

education significantly increases the probability that a person will be an owner-manager of a new firm – a firm that has survived beyond the start-up phase.

These findings suggest two things: firstly, that a matric qualification increases one's capacity to pursue entrepreneurial activities; and secondly, that tertiary qualification education increases the durability of entrepreneurial activity.

Table seven: Necessity- and opportunity-motivated entrepreneurial activity among young adults by educational attainment for all developing countries in the GEM (2003 sample)

	Not completed secondary schooling	Completed secondary schooling	Tertiary education
Probability of opportunity entrepreneurship (%)	5,8	7,5	12,6
Probability of necessity entrepreneurship (%)	6,1	3,8	3,5
Sum of opportunity and necessity entrepreneurship (%)	11,9	11,3	16,1
Ratio of opportunity to necessity entrepreneurship	0,95	1,97	3,60

Source: GEM (2005)

IV DIVERSITY – DEMOGRAPHICS OF RACE AND NATIONALITY

The history of South Africa since the advent of colonialism has been shaped by race as a critical determinant of social relations within and among classes.

Progress in building a non-racial society finds expression in the new constitutional order which guarantees equal rights and promotes equal access to opportunity. As indicated in Section II, much progress has been made in building a legitimate state based on the will of the people. The Reconstruction and Development Programme

(RDP), including affirmative action and the outlawing of discrimination in all areas of social endeavour, constitutes the holistic assault on the manifestations of racism and prejudice.

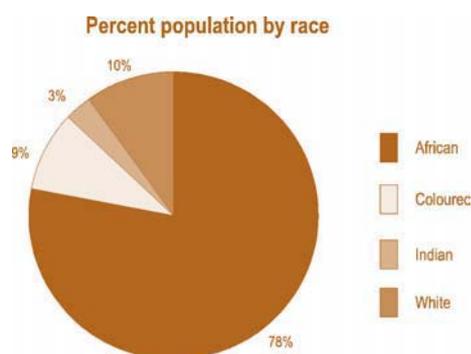
National diversity also manifests itself in terms of language and nationality. Though these attributes have historically been somewhat benign, they have to varying degrees defined nuance in societal relations over the years.

10 Demographics of race and power relations

Post-enumeration data indicate that on Census night 2001, there were 44,8 million people living in South Africa, compared with 40,6 million in 1996. About half-a-million of these were not South African citizens. Statistics South Africa's mid-year population estimates for 2005 estimated the population at approximately 46,9 million.

In terms of percentages by population group, between 1996 and 2001, Africans increased from 76,7% to over 78%, coloureds remained at 8,9%, Indian/Asians decreased from 2,6% to 2,5% and whites from 10,9% to 9,6%.

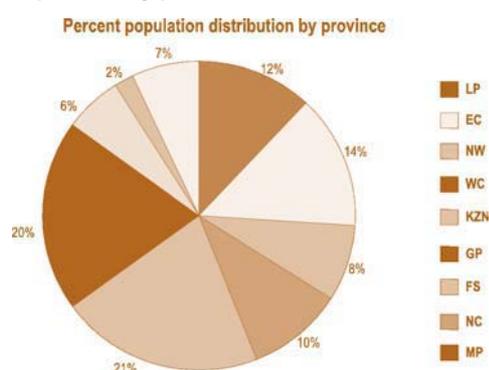
Figure seven: Population by race



Source: Census in Brief (2001)

By province, the breakdown is as follows:

