

A Comparative Analysis of 1996 and 2001-Census Data on Vulnerable and Special Target Groups

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Introduction

A: Brief

As part of Government's Ten Year Review of the first decade of democracy the Presidency and the Department of Social Development commissioned a quantitative study to explore the gains that vulnerable and special target groups had made during these ten years. The data that was to be used was the 1996 and 2001-Census data, which of course only provides a five-year slice. The groups that were to be investigated were:

- Children (between 0 and 18 years of age);
- Youth (between 19 and 35 years of age);
- The Aged (older than 60 years of age);
- Women; and
- The Disabled.

A special focus was to be placed on persons and households in these categories from the previously disadvantaged population groups. Geographically the analysis was to fall on the country as a whole, the nine provinces and a sample of fifteen metropolitan and district municipalities. These municipalities were the following:

Predominantly rural District Municipalities	District municipalities with a major secondary city	Metropolitan municipalities
DC 13: Chris Hani DC 15: O R Tambo DC 39: Bophirima DC 26: Zululand DC 07: Karoo DC 16: Xhariep DC 03: Overberg DC 19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	DC 17: Motheo (Bloemfontein) DC 35: Capricorn (Polokwane) DC 37: Bojanala (Rustenburg) DC 32: Ehlanzeni (Nelspruit)	Cape Town Johannesburg Ethekwini (Durban)

The aspects that were to be covered in the analysis were as follows:

Access to Social Services	Labour/work-place information	Education	Income
Sanitation Refuse removal Water Dwelling/Housing Telephone access Energy used for lighting	Employment Occupation profile	Highest level of education	Monthly income

B: Premises

One: While the focus of the study was to determine the extent to which the lives of persons from vulnerable and target groups had improved during the two

census periods the data on social services, which is provided for Households, did not allow for such a person-based analysis. In the case of these services the assumption was made that any progress made by households from previously disadvantaged race groups (African/Black, Coloured and Asian/Indian) would be used as an indication of the gains that had been made by the targeted groups, who are also in some or other way part of the grouping called "Households".

Two: The available data on age groups did not allow for a grouping of "0 to 18" for Children or "between 18 and 35" for Youth. The closest matching age groups were hence used, resulting in Children in this study being defined as "between 0 and 19 years of age" and Youth being defined as "between 20 and 34 years of age".

Three: A comparative analysis of income between the 1996 and 2001-Census data proved to be highly problematic due to the fact that the income categories are not the same, and that no apparent multiplier vis-à-vis the 1996-income categories was applied in generating the 2001-income categories. In order to still do some form of comparison the official inflation data over the five years between 1996 and 2001¹ was used to determine the two closest matching equivalent income categories in the 1996 and 2001-sets. The closest matching categories were the R2 500/month-category in 1996 and the R3 200/month-category in 2001². These two figures were subsequently used for purposes of comparison in the study, with an income of R3 200/month in 2001 being referred to in the document as "R2500/month in 1996-terms".

C: Structure of the Report

The report consists of three parts, viz.:

- Part One: Key Findings;
- Part Two: Access to Services; and
- Part Three: Vulnerable and Target Groups.

¹ The official CPI-figures for the five years were: 1997: 8.6%; 1998: 6.9%; 1999: 5.2%; 2000: 5.4% and 2001: 5.7% (source: Department of Social Development and Welfare).

² R2 500 in 1996 was in terms of the official inflation data equal to R3 295 in 2001.

Part One: Key Findings

The findings in this section are dealt with under the same headings as the rest of the report, viz. Access to Services and Vulnerable and Target Groups.

A: Access to Services

Between 1996 and 2001 huge increases were recorded in the provision of access to services to especially previously disadvantaged households. Detail with regards to access to each of these services is provided in the following sections.

A1: Housing

- Between 1996 and 2001, 1 325 268 more African, 189 762 more Coloured and 37 382 more Indian households had gained access to a house or brick structure on a separate stand.
- The provinces in which the biggest increases in the provision of houses were recorded, were the Western Cape, Northern Cape, Limpopo and KwaZulu-Natal.
- In the sample of municipalities, Metropolitan Municipalities and District Municipalities with major secondary cities recorded greater increases than the predominantly rural municipalities in the provision of housing. Whereas the percentage of households residing in informal dwellings decreased in the Metropolitan municipalities it increased significantly in District Municipalities with major secondary cities. Small increases were also recorded in the percentage of households residing in such dwellings in predominantly rural municipalities.

A2: Access to Water

- An additional 1 565 527 African, 151 995 Coloured and 27 129 Indian households gained access to piped water³ between 1996 and 2001.
- The percentage of households that were dependent on water from springs, rivers, boreholes, etc. dropped by 6.67% from 22.54% in 1996 to 15.87% in 2001.
- The provinces in which the biggest advances were made with regards to African households in respect of access to piped water are the Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga. In the case of Coloured households these provinces are Limpopo, Northern Cape and the Eastern Cape, while for Indian households they are Limpopo, the Eastern Cape and Mpumalanga.
- In the sample of municipalities the District Municipalities with major secondary cities experienced the greatest increases in the percentage of households with access to piped water on site, followed by the Metro Municipalities and the predominantly rural District Municipalities. The latter municipalities experienced the greatest increase in the access of households to a public tap, followed by Metropolitan municipalities and District Municipalities with major secondary cities.

A3: Energy for Lighting

- Almost 2 million⁴ additional households gained access to electricity in their dwellings between 1996 and 2001.

³ Meaning in the dwelling, on site or at a communal tap.

⁴ The exact number of households is 1 993 957.

- African households made the greatest gains (17.03% more households had electricity in 2001 than in 1996), followed by Coloured households at 4.65%.
- African households experienced the greatest increase with regards to access to electricity in Limpopo, the Free State, the Northwest and the Eastern Cape. Coloured households experienced strong increases in the Northern Cape and Limpopo, while Indian households experienced slight increases in most of the provinces and very small declines in KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng.
- In terms of the sample of municipalities the District Municipalities with major secondary cities experienced the greatest increases with regards to access to electricity, followed by the predominantly rural District Municipalities and the Metro Municipalities.

A4: Sanitation

- An additional 1 008 366 households gained access to a chemical or flush toilet between 1996 and 2001. African households experienced the greatest increase, with the percentage of households with access to this service increasing by 7.72%, up from 34.16% in 1996 to 41.88% in 2001.
- Whereas the Northern Cape recorded the greatest increase in the percentage of households with access to a chemical or flush toilet between 1996 and 2001, Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal experienced the greatest increases in the actual number of households with access to the service. The Western Cape remained the province with the highest percentage of households with access to the service in 2001 vis-à-vis 1996.
- In terms of the sample of municipalities the predominantly rural District Municipalities experienced the greatest increase with regards to the percentage of households with access to a chemical or flush toilet. In the second place were the District Municipalities with major secondary cities followed by the Metro Municipalities.

A5: Refuse Disposal

- Between 1996 and 2001, 1 075 481 more households gained access to a refuse removal service from a municipality. African households experienced the most significant increase in this regard, with an increase of 6.57%, up from 40.48% in 1996 to 47.05% in 2001.
- The Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and the Free State experienced the most significant increases with regards to access to a refuse removal service from a municipality.
- In terms of the sample of municipalities the Metro Municipalities showed the highest increase with regards to access of households to this service, followed by the predominantly rural District Municipalities experienced and the District Municipalities with major secondary cities. Significant decreases were experienced in the percentage of households without access to any forms of refuse removal in the predominantly rural District Municipalities. Smaller decreases were recorded in the Metro Municipalities, while a few District Municipalities with major secondary cities experienced sizeable increases in the percentage of households with no access to such a service.

A6: Telephone Services

- A massive increase in the access of households to a telephone in their dwelling and/or a cell phone was recorded between 1996 and 2001. Whereas 2 562 345 households (28.64%) had access to a telephone in their dwellings and/or a cell

phone, this increased to 4 754 890 households (42.43%) in 2001, which signifies an increase of 2 192 545 households (13.79%).

- African households experienced the most significant increases in this regard, with a massive 19.39% increase, up from 11.72% in 1996 to 31.11% in 2001.
- The provinces in which the biggest increases were made with regards to the increase in the percentage of households with access to a telephone in their dwellings and/or a cell phone were Mpumalanga and Limpopo. Gauteng had the highest percentage of households of all population groups with access to such services in 2001.
- In terms of the sample of municipalities significant increases were recorded in all the municipalities, with the District Municipalities with major secondary cities experiencing the highest increases, followed by the predominantly rural District Municipalities and the Metro Municipalities.

B: Vulnerable and Target Groups

The key findings with regards to each of the groups are summarised in the sections below.

B1: Children

Highest Level of Education

- The percentage of children with no schooling dropped by 14.44%, while the percentage of children that had some primary education increased by 11.95%. The most significant improvements in this regard were recorded in the case of African children, followed by Coloured, White and Indian children. The provinces in which the greatest improvements were made were the Eastern Cape, Limpopo and Mpumalanga.
- In terms of the sample of municipalities all the District Municipalities experienced massive drops in the percentages of children with no schooling. The most significant decreases were recorded in predominantly rural District Municipalities, followed by the District Municipalities with major secondary cities and the Metro Municipalities. All the predominantly rural District Municipalities experienced small to significant increases in the percentage of children with some secondary education, as did two of the Metro Municipalities and three of the four District Municipalities with major secondary cities. All the predominantly rural District Municipalities also experienced small increases in the percentage of children with Matric, as did all the Metro Municipalities and three of the four District Municipalities with major secondary cities. Of the three groups of municipalities the Metro Municipalities had the highest percentage of children with Matric in 2001, followed by the District Municipalities with major secondary cities and the predominantly rural District Municipalities.

B2: Youth

Highest Level of Education

- Youth with a Matric as their highest level of education increased by 1 085 492 persons between 1996 and 2001, up from 2 361 989 persons (23.62%) in 1996 to 3 447 481 persons (29.74%).

- In the five years between 1996 and 2001 Youth with a Higher Qualification increased by 405 699 persons, up from 625 533 persons (6.28%) in 1996 to 1 031 232 persons (8.9%) in 2001.
- The Free State, Gauteng and the Western Cape were the provinces in which the most significant increases in the percentage of Youth with Matric were recorded. Limpopo, the Northern Cape and the Western Cape were the provinces in which male Youth experienced the greatest overall improvement in their level of education. In the case of female Youth these provinces were Gauteng, the Free State and the Eastern Cape.
- In terms of the sample of municipalities the Metro municipalities and the District Municipalities with major secondary cities experienced the most significant increases in the percentage of Youth with Matric. The Metro Municipalities had the highest percentage of Youth with Matric in 2001, followed by the District Municipalities with major secondary cities and the predominantly rural District Municipalities. The same order applied with regards to the percentage of Youth with a Higher Qualification in 2001.

Unemployment

- Between 1996 and 2001 the percentage of unemployed Youth rose by 6.59%, from 28.8% to 33.39%. The percentage of unemployed male Youth rose by 7.61%, from 23.86% to 31.47% and unemployed female Youth by 6.96%, from 29.44% to 36.4%.
- Youth fared worse than the population as a whole as far as unemployment is concerned, with the growth in the percentage of unemployed Youth far outstripping that of the population as a whole.
- African Youth remained the population group with the highest level of unemployment for both male and female Youth and also the group with the highest increase in the percentage of unemployment between 1996 and 2001.
- The percentage increase in the level of unemployment of male Youth was higher than that of female Youth in all of the population groups.
- In overall terms the provinces in which the highest increases in Youth unemployment were recorded are the Free State, the Northwest and KwaZulu-Natal. The smallest increases were recorded in the Northern Cape, Limpopo province and the Eastern Cape.
- With regards to the sample of municipalities the Metro Municipalities and the District Municipalities with major secondary cities experienced significant increases in unemployment among the Youth. The predominantly rural District Municipalities experienced a variety of changes, with four of the eight municipalities experiencing significant increases in unemployment among the Youth, three slight increases and one a small decrease. The unemployment levels of male and female Youth were all of the same magnitude, generally ranging between mid-20 and 40%.

Income

- The percentage of Youth that earned less than R2500/month in 1996-terms decreased by 0.54%, down from 78.33% in 1996 to 77.79% in 2001.
- While the percentage of Male Youth that earned less than R2500/month in 1996-terms increased by 0.58%, up from 77.68% in 1996 to 78.26% in 2001, the percentage of female Youth dropped by 2.2%, down from 79.31% in 1996 to 77.11% in 2001. The result of this was that the percentage of female Youth earning less than R2500/month in 1996-terms dropped below that of male Youth between 1996 and 2001.

- Indian Youth experienced the largest drop in terms of the percentage of the group earning less than R2500/month in 1996-terms, followed by Coloured, White and African Youth. The latter saw no change in this percentage between 1996 and 2001.
- Indian female Youth and White female Youth fared the best in terms of the reduction in the percentage of the group earning less than R2500/month in 1996-terms between 1996 and 2001. White male Youth fared the worst, with the percentage of the group earning less than R2500/month in 1996-terms increasing by a greater degree than any of the other groups.
- Only three of the nine provinces experienced a drop in the percentage of Youth that earned less than R2500/month in 1996-terms between 1996 and 2001. These are Gauteng, the Northern Cape and the Western Cape. The three provinces that experienced the greatest increase were Limpopo, Mpumalanga and KwaZulu-Natal.
- In 1996 the percentage of male Youth earning less than R2500/month was smaller than that of female Youth in all of the provinces, excluding Gauteng where the percentage of female Youth earning less than R2500/month in 1996-terms was 3.01% less than that of male Youth. Between 1996 and 2001 the gap grew wider in Gauteng and decreased in all eight the other provinces.
- In terms of the sample of municipalities the three Metro Municipalities, three of the four District Municipalities with major secondary cities and four of the eight predominantly rural District Municipalities experienced slight to moderate decreases in the percentage of Youth that earned less than R2500/month in 1996-terms. The percentage of female Youth that earned less than R2500/month in 1996-terms dropped in all of the Metro municipalities, two of the four District Municipalities with major secondary cities and six of the eight predominantly rural District Municipalities. In the case of Male Youth the percentage increased in two of the three Metro Municipalities, all four the District Municipalities with major secondary cities and in seven of the eight predominantly rural District Municipalities.

Occupation

- The largest single category of occupation remained the Elementary-category (27.3% in 1996 and 25.1% in 2001).
- The percentage of Youth employed in the "Professionals-category" dropped by 4.09%, from 10.92% in 1996 to 6.83% in 2001 and by 4.2% in the "Craft and related trades workers-category", from 16.06% in 1996 to 11.86% in 2001.
- The percentage of Youth in the "Clerks-category" increased by 2.38%, up from 10.28% in 1996 to 12.66% in 2001 and the percentage in the "Technicians and Associated Professionals-category" by 2.4%, from 6.8% in 1996 to 9.2% in 2001.
- Male Youth experienced a significant drop in the percentage employed in the Craft and related trades workers-category of 6.47%, down from 23.41% in 1996 to 16.94% in 2001.
- Female Youth experienced a significant drop in the percentage employed in the "Professionals-category" of 7.38%, down from 14.99% in 1996 to 7.61% in 2001, as well as a marked drop of 5.32% in the percentage employed in the "Elementary category", down from 35.32% in 1996 to 30% in 2001.
- The percentage of African and Coloured Youth employed in the Elementary-category remained far higher than the percentage of Indian and White Youth employed in this category.
- All of the provinces, excluding the Northwest, Mpumalanga and Limpopo, experienced a decline in the percentage of Youth employed in the "Elementary-

category". Gauteng remained the province with the smallest percentage of Youth employed in this category.

- All of the provinces experienced a drop in the percentage of Youth employed in the "Professional-category" and an increase in the percentage of Youth in the "Clerks-category".
- In terms of the sample of municipalities the three Metro Municipalities experienced a drop in the percentage of Youth employed in the "Elementary-category". No clear trend emerged in the case of the two other groups of municipalities. The percentage of Youth employed in the "Elementary-category" in 2001 was the lowest in the Metro Municipalities, followed by the District Municipalities with major secondary cities and the predominantly rural District Municipalities. The percentage of Youth in the "Professionals-category" dropped in all the District and Metro Municipalities in the sample, excluding the City of Johannesburg.

B3: The Aged

Income

- Between 1996 and 2001 the percentage of the Aged that earned less than R2500/month in 1996-terms increased by 0.14%. At the same time the percentage of the Aged earning no income shrank by 1.71%.
- Between 1996 and 2001 the percentage of aged men that earned less than R2500/month in 1996 terms grew by 1.18%. During the same period the percentage of aged women that fell in this category grew by 0.06%.
- The percentage of aged men that earned no income grew by 3.28% between 1996 and 2001, while the percentage of aged women that earned no income dropped by 4.74% during the same period.
- While the percentage of aged men in all four the population groups experienced a marked increase in the percentage earning no income between 1996 and 2001, the percentage of aged women earning no income dropped in all the population groups. Aged White males experienced the biggest increase in the percentage of the group earning no income, while aged African women experienced the biggest drop in the percentage of the group that earned no income.
- The percentage of aged men earning no income increased in all the provinces, while the percentage of aged women decreased. The three provinces in which the greatest declines in the percentage of aged women were recorded in this regard were Northwest, Mpumalanga and the Eastern Cape. In the case of aged men the three provinces that experienced the greatest rise in the percentage of aged men earning no income were Gauteng, the Free State and KwaZulu-Natal.
- In terms of the sample of municipalities all three the Metro Municipalities experienced increases in the percentage of the Aged not earning any income between 1996 and 2001. In contrast to this, all four the District Municipalities with major secondary cities and six of the eight predominantly rural District Municipalities experienced decreases in the percentage of the Aged not earning any income. The percentage of aged women not earning any income dropped, and the percentage of men not earning any income increased, in all three the Metro Municipalities and all four the District Municipalities with major secondary cities. In the case of the predominantly rural District Municipalities the percentage of aged women dropped in all the DMs, while the percentage of men dropped in three of the municipalities, and increased in the other five. No clear pattern emerged with regards to the percentage of the Aged earning less than R2500/month in 1996-terms between 1996 and 2001.

B4: Women

Highest level of Education

- The percentage of females with no schooling, as well as those with some secondary education decreased from 1996 to 2001, but still remained higher than the percentages of males in the same categories. Nationally the percentage of women with a Matric increased by 3.6%, up from 15.9% in 1996 to 19.5% in 2001. This increase was, however, less than the 4.5% increase in the case of males.
- In the case of both the African and Coloured population groups the percentage of males and females that obtained Matric underwent a significant increase between 1996 and 2001. The increase in the case of the African group meant that 17.91% of males and 15.8% of females had a Matric by 2001. In the case of the Coloured group the increase meant that 19.5% of males and 17.7% of females had a Matric by 2001.
- Women outperformed men in the percentage of persons with a Higher Education, where a growth of 2.5% between 1996 and 2001 was recorded in the case of women vis-à-vis a growth of 2.06% in the case of men. The implication of this was that the gap between the percentage of men and women with a Higher Qualification decreased to 0.5% in 2001, down from 0.94% in 1996. In terms of numbers almost half a million⁵ more women had a Higher Qualification in 2001 than in 1996.
- The Western Cape, Northern Cape and Gauteng experienced significant increases in the numbers/percentages of women with a Matric between 1996 and 2001 of 4.21%, 4.19% and 4.94% respectively.
- With regards to the sample of municipalities, the District Municipalities with major secondary cities and the predominantly rural District Municipalities experienced a sharp drop in the percentage of women with no schooling, while the Metro Municipalities underwent strong increases in the percentages of women with a Matric or a Higher Qualification.

Employment

- While the number of employed women rose by 355 912 persons between 1996 and 2001, the number of unemployed women increased by just over a million⁶ during this period.
- The Coloured and White population groups experienced the greatest drop in the percentage of employed women between 1996 and 2001.
- In 2001 the provinces with the highest percentage of unemployed women were KwaZulu-Natal (26.47%), followed by Gauteng (25.8%) and the Free State (25.46%). KwaZulu Natal also witnessed the greatest rise in female unemployment, followed by the Western Cape and the Free State.
- The two provinces in which African and Coloured women fared the best in terms of the smallest increases in unemployment rates, were the Northern Cape and Limpopo.
- With regards to the sample of municipalities, the percentage of unemployed women increased in all three the Metro Municipalities, three of the four District Municipalities with major secondary cities and in five of the eight predominantly rural District Municipalities.

⁵ The exact number is 478 683.

⁶ The exact number is 1 061 922.

Income

- Between 1996 and 2001 the percentage of both men and women that earned less than R2500/month in 1996-terms decreased. In the case of men the decrease was of a smaller extent (-1.05%) than that of women (-3.36%). The percentage of women in this category, however, remained 3.22 percentage points higher than that of men.
- Women in all of the racial groups experienced a greater decrease than men in the percentage of the group earning less than R2500/month in 1996-terms between 1996 and 2001. The percentage of Indian women falling in this category experienced the biggest drop, followed by White, Coloured and African women.
- In eight of the provinces the percentage of women that earned less than R2500/month in 1996-terms decreased, with the greatest decreases being recorded in Gauteng, the Eastern Cape and the Northern Cape. Only the Northwest experienced an increase. In the case of men, six of the provinces experienced a drop; Northwest, KwaZulu and the Mpumalanga experienced an increase.
- The gap between the percentage of men and women earning less than R2500/month in 1996-terms shrank between 1996 and 2001 in the country as a whole, as well as in all nine the provinces. The provinces in which the gap had shrunk by the greatest degree were Gauteng, the Western Cape and the Eastern Cape.
- In terms of the sample of municipalities the percentage of women earning less than R2500/month in 1996-terms decreased in all fifteen the Metro and District Municipalities. In the case of men it dropped in two of the Metro Municipalities, two of the District Municipalities with major secondary cities and six of the predominantly rural District Municipalities. The gap between the percentage of men and women that earned less than R2500/month in 1996-terms shrank in all the Metro and District Municipalities in the sample.

Occupation

- Between 1996 and 2001 the percentage of women in "Professional" occupations declined by 6.03%, down from 13.16% in 1996 to 7.13% in 2001.
- The percentage of women occupied in the "Technicians and associate professions-category" rose by 5.62%, up from 7.16% in 1996 to 12.78% in 2001.
- Even though the percentage of women in "Elementary-occupations" dropped by 2.21%, it still remained much higher than that of men (35.08% vis-à-vis the 20.36% of men).
- Most of the provinces underwent a drop in the percentage of women employed in the in "Professional-category", with the biggest decreases occurring in the Eastern Cape, Limpopo and the Northwest. The Eastern Cape, Limpopo and KwaZulu-Natal experienced strong increases in the percentage of women occupied in the "Technicians and associated professionals-category".
- In terms of the sample of municipalities the percentage of women in "Elementary" occupations dropped in all three the Metro Municipalities, three of the four District Municipalities with major secondary cities and seven of the predominantly rural District Municipalities. The percentage of women in the "Professionals-category" dropped in all three the Metro Municipalities, three of the four District Municipalities with major secondary cities and all of the predominantly rural District Municipalities. In the case of the "Technicians and associated professionals-category" the percentage of women employed in this category increased in all fifteen the Metro and District Municipalities in the sample

B5: The Disabled

Highest level of Education

- Nationally the Disabled experienced a decline in the number of those who had no schooling (34.65% of the disabled population in 1996 vis-à-vis 33.8% in 2001), as well as in the number of disabled persons with some schooling (26.46% in 1996 vis-à-vis 23.49% in 2001).
- The percentage of disabled persons with a Matric increased from 7.06% in 1996 to 8.98% in 2001 and those with a Higher Education from 2.54% in 1996 to 3.67% in 2001.
- Strong increases were recorded in the percentage of disabled Coloured and Indian men and women and disabled African men with a Matric or a Higher Education.
- Disabled African females experienced a sizeable rise in the percentage of the group that had no schooling (3.21%) and only a slight increase in the percentage of those with a Matric (1.06).
- With regards to the sample of municipalities the Metro Municipalities experienced the most significant increases in the percentage of the disabled population with a Matric, followed by the predominantly rural District Municipalities and the District Municipalities with major secondary cities. In the case of a Higher Educational qualification the Metro Municipalities again experienced the most significant increase followed by the District Municipalities with major secondary cities and the predominantly rural District Municipalities.

Employment

- Unemployment amongst the Disabled underwent a dramatic drop of 5.92%, down from 21.62% in 1996 to 15.7% in 2001. This, however, took place against the backdrop of a massive decline in the actual numbers of the Disabled that were employed.
- The drop in the unemployment rate for women (6.86%) was more significant than that of men (4.61%), with the most significant decreases in unemployment taking place amongst disabled African men and women.
- Disabled African and Coloured men and women experienced far more significant decreases in the percentage of these groups that were unemployed than their Indian and White counterparts.
- The three provinces in which the highest decreases in the percentage of unemployment among disabled African and Coloured persons took place were Limpopo, the Northern Cape and the North West.
- With regards to the sample of municipalities all of the Metro Municipalities, two of the District Municipalities with major secondary cities and three of the eight predominantly rural District Municipalities experienced increases in the percentage of unemployed disabled persons.

Income

- Between 1996 and 2001 the percentage of employed disabled men that earned less than R2500/month in 1996-terms dropped by 3.05%, down from 84.37% in 1996 to 81.32% in 2001. In the same period the percentage of employed disabled women that fell in his category dropped by 2.53% from 88.18% to 85.65%. Nationally the percentage of both disabled men and women that fell in this category dropped by 2.76%, down from 85.85% in 1996 to 83.09% in 2001.

- Between 1996 and 2001 Indian and White disabled persons experienced sizeable drops in the percentage of the group earning less than R2500/month in 1996-terms, while Coloured and African disabled persons experienced slight increases.
- All of the provinces, excluding the Northwest, experienced a decline in the percentage of the employed disabled population that earned less than R2500/month in 1996-terms between 1996 and 2001. The provinces that performed the best in terms of the size of the decline were Gauteng, the Western Cape and Limpopo.
- If measured in terms of the percentage of the group that earned less than R2500/month in 1996-terms, disabled men were better off than disabled women in 1996, and remained so in 2001. While the gap between men and women that earned less than R2500/month in 1996-terms grew nationally, it shrunk in the Western Cape, the Eastern Cape, the Northern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal.
- In terms of the sample of municipalities all the Metro Municipalities, two of the District Municipalities with major secondary cities and four of the predominantly rural District Municipalities experienced declines in the percentage of the Disabled earning less than R2500/month in 1996-terms. While the percentage of both disabled men and women that earned less than R2500/month in 1996-terms dropped in the Metro Municipalities, the percentage in the case of men dropped in two of the District Municipalities with major secondary cities and four of the predominantly rural District Municipalities. In the case of disabled women it dropped in three of the four District Municipalities with major secondary cities and three of the eight predominantly rural District Municipalities. No clear trend could be discerned in the sampled municipalities with regards to changes in the size of the gap between the percentage of disabled men and women that earned less than R2500/month in 1996-terms between 1996 and 2001.

