

SECOND CARNEGIE INQUIRY INTO POVERTY
AND DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

The population of the Cape
Peninsula: A statistical summary
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The area covered by this study is statistical region 01 which comprises the magisterial districts of:

Bellville
 Goodwood
 Cape
 Simonstown
 Wynberg.

The 1970 and 1980 censuses differ in one important respect: the latter excludes the population of the Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda which nominally became independent between the censuses. In many of the tables that follow, BENSO data for the three reserves have been added to the census data. Though the BENSO figures have been called into question (see Abedian, I. 'On the Accuracy of Benso Statistics', Saldru Working Paper No. 53, 1983) in the absence of national census figures, they are the only ones available. The coverage of the figures is always indicated. Where BENSO's TBV data is added in, the term 'South Africa' is used, otherwise the term 'Republic' is used.

The following table, Table 1, shows the total number of Africans in the Republic and the 'independent' reserves:

TABLE 1
AFRICAN POPULATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, TRANSKEI, BOPHUTHATSWANA AND VENDA

Transkei	2 323 650
Bophuthatswana	1 323 315
Venda	315 545
Total	3 962 510
Republic	16 923 760
Total	20 886 270

Although the increase in the African population is noteworthy the Peninsula still differs markedly from other regions with only 12,6% of its population being African compared to 72,7% nationally (see Table 3). 'Coloureds' make up 53,2% of the population in the Peninsula whereas nationally they constitute only 9% of the population. This skewed distribution is not very different from what it was in 1970.

TABLE 3

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN THE PENINSULA AND SOUTH AFRICA (Including TBV) 1980

<u>RACE</u>	<u>PENINSULA</u>	<u>SOUTH AFRICA</u>
Africans	12,6%	72,4%
Asians	1,2%	2,8%
'Coloureds'	53,2%	9,1%
Whites	33,1%	15,7%
	100%	100%

Age Distribution

Table 4 shows the age distribution of the population in the Peninsula and South Africa (including TBV) in 1980.

Child Dependency Ratios

Table 5 gives the adult male:children ratios for each race group in the Peninsula and South Africa (including TBV).

The very low ratio of children in the Peninsula compared to South Africa is a consequence of the large number of migrant labourers there

TABLE 4

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION OF THE PENINSULA AND SOUTH AFRICA

(Including TBV) - 1980

RACE	REGION	SEX	AGE GROUPS			
			0-14	15-64	65+	TOTAL
Africans	Peninsula	Male	25 120	85 040	2 340	112 500
		Female	24 920	44 780	1 160	70 860
		Total	50 040	129 820	3 500	183 360
	S. Africa (Inc.TBV)	Male	4 384 396	5 731 151	294 172	10 409 719
		Female	4 356 676	5 709 753	410 122	10 476 551
		Total	8 741 072	11 440 904	704 294	20 886 270
Asians	Peninsula	Male	2 820	5 720	220	8 760
		Female	2 860	5 660	140	8 660
		Total	5 680	11 380	360	17 420
	Republic	Male	152 690	245 760	9 780	408 180
		Female	152 440	250 360	10 340	413 140
		Total	305 080	496 120	20 120	821 320
'Coloured'	Peninsula	Male	139 840	232 540	9 400	381 780
		Female	136 800	242 260	14 760	393 820
		Total	276 640	474 800	24 160	775 600
	Republic	Male	512 960	739 540	37 020	1 289 520
		Female	509 080	766 760	47 420	1 323 260
		Total	1 022 040	1 506 300	84 440	2 612 780
White	Peninsula	Male	57 360	157 960	19 860	235 180
		Female	55 320	162 700	29 040	247 060
		Total	112 680	320 660	48 900	482 240
	Republic	Male	634 420	1 480 920	150 060	2 265 400
		Female	612 300	1 444 200	206 200	2 262 700
		Total	1 246 720	2 925 120	356 260	4 528 100
Total	Peninsula	Male	225 140	481 260	31 820	738 220
		Female	219 900	455 400	45 100	720 400
		Total	445 040	936 660	76 920	1 458 620
Total	S. Africa (Inc.TBV)	Male	5 684 416	8 197 371	491 032	14 372 819
		Female	5 630 496	8 171 073	674 082	14 475 651
		Total	11 314 912	16 368 444	1 165 114	28 848 470

