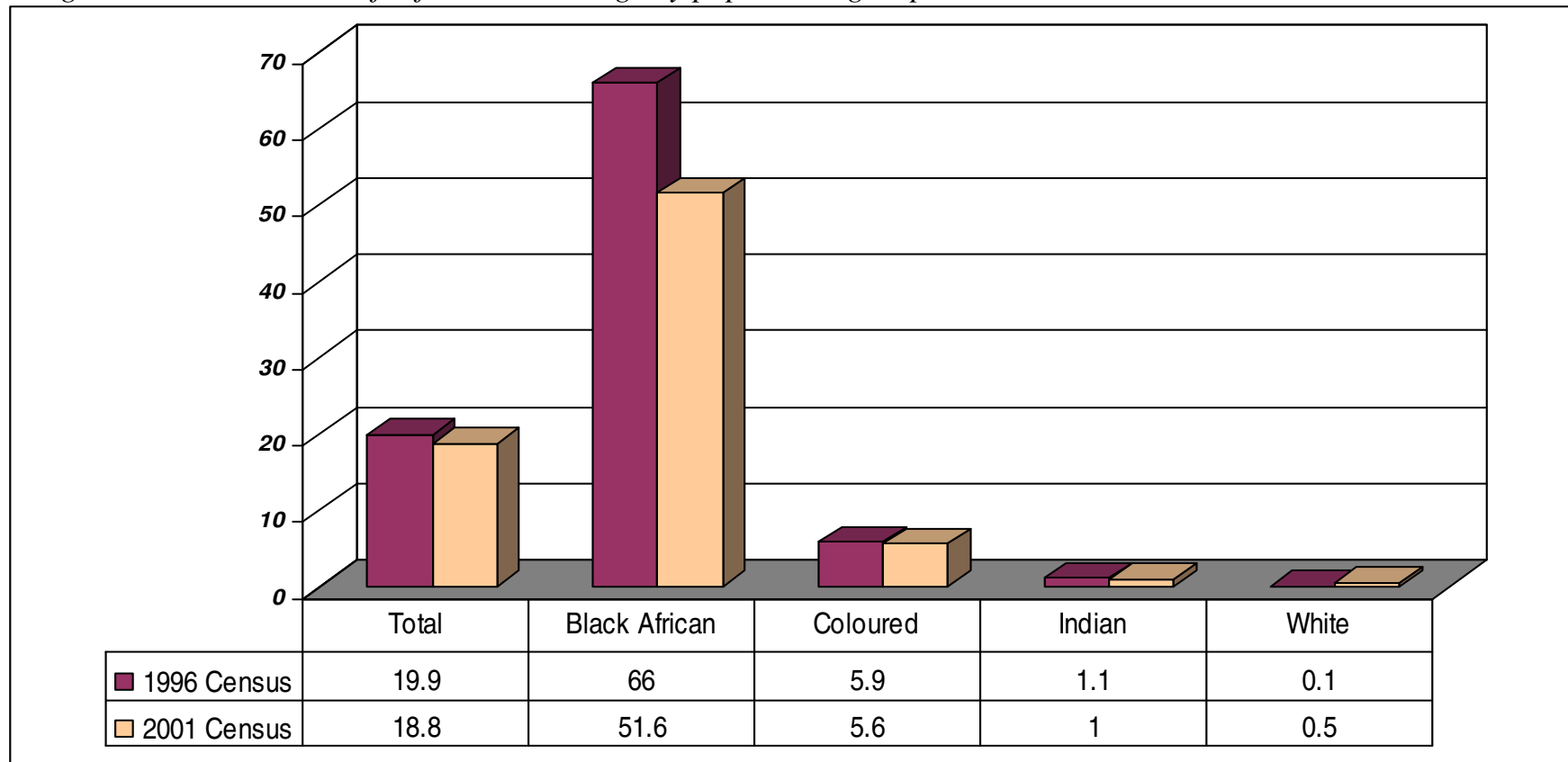
Figure 23: Distribution of households by dwelling type

- n The majority of households (59%) lived in freestanding houses on separate stands
- n A further 17% lived in flats or townhouses.
- n 19% of households lived in informal housing - backyard shacks or shacks in informal settlements.



% Informal Dwellings 1996 Vs 2001 Census

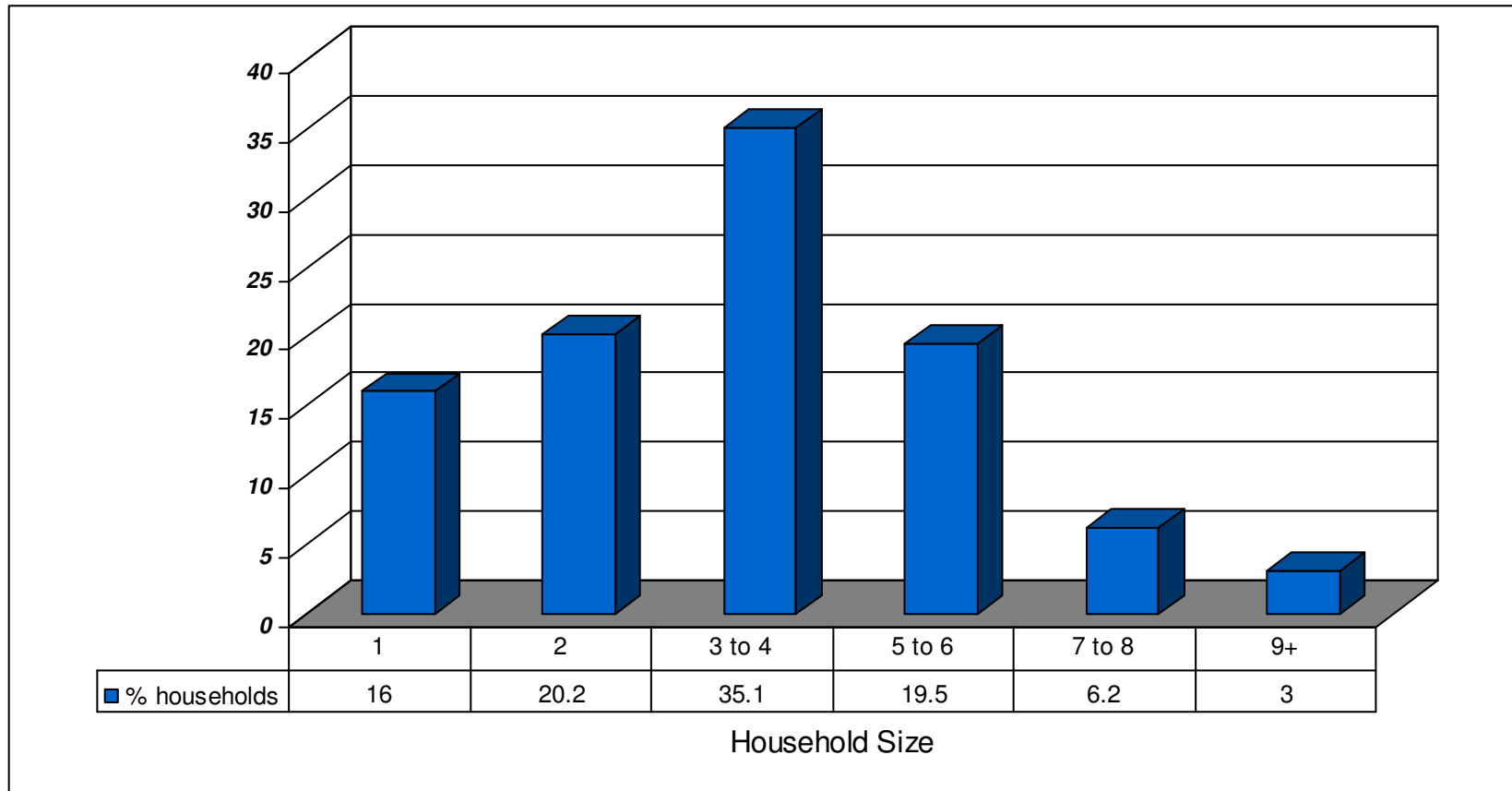
Figure 24: Distribution of informal dwellings by population group 1996 vs. 2001



n Although the % of Black African households living in informal dwellings declined from 66% in the 1996 census to 52% in the 2001 census, the % of households living in informal dwellings for the city as a whole dropped by only 1%.