Occupation

- The percentage of disabled women employed in the “Professionals-category” declined by 6.33%, down from 10.72% in 1996 to 4.39% in 2001. In the case of disabled men the percentage dropped by 0.55%, down from 5.34% in 1996 to 4.79% in 2001.
- The percentage of disabled persons employed in “Elementary” positions increased by 2.33%, up from 32.35% in 1996 to 34.68% in 2001. In the case of disabled men the percentage employed in Elementary positions increased by 5.95%, down from 20.09% in 1996 to 26.04% in 2001.
- The percentage of disabled women in the “Technicians and associated professions-category” increased by 5.2%, up from 4.88% in 1996 to 10.08% in 2001.
- All nine the provinces experienced a drop in the percentage of disabled persons employed in the “Professionals-category”. The most significant decreases occurred in the Eastern Cape, Free State, Limpopo and Northwest.
- Significant increases in the percentage of disabled persons employed in “Elementary” occupations were recorded in Limpopo and Mpumalanga.
- In terms of the sample of municipalities, one of the three Metro Municipalities, three of the four District Municipalities with major secondary cities and six of the eight predominantly rural District Municipalities experienced an increase in the percentage of disabled persons in “Elementary” occupations. While two of the three Metro Municipalities experienced an increase in the percentage of the disabled employed as “Professionals”, all of the District Municipalities with major secondary cities and seven of the eight predominantly rural District Municipalities experienced decreases in the percentage of the disabled employed in this category. The percentage of the

disabled employed in the “Technicians and associated professionals-category” increased in all the Metro and District Municipalities in the sample.

Part Two: Access to Services

Overview: In this section of the report access to six services are dealt with, viz. dwelling type, access to water, energy for lighting, sanitation, refuse removal and telephone services.

A: Housing: Type of Dwelling

Between 1996 and 2001 the targeted population groups experienced a huge improvement with regards to the type of dwelling in which they resided. This is especially true for African and Coloured households. In the case of African households **1 325 268 more households**, up from 3 044 625 households (42.39%) in 1996 to 4 369 893 households (50.67%) in 2001, lived in a house or brick structure on a separate stand. In the case of Coloured households **189 762 more households**, up from 459 742 households (61.66%) in 1996 to 649 504 households (73.14%) in 2001, lived in a house or brick structure on a separate stand. The three provinces that recorded the highest increases with regards to these two population groups were the Western Cape, Northern Cape and Limpopo. In the case of the Western Cape the increase for households in each of the population groups was 16.53% for African and 14.44% for Coloured households. The corresponding figures in the case of the Northern Cape were 13.39% for African and 10.16% for Coloured households, and in Limpopo 12.96% for African and 7.16% for Coloured households.

In the case of Indians the percentage of Indian households living in a house on a separate stand increased by 7.49% (**37 382 more households**), up from 58.88% (150 388 households) in 1996 to 66.37% (187 770 households) in 2001. This hike is largely attributable to an increase of 11.64% (35 962 households) between 1996 and 2001 in the percentage of Indian households living in such structures in KwaZulu-Natal. As in the case of White households there seems to have been a movement of Indian families into flats, clusters and townhouses, which has in some provinces (Gauteng, Mpumalanga and the Free State) resulted in a reduction in the number of Indian families living in houses or structures on separate stands and a increase in families living in flats, clusters and townhouses. As indicated above, in the province of KwaZulu-Natal the percentage of Indian households that were living in a separate house on a stand did, however, rise by 11.64% between 1996 and 2001, which is a far higher increase for this group than in any of the other provinces in the country.

With regards to the municipalities, a number of significant trends in the sample of the sample of Metropolitan and District Municipalities are summarised in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Some significant trends (1996-2001) in the Dwelling-profile of households in the sampled Metropolitan and District Municipalities (DMs).

Aspect	Metro Municipalities	DMs with major secondary city	Predominantly Rural DMs.
House on separate stand	<p>Significant increases ranging between 10.28% in Ethekwini and 5.69% in Johannesburg were recorded for all households.</p> <p>African households experienced a sizeable increase of 16.42% in Cape Town and 9.28% in Johannesburg.</p> <p>Indian/Asian households saw an increase of 14.76% in this category in Ethekwini.</p>	<p>Sharp increases of between 10.69% (Ehlanzeni) and 5.85% (Bojanala) were recorded for all households.</p> <p>In Motheo the percentage of Indian/Asian Households with access to such housing increased by 13.87%.</p> <p>In Ehlanzeni the percentage of African households with access to such dwellings increased by 11.68%.</p>	<p>Increases of between 6.49% (Zululand) and 3.16% (O R Tambo) were recorded for all households.</p> <p>In Overberg the percentage of Indian/Asian households in this category decreased by 9.19%.</p> <p>In Chris Hani the percentage of African Households in this category increased by 6.12%.</p> <p>In O R Tambo the percentage of Coloured Households in the category increased by 9.68%.</p>
Town/ cluster/ semi-detached	<p>The decrease in the percentage of households in such dwellings ranged from 1.29% (Johannesburg) to 6.59% (Cape Town).</p> <p>In Johannesburg the percentage of Indian/Asian households living in this form of housing showed an increase of 5.25%.</p>	<p>Slight decreases were experienced, ranging between 1.78% in Motheo and 0.55% in Ehlanzeni.</p> <p>The percentage of Coloured households living in such dwellings increased by 3.44% in Motheo.</p> <p>The percentage of African households residing in this form of dwelling rose by 0.21% in Capricorn.</p>	<p>Decreases ranging between 3.71% (Overberg) and 0.12% (Chris Hani) were experienced.</p> <p>The percentage of Indian/Asian households in this type of housing increased by 6.35% in Overberg.</p>
Informal dwelling/ shack elsewhere	<p>The decline in the percentage of households in such dwellings ranged from 1.92% (Cape Town) to 0.23% (Johannesburg).</p> <p>The percentage of African Households living in such dwellings decreased by 2.17% in Johannesburg and 15.52% in Cape Town.</p>	<p>Increases ranging between 2.15% (Ehlanzeni) and 3.28% (Motheo) were recorded for all households.</p> <p>The percentage of African households living in this type of dwelling increased by 3.13% in Motheo and by 5.31% in Ehlanzeni.</p>	<p>Increases of between 1.71% (Overberg) and 0.54% (O R Tambo) were recorded.</p> <p>In Zululand the percentage of African households residing in this type dwelling type increased by 0.86%.</p>

B: Access to water

The 1996 and 2001-Census data provides something of a mixed bag with regards to the access of households in the targeted groups to water. While (1) the percentage of households with access to a clean, piped water supply grew nationally, (2) the national percentage of African households that were still dependent on water from springs, rivers, boreholes, etc. dropped by 6.67% from

22.54% in 1996 to 15.87% in 2001, and (3) huge advances were made in providing safe piped water to households in all provinces, a number of provinces experienced a decline in the absolute number and percentage of especially households from targeted groups with access to water in their dwellings. This may be attributable to many of the new subsidy-financed dwelling units not being provided with water in the house, but with either a tap on the site or access to a communal tap. The drop in absolute numbers of households with access to water in their dwelling units may also suggest that a number of households may no longer be able to afford piped water in their dwellings, or have moved from such dwellings to areas where water is only provided on site or at a communal tap.

In the case of Africans, 1 547 255 African households had **access to water in their dwellings** in 2001 (17.94%) vis-à-vis 1 978 315 households in 1996 (27.40%). In the case of Coloured households the corresponding figures are 593 556 (66.84%) in 2001 and 541 503 (72.29%) in 1996. The same trend is evident in the case of Indian households where 247 443 (87.46%) households had access to water in their dwellings in 2001 vis-à-vis 249 621 (97.41%) in 1996.

In the case of access to **pipéd water on site** all of the targeted groups showed an improvement – in the case of African households up from 20.6% in 1996 to 33.79% in 2001, Coloured households up from 18.49% in 1996 to 22.4% in 2001 and Indian households up from 1.19% in 1996 to 8.12% in 2001. (This improvement should be seen in the context of the increase in the relative decline in the percentage of households with access to pipéd water in their dwellings.)

In the case of households with **access to a public tap** the percentage rose from 26.11% in 1996 to 28.47% in 2001 for Africans, from 4.85% in 1996 to 8.54% in 2001 for Coloured households and from 0.37% in 1996 to 3.66% in 2001 for Indian households.

All of these trends are also evident in the case of the White population group where the number of households with access to water in their dwellings dropped from 96.11% in 1996 to 87.21% in 2001. The White population group also saw the same rise as the households from the targeted groups in the increase of access to water on the site (8.36% in 2001 vis-à-vis 0.67% in 1996) and the access to a public tap (3.79% in 2001 vis-à-vis 0.14% in 1996).

The following table (Table 2) summarises the increases with regards to each of the population groups with respect to improvement of access to pipéd water whether in the dwelling, on the site or at a public tap.

Table 2: Access of households in the four population groups to piped water

Population group	Number and Percentage of households with access to piped water				Change	
	1996		2001			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
African	5 350 899	74.12	6 916 426	80.19	1 565 527	6.07
Coloured	716 303	95.63	868 298	97.78	151 995	2.15
Indian	253 625	98.97	280 754	99.23	27 129	0.26
White	1 658 708	96.92	1 400 889	99.38	-257 819	2.46

Provinces in which the biggest advances were made with regards to access to piped water⁷ for African households are the Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga where the percentage of households with such access rose from 1996 to 2001 by 12.2%, 10.62% and 6.09% respectively. In the case of Coloured households the provinces, and the increases in the provinces, are Limpopo (9%), Northern Cape (6.57%) and Eastern Cape (3.25%). In the case of Indian households the provinces, and the increases in the provinces, are Limpopo (5.06%), the Eastern Cape (2.98%) and Mpumalanga (2.19%).

A number of significant trends in the sample of municipalities with regards to access to water are summarised in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Some significant trends in the water supply-profile of households in a sample of Metropolitan and District Municipalities (DMs).

Aspect	Metro Municipalities	DMs with major secondary city	Predominantly rural DMs
Piped water in dwelling	Decreases of between 16.17% (Johannesburg) and 9.47% (Cape Town) were experienced for the total population. The percentage of African households with access to this service decreased by 5.9% in Cape Town, and by 6.25% in Ethekwiini.	General declines of between 19.98% (Motheo) and 7.21% (Capricorn) were experienced in this category. In Motheo the percentage of African households with access to such facilities dropped by 14.81% and by 25.01% in the case of Coloured households.	A general drop in the percentage of households with access to this service occurred, ranging between 7.37% (Zululand) and 1.52% (Overberg). In O R Tambo the percentage of Coloured households with access to this service decreased by 15.4%, while Indian/Asian households experienced a drop of 19.95%.
Piped water on site	General increases of between 14.22% (Johannesburg) and 4.3% (Cape Town) were experienced. In Ethekwiini the percentage of Indian/Asian households with access to this service increased by 6.38% and by	Increases ranging between 22.59% (Motheo) and 7.25% (Ehlanzeni) were experienced in the DMs in this group. In Ehlanzeni the percentage of African households with access to this service increased by 14.09%,	All households experienced increases of between 11.6% (Zululand) and 1.78% (OR Tambo) in the eight DMs in this group. In Chris Hani the percentage of African Households with access to the service increased by 9.78% and by

⁷ Meaning in the dwelling, on site or at a communal tap.

Aspect	Metro Municipalities	DMs with major secondary city	Predominantly rural DMs
	11.91% in the case of African households.	Coloured Households by 15.77% and Indian/Asian Households by 9.02%.	10.61% in the case of Indian/Asian Households.
Public tap	Increases of between 5.82% (Cape Town) and 1.57% (Ethekwini) were recorded in the Metros in this group. The percentage of Coloured households with access to this service increased by 3.87% in Johannesburg.	Decreases ranging between 3.69% (Motheo) and 0.16% (Bojanala) were recorded. In Ehlanzeni the percentage of African households with access to this service increased by 13.4%. In Capricorn the percentage of African households with access to this service increased by 3.66%.	General increases of between 8.23% (OR Tambo) and 4.11% (Overberg) were recorded. In Xhariep the percentage of African households with access to this service increased by 5.83%, 13.84%, in the case of Coloured households and 11.76% in the case of Indian/Asian households.

C: Energy for lighting

Significant increases in the number of households with access to electricity were recorded throughout the country. In contrast to the 58.74% (5 821 314) of households that had electricity in their homes in 1996, 69,74% (7 815 271 households) had so in 2001, which represents an **increase of 11% (1 993 957 households)**. It is especially households from targeted groups that experienced huge increases, while dependence on other forms of lighting such as gas, paraffin and candles decreased significantly.

In the case of Africans, 3 240 985 households (45%) had access to electricity in 1996. This figure grew to 5 349 692 households (62.03%) in 2001 – an increase of 17.03%⁸. Coloured households also experienced an increase in this regard, albeit it of a far smaller nature. The percentage of Coloured households with access to electricity increased from 84.11% in 1996 to 88.76% in 2001. Indian/Asian households experienced a slight drop in the percentage of households with access to electricity, down from 98.98% in 1996 to 98.79% in 2001. This nonetheless still represents an increase in absolute numbers of 26 336 households, up from 253 174 households in 1996 to 279 510 households in 2001.

With regards to the provinces, African households experienced the greatest increases in access to electricity in Limpopo (+28.14%), the Free State (+23.05%), Northwest (+24.84%) and the Eastern Cape (+20.49%). Coloured households experienced strong increases in the Northern Cape (+10.5%) and Limpopo (+9.87). Indian/Asian households' access to electricity underwent slight

⁸ This represents an increase of 2 108 707 households. The apparent discrepancy between this number and the increase in the total for all groups of 1 993 957 households can be explained by the lower number of White households in 2001 than in 1996. The Census-data suggests that there were 1 705 294 White households in 1996 and only 1 409 689 in 2001 – 295 605 households less.

increases in most of the provinces and very small declines in KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng.

A number of significant trends with regards to access to this service in the sample of municipalities are captured in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Some significant trends in the energy source-profile of households in a sample of Metropolitan and District Municipalities (DMs)

Aspect	Metro Municipalities	DMs with major secondary city	Predominantly rural DMs
Electricity	<p>General increases ranging between 5.48% (Ethekwini) and 1.85% (Cape Town) were recorded in all three the Metros.</p> <p>In Johannesburg the percentage of African households with access to this service decreased by 0.93%. It, however, increased by 11.36% in Cape Town and by 13.58% in Ethekwini.</p>	<p>The increases in the percentage of the population with access to the service in the four DMs in this group rose by between 35.09% (Bojanala) and 19.05% (Ehlanzeni).</p> <p>In Motheo the percentage of African Households with access to this service increased by a massive 30.41%.</p>	<p>General increases in all eight DMs in this group of between 29.4% (Bophirima) and 11.41% (Zululand) were recorded.</p> <p>In Chris Hani the percentage of African households with access to this service increased by 24.79%.</p> <p>In O R Tambo the percentage of Indian/Asian households with access to this service increased by 16.95%.</p>
Paraffin	<p>Drops in the percentage of households dependent on this source in the three Metros of 4.36% in Ethekwini and 1.64% in Cape Town were recorded. Johannesburg showed an increase of 0.38%.</p> <p>In Ethekwini the percentage of African households dependent on this source decreased by 2.65%.</p>	<p>The percentage of all households in the four DMs in this group dependent on this source of energy decreased by between 16.35% (Ehlanzeni) and 4.28% (Bojanala).</p> <p>In Capricorn the percentage of African households dependent on this source of energy experienced a significant fall of 10.54%.</p>	<p>General decreases of between 23.63% (Chris Hani) and 5.72% (OR Tambo) were recorded.</p> <p>In Chris Hani the percentage of African households dependent on this source decreased by 25.41%.</p>
Candles	<p>The dependence of all households on this source of energy in the three Metros decreased by between 4.36% (Ethekwini) and 0.37% (Cape Town).</p> <p>In Johannesburg the percentage of households that were dependent on this source of energy increased by 0.28%. Also in Johannesburg the percentage of African households that were dependent on this source of energy decreased by 1.13%.</p>	<p>General decreases in the four DMs in this group of between 30.95% (Bojanala) and 2.74% (Ehlanzeni) were recorded.</p> <p>In Motheo the percentage of Indian/Asian households that were dependent on this source dropped to zero%.</p>	<p>In the eight DMs in this group decreases of between 21.62% (Bophirima) and 3.73% (OR Tambo) were experienced.</p> <p>In Zululand the percentage of Coloured households that were dependent on this source decreased by 7.24%.</p>

D: Sanitation

Significant gains were made with regard to access to this service throughout the country, with the national percentage of all households with access to a flush or chemical toilet increasing by 3.29%, up from 50.53% in 1996 to 53.82% in 2001. In actual numbers this represents an increase of **1 008 366** households, up from 5 023 018 households in 1996 to 6 031 384 households in 2001. African households experienced the greatest increase at 7.72%, up from 34.16% in 1996 to 41.88% in 2001, followed by Coloured households at 4.4%, up from 80.09% in 1996 to 84.49%. Indian households experienced a negligible drop, down from 97.88% in 1996 to 97.87% in 2001.

The highest percentage of growth with regards to access to a flush or chemical toilet was experienced in the Northern Cape, where a rise of 7.54%, up from 59.54% in 1996 to 67.08% in 2001, was experienced. Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal recorded the highest increases in actual numbers of households with access to a flush or chemical toilet, with 449 754 households (up from 1 746 277 in 1996 to 2 196 031 in 2001) and 288 459 households (up from 689 557 in 1996 to 978 016 in 2001) respectively. The Western Cape remained the province in which the highest percentage of households had access to a flush or chemical toilet (86.47%), followed closely by Gauteng (82.83%) and the Northern Cape (67.08%). The three provinces with the lowest percentage of households with access to a flush or chemical toilet in 2001 were Limpopo (17.44%), the Eastern Cape (34.79%) and Mpumalanga (39.81%).

The highest increases in African households with access to a flush or chemical toilet occurred in the provinces of KwaZulu-Natal (11.19%), the Northern Cape (9.6%) and Gauteng (8,82%). In the case of Coloured households the highest rates of increase were in the Northern Cape (11.99%), the Limpopo province (10.77%) and the Eastern Cape (5.52%). The highest increases in the case of Indian households took place in the Limpopo province (7.48%), followed by the Free State (2.48%) and the Northern Cape (1.93%).

A number of significant trends with regard to access to this service in the sample of municipalities are summarised in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Some significant trends in the sanitation-profile of households in a sample of Metropolitan and District Municipalities (DMs).

Aspect	Metro Municipalities	DMs with major secondary city	Predominantly rural DMs
Flush/ Chemical Toilet	In the three Metros decreases ranging between 0.31% (Johannesburg) 3.62% (Ethekwini) were recorded. In Johannesburg the percentage of African	Increases ranging between 5.55% (Capricorn) and 1.29% (Ehlanzeni) were recorded in the four DMs in this group. In Motheo the percentage of African households with	Increases of between 13.71% (Xhariep) and 6.18% (Overberg) were achieved in the eight DMs in the sample. In Overberg the percentage of Coloured households with access to this service

A Comparative analysis of 1996 and 2001-Census data on Vulnerable and Special Target Groups

Aspect	Metro Municipalities	DMs with major secondary city	Predominantly rural DMs
	households with access to this service increased by 1.63%. In the case of Indian/Asian households this increased by 0.99%	access to this service increased by 8.42%. In the case of Coloured households the increase in was 7.49%.	increased by 14.43%. The percentage of Indian/Asian households with access to the service increased by 19%.
Pit Latrine	Decreases ranging between 5.21% (Ethekwini) and 0.33% (Johannesburg) were recorded. In Cape Town the percentage of African households reliant on this service decreased by 5.26%.	Households in this group of municipalities underwent a decrease ranging between 6.27% (Capricorn) and 2.92% (Motheo). The percentage of African households that were dependent on this service decreased by 5.49% in Ehlanzeni.	Significant decreases were made in the eight DMs in this group of between 12.07% (Zululand) and 5.2% (Chris Hani). In O R Tambo the share of African households that were dependent on this service decreased by 6.81%
None of the above	Increases ranging between 1.16% (Ethekwini) and 2.25% (Cape Town) were recorded. In Ethekwini the percentage of Coloured households in this category increased by 0.81%.	The share of households in the category increased by between 0.55% (Capricorn) and 3.89% (Bojanala). In Bojanala the percentage of Coloured households in this category increased by 3.06% and by 1.46% in the case of Indian/Asian households.	Increases in the percentage of households in this category ranged between 0.92% (Chris Hani) and 5.02% (Zululand). In Xhariep the percentage of African households that were dependent on this service decreased by 4.99%.

E: Refuse Disposal

Nationally there was a 2.88% increase in the percentage of households that had their refuse removed by a local authority “at least once a week” or “less often”. In 1996 a total number of 5 306 760 households received this service from a municipality, rising to 6 382 241 in 2001, representing an **increase of 1 075 481** households. The percentage of households without access to a municipal refuse removal service (i.e. communal dumps, own refuse dumps and no refuse disposal) also showed slight decreases in all of the provinces.

Specific target groups benefited significantly in the five years between 1996 and 2001. African households experienced a 6.57%% increase in refuse disposal services by local authorities “at least weekly” or “less often”, up from 40.48% in 1996 to 47.05% in 2001. Coloured households in turn experienced a 2.37% growth in this respect, up from 83.04% in 1996 to 85.41% in 2001. With regards to Indian/Asian households, an increase of 0.4%, up 96.84% in 1996 to 97.24% in 2001, was recorded. In the case of White households, a slight drop of 0.67% was experienced, down from 92.24% in 1996 to 91.57% in 2001.

Households in the Western Cape, KwaZulu Natal and the Free State experienced the most significant increases with regards to access to a municipal refuse disposal service. In these provinces the percentage of households served

by a municipal refuse removal service increased by 17.08%, 12.67% and 11.07% respectively.

A number of significant trends in the sample of municipalities with regards to refuse removal services are summarised in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Some significant trends in the refuse removal-profile of households in a sample of Metropolitan and District Municipalities (DMs).

Aspect	Metro Municipalities	DMs with major secondary city	Predominantly rural DMs
Removed by local authority at least once a week.	<p>Increases were recorded in the three Metros of between 16.78% (Ethekwini) and 2.73% (Johannesburg).</p> <p>The percentage of African households with access to this service increased by 18.78% in Cape Town and by 31.12% in Ethekwini.</p>	<p>Increases in the four DMs in this group ranged between 5.34% (Capricorn) and 0.51% (Ehlanzeni).</p> <p>The percentage of Coloured households with access to this service increased by 5.43% in Motheo and by 7.24% in Capricorn.</p>	<p>Increases in the eight DMs in this group ranged between 12.31% (Overberg) and 0.36% (OR Tambo).</p> <p>The percentage of African households with access to this service increased by 30.65% in Overberg, and by 4.01% in Chris Hani.</p>
Removed by local authority less often	<p>The percentage of households with access to this service decreased by between 3.06% (Johannesburg) and 0.89% (Ethekwini).</p> <p>In the case of African households the percentage of those with access to this service decreased by 7.79% in Cape Town.</p>	<p>Decreases of between 2.06% (Motheo) and 0.06% (Capricorn) were recorded in the four DMs in this group.</p> <p>The percentage of African Households with access to this service decreased by 0.61% in Ehlanzeni and by 0.75% in Bojanala.</p>	<p>The percentage of households with access to this service dropped by between 0.44% (Chris Hani) and 0.11% (Overberg).</p> <p>In OR Tambo the percentage of Coloured Households with access to these services decreased by 2.02% and by 2.22% in the case of Indian/Asian households.</p>
No rubbish disposal.	<p>Decreases in the percentage of households in this category of between 1.56% (Ethekwini) and 0.09% (Johannesburg) were recorded.</p> <p>The percentage of African Households that did not receive a service decreased by 0.3% in Johannesburg.</p>	<p>Increases in the percentage of households with no rubbish removal service were experienced in Motheo (5.03%) and Bojanala (2.32%).</p> <p>In Ehlanzeni a small decrease of 2.41% was recorded.</p> <p>In Capricorn the percentage of Coloured households not receiving such a service decreased by 1.83% and African households by 2.51%.</p>	<p>Decreases in the percentage of households without such a service in the eight DMs in this group ranged between 9.26% (Chris Hani) and 2.31% (Overberg).</p> <p>The percentage of African Households without access to a refuse removal service decreased by 6.55% in Thabo Mofutsanyane.</p>

F: Telephone services

Huge gains were made throughout the country with regards to the access of households in the targeted groups to telephone services between 1996 and

2001. Whereas 2 562 345 households (28.64%) had access to a telephone in their dwellings or a cell phone in 1996, this increased to 4 754 890 households (42.43%) in 2001. This represents an **increase of 2 192 545 households** (13.79%).

African households experienced the biggest improvement by far with a reduction of 16.14% in the percentage of African households without access to a telephone service, down from 23.6% in 1996 to 7.46% in 2001. In addition to this, whereas only 11.72% of African households had access to a telephone in their dwelling or a cell phone in 1996, this figure grew by 19.39% to 31.11% in 2001. The biggest advances in the access of African households to a telephone service were made in the predominantly rural provinces of the Eastern Cape and Limpopo, where the percentage of African households with access to such a service increased by 36.1% and 25.51% respectively. Despite these huge advances, it was still only in the Gauteng Province where 2001-figures indicated that more than 40% of African households had access to a **telephone in their dwellings** (43.32%). African households in the Eastern Cape and Limpopo Provinces were in comparison with the other provinces still the worst off, with only 22.35% and 25.93% of households in this group having access to a telephone *in their dwellings* in 2001⁹. The Eastern Cape was also the province with the highest percentage of African households without access to a telephone service in 2001 at 14.9%, followed by Limpopo (10.22%), the Free State (8.32%) and North West (7.19%).

Indian and White households in all provinces (in some cases due to high levels of access in 1996 and in others due to considerable growth since 1996) had very high levels of access to **telephones in their dwellings** in 2001. The province with the lowest percentage of White households with access to a telephone in their dwellings was the Northwest at 92.6% and in the case of Indian households the Northern Cape at 78.54%. In all provinces, except the Northern Cape, less than one percent of the Indian and White population did not have access to a telephone in 2001.

In the case of Coloured households, massive growth took place with regards to households gaining access to **telephones in their dwellings** – the highest increases being recorded in Mpumalanga (26.9%) and Limpopo (21.99%). In respect of the percentage of households that still did not have access to a telephone in 2001, the highest percentages with regards to Coloured households were recorded in the Free State (7.64%), the Northern Cape (5.87%) and North West (5.87%).

Overall, in terms of the provinces, the largest increases with regards to households amongst all population groups gaining access to a telephone occurred in Mpumalanga and Limpopo Province. Gauteng had the highest

⁹ This was regardless of an increase of 16% in the Eastern Cape and 21.52% in Limpopo in the percentage of households with access to a telephone in their dwellings.

percentage of households with access to a telephone for all population groups, while the percentage of Coloured, Indian and White households without access to a telephone in the province was less than 1%. Only 2.09% of African households in the province did not have access to a telephone.

A number of significant trends with regards to access to telephone services in the sample of municipalities are captured in Table 7 below.