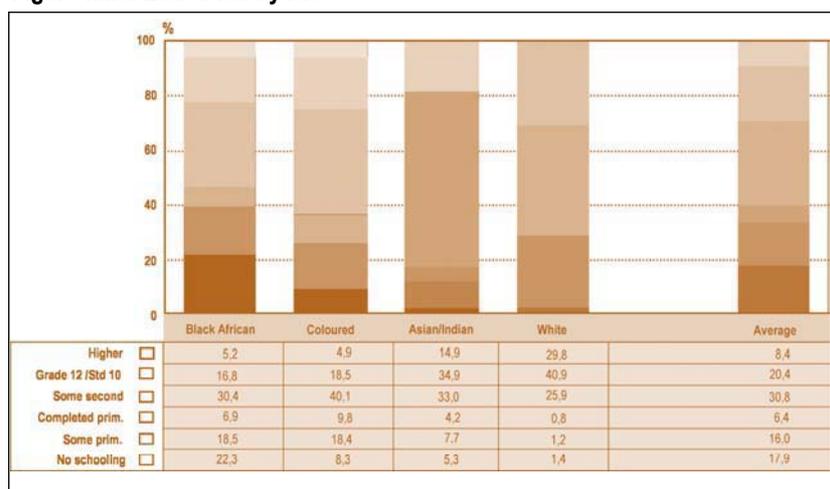
Figure eight: Population by province



Source: Census 2001

As will be elaborated on later, the age distribution of the different population groups shows on the one extreme Africans comprising a younger population, with 34% aged 0 – 14 years and on the other whites with an ageing population (19% aged 0 – 14 years).

Figure nine: Education by race

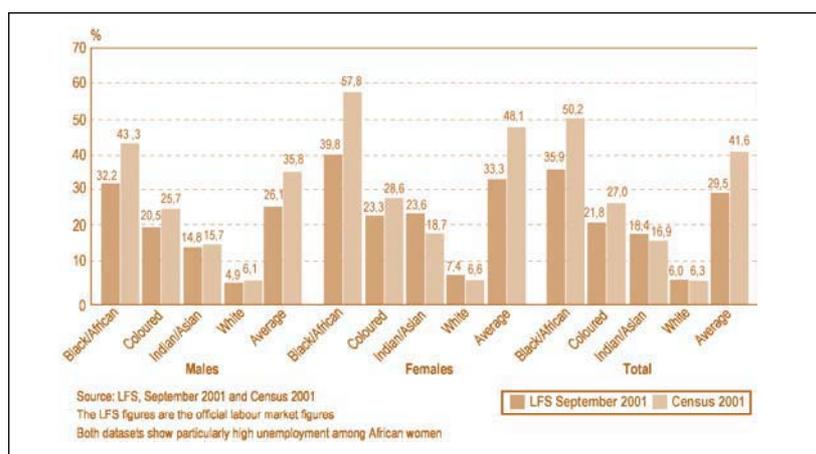


Source: Census in Brief (2001)

As indicated earlier, while there has been a significant and rapid advance of Africans into and within the middle strata, the reality is that the proportion belonging to these strata among Africans is 7,8% while it is 15,6% for coloureds, 20,7% for Indians and 33% for whites.

In terms of unemployment, the Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2001 shows the distribution of those aged 15 – 65 by labour market status as follows: using the strict definition, 35,9% of Africans, 21,8% of coloureds, 18,4% of Indians and 6% of whites were unemployed.

Figure 10: Unemployment rate (strict definition) among those aged 15 – 65 by gender and population group – LFS and Census data compared



With regard to labour market outcomes, the LFS 2005 showed that the unemployment rate according to the official definition among Africans remained higher than among Indian/Asian, coloured and white people by a large margin. For example, in September 2005, the unemployment rate among black Africans was 31,5% against 22,4% among coloured people and 5,1% among white people. Over the period, the unemployment rate for black Africans decreased by 4,4%, increased marginally for coloured people, decreased by 2,6% for Indian/Asian and decreased marginally for whites.

The racial imbalance is further reflected in the irony that 50% of Africans live in households of four or more people compared with only 30% of whites. Yet, in terms of the number of rooms available to households, 73% of Africans have four or less rooms (including kitchens and where applicable, toilets) while 86% of white people have four or more rooms in a household.

In terms of access to electricity, 40% of Africans use it as the energy source for cooking, while for whites the percentage is 96,6%.

Many other indicators can be used to illustrate this disparity. At the level of ownership and/or control of wealth, the proportion of senior management who are black in all senior management positions increased by 8,4% (percentage points) between 2000 and 2004; while for whites a decrease of 8,6% was recorded over the same period. (See tables eight – 10).