Household Size

Figure 25: Distribution of household size



n Most households are relatively small with 71% of households consisting of 4 people or fewer.

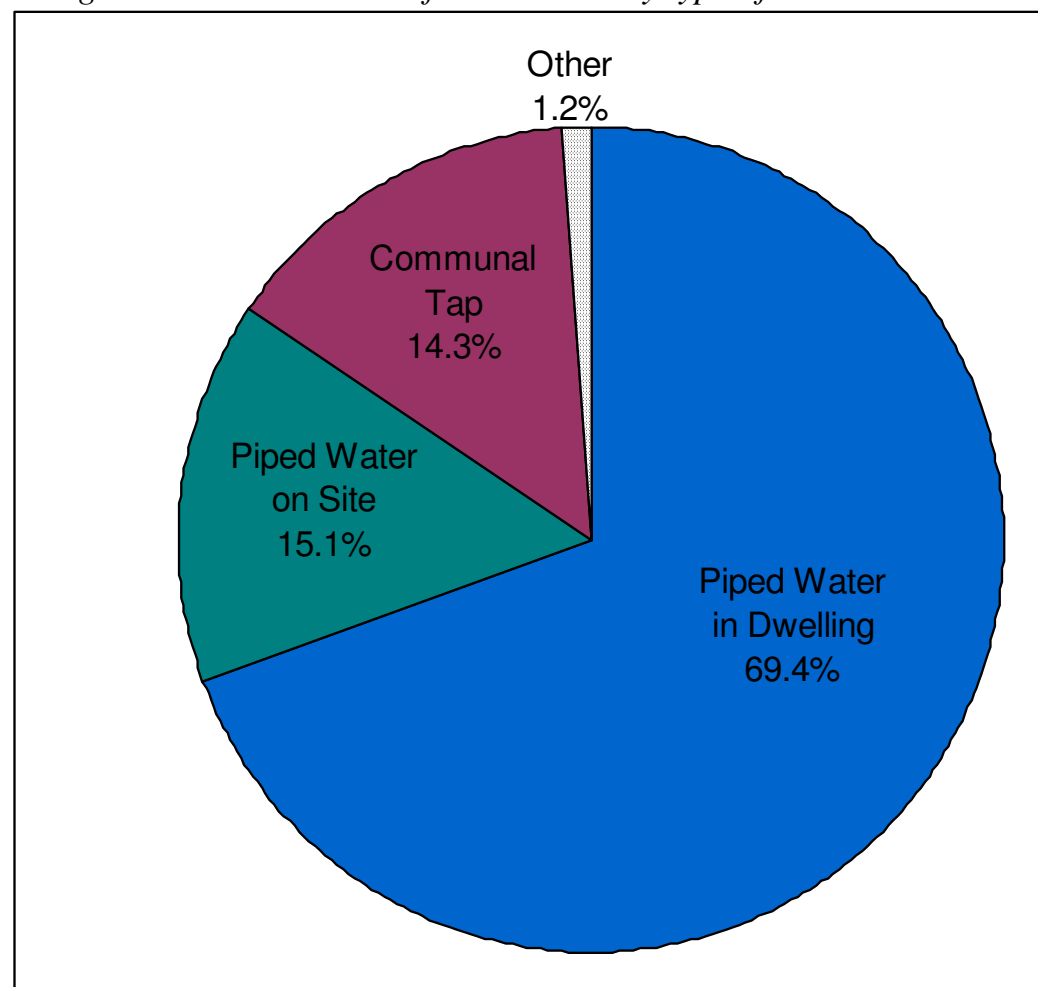
Access To Basic Services

- w **Access to water**
 - w **% households with piped water in dwelling or on-site: 1996 vs 2001**
 - w **Sanitation**
 - w **% households with flush or chemical toilet: 1996 vs 2001**
 - w **Energy/Fuel used for lighting and cooking**
 - w **% households using electricity for lighting : 1996 vs 2001**
 - w **Refuse removal**
 - w **% households with refuse removal by local authority: 1996 vs 2001**
 - w **Access to telephone**
 - w **% households with access to telephone by population group**
 - w **Access to Household Goods (radio, television, computer, refrigerator)**
- 

Access To Water

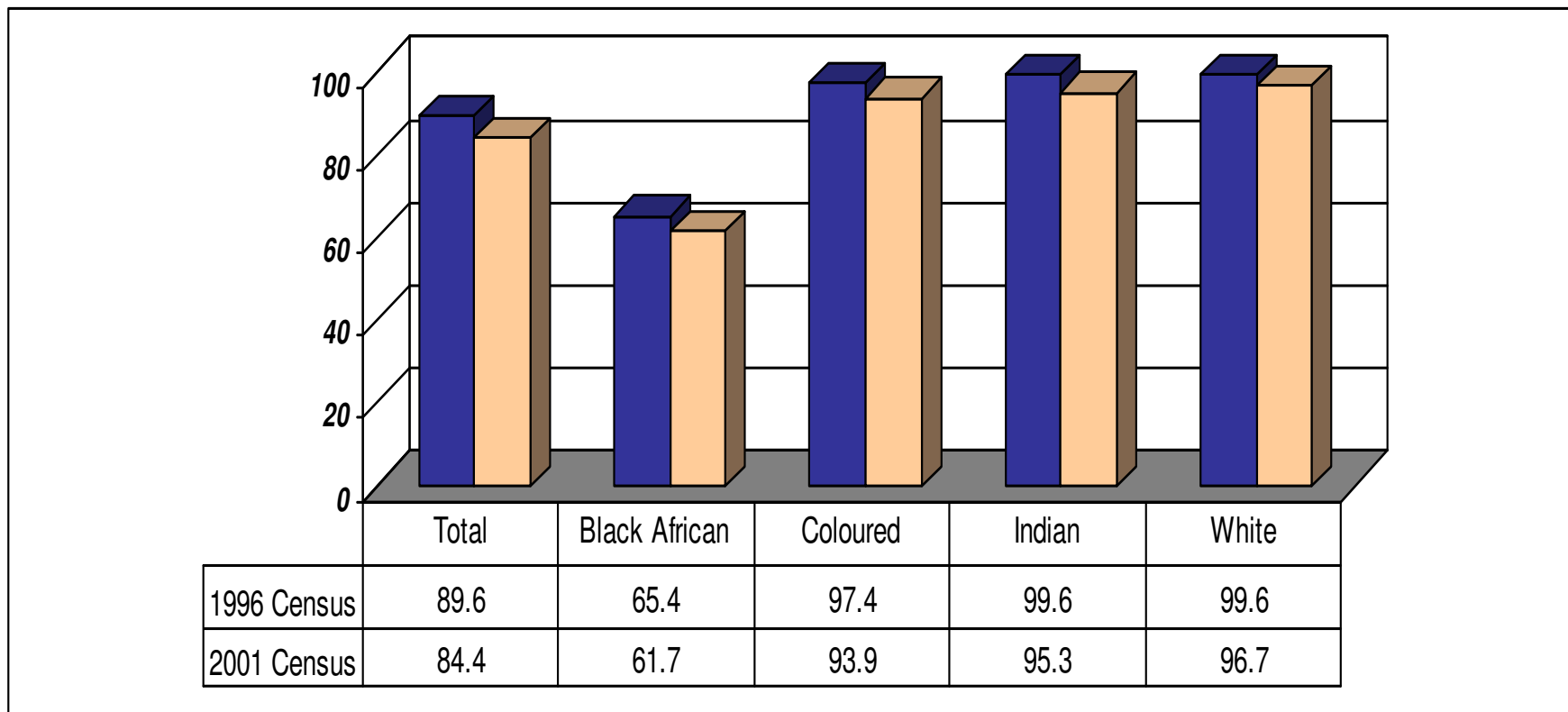
- n 69% of households indicated that they had piped water in their dwellings.
- n A further 15% had piped water on site.
- n 14% of households indicated that they made use of communal taps.