Table 7: Some significant trends in the Telephone facilities-profile of households in a sample of Metropolitan and District Municipalities (DMs)

Aspect	Metro Municipalities	DMs with major secondary city	Predominantly rural DMs
Percentage of households with telephones in their dwelling or access to a cellular phone	Sharp increases in all three the Metros ranging between 10.76% (Johannesburg) and 7.61% (Cape Town) were recorded.	Increases in the percentage of households with access to this service ranging between 22.51% (Bojanala) and 12.63% (Motheo) were recorded in all four the DMs in this category.	Increases of between 16.46% (OR Tambo) and 10.44% (Karoo) in the percentage of households with access to this service were recorded in the eight DMs in this group.
<i>African Households</i>	The percentage of African households with access to such a service increased by between 23.1% (Cape Town) and 17.9% (Johannesburg).	Increases in the percentage of households in this regard ranged between 25.47% (Bojanala) and 20.03% (Motheo).	Increases in the percentage of households in this group with access to the service ranged between 18.33% (Overberg) and 13.77% (OR Tambo).
<i>Coloured Households</i>	The percentage of Coloured households with access to such a service increased by between 13.76% (Ethekwini) and 7.22% (Cape Town).	This group experienced a massive increase of between 29.72% (Ehlanzeni) and 13.44% (Capricorn) with regards to access to this service.	Increases in the percentage of the group with access to such a service of between 40.55% (OR Tambo) and 6.96% (Chris Hani) were recorded.
<i>Indian/Asian Households</i>	The percentage of Indian Households with access to this service increased by between 9.13% (Johannesburg) and 8.07% (Cape Town).	Increases of between 15.22% (Ehlanzeni) and 6.87% (Capricorn) were recorded.	Increases of between 42.84% (OR Tambo) and 9.98% (Karoo) regarding access to such a service were made.
Percentage of households with access to a public telephone	A drop in the percentage of households with access to this service of between 7.21% (Johannesburg) and 5.44% (Cape Town) was recorded.	The situation in the four DMs in this group ranged between a decrease of 2.36% in the case of Motheo and an increase of 5.98% in the case Bojanala.	Increases ranged between 22.06% (OR Tambo) and 1.79% (Overberg).
<i>African Households</i>	Sizeable decreases of between 27.08% (Cape Town) and 13.23% (Johannesburg) were made.	A decrease of 6.47% was experienced in Motheo and an increase of 6.14% in Capricorn.	An increase of 22.25% was experienced in Karoo and a decrease of 5.88% in Chris Hani.
<i>Coloured Households</i>	In Ethekwini a decrease of 6% and in Johannesburg a decrease of 2.69% was	A major decrease of 14.46% was experienced in Bojanala.	Increases in the percentage of households with access to this service ranging

A Comparative analysis of 1996 and 2001-Census data on Vulnerable and Special Target Groups

Aspect	Metro Municipalities	DMs with major secondary city	Predominantly rural DMs
	recorded. A slight increase of 1.02% was experienced in Cape Town		between 14.4% in Chris Hani and 4.3% in Overberg were made.
<i>Indian/Asian Households</i>	Households in this group underwent a decrease of 4.07% in Cape Town and 5.5% in Johannesburg. In the case of Ethekewini a slight increase of 0.53% was experienced.	Decreases were experienced of between 9.68% (Motheo) and 1.06% (Capricorn).	Decreases ranged between 13.68 (Karoo) and 0.75% (Overberg).
Percentage of households with no access to a telephone service	In the three Metros a decrease ranging between 1.81% (Ethekewini) and 0.61% (Cape Town) was recorded.	Decreases ranging between 17.69% (Capricorn) and 4.26% (Motheo) were recorded.	A significant decrease of between 58.99 (OR Tambo) and 1.76% (Overberg) was achieved in the eight DMs in this group.
<i>African Households</i>	The percentage of households with no access decreased by between 3.42% (Ethekewini) and 1.04% (Cape Town).	Decreases ranged between 18.36% (Capricorn) and 5.7% (Motheo).	Significant decreases were made in Overberg (43.47%) and Karoo (59.27%).
<i>Coloured Households</i>	Households in this group experienced a drop ranging between 2.86% (Johannesburg) and 0.9% (Ethekewini).	Decreases ranging between 5.35% (Motheo) and 3.47% (Ehlanzeni) were experienced.	Sharp declines were experienced, ranging from 28.41% (OR Tambo) to 2.31% (Overberg).
<i>Indian/Asian Households</i>	Households in this group experienced a decline ranging between 0.87% (Johannesburg) and 0.55% (Cape Town).	Decreases in the four DMs in this group ranging between 2.23% (Capricorn) and 0.5% (Motheo) were recorded.	In Karoo a significant decrease of 22.06% was achieved.

Part Three: Vulnerable and Target Groups

Overview: In this section a number of indicators are used to assess whether, and to which extent, persons in vulnerable and target groups improved their conditions and positions between 1996 and 2001.

A: Children

A1: Highest level of Education

Nationally the highest level of education of Children improved significantly between 1996 and 2001. The clearest indication of this is the sharp decline of 14.44% in the percentage of this group that had no schooling, as well as the double-digit increase of 11.95% in the section of the group that had some primary education. These two figures in all likelihood point to a higher percentage of school attendance, which bodes well for the future.

In all of the categories, excluding “St 10/Grade 12” and “Higher (than St10/Grade 12)”, the male members of the group showed a greater degree of improvement than their female counterparts (see Table 8). This means that the male members of the group are catching up from their relatively lower levels of education in relation to their female colleagues in 1996. However, in the case of the “St 10/Grade 12” and “Higher”-categories the gap between females and male grew wider as females outperformed their male counterparts in both these categories.

Table 8: A comparison of the highest level of education of Children in 1996 and 2001

Category	Males (%)			Females (%)			Total (%)		
	1996	2001	Change	1996	2001	Change	1996	2001	Change
No Schooling	28.00	12.53	-15.47	25.35	11.93	-13.42	26.67	12.23	-14.44
Some primary	42.89	55.79	12.9	40.65	51.65	11.00	41.76	53.71	11.95
Complete primary	7.35	7.82	0.47	7.97	8.11	0.14	7.66	7.96	0.3
Some secondary	19.68	21.25	1.57	23.36	24.77	1.41	21.53	23.02	1.49
St 10 / Grade 12	2.01	2.39	0.38	2.57	3.25	0.68	2.3	2.83	0.53
Higher	0.07	0.21	0.14	0.1	0.28	0.18	0.09	0.25	0.16

In respect of the four population groups the most significant gains were made in the case of the African population group, as set out in the table (Table 9) below.

Table 9: A comparison between 1996 and 2001-data regarding increases in the categories of “No schooling” and “Some primary education” for the four population groups

Category	Year (%)		Change (%)
	1996	2001	
African			
No Schooling	28.42	12.50	-15.92
Some primary	41.96	55.27	13.31
Coloured			
No Schooling	20.93	12.09	-8.84
Some primary	44.73	49.48	4.75
Asian/Indian			
No Schooling	14.81	9.18	-5.63
Some primary	38.97	40.96	1.99
White			
No Schooling	16.89	9.83	-7.06
Some primary	37.25	42.77	5.52

In terms of trends in the provinces with regards to the improvements in the categories of “no schooling” and “some primary education”, the most impressive gains were made in the Eastern Cape, Limpopo and Mpumalanga. The following Table (Table 10) summarises the gains made in these three provinces for both sexes.

Table 10: A comparison between 1996 and 2001-data regarding increases in the categories of “No schooling” and “Some primary education” in the provinces of the Eastern Cape, Limpopo and Mpumalanga

Province and level of Education	Males (%)			Females (%)			Total (%)		
	1996	2001	Change	1996	2001	Change	1996	2001	Change
Eastern Cape									
No Schooling	35.60	12.72	-22.88	29.94	10.98	-18.96	32.75	11.55	-21.2
Some primary	43.40	63.22	19.62	41.15	57.42	16.27	42.27	59.35	17.08
Limpopo									
No Schooling	28.44	9.89	-18.55	26.49	9.90	-16.59	27.46	9.90	-17.56
Some primary	41.04	59.32	18.28	38.34	56.54	16.2	39.68	56.12	16.44
Mpumalanga									
No Schooling	28.35	13.15	-15.2	26.31	12.88	-13.43	27.32	12.97	-14.35
Some primary	42.63	56.21	13.58	40.18	51.99	11.81	41.40	53.38	11.98

In 1996 the provinces of Gauteng and the Western Cape had significantly higher percentages of children with St 10/Grade 12 as their highest qualification than

the other seven provinces – 4.03% and 3.9% respectively. Both provinces retained these relatively higher percentages in 2001, with the percentage of children in this group in Gauteng increasing by 1.32% to 5.35% and the Western Cape by 0.74% to 4.64%.

The following table (Table 11) provides a summary of some of the most significant trends with regards to the highest education level of children in the sample of municipalities.

Table 11: Some significant trends in the highest level of education of children in selected Metropolitan and District Municipalities (DMs)

Aspect	Metro Municipalities	DMs with major secondary city	Predominantly rural DMs
Percentage of children with no schooling	All three the Metros experienced a significant drop in the percentage of children with no schooling ranging between 9.46% (Ethekwini) and 10.4% (Cape Town).	The percentage of children in this category underwent a massive drop between 1996 and 2001. The decrease ranged between 12.49% (Bojanala) and 16.78% (Ehlanzeni).	A massive drop was recorded in all the municipalities in this group, ranging between 7.92% (Overberg) and 29.15% (O R Tambo). Two of the eight DMs in this group saw decreases of more than 20% in this category.
	In 2001 the percentage of children in this category ranged between 11.03% (Cape Town) and 12.29% (Johannesburg).	In 2001 the percentage of children in this group ranged between 9.15% (Capricorn) and 13.50% (Ehlanzeni).	In 2001 the percentage of children in this group ranged between 10.38% (Thabo Mofutsanyane) and 18.64% (Bophirima).
Percentage of children with some Secondary education	Increases were recorded in two of the Metros of 2.64% (Cape Town) and 0.52% (Ethekwini). Johannesburg experienced a slight drop of 0.75%.	Three of the four DMs in this group underwent increases of between 1.27% (Bojanala) and 3.45% (Ehlanzeni). Capricorn experienced a small drop of 0.8%.	Increases were experienced in all the DMs in this group ranging between 1.72% (O R Tambo) and 10.29% (Xhariep).
	In 2001 the percentage of Children in this category ranged between 26.81% (Johannesburg) and 27.64% (Cape Town).	In 2001 the percentage of Children in this category ranged between 21.63% (Ehlanzeni) and 24.57% (Bojanala).	In 2001 the percentage of Children in this category ranged between 14.48% (O R Tambo) and 25.13% (Overberg).
Percentage of children with Matric	Increases in all three the Metros of between 0.33% (Ethekwini) and 1.05% (Johannesburg) were recorded.	With the exception of Capricorn, where a slight decline in the percentage of children with Matric was recorded (0.18%), the three other DMs experienced sizeable increases in the percentage of children with Matric of between 0.67% (Ehlanzeni) and 0.78% (Bojanala).	All the DMs in this group underwent a strong increase in this category ranging between 0.21% (Chris Hani) and 1.15% (Thabo Mofutsanyane) ¹⁰ .

¹⁰ This is to some extent a function of starting from a very low base.

Aspect	Metro Municipalities	DMs with major secondary city	Predominantly rural DMs
	In 2001 the percentage of children in this category ranged between 5.13% (Ethekewini) and 5.90% (Johannesburg).	In 2001 the percentage of children in this category ranged between 1.93% (Ehlanzeni) and 3.40% (Motheo).	In 2001 the percentage of children in this category ranged between 0.81% (Chris Hani) and 2.71% (Overberg).

B: Youth

B1: Highest Education Level

Table 12: A comparative analysis of the highest level of education of Youth in 1996 and 2001

Category	Male (%)			Female (%)			Both/Total (%)		
	1996	2001	Dif	1996	2001	Dif	1996	2001	Dif
No Schooling	8.70	8.03	-0.67	9.24	9.14	-0.10	8.98	8.59	-0.39
Some Secondary	38.91	36.06	-2.85	40.18	36.43	-3.75	39.58	36.24	-3.34
Matric	23.79	29.86	6.07	23.62	29.74	6.12	23.70	29.80	6.10
Higher	6.27	8.38	2.11	6.29	9.41	3.12	6.28	8.90	2.62

Nationally the educational level of Youth increased significantly between 1996 and 2001, with especially the percentage of Youth in the previously disadvantaged groups with a Matric or a Higher Qualification as their highest level of education, showing a strong improvement. More specifically, the percentage of Youth that had received no schooling decreased from 8.98% in 1996, to 8.59% in 2001. A further positive development was the drop in Youth that had some secondary schooling, down from 39.58% in 1996 to 36.24% in 2001. The best improvement was, however, in the percentage of Youth with a Matric, who grew from 23.62% (2 361 989 persons) in 1996 to 29.74% (3 447 481 persons) in 2001, which represents **1 085 492 more Youths in 2001 with a Matric than in 1996**. The percentage of Youth with a higher qualification than Matric increased by 2.62%, up from 6.28% (625 533 persons) in 1996 to 8.90% (1 031 232 persons) in 2001, which represents **405 699 more Youths with a qualification higher than Matric in 2001 than in 1996**.

African Youth underwent a slight drop in the percentage of persons that had not received any schooling, dropping from 10.75% (842 814 persons) in 1996 to 10.18% (948 621 persons) in 2001. African Youth also underwent an increase in the percentage of the group obtaining Matric, up from 20.06% (1 569 733 persons) in 1996 to 27.11% (2 521 199 persons) in 2001. More African Youth also achieved Higher Qualifications: In 1996 only 3.57% (280 527 persons) of African Youth had a Higher Qualification. This increased to 6.41% (597 681 persons) in 2001, representing an increase in absolute numbers of **317 154 persons**.

Coloured Youth experienced a significant decline in the percentage of the group with “some secondary education”. In 1996, 44.88% (423 711 persons) of Youth in this group had “some secondary education”. This dropped to 41.03% (418 828 persons) in 2001. Counterbalancing this, Coloured Youth showed an increase in the percentage of the group that obtained a Matric, up from 20.31% (191 677 persons) in 1996, to 30.06% (307 044 persons) in 2001.

Indian/Asian Youth also saw an increase in the number of Youth obtaining Matric. Between 1996 and 2001 the percentage grew by 3.89% from 49.28% (129 954) to 53.17% (159 209 persons). This group also experienced a significant growth in the segment of the population that had a Higher Qualification, up from 13.97% (36 825) in 1996 to 20.42% (61 142) in 2001.

While most provinces experienced a decline in the percentage of Youth that had no schooling, this figure increased in the Eastern Cape, up from 8.56% (121 067 persons) in 1996 to 10.97% (146 178 persons) in 2001. The Northern Cape experienced the strongest decrease in the number of Youth who had received no schooling. In 1996, 13.3% (26 161 persons) did not have any schooling; this declined to 9.86% (19 861 persons) in 2001.

The Free State, Gauteng and the Western Cape showed significant increases in the percentage of youth who obtained Matric. In the Free State the percentage increased by 7.11%, up from 19.72% (135 439 persons) in 1996 to 26.83% (185 987 persons) in 2001. Gauteng experienced an increase of 7.08%, up from 30.04% (760 612 persons) in 1996 to 37.12% (1 076 153 persons) in 2001. In the Western Cape 24.39% (256 270 persons) had Matric in 1996; this increased by 7.98% to 32.37% (389 361 persons) in 2001.

The province in which African males recorded the largest increase in the percentage of the group that had a Higher Qualification was the Northern Cape with an increase of 8.74%. In the case of African females the best performing province in this regard was Gauteng, with an increase of 4.61% and the worst, Mpumalanga where the percentage of those with a Higher Qualification rose by only 1.8%. Coloured males experienced the biggest increase in this regard in Limpopo (5.19%), while the Northwest experienced the worst performance with a drop of 1.41%. In the case of Coloured females the province in which the highest increase was recorded was Limpopo at 6.09%. In contrast to this the Northwest fared the worst, showing a decrease of 0.39%. Indian males experienced the most significant increase in this regard in the Western Cape (10.83%) and the smallest growth in the Limpopo province (1.53%). The highest increase in the percentage of Indian females with a Higher Qualification was recorded in the Eastern Cape (16.08%), while the smallest increase was recorded in the Western Cape (4.99%). In the case of White males Gauteng recorded the highest increase at 6.5%, while the Northwest performed the worst with a drop of 9.8%. Gauteng was also the province in which White females also experienced the greatest increase in the percentage of those with a Higher Qualification

(10.98%), while the Northwest fared the worst with a decrease of 7.07%. Overall, the provinces in which male Youths experienced the highest increases in the percentage of the group with a Higher Qualification were Limpopo, the Northern Cape and the Western Cape. In the case of females the most significant increases were recorded in Gauteng, the Free State and the Eastern Cape.

The following table (Table 13) provides an overview of a number of significant trends in the sample of metropolitan and district municipalities with regards to the highest level of education of Youth.

Table 13: Some significant trends in the highest level of education of Youth in selected Metropolitan and District Municipalities (DMs)

Aspect	Metro Municipalities	DMs with major secondary city	Predominantly rural DMs
Percentage of Youth with no schooling	Two of the three Metros experienced a drop in this category: 0.48% in the case of Johannesburg) and 0.69% in the case of Ethekwini. Cape Town showed a slight increase (0.53%), but still retained the place as the municipality with the lowest level of Youth with no schooling in all fifteen the sampled municipalities at 2.9%.	Three of the four DMs experienced decreases in this category. These ranged between 0.71% (Ehlanzeni) and 9.83% (Bojanala). Ehlanzeni underwent a slight increase of 1.1%.	No clear trend: Four DMs experienced an increase ranging between 1.51% (Thabo Mofutsanyane) and 5.88% (O R Tambo). The other four underwent a drop, ranging between 1.11% (Overberg) and 5.52% (Karoo).
	In 2001 the percentage of Youth in this category ranged between 2.9% (Cape Town) and 5.25% (Ethekwini).	In 2001 the percentage of Youth in this category ranged between 4.82% (Motheo) and 15.82% (Ehlanzeni).	In 2001 the percentage of Youth in this category ranged between 3.58% (Overberg) and 21.48% (O R Tambo).
Percentage of Youth with some Secondary and with Matric	Sizeable drops were experienced in all three the Metros in the percentage of Youth with some Secondary schooling. These drops ranged between 4.17% (Cape Town) and 8.22% (Johannesburg). At the same time sharp increases were made in the percentage of Youth with Matric, ranging between 6.2% (Ethekwini) and 6.88% (Cape Town).	Decreases in all the DMs in this group were experienced in the percentage of Youth with some Secondary schooling of between 1.2% (Capricorn) and 5.58% (Bojanala). This was matched by significant increases in three of the four DMs in the percentage of Youth with Matric of between 5.07% (Motheo) and 10.23% (Bojanala). The increase in the case of the fourth DM, Capricorn, was 1.8%.	A mixed bag, with four DMs experiencing an increase in the percentage of Youth with some Secondary schooling ranging between 0.23% (Bophirima) and 2.49% (Xhariep) and four others undergoing a drop of between 2.97% (Chris Hani) and 3.65% (O R Tambo). All the DMs saw a rise in the percentage of Youth with Matric, ranging between 1.58% (Chris Hani) and 7.26% (Thabo Mofutsanyane).

Aspect	Metro Municipalities	DMs with major secondary city	Predominantly rural DMs
	The percentage of Youth with some Secondary schooling in 2001 ranged between 39.75% (Ethekwini) and 42.67% (Johannesburg). The percentage of Youth with Matric in 2001 ranged between 33.81% (Cape Town) and 37.74% (Johannesburg).	The percentage of Youth with some Secondary schooling in 2001 ranged between 31.75% (Ehlanzeni) and 39.63% (Capricorn). The percentage of Youth with Matric in 2001 ranged between 28.11% (Ehlanzeni) and 32.29% (Bojanala).	The percentage of Youth with some Secondary schooling in 2001 ranged between 30.49% (Bophirima) and 40.83% (Thabo Mofutsanyane). The percentage of Youth with Matric in 2001 ranged between 15.34% (O R Tambo) and 22.41% (Zululand)
Percentage of Youth with a Higher Qualification	Increases were experienced in all three the Metros of between 1.08% (Cape Town) and 5.76% (Johannesburg).	All the DMs in this group experienced increases ranging between 0.98% (Ehlanzeni) and 3.26% (Capricorn).	Seven of the eight DMs in this group experienced increases ranging between 0.12% (Karoo) and 3% (Zululand). The only DM experiencing a decline was Overberg (-1.11%).
	The percentage of Youth with a Higher Qualification in 2001 ranged between 10.06% (Ethekwini) and 13.96% (Johannesburg).	The percentage of Youth with a Higher Qualification in 2001 ranged between 6.02% (Ehlanzeni) and 9.83% (Capricorn).	The percentage of Youth with a Higher Qualification in 2001 ranged between 4.08% (Xhariep) and 6.73% (Chris Hani).

B2: Employment

Between 1996 and 2001 the percentage of Youth that were unemployed increased by 6.59% from 26.8% to 33.39%. Unemployment of male Youth rose by 7.61%, up from 23.86% in 1996 to 31.47% in 2001. In the case of female Youth, unemployment rose by 6.96%, up from 29.44% in 1996 to 36.4% in 2001. Compared to the unemployed figures for the population as a whole (see Table 14), both male and female Youth were worse off than the total population with regards to the level of unemployment, as well as the extent of the increase in the level of unemployment between 1996 and 2001. The gap between the level of unemployment among Youth and the population as a whole also widened; in the case of women from 7.68% in 1996 to 11.54% in 2001.

Table 14: A comparison between unemployment figures of Youth and the total population

Category	% Unemployed 1996		% Unemployed 2001		% Change between 1996 and 2001 figures
Male		Difference between Youth and total population		Difference between Youth and total population	
Youth	23.86	5.28	31.47	8.41	7.61
All	18.58		23.06		4.48
Female		Difference between Youth and total population		Difference between Youth and total population	
Youth	29.44	7.68	36.40	11.54	6.96

Category	% Unemployed 1996		% Unemployed 2001		% Change between 1996 and 2001 figures
All	21.76		24.86		3.10

The highest level of unemployment remained that of African Youth, with this group also recording the highest increase in the level of unemployment between 1996 and 2001 (see Table 15). The difference between unemployed males and females in this group was also the highest of all the population groups. Also of significance is the high level of female African Youth unemployment vis-à-vis female Youth in the three other population groups. Another interesting phenomenon is that in every population group the size of the increase in the level of unemployment of males outstripped that of females, which may be attributable to affirmative action favouring the female members.

Table 15: Youth unemployment figures for the four population groups (1996 and 2001)

Population group and gender	% Unemployed 1996	% Unemployed 2001	% Change between 1996 and 2001 figures
African/Black			
Male	27.89	35.69	7.80
Female	34.52	41.76	7.24
Coloured			
Male	16.93	22.67	5.74
Female	19.44	22.64	3.20
Indian/Asian			
Male	10.11	14.18	4.07
Female	8.54	12.19	3.65
White			
Male	3.93	6.02	2.09
Female	3.98	5.3	1.32

The highest increases in the levels of unemployment among African male Youth were recorded in the Free State (+11.90%), Western Cape (+11.19%) and Gauteng (+8.58%). In the case of African female Youth the greatest increases were recorded in the Western Cape (+10.83%), the Free State (+9.16%) and KwaZulu-Natal (+8.99%). Coloured male Youth fared the worst in the Northwest (+9.5%), Gauteng (+8.98%) and the Eastern Cape (+6.69%). In the case of Coloured female Youth the greatest increases were recorded in the Northwest (+8.98%), KwaZulu-Natal (+5.58%) and the Eastern Cape (+5.25%). With regards to Indian male Youth the greatest increases in unemployment were recorded in the Northern Cape (+5.06%), the Eastern Cape (+5.03%) and KwaZulu-Natal (+5.03%). Indian female Youth fared the worst in the provinces of KwaZulu-Natal (+4.75%), the Eastern Cape (+3.21%) and the Free State (+2.67%). In the case of White male Youth the provinces with the greatest increases in unemployment were Mpumalanga (+3.01%), the Northwest

(+2.92%) and the Free State (+2.48%). White female Youth fared the worst in the Free State (+2.96%), the Northwest (+2.62%) and Limpopo (+2.24%).

In overall terms the provinces in which the greatest rises in Youth-unemployment were recorded were the Free State, the Northwest and KwaZulu-Natal. The Northern Cape, Limpopo and the Eastern Cape were the provinces in which the smallest increases in Youth-unemployment were recorded. This latter phenomenon is all likelihood a result of these provinces experiencing significant out-migration of Youth to the more urban provinces.

The following table (Table 16) provides an overview of a number of significant trends in the sample of metropolitan and district municipalities with regards to the unemployment levels of Youth.

Table 16: Some significant trends in the unemployment level of Youth in selected Metropolitan and District Municipalities (DMs)

Aspect	Metro Municipalities	DMs with major secondary city	Predominantly rural DMs
Percentage of unemployed Youth	Large increases were experienced in the unemployment level of Youth in all three the Metros, ranging from 4.94% (Johannesburg) to 7.89% (Ethekwini).	Significant increases in all the DMs in this group ranging between 5.12% (Bojanala) and 8.62% (Ehlanzeni) were recorded.	One of the DMs in this group (Overberg) experienced a slight decrease in the unemployment level of Youth of 0.3%, four DMs experienced slight increases of between 0.17% (Bophirima) and 2.51% (Xhariep) and the three others experienced huge increases of between 4.79% (Overberg) and 12.11% (Thabo Mofutsanyane).
	In 2001 the percentage of unemployed Youth ranged between 24.25% (Cape Town) and 37.59% (Ethekwini).	In 2001 the percentage of unemployed Youth ranged between 29.99% (Ehlanzeni) and 35.5% (Bojanala).	In 2001 the percentage of unemployed Youth ranged between 13.96% (Overberg) and 39.76% (Thabo Mofutsanyane). Seven of the eight DMs had unemployment rates of between 25% and just below 40%.

Aspect	Metro Municipalities	DMs with major secondary city	Predominantly rural DMs
Comparison of unemployment levels of male and female Youth	Both male and female Youth underwent major increases in the level of unemployment in all three the Metros. In the case of men this increase ranged between 5.44% (Johannesburg) and 6.94% (Ethekwini). In the case of women it ranged between 4.59% (Johannesburg) and 8.79% (Ethekwini).	Significant increases were recorded in the percentage of unemployed male Youth in all the DMs in this group. These ranged between 5.76% (Bojanala) and 7.22% (Motheo). Female Youth underwent significant increases in all the DMs in this group, either slightly more or slightly less than the figure for male Youth. The figures ranged from 5.34% (Bojanala) to 10.57% (Ehlanzeni).	All DMs in this group underwent a rise in the percentage of unemployed male Youth. This ranged from the very low (0.38% in the case of Bophirima) to the very high (11.63% in the case of Thabo Mofutsanyane). Four of the DMs recorded small increases of less than 2%, while the other four recorded increases in excess of 4.5%. Very similar to that of male Youth, female Youth experienced increases in the percentage of unemployment in seven of the eight DMs in this group. Only Karoo experienced a slight decrease of 1.61%. In all but one of the DMs (Overberg) the increase in the percentage of the unemployment level of female Youth was slightly greater (1% to 2%) than that of male Youth. The increase in female unemployment ranged between 0.07% (Bophirima) and 12.5% (Thabo Mofutsanyane).
	In 2001 the percentage of unemployed male Youth ranged between 23.12% (Cape Town) and 35.36% (Ethekwini). The percentage of unemployed female Youth, ranging between 25.33% (Cape Town) and 39.73% (Ethekwini), was slightly higher than that of male Youth.	In 2001 the percentage of unemployed male Youth ranged between 24.63% (Ehlanzeni) and 32.24% (Capricorn). The percentage of unemployed female Youth was still higher than that of male Youth in all DMs and ranged between 34.69% (Ehlanzeni) and 42.16% (Bojanala).	In 2001 the percentage of unemployed male Youth ranged between 12.99% (Overberg) and 38.71% (O R Tambo). The percentage of unemployed female Youth was still higher than that of male Youth in all DMs and ranged between 13.96% (Overberg) and 39.76% (Thabo Mofutsanyane).