TABLE 5
ADULT MALE:CHILDREN RATIOS

	PENINSULA	SOUTH AFRICA (Inc.TBV)
Africans	1:0,6	1:1,5
Asians	1:1	1:1,2
'Coloureds'	1:1,2	1:1,4
Whites	1:0,7	1:0,8

The Over-65 Age Group

The over-65 age group was more important in 1980 than in 1970. In the Peninsula, they rose from 1,5% of the African population in 1970 to 1,9% in 1980; from 2,6% of the 'Coloured' population to 3,1%; and from 8,4% to 10,1% of the White population. Only the elderly Asian group declined from 2,4% to 2,1%.

Male:Female Ratios

15-64 Group

In the Peninsula there are 40 260 more men than women giving a ratio of 1:0,53 compared to 1:0,39 in 1970. The figures for African women in the Peninsula are not very adequate as the number of women who live in the Peninsula 'illegally' is not known. The other race groups show no marked changes since 1970 (see Table 6).

TABLE 6
MALE:FEMALE RATIOS
IN 15-64 AGE GROUP 1970-1980

RACE	PENINSULA		SOUTH AFRICA (Incl. TBV)	
	1970	1980	1970	1980
African	1:0,39	1:0,53	1:1,0	1:1,0
Asian	1:0,91	1:0,99	1:1,02	1:1,02
'Coloured'	1:1,13	1:1,04	1:1,04	1:1,04
White	1:1,04	1:1,03	1:0,99	1:0,98

Potential Labour Force

The potential labour force - that is, the number of persons between 15 and 64 years of age - is given as a proportion of the total population in Table 7, for the Peninsula and South Africa including TBV.

TABLE 7

POTENTIAL LABOUR FORCE AS PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION 1970 AND 1980 -
PENINSULA AND SOUTH AFRICA INCLUDING TBV

RACE	PENINSULA		SOUTH AFRICA	
	1970	1980	1970	1980
African	72,8%	70,8%	53,0%	54,8%
Asian	59,2%	65,3%	57,0%	60,4%
'Coloured'	55,0%	61,2%	50,7%	57,7%
White	64,6%	66,5%	62,0%	64,6%

The very high level of the African potential labour force is again a reflection of the migrant labour system and the 'Coloured' labour preference policy. It appears that there has been a slight drop in the proportion of the potential labour force since 1970, from 72,8% to 70,8%. The potential labour force of all race groups has risen between 1970 and 1980 with the exception noted above.

A higher proportion of all population groups in the Peninsula is in the potential labour force compared to South Africa as a whole.

SECTORAL EMPLOYMENT

Table 8 breaks down employment in the Cape Peninsula by industry sector, and Table 9 does the same for the Republic, excluding TBV. The final section of Table 9, however, adds in the employment figures for the TBV areas.

In the Cape Peninsula, agriculture, mining and electricity are insignificant sources of employment. The largest sector is services, providing 159 620 jobs in 1980. Manufacturing was a close second at 157 060 jobs. These two sectors together provide more than half the jobs in the Peninsula.

By comparison, agriculture is a major employer in the country as a whole, while manufacturing is considerably less important than in the Peninsula.

The inclusion of the figures for sectoral employment in the TBV areas makes little difference except to raise the population employed in agriculture from 16,6% to 22,1%.

African workers constitute 13,3% of the workforce. They are over-represented in commerce (15,6%), construction (30,1%) and agriculture (27,2%), but under-represented in manufacturing (8,5%) and finance (4,1%).

'Coloured' workers form the majority of the employees in manufacturing, construction and agriculture. They constitute 49,0% of the workforce, and are substantially under-represented in transport and finance.

White workers constitute 36,7% of the workforce, and are over-represented in transport, and finance.

Table 10 shows that employment in the Peninsula has increased by 28,7% between 1970 and 1980. There was above-average growth in services (46,4%), finance (48,4%), electricity (41,0%) and mining (92,6%), where the absolute numbers remain small. There was a fall in employment in construction from 49 117 to 43 380 (-11,7%). Transport employment rose by only 13,8% - this may partly be accounted for by the dramatic decline in the number of dockworkers between the two censuses.

TABLE 8

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY IN CAPE PENINSULA 1980

INDUSTRY	'COLOURED'				WHITE			
	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%
Manufacturing	55 920	49 440	105 360	67,1	27 760	9 220	36 980	23,5
Services	34 060	38 060	72 120	45,2	34 380	30 640	65 020	40,7
Commerce	28 060	16 040	44 100	45,4	20 140	15 380	35 520	36,5
Construction	21 100	720	21 820	50,3	7 240	1 020	8 260	19,0
Transport	13 500	920	14 420	32,5	19 980	3 940	23 920	53,9
Finance	5 380	2 760	8 140	20,1	15 500	14 920	30 420	75,2
Agriculture	4 900	1 340	6 240	52,0	2 160	340	2 500	20,8
Electricity	2 260	100	2 360	44,0	2 060	440	2 500	46,6
Mining	800	200	1 000	39,1	920	300	1 220	47,6
TOTAL	165 980	109 580	275 560	49,0	130 140	76 200	206 340	36,7

INDUSTRY	AFRICANS				ASIANS			
	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%
Manufacturing	12 720	660	13 380	8,5	860	480	1 340	0,9
Services	8 860	12 680	21 540	13,5	500	440	940	0,6
Commerce	11 580	3 600	15 180	15,6	1 880	500	2 380	2,5
Construction	12 840	200	13 040	30,1	260	0	260	0,6
Transport	5 520	160	5 680	12,8	260	80	340	0,8
Finance	1 540	120	1 660	4,1	120	100	220	0,6
Agriculture	3 260	0	3 260	27,2	0	0	0	0,0
Electricity	400	0	400	7,5	80	20	100	1,9
Mining	320	0	320	12,5	20	0	20	0,7
TOTAL	57 040	17 420	74 460	13,3	3 980	1 620	5 600	1,0

TABLE 8 Cont.

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYED	%
Manufacturing	157 060	27,9
Services	159 620	28,4
Commerce	97 180	17,3
Construction	43 380	7,7
Transport	44 360	7,9
Finance	40 440	7,2
Agriculture	12 000	2,1
Electricity	5 360	1,0
Mining	2 560	0,5
TOTAL	561 960	100

TABLE 9
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY IN THE REPUBLIC 1980
 (Excluding TBV)

INDUSTRY	AFRICAN				ASIAN			
	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%
Agriculture	764 720	275 580	1 040 300	80,0	7 020	720	7 740	0,6
Services	513 280	747 960	1 261 240	63,5	21 540	12 180	33 720	1,7
Manufacturing	621 600	150 120	771 720	53,0	66 200	30 360	96 560	6,6
Commerce	336 700	202 260	538 960	53,5	52 600	13 100	65 700	6,5
Mining	710 480	5 220	715 700	87,2	1 760	60	1 820	0,2
Construction	253 420	7 120	260 540	57,5	10 920	520	11 440	2,5
Transport	169 620	10 280	179 900	42,4	12 700	900	13 600	3,2
Finance	39 640	12 900	52 540	18,4	6 800	2 900	9 700	3,4
Electricity	41 400	960	42 360	53,5	880	40	920	1,2
TOTAL	3 450 860	1 412 400	4 863 260	62,2	180 420	60 780	241 200	3,1

INDUSTRY	'COLOURED'				WHITE			
	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%
Agriculture	116 700	32 540	149 240	11,5	93 980	8 580	102 560	7,9
Services	81 600	129 780	211 380	10,6	256 580	223 320	479 900	24,2
Manufacturing	131 940	95 560	227 500	15,6	278 120	82 860	360 980	24,8
Commerce	61 920	42 700	104 620	10,4	168 200	130 860	299 060	29,6
Mining	11 780	880	12 660	1,5	80 060	10 060	90 120	11,1
Construction	77 120	1 800	78 920	17,4	90 040	11 500	101 540	22,5
Transport	36 320	1 860	38 180	9,0	154 540	37 820	192 360	45,4
Finance	9 080	6 120	15 200	5,3	103 300	105 100	208 400	72,9
Electricity	6 200	400	6 600	8,3	24 720	4 640	29 360	37,0
TOTAL	532 660	311 640	844 300	10,8	1 249 540	614 740	1 864 280	23,9

TABLE 9 Cont.

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYED (Excl. TBV)		TOTAL EMPLOYED (incl. TBV)	
		%		%
Agriculture	1 299 840	16,6	1 927 735	22,1
Services	1 986 240	25,4	2 091 382	24,0
Manufacturing	1 456 760	18,6	1 485 223	17,0
Commerce	1 008 340	12,9	1 043 604	12,0
Mining	820 300	10,5	874 379	10,0
Construction	452 440	5,8	490 786	5,6
Transport	424 040	5,4	435 628	5,0
Finance	285 840	3,7	288 182	3,3
Electricity	79 240	1,0	81 497	0,9
TOTAL	7 813 040	100	8 718 416	100

TABLE 10
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY 1970-1980
PENINSULA

INDUSTRY	1970	1980	Increase % Decrease
Manufacturing	122 082	157 060	28,7
Services	109 039	159 620	46,4
Commerce	75 075	97 180	29,4
Construction	49 117	43 380	<u>-11,7</u>
Transport	38 990	44 360	13,8
Finance	27 247	40 440	48,4
Agriculture	9 976	12 000	20,3
Electricity	3 802	5 360	41,0
Mining	1 329	2 560	92,6
TOTAL	436 657	561 960	28,7

THE SECTORS IN DETAIL

Agriculture

Agriculture in the Peninsula provides only 2,1% of the employment in the area compared to 2,3% in 1970.

The position in the Peninsula can be contrasted to the Republic where it is the third largest employer. It makes up 16,6% of the national labour force. There has been a remarkable decrease in agriculture on the national level since 1970. It has dropped from 2 482 452 to 1 299 840. This is probably due to increased mechanisation and resettlement of various kinds.

The labour force in the Peninsula is still dominated by 'Coloureds' (52%). Africans constitute 27,2% of the labour force. 'Coloured' employment in agriculture has increased by 19,9% since 1970 compared to 27,7% in the Republic. African employment in this sector has increased by 7,6% in the Peninsula compared to a decrease in the Republic.

The Peninsula's African labour force in this sector has increased by 20,3% compared to a 47,6% decrease in the Republic. If one takes into consideration employment in agriculture in the TBV areas, which totals 627 895 we still find an overall decrease of 22,3% since 1970. To explain this imbalance between the Peninsula and the Republic one must look at the nature of agriculture in the Peninsula. Because horticulture is extensively practiced in the Peninsula changes in agriculture such as increased use of machinery would not drastically affect the workforce.

Services

The service sector has risen in the Peninsula and the Republic from being the second largest employer in 1970 to being the largest employer in 1980.

In the Peninsula the service sector employs 28,4% of the labour force compared to 25% in 1970. On the national level it has increased from 21,2% in 1970 to 25,4%. The increase in this sector seems a natural development in an advancing economy.

The service sector is numerically the most important sector for white employment both in the Peninsula and the Republic. In the Peninsula it constitutes 31,5% of all whites employed compared to 26,3% in 1970. In the Peninsula it has increased from 22,3% in 1970 to 25,7%. This increase is consistent with the increase in the service sector in general. It offers employment to 26,4% of all white men and 40,2% of all white women in the Peninsula compared to 23% and 33% respectively in 1970.

In terms of employment it is still the second largest employer of 'Coloured' people both in the Republic and the Peninsula. It employs 20,5% of all 'Coloured' men compared to 16% in 1970. The reverse has happened among 'Coloured' women where it has decreased from 39% in 1970 to 34,7% in 1980. There has been an overall drop in the percentage of 'Coloured' people in this sector from 49,8% in 1970 to 45,2% in 1980. Numerically, however, the 'Coloureds' have increased by 32,8%.

Amongst the Asians there has been an increase in the percentage employed. In 1980 over 16,8% of all Asians were involved compared to 9% in 1970.

This sector is now the largest employer of Africans in the Peninsula. It has increased from employing 21,5% to 28,9% of all Africans. There has been an overall increase of 65,4% in the number of Africans employed in services. This sector employs 72,8% of all African women, a drop from 1970 when it was 93%; 15,5% of the African men are employed here compared to 9% in 1970. There were 953 360 domestic servants in the Republic (excluding TBV) in 1980 of whom 759 880 were women. It is not known how many of these work in the Peninsula.

Manufacturing

Manufacturing is the second largest employer in the Peninsula employing 27,9% of the workforce. This is on par with the 28% in 1970. This is higher than the Republic where it employs 18,6% of the workforce, an increase of 5% since 1970.

Of those employed 67,1% are 'Coloured' compared to 66% in 1970, whites constitute 23,5% compared to 23,3% in 1970. African employment in this sector is only 8,5% compared to 10,2% in 1970. The Asians now constitute 6,9% compared to 0,5% in 1970. 'Coloureds' remain the most dominant in this sector with no marked changes in the pattern of employment since 1970. 'Coloureds' have, however, increased in this sector by 30,6% and Africans by 7,3%.

The male:female ratio in the manufacturing industry has changed since 1970, especially for 'Coloureds'. For Africans, Asians and whites the ratios in 1980 were 1:0,05; 1:0,56; 1:0,33 respectively compared to 1:0,01; 1:0,39; 1:0,32 in 1970. For 'Coloureds' the ratio has changed considerably. In 1980 the ratio was 1:0,88 compared to 1:1,02 in 1970. It is not clear why this decline in the proportion of females has occurred. Note, however, that female employment here has more than doubled since 1970, while male employment has trebled.

Commerce

Commerce is the third largest employer in the Peninsula. There has been an overall increase in employment of 29,4% in this sector. 'Coloureds' make up 45,2% compared to 42,8% in the Republic. 'Coloureds' have increased by 37,4% between 1970 and 1980. Africans make up 15,6% compared to 9,9% in 1970. Numerically Africans have increased from 7 460 in 1970 to 15 180, an increase of 103,5%. Africans have experienced the biggest growth in this sector.

Transport

Transport is the fourth largest employer in the Peninsula. It employs 7,9% of the labour force compared to 9% in 1970.

The number of 'Coloureds' employed has increased by 34,7% in the Peninsula and by 38,5% nationally. African employment in this sector has undergone some marked changes. There has been a 24,15% decrease in the Peninsula. This decrease can be linked to African employment in the stevedore industry. In 1970 approximately 2 000 were employed there. This decreased to approximately 600 in 1979 and 450 in 1982.

Finance

Financial institutions in the Peninsula employ 40 440 people compared to 27 247 in 1970. This is an overall increase of 48,42% since 1970. In the Republic employment has increased from 189 934 in 1970 to 285 840 in 1980. The Peninsula workforce in this sector makes up 14,1% of the national workforce in this sector. This is similar to the position in 1970. White men and women still dominate this sector. They constitute 75,2% of the workforce.

Electricity

Electricity undertakