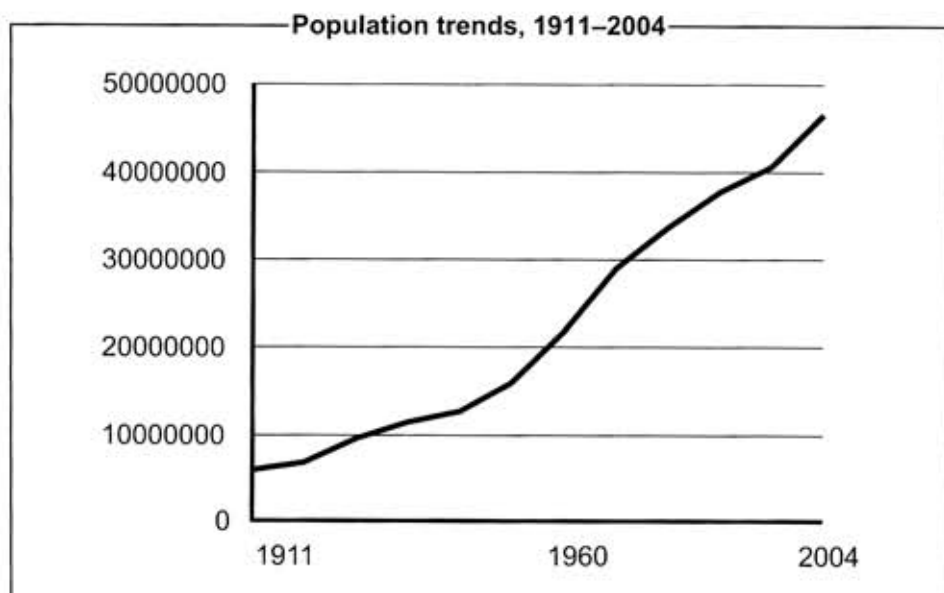


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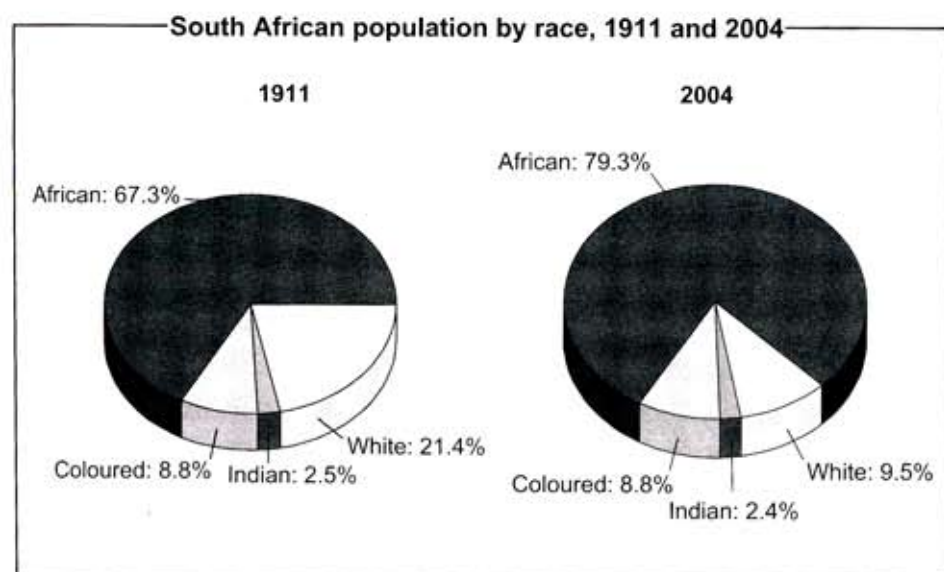
Statistics based on previous censuses taken from Kane-Berman J and Tempest J (eds) *South Africa Survey 2003/2004*, (South African Institute of Race Relations Johannesburg, 2004)

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Source: Statistics South Africa, *Mid-year estimates 2004*²

Note: The increments between observations are not entirely uniform, thus the slope of the graph is somewhat skewed. This graph should be taken to represent broad population growth trends rather than the actual rate of growth.



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Mid-year estimates 2004*³

Projected population by race, 2001 and 2006^a

<i>Race</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>Increase/decrease 2001-06</i>
African	35 185 040	37 648 310	7.0%
Coloured	3 808 770	4 028 360	5.8%
Indian	1 113 210	1 159 720	4.2%
White	5 242 500	5 265 030	0.4%
Total	45 349 520	48 101 420	6.1%

Source: Bureau of Market Research⁴

a These figures are based on the 1996 census.

Breakdown by province

Population by province, 2004 mid-year estimates

Eastern Cape	7 088 547
Free State	2 950 661
Gauteng	8 847 740
KwaZulu-Natal	9 665 875
Limpopo	5 511 962
Mpumalanga	3 244 306
North West	3 807 469
Northern Cape	899 349
Western Cape	4 570 696
South Africa	46 586 607

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Mid-year estimates 2004*⁵

Breakdown by race and sex

Male/female population distribution by race, 2004

<i>Race</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Proportion of total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Proportion of total</i>	<i>Total</i>
African	18 254 444	39.2%	18 679 737	40.1%	36 934 181
Coloured	2 004 048	4.3%	2 082 742	4.5%	4 086 790
Indian	554 119	1.2%	577 223	1.2%	1 131 342
White	2 174 799	4.6%	2 259 495	4.9%	4 434 294
Total	22 987 410	49.3%	23 599 197	50.7%	46 586 607

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Mid-year estimates 2004*¹⁴

Breakdown by race and age

Estimated age profile by race, 2003 (actual numbers)

	<i>African</i>	<i>Coloured</i>	<i>Indian/Asian</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Total</i>
0-14	12 119 000	1 241 000	243 000	865 000	14 471 000
15-39	16 197 000	1 793 000	538 000	1 678 000	20 216 000
40-64	6 564 000	899 000	335 000	1 306 000	9 116 000
65+	1 703 000	161 000	44 000	386 000	2 298 000
Total^a	36 605 000	4 096 000	1 161 000	4 252 000	46 136 000

Estimated age profile by race, 2003 (proportions)

	<i>African</i>	<i>Coloured</i>	<i>Indian/Asian</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Total</i>
0-14	33.1%	30.3%	20.9%	20.3%	31.4%
15-39	44.2%	43.8%	46.3%	39.5%	43.8%
40-64	17.9%	21.9%	28.9%	30.7%	19.8%
65+	4.7%	3.9%	3.8%	9.1%	5.0%
Total^a	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Labour Force Survey March 2003*¹⁵

a. Numbers should add up vertically but may not due to rounding and to the fact that a small number of respondents did not specify age and/or sex.