B3: Income

In 1996 78.33% of Youth earned an income of less than R2500/month (see Table 17). In terms of the official inflation data an income of R2500 in 1996 would be equal to an income of R3200 in 2001 (R3295 to be exact). In 2001 77.79% of Youth earned less than R3200/month. This represents a decrease of 0.54% in the percentage of those Youth earning less than R2500/month in 1996-terms, in 2001.

Table 17: Monthly income-profile of Youth (national) in 1996 and 2001

1996			2001		
Income category	Percentage		Income category	Percentage	
		Cum			Cum
None	1.25	1.25	None	2.48	2.48
R1– R200	8.30	9.55	R1– R400	14.86	17.34
R201– R500	17.13	26.28	R401– R800	18.47	35.82
R501– R1000	19.63	46.31	R801– R1600	23.52	59.34
R1001– R1500	17.88	64.19	R1601– R3200	18.45	77.79
R1501– R2500	14.14	78.33	R3201– R6400	13.42	91.21
R2501– R3500	8.52	86.85	R6401– R12800	5.83	97.05
R3501–R4500	5.31	92.16	R12801– R25600	2.03	99.08
R4501– R6000	3.91	96.07	R25601– R51200	0.55	99.63
R6001– R8000	1.85	97.93	R51201–R102400)	0.21	99.84
R8001– R11000	1.10	99.03	R102401– R204 800	0.10	99.95
R11001–R16000	0.61	99.63	R204801 and more	0.05	100.00
R16001– R 30000	0.28	99.91	Cum = Cumulative percentage		
R30001 or more	0.09	100.00			

In the case of male Youth 77.68% earned less than R2500/month in 1996, and 78.26% earned less than R2500/month in 1996-terms in 2001 (see Table 18). This represents an increase of 0.58%. In the case of female Youth the percentage earning less than R2500/month in 1996 was 79.31%, while 77.11% earned less than R2500/month in 1996-terms in 2001, representing a decrease of 2.2%. This significant drop in the case of female Youth vis-à-vis the slight increase in the case of male Youth had the result that, while the percentage of male Youth earning less than R2500/month in 1996 was smaller than that of female Youth, the percentage of female Youth that earned less than R2500/month in 1996-terms in 2001 actually became smaller than that of male Youth.

Table 18: Monthly income-profile of Youth (national) in 1996 and 2001 for males and females

1996					2001				
Income category	Percentage				Income category	Percentage			
	Male		Female			Male		Female	
		Cum		Cum			Cum		Cum
None	1.09	1.09	1.48	1.48	None	2.24	2.24	2.83	2.83
R1– R200	6.10	7.19	11.59	13.07	R1– R400	12.53	14.77	18.25	21.08
R201– R500	14.42	21.61	21.19	34.26	R401– R800	17.73	32.50	19.54	40.62
R501– R1000	21.08	42.69	17.46	51.72	R801– R1600	26.30	58.80	19.50	60.12
R1001– R1500	20.43	63.12	14.07	65.79	R1601– R3200	19.46	78.26	16.99	77.11
R1501– R2500	14.56	77.68	13.52	79.31	R3201– R6400	12.17	90.43	15.23	92.34
R2501– R3500	7.94	85.61	9.39	88.70	R6401– R12800	6.08	96.52	5.48	97.82
R3501–R4500	5.16	90.77	5.54	94.24	R12801– R25600	2.43	98.95	1.46	99.27
R4501– R6000	4.28	95.05	3.37	97.61	R25601– R51200	0.66	99.61	0.39	99.67
R6001– R8000	2.29	97.34	1.20	98.81	R51201–R102400	0.21	99.83	0.21	99.87
R8001– R11000	1.39	98.73	0.66	99.47	R102401– R204 800	0.11	99.94	0.09	99.96
R11001–R16000	0.78	99.51	0.34	99.81	R204801 and more	0.06	100.00	0.04	100.00
R16001– R 30000	0.37	99.88	1.14	99.95	Cum = Cumulative percentage				
R30001 or more	0.12	100.00	0.05	100.00					

An analysis for the various population groups (see Table 19) reveals that Indian Youth experienced the largest drop in the percentage of the group earning less than R2500/month in 1996-terms between 1996 and 2001. This decrease of 5.1% is more than twice the drop in the case of Coloured Youth (2.18%) and three times that of White Youth (1.5%). African Youth fared the worst, with no change in the percentage earning less than R2500/month in 1996-terms in 2001.

Female Youth in all the population groups experienced a drop in the percentage of the group earning less than R2500/month in 1996-terms between 1996 and 2001. Indian female Youth showed the best improvement, with a drop of 8.55%, followed by White female Youth with a decrease of 5.53%, Coloured female Youth with a drop of 3.59% and African female Youth with a drop of 0.76%. In the case of males only Indian and Coloured male Youth improved their positions. While the percentage earning less than R2500/month in 1996-terms dropped in the case of Indian male Youth by 2.93% and Coloured male Youth by 1.05%, the percentage in the case of White male increased by 1.9% and African male Youth by 0.46%. In terms of this analysis the best performing group was Indian female Youth and the worst performing group White male Youth.

Table 19: A comparison of male and female Youth earning less than R2500 in 1996 and R3200 in 2001 per population group

Group	1996 %	2001 %	% Difference
African			
All	89.38	89.38	0.00
Male Youth	89.33	89.79	0.46
Female Youth	89.46	88.70	-0.76
Coloured			
All	84.01	81.83	-2.18
Male Youth	81.96	80.91	-1.05
Female Youth	86.46	82.87	-3.59
Indian/Asian			
All	64.71	59.61	-5.10
Male Youth	61.35	58.42	-2.93
Female Youth	69.87	61.32	-8.55
White			
All	38.73	37.23	-1.50
Male Youth	31.50	33.40	1.90
Female Youth	47.20	41.67	-5.53
National			
All	78.33	77.79	-0.54
Male Youth	77.68	78.26	0.58
Female Youth	79.31	77.11	-2.20

While the percentage of female Youth earning less than R2500/month was larger that of male Youth in 1996 in all population groups, the reduction in the percentage of female Youth falling in this category between 1996 and 2001 resulted in the difference shrinking in the case of Indian, Coloured and White Youth. In the case of African female Youth in the percentage of this group

earning less than R2500/month in 1996-terms actually dropped below that of their male counterparts (see Table 20).

White female Youth experienced the greatest drop in the gap between the percentage of males and females earning less than R2500 in 1996-terms between 1996 and 2001 at 7.52% (see Table 20). This was followed by Indian female Youth at 5.62%, Coloured female Youth at 5.62% and African female Youth at 1.22%. In terms of the size of the drop in the percentage relative to the size of the difference in 1996, African female Youth performed the best, followed by Indian, Coloured and White female Youth.

Table 20: A comparison the size of the gap between male and female Youth earning less than R2500 in 1996 and R3200 in 2001 per population group

Male and female Youth earning less than R2500 in 1996				Male and female Youth earning less than R3200 in 2001			Trend 1996-2001 (% Change)
Group	Men %	Women %	Difference %	Men %	Women %	Difference %	
African	89.33	89.46	0.13	89.79	88.70	1.09	-1.22
Coloured	81.96	86.46	4.50	80.91	82.87	1.96	-2.54
Indian/Asian	61.35	69.87	8.52	58.42	61.32	2.90	-5.62
White	31.50	47.29	15.79	33.40	41.67	8.27	-7.52
National	77.68	79.31	1.63	78.26	77.11	1.15	-2.78

Only three of the nine provinces (see Table 21) experienced a drop in the percentage of Youth that earned less than R2500/month in 1996-terms between 1996 and 2001. These are Gauteng (-1.87%), the Northern Cape (-0.96%) and the Western Cape (-0.78%). The three provinces that experienced the greatest increase in the percentage of Youth that earned less than R2500/month in 1996-terms between 1996 and 2001 are Limpopo (+3.71%), Mpumalanga (+2.45%) and KwaZulu-Natal (+0.74%). In the case of male Youth only the Northern Cape (-0.73%) and Gauteng (-0.59%) saw a drop, while Limpopo (+4.04%), Mpumalanga (+3.42%) and KwaZulu-Natal (+1.82%) experienced the most significant increases. In the case of female Youth seven of the nine provinces experienced decreases, with the greatest decreases being experienced by Gauteng (-3.23%), Western Cape (-2.36%) and the Northwest (-1.55%). The only two provinces experiencing an increase were Limpopo (+3.23%) and Mpumalanga (+0.62%).

Table 21: A comparison of Youth as a group and male and female Youth earning less than R2500 in 1996 and R3200 in 2001 in the nine provinces and the country as a whole

Male and female Youth earning less than R2500 in 1996 and R3200 in 2001				Male Youth earning less than R2500 in 1996 and R3200 in 2001			Female Youth earning less than R2500 in 1996 and R3200 in 2001		
Province	1996 %	2001 %	% Change	1996 %	2001 %	% Change	1996 %	2001 %	% Change
Western Cape	77.89	77.11	-0.78	76.21	76.67	0.46	80.00	77.64	-2.36
Eastern Cape	80.25	80.68	0.43	78.84	80.37	1.53	81.88	81.04	-0.84
Northern Cape	83.98	83.02	-0.96	82.19	81.46	-0.73	86.86	85.42	-1.44
Free State	84.27	84.86	0.59	83.14	84.44	1.30	86.17	85.53	-0.64
KwaZulu-Natal	80.01	80.75	0.74	78.11	79.93	1.82	82.56	81.79	-0.77
Northwest	84.31	84.53	0.22	84.06	85.14	1.08	84.79	83.24	-1.55
Gauteng	71.26	69.39	-1.87	72.39	71.80	-0.59	69.38	65.55	-3.83
Mpumalanga	83.50	85.95	2.45	81.87	85.29	3.42	86.49	87.11	0.62
Limpopo	82.17	85.88	3.71	81.60	85.64	4.04	83.00	86.23	3.23
National	78.33	77.79	-0.54	77.68	78.26	0.58	79.31	77.11	-2.20

In 1996 the percentage of male Youth earning less than R2500/month was smaller than that of female Youth in all of the provinces, excluding Gauteng where the percentage of female Youth earning less than R2500/month in 1996-terms was 3.01% smaller than that of male Youth (see Table 22). Between 1996 and 2001 the gap shrank further in Gauteng and decreased in all of the eight other provinces. The three provinces that experienced the greatest drop in the difference between the percentage of male and female Youth earning less than R2500/month in 1996-terms were Gauteng (-3.24%), Western Cape (-2.82%) and Mpumalanga (-2.80). In addition to Gauteng, where the gap in the percentage between female and male Youth grew from 3.01% to 6.25%, the percentage of female Youth in the Northwest also dropped below that of male Youth.

Table 21: A comparison of the size of the gap between male and female Youth earning less than R2500 in 1996 and R3200 in 2001 in the nine provinces

Male and female Youth earning less than R2500 in 1996				Male and female Youth earning less than R3200 in 2001			Trend 1996-2001 (% Change)
Group	Men %	Women %	Difference %	Men %	Women %	Difference %	
Western Cape	76.21	80.00	3.79	76.67	77.64	0.97	-2.82
Eastern Cape	78.84	81.88	3.04	80.37	81.04	0.67	-2.37
Northern Cape	82.19	86.86	4.67	81.46	85.42	3.96	-0.71
Free State	83.14	86.17	3.03	84.44	85.53	1.09	-1.94
KwaZulu-Natal	78.11	82.56	4.45	79.93	81.79	1.86	-2.59
Northwest	84.06	84.79	0.73	85.14	83.24	-1.90	-2.63
Gauteng	72.39	69.38	-3.01	71.80	65.55	-6.25	-3.24
Mpumalanga	81.87	86.49	4.62	85.29	87.11	1.82	-2.80
Limpopo	81.60	83.00	1.40	85.64	86.23	0.59	-0.81
National	77.68	79.31	1.63	78.26	77.11	-1.15	-2.78

The following table, Table 23, provides an overview of a number of significant trends in the income levels of Youth in a sample of metropolitan and district municipalities.

Table 23: Some significant trends in the income levels of Youth in a sample of Metropolitan and District Municipalities (DMs)

Aspect	Metro Municipalities	DMs with major secondary city	Predominantly rural DMs
Percentage of Youth earning less than R2500 in 1996 and R3200 in 2001.	The percentage of Youth in this category experienced a moderate decrease of 1.43% in Cape Town and 2.32% in Johannesburg and a small increase of 1.09% in Ethekwini.	Three of the four DMs in this group experienced slight to moderate increases in the percentage of Youth falling in this category ranging between 0.61% (Motheo) and 2.42% (Ehlanzeni). Bojanala experienced a slight drop of 0.27%.	Four of the eight DMs in this group experienced slight to moderate drops in the percentage of Youth in this category of between 0.44% (Bophirima) and 2.21% (Zululand). The other four underwent slight to moderate increases ranging between 0.1% (Overberg) and 2.15% (Thabo Mofutsanyane).
	The percentage of Youth falling in this category in 2001 ranged between 69.26% (Johannesburg) and 76.09% (Ethekwini). Johannesburg had the lowest percentage of all Youth in this category in the sample of municipalities in 2001.	The percentage of Youth falling in this category in 2001 ranged between 79.44% (Motheo) and 89.66% (Ehlanzeni).	The percentage of Youth falling in this category in 2001 ranged between 83.3% (O R Tambo) and 90.63% (Thabo Mofutsanyane).
Comparison of percentage of male and female Youth earning less than R2500 in 1996 and R3200 in 2001	Whereas the percentage of female Youth in this category dropped in all three the Metros, it increased in the case of male Youth in both Cape Town and Ethekwini and dropped only slightly in Johannesburg. The drop in the case of female Youth ranged between 0.36% (Ethekwini) and 4.31% (Johannesburg). The percentage of female Youth falling in this category in Cape Town also underwent a sizeable drop of 3.45%. The percentage of male Youth that fell in this category increased by 0.25% in Cape Town and 2.1% in Ethekwini, and dropped by 0.99% in Johannesburg.	The percentage of male Youth in this category increased in all four the DMs in this group by between 0.73% (Bojanala) and 2.9% (Ehlanzeni). In the case of female Youth two DMs experienced a drop (1.33% in Motheo and 2.48% in Bojanala) and two an increase (0.47% in Capricorn and 1.64% in Ehlanzeni).	In contrast to female Youth that experienced a drop in the percentage of this group that fell in this category in six of the eight DMs, it dropped in only one DM in the case of male Youth and increased in the other seven. The decrease in the case of female Youth ranged between 0.76% (Overberg) and 5.32% (Zululand). The increases were by 0.53% and 0.92% in O R Tambo and in Thabo Mofutsanyane respectively. In the case of male Youth the increase ranged between 0.19% (Xhariep) and 3.33% (Thabo Mofutsanyane). The only DM that experienced a decrease in the case of male Youth was Karoo, where the percentage dropped by 1.13%.

Aspect	Metro Municipalities	DMs with major secondary city	Predominantly rural DMs
	<p>The difference in the percentage of male and female Youth falling in this category shrank considerably between 1996 and 2001 in the case of Cape Town and Ethekwini. In the case of Cape Town the difference shrank from 3.63% in 1996 to a situation in 2001 where the percentage of female Youth was 0.07% less than that of male Youth. In the case of Ethekwini the gap narrowed from 3.75% in 1996 to 1.29% in 2001. In the case of Johannesburg the percentage of female Youth that fell in this category was already 3.14% smaller than that of male Youth in 1996. This gap widened by an additional 3.32% to 6.46% in 2001.</p>	<p>The difference in the percentage of male and female Youth falling in this category dropped in three of the four DMs in this group between 1996 and 2001. While the difference in 1996 was between 1.48% (Capricorn) and 5.89% (Motheo), this fell to between 0.3% (Capricorn) and 2.14% (Motheo) in 2001. In the case of Bojanala the percentage of female Youth dropped from 2.31% higher than that of male Youth in 1996 to 0.9% lower in 2001. In Ehlanzeni the percentage of female Youth that fell in this category was 0.02% lower than of male Youth in 1996. This gap opened even further to 1.28% in 2001.</p>	<p>The difference in the percentage of male and female Youth falling in this category dropped in six of the eight DMs in this group. While the gap ranged between 0.63% (Chris Hani) and 4.53% (Thabo Mofutsanyane) in 1996, it shrank to between 0.14% (Xhariep) and 2.64% (Overberg) in 2001. In the case of O R Tambo the percentage of female Youth that fell in this category was 0.71% lower than of male Youth in 1996. This gap opened even further to 1.59% in 2001. In three of the DMs the percentage of female Youth falling in this category fell from being higher than that of male Youth in 1996 to below that of male Youth in 2001. The gap between female and male Youth in these DMs ranged between 1.88% (Zululand) and 2.6% (Bophirima) in 2001.</p>
	<p>The percentage of male Youth falling in this category in 2001 ranged between 71.38% (Cape Town) and 75.53% (Ethekwini). In the case of female Youth the percentage ranged between 65.39% (Johannesburg) and 76.82% (Ethekwini).</p>	<p>The percentage of male Youth falling in this category in 2001 ranged between 78.48% (Motheo) and 90.15% (Ehlanzeni). In the case of female Youth this figure was between 80.54% (Capricorn) and 88.87% (Ehlanzeni).</p>	<p>The percentage of male Youth falling in this category in 2001 ranged between 84.18% (O R Tambo) and 90.45% (Xhariep). The percentage of female Youth falling in this category ranged between 82.52% (Chris Hani) and 91.82% (Thabo Mofutsanyane).</p>

B4: Occupation

The following table (Table 24) provides a summary of the changes in the key areas of occupation of Youth in 1996 and 2001.

Table 24: A comparison of changes in the key areas of occupation of Youth between 1996 and 2001

Occupation	Youth of both sexes			Male Youth			Female Youth		
	1996 %	2001 %	% Change	1996 %	2001 %	% Change	1996 %	2001 %	% Change
Professionals	10.92	6.83	- 4.09	8.12	6.30	- 1.82	14.99	7.61	- 7.38
Technicians and associated professionals	6.80	9.20	2.40	5.90	7.45	1.55	8.09	11.74	3.65
Clerks	10.28	12.66	2.38	5.22	7.39	2.17	17.62	20.32	2.69
Service workers, shop and market sales people	12.59	12.66	0.07	14.25	14.12	- 0.13	10.18	10.37	0.19
Craft and related trades workers	16.06	11.86	- 4.20	23.41	16.94	- 6.47	5.41	4.48	- 0.93
Elementary occupations	27.30	25.10	- 2.20	21.77	21.73	- 0.04	35.32	30.00	- 5.32
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	8.39	7.61	- 0.78	11.91	11.04	- 0.87	3.27	2.63	- 0.64
Legislators, senior officials and managers	3.51	4.22	0.71	3.97	4.70	0.73	2.85	3.52	0.67

A comparison of the national occupational profile of Youth for 1996 and 2001 does not reveal a decidedly positive or negative change in the fortunes of Youth as a whole. Nor does it reveal any major changes in the profile of categories in which Youth were employed. **Gains and losses were made both in more menial and in work requiring a higher level of education.** As for “Elementary” occupations, the slight drop in the percentage of Youth employed in this category does not provide enough of a sign of movement towards more sophisticated arenas of occupation. In more detail, the following picture emerges:

- The single largest category of occupation of Youth has, despite a small drop between 1996 and 2001, remained the “Elementary”-category (27.3% in 1996 and 25.1% in 2001). In absolute terms there still was an increase of 27 009 persons in the number of Youth employed in this category, up from 992 825 in 1996 to 1 019 834 in 2001.
- Significant declines were experienced in the percentage of Youth employed in the “Professional” and “Craft and related trades workers”-categories. In the case of the “Professional”-category the percentage of Youth employed in this category fell by 4.09%, down from 10.92% in 1996 to 6.83% in 2001. This represents a drop in absolute numbers of 119 752 persons, down from 397 306 persons in 1996 to 277 555 persons in 2001. In the case of the “Craft and related trades workers”-category, the percentage of Youth employed in this category fell by 4.2%, down from 16.06% in 1996 to 11.86% in 2001, which represents a drop in actual numbers of 102 315 persons, down from 584 288 persons in 1996 to 481 973 persons in 2001.

- The only categories in which significant increases were made are in the “Clerks” and “Technicians and Associated Professionals”-categories. In the case of “Clerks”, the increase was 2.38%, up from 10.28% in 1996 to 12.66% in 2001. In actual numbers this represents an increase of 140 401 persons, up from 373 924 persons in 1996 to 514 325 persons in 2001. The percentage increase in the case of “Technicians and Associated Professionals” was 2.4%, up from 6.8% in 1996 to 9.2% in 2001, which represents a rise in actual numbers of 126 454 persons, up from 247 176 persons in 1996 to 373 630 persons in 2001.

In the case of male Youth the most significant trend is the huge drop in the percentage of this group employed in the “Craft and related trades workers”-category, down by 6.47% from 23.41% in 1996 to 16.94% in 2001. This represents a drop of 96 067 persons, down from 503 927 persons in 1996 to 407 860 persons in 2001. Two categories experienced slight increases, viz. the “Clerks”-category (1.55%) and the “Technicians and Associated Professionals”-category (2.17%).

Female Youth experienced a significant drop in the percentage of persons employed in “Elementary” occupations, as well as in the “Professionals”-category. In the case of “Elementary” occupations the drop was 5.32%, down from 35.32% in 1996 to 30% in 2001, which represents a drop in actual numbers of 27 577 persons, down from 524 348 persons in 1996 to 496 771 persons in 2001. The percentage of women in the “Professionals”-category dropped by 7.38%, down from 14.99% in 1996 to 7.61% in 2001. This represents a drop in actual numbers of 96 574 persons, down from 222 505 persons in 1996 to 125 931 persons in 2001.

Female Youth made sizeable gains in the “Clerks” and “Technicians and Associated Professionals”-categories. In the case of the former an increase of 2.69%, up from 17.62% in 1996 to 20.32% in 2001, was recorded. This represents an increase in actual numbers of 74 852 persons, up from 261 620 persons in 1996 to 336 472 persons in 2001. With regards to the “Technicians and associated professionals”-category the increase was 3.65%, up from 8.09% in 1996 to 11.74% in 2001, representing an increase in actual numbers of 74 293 persons, up from 120 089 in 1996 to 194 382 persons in 2001.

A comparison between Youth and **the population as a whole** (see Table 25) reveals that:

- While only a slightly smaller percentage of Youth of both sexes vis-à-vis the total population, were in “Elementary” occupations in 2001 (1.4%), the percentage of male Youth in this category was greater than that of the total male population by nearly the same size (1.37%) and the percentage of female Youth in “Elementary” occupations was markedly lower (5.08%) than the total female population. The latter phenomenon may signal a move of the next generation of women out of such occupations;

- A higher percentage of Youth than the total population were located in the “Service workers, shop and market sale people”-category and the “Clerks”-category, with especially female Youth featuring much stronger in the latter category than the total population of women; and
- The percentage of male Youth in the “Plant and machine operators and assemblers”-category was significantly lower than that of male population as a whole.

Table 25: A comparison of in the key areas of occupation between Youth and the total population in 2001, for both sexes and male and female Youth

Occupation	Youth and total population (both sexes) (%)			Males (%)			Females (%)		
	All	Youth	Dif	All	Youth	Dif	All	Youth	Dif
Professionals	6.97	6.83	-0.14	6.87	6.30	-0.57	7.13	7.61	0.48
Technicians and associated professionals	9.60	9.20	-0.40	7.32	7.45	0.13	12.78	11.74	-1.04
Clerks	10.93	12.66	1.73	6.77	7.39	0.62	16.75	20.32	3.57
Service workers, shop and market sales people	10.20	12.66	2.46	11.32	14.12	2.80	8.63	10.37	1.74
Craft and related trades workers	12.16	11.86	-0.30	17.77	16.94	-0.83	4.30	4.48	0.18
Elementary occupations	26.50	25.10	-1.40	20.36	21.73	1.37	35.08	30.00	-5.08
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	8.81	7.61	-1.20	13.15	11.04	-2.11	2.75	2.63	-0.12
Legislators, senior officials and managers	5.38	4.22	-1.16	6.50	4.70	-1.80	3.81	3.52	-0.29

A comparison of the extent of the change from the 1996-occupation profile to the 2001-occupation profile for Youth and the total population (Table 26) indicates that:

- The drop in the percentage of Youth (males, female and both sexes) in the “Professionals”-category was markedly greater than that of the total population in this regard;
- The increase in the percentage of the total population (males, females and both sexes) in the “Technicians and associated professionals”-category was higher than that of Youth;
- The drop in the percentage of male Youth in the “Craft and related trades workers”-category was much larger than the drop experienced by the population as a whole;
- Whereas the percentage of the total population in “Elementary” occupations and that for all males grew, it decreased in the case of Youth as a whole as well as for male Youth as group. While the percentage of the total population of women, as well as that of Female Youth in the Elementary-occupations decreased, it dropped to a much bigger degree in the case of female Youth; and

- While the percentage of the total population and Youth in the “Legislators, senior officials and managers”-category grew in all categories, the percentage growth for the total population outstripped that of Youth in all of the categories (i.e. all, males and females).

Table 26: A comparison of the gap between Youth and the total population for both sexes and males and females with regards to the difference between 1996 and 2001 in the key areas of occupation

Occupation	Difference for Youth and total population (both sexes) in the % of the group occupied in the category in 1996 and in 2001			Difference for Males in the % of the group occupied in the category in 1996 and in 2001			Difference for Females in the % of the group occupied in the category in 1996 and in 2001		
	All	Youth	Dif	All	Youth	Dif	All	Youth	Dif
Professionals	- 2.51	- 4.09	-1.58	- 0.18	- 1.82	-1.64	- 6.03	- 7.38	-1.35
Technicians and associated professionals	3.67	2.40	-1.27	2.20	1.55	-0.65	5.62	3.65	-1.97
Clerks	3.24	2.38	-0.86	2.77	2.17	-0.60	3.46	2.69	-0.77
Service workers, shop and market sales people	1.26	0.07	-1.19	1.62	- 0.13	-1.75	0.83	0.19	-0.64
Craft and related trades workers	-2.02	- 4.20	-2.18	2.76	- 6.47	-9.23	- 0.26	- 0.93	-0.67
Elementary occupations	0.44	- 2.20	-2.64	1.70	- 0.04	-1.74	- 2.21	- 5.32	-3.11
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.34	- 0.78	-1.12	- 0.10	- 0.87	-0.77	0.97	- 0.64	-1.61
Legislators, senior officials and managers	1.39	0.71	-0.68	1.68	0.73	-0.95	1.07	0.67	-0.40

With regards to the fortunes of Youth in the four populations groups, the most significant trends emerging from the analysis of the changes in the occupational profile of Youth of the various racial groups between 1996 and 2001 (see Table 27) are:

- Despite significant declines among especially Coloured and African female Youth in the “Elementary”-category, the high percentage of African female Youth remaining in this category;
- The persisting huge gap between the high levels of African and Coloured Youth on the one hand and the low levels of Indian/Asian and White Youth on the other, in the “Elementary”-category;
- The drop in all categories of Youth, excluding White males, in the “Professionals”-category, especially so in the case of African and Coloured female Youth;
- The sizeable gains that were made in the African and Coloured population groups in the “Clerks” and “Technicians and associated professionals”-categories;

- The drop in Indian/Asian and Coloured male Youth in the categories of “Plant and machine operators and assemblers” and “Craft and related trades workers”;
- The sharp drop in White male Youth in the “Craft and related trades workers”-category and White female Youth in the “Clerks-category”; and
- The significant hike in the percentage of Indian/Asian and White Youth of both sexes (especially the males in both groups) employed in the “Legislators, senior officials and managers”-category. Also, the limited gains that were made by African and Coloured Youth in these categories.