Figure 26: Distribution of households by type of access to water



% Households With Access To Piped Water 1996 Vs 2001 Census

Figure 27: % households with access to piped water in dwelling or on-site – 1996 vs 2001 census by population group

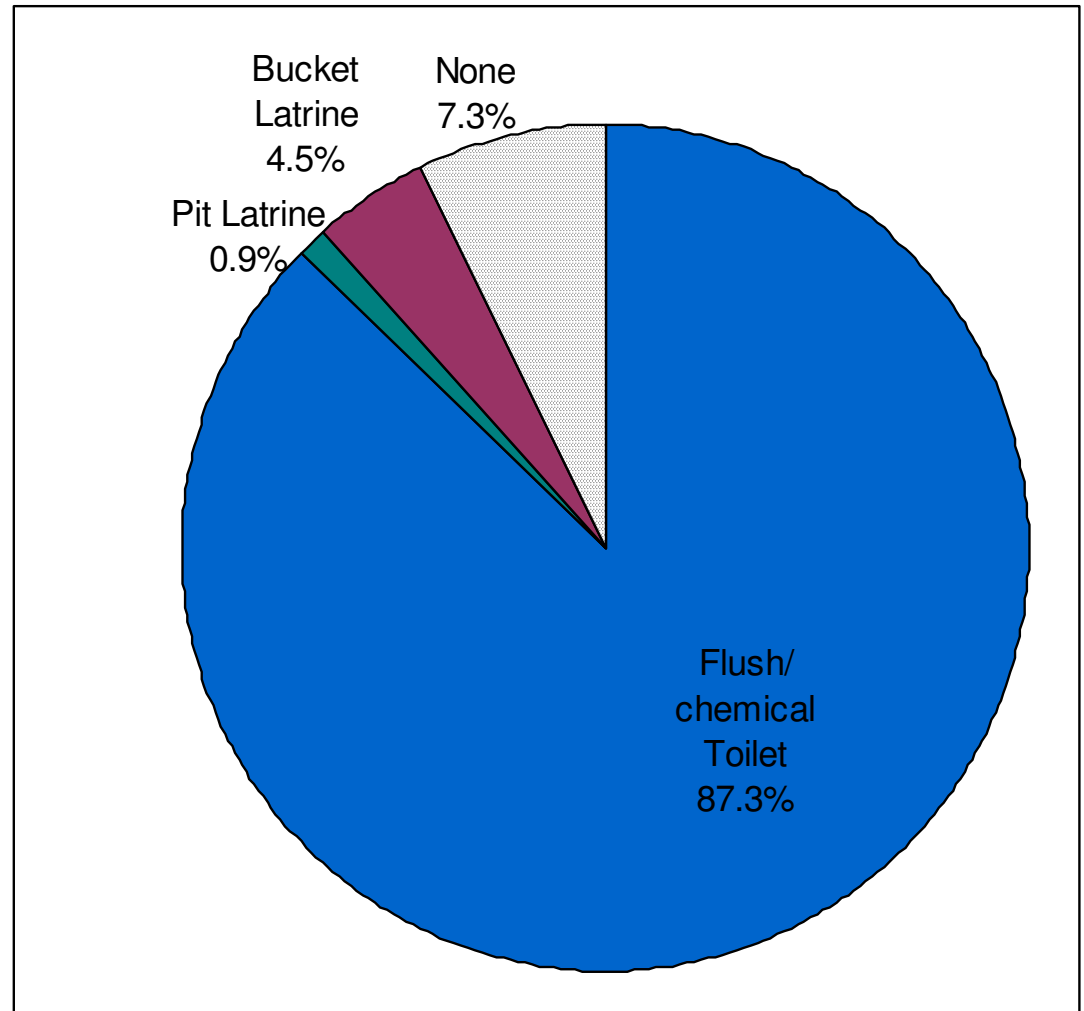


n Overall, the % of households that had access to piped water either in their dwelling or on site decreased from 90% recorded in the 1996 census to 84% recorded in the 2001 census.

Sanitation

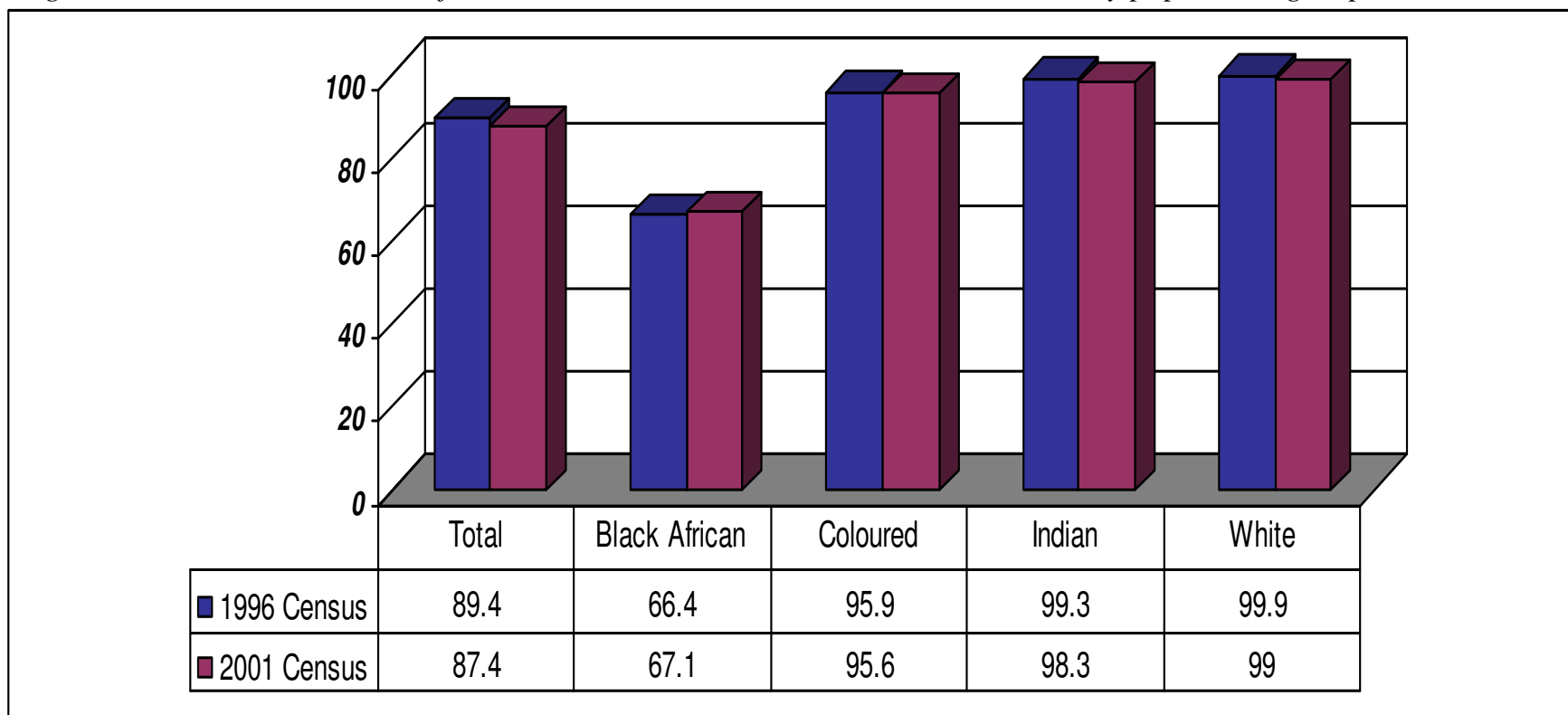
- n Most households (87%) have a flush or chemical toilet.
- n 5% make use of pit or bucket latrines.

Figure 28: Distribution of households by type of sanitation



% Households With Flush Or Chemical Toilets 1996 Vs 2001 Census

Figure 29: % households with flush or chemical toilets - 1996 vs 2001 Census by population group



n The % of households having either a flush or chemical toilet declined from 89% recorded in the 1996 census to 87% recorded in the 2001 census.

Source of Energy/Fuel For Lighting And Cooking

Figure 30: Energy/Fuel used by households for lighting

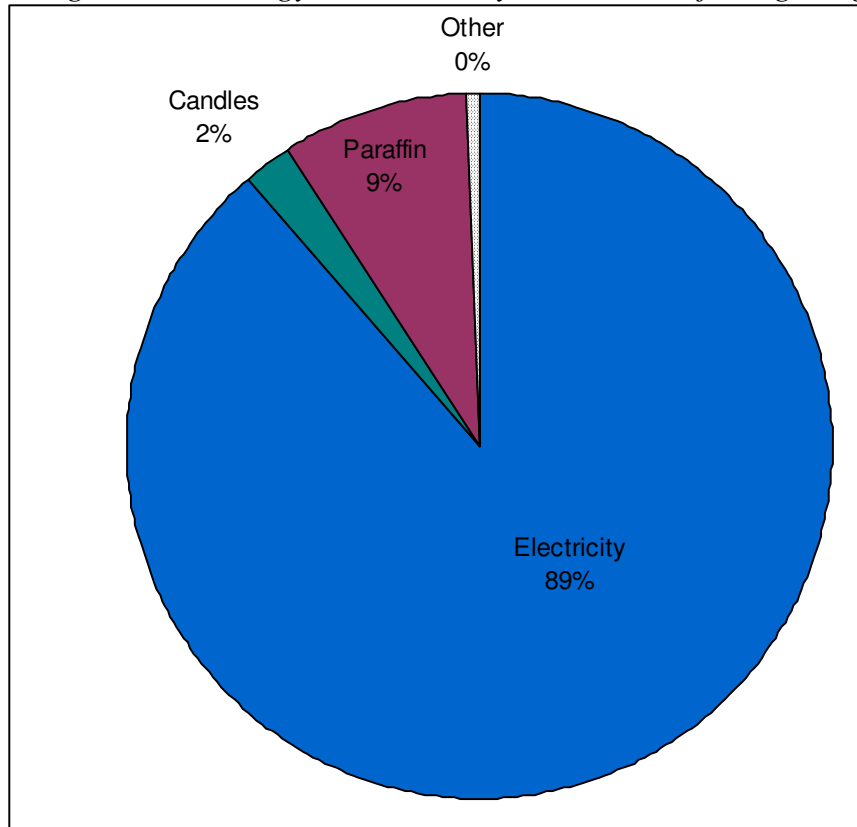
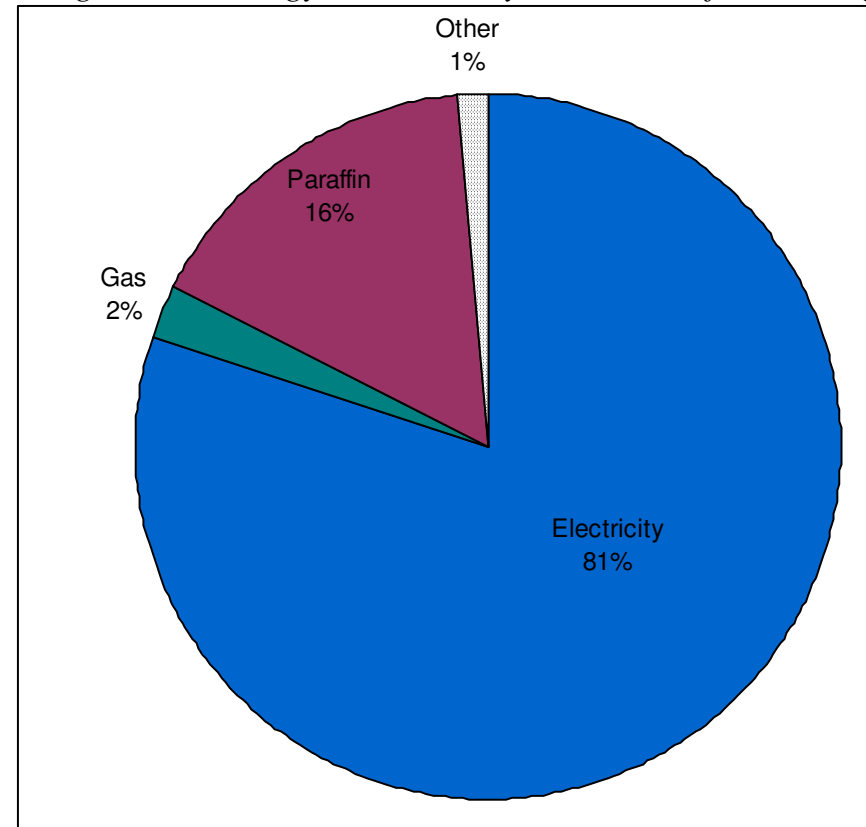


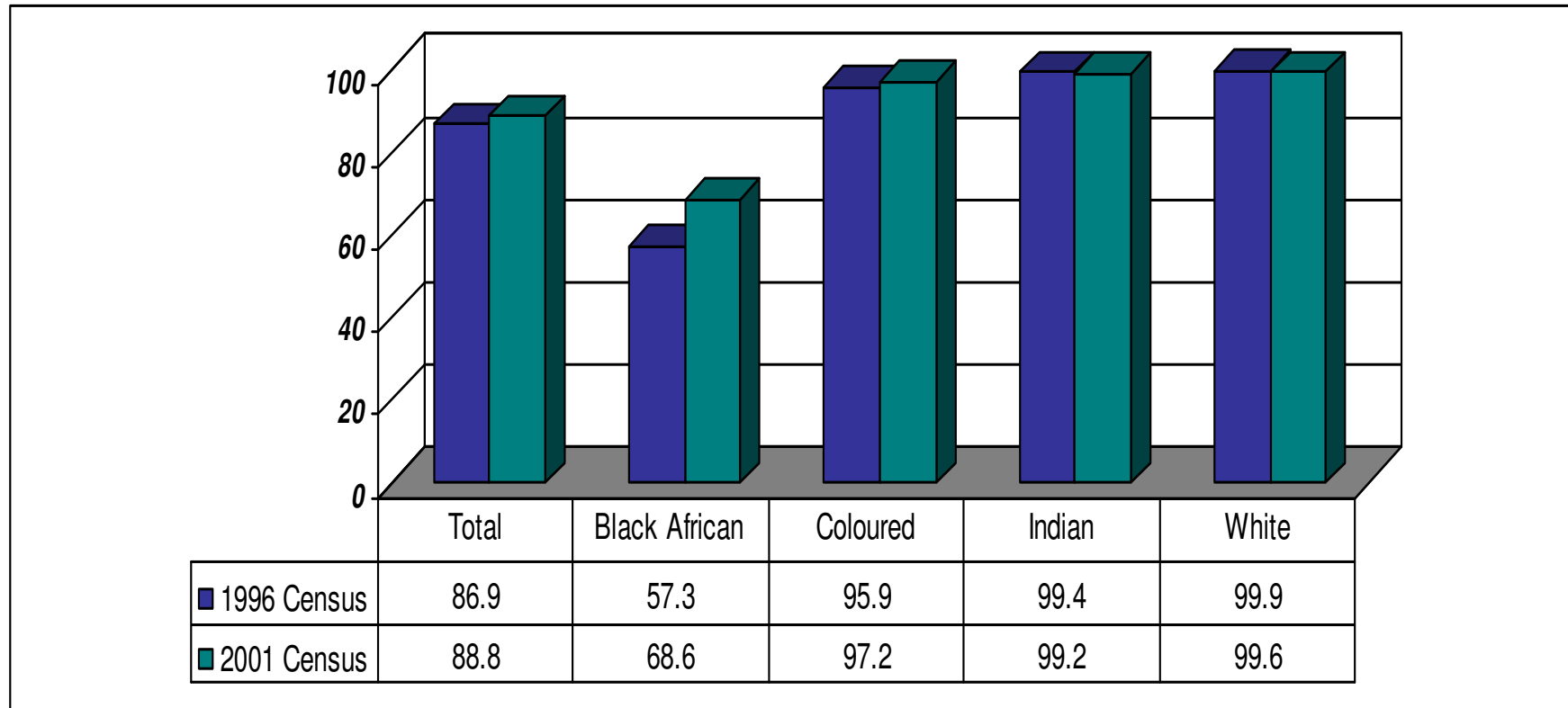
Figure 31: Energy/Fuel used by households for cooking



- n Electricity is the main source of energy for lighting and cooking for more than 80% of households. Paraffin is the next most widely used fuel source for lighting and cooking.

% Households With Electricity 1996 Vs 2001 Census

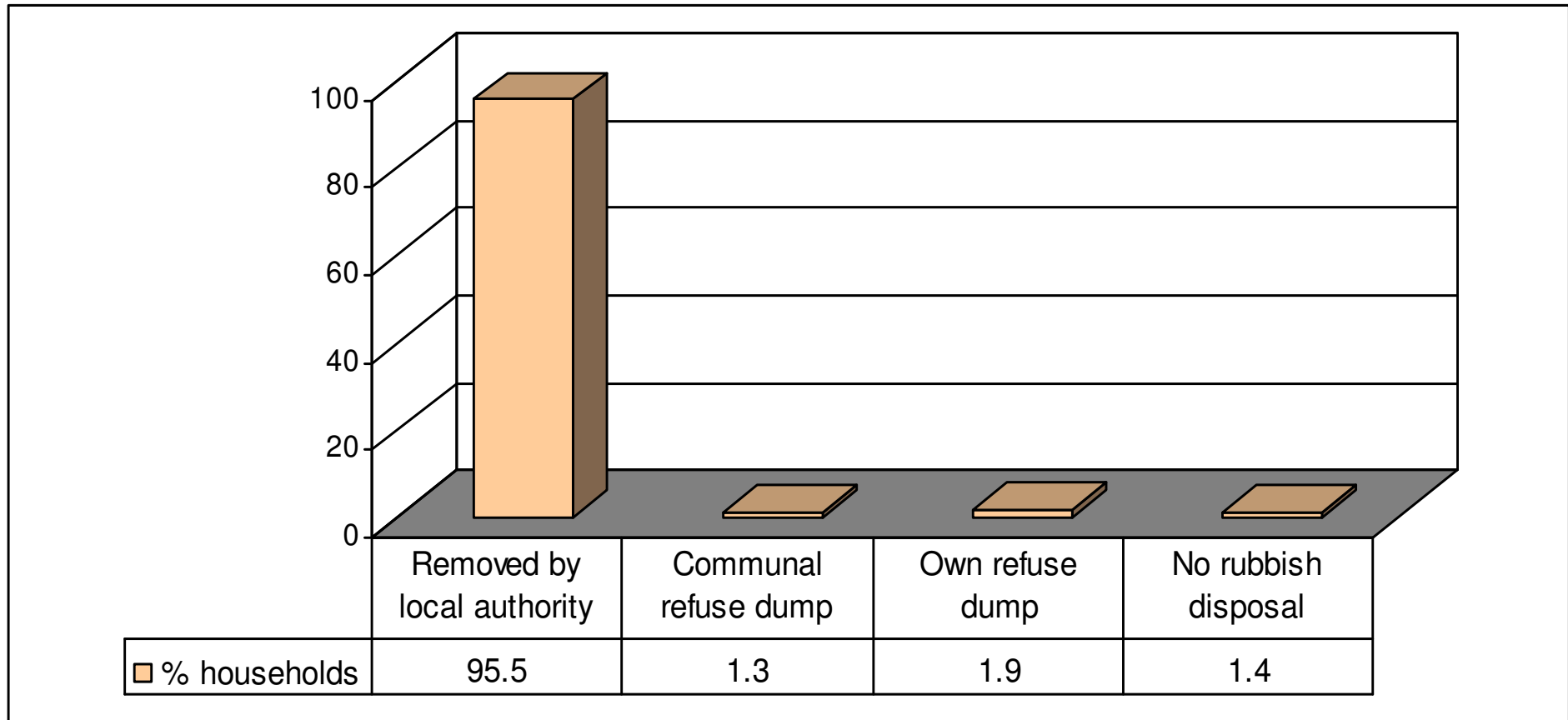
Figure 32: % households with access to electricity for lighting - 1996 vs 2001 Census by population group



- n The % of households using electricity for lighting increased from 87% (1996 census) to 89% (2001 census). For Black African households, the % using electricity for lighting increased from 57% to 69%.

Refuse Removal

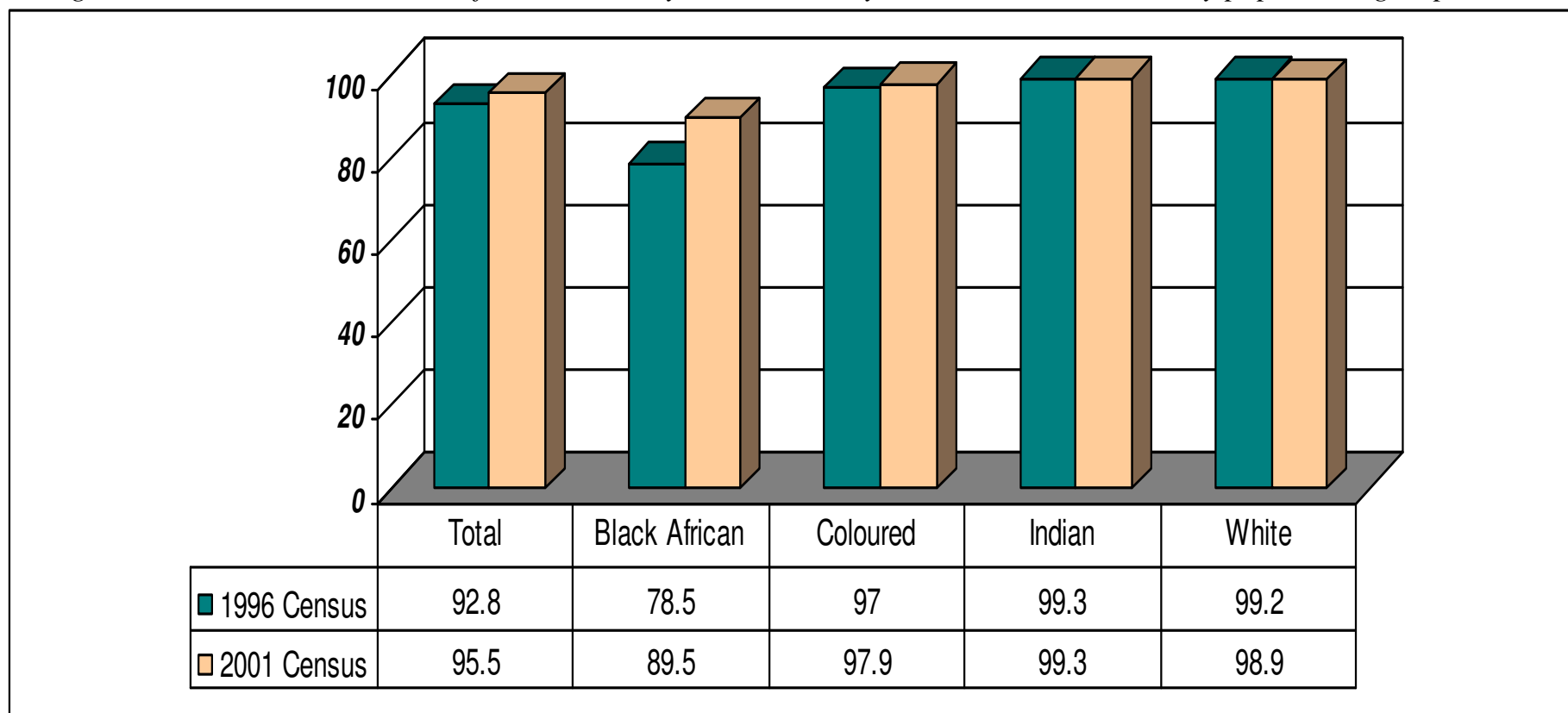
Figure 33: Distribution of households by type of refuse disposal



n More than 95% of households had their refuse removed by the local authority.

% Households With Refuse Removal By Local Authority 1996 Vs 2001 Census

Figure 34: % households with refuse removal by local authority - 1996 vs 2001 Census by population group

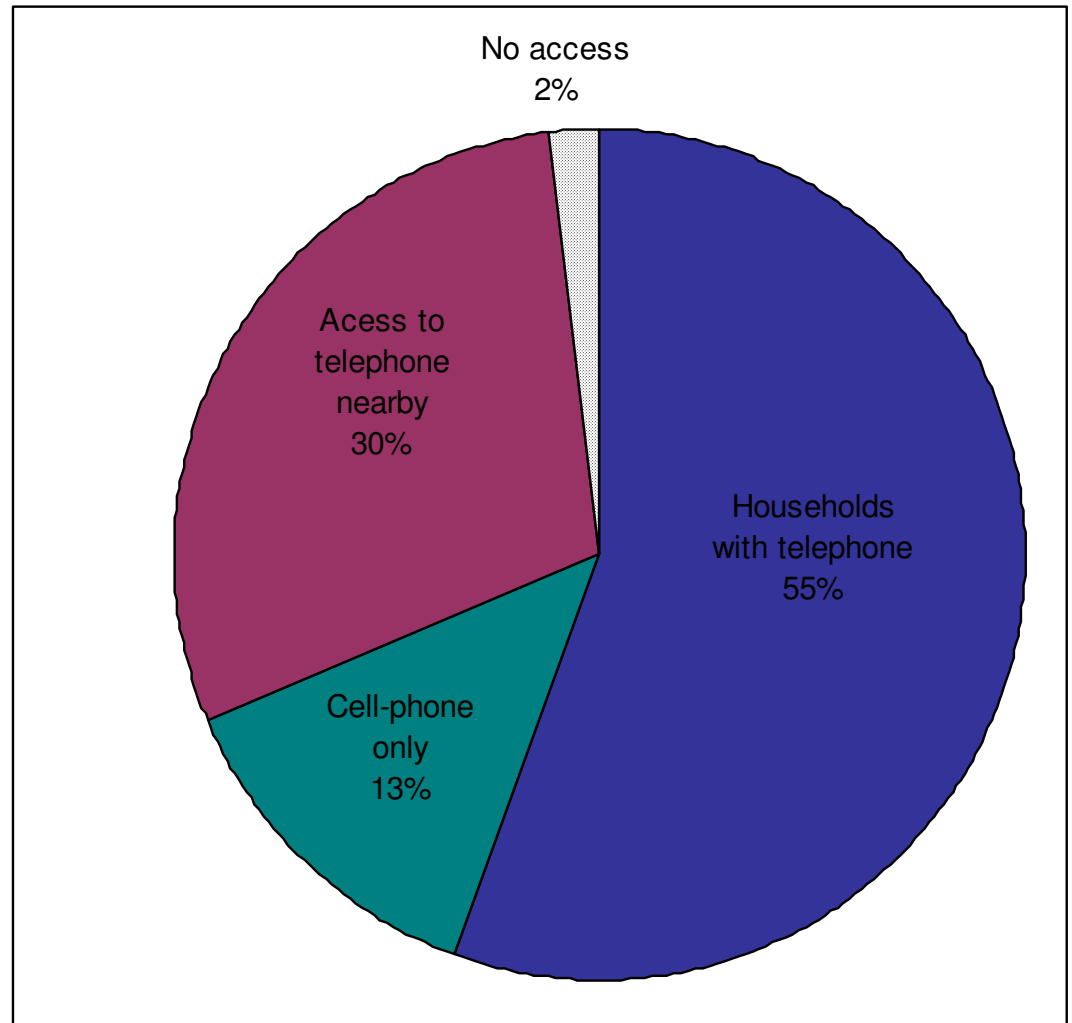


- n The % of households having their refuse removed by the local authority increased from 93% (1996 census) to 96% (2001 census). The % of Black African households having their refuse removed by the local authority increased from 79% to 90%.

Access To Telephone

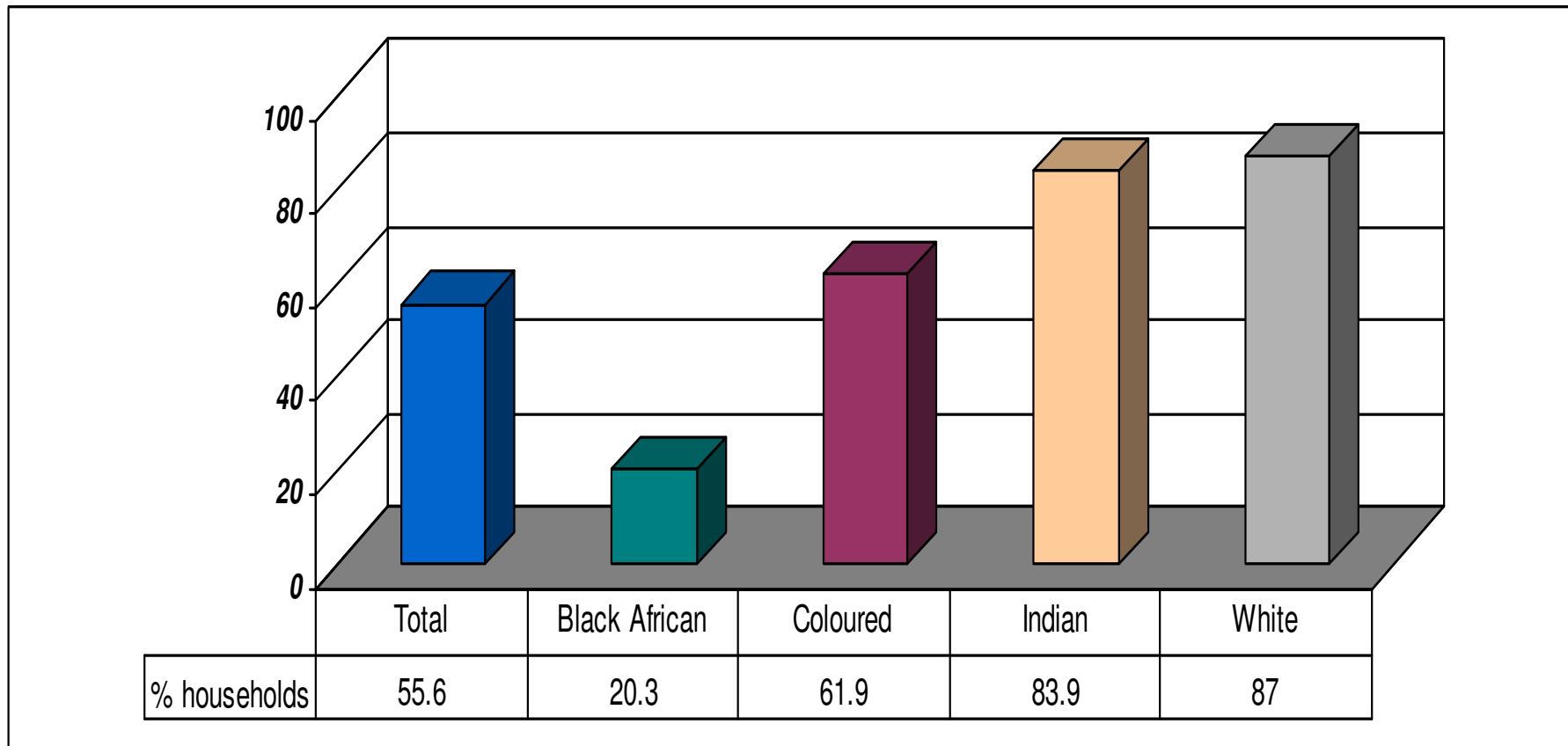
Figure 35: Distribution of households by access to telephone

- n The majority of households (55%) had a telephone in the dwelling or a telephone in dwelling and a cell-phone.
- n A further 13% had a cellphone only.
- n 30% had access to a public or neighbour's telephone nearby.
- n For 2% of households access to a telephone was difficult or non-existent.



% Households With Access To Telephone

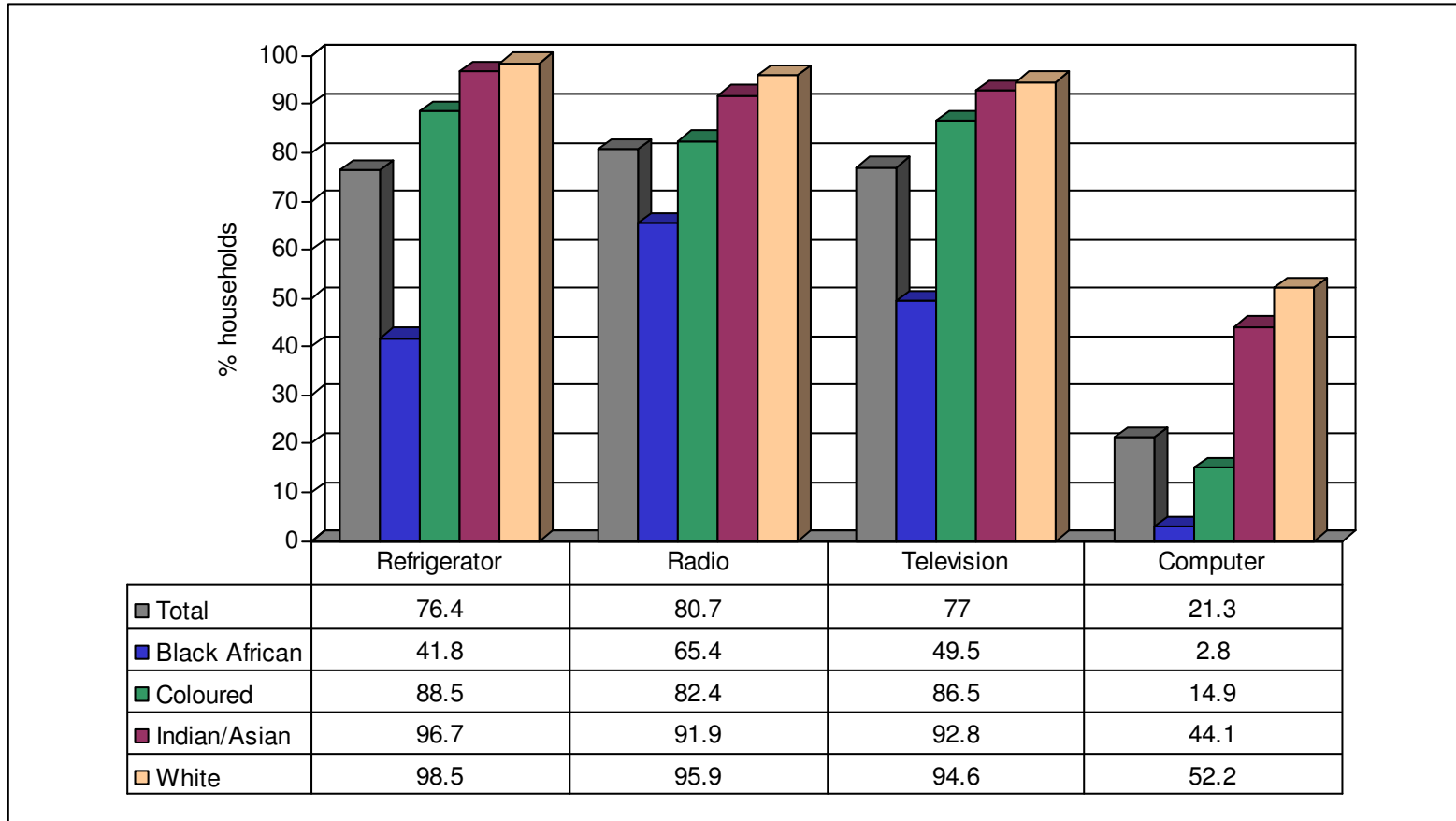
Figure 36: % households with access to telephone in dwelling by population group



- n More than 83% of White and Indian households had a telephone in dwelling or a telephone in dwelling and a cell-phone.

Access To Household Goods

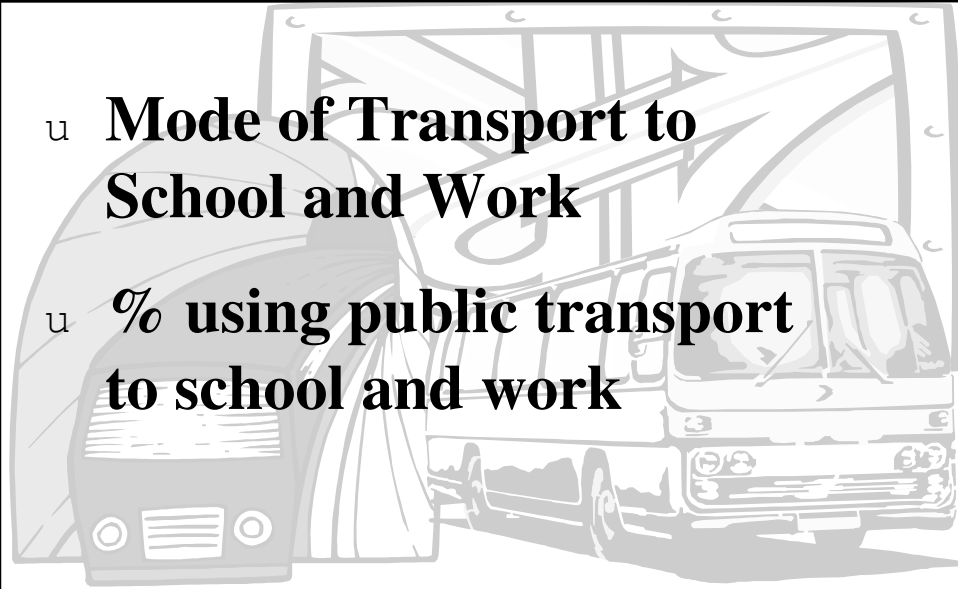
Figure 37: % households having access to refrigerator, radio, television and computer by population group



- n The 2001 census recorded that fewer than half of Black African households owned a refrigerator, television or computer. Of all households, 21% owned a computer, including only 3% of Black African households.

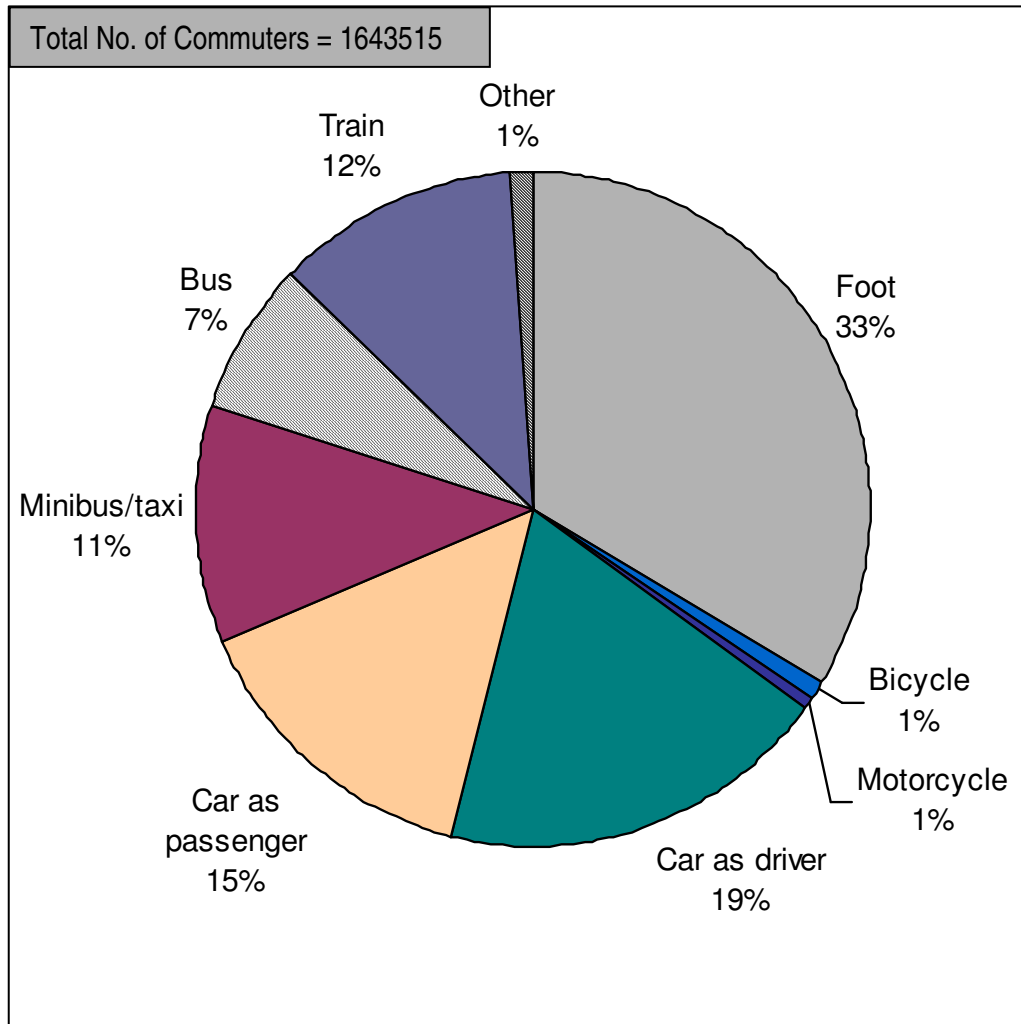
TRANSPORT

- u **Mode of Transport to School and Work**
- u **% using public transport to school and work**



Mode Of Transport

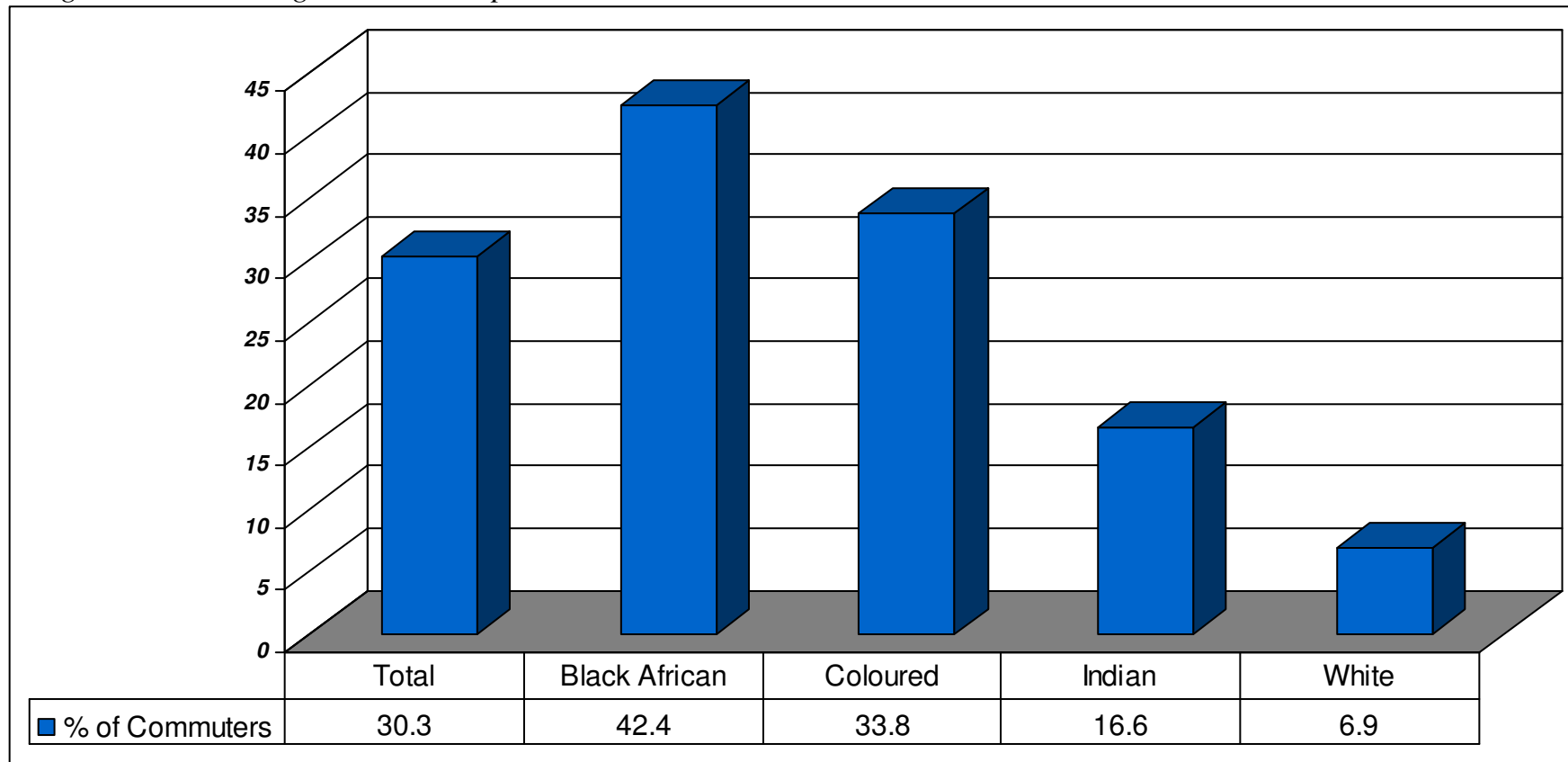
Figure 38: Mode of Transport to School and Work



- n About one third of those who travel to school or work indicated that they do so by foot
- n A further one-third travelled to school or work by car, either as driver or as passenger.
- n 30% made use of the various forms of public transport (taxi, bus, train)

% Using Public Transport to School or Work

Figure 39: % Using Public Transport to school or work



n Overall, 30% of those who travelled to school and work did so using public transport. This varied from 42% among black Africans to 7% among whites.

REFERENCES

- § Statistics SA, 2003, Census 2001: Census in Brief,

- § Dorrington, R, 1991. Projection of the Population of the Cape Metropolitan Area, 1996-2031