Geographical distribution

Urban/non-urban distribution of the population by race, 2002

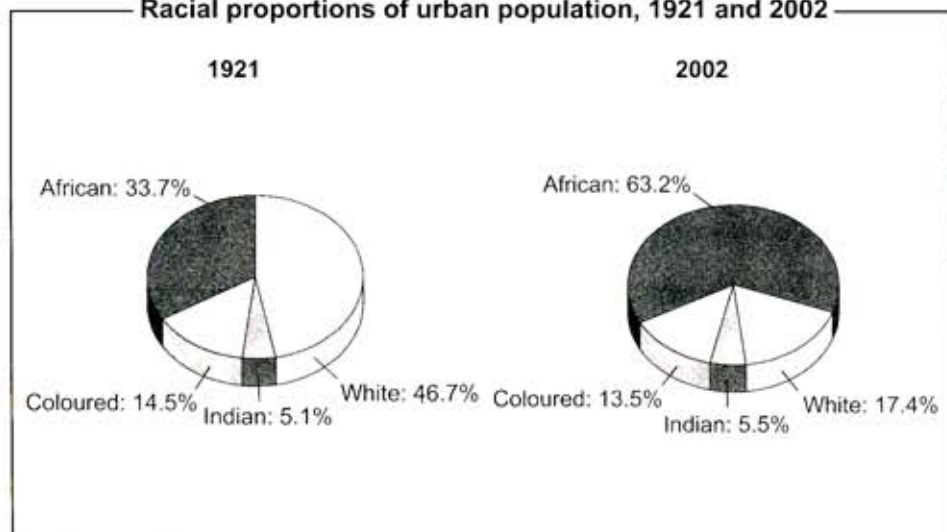
Race	Urban ^a	Proportion of total population	Non-urban ^b	Proportion of total population
African	15 667 000	34.8%	19 212 000	42.6%
Coloured	3 355 000	7.4%	647 000	1.4%
Indian	1 374 000	3.0%	27 000	0.1%
White	4 324 000	9.6%	392 000	0.9%
Total	24 797 000^c	55.0%	20 282 000^c	45.0%

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Labour Force Survey, February 2002*¹⁶

- a Stats SA defines an urban area as one which has been legally proclaimed as being urban. Such areas include towns, cities, and metropolitan areas. Semi-urban areas are part of legally proclaimed urban areas, but adjoin them (eg informal settlements). Semi-urban areas are included under urban areas.
- b All areas that are not defined as urban areas, ie non-urban or rural areas. Includes commercial farms, small settlements, rural villages, and other areas further away from towns and cities.
- c Figures should add up vertically but may not, owing to rounding, and owing to the fact that Stats SA disregarded sample sizes smaller than 10 000 as unreliable.

Note: The current *Labour Force Survey* does not provide urbanisation statistics so these are the latest figures available.

Racial proportions of urban population, 1921 and 2002



Source: 2002/03 Survey, p10¹⁷

Real growth and income levels and trends, 1961–2003^a (continued)

Year	Real total GDP Rbn	Increase/ decrease ^b	Real GDP per head ^c R	Increase/ decrease	Real disposable in- come per capita of households ^d R	Increase/ decrease
1993	514.89	1.2%	13 637	-0.9%	8 647	-1.1%
1994	531.54	3.2%	13 786	1.1%	8 640	-0.1%
1995	548.10	3.1%	13 920	1.0%	8 868	2.6%
1996	571.71	4.3%	14 218	2.1%	9 078	2.4%
1997	586.84	2.6%	14 291	0.5%	9 160	0.9%
1998	591.27	0.8%	14 099	-1.3%	9 021	-1.5%
1999	603.29	2.0%	14 086	-0.1%	8 947	-0.8%
2000	624.48	3.5%	14 295	1.5%	9 067	1.3%
2001	641.24	2.7%	14 393	0.7%	9 162	1.1%
2002	664.08	3.6%	14 618	1.6%	9 274	1.2%
2003	676.38	1.9%	14 601	-0.1%	9 382	1.2%

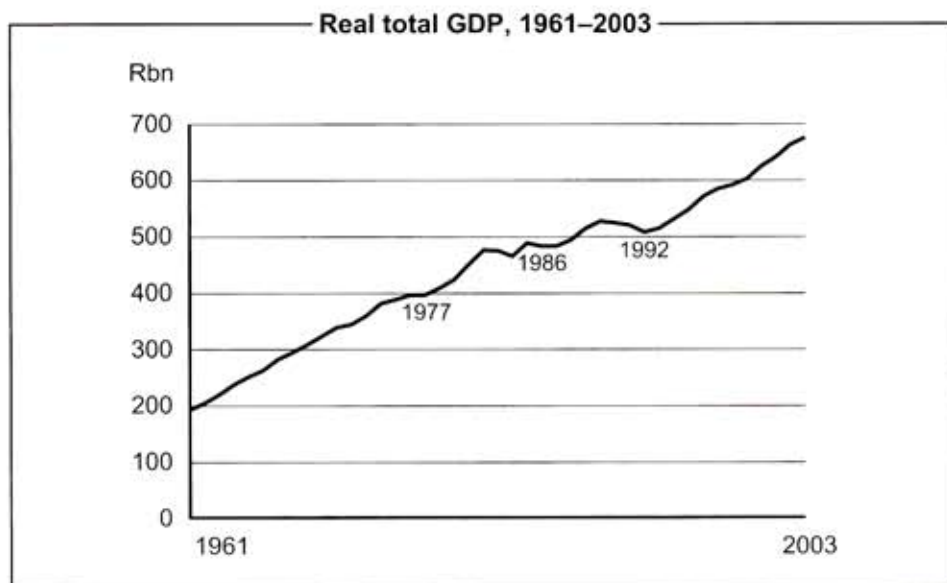
Source: South African Reserve Bank²

a At constant 1995 prices.

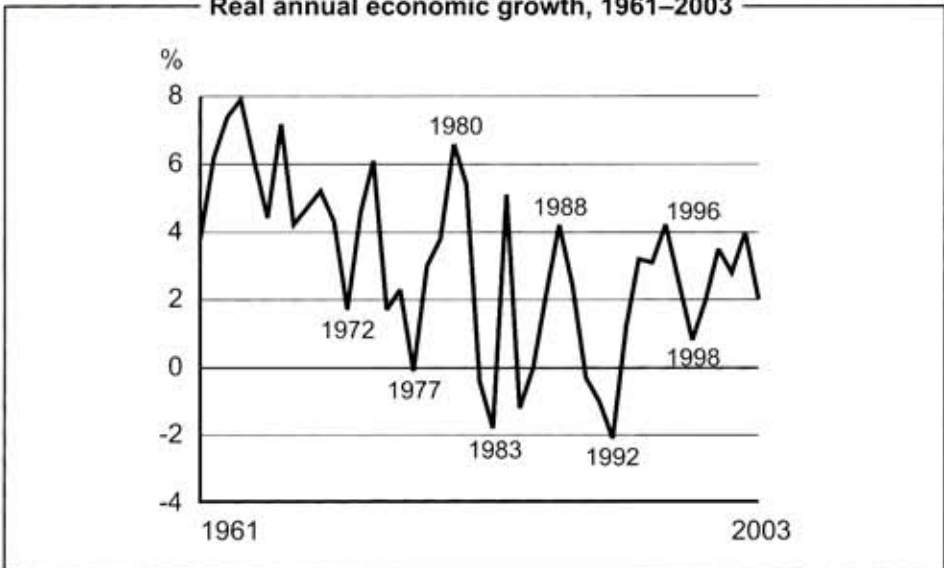
b As calculated by the South African Institute of Race Relations on the basis of figures from the South African Reserve Bank. Figures in this table may differ slightly from those provided by Statistics South Africa.

c GDP per head is total GDP divided by the total population.

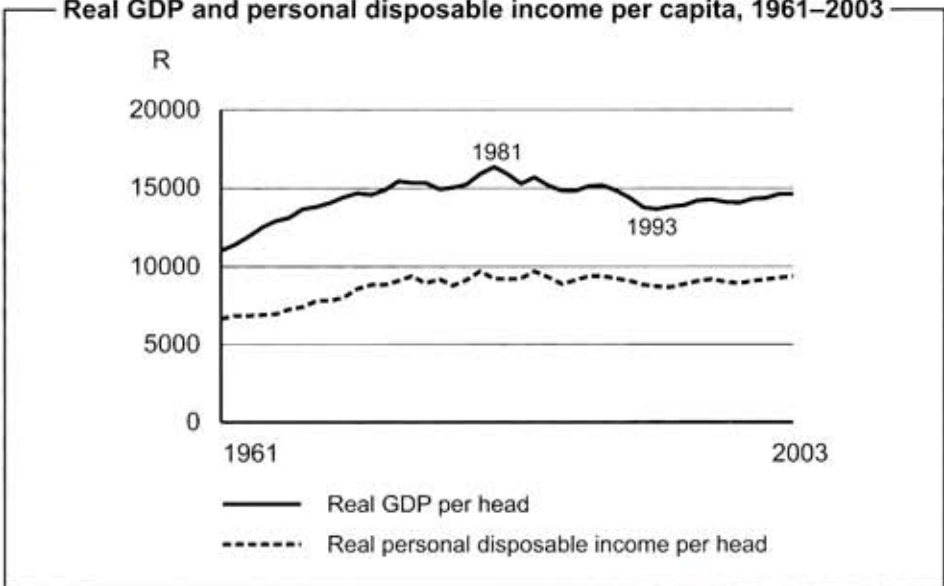
d Real disposable income per capita is total personal income minus direct personal tax.



Real annual economic growth, 1961–2003



Real GDP and personal disposable income per capita, 1961–2003



GGP by province and industry, 2003^a (continued)

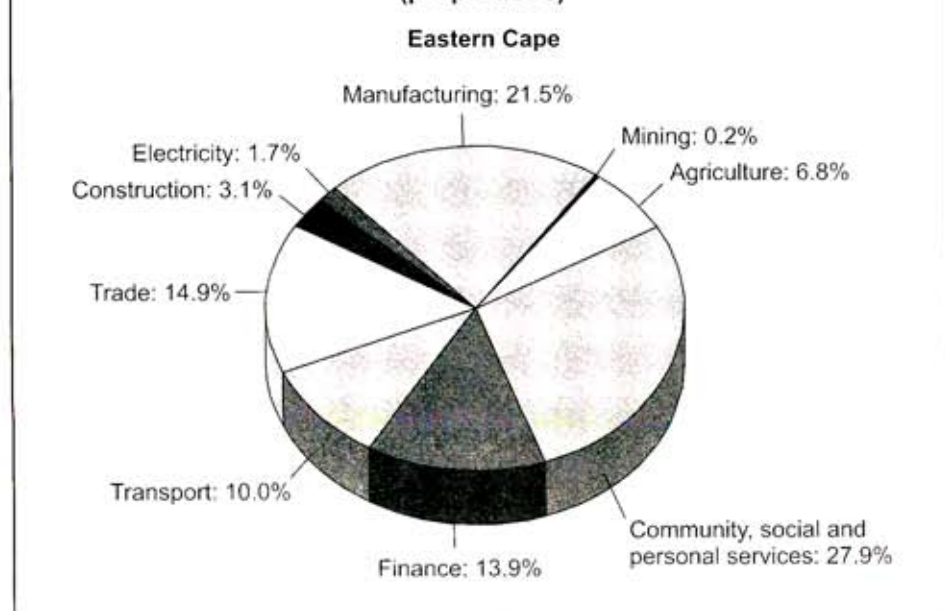
<i>Province</i>	<i>Trade Rbn</i>	<i>Transport Rbn</i>	<i>Finance Rbn</i>	<i>Community, social, and personal services Rbn</i>	<i>Total^b Rbn</i>
Eastern Cape	5.87	3.94	5.49	10.97	39.36
Free State	3.44	2.68	3.06	7.08	29.61
Gauteng	34.75	37.37	63.55	40.27	244.93
KwaZulu-Natal	10.77	11.43	14.50	15.71	85.64
Limpopo	3.66	1.43	1.76	6.38	22.06
Mpumalanga	4.16	2.44	2.62	4.91	47.48
North West	4.47	2.60	3.15	6.62	32.54
Northern Cape	1.57	1.35	1.11	2.48	11.81
Western Cape	16.10	12.63	26.42	20.27	106.34
South Africa^b	84.79	75.87	121.66	114.69	619.77