Table 27: A comparison of changes in the key areas of occupation of Youth in 1996 and 2001, for both sexes and male and female Youth in the four population groups

Occupation	Youth of both sexes %			Male Youth %			Female Youth %		
	1996	2001	Change	1996	2001	Change	1996	2001	Change
African									
Professionals	9.17	4.05	-5.12	6.23	3.72	-2.51	13.98	4.58	-9.40
Technicians and associated professionals	3.58	7.34	3.76	3.07	5.53	2.46	4.41	10.32	5.91
Clerks	5.94	9.37	3.43	4.03	6.49	2.46	9.07	14.10	5.03
Service workers, shop and market sales people	12.72	13.40	0.68	14.49	15.12	0.63	9.80	10.57	0.77
Craft and related trades workers	17.86	13.00	-4.86	24.69	17.72	-6.97	6.65	5.26	-1.39
Elementary occupations	32.24	31.47	-0.77	25.22	25.78	0.56	49.04	40.81	-8.23
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	9.64	9.22	-0.42	14.00	13.17	-0.83	2.48	2.76	0.28
Legislators, senior officials and managers	1.66	1.90	0.24	1.85	2.07	0.22	1.35	1.61	0.26
Coloured									
Professionals	7.30	4.23	-3.07	5.31	4.10	-1.21	9.63	4.37	-5.26
Technicians and associated professionals	5.83	8.16	2.33	5.27	6.89	1.62	6.48	9.60	3.12
Clerks	12.74	15.88	3.14	7.19	9.18	1.99	19.25	23.46	4.21
Service workers, shop and market sales people	10.83	10.28	-0.55	11.02	10.32	-0.7	10.61	10.23	-0.38
Craft and related trades workers	14.36	11.81	-2.55	21.80	17.42	-4.38	5.64	5.45	-0.19
Elementary occupations	34.32	30.19	-4.13	32.19	29.03	-3.16	36.83	31.52	-5.31
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	9.22	7.15	-2.07	10.21	9.49	-0.72	8.05	4.50	-3.55
Legislators, senior officials and managers	2.42	2.88	0.46	2.76	3.12	0.36	2.02	2.60	0.58
Indian/Asian									

A Comparative analysis of 1996 and 2001-Census data on Vulnerable and Special Target Groups

Occupation	Youth of both sexes %			Male Youth %			Female Youth %		
	1996	2001	Change	1996	2001	Change	1996	2001	Change
Professionals	15.12	13.17	-1.95	12.25	12.11	-0.14	19.25	14.67	-4.58
Technicians and associated professionals	13.52	13.48	-0.04	13.28	12.50	-0.78	13.88	14.80	0.92
Clerks	22.58	24.44	1.86	13.09	15.54	2.45	36.22	37.13	0.91
Service workers, shop and market sales people	12.36	11.96	-0.40	14.51	13.74	-0.77	9.29	9.43	0.14
Craft and related trades workers	13.04	8.09	-4.95	18.99	12.75	-6.24	4.48	3.85	-0.63
Elementary occupations	5.36	4.85	-0.51	6.06	5.55	-0.51	4.36	3.86	-0.50
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	10.24	6.84	-3.40	12.03	9.27	-2.76	7.66	3.37	-4.29
Legislators, senior officials and managers	7.34	9.45	2.11	9.22	11.75	2.53	4.63	6.18	1.55
White									
Professionals	18.83	17.54	-1.29	16.83	17.39	0.56	21.10	17.72	-3.38
Technicians and associated professionals	17.02	15.75	-1.27	15.86	14.62	-1.24	18.35	17.06	-1.29
Clerks	20.41	19.14	-1.27	6.47	7.48	1.01	36.31	32.67	-3.64
Service workers, shop and market sales people	13.59	11.62	-1.97	15.79	12.93	-2.86	11.07	10.10	-0.97
Craft and related trades workers	11.98	8.42	-3.56	20.71	14.43	-6.28	2.01	1.45	-0.56
Elementary occupations	2.97	2.80	-0.17	3.54	3.31	-0.23	2.32	2.20	-0.12
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3.1	2.25	-0.85	5.01	3.72	-1.29	0.93	0.54	-0.39
Legislators, senior officials and managers	9.82	12.51	2.69	12.07	15.19	3.12	7.26	9.40	2.14

An analysis of the situation in the provinces (Table 28) reveals that:

- With the exception of the Northwest, Mpumalanga and Limpopo, all provinces experienced a decline in the percentage of Youth in the “Elementary”-category (the Free State experienced the biggest drop at 4.38%, followed in second place by KwaZulu-Natal at 3.87% and the Eastern Cape at 3.24%);
- Gauteng remained way below the other provinces with regards to the percentage of the Youth employed in the “Elementary”-category at 17.86%, which is also well below the figure for the country as a whole of 25.10%;
- The percentage of Youth all provinces in the “Professionals”-category declined in all nine provinces (the biggest drops were recorded in Limpopo (12.8%), Eastern Cape (8%) and Northwest (7.12%));
- All of the provinces experienced a gain of up to just over 5% in the percentage of Youth in the “Technicians and associated professionals”-category (the best performing provinces in this regard were Limpopo Province (5.13%) and the Eastern Cape (4.55%));
- All of the provinces experienced a drop of up to just under 7% in the percentage of Youth in the “Craft and related trades workers”-category; and

- All of the provinces showed an increase in the percentage of Youth falling in the “Clerks”-category of up to just above 5% (the provinces of Limpopo (5.13%), Mpumalanga (2.92%) and the Eastern Cape (2.92%) experienced the most significant increases)).

Table 28: A comparison of changes in the key areas of occupation of Youth in 1996 and 2001, for both sexes in the nine provinces

Province	Youth of both sexes %		
	1996	2001	Change
Western Cape			
Professionals	8.98	6.67	-2.31
Technicians and associated professionals	7.45	8.34	0.89
Clerks	12.02	13.12	1.10
Service workers, shop and market sales people	11.50	11.98	0.48
Craft and related trades workers	12.95	10.39	-2.56
Elementary occupations	32.36	29.29	-3.07
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	7.62	6.30	-1.32
Legislators, senior officials and managers	4.36	4.47	0.11
Eastern Cape			
Professionals	14.17	6.17	-8.00
Technicians and associated professionals	6.79	11.34	4.55
Clerks	9.25	12.17	2.92
Service workers, shop and market sales people	12.29	11.68	-0.61
Craft and related trades workers	12.94	10.69	-2.25
Elementary occupations	29.48	26.24	-3.24
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6.83	6.62	-0.21
Legislators, senior officials and managers	3.27	3.40	0.13
Northern Cape			
Professionals	7.06	3.29	-3.77
Technicians and associated professionals	4.75	6.80	2.05
Clerks	8.83	11.05	2.22
Service workers, shop and market sales people	11.35	10.17	-1.18
Craft and related trades workers	12.48	9.49	-2.99
Elementary occupations	41.49	39.15	-2.34
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4.23	4.63	0.40
Legislators, senior officials and managers	2.10	3.13	1.03
Free State			
Professionals	8.44	4.71	-3.73
Technicians and associated professionals	4.74	7.64	2.90
Clerks	7.64	10.39	2.75
Service workers, shop and market sales people	11.14	10.91	-0.23
Craft and related trades workers	15.54	11.91	-3.63
Elementary occupations	35.23	30.85	-4.38
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	9.02	9.33	0.31
Legislators, senior officials and managers	2.30	2.85	0.55
KwaZulu-Natal			
Professionals	11.79	5.81	-5.98
Technicians and associated professionals	6.99	10.40	3.41
Clerks	10.22	12.40	2.18
Service workers, shop and market sales people	12.09	12.12	0.03
Craft and related trades workers	14.36	11.01	-3.35
Elementary occupations	28.07	24.20	-3.87
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	9.54	8.99	-0.55
Legislators, senior officials and managers	2.99	3.83	0.84
Northwest			

A Comparative analysis of 1996 and 2001-Census data on Vulnerable and Special Target Groups

Province	Youth of both sexes %		
	1996	2001	Change
Professionals	12.32	5.20	-7.12
Technicians and associated professionals	7.15	8.16	1.01
Clerks	10.60	11.13	0.53
Service workers, shop and market sales people	13.30	11.79	-1.51
Craft and related trades workers	17.63	16.21	-1.42
Elementary occupations	23.40	25.68	2.28
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	7.13	11.46	4.33
Legislators, senior officials and managers	3.71	3.10	-0.61
Gauteng			
Professionals	10.82	9.53	-1.29
Technicians and associated professionals	8.31	9.65	1.34
Clerks	12.34	14.64	2.30
Service workers, shop and market sales people	14.50	14.70	0.20
Craft and related trades workers	18.91	12.27	-6.64
Elementary occupations	19.55	17.86	-1.69
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	8.88	6.92	-1.96
Legislators, senior officials and managers	4.31	5.68	1.37
Mpumalanga			
Professionals	8.74	4.12	-4.62
Technicians and associated professionals	4.10	7.02	2.92
Clerks	6.77	9.83	3.06
Service workers, shop and market sales people	10.99	10.87	-0.12
Craft and related trades workers	17.44	14.00	-3.44
Elementary occupations	30.76	31.95	1.19
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	9.56	8.33	-1.23
Legislators, senior officials and managers	2.89	2.73	-0.16
Limpopo			
Professionals	17.69	4.89	-12.8
Technicians and associated professionals	4.07	9.20	5.13
Clerks	5.92	10.01	4.09
Service workers, shop and market sales people	11.13	10.98	-0.15
Craft and related trades workers	14.57	11.11	-3.46
Elementary occupations	29.29	33.41	4.12
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6.03	6.45	0.42
Legislators, senior officials and managers	2.11	2.67	0.56

The most significant trends in the sample of fifteen Metropolitan and District Municipalities (DMs) with regards to the occupations of Youth are summarised in the following table:

Table 29: Some significant trends in the occupational profile of Youth in selected Metropolitan and District Municipalities (DMs)

Aspect	Metro Municipalities	DMs with major secondary city	Predominantly rural DMs
Percentage of Youth in "Elementary" occupations	A drop was experienced in all three the Metros of between 3.86% (Johannesburg) and 5.34% (Cape Town).	No clear trend: Two of the DMs experienced a drop (2.5% in Bojanala and 3.49% in Motheo) and two an increase (3.65% in Ehlanzeni and 0.57% in Capricorn).	No clear trend: Sizeable declines in three of the eight DMs were recorded ranging between 4.78% (Karoo) and 9.61% (Overberg). Increases were experienced in the five other DMs of between 0.57% (Chris Hani) and 12.70% (Bophirima).

A Comparative analysis of 1996 and 2001-Census data on Vulnerable and Special Target Groups

Aspect	Metro Municipalities	DMs with major secondary city	Predominantly rural DMs
	The percentage of Youth remaining in this category in 2001 ranged between 17.42% (Johannesburg) and 20.02% (Ethekwini).	The percentage of Youth remaining in this category in 2001 ranged between 23.49% (Motheo) and 38.79% (Ehlanzeni).	The percentage of Youth remaining in this category in 2001 ranged between 26.56% (O R Tambo) and 55.97% (Xhariep).
Percentage of Youth employed in the “Professionals”-category	A small decline of 0.87% was experienced in Cape Town and a more sizeable decline of 3.79% in Ethekwini. A small increase of 1.12% was recorded in the case of Johannesburg. Johannesburg is also the only municipality out of the sample to have shown an increase in this regard.	Significant drops were experienced in all the DMs in this group ranging between 3.09% (Bojanala) and 11.94% (Capricorn).	Drops occurred in all eight the DMs, with four of the eight DMs experiencing declines of more than 10%. The decreases ranged between 1.66% (Overberg) and 13.77% (O R Tambo).
	The percentage of Youth in this category in 2001 ranged between 7.37% (Ethekwini) and 10.69% (Johannesburg).	In 2001 the percentage of Youth in this category ranged between 3.71% (Ehlanzeni) and 6.63% (Motheo).	In 2001 the percentage of Youth in this category ranged between 2.12% (Xhariep) and 7.04 (O R Tambo).
Percentage of Youth in “Technicians and associated professionals”- category	Modest increases were experienced in all three of the Metros of between 1.64% and (Johannesburg) and 2.30% (Ethekwini).	Sharp increases took place in all the sampled DMs in this group, ranging between 2.81% (Bojanala) and 5.44% (Capricorn).	Generally strong increases were experienced in this group ranging between 2.10% (Overberg) and 6.52% (Chris Hani), with only one DM experiencing a small decline (1.17% in the case of Bophirima).
	The percentage of Youth that were employed in this category in 2001 ranged between 9.55% (Johannesburg) and 10.18% (Cape Town).	In 2001 the percentage of Youth falling in this category ranged between 6.50% (Bojanala) and 10.95% (Capricorn).	The percentage of Youth falling in this category in 2001 varied between 4.01% (Overberg) and 15.43% (O R Tambo).
Percentage of Male Youth in “Crafts and related trades workers”	Huge decreases in the percentage of male Youth in this category were recorded in all three the Metros, ranging from between 5.24% (Cape Town) to 11.79% (Johannesburg). The absolute numbers, however, remained nearly constant.	Strong drops in all the DMs in the group, ranging between 4.83% (Capricorn) and 8.37% (Bojanala).	Declines were experienced in all the DMs in the group, ranging from as low as 2.03% (Karoo) to as high as 8.7% (Xhariep).
	The percentage of male Youth employed in this category in 2001 ranged between 16.01% (Johannesburg) and 17.38% (Cape Town).	In 2001 the percentage of male Youth employed in this category ranged between 16.16% (Capricorn) and 25.07% (Bojanala).	The percentage of male Youth employed in this category in 2001 ranged between 6.97% (Xhariep) and 13.91% (O R Tambo).

C: The Aged (60 years and older)

C1: Income

The percentage of this group falling in each of the income-categories is set out in Table 30 below.

Table 30: Monthly income-profile of the Aged (national) in 1996 and 2001

1996			2001		
Income category	Percentage		Income category	Percentage	
		Cum			Cum
None	17.89	17.89	None	16.18	16.18
R1– R200	3.91	21.80	R1– R400	6.24	22.43
R201– R500	51.89	73.68	R401– R800	59.28	81.70
R501– R1000	8.34	82.02	R801– R1600	5.25	86.95
R1001– R1500	4.39	86.41	R1601– R3200	5.24	92.19
R1501– R2500	5.64	92.05	R3201– R6400	4.04	96.23
R2501– R3500	2.68	94.73	R6401– R12800	2.53	98.75
R3501–R4500	1.80	96.53	R12801– R25600	0.74	99.50
R4501– R6000	1.50	98.04	R25601– R51200	0.26	99.76
R6001– R8000	0.82	98.85	R51201–R102400)	0.13	99.89
R8001– R11000	0.56	99.41	R102401– R204 800	0.07	99.96
R11001–R16000	0.31	99.73	R204801 and more	0.04	100.00
R16001– R 30000	0.18	99.91	Cum = Cumulative percentage		
R30001 or more	0.09	100.00			

Between 1996 and 2001 the percentage of the Aged that earned less than R2500/month in 1996-terms increased by 0.14%. At the same time the percentage of the Aged earning no income declined by 1.71% during this period.

Table 31: Income-profile of aged males and females (national) in 1996 and 2001

1996					2001				
Income category	Percentage				Income category	Percentage			
	Male		Female			Male		Female	
		Cum		Cum			Cum		Cum
None	15.36	15.36	19.53	19.53	None	18.64	18.64	14.79	14.79
R1– R200	4.16	19.53	3.74	23.26	R1– R400	6.48	25.12	6.15	20.94
R201– R500	43.93	63.46	57.04	80.30	R401– R800	48.38	73.50	66.51	87.45
R501– R1000	9.29	72.75	7.72	88.03	R801– R1600	6.55	80.04	4.48	91.94
R1001– R1500	6.01	78.76	3.34	91.37	R1601– R3200	7.07	87.11	4.15	96.08
R1501– R2500	7.17	85.93	4.65	96.02	R3201– R6400	6.41	93.52	2.61	98.69
R2501– R3500	4.26	90.19	1.66	97.67	R6401– R12800	3.90	97.42	0.88	99.57
R3501–R4500	2.96	93.15	1.05	98.73	R12801– R25600	1.58	99.00	0.23	99.80
R4501– R6000	2.68	95.83	0.74	99.47	R25601– R51200	0.53	99.53	0.10	99.91
R6001– R8000	1.69	97.52	0.25	99.72	R51201– R102400	0.25	99.78	0.05	99.96
R8001– R11000	1.19	98.71	0.07	99.94	R102401– R204 800	0.14	99.92	0.03	99.99
R11001– R16000	0.69	99.40	0.12	99.99	R204801 and more	0.08	100.00	0.01	100.00

1996					2001
R16001– R30000	0.40	99.80	0.04	99.98	Cum = Cumulative percentage
R30001 or more	0.20	100.00	0.02	100.00	

Between 1996 and 2001 the percentage of aged men that earned less than R2500/month in 1996 terms grew by 1.18%. During the same period the percentage of aged women that fell in this category grew by 0.06%. At the same time the percentage of aged men that earned no income grew by 3.28%, while the percentage of aged women that earned no income dropped by 4.74%. This pattern of aged men showing a marked increase in the percentage earning no income, and the percentage of aged women dropping by an equally marked degree, holds for all four the population groups (see Table 31). In the case of males, aged White males (despite being the group with the smallest percentage earning no income) experienced the biggest increase in the percentage of group not earning any income (+3.51%), while aged African women experienced the biggest drop in the group not earning any income (-5.30%).

The result of this increase in the percentage of aged men earning no income, coupled with aged females experiencing a decrease is that, whereas the percentage of aged men that fell in this category in 1996 was smaller than that of women in 1996, the two groups changed places, with a larger percentage of aged men now falling in this group than aged women (see Table 31). This does, however, not apply in the case of all of the population groups. While African and Coloured aged women improved their positions in this way, the percentage of Indian and White aged women, notwithstanding significant improvements, remained greater than that of their male counterparts.

Table 31: A comparison between the 1996 and 2001-census datasets of the percentage of the Aged earning no income

Men (60 years +) earning no income				Women (60 years +) earning no income			
Population group	1996 %	2001 %	% Change	Population group	1996 %	2001 %	% Change
Men from all groups	15.36	18.64	3.28	Women from all groups	19.53	14.79	- 4.74
African	19.35	22.64	3.29	African	17.39	12.09	- 5.30
Coloured	11.15	14.27	3.12	Coloured	15.75	12.79	- 2.96
Indian/Asian	17.17	19.63	2.46	Indian/Asian	29.84	25.18	- 4.66
White	5.47	8.98	3.51	White	27.73	24.28	- 3.45

If the age group of “the Aged” is slightly altered and defined as “those 65 years and above”, instead of “60 years and above” the picture changes quite remarkably with regards to the percentage of males earning no income (compare Table 31 with Table 32). The reason for this is in all likelihood that State pensions for men are only available at age 65. If taken into consideration that the difference in the percentage of men at 60 years of age earning no income and at 65 years of age is 6.36%, this more than anything else underscores the big difference that State pensions make in the lives of the Aged.

Table 32: A comparison between the 1996 and 2001-census datasets of those 65 years and older earning no income

Men (60 years +) earning no income				Women (60 years +) earning no income			
Population group	1996 %	2001 %	% Change	Population group	1996 %	2001 %	% Change
Men from all groups	12.19	12.28	0.09	Women from all groups	15.79	12.04	- 3.75
African	14.92	13.71	- 1.21	African	13.45	8.98	- 4.47
Coloured	7.81	9.63	1.82	Coloured	11.26	10.45	- 0.81
Indian/Asian	15.47	16.33	0.86	Indian/Asian	25.92	22.13	- 3.79
White	5.48	8.86	3.38	White	24.55	22.40	- 2.15

A comparison of the Aged earning no income in the nine provinces (Table 33) reveals that all the provinces experienced the same trend as was evident on the national scale, i.e. that of the percentage of the Aged earning no income declining in the case of women and increasing in the case of men. The three provinces in which the greatest declines in the percentage of aged women earning no income were recorded were the Northwest (-8.23%), Mpumalanga (-7.24%) and the Eastern Cape (-6.73%). In the case of aged men the three provinces that experienced the greatest rise in the percentage of aged men earning no income, were Gauteng (+4.9%), the Free State (+4.58%) and KwaZulu-Natal (+4.56%). The province with the lowest percentage of aged women earning no income was Limpopo (9.81%), followed closely by the Northwest (11.83%). In the case of aged men it was the Northern Cape (10.93%), followed closely by the Western Cape (11.93%).

Table 33: A comparison of those 60 years and older in the nine provinces earning no income between the 1996 and 2001-census datasets

Men (60 years +) earning no income				Women (60 years +) earning no income			
Province	1996 %	2001 %	% Change	Province	1996 %	2001 %	% Change
Western Cape	8.63	11.93	3.30	Western Cape	22.34	19.83	- 2.51
Eastern Cape	19.99	20.20	0.21	Eastern Cape	19.02	12.29	- 6.73
Northern Cape	7.62	10.93	3.31	Northern Cape	15.90	12.50	- 3.40
Free State	12.63	17.21	4.58	Free State	18.11	13.30	- 4.81
KwaZulu-Natal	17.54	22.10	4.56	KwaZulu-Natal	19.58	16.40	- 3.18
Northwest	15.59	20.08	4.49	Northwest	20.06	11.83	- 8.23
Gauteng	13.59	18.49	4.90	Gauteng	21.76	19.47	- 2.29
Mpumalanga	15.14	16.49	1.35	Mpumalanga	20.83	13.59	- 7.24
Limpopo	16.45	19.22	2.77	Limpopo	15.75	9.81	- 5.94
National	15.36	18.64	3.28	National	19.53	14.79	- 4.74

The following table, Table 34, provides an overview of a number of significant trends in the income levels of the Aged in a sample of Metropolitan and District Municipalities (DMs).

Table 34: Some significant trends in the income levels of the total Aged population and aged men and women in a sample of metropolitan and district municipalities

Aspect	Metro Municipalities	DMs with major secondary city	Predominantly rural DMs
Percentage of the Aged earning no income	Small Increases were recorded in all three the Metros in the group ranging between 0.26% (Ethekwini) and 2.02% (Johannesburg).	The percentage of the Aged earning no income declined significantly in all the DMs in this group. This decline ranged between 2.93% (Motheo) and 4.67% (Ehlanzeni).	Six of the eight DMs experienced a decrease in the percentage of the Aged earning no income. This decrease ranged between 0.88% (Xhariep) and 9% (O R Tambo). The two other DMs experienced slight increases of 0.29% (Karoo) and 1.41% (Thabo Mofutsanyane).
	The percentage of the Aged population falling in this category in 2001 ranged between 17.61% (Cape Town) and 19.28% (Ethekwini).	The percentage of the Aged population falling in this category in 2001 ranged between 11.24% (Capricorn) and 17.05% (Ehlanzeni).	The percentage of the Aged population in 2001 falling in this category ranged between 11.54% (Karoo) and 19.11% (O R Tambo).
Comparison of percentage of men and women earning no income	Whereas the percentage of aged men in this category grew in all three the Metros, it decreased for aged women in all three the Metros. The increase in the case of men ranged between 4.09% (Cape Town) and 5.79% (Johannesburg). In the case of women the decrease ranged between 0.8% (Johannesburg) and 3.22% (Durban)	In contrast to the percentage of aged men in this category increasing in all the DMs in the group, it decreased for women in all the DMs. The increase in the case of the men was between 1.85% (Motheo) and 2.54% (Bojanala). In the case of the women the decrease ranged between 5.9% (Motheo) and 9.11% (Ehlanzeni).	Whereas the percentage of women in this group dropped in all the DMs in this group, it declined in the case of aged men in three of the DMs and increased in the other five. The decrease in the case of the women was between 1.46% (Thabo Mofutsanyane) and 11.25% (O R Tambo). In the case of the men the increase was between 2.53% (Overberg) and 6.42% (Thabo Mofutsanyane) and the decrease between 1.37% (Bophirima) and 4.48% (O R Tambo).

A Comparative analysis of 1996 and 2001-Census data on Vulnerable and Special Target Groups

Aspect	Metro Municipalities	DMs with major secondary city	Predominantly rural DMs
	<p>Whereas the difference in the percentage of men and women in the category ranged between 7 to 13% in 1996, it shrank to between -0.6 and 7% in 2001.</p> <p>The percentage of aged men falling in this category in 2001 ranged between 13.61% (Cape Town) and 19.65% (Ethekwini). In the case of women it ranged between 18.78% (Johannesburg) and 20.42% (Cape Town).</p>	<p>The decreases in the case of women and the increases in the case of men resulted in the percentage of aged women earning no income becoming smaller than that of men in all the DMs in this group by 2001¹¹.</p> <p>The percentage of aged men falling in this group ranged between 16.33% (Motheo) and 21.83% (Bojanala). In the case of women the percentage ranged between 7.24% (Capricorn) and 15.91% (Ehlanzeni).</p>	<p>Whereas the percentage of aged women in this category was lower than that for men in four of the eight DMs in this group in 1996 this increased to six DMs in 2001.</p> <p>The percentage of aged men falling in this group in 2001 ranged between 10.54% (Overberg) and 26.73% (O R Tambo). The percentage in the case of aged women ranged between 8.02% (Chris Hani) and 24.56% (Overberg).</p>
Percentage of the Aged earning less than R2500 in 1996 and R3200 in 2001	<p>The percentage of the Aged that fell in this category experienced a slight to moderate increase in all three the metros ranging between 0.17% (Cape Town) and 2.06% (Ethekwini).</p>	<p>Two of the DMs in this group experienced an increase in the percentage of the Aged that fell in this category and two a decline. The increase ranged between 0.22% (Capricorn) and 1.38% (Motheo). The decrease ranged between 0.14% (Bojanala) and 0.2% (Ehlanzeni).</p>	<p>Seven of the eight DMs in this group experienced an increase in the percentage of the Aged falling in this category ranging between 0.13% (Karoo) and 1.77% (Chris Hani). Only one DM, Overberg, experienced a drop of 1.61.</p>
	<p>The percentage of the Aged falling in this category in 2001 ranged between 81.65% (Cape Town) and 88.93% (Ethekwini).</p>	<p>The percentage of the Aged population falling in this category in 2001 ranged between 92.39% (Motheo) and 98.41% (Capricorn).</p>	<p>The percentage of the Aged population falling in this category in 2001 ranged between 80.22 (Overberg) and 99.27% (O R Tambo).</p>

¹¹ The percentage of aged women earning no income was already lower than that of aged men in two of the four DMs in this group in 1996.

Aspect	Metro Municipalities	DMs with major secondary city	Predominantly rural DMs
Comparison of percentage of aged men and women earning less than R2500 in 1996 and R3200 in 2001	The percentage of aged males falling in this category increased sharply in Cape Town (3.11%) and Ethekwini (3.69%) and slightly in Johannesburg (0.86%). In the case of aged women the percentage dropped slightly in Cape Town (0.85%) and Johannesburg (0.47%) and increased slightly in Ethekwini (0.54%).	Two of the DMs experienced a small decrease in the percentage of aged men falling in this category (0.21% in Ehlanzeni and 0.31% in Bojanala). In the other two the percentage grew significantly in Motheo (3.35%) and only slightly in Capricorn. In the case of aged women the percentage increased slightly in two of the DMs (in Motheo by 0.09% and in Capricorn by 0.21%), stayed the same in Bojanala and declined very slightly in Ehlanzeni (0.21%).	The percentage of aged men falling in this category dropped slightly in two of the eight DMs (Overberg by 2.01% and Karoo by 0.36%). In the other six DMs the percentage grew by between 0.95% (Xhariep) and 1.81% (Chris Hani). In the case of aged women the percentage dropped in three of the DMs in a range between 0.02% (Xhariep) and 1.66% (Overberg). In the other five it increased by between 0.39% (Bophirima) and 1.76% (O R Tambo).
	The difference in the percentage of aged men and women falling in this category shrank in all three the Metros. In Cape Town the gap shrank by 3.96%, in Ethekwini by 3.15% and in Johannesburg by 1.33%. The percentage of aged men falling in this category in 2001 ranged between 70.89% (Cape Town) and 81.2% (Ethekwini). In the case of women the percentage ranged between 89.19% (Cape Town) and 93.81% (Ethekwini).	The difference in the percentage of aged men and women falling in this category in 1996 and 2001 shrank in three of the four DMs in this group – significantly in Motheo (by 3.26%) and very slightly in Ehlanzeni (by 0.08%) and Capricorn (by 0.03%). In the case of Bojanala the gap in the percentage between aged men and women falling in this category increased by 0.31%. The percentage of aged men falling in this category in 2001 ranged between 87.52% (Motheo) and 96.77% (Capricorn). In the case of aged women it ranged between 95.31% (Motheo) and 99.23% (Capricorn).	The difference in the percentage of men and women falling in this category in 1996 and 2001 shrank in five of the eight DMs by between 0.06% (Chris Hani) and 1.61% (Thabo Mofutsanyane) and increased in the other three by between 0.08% (O R Tambo) and 0.6% (Karoo). The percentage of aged men falling in this category in 2001 ranged between 68.86% (Overberg) and 99.03% (O R Tambo). The percentage of aged women falling in this category ranged between 90.1% (Overberg) and 99.39% (O R Tambo).

D: Women

D1: Highest level of Education

Table 35 provides a comparative analysis of the difference in the highest levels of education of men and women between 1996 and 2001.

Table 35: A comparative analysis of the difference in the highest levels of education between men and women in 1996 and 2001

Category	1996 (%)			2001 (%)		
	Men	Women	Dif W-M	Men	Women	Dif W-M
No Schooling	17.38	21.10	3.72	15.50	20.00	4.50
Some Secondary	34.33	33.49	-0.84	31.30	30.40	-0.90
Matric	17.00	15.90	-1.10	21.50	19.50	-2.00
Higher	6.64	5.70	-0.94	8.70	8.20	-0.50

In 1996 17.38% of males (1 681 944 persons) and 21.1% females (2 364 666 persons) had not received any schooling. This figure decreased to 15.5% of males (1 830 254 persons) and 20.00% of females (2 737 244 persons) in 2001. The percentage of males and females that had “some secondary” education also dropped for both groups. In the case of men it dropped from 34.33% (3 323 118 persons) in 1996 to 31.1% in 2001 (3 697 317 persons). In the case of women it dropped from 33.49% in 1996 (3 753 683 persons) to 30.4% in 2001 (4 148 808 persons).

Table 36: A comparative analysis of the difference in the highest levels of education for men and women between 1996 and 2001

Category	Men (%)			Women (%)		
	1996	2001	Dif 1996-2001	1996	2001	Dif 1996-2001
No Schooling	17.38	15.50	-1.88	21.10	20.00	-1.10
Some Secondary	34.33	31.30	-3.03	33.49	30.40	-3.09
Matric	17.00	21.50	4.50	15.90	19.50	3.60
Higher	6.64	8.70	2.06	5.70	8.20	2.50

In respect of Matric the percentages of both males and females grew significantly. In 1996 17% of males (1 645 705 persons) had obtained Matric. This increased by 4.5% to 21.5% (2 539 565 persons) in 2001. In the case of women the percentage with a Matric grew by a smaller margin than that of men – increasing by 3.6% from 15.9% (1 782 250 persons) in 1996 to 19.5% (2 661 036 persons) in 2001. In the case of a Higher Qualification women performed better than men in terms of the relative size of the increase between 1996 and 2001, increasing by 2.5% vis-à-vis the 2.06% for men over the same period. (This 2.5% growth meant that just under half a million (478 683 to be exact) more women had a Higher Qualification in 2001 than in 1996. The percentage of men with a Higher Qualification, however, remained slightly higher than that of women, albeit with a significantly reduced gap between the two groups (0.5% in 2001 as opposed to the 0.94% in 1996).

Table 37: A comparative analysis of the difference in the highest levels of education between Men and Women of different racial groups in 1996 and 2001

Category	1996 (%)			2001 (%)		
	Men	Women	Dif W/M	Men	Women	Dif W/M
African						
No Schooling	21.78	26.33	4.55	19.28	24.8	5.52
Some Secondary	33.45	32.16	-1.29	31.29	29.6	-1.69
Matric	12.95	11.38	-1.57	17.91	15.8	-2.11
Higher	2.94	3.15	0.21	4.93	5.40	0.47
Coloured						
No Schooling	10.06	10.10	0.04	8.20	8.30	0.10
Some Secondary	42.83	42.16	-0.67	40.30	40.00	-0.30
Matric	13.15	11.59	-1.56	19.50	17.70	-1.80
Higher	4.54	4.15	-0.39	5.00	4.70	-0.30
Indian/Asian						
No Schooling	3.23	9.40	6.17	2.90	7.48	4.58
Some Secondary	41.95	38.19	-3.76	33.70	32.36	-1.34
Matric	33.64	27.59	-6.05	38.40	31.75	-6.65
Higher	11.92	8.38	-3.54	16.60	13.29	-3.31
White						
No Schooling	1.14	1.23	0.09	1.20	1.50	0.30
Some Secondary	31.47	33.97	2.50	24.10	27.50	3.40
Matric	38.66	42.54	3.88	40.40	41.40	1.00
Higher	27.67	20.96	-6.71	32.40	27.40	-5.00

Nationally the percentage of African males and females that obtained Matric underwent a significant increase between 1996 and 2001. In 1996 12.95% of African males (931 060 persons) and 11.38% of females (956 506 persons) had a Matric. These percentages increased in the case of men by 4.96% to 17.91% (1 589 637 persons) and by 4.42% to 15.8% (1 638 842 persons) in the case of women. With regards to Higher Qualifications African women outdid their male counterparts in terms of the size of the increase in the percentage with such qualifications in 1996 and 2001. In the case of African males the percentage increased by 1.99%, up from 2.94% (211 002 African males) in 1996 to 4.93% (437 810 African males) in 2001. The percentage of African women grew by 2.25%, up from 3.15% (265 020 African females) in 1996 to 5.4% (557 568 African females) in 2001. African women opened the gap that already existed between them and their male counterparts in 1996, even wider.

The percentage of Coloured men and women who obtained Matric also showed a marked increase between 1996 and 2001. In 1996 13.15% of Coloured males (120 483 persons) and 11.59% of Coloured females (120 094 persons) had a Matric. In the case of males the percentage grew by 6.35% to 19.50% in 2001, representing an increase of 92 435 more males with Matric. The percentage-increase for Coloured females was slightly lower to that, at 6.11%, moving the

female percentage up to 17.7%, and representing an increase of 100 770 more Coloured females with Matric. In absolute terms the number of Coloured women with Matric now outnumber Coloured men with the same qualification by more than 8 000 persons. With regards to a Higher Qualification the percentage of Coloured persons with a higher qualification increased by a bigger margin in the case of females than of males. In the case of women the percentage-increase between 1996 and 2001 was 0.55%, up from 4.15% to 4.7%, representing an increase of 16 276 persons. In the case of men it was up by 0.46%, up from 41 614 males in 1996 to 55 055 males in 2001.

As with the African and Coloured groups, the level of education of Indian/Asian persons underwent a massive expansion. This is reflected in a strong decline in the percentage of Indians/Asians who only had “some secondary” education and a sizeable rise in the percentage of those with a Matric. With regards to the latter the percentage of Indian/Asian males with a Matric increased from 33.64% (97 782 persons) in 1996 to 38.4% (136 803 males) in 2001. In the case of Indian/Asian females it grew from 27.59% (87 953 persons) in 1996 to 31.75% (122 585 females) in 2001. Together with this had gone a sharp rise in those with a Higher Qualification, up from 11.92% in 1996 in the case of males (34 665 persons) and 8.38% in the case of females (26 725 persons), to 16.6% (59 375 persons) in the case of males and 13.29% (51 302 persons) in the case of females. These increases mean that the number of Indian/Asian women with a Higher Qualification had nearly doubled between 1996 and 2001.

White men and women saw a significant increase in the Higher Qualification-category. At the same time the percentage of those with Matric showed a small rise in the case of men, up from 38.66% in 1996 to 40.4% in 2001, and a slight drop in the case of women, down from 42.54% in 1996 to 41.4% in 2001. Despite this drop there still was an increase of 61 048 white women with a Matric between 1996 and 2001. The most significant development with regards to the highest level of education in the White group was the rise of 6.44% (145 282 persons), up from 20.96% (304 361 persons) in 1996 to 27.4% (449 642 persons) in 2001, of women with a Higher Qualification. The increase in the percentage in the case of White men with a Higher Qualification was 1.71% lower, at 4.73%, resulting in the gap between White men and women with a Higher Qualification shrinking from 6.71% in 1996 to 5% in 2001.

The Western Cape, Northern Cape and Gauteng experienced significant increases in the numbers/percentage of women with a Matric between 1996 and 2001. In the Western Cape the percentage of women with a Matric increased from 19.41% (226 546 persons) in 1996 to 23.62% (351 093 persons) in 2001. In the Northern Cape the percentage of women with Matric increased from 11.62% (26 941 persons) in 1996 to 15.81% (40 072 persons) in 2001. In the case of Gauteng the increase in the percentage of the female population with Matric rose from 22.65% (575 262 persons) in 1996 to 27.59% (816 464 persons) in 2001.

Limpopo experienced a strong decrease in people with no schooling, down in the case of men from 29.68% (251 456 persons) in 1996 to 26.58% (270 283 persons) in 2001. With regards to women the percentage dropped from 41.72% (516 232 persons) in 1996 to 38.07% (565 202 persons) in 2001.

The following table (Table 38) provides an overview of a number of significant trends in the education level of women in a sample of fifteen Metropolitan and District Municipalities.

Table 37: Some significant trends in the highest level of education of women in selected Metropolitan and District Municipalities (DMs)

Aspect	Metro Municipalities	DMs with major secondary city	Predominantly rural DMs
Percentage of women with no schooling	Sharp drops were experienced in all three the Metros ranging between 3.2% (Ethekwini) and 5.73% (Cape Town).	Strong decreases in two of the four DMs in this group: 3.6% (Motheo) and 4.6% (Bojanala). Ehlanzeni underwent a slight decrease of 0.77%, while Capricorn showed a slight increase of 0.67%.	Slight to sizeable decreases in four of the DMs in the group, ranging between 0.08% (Bophirima) and 5.95% (Overberg). In the other four DMs the percentage rose in a wide range of between 0.37% (Thabo Mofutsanyane) and 8.58% (Zululand).
	The percentage of women with no schooling in 2001 ranged between 3.44% (Cape Town) and 11.18% (Ethekwini).	The percentage of women with no schooling in 2001 ranged between 11.61% (Motheo) and 33.37% (Ehlanzeni).	The percentage of women with no schooling in 2001 ranged between 6.61% (Overberg) and 40.89% (Zululand), with the bulk of the DMs located between 23% and 40%.
Percentage of women with some secondary schooling and Matric	Small decreases in the percentage of women with some secondary schooling were recorded in the case of Johannesburg (3.52%) and Ethekwini (1.23%) and a slight increase in the case of Cape Town (1.42%).	Slight increases in the percentage of women with some secondary schooling were experienced in two of the four DMs (1.13% in Motheo and 0.53% in Ehlanzeni) and slight decreases in the other two (1.18% in Capricorn and 0.46% in Bojanala).	A mixed set of increases in the percentage of women with some secondary of between 0.77% (Chris Hani) and 4.31% (Xhariep). Only two of the six DMs experienced a decrease: 0.13% (Thabo Mofutsanyane) and 2.06% (Zululand).
	Strong increases were experienced in all three the Metros regarding the percentage of women with Matric. This increase ranged between 8.96% (Johannesburg) and 9.24% (Cape Town).	Strong increases were recorded in all the DMs in this group in the percentage of women with Matric. This increase ranged between 7.18% (Motheo) and 9.86% (Bojanala).	The percentage of women with Matric rose strongly in all the DMs in this group in a range of between 4.11% (Chris Hani) and 9.13% (Overberg).

Aspect	Metro Municipalities	DMs with major secondary city	Predominantly rural DMs
	The percentage of women with some secondary schooling in 2001 ranged between 35.22% (Ethekwini) and 39.68% (Cape Town). The percentage of women with Matric in 2001 ranged between 25.69% (Cape Town) and 27.93% (Johannesburg).	The percentage of women with some secondary schooling in 2001 ranged between 22.27% (Ehlanzeni) and 32.16% (Bojanala). The Percentage of women with Matric in 2001 ranged between 16.75% (Capricorn) and 20.05% (Bojanala).	The percentage of women with some secondary schooling in 2001 ranged between 19.84% (Zululand) and 34.04% (Overberg). The percentage of women with Matric in 2001 ranged between 8.63% (O R Tambo) and 20.48% (Overberg).
Percentage of women with a Higher Qualification	Strong increases were recorded in the percentage of women with Higher Qualifications in all the Metros of between 4.63% (Cape Town) and 7.56% (Johannesburg).	Large increases were experienced in the percentage of women with a Higher Qualification in all the DMs in this group. This increase ranged between 3.48% (Ehlanzeni) and 5.42% (Capricorn).	Significant increases in all the DMs in this group were made ranging between 1.62% (Xhariep) and 3.15% (O R Tambo).
	The percentage of women with a Higher Qualification in 2001 ranged between 9.47% (Ethekwini) and 7.56% (Johannesburg).	The percentage of women with a Higher Qualification in 2001 ranged between 6.08% (Bojanala) and 8.45% (Motheo).	The percentage of women with a Higher Qualification in 2001 varied between 4.2% (Bophirima) and 8.94% (Overberg).

D2: Employment

While the absolute number of employed women rose by 355 912 persons between 1996 and 2001, the percentage of employed women declined by 3.16%, down from 29.99% in 1996 to 26.83% in 2001. The level of unemployment (i.e. those that wanted to work but could not find a job) also rose by 3.1%, up from 21.76% in 1996 to 24.86% in 2001. In absolute terms this means an increase in the number of **unemployed women** of just over a million (**1 061 922**) in the five years from 1996 to 2001.

In comparison to men the picture for women is somewhat better. In the same period the absolute number of men employed only increased by 56 284 persons and fell by 8.76%, down from 50.05% in 1996 to 41.29% in 2001. As for the unemployed, the number of those wanting to work, but unable to find a job, rose by 4.48%, up from 18.58 % in 1996 to 23.06% in 2001. As in the case of women, this represents an increase of just over a million (**1 067 635**) **unemployed men** in the five years from 1996 to 2001.

In terms of the various population groups African women fared the worst, with the national unemployment level of African women rising between 1996 and 2001 by 3.12%, up from 26.23% in 1996 to 29.35% in 2001, vis-à-vis a rise of 1.85% for Coloured women, up from 14.2% in 1996 to 16.05% in 2001, 2.32% for

Indian/Asian women, up from 5.99% in 1996 to 8.31% in 2001 and 0.69% for White women, up from 3.01% in 1996 to 3.7% in 2001.

In terms of the number of **employed**, Coloured women fared the worst, with the percentage of employed Coloured women dropping by 4.64% between 1996 and 2001. However, in absolute terms the number of employed Coloured women rose by 50 672 persons. The percentage of employed White women dropped by 2.79%, which still represents an increase in absolute number of employed White women of 11 191 persons. The percentage of employed African women dropped by 2.47%. This still represents an increase in the absolute number of employed African women of 274 056 persons. In the case of Indian/Asian women the percentage of employed women dropped by 0.71%, which still represents an increase in absolute numbers of 19 983 persons.

In terms of the provincial picture, the percentage of unemployed women in 2001 was the highest in KwaZulu-Natal (26.47%), followed by Gauteng (25.8%) and the Free State (25.46%). In 1996 the province with the highest percentage of unemployed women was Gauteng (24.07%), followed by the Northwest (22.64%) and the Free State (22.01%). KwaZulu-Natal witnessed the greatest rise in female unemployment between 1996 and 2001, with an increase of 5.32%, followed by the Western Cape at 4.48% and the Free State at 3.45%. In contrast to this, two provinces, Limpopo and the Northern Cape, recorded slight declines in their female unemployment rates of -0.12% and -0.27% respectively.

With regards to the various population groups, African women experienced the greatest rise in unemployment in the Western Cape, where unemployment rose by 8.08% between 1996 and 2001, followed by KwaZulu-Natal at 5.41% and the Free State at 4.89%. Coloured women fared the worst in Gauteng, where unemployment for women in this group rose by 5.42%, followed by the Northwest (4.27%) and KwaZulu-Natal (4.1%). Unemployment of Indian women rose by the highest percentage in KwaZulu-Natal (2.88%), followed by the Eastern Cape (1.91%) and Gauteng (1.63%). White women witnessed the greatest rise in unemployment in the Northwest province (1.47%), followed by Mpumalanga (1.43%) and the Free State (1.35%). The two provinces in which African and Coloured women fared the best, if judged by the smallest increases in the unemployment rates, are the Northern Cape (0.61% for African women and -0.03 for Coloured women) and the Limpopo province (1.05% for African women and 0.88 for Coloured women).

The following table (Table 39) provides an overview of a number of significant trends in the education level of women in a sample of fifteen Metropolitan and District Municipalities.

Table 39: Some significant trends in the unemployment level of the total population and of women, compared to men, in selected Metropolitan and District Municipalities (DMs)

Aspect	Metro Municipalities	DMs with major secondary city	Predominantly rural DMs
Percentage of unemployed (total population)	Significant increases were experienced in the percentage of unemployed persons in all three the Metros ranging between 5.22% (Johannesburg) and 6.05% (Cape Town).	Sizeable increases in the percentage of unemployed persons were recorded in three of the four DMs in this group ranging from between 2.68% (Bojanala) to 4.99% (Ehlanzeni). Only Capricorn experienced a slight drop in the percentage of unemployed persons of 0.42%.	No clear trend: Two DMs experienced increases in the percentage of unemployed persons of 5.25% (Overberg) and 5.53% (Thabo Mofutsanyane). Two DMs saw declines in the unemployment rate of 3.4% (O R Tambo) and 2.68% (Bophirima), while the other four underwent slight increases in the unemployment level of between 0.07% (Chris Hani) and 1.43% (Xhariep).
	The percentage of unemployed persons in 2001 ranged between 19.43% (Cape Town) and 27.89% (Ethekekwini).	The percentage of unemployed persons in 2001 ranged between 20.6% (Capricorn) and 25.23% (Bojanala).	The percentage of unemployed persons in 2001 ranged between 11.95% (Overberg) and 26.58% (Thabo Mofutsanyane).
Comparison of percentage of unemployed women and men	Even though the percentage of unemployed women and men grew in all three Metros, the extent of this increase was higher for men in all three of them. In the case of men the increase ranged between 6.05% (Ethekekwini) and 6.63% (Johannesburg). In the case of women it ranged between 3.77% (Johannesburg) and 6.03% (Ethekekwini).	In two of the four DMs the percentage of female unemployment grew by a smaller degree than that of male unemployment (0.79% for women and 4.78% for men in Bojanala and 2.74% for women and 4.69% for men in Motheo). In Ehlanzeni the increase in the female unemployment rate (5.49%) was slightly higher than that for men (4.47%). In Capricorn the female unemployment level declined by 1.59% while that of men grew by 1.14%.	No clear trend: The percentage of unemployed women dropped in three and increased in five of the DMs. Increases in the case of male unemployment ranged between 1.87% (Xhariep) and 6.31% (Thabo Mofutsanyane), while decreases ranged between 0.25% (Chris Hani) and 5.45% (O R Tambo). Increases in the unemployment level of women ranged between 0.26% (Chris Hani) and 4.89% (Thabo Mofutsanyane) and decreases ranged between 0.64% (Karoo) and 3.58% (Bophirima).

Aspect	Metro Municipalities	DMs with major secondary city	Predominantly rural DMs
	In comparison to 1996 when female unemployment was a few percentage points higher than that of men in all three the Metros, things had changed by 2001: the percentage of unemployed men was now higher than that of women in Cape Town (in 2001 20% in the case of men and 18.91% in the case of women), but lower in the two other Metros. The unemployment level in Johannesburg was 28.51% for females and 26.05% for males. In Ethekwini the respective figure were 28.42% for women and 27.32% for men.	In comparison to 1996 when female unemployment was generally four to five percentage points higher than that of men (with the exclusion of Bojanala where female unemployment was 10% higher than that of men), the difference now decreased to on average two to three percentage points. The percentage of unemployed men in the four DMs in this group in 2001 ranged between 18.21% (Ehlanzeni) and 22.88% (Motheo). In the case of women it ranged between 21.3% (Capricorn) and 28.29% (Bojanala).	As a result of the different tendencies in the levels of male and female unemployment no clear trend could be extracted with regards to the differences between male and female unemployment levels. The percentage of unemployed men in the DMs in this group in 2001 ranged between 11.63% (Overberg) and 24.81% (Thabo Mofutsanyane). In the case of women it ranged between 12.28% (Overberg) and 28.05% (Thabo Mofutsanyane).

D3: Income

In 1996 73.68% of employed men and 79.21% of employed women earned less than R2500/month (see Table 40). In 2001 72.63% of employed men and 75.85% of employed women earned less than R3200/month, which, if provision is made for inflation, is equal to R2500/month in 1996. While both men and women underwent a decrease in the percentage of the population earning less than R2500/month in 1996-terms, men underwent a much smaller decrease (-1.05) than women (-3.36). The percentage of women in this category in 2001, however, remained 3.22 percentage points greater than that of men. Should women continue to outperform their male counterparts with regards to the reduction of the percentage of the group falling in this category this gap may soon be removed.

Table 40: Monthly income-profile of the employed population (national) between the ages of 15 and 65 in 1996 and 2001

1996					2001				
Income category	Percentage				Income category	Percentage			
	Male		Female			Male		Female	
		Cum		Cum			Cum		Cum
None	1.00	1.00	1.47	1.47	None	1.98	1.98	2.60	2.60
R1– R200	5.92	6.92	12.26	13.73	R1– R400	10.83	12.81	17.88	20.48
R201– R500	13.25	20.17	21.72	35.44	R401– R800	15.17	27.98	19.46	39.94
R501– R1000	19.31	39.48	17.74	53.18	R801– R1600	23.88	51.87	19.36	59.30
R1001– R1500	19.87	59.35	13.78	66.97	R1601– R3200	20.76	72.63	16.55	75.85
R1501– R2500	14.34	73.68	12.24	79.21	R3201– R6400	13.16	85.78	15.07	90.92
R2501– R3500	7.74	81.42	8.58	87.78	R6401– R12800	8.21	93.99	6.47	97.40

A Comparative analysis of 1996 and 2001-Census data on Vulnerable and Special Target Groups

1996					2001				
R3501–R4500	5.22	86.64	5.47	93.25	R12801– R25600	3.89	97.88	1.66	99.05
R4501– R6000	5.00	91.64	3.81	97.06	R25601– R51200	1.32	99.20	0.50	99.55
R6001– R8000	3.24	94.88	1.52	98.58	R51201–R102400)	0.43	99.63	0.28	99.83
R8001– R11000	2.39	97.27	0.78	99.35	R102401– R204 800	0.22	99.86	0.12	99.95
R11001–R16000	1.47	98.74	0.38	99.73	R204801 and more	0.14	100.00	0.05	100.00
R16001– R 30000	0.90	99.64	0.19	99.92	Cum = Cumulative percentage				
R30001 or more	0.36	100.00	0.08	100.00					

A similar analysis for the various racial groups (see Tables 41 and 42) reveals that women in all of the racial groups experienced a greater decrease than men in the percentage of the group earning less than R2500/month in 1996-terms between 1996 and 2001. In the case of the White population group the percentage of the males falling in this category actually increased by 0.72%, while the percentage of White women falling in this category dropped by a huge 7.48%. While Indian women recorded the greatest drop in the percentage of the group earning less than R2500/month in 1996-terms between 1996 and 2001 (-9.63%), White women fared the best as far as shrinking the gap between the percentage of the group falling in this category between 1996 and 2001 is concerned. In the case of the Indian, Coloured and African groups improvements in the income-position of women were offset by improvements, albeit of a smaller nature, in the position of men in these groups.

Table 41: A comparison of men and women earning less than R2500 in 1996 and R3200 in 2001 per population group

Men earning less than R2500 in 1996 and R3200 in 2001				Women earning less than R2500 in 1996 and R3200 in 2001			
Group	1996 %	2001 %	% Change	Group	1996 %	2001 %	% Change
African	88.27	87.23	-1.04	African	89.91	87.96	-1.95
Coloured	79.43	77.13	-2.30	Coloured	85.80	81.86	-3.94
Indian/Asian	55.08	51.30	-3.78	Indian/Asian	71.04	61.41	-9.63
White	23.25	23.97	0.72	White	45.33	37.85	-7.48
National	73.68	72.63	-1.05	National	79.21	75.85	-3.36

Table 42: A comparison the size of the gap between men and women earning less than R2500 in 1996 and R3200 in 2001 per population group

Men and women earning less than R2500 in 1996				Men and women earning less than R3200 in 2001			Trend 1996-2001 (% Change)
Group	Men %	Women %	Difference %	Men %	Women %	Difference %	
African	88.27	89.91	1.64	87.23	87.96	0.73	-0.91
Coloured	79.43	85.80	6.37	77.13	81.86	4.73	-1.64
Indian/Asian	55.08	71.04	15.96	51.30	61.41	10.11	-5.85
White	23.25	45.33	22.08	23.97	37.85	13.88	-8.20
National	73.68	79.21	5.53	72.63	75.85	3.22	-2.31

In eight of the provinces the percentage of women that earned less than R2500/month in 1996-terms decreased, with the greatest decreases being

recorded in Gauteng (-5.68%), the Eastern Cape (-3.88%) and the Northern Cape (-3.14%) (see Table 42). Only the Northwest experienced an increase. In the case of men, six of the provinces experienced a drop, with Northwest, KwaZulu and the Mpumalanga experiencing an increase. In all nine the provinces the size of the decrease in the percentage of women falling in the category was greater than that of their male counterparts. Even in the case of the Northwest where the percentage of both men and women that fell in this category increased, the size of the increase in the case of women was smaller than the size of the increase in the case of men.

Table 43: A comparison of the change in the percentage of men and women earning less than R2500 in 1996 and R3200 in 2001 in each of the nine provinces and the country as a whole

Men earning less than R2500 in 1996 and R3200 in 2001				Women earning less than R2500 in 1996 and R3200 in 2001		
Province	1996 %	2001 %	% Change	1996 %	2001 %	% Change
Western Cape	69.13	68.86	-0.27	77.85	74.75	-3.10
Eastern Cape	76.29	75.10	-1.19	82.05	78.17	-3.88
Northern Cape	78.40	75.77	-2.63	85.60	82.46	-3.14
Free State	81.80	81.41	-0.39	86.41	84.72	-1.69
KwaZulu-Natal	73.05	73.16	0.11	81.51	79.31	-2.20
Northwest	73.31	81.46	8.15	76.50	82.44	5.94
Gauteng	68.40	65.65	-2.75	71.91	66.23	-5.68
Mpumalanga	80.23	80.52	0.29	86.98	85.41	-1.57
Limpopo	80.16	79.79	-0.37	85.01	83.47	-1.54
National	73.68	72.63	-1.05	79.21	75.85	-3.36

A comparison of the change between 1996 and 2001 in the size of the gap in the percentage of women and men earning less than R2500/month in 1996-terms, reveals that the gap narrowed in the country as a whole, as well as in all nine the provinces (see Table 44). The provinces in which the gap had shrunk by the greatest degree were Gauteng (-2.93%), the Western Cape (-2.83%) and the Eastern Cape (-2.69%).

Table 44: A comparison of the size of the gap between men and women earning less than R2500 in 1996 and R3200 in 2001 in each of the nine provinces and the country as a whole

Men and women earning less than R2500 in 1996				Men and women earning less than R3200 in 2001			Trend 1996-2001 (% Change)
Province	Men %	Women %	Difference %	Men %	Women %	Difference %	
Western Cape	69.13	77.85	8.72	68.86	74.75	5.89	-2.83
Eastern Cape	76.29	82.05	5.76	75.10	78.17	3.07	-2.69
Northern Cape	78.40	85.60	7.20	75.77	82.46	6.69	-0.51
Free State	81.80	86.41	4.61	81.41	84.72	3.31	-1.30
KwaZulu-Natal	73.05	81.51	8.46	73.16	79.31	6.15	-2.31

Men and women earning less than R2500 in 1996				Men and women earning less than R3200 in 2001			Trend 1996-2001 (% Change)
Province	Men %	Women %	Difference %	Men %	Women %	Difference %	
Northwest	73.31	76.50	3.19	81.46	82.44	0.98	-2.21
Gauteng	68.40	71.91	3.51	65.65	66.23	0.58	-2.93
Mpumalanga	80.23	86.98	6.75	80.52	85.41	4.89	-1.86
Limpopo	80.16	85.01	4.85	79.79	83.47	3.68	-1.17
National	73.68	79.21	5.53	72.63	75.85	3.22	-2.31

The following table (Table 45) provides an overview of a number of significant trends with regards to the income levels of women in a sample of fifteen Metropolitan and District Municipalities.

Table 45: Some significant trends in the income levels of the total population and men and women in a sample of Metropolitan and District Municipalities (DMs)

Aspect	Metro Municipalities	DMs with major secondary city	Predominantly rural DMs
Percentage of the population earning less than R2500 in 1996 and R3200 in 2001.	The percentage of the population falling in this category experienced a slight to substantial decrease in all three the Metros of between 0.45% (Ethekwini) and 2.9% (Johannesburg).	Three of the four DMs in this group experienced a slight to sizeable decrease in the percentage of the population falling in this category. This decrease ranged between 0.18% (Motheo) and 2.49% (Capricorn). The other DM, Ehlanzeni underwent an increase in the percentage of the population falling in this category of 0.51%.	Seven of the eight DMs in this group experienced a small to sizeable drop in the percentage of the total population falling in this category of between 0.62% (Overberg) and 2.88% (Chris Hani). Only Thabo Mofutsanyane experienced a slight increase of 0.21%.
	The percentage of the total population falling in this category in 2001 ranged between 65.28% (Cape Town) and 70.34% (Ethekwini).	The percentage of the population falling in this category in 2001 ranged between 75.99% (Capricorn) and 85.69% (Ehlanzeni).	The percentage of the total population falling in this category in 2001 ranged between 79.77% (Chris Hani) and 88.03% (Xhariep).
Comparison of percentage of men and women earning less than R2500 in 1996 and R3200 in 2001	The percentage of women falling in this category dropped significantly in all three the Metros in a range of 2.09% (Ethekwini) to 4.68% (Johannesburg). In the case of men the percentage dropped marginally in Cape Town (by 0.55%) and more significantly in Johannesburg (by 1.65%). In the case of Ethekwini it increased by 0.45%.	The percentage of women in this category dropped slightly to significantly in all four the DMs in this group, in a range of between 0.29% (Ehlanzeni) and 3.84% (Bojanala). In the case of men it dropped in two of the DMs (by 1.16% in Bojanala and 1.87% in Capricorn) and increased by about the same order in the other two (0.96% in Ehlanzeni and 1.6% in Motheo).	The percentage of women falling in this category dropped slightly to significantly in all the DMs by between 1.29% (Xhariep and Thabo Mofutsanyane) and 5.7% (Zululand). In the case of men it dropped slightly to moderately in six of the DMs in a range of between 0.29% (Overberg) and 2.26% (Karoo). In the other two DMs it increased slightly to moderately (by 0.02% in O R Tambo and by 1.53% in Thabo Mofutsanyane).

Aspect	Metro Municipalities	DMs with major secondary city	Predominantly rural DMs
	The gap/difference in the percentage of men and women falling in this category fell significantly between 1996 and 2001 in all three the Metros. Whereas the gap/difference was between 3.9% (Johannesburg) and 9.67% (Cape Town) in 1996, it shrank to between 0.87% (Johannesburg) and 7.03% (Ethekewini) in 2001.	The gap/difference in the percentage of men and women falling in this category shrank significantly between 1996 and 2001 in all four the DMs in this group. While the gap in was between 2.06% (Ehlanzeni) and 8.65% (Motheo) in 1996, it dropped to between 0.81% (Ehlanzeni) and 4.86% (Motheo) in 2001.	The gap/difference in the percentage of men and women falling in this category shrank slightly to significantly between 1996 and 2001. In three of the DMs the percentage of women falling in this group fell below that of men. In the five DMs in which the percentage of women was still larger than that of men the gap shrank from a range of between 3.78% (Xhariep) and 6.78% (Overberg) to between 1.05% (Zululand) and 5.65% (Overberg). In those DMs in which the percentage of women falling in this category had dropped below that of men, the size of the gap ranged between 0.2% (O R Tambo) and 2.33% (Bophirima) in 1996 and between 0.63% (Bophirima) and 1.95% (O R Tambo) in 2001.
	The percentage of men in falling in this category in 2001 ranged between 62.52% (Cape Town) and 67.31% (Ethekewini). In the case of women the percentage ranged between 65.91% (Johannesburg) and 74.34% (Ethekewini).	The percentage of men falling in this category in 2001 ranged between 74.38% (Capricorn) and 85.37% (Ehlanzeni). In the case of women it ranged between 77.81% (Capricorn) and 86.18% (Ehlanzeni).	The percentage of men falling in this category in 2001 ranged between 80.08% (Chris Hani) and 86.06% (Bophirima). The percentage of women falling in this category ranged between 78.99% (O R Tambo) and 89.95% (Xhariep).

D4: Occupation

Table 46: A comparison of changes in the key areas of occupation of men and women and the total population in 1996 and 2001

Category	Male %			Female %			Total %		
	1996	2001	Diff.	1996	2001	Diff.	1996	2001	Diff.
Legislators, senior officials and managers	4.82	6.50	1.68	2.74	3.81	1.07	3.99	5.38	1.39
Professionals	7.05	6.87	-0.18	13.16	7.13	-6.03	9.48	6.97	-2.51
Technicians and associated professionals	5.12	7.32	2.20	7.16	12.78	5.62	5.93	9.60	3.67
Clerks	4.00	6.77	2.77	13.29	16.75	3.46	7.69	10.93	3.24
Craft and related trades workers	20.53	17.77	2.76	4.56	4.30	-0.26	14.18	12.16	-2.02
Service workers, shop and market sales workers	9.70	11.32	1.62	7.80	8.63	0.83	8.94	10.20	1.26

A Comparative analysis of 1996 and 2001-Census data on Vulnerable and Special Target Groups

Category	Male %			Female %			Total %		
	1996	2001	Diff.	1996	2001	Diff.	1996	2001	Diff.
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	12.18	13.15	0.97	2.85	2.75	- 0.10	8.47	8.81	0.34
Elementary Occupations	18.66	20.36	1.70	37.29	35.08	-2.21	26.06	26.50	0.44

While the number of both men and women in occupations rose between 1996 and 2001, the number of males in occupations increased by a mere 54 454, up from 5 531 846 in 1996 to 5 586 300 in 2001. In contrast to this very modest increase, the total number of women in occupations increased by 352 064, up from 3 645 398 in 1996 to 3 997 462 in 2001. This also means that the difference between the number of men and women in occupations decreased from 1 886 448 in 1996 to 1 588 838 in 2001.

With regards to **specific categories of occupations**, the number of women in “Professional” positions decreased significantly from 13.16% in 1996 (479 709 persons) to 7.13% in 2001 (284 873 persons) (see Table 46). On the other side the number of women occupied as technicians and associate professions increased, from 7.16% (260 844) in 1996, to 12.78% (511 060) in 2001. With regards to “Elementary” occupations the percentage of women in such occupations was just about double that of men in 1996. This gap underwent somewhat of a decline, partially due to a drop of 2.21% in the percentage of women falling in this category, but also as a result of a swelling in the ranks of men in this category. The percentage of women in this category (35.08%) does, however, remain very high above the figure for the total population (26.50%).

Table 47: A comparison of changes in the key areas of occupation of the total population in 1996 and 2001, for both sexes and male and female the four population groups

Occupation	All (Both sexes) %			Male %			Female %		
	1996	2001	Change	1996	2001	Change	1996	2001	Change
African									
Professionals	7.45	3.95	- 3.50	4.83	3.73	-1.10	11.70	4.28	-7.42
Technicians and associated professionals	3.13	7.96	4.83	2.64	5.58	2.94	3.91	11.45	7.54
Clerks	4.33	7.83	3.50	3.25	6.17	2.92	6.06	10.29	4.23
Service workers, shop and market sales people	8.97	10.33	1.36	10.06	15.12	5.06	7.19	8.28	1.09
Craft and related trades workers	15.58	13.24	-2.34	21.90	18.94	-2.96	5.37	4.87	-0.50
Elementary occupations	33.63	34.03	0.40	22.33	24.72	2.39	51.88	47.71	-4.17
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	10.22	11.02	0.80	15.22	16.72	1.50	2.13	2.65	0.52

A Comparative analysis of 1996 and 2001-Census data on Vulnerable and Special Target Groups

Occupation	All (Both sexes) %			Male %			Female %		
	1996	2001	Change	1996	2001	Change	1996	2001	Change
Legislators, senior officials and managers	1.71	2.28	0.57	2.03	2.69	0.66	1.20	1.69	0.49
Coloured									
Professionals	6.59	3.94	-2.65	4.42	3.93	-0.49	9.37	3.95	-5.42
Technicians and associated professionals	4.89	8.43	3.54	4.28	6.50	2.22	5.66	10.73	5.07
Clerks	9.21	13.14	3.93	5.40	7.94	2.54	14.09	19.33	5.24
Service workers, shop and market sales people	8.14	8.58	0.44	7.57	8.30	0.73	8.87	8.92	0.05
Craft and related trades workers	14.09	13.03	-1.06	21.20	19.25	-1.95	4.98	5.62	0.64
Elementary occupations	32.78	31.93	-0.85	29.17	29.33	0.16	37.40	35.03	-2.37
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	8.73	8.09	-0.64	9.76	10.34	0.58	7.41	5.43	-1.98
Legislators, senior officials and managers	2.69	3.50	0.81	3.16	4.10	0.94	2.09	2.78	0.69
Indian/Asian									
Professionals	11.52	11.74	0.22	9.69	11.73	2.04	14.85	12.82	-2.03
Technicians and associated professionals	10.02	12.28	2.26	9.80	11.13	1.33	10.43	14.19	3.76
Clerks	14.68	21.07	6.39	9.13	14.44	5.31	24.78	31.99	7.21
Service workers, shop and market sales people	9.84	12.21	2.37	10.32	13.42	3.10	8.96	10.20	1.24
Craft and related trades workers	11.66	10.26	-1.40	15.37	13.32	-2.05	4.89	5.22	0.33
Elementary occupations	5.22	5.31	0.09	5.33	5.56	0.23	5.03	4.89	-0.14
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	9.69	8.33	-1.36	9.54	9.42	-0.12	9.97	6.54	-3.43
Legislators, senior officials and managers	7.62	11.74	4.12	9.30	14.50	5.20	4.55	7.19	2.64
White									
Professionals	17.00	17.77	0.77	15.33	18.50	3.17	19.24	16.83	-2.41
Technicians and associated professionals	14.30	15.16	0.86	12.74	12.96	0.22	16.41	17.95	1.54
Clerks	15.66	17.51	1.85	4.51	6.33	1.82	30.67	31.76	1.09
Service workers, shop and market sales people	9.19	10.38	1.19	9.63	11.28	1.65	8.60	9.24	0.64
Craft and related trades workers	10.46	8.43	-2.03	16.74	13.85	-2.89	2.01	1.54	-0.47
Elementary occupations	13.72	2.79	-10.93	3.29	3.06	-0.23	2.54	2.45	-0.09
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2.97	2.11	-0.86	4.20	3.36	-0.84	0.84	0.52	-0.32

Occupation	All (Both sexes) %			Male %			Female %		
	1996	2001	Change	1996	2001	Change	1996	2001	Change
Legislators, senior officials and managers	11.01	15.40	4.39	13.95	19.41	5.46	7.07	10.31	3.24

With regards to the occupational profile of the different population groups (see Table 47) Africans of both sexes showed a marked increase in especially the occupations of “Technicians and associated professionals” and “Clerks”: In 1996 the total number of African persons occupied as “Technicians and associate professionals” was 180 655 (3.13%); this figure rose to 486 731 (7.96%) in 2001. The number of African men employed as “Technicians and associate professionals” increased from 94 324 (2.64%) in 1996, to 203 185 (5.58%) in 2001, this resembles an increase of 108 871 persons (2.94%). The number of African females occupied as “Technicians and associate professionals” increased by 197 205 persons (7.54%), from 86 331 (3.91%) in 1996, to 283536 (11.45%) in 2001. In the case of “Clerks” the percentage of African men in this category increased from 3.25% (116 085 persons) in 1996 to 6.17% (224 337 persons) in 2001. In the case of African women the percentage increased from 6.06% (133 774 persons) in 1996 to 10.29% (254 809 persons) in 2001.

The number of Coloured persons in “Professional” occupations dropped from 27 861 in 1996, to 23 218 in 2001. More Coloured persons were, however, employed in the “Technicians and associate professionals” and “Elementary” occupations: Between 1996 and 2001 the number of Coloured persons employed as “Technicians and associate professionals” rose from 55 803 persons in 1996 to 63 200 persons in 2001. The number of Coloured men employed as “Technicians and associate professionals” increased from 27 432 persons (4.28%) in 1996 to 42 635 persons (6.5%) in 2001 and the number of Coloured women from 28 371 persons (5.66%) in 1996 to 59 165 persons (10.73%) in 2001. The percentage of Coloured men that were employed in “Elementary” occupations increased from 29.17% (187 043 persons) in 1996 to 32.13% (139 590 persons) in 2001 and for women from 37.4% (187 355 persons) in 1996 to 38.36% (281 787 persons) in 2001.

Indian/Asian persons fared extremely well in the categories of “Legislators, senior officials and managers”, “Professionals” and “Technicians and associate professionals”. In 1996, 27 947 (6.93%) Indian/Asian persons were employed as “Legislators, senior officials and managers”; this increased to 46 591 (10.85%) in 2001. The percentage of Indian/Asian persons in “Professional” occupations decreased from 42 267 (12.27%) in 1996 to 48 192 persons (12.28%) in 2001. In the case of “Technicians and associate professionals” the percentage of males employed in this category increased from 9.8% (23 218 persons) in 1996 to 11.13% (27 497) in 2001. The percentage of females increased from 10.43% (13 564 persons) females in 1996 to 14.19% (21 265 persons) in 2001.

While women as a group experienced an increase in the percentage of the group that were employed as “Professionals” between 1996 and 2001, White women

underwent a decrease in “Professional” occupations. In 1996, 155 364 White women (19.24%) were employed as “Professionals”; this had dropped to 137 878 women (16.83%) in 2001. White women did, however, experience an increase in the “Technicians and associate professionals”-category: While 132 578 White women (16.41%) were employed in this category in 1996, this had grown to 147 093 women (17.95%) in 2001.

Most of the provinces underwent a drop in the number of persons in “Professional” occupations. In 1996, 69 099 women (17.42%) in the Eastern Cape were employed as “Professionals”; this decreased to 25 425 women (7.16%) in 2001. Limpopo also experienced a significant drop in the number of women in “Professional” occupations, down from 16.65% (39 917 persons) in 1996 to 6% (17 283 persons) in 2001. This was also the case in the Northwest where the percentage of women in “Professional” occupations decreased from 14.26% (72 003 persons) in 1996 to 5.75% (14 697 persons) in 2001.

The Eastern Cape, Limpopo and KwaZulu-Natal experienced a strong increase in the number of women employed in the “Technicians and associate professionals”-category. The Eastern Cape saw an increase of 10.25%, up from 6.94% (27 540 persons) in 1996 to 17.19% (61 058 persons) in 2001 in this category. Limpopo witnessed an increase of 9.25%, up from 4.04% (9 618 persons) in 1996, to 13.29% (38 264 persons) in 2001, while KwaZulu-Natal experienced an increase of 7.21%, up from 6.98 (45 545 persons) in 1996 to 14.19% (99 608 persons) in 2001.

A number of significant trends regarding the occupation-profile of women in a sample of fifteen Metropolitan and District Municipalities are summarised in the table (Table 48) below.

Table 48: Some significant trends in the occupation profile of the total population in selected Metropolitan and District Municipalities (DMs)

Aspect	Metro Municipalities	DMs with major secondary city	Predominantly rural DMs
Changes regarding the percentage of men and women in “Elementary” occupations	Little change in the percentage of the total workforce employed in this category. In 2001 the percentage of the workforce in this category ranged between 20.13% (Cape Town) and 20.71% (Ethekewini).	Mixed trend, with two DMs remaining nearly constant and the percentage increasing in Ehlanzeni by 5.17% and declining in Bojanala by 1.55%. The percentage of the workforce employed in this category ranged between 23.48% (Bojanala) and 37.62% (Ehlanzeni).	Mixed trend with (1) the percentage of the total workforce in three of the eight DMs remaining nearly constant, ranging from an increase of 0.68% in Zululand to a drop of 0.78% in Karoo, (2) four districts showing sizeable decreases, ranging between 1.61% (Bophirima) and 3.52% (Thabo Mofutsanyane) and (3) the percentage in one DM (Xhariep) increasing by 11.71%.

Aspect	Metro Municipalities	DMs with major secondary city	Predominantly rural DMs
	The percentage of men in employed in this category rose in two Metros by 1.67% (Ethekwini) and 2.27% (Johannesburg) and dropped in Cape Town by 0.47%.	The percentage of men employed in this category increased in all the DMs in this group. The increase ranged between 1.36% (Bojanala) and 6.8% (Ehlanzeni).	The percentage of men that were employed in this category (1) increased markedly in three of the eight DMs in the group by between 4.48% (Zululand) and 17.88% (Xhariep), (2) increased fractionally in Karoo (0.56%) and (3) fell by between 0.4% (O R Tambo) and 3.56% (Thabo Mofutsanyane).
	The percentage of women employed in this category dropped in all three the Metros. The drop ranged between 1.66% (Cape Town) and 2.7% (Johannesburg).	The percentage of women decreased in three of the four DMs in the group by between 1.24% (Capricorn) and 5.67% (Bojanala). The only DM to show an increase was Ehlanzeni, up by 1.39%.	The percentage of women employed in the category dropped strongly in seven of the eight DMs in the group by between 3.22% (Karoo) and 5.75% (Overberg). Only Zululand experienced an increase (+1.08%).
Percentage of Women in the "Professionals"-category	This percentage dropped in all three the Metros, ranging between 2.25% (Johannesburg) and 5.33% (Ethekwini).	The percentage fell in three of the four DMs in the group by between 5.6% (Bojanala) and 6.77% (Ehlanzeni). Only Capricorn experienced a rise in the percentage of 3.6%.	The percentage dropped strongly in all DMs in the group by between 4.56% (Overberg) and 17.02% Chris Hani). Four of the eight DMs recorded decreases of more than 10%.
Percentage of Women in the "Technicians and associated professionals"-category	Increases were experienced in all three the Metros, ranging from between 2.4% (Johannesburg) and 5.31% (Ethekwini).	Increases were recorded of between 4.94% (Motheo) and 10.41% (Capricorn) in all the DMs in this group.	Increases were experienced of between 2.88% (Overberg) and 16.88% (Chris Hani) in all the DMs in this group. Four of the eight DMs underwent increases of more than 10%.

E: The Disabled

E1: Highest level of Education

Table 49: A comparison of the highest levels of education for the total disabled population and for disabled men and women

Total	Male			Female			Both sexes		
	1996	2001	Diff. %	1996	2001	Diff. %	1996	2001	Diff. %
No Schooling	32.75	30.52	- 2.23	36.10	36.68	0.58	34.65	33.8	- 0.85
Some Secondary	27.01	24.51	- 2.50	26.04	22.59	- 3.45	26.46	23.49	- 2.97
Matric	7.65	9.75	2.10	6.62	8.31	1.69	7.06	8.98	1.92
Higher	2.82	3.92	1.10	2.33	3.45	1.12	2.54	3.67	1.13

Nationally the Disabled experienced a sizeable decline in the number of those who had no schooling, down from 662 749 persons (34.65%) in 1996 to 594 671 persons (33.8%) in 2001. While the percentage of disabled men in this category dropped by 2.23%, it grew slightly (0.58%) in the case of disabled women. A drop

also occurred in the percentage of disabled persons who only received some secondary schooling. Whereas 26.46% (506 016) of disabled persons only had some secondary schooling in 1996, this had dropped by 2.97% to 23.49% (413 265 persons) in 2001. Disabled persons with a Matric increased by 1.92%, up from 7.06% (135 103 persons) in 1996 to 8.98% (158 054 persons) in 2001. The percentage of disabled persons with a Higher Qualification increased by 1.13%, up from 2.54% (48 564 persons) in 1996 to 3.67% (64 505 persons) in 2001.

Disabled African males with a Matric increased from 5.95% (41 969 persons) in 1996 to 7.09% (46 355 persons) in 2001. Disabled African females only showed a slight increase in this regard, up from 5.31% (51 384 persons) in 1996 to 5.89% (44 955 persons) in 2001.

The number of disabled Coloured persons who had no schooling increased in the five year-period, up from 22 377 persons in 1996 to 28 125 persons in 2001. The percentage of disabled Coloured males and females who had a Matric increased in the case of men from 5.59% (2 778 persons) in 1996 to 7.88% (5 696 persons) in 2001. In the case of disabled Coloured women it grew from 4.62% (2 212 persons) in 1996 to 6.67% (4 426 persons) in 2001. The number of Indian/Asian persons who obtained Matric grew from 4 990 (5.11%) persons in 1996 to 10122 (7.28%) persons in 2001. Indian/Asian persons with a higher qualification than Matric increased from 4598 (13.94%) persons in 1996 to 6232 (17.54%) persons in 2001.

Most provinces experienced a decrease in the percentage of disabled persons with no schooling. The most significant decreases occurred in Gauteng, Limpopo and the Northern Cape. Gauteng experienced a drop of 3.64%, down from 21.89% (88 439 persons) in 1996, to 18.25% (49 655 persons) in 2001. Limpopo the percentage dropped from 56.83% (109 425 persons) in 1996 to 50.2% (94 979 persons) in 2001. In the Northern Cape the percentage dropped from 35.96% (12 755 persons) in 1996 to 32.15% (12 707 persons) in 2001.

Gauteng and the Western Cape indicated a strong increase in the number of disabled persons with a Matric. Gauteng experienced a growth of 3.6%, up from 11.75% (47 452 persons) in 1996 to 15.35% (41 760 persons) in 2001. The Western Cape witnessed an increase of 4.19%, up from 10% (10 803 persons) in 1996 to 14.19% (21 624 persons) in 2001. North West showed a drop in the number of disabled persons with Matric, falling from 20 932 persons (7.77%) in 1996 to 11 206 persons (6.5%) in 2001.

A number of significant trends regarding the level of education of disabled persons in a sample of fifteen metropolitan and district municipalities are summarised in the table (Table 50) below.

Table 50: Some significant trends in the highest level of education of the Disabled in selected Metropolitan and District Municipalities (DMs)

A Comparative analysis of 1996 and 2001-Census data on Vulnerable and Special Target Groups

Aspect	Metro Municipalities	DMs with major secondary city	Predominantly rural DMs
Percentage of the Disabled with no schooling	Slight decreases were experienced in this category in all three the Metros in this group, ranging between 0.23% (Johannesburg) and 2.31% (Cape Town).	Some significant and some marginal drops were recorded in three of the four DMs in this group, ranging between 0.65% (Bojanala) and 6.08% (Capricorn). The only DM showing an increase was Motheo at 2.89%. Despite this increase this DM still had a much lower percentage of disabled persons with no schooling than the three other DMs in the group.	Some sizeable and some slight decreases were experienced in five of the eight DMs in this group. These decreases ranged between 0.38% (Thabo Mofutsanyane) and 6.99% (Overberg). The increase in the case of the three DMs that experienced an increase was generally small, ranging between 0.04% (Bophirima) and 3.27% (Chris Hani).
	In 2001 the percentage of the Disabled with no schooling ranged between 10.36% (Cape Town) and 21.14% (Ethekwini).	The percentage of the Disabled with no schooling in 2001 ranged between 23.5% (Motheo) and 45.56% (Ehlanzeni).	The percentage of the Disabled with no schooling in 2001 ranged between 15.01% (Overberg) and 52.59% (Zululand).
Percentage of the Disabled with some Secondary and with Matric	Strong drops were recorded in the percentage of the Disabled with some secondary schooling, ranging between 3.45% (Cape Town) and 6.94% (Johannesburg). This was matched by strong increases in the percentage of the Disabled that had Matric of between 3.13% (Ethekwini) and 5.43% (Cape Town).	A mixed set of decreases were experienced in all four the DMs in this group. These decreases ranged between 0.59% (Capricorn) and 5.79% (Motheo). Although all four DMs experienced an increase in the percentage of disabled persons with Matric, this increase was far less marked, ranging between 0.97% (Bojanala) and 2.93% (Ehlanzeni).	Slight decreases in the percentage of the Disabled with no secondary schooling were recorded in seven of the eight DMs, ranging between 0.05% (Xhariep) and 4.15% (Thabo Mofutsanyane). Only Overberg underwent a slight increase of 0.38%. All the DMs experienced sizeable increases in the percentage of the Disabled with Matric in a range of between 0.83% (Bophirima) and 4.41% (Overberg).
	The percentage of the Disabled with some secondary schooling in 2001 ranged between 31.16% (Ethekwini) and 36.12% (Cape Town). The percentage of the Disabled with Matric in 2001 ranged between 13.63% (Ethekwini) and 16.25% (Cape Town).	In 2001 the percentage of the Disabled with some secondary schooling ranged between 17.36% (Ehlanzeni) and 25.75% (Motheo). In 2001 the percentage of the Disabled with Matric ranged between 7.51% (Bojanala) and 9.88% (Ehlanzeni).	In 2001 the percentage of disabled persons with some secondary schooling varied between 12.87% (Bophirima) and 28.69% (Overberg). The percentage of the Disabled with Matric ranged between 3.15% (Chris Hani) and 13.22% (Overberg), with the bulk of the DMs located between 3% and 7%.
Percentage of the Disabled with a Higher Qualification	Strong increases were recorded in the case of Johannesburg (4.09%) and Cape Town (3.29%). Ethekwini underwent a smaller increase of 1.45%.	Significant increases were recorded in all the DMs in the group, ranging between 0.1% (Ehlanzeni) and 1.13% (Capricorn).	Slight increases were recorded in six of the eight DMs in this group ranging between 0.02% (Xhariep) and 1.03% (Zululand). The two DMs experiencing a drop, fell by a meagre 0.04% (Bophirima) and 0.01% (Overberg).

Aspect	Metro Municipalities	DMs with major secondary city	Predominantly rural DMs
	The percentage of the Disabled with a Higher Qualification in 2001 ranged between 4.98% (Ethekwini) and 8.71% (Cape Town).	The percentage of the Disabled with a Higher Qualification in 2001 ranged between 2.21% (Bojanala) and 3.72% (Motheo).	In 2001 the percentage of disabled persons with a Higher Qualification ranged between 1.03% (Bophirima) and 6.23% (Overberg).

E2: Employment

During the period 1996 to 2001 unemployment amongst the Disabled underwent a dramatic drop of 5.92%, down from 21.62% in 1996 to 15.7% in 2001. This change did, however, take place amidst a huge decline in the numbers of the Disabled that were employed (down from 468 295 persons in 1996 to 286 548 persons in 2001). Those who lost their jobs were largely responsible for the swelling of the ranks of the Not Economically Active, which grew by 263 305 persons, up from 750 480 persons in 1996 to 1 013 785 persons in 2001¹².

The drop in the unemployment rate for women was more marked than that for men, dropping by 6.86%, down from 23.44% in 1996 to 16.58% in 2001, vis-à-vis that for men, dropping by 4.61%, down from 19.43% in 1996 to 14.82% in 2001 (see Table 51). The most significant decreases in unemployment took place among African men and women, with the unemployment rate for disabled African women experiencing the biggest drop – a decline in unemployment rate of 6.74%. Other than a drop of 3.05% in the unemployment rate of Coloured women, the unemployment rates for the two other population groups remained largely unchanged.

In terms of the provinces, the provinces in which the drop in the unemployment rate of disabled African men was most pronounced were: the Eastern Cape, with the rate dropping by 8.95%; the Limpopo Province, with the rate dropping by 6.63% and the Northern Cape, with the rate dropping by 5.67%. In the case of disabled Coloured men, the respective figures are: the Northwest (5.84%), the Northern Cape (5.35%) and the Limpopo Province (4.91%). In the case of disabled African women the most impressive drops in the unemployment level occurred in the Northwest province (9.86%), the Northern Cape (8.59%) and the Eastern Cape (7.42%). With regards to disabled Coloured women the most significant drops in the unemployment rate were recorded in the Northwest (10.44%), followed by Mpumalanga (9.5%) and the Northern Cape (6.65%).

¹² As the unemployed only reflect those that want a job, this massive decline in the number of formerly employed disabled persons does not necessarily have an impact on the unemployment figures.

Table 51: Change in national unemployment levels of disabled persons between 15 and 65 years of age by population group and gender

Population group and gender	% Unemployed in 1996	% Unemployed in 2001	% Change
African			
Male	21.37	16.70	4.67
Female	25.33	18.59	6.74
Coloured			
Male	10.50	8.87	1.63
Female	11.64	8.59	3.05
Indian/Asian			
Male	7.31	6.65	0.66
Female	4.93	4.75	0.18
White			
Male	5.00	4.34	0.66
Female	3.91	3.33	0.58
Total			
Male	19.43	14.82	4.61
Female	23.44	16.58	6.86

A number of significant trends regarding the unemployment level of disabled persons in a sample of fifteen Metropolitan and District Municipalities are summarised in the table (Table 52) below.

Table 52: Some significant trends in the unemployment level of the total disabled population and disabled women compared to disabled men, in selected Metropolitan and District Municipalities (DMs)

Aspect	Metro Municipalities	DMs with major secondary city	Predominantly rural DMs
Percentage of unemployed disabled persons (total population)	All three the Metros experienced increases in the percentage of unemployed disabled persons, in the case of Cape Town at 5.52%, Ethekwini at 4.1% and Johannesburg at a high 13.91%.	Two of the DMs in this group experienced a drop of 6.66% (Motheo) and 8.97% (Ehlanzeni) respectively, while the other two experienced a drop of 0.37% (Bojanala) and 3.97% (Capricorn).	No clear trend: While five DMs experienced a drop in the percentage of unemployed disabled persons of between 1.72% (Xhariep) and 8.31% (Bophirima), the other three underwent a rise of between 1.98% (Zululand) and 7% (Thabo Mofutsanyane).
	In 2001 the percentage of unemployed disabled persons ranged between 19.58% (Cape Town) and 38.12% (Johannesburg).	In 2001 the percentage of unemployed disabled persons ranged between 16.3% (Capricorn) and 29.29% (Motheo).	In 2001 the percentage of unemployed disabled persons ranged between 12.33% (Overberg) and 31.44% (Thabo Mofutsanyane).

A Comparative analysis of 1996 and 2001-Census data on Vulnerable and Special Target Groups

Aspect	Metro Municipalities	DMs with major secondary city	Predominantly rural DMs
Comparison of percentage of unemployed disabled women and disabled men	<p>The increase in the percentage of unemployed disabled men was greater than that for women in all three the Metros. The increase in the percentage of men ranged between 5.25% (Cape Town) and 16.04% (Johannesburg). In the case of women it ranged between 2.97% (Cape Town) and 12.13% (Johannesburg).</p>	<p>As in the case of the Metros the women in this group fared much better than their male counterparts. The increase in the percentage of unemployed disabled women was either smaller than for men, or the figure dropped in DMs where the percentage of disabled men increased. In the case of disabled women two of the DMs underwent an increase of 5.44% (Motheo) and 7.48% (Ehlanzeni). The corresponding figure for disabled men was 8.52% (Motheo) and 10.78% (Ehlanzeni). In the other two DMs disabled women experienced a drop in the unemployment figure of 4.82% (Capricorn) and 3.75% (Bojanala). Disabled men experienced a drop of 2.62% in Capricorn and a rise of 3.78% in Bojanala.</p>	<p>In six of the eight DMs in the group disabled women fared better than their male counterparts, either experiencing a smaller increase in the percentage of unemployed, undergoing a larger decrease in the percentage than their male counterparts, or experiencing a decrease where men experienced an increase. In the case of women five DMs experienced a drop in the unemployment rate, ranging between 3.1% (Xhariep) and 9.41% (Bophirima). The other three DMs experienced an increase of between 1.49% (Zululand) and 7.21% (Thabo Mofutsanyane). In the case of disabled men four DMs experienced a decrease ranging between 1.47% (Karoo) and 7.22% (Bophirima). The other four underwent an increase ranging between 0.03% (Xhariep) and 7.16% (for both Thabo Mofutsanyane and Overberg).</p>
	<p>The percentage of disabled men that were unemployed in 2001 ranged between 19.23% (Cape Town) and 36.64% (Johannesburg). In comparison to the 1996-figures when the male unemployment figure was between 4 to 5 percentage points lower than that for females, this difference had shrunk by 2001 to between 0.7% and 2.5%.</p> <p>The percentage of disabled women ranged between 19.97% (Cape Town) and 39.6% (Johannesburg) in 2001.</p>	<p>In comparison to 1996 when the difference between the unemployment figures for male and female disabled persons was between 4% and 10%, this had dropped by 2001 to less than 2%.</p> <p>The percentage of disabled women that were unemployed in 2001 ranged between 16.89% (Capricorn) and 30.08% (Motheo). In the case of men the percentage of unemployed disabled men in 2001 ranged between 15.7% (Capricorn) and 28.43% (Motheo).</p>	<p>In contrast to the other two groups where the percentage of unemployed disabled men was lower than that for women, the percentage of unemployed disabled women was already lower in four out of eight DMs in 1996. By 2001 this had grown to five out of the eight DMs.</p> <p>The percentage of disabled women that were unemployed in 2001 ranged between 11.23% (Overberg) and 33.42% (Thabo Mofutsanyane). In the case of men it ranged between 12.91% (Karoo) and 29.11% (Thabo Mofutsanyane).</p>

E3: Income

The percentage of the Disabled falling in each of the income-categories is set out in the table (Table 53) below.

Table 53: Income-profile of the employed disabled group (national) in 1996 and 2001

1996					2001				
Income category	Percentage				Income category	Percentage			
	Male		Female			Male		Female	
		Cum		Cum			Cum		Cum
None	1.26	1.26	1.73	1.73	None	2.71	2.71	3.52	3.52
R1– R200	8.14	9.4	17.00	18.73	R1– R400	18.11	20.82	28.81	32.33
R201– R500	14.75	24.15	26.26	44.99	R401– R800	18.93	39.75	23.29	55.62
R501– R1000	22.28	46.43	20.20	65.19	R801– R1600	23.03	62.79	17.38	73.00
R1001– R1500	23.32	69.75	13.45	78.64	R1601– R3200	18.54	81.32	12.65	85.65
R1501– R2500	14.62	84.37	9.54	88.18	R3201– R6400	9.60	90.92	9.34	94.99
R2501– R3500	6.16	90.53	5.44	93.62	R6401– R12800	5.30	96.22	3.57	98.56
R3501–R4500	3.27	93.8	3.07	96.69	R12801– R25600	2.43	98.65	0.89	99.45
R4501– R6000	2.63	96.43	1.84	98.53	R25601– R51200	0.79	99.44	0.26	99.71
R6001– R8000	1.47	97.90	0.75	99.28	R51201–R102400)	0.30	99.74	0.18	99.89
R8001– R11000	1.01	98.91	0.39	99.67	R102401– R204 800	0.14	99.88	0.07	99.96
R11001–R16000	0.60	99.51	0.19	99.86	R204801 and more	0.11	99.99	0.04	100
R16001– R 30000	0.34	99.85	0.09	99.95	Cum = Cumulative percentage				
R30001 or more	0.14	99.99	0.05	100					

Between 1996 and 2001 the percentage of employed disabled men that earned less than R2500/month in 1996-terms dropped by 3.05%, down from 84.37% to 81.32% (see Table 53). In the same period the percentage of employed disabled women that fell in his category dropped by 2.53%, down from 88.18% to 85.65%. Nationally the percentage of disabled men and women that fell in this category dropped by 2.76% between 1996 and 2001, from 85.85% to 83.09%.

Table 54: A comparison of disabled persons earning less than R2500 in 1996 and R3200 in 2001 per population group

Disabled persons earning less than R2500 in 1996 and R3200 in 2001			
Group	1996 %	2001 %	% Change
African	90.79	91.80	1.01
Coloured	84.82	85.16	0.34
Indian/Asian	63.89	57.02	-6.87
White	38.50	36.83	-1.67
National	85.85	83.09	-2.76

Of the four population groups Indian disabled persons showed the strongest gain, experiencing a significant drop of 6.87% in the percentage earning less than R2500/month in 1996-terms between 1996 and 2001 (see Table 54). White disabled persons experienced a small drop of 1.67%, while Coloured disabled persons experienced a slight increase (0.34%) and African disabled persons an increase of just over one percent (1.01%).

With relation to the nine provinces all of the provinces, excluding the Northwest, experienced a decline in the percentage of the employed disabled population that earned less than R2500/month in 1996-terms between 1996 and 2001 (see Table 55). The provinces that performed the best in terms of the size of the decline were Gauteng (-6.71%), Western Cape (-5.63%) and Limpopo (-2.17%). The data also indicates that the three provinces in which the Disabled were the best off in 2001 in terms of income were Gauteng, the Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal. Those provinces in which the Disabled were the worst off were the Free State, Northwest and Mpumalanga.

Table 55: A comparison of disabled persons earning less than R2500 in 1996 and R3200 in 2001 in each of the nine provinces and the country as a whole

Disabled persons earning less than R2500 in 1996 and R3200 in 2001			
Province	1996 %	2001 %	% Change
Western Cape	80.61	74.98	-5.63
Eastern Cape	88.09	86.53	-1.56
Northern Cape	86.52	85.70	-0.82
Free State	90.84	90.33	-0.51
KwaZulu-Natal	85.37	84.73	-0.64
Northwest	85.73	89.06	3.33
Gauteng	82.65	75.94	-6.71
Mpumalanga	88.95	88.26	-0.69
Limpopo	88.01	85.84	-2.17
National	85.85	83.09	-2.76

With regards to the income-differentials between disabled men and women, the data suggests that disabled men are still better off than women and that the gap had actually grown nationally between 1996 and 2001 if measured in terms of the size of the percentage of the group earning less than R2500/month in 1996-terms (see Table 56). This is, however, not the case in all the provinces, as in four of the nine provinces (the Western Cape, the Eastern Cape, the Northern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal) the gap narrowed.

Table 56: A comparison of disabled men and women earning less than R2500 in 1996 and R3200 in 2001 in each of the nine provinces and the country as a whole

Disabled men earning less than R1000 in 1996 and R1600 in 2001				Disabled women earning less than R1000 in 1996 and R1600 in 2001			
Province	1996 %	2001 %	% Change	Province	1996 %	2001 %	% Change
Western Cape	77.37	72.44	-4.93	Western Cape	85.13	78.76	-6.37
Eastern Cape	86.36	86.30	-0.06	Eastern Cape	89.95	86.78	-3.17
Northern Cape	84.11	83.98	-0.13	Northern Cape	91.57	88.94	-2.63
Free State	90.02	89.10	-0.92	Free State	92.09	92.18	0.09
KwaZulu-Natal	82.38	82.35	-0.03	KwaZulu-Natal	89.23	87.77	-1.46

Disabled men earning less than R1000 in 1996 and R1600 in 2001				Disabled women earning less than R1000 in 1996 and R1600 in 2001			
Northwest	85.61	88.70	3.09	Northwest	86.01	89.84	3.83
Gauteng	81.31	73.11	-8.20	Gauteng	84.92	79.85	-5.07
Mpumalanga	87.45	86.49	-0.96	Mpumalanga	91.83	91.32	-0.51
Limpopo	86.94	84.31	-2.63	Limpopo	89.76	87.79	-1.97
National	84.38	81.33	-3.05	National	88.18	85.65	-2.53

A number of significant trends regarding the income-profile of disabled persons in a sample of fifteen Metropolitan and District Municipalities are summarised in the table (Table 57) below.

Table 57: Some significant trends in the income levels of the total disabled population and disabled men and women in a sample of Metropolitan and District Municipalities (DMs)

Aspect	Metro Municipalities	DMs with major secondary city	Predominantly rural DMs
Percentage of the disabled population earning less than R2500 in 1996 and R3200 in 2001.	The percentage of the total disabled population in this category dropped significantly in all three the Metros in a range of between 3.72% (Ethekwini) and 11.45% (Cape Town).	Two of the DMs in this group experienced moderate drops in the percentage of the total disabled population in this category (1.33% in Motheo and 1.83% in Capricorn) and the other two slight increases (0.2% in Bojanala and 0.56% in Ehlanzeni).	Four of the DMs in this group experienced moderate to slight decreases in the percentage of the disabled population in this category of between 0.48% (Xhariep) and 1.42% (Zululand). The other four underwent moderate to slight increases ranging between 0.94% (Karoo) and 1.82 (Chris Hani).
	In 2001 the percentage of disabled persons falling in this category ranged between 66.32% (Cape Town) and 77.16% (Ethekwini).	In 2001 the percentage of the disabled population falling in this category ranged between 82.17% (Capricorn) and 90.37% (Ehlanzeni).	The percentage of the disabled population in 2001 falling in this category ranged between 86.8% (O R Tambo) and 93.94% (Xhariep).
Comparison of the percentage of disabled men and women earning less than R2500 in 1996 and R3200 in 2001	The percentage of disabled men and women dropped significantly in all three the Metros. In the case of men this decrease ranged between 3.72% (Ethekwini) and 11.45% (Cape Town). In the case of women the decrease ranged between 3.17% (Ethekwini) and 10.15% (Cape Town).	In two of the four DMs in the group the percentage of men in this group increased slightly (0.26% in Ehlanzeni and 1.41% in Bojanala). In the other two the percentages decreased marginally by 0.7% (Motheo) and 1.99% (Capricorn). In the case of disabled women the percentage dropped moderately in three of the four DMs. This decrease ranged between 1.15% (Bojanala) and 1.73% (Motheo). In the other DM (Ehlanzeni) the percentage increased by 1.13%.	In four of the eight DMs in this group the percentage of disabled men in this category underwent a slight to moderate decrease, ranging between 0.16% (O R Tambo) and 2.08% (Overberg). In the other four the percentage of disabled men in this category underwent a moderate increase ranging between 1.48% (Karoo) and 2.94% (Chris Hani). In the case of women three of the eight DMs experienced a slight drop in the percentage ranging between 0.41% (Overberg) and 1.7% (Zululand) and five DMs a small increase ranging between 0.96% (Karoo) and 1.43% (Xhariep).

Aspect	Metro Municipalities	DMs with major secondary city	Predominantly rural DMs
	<p>The difference in the percentage of disabled men and women in the category in 1996 and 2001 shrank in Cape Town and Ethekwini and increased in Johannesburg. Whereas the gap was 10.07% in Cape Town and 10.6% in Ethekwini in 1996, this dropped to 7.66% and 9.98% respectively in 2001. In the case of Johannesburg the gap of 7.65 in 1996 grew to 9.84% in 2001.</p> <p>The percentage of disabled men in 2001 falling in this category ranged between 63.06% (Cape Town) and 72.94% (Ethekwini). In the case of disabled women the percentage ranged between 70.72% (Cape Town) and 82.92% (Ethekwini).</p>	<p>The difference in the percentage of disabled men and women falling in this category between 1996 and 2001 shrank moderately in the two of the DMs and increased slightly in the other two. In the case of Motheo and Bojanala the gap decreased from 5.78% to 4.75% and 4.1% to 1.54% respectively. In the case of Ehlanzeni and Capricorn the gap grew from 2.95% to 3.82% and 3.81% to 4.22% respectively.</p> <p>The percentage of disabled men falling in this category in 2001 ranged between 80.12% (Capricorn) and 88.87% (Ehlanzeni). In the case of disabled women the percentage ranged between 84.34% (Capricorn) and 92.69% (Ehlanzeni).</p>	<p>The difference in the percentage of disabled men and women falling in this category shrank slightly in four of the eight DMs in this group. In these DMs the gap that ranged between 0.9% (Bophirima) and 5.37% (Karoo) in 1996, dropped to a gap ranging between 0.61% ((Bophirima) and 4.85% (Karoo). In two of the other DMs the percentage of disabled women in this group was already smaller than of disabled men. In both these DMs the gap grew between 1996 and 2001 from 0.63% to 3.12% in Chris Hani and 1.19% to 2.18% in O R Tambo. In the other two DMs the gap between disabled men and women in this category grew between 1996 and 2001 from 2.12% to 3.79% (Overberg) and from 0.41% to 3.28% (Xhariep).</p> <p>The percentage of disabled men falling in this category in 2001 ranged between 86.68% (Overberg) and 92.82% (Xhariep). The percentage of disabled women falling in this category ranged between 85.8% (O R Tambo) and 96.1% (Xhariep).</p>

E4: Occupation

In 1996 468 295 disabled persons were employed. This figure dropped significantly to 286 548 employed disabled persons in 2001¹³. Whereas 268 429 disabled males were employed in 1996, only 169 685 disabled males were employed in 2001 – a drop of 36.7%, which is reflected in a massive increase in the size of the Not Economically Active-category in this group between 1996 and 2001. The figure for disabled females dropped as well, from 199 866 in 1996 to 116 863 in 2001 – a drop of 41.5%, which is also reflected in the increase of the percentage of the Not Economically Active in this group.

A smaller percentage of disabled persons, especially fewer females, were employed as “Professionals” in 2001 than in 1996. The percentage of disabled women employed as “Professionals” declined from 10.72% (21 424 persons) in

¹³ This was discussed in section E2 of this report as well.

1996 to 4.39% (5 133 persons) in 2001. In 1996, 14 323 disabled men (5.34%) were employed as professionals; this also decreased to 8 125 (4.79%) in 2001. The percentage of disabled persons working in elementary occupations increased slightly from 32.35% (151 510 persons) in 1996 to 34.68 % (99 363 persons) in 2001. Between 1996 and 2001 the percentage of disabled females working as technicians and associated professionals increased from 4.88% (9 763 persons) in 1996 to 10.08% (11 776 persons) in 2001. The biggest increase in the case of male occupations occurred in the number of males employed in Elementary occupations. In 1996, 20.09% (53 939) males were employed in Elementary occupations; this increased to 26.04% (44 186 persons) in 2001.

The number of disabled African men and women that were employed underwent a massive drop between 1996 and 2001. In 1996, 220 722 African males and 171 959 females were employed; this decreased to 126 378 males and 90 252 females in 2001. With regards to specific occupations, the most significant growth area was in the “Technicians and associated professionals”-category, with the percentage of African females employed in this category rising by 5.28%, from 3.83% (6 581 persons) in 1996 to 9.11% (8 222 persons) in 2001.

Disabled Coloured persons also underwent a decline in the percentage of the group that were employed in the “Professionals”-category and an increase in “Elementary”-occupations. In 1996, 1 346 disabled Coloured persons (6%) were employed as professionals; this dropped to 679 persons (2.72%) in 2001. At the other end of the spectrum the percentage of disabled Coloured persons in “Elementary” occupations increased from 35.69% (8 366 persons) to 40.06% (9 996 persons) in 2001.

More disabled female Indian/Asian women were employed as “Legislators, senior officials and managers” in 2001 than in 1996, rising from 3.52% (108 persons) in 1996 to 7.51% (176 persons) in 2001. The percentage of disabled Indian/Asian men that were employed in “Elementary”-occupations increased from 7.36% in 1996 (490 persons) to 9.47% (446 persons) in 2001.

In 1996 26 713 disabled White men and 15 089 disabled White women were employed. This dropped to 23 831 males and 14 081 females in 2001, with the most significant trend in this group being the increase in disabled men and women in the category of “Legislators, senior officials and managers”. In 1996, 2 910 men (10.89%) and 904 women (5.99%) were employed in this category. By 2001 this had increased to 4 078 men (17.11%) and 1 204 women (8.55%).

All nine the provinces experienced a drop in the numbers of disabled persons in the “Professionals”-category. The most significant decreases occurred in the Eastern Cape, Free State, Limpopo and North West. In the Eastern Cape 9.41% (1 863 persons) were employed as professionals in 1996; this decreased to 4.24% (928 persons) in 2001. The Free State experienced a drop of 3.91%, down from 6.64% (3 979 persons) in 1996 to 2.73% (828 persons) in 2001.

Limpopo witnessed a drop of 6.97%, down from 11.79% (3 412 persons) in 1996 to 4.82% (1 238 persons) in 2001. Lastly, the North West experienced a decline of 5.31%, down from 8.51% (6 405 persons) in 1996 to 3.2% (814 persons) in 2001.

Provinces in which the Disabled experienced a strong increase in “Elementary”-occupations between 1996 and 2001 were Limpopo and Mpumalanga. In the case of Mpumalanga the percentage of disabled persons employed in “Elementary” positions increased by 12.35%, up from 24.25% (15 661 persons) in 1996 to 36.6% (10 300 persons) in 2001. In Limpopo the percentage of disabled persons employed in “Elementary” positions increased by 6.61%, up from 30.57% (8 842 persons) in 1996 to 37.18% (9 550 persons) in 2001.

A number of significant trends regarding the occupation-profile of disabled persons in a sample of fifteen Metropolitan and District Municipalities are summarised in the table (Table 57) below.

Table 57: Most significant trends in the occupation profile of disabled persons in selected Metropolitan and District Municipalities (DMs)

Aspect	Metro Municipalities	DMs with major secondary city	Predominantly rural DMs
Changes regarding percentage of the Disabled in “Elementary” occupations	Cape Town experienced a massive decrease in the percentage of the Disabled that were employed in “Elementary”-occupations of 10.37 and Ethekwini a slight decrease of 1.72%. Johannesburg experienced a slight increase of 1.1%.	With the exception of Bojanala, which experienced a drop of 2.01% in the percentage of disabled persons in this category, the other three DMs in this group underwent an increase of between 2.19% (Motheo) and 4.73% (Ehlanzeni).	Six of the eight DMs in this group underwent an increase in the percentage of disabled persons employed in this category of between 4.72% (Thabo Mofutsanyane) and 8.54% (Chris Hani). The other two DMs experienced decreases of 2.08% (O R Tambo) and 6.45% (Overberg).
	In 2001 the percentage of disabled persons in this category ranged between 23.39% (Cape Town) and 29.94% (Johannesburg).	In 2001 the percentage of disabled persons in this category ranged between 26.68% (Bojanala) and 43.28% (Ehlanzeni).	In 2001 the percentage of disabled persons that were employed in this category ranged between 35.22% (O R Tambo) and 60.98% (Xhariep).
Percentage of the Disabled occupied as “Legislators, senior officials and managers”	Strong increases were recorded in all three the Metros of between 2.77% (Ethekwini) and 3.29% (Johannesburg).	Very little difference was experienced in three of the four DMs in the group. A sizeable increase of 2.03% was recorded in the fourth – Capricorn.	Mixed trend: Four DMs underwent slight increases of between 0.43% (O R Tambo) and 1.08% (Zululand) and four DMs similar sized decreases ranging between 0.01% (Thabo Mofutsanyane) and 0.99% (Overberg).
Percentage of the Disabled in “Professionals”-category	Slight increases were recorded in two of the three Metros ranging between 0.31% (Johannesburg) and 1.34% (Cape Town).	Huge decreases were experienced in all the DMs in this group, ranging between 2.91% (Ehlanzeni) and 8.19% (Capricorn).	Huge drops were recorded in seven of eight of the DMs in this group. This decline ranged between 0.55% (Overberg) and 9.97% (O R Tambo).

A Comparative analysis of 1996 and 2001-Census data on Vulnerable and Special Target Groups

Aspect	Metro Municipalities	DMs with major secondary city	Predominantly rural DMs
	In 2001 the percentage of disabled persons in this category ranged between 6.16% (Ethekwini) and 8.84% (Cape Town).	In 2001 the percentage of disabled persons in this category ranged between 3.25% (Ehlanzeni) and 5.7% (Capricorn).	In 2001 the percentage of disabled persons in this category ranged between 1.07% (Zululand) and 3.71% (Chris Hani).
Percentage of the Disabled in “Technicians and associated professionals”-category	Sizeable increases were recorded in all three the Metros. The increases ranged between 2.17% (Johannesburg) and 3.78% (Cape Town).	Strong increases were recorded in all of the DMs in this group ranging between 1.36% (Bojanala) and 6.52% (Capricorn).	Sizeable increases were experienced in all the DMs in this group ranging between 0.66% (Karoo) and 7.04% (O R Tambo).