Table eight: Top management – total % change for females from 2000 – 2004

Group	2000 (%)	2002 (%)	2004 (%)	Total % point change
Female	12,4	13,7	15,1	2,7
African female	1,2	2,0	2,8	1,6
Coloured female	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,1
Indian female	0,5	0,6	0,8	0,3
White female	10,2	10,4	10,7	0,5

Source: Commission on Employment Equity (CEE) (2004)

Table nine: Top management – total percentage for males from 2000 – 2004

Group	2000 (%)	2002 (%)	2004 (%)	Total % point change
Male	87,6	86,2	84,9	2,7
African male	5,0	8,0	9,0	4,0
Coloured male	2,0	2,7	2,9	0,9
Indian male	3,3	4,4	4,8	1,5
White male	77,3	71,1	68,2	-9,1

Source: CEE (2004)



Table 10: Top management – total % change for race from 2000 – 2004

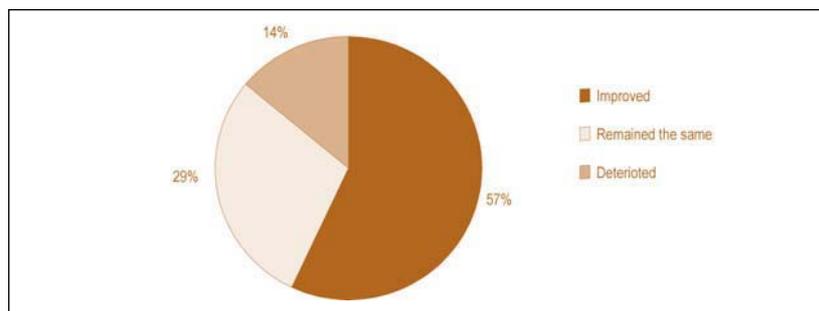
Group	2000 (%)	2002 (%)	2004 (%)	Total % point change
Blacks	12,7	18,4	21,1	8,4
Whites	87,5	81,5	78,9	-8,6
Africans	6,2	10,0	11,8	5,6
Coloureds	2,7	3,4	3,7	1,0
Indians	3,8	5,0	5,6	1,8

Source: CEE (2004)

One of the major consequences of this race-based system of economic power, in the context of political democracy, is the dichotomy in leadership between political institutions (predominantly black) and economic institutions (predominantly white).

11 Public opinion on race relations

In a 1999 HSRC survey, published in 2003, the largest percentage of respondents (42,1%) asserted that there had been an improvement in race relations. A total of 32,8% felt race relations had remained the same, while 14,9% felt they had deteriorated. The HSRC's recently published South African Social Attitudes Survey, conducted between August and October 2003, showed that there were further improvements in perceptions of race relations. A total of 57% felt that race relations had improved, 29% felt that they had remained the same and 14% felt that they had become worse.



Source: HSRC, South African Social Attitudes Survey (2006)

In the 1999 survey, Africans and Indians indicated the highest level of the positive view with only 11,7% of the former saying relations had deteriorated and 8,3% of Indians. A large proportion of whites (33,4%) and coloureds (19,9%) felt relations had deteriorated. In the 2003 survey, coloureds (61%), followed by Africans (59%), Indians (58%) and whites (42%) reported improved race relations.

Table 11: Perceptions on race relations by race group, 2003

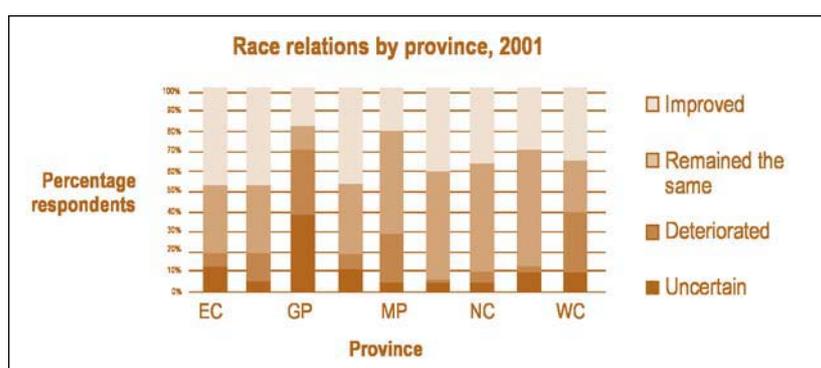
Race					
	African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Improved	59	61	58	42	57
Remained the same	32	28	16	17	29
Deteriorated	9	11	25	41	14

Source: HSRC, South African Social Attitudes Survey (2006)

What this suggests is that perceptions of 'improvement/deterioration' do not relate only to liberation from oppression but also discontent among those who have either lost power or feel threatened by the abolition of the 'colour bar'.

What is also striking is that, by province and social status, three questions emerge:

Figure 12: Opinions on race relations by province



Source: HSRC (2001)

Firstly, does the low base from which people come, the extent of transformation of the police and activities of commandos and farmers influence popular experience? Mpumalanga shows the second-worst perception of improved race relations, and this is further confirmed in response to the question whether individuals had experienced actual incidents of discrimination within the past six months. Limpopo is third in line. North West, on the other hand, shows greatest improvement in perceptions.

Secondly, does population density, high levels of inequality and more spaces of inter-racial interaction result in a greater sense of minimal improvement in race relations? Gauteng, with the lowest perception of improvement and Western Cape with the highest perception of worsened relations seem to represent this trend. Further, after Gauteng and the Western Cape, Mpumalanga has the highest economic base and would manifest high levels of inequality.

Thirdly, is racism being left to fester in the private sphere? While educational institutions and government departments have had improved relations, workplaces, shopping centres and 'elsewhere' reveal the highest ratios of experiences of racial discrimination.

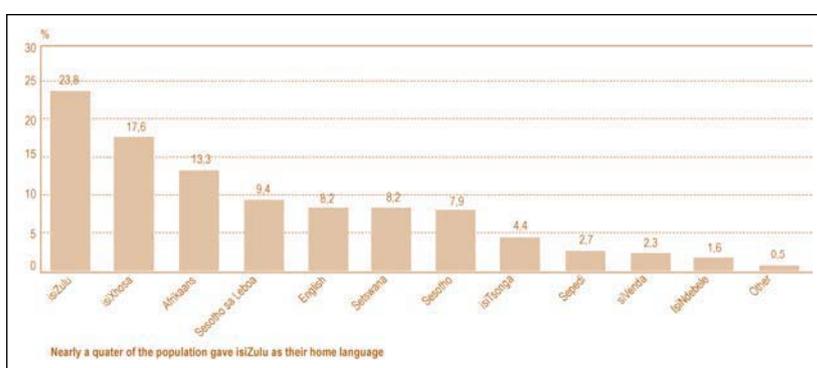
For those who assert an improvement in race relations, the factors that they attribute to such improvement are, in order of preference: the church, sporting events, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), the Constitution, affirmative action and employment equity legislation. These choices may have been influenced by high-profile events during specific periods, but they do point to important policy implications about partnerships, sport as a unifier and the church as the place for truth, penance and forgiveness in creating a sense of closure.

12 Demographics of language

Population distribution by language most often spoken at home ('home language') reflects the extent of diversity. IsiZulu is spoken by 23,8% of the population; isiXhosa

and Afrikaans by between 10% and 20%; Sesotho sa Leboa, English, Setswana and Sesotho 5% – 10%; while Xitsonga, siSwati, Tshivenda and isiNdebele account for 1% – 5%. A total of 0,5% of the population speak none of these as home languages.

Figure 13: Languages spoken at home



Source: Stats SA, Census (2001)

The proportions didn't change much between 1996 and 2001. However, as with the population growth figures by race, the percentage of Afrikaans 'home language' speakers decreased from 14,4% to 13,3% and English speakers from 8,7% to 8,2%. The proportion of speakers of indigenous African languages increased in this period, more or less to the same measure as the broad demographic trends, except for isiXhosa which decreased slightly from 17,9% in 1996 to 17,6% in 2001.

Contained in these data are complex factors difficult to unravel such as geographic migration and acculturation; language migration which may reflect changing preferences as, for instance, between Afrikaans and English; interlanguage marriages and so on. Six of the languages reflected a provincial demographic majority: Afrikaans in two provinces (Northern Cape – 68% and Western Cape – 55,3%); isiXhosa (Eastern Cape – 83,4%); isiZulu (KwaZulu-Natal – 80,9%); Setswana (North West – 65,4%); Sesotho (Free State – 64,4%) and Sesotho sa Leboa (Limpopo – 52,1%).

This means that the rest of the language groups are a minority even in provinces where the majority of the language group is located. In terms of geographic spread of language communities, that is, the extent of 'cosmopolitanism' among the language speakers, the trends are as follows:

Table 12: Language concentration by 'main language provinces'

Home language	Three provinces of highest concentration*	Province of lowest concentration**		
Afrikaans	Western Cape, Gauteng, Eastern Cape	73%	Limpopo	2%
English	KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng, Western Cape	88,9%	Northern Cape	0,6%
isiNdebele	Mpumalanga, Gauteng, Limpopo	88,1%	Northern Cape	0,1%
isiXhosa	Eastern Cape, Western Cape, Gauteng	90%	Limpopo	0,2%
isiZulu	KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng, Mpumalanga	96,9%	Northern Cape	0,0%
Sesotho sa Leboa	Limpopo, Gauteng, Mpumalanga	95,8%	Northern Cape, Western Cape	0,0% ea
Sesotho***	Free State, Gauteng, North West	87,5%	Northern Cape	0,3%
Setswana	North West, Gauteng, Free State	90,4%	KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape	0,1% ea
siSwati	Mpumalanga, Gauteng, Limpopo	95,7%	Northern Cape	0,0%
Tshivenda	Limpopo, Gauteng, North West	99%	Northern Cape	0,0%
Xitsonga	Limpopo, Gauteng, North West	93,4%	Eastern Cape, Northern Cape	0,0% ea
Other***	Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, North West	68,5%	Free State	2,3%

Source: Census (2001)

*The provinces are listed in order of the largest percentage towards the third-lowest

** Where equal lowest percentages exist, both are listed

***Sesotho speakers do not have a concentration of 50% or above in any of the provinces, with the largest concentration being 49% in Free State. The same applies to 'Other', with 41,5% in Gauteng.

What this demonstrates, with regard to official language speakers, is that:

- Gauteng features mostly as a second home of choice for all South Africans, except for isiXhosa speakers (Western Cape)
- Afrikaans speakers are the most evenly spread across the country, fol-

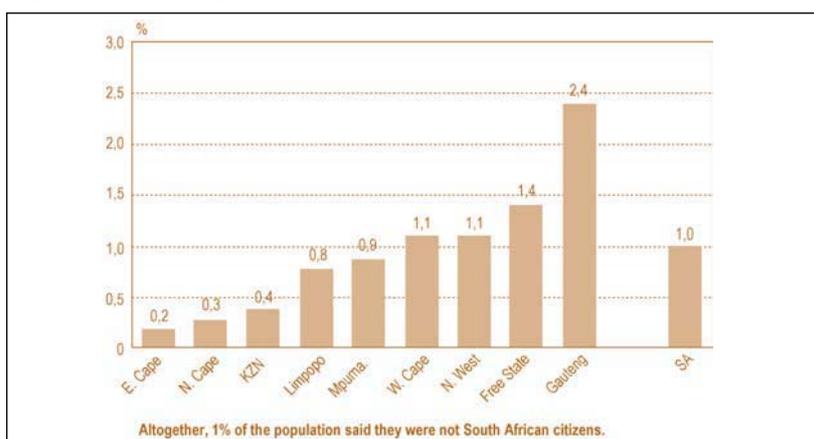
lowed by Sesotho and isiNdebele speakers while Tshivenda followed by isiZulu, Sepedi and siSwati speakers are the most concentrated

- Afrikaans, English, Sesotho and isiXhosa speakers have 0,2% or more of their nationalities in all the provinces: this has implications not only for acculturation, but also with regard to such issues as allocation of resources for education, radio signals of specific language stations and so on.

In terms of language concentrations within racial groups, the Indian community is the most homogeneous, with 93,8% having English as their home language, followed by coloureds with 79,5% having Afrikaans as their home language and whites with 59,1% Afrikaans-speakers.

According to the 2001 Census, 463 002 residents in South Africa were citizens of other countries. Of these, 69% were from the other Southern African Development Community countries, 19% from Europe, 5,4% from the rest of Africa and 3,5% from Asia. Gauteng, Free State, North West and Western Cape had the highest concentrations against the size of their respective populations:

Figure 14: Percentage of non-South African citizens in each province



Source: Stats SA, Census (2001)

13 Language usage, social status and identity

Given the diversity of language communities, as well as relative dispersal of language groups across the country, the issues of languages of communication and avenues for such expression, language preferences and multilingualism are critical for social discourse and national identity. Not much direct research has been done on these issues, and for purposes of this discussion, use will be made of proxies as well as opinion research.

There is contradictory data on these issues, reflecting both the multiple identities of South Africans and the commonality of socio-historical experiences of the various racial groups, irrespective of language.

The incidence of association between language most spoken at home and such factors as education and age are instructive only in so far as they confirm the basic social demographics in terms of race. For instance, it is essentially a reflection of the legacy of apartheid that, among people aged 20 years or more with Xitsonga as home language, 30% had received no formal education, compared with 2,7% of English speakers and 6% of Afrikaans speakers. Further, it is mainly a reflection of the demographic age structure that, for instance, 65% in the age category 55 – 59 years spoke an indigenous language compared with 75,6% of those in the age group 30 – 34 years: proportionally there were fewer older Africans.

In terms of place preferences, the data showed a direct relationship between contemporary geo-linguistic patterns and preference for a province. Half of Afrikaans speakers preferred the Western Cape followed by the Northern Cape; while English respondents preferred KwaZulu-Natal (35%) and Western Cape (29%). This played itself out in respect of African languages with Gauteng the most preferred followed by the province where the language community was concentrated. As such, economic factors and sense of community seemed to be the driving forces in this regard.



Table 13

Source: AMPS 2004AP - Ma

Broadcast media and language	Index: Language as proportion of audience divided by language as proportion of population										Representative is				
	Audience	Zulu	Xhosa	Afrikaans	English	North Sotho	Tswana	South Sotho	Tsonga	Swazi	Venda	Mdebele	to		
Total 16+ audience Index	30,31	22,6	18,2	15	10,9	9,2	8,5	8,1	3,6	2,2	1,9	1,2			
SABC 1 - P7D	21,47	0,96	0,97	0,95	1,02	0,93	1,13	1,15	1,03	1,09	1,00	1,00	1,00		
e-TV - P7D	17,73	0,85	0,85	1,22	1,37	0,83	1,08	1,09	0,89	1,05	0,68	0,75			
SABC 2 - P7D	16,71	0,62	0,67	1,52	1,29	1,05	1,15	1,15	1,08	0,73	1,21	0,92			
SABC 3 - P7D	12,09	0,63	0,72	1,51	1,97	0,78	0,98	0,91	0,69	0,59	0,79	0,75			
Likhosi FM - P7D	6,56	3,50	0,81	0,01	0,10	0,09	0,09	0,25	0,17	0,82	0,05	0,42			
Metro FM - P7D	5,44	1,61	0,98	0,41	0,57	1,33	0,93	1,16	0,50	0,50	0,37	1,42			
Limpho Wenene FM - P7D	4,78	0,37	5,02	0,21	0,06	0,02	0,12	0,57	0,06	0,09	0,05	0,17			
Total Community - P7D	4,50	0,53	1,19	1,57	0,95	0,82	1,21	0,90	0,83	0,95	1,68	0,92			
Lesedi FM - P7D	3,77	0,49	0,48	0,05	0,07	0,63	1,95	6,84	0,28	0,4	0,16	0,08			
Minet Main Service - P7D	3,34	0,24	0,25	3,14	3,50	0,11	0,19	0,16	0,06	0,09	0,11	0,08			
Motsweding FM - P7D	3,11	0,19	0,20	0,10	0,04	1,28	7,16	1,72	0,56	0,09	0,21	0,75			
Thobela FM - P7D	2,93	0,14	0,02	0,02	0,04	7,65	1,20	2,21	2,17	0,27	1,16	2,42			
Jacandanda 94.2 fm - P7D	2,43	0,34	0,08	1,36	0,78	2,21	1,92	0,10	3,03	2,95	2,79	1,25			
East Coast Radio - P7D	1,88	2,09	0,33	0,25	3,74	0,01	0,01	0,27	0,03	0,00	0,00	0,00			
Total DSTV - P7D	1,85	0,21	0,40	2,27	4,33	0,14	0,18	0,16	0,08	0,27	0,26	0,25			
99.2 YFM - P7D	1,61	1,48	0,36	0,31	0,59	1,28	1,56	2,00	1,14	0,41	0,58	1,25			
RadioSonderGrens (RSG) - P7D	1,61	0,01	0,02	5,83	0,87	0,00	0,05	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			
5fm - P7D	1,49	0,18	0,27	2,29	3,95	0,37	0,34	0,48	0,25	0,59	0,05	0,33			
Lipvalqwaia FM - P7D	1,43	1,55	0,04	0,01	0,04	0,79	0,16	0,16	2,92	18,09	0,21	2,50			
Manghana Lomene FM - P7D	1,42	0,10	0,07	0,00	0,01	2,47	0,26	0,14	16,17	1,91	3,79	0,50			
Ikwewezi FM - P7D	1,39	1,46	0,17	0,01	0,05	3,28	0,26	0,22	0,81	2,91	0,05	16,67			
94.7 Highveld Stereo - P7D	1,32	0,39	0,10	2,21	3,57	0,25	0,49	0,65	0,44	0,41	0,32	0,17			
Kfm 94.5 - P7D	1,21	0,01	0,26	4,51	2,46	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,05	0,05	0,00			
Kaya-FM 95.9 - P7D	1,02	1,60	0,41	0,32	0,82	0,57	1,34	2,53	0,78	0,36	0,47	0,67			
Phalaphala FM - P7D	0,79	0,01	0,05	0,00	0,07	1,92	0,12	0,07	3,22	0,00	35,26	0,00			
CKI FM Stereo - P7D	0,64	0,01	6,00	0,13	0,03	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,00	0,09	0,00	0,00			
Good Hope FM (GHFM) - P7D	0,62	0,01	0,43	4,13	2,76	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,05	0,00	0,00			
P4 Radio KZN 99.5 FM - P7D	0,62	3,65	0,17	0,01	1,14	0,00	0,00	0,09	0,03	0,14	0,00	0,00			
P4 Radio Cape town 104.9 FM - P7D	0,58	0,08	0,30	4,23	2,70	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			
RadioKamseleRadio Pulpit - P7D	0,56	0,5	0,09	3,72	1,90	0,33	0,33	0,53	0,72	0,00	0,37	0,00			
Safim - P7D	0,55	0,50	0,65	0,81	4,12	0,54	0,38	0,57	1,08	0,73	0,26	0,00			
Louis FM - P7D	0,48	0,14	0,00	0,15	6,38	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,22	0,00	0,00	0,00			
Alpha FMB.R.F.M. (The Border Drive) - P7D	0,45	0,04	1,78	2,76	2,62	0,00	0,01	0,04	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			
Ofm 94.97 FM - P7D	0,42	0,14	0,11	4,60	0,64	0,00	1,11	1,14	0,06	0,00	0,00	0,00			
RMFM - P7D	0,36	0,10	0,04	0,53	0,14	3,74	1,91	0,00	6,61	0,00	6,58	0,33			
702 Talk Radio - P7D	0,29	0,54	0,08	0,97	4,95	0,63	0,60	0,25	0,00	0,00	0,68	0,00			
Radio 2000 - P7D	0,28	0,35	0,62	1,96	3,54	0,02	0,60	0,05	1,39	0,23	0,84	0,00			
Classic FM 102.7 - P7D	0,17	0,19	0,17	2,19	4,17	0,20	0,11	0,02	0,36	0,18	0,00	0,33			
967mw Cape Talk - P7D	0,12	0,09	0,09	1,26	7,06	0,00	0,05	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			

Source: SAARF (2004)

Further work is required on data with regard to multilingualism, identification with a language, opportunity to use it in the social domain, and estimation of its utility in the domain of economic and social opportunities.

As indicated in table 13, using the proxy of radio listenership patterns, as compared to language demographics, may help as a pointer to multilingualism, language identity and preference.

As shown in table 13 some languages are overrepresented compared with their proportion of the overall population. For instance, Zulu-speakers would be overrepresented in Ukhozi FM as would Tsonga speakers in Munghana Lonene. However, compared to their proportion of the population, Tsonga speakers would also be overrepresented in for instance Phalaphala (Venda), Jacaranda (Pretoria, English), Ligwalagwala (Swazi) and Thobela (Pedi). Compared to their proportion of the population, Zulu speakers are overrepresented in P4 (English, Durban), East Coast Radio (English, Durban), Metro (English, national), Ligwalagwala (Swazi), and so on.

In other words, besides a 'neighbouring language' (e.g. Venda/Tsonga) or one in the same group (e.g. Nguni), English seems to be the most preferred alternative language. Further, while there is some crossover from English to Afrikaans, and a significant one from Afrikaans to English, the crossover from these two language groups to African language stations is statistically insignificant. However, it would be necessary in this regard to discount such issues as signal availability, subcultures (African listeners of Classic FM or Khaya FM may prefer the music rather than the English language as such), education and the quality of social and political discourse preferred.

Do these trends reflect continuing weakening of language identity and emergent predominance of other identities? This is dealt with in Section VIII.