Source: Global Insight Southern Africa¹⁰

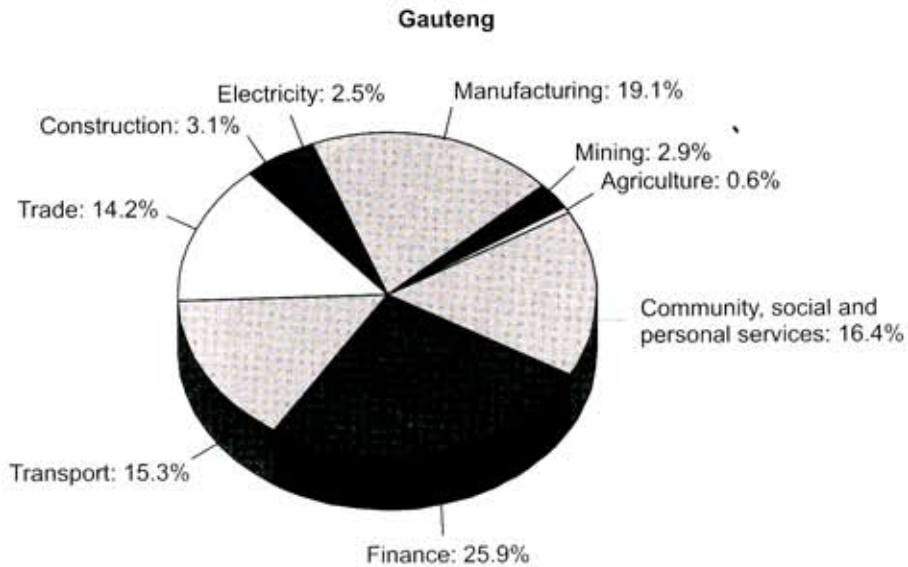
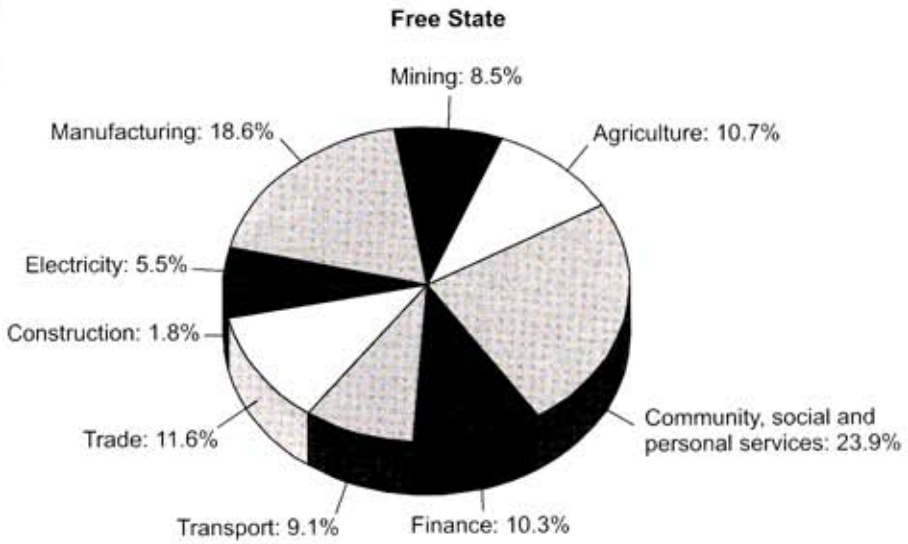
a At constant prices.

b Figures should add up vertically and horizontally but may not, owing to rounding.

GGP by province and industry, 2003 (proportions)

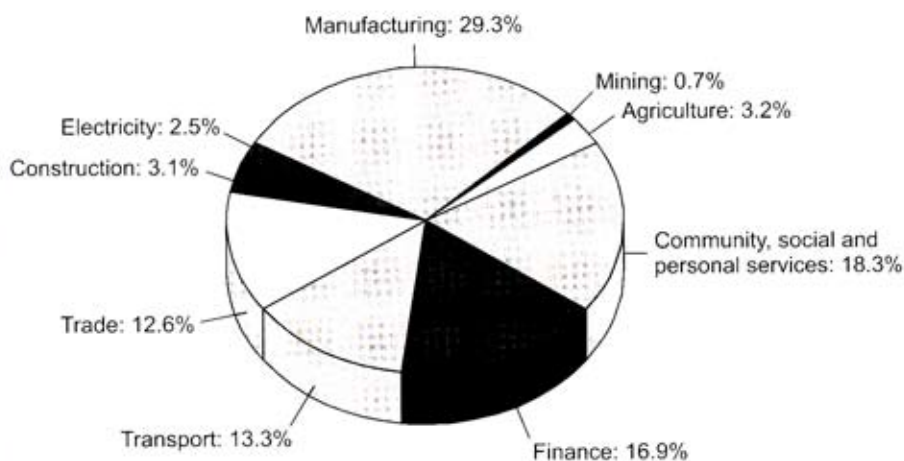


**GGP by province and industry, 2003
(proportions)**

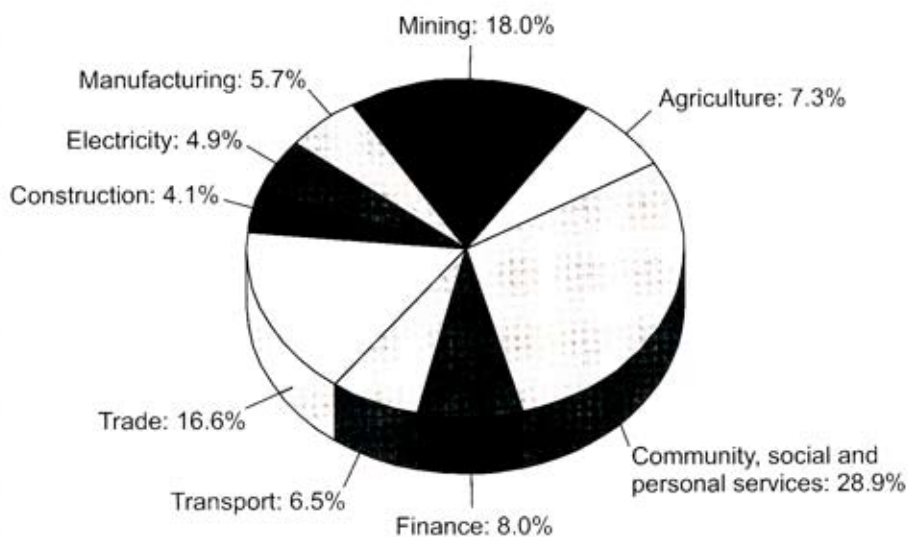


**GGP by province and industry, 2003
(proportions)**

KwaZulu-Natal

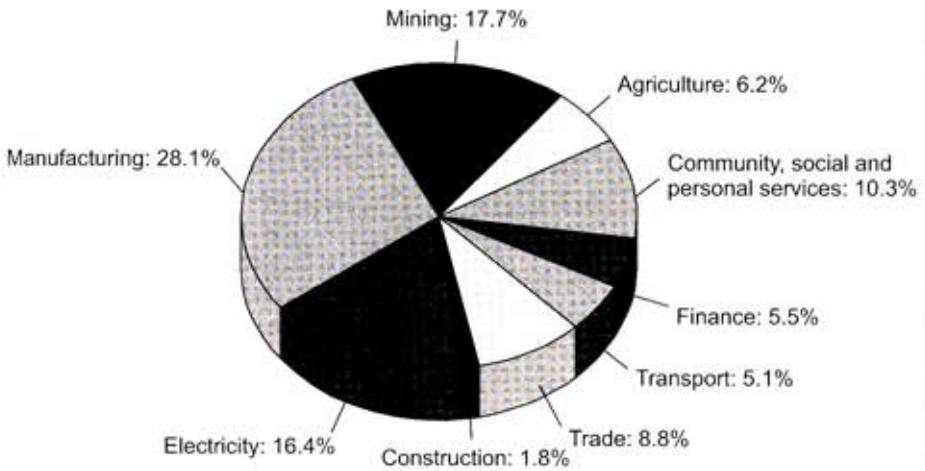


Limpopo

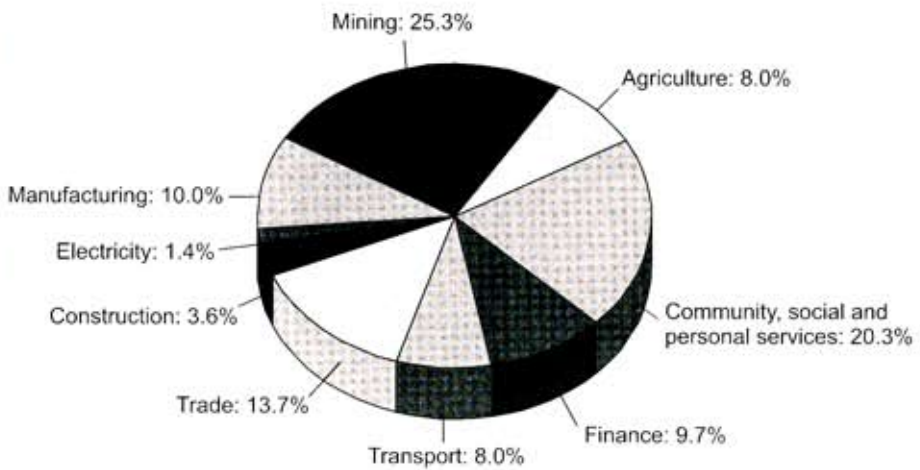


**GDP by province and industry, 2003
(proportions)**

Mpumalanga

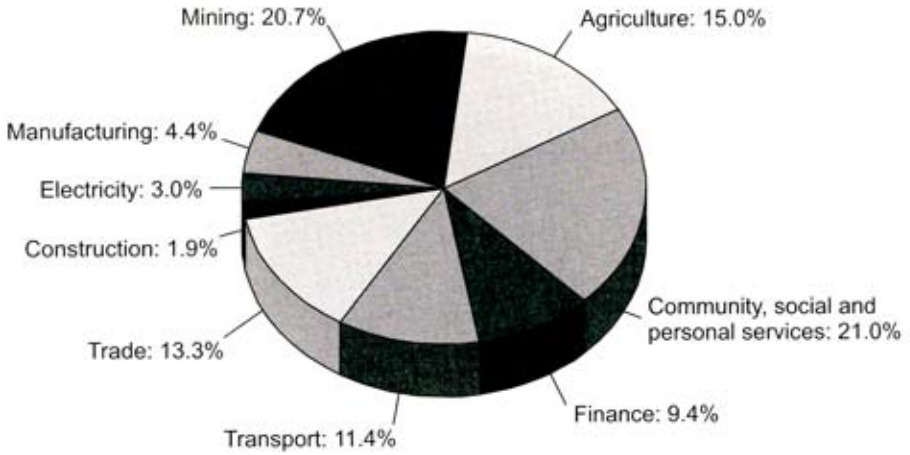


North West

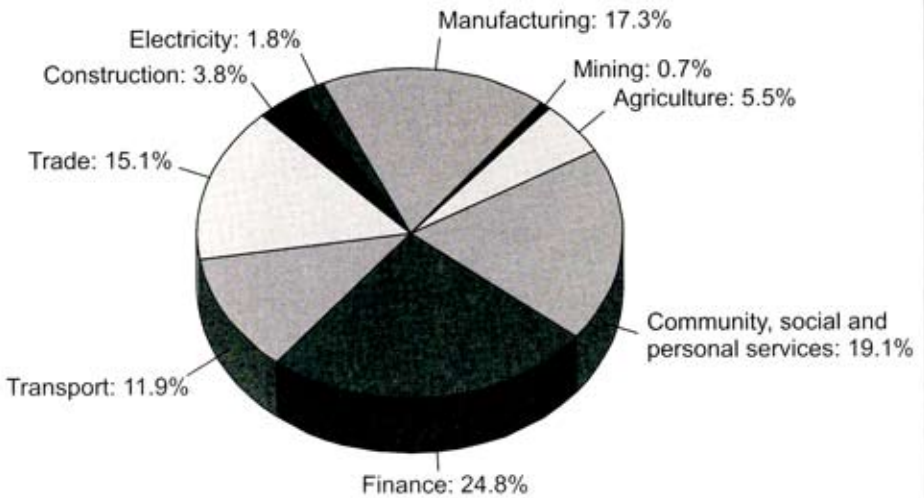


**GGP by province and industry, 2003
(proportions)**

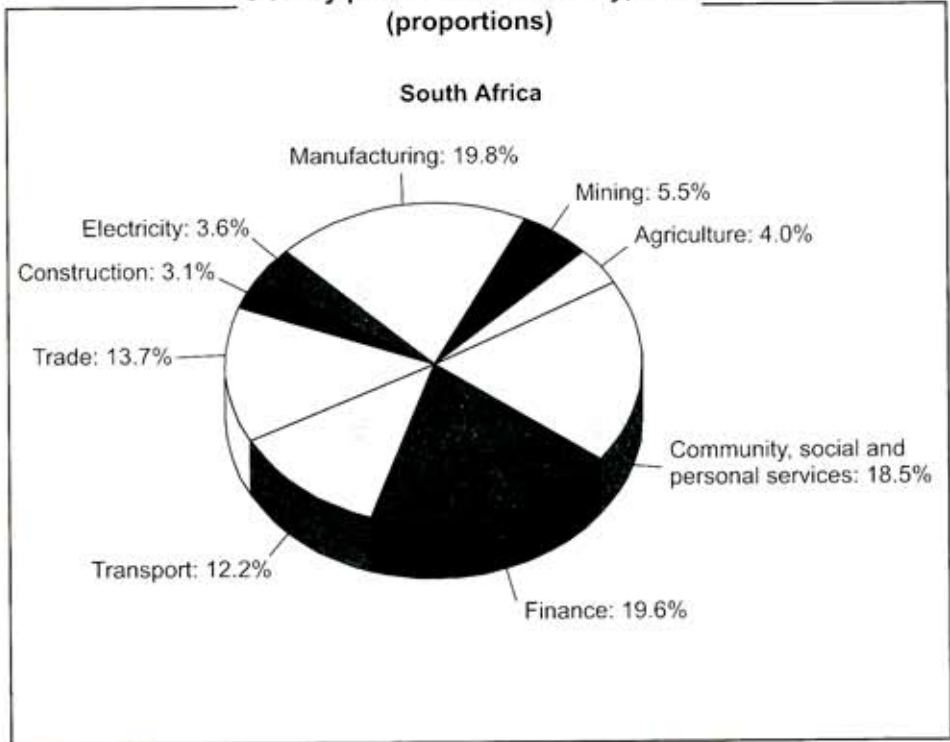
Northern Cape



Western Cape



**GGP by province and industry, 2003
(proportions)**



Growth in GGP by province, 1996–2002^a

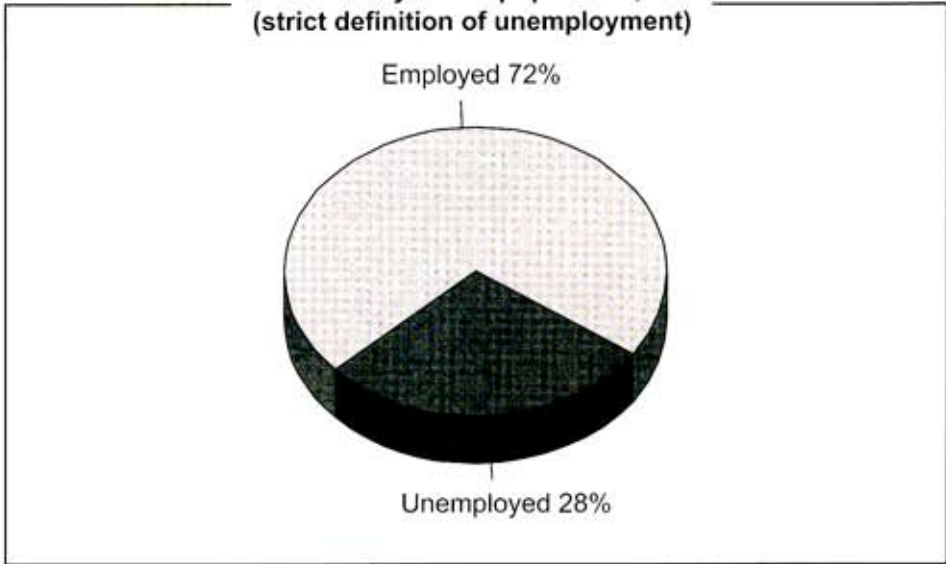
<i>Province</i>	<i>GGP Rbn</i>	<i>Real growth rate 2002</i>	<i>Average annual growth rate 1996–2002</i>
Eastern Cape	52.3	0.8%	2.1%
Free State	35.8	3.4%	2.0%
Gauteng	229.3	5.3%	3.1%
KwaZulu-Natal	110.2	2.6%	2.6%
Limpopo	40.8	2.9%	4.0%
Mpumalanga	45.7	3.3%	3.1%
North West	37.8	2.0%	1.7%
Northern Cape	13.8	1.3%	1.4%
Western Cape	98.4	3.6%	3.0%
South Africa	664.1^b	3.6%	2.8%

Source: Statistics South Africa¹¹

a At constant 1995 prices.

b Figures should add up vertically but may not, owing to rounding.

**Economically active population, 2003
(strict definition of unemployment)**



**Economically active population by race and sex, 2003
(expanded definition of unemployment)**

<i>Employed</i>	<i>African</i>	<i>Coloured</i>	<i>Indian</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Total^a</i>
Male	4 339 000	729 000	288 000	1 075 000	6 436 000
Female	3 505 000	656 000	182 000	841 000	5 187 000
Total^a	7 844 000	1 384 000	470 000	1 916 000	11 622 000
<i>Unemployed</i>					
Male	3 193 000	256 000	62 000	67 000	3 579 000
Female	4 280 000	321 000	60 000	90 000	4 753 000
Total^a	7 472 000	577 000	122 000	157 000	8 332 000
<i>Total EAP^b</i>					
Male	7 532 000	985 000	351 000	1 142 000	10 015 000
Female	7 785 000	977 000	242 000	931 000	9 939 000
Total^a	15 317 000	1 961 000	592 000	2 074 000	19 954 000

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Labour Force Survey September 2003*⁵

a Figures should add up vertically and horizontally but may not, owing to rounding, and owing to the fact that Stats SA disregarded sample sizes smaller than 10 000 as unreliable.

b Economically active population.

The working population

Total working population

Employment by occupation, 2003

<i>Category</i>	<i>Number employed</i>	<i>Proportion of total</i>
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	786 000	6.8%
Professionals	521 000	4.5%
Technicians and associate professionals	1 192 000	10.3%
Clerks	1 201 000	10.3%
Service workers, shop and market sales workers	1 367 000	11.8%
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	331 000	2.8%
Craft and related trades workers	1 445 000	12.4%
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1 163 000	10.0%
Elementary occupations	2 574 000	22.1%
Domestic workers	1 022 000	8.8%
Other	12 000	0.1%
Total^a	11 622 000	100.0%
2002	11 029 000	–
Change: 2003 vs 2002	5.4%	–

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Labour Force Survey September 2003*¹¹

a Figures should add up vertically but may not, owing to rounding.

Employment by occupation and sector, 2003

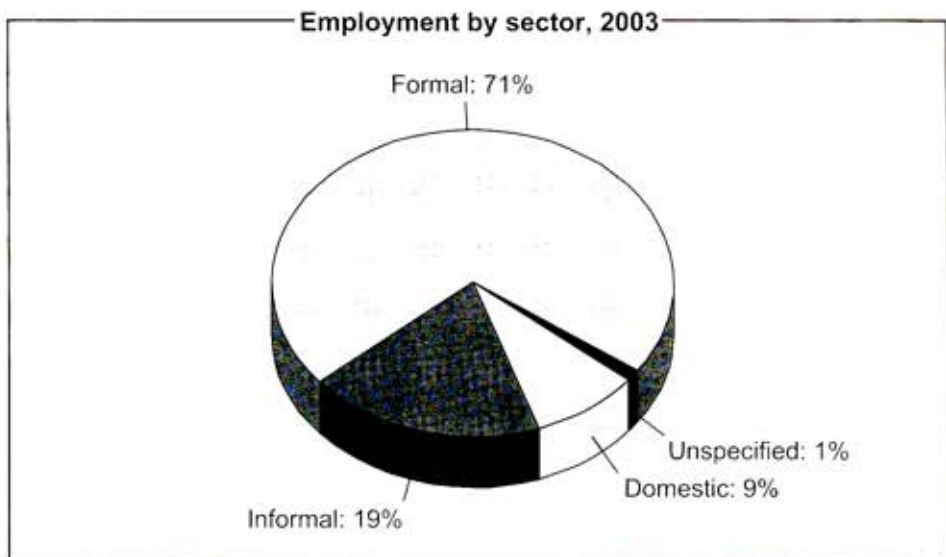
Category	Formal	Informal	Domestic	Unspecified	Total ^c
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	698 000	86 000	– ^a	– ^b	786 000
Professionals	493 000	23 000	– ^a	– ^b	521 000
Technical and associate professionals	1 097 000	93 000	– ^a	– ^b	1 192 000
Clerks	1 169 000	28 000	– ^a	– ^b	1 201 000
Service workers, shop and market sales workers	1 056 000	305 000	– ^a	– ^b	1 367 000
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	74 000	254 000	– ^a	– ^b	331 000
Craft and related trades workers	976 000	462 000	– ^a	– ^b	1 445 000
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1 051 000	104 000	– ^a	– ^b	1 163 000
Elementary occupations	1 664 000	893 000	– ^a	16 000	2 574 000
Domestic workers	– ^a	– ^a	1 022 000	– ^a	1 022 000
Other	11 000	– ^b	– ^a	– ^a	12 000
Occupation unspecified	– ^b	– ^a	– ^a	– ^b	– ^b
Total^c	8 293 000	2 249 000	1 022 000	58 000	11 622 000
2002	7 845 000	2 223 000	875 000	86 000	11 029 000
Change: 2003 vs 2002	5.7%	1.2%	16.8%	-32.6%	5.4%

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Labour Force Survey September 2003*¹²

a There were no respondents in the category.

b The sample size was too small for reliable estimates.

c Figures should add up vertically and horizontally but may not, owing to rounding, and owing to the fact that Stats SA disregarded sample sizes smaller than 10 000 as unreliable.



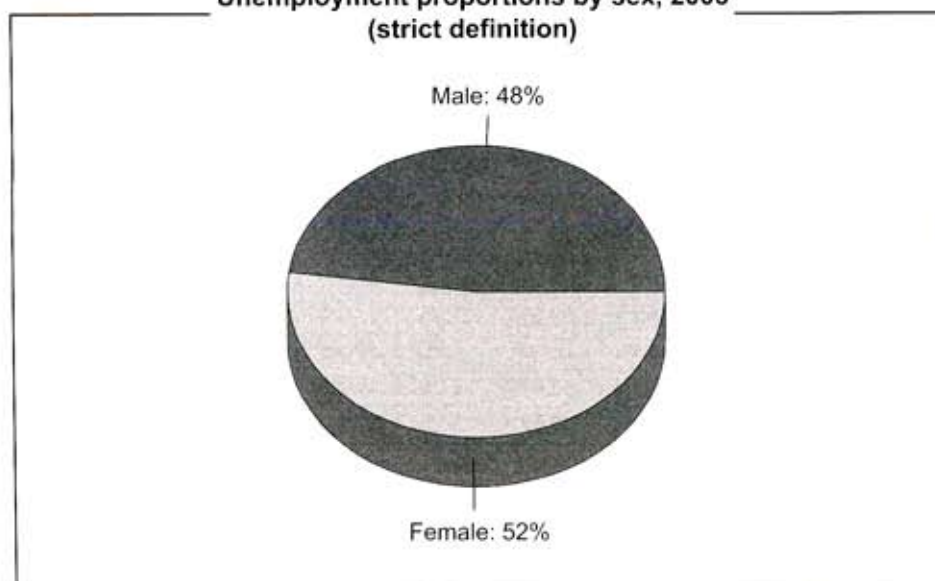
Unemployment by age and sex, 2003

	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Proportion of total	Number	Proportion of total	Number ^a	Proportion of total
<i>Strict definition</i>						
15-24 years	761 000	34.8%	769 000	32.3%	1 531 000	33.5%
25-34 years	771 000	35.3%	950 000	39.9%	1 721 000	37.7%
35-44 years	378 000	17.3%	468 000	19.6%	846 000	18.5%
45-54 years	212 000	9.7%	175 000	7.3%	387 000	8.5%
55+	64 000	2.9%	21 000	0.9%	84 000	1.8%
Total^a	2 187 000	100.0%	2 382 000	100.0%	4 570 000	100.0%
<i>Expanded definition</i>						
15-24 years	1 321 000	36.9%	1 606 000	33.8%	2 927 000	35.1%
25-34 years	1 218 000	34.0%	1 772 000	37.3%	2 990 000	35.9%
35-44 years	577 000	16.1%	932 000	19.6%	1 508 000	18.1%
45-54 years	346 000	9.7%	381 000	8.0%	726 000	8.7%
55+	118 000	3.3%	63 000	1.3%	181 000	2.2%
Total^a	3 579 000	100.0%	4 753 000	100.0%	8 332 000	100.0%

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Labour Force Survey September 2003*³³

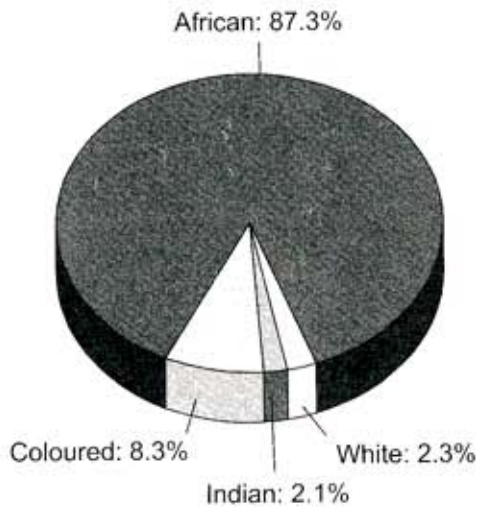
a Figures should add up vertically and horizontally but may not, owing to rounding, and owing to the fact that Stats SA disregarded sample sizes smaller than 10 000 as unreliable.

Unemployment proportions by sex, 2003 (strict definition)

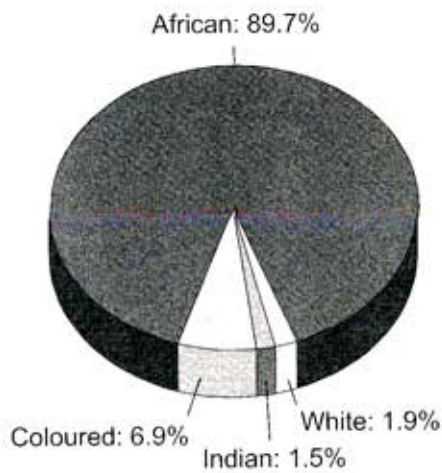


Unemployment proportions by race, 2003

Strict definition



Expanded definition



QUALIFICATION PROFILE OF THE POPULATION

Level of education

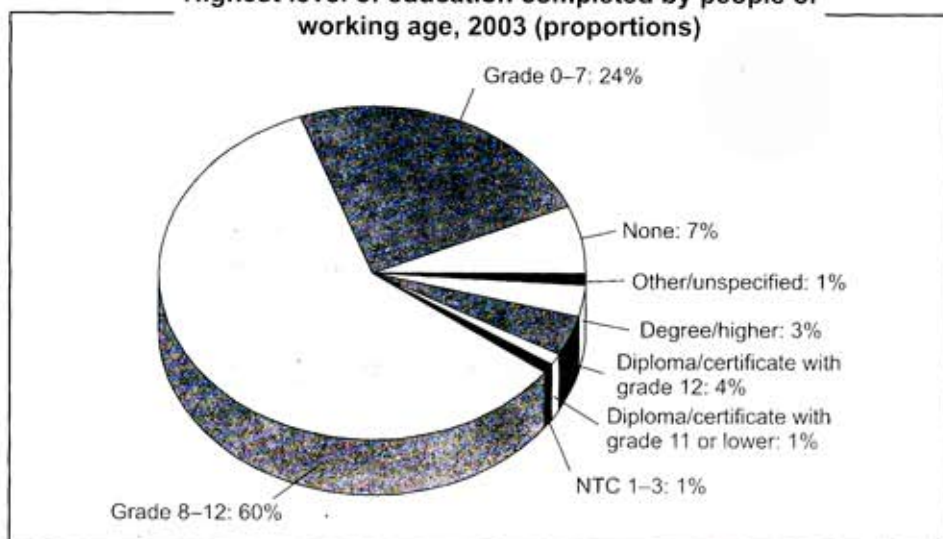
Highest level of education completed by people of working age^a by race, 2003 (actual numbers)

<i>Level of education</i>	<i>African</i>	<i>Coloured</i>	<i>Indian</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Total^b</i>
None	1 898 000	120 000	11 000	- ^c	2 039 000
Grade 0-7	6 297 000	693 000	63 000	21 000	7 103 000
Grade 8-12	13 307 000	1 691 000	688 000	1 906 000	17 606 000
NTC ^d 1-3	95 000	19 000	- ^c	81 000	198 000
Diploma/certificate with grade 11 or lower	122 000	18 000	- ^c	71 000	220 000
Diploma/certificate with grade 12	745 000	99 000	37 000	416 000	1 298 000
Degree/higher	333 000	49 000	50 000	482 000	914 000
Other/unspecified	119 000	19 000	- ^c	18 000	177 000
Total^b	22 923 000	2 710 000	880 000	3 023 000	29 555 000

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Labour Force Survey March 2003*⁴

- a The working age population includes all those aged between 15 and 65 years.
 b Figures should add up vertically and horizontally but may not, owing to rounding, and owing to the fact that Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) disregarded sample sizes smaller than 10 000 as unreliable.
 c The sample size was too small for reliable estimates.
 d National Training Certificate.

Highest level of education completed by people of working age, 2003 (proportions)



Source: Statistics South Africa, *Labour Force Survey March 2003*⁵

Literacy

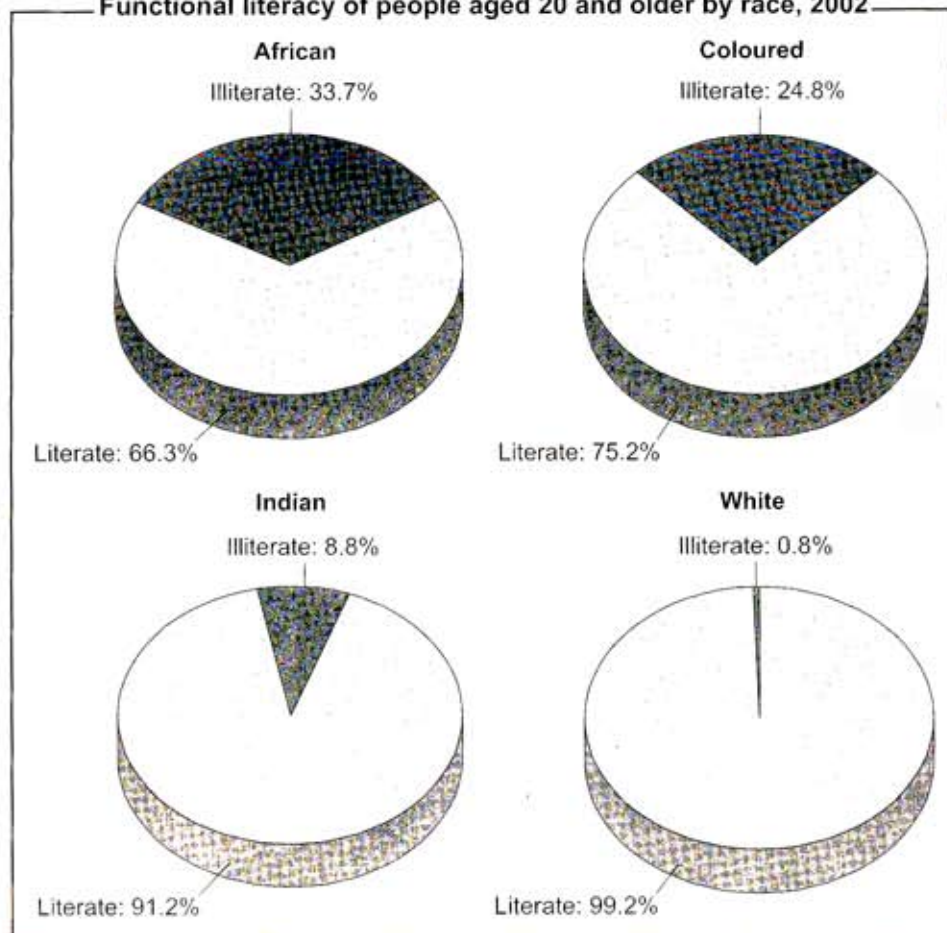
Functional literacy^a of people aged 20 and older by race, 2002

Race	Number illiterate	Number literate	Proportion literate
African	6 706 650	13 220 650	66.3%
Coloured	582 098	1 763 545	75.2%
Indian	64 781	672 697	91.2%
White	29 145	3 671 776	99.2%
Total	7 382 673	19 328 668	72.4%

Source: DRI-WEFA South Africa¹²

a - Grade 7 is generally accepted as the minimum education level required for functional literacy.

Functional literacy of people aged 20 and older by race, 2002



OVERVIEW OF IMPROVEMENTS

Changes by household, 1996 and 2001

	1996	2001	Increase/decrease (actual numbers)	Increase/ decrease (proportions)
Total number of dwellings/ households	9 059 571	11 205 705	2 146 134	24%
Formal ^a	5 211 727	7 147 438	1 935 711	37%
Informal ^b	1 453 013	1 836 232	383 219	26%
Traditional	1 644 389	1 654 787	10 398	1%
Other ^c	747 970	567 249	-180 721	-24%
Use of electricity for lighting	5 220 826	7 815 270	2 594 445	50%
Use of electricity for cooking	4 265 305	5 761 354	1 496 048	35%
Use of electricity for heating	4 030 850	5 493 021	1 462 171	36%
Access to clean water ^d	7 345 232	9 550 002	2 204 770	30%
Access to flush or chemical lavatories ^e	4 552 854	6 031 385	1 478 531	32.5%
Refuse removal by local authority	4 841 592	6 382 242	1 540 650	32%
Communal refuse removal/dumps	287 199	195 679	-91 520	-32%
Own refuse dumps	2 905 586	3 655 043	749 457	26%
Telephone in dwelling/use of cellular phone	2 591 249	4 754 890	2 163 641	83%

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Census 2001*; *Census 1996*³

- a Denotes house/brick structure on separate stand or yard, flat in block of flats, town/cluster/semi-detached house. 1996 census figures for formal housing included units in a retirement village. This category of dwelling was not mentioned in the 2001 census.
- b Denotes informal dwelling/shack in backyard and not in backyard.
- c Including room/flatlet in shared property, house/flat/room in backyard, caravan/tent and unspecified dwellings. Excludes figures for the homeless.
- d Including running water in dwelling, on site, or in yard, and water from public taps or water-carriers/tankers/vendors.
- e Including in-dwelling, on-site, and off-site access; also includes flush lavatories connected to sewerage system and those with septic tank.

Types of housing, 1996 and 2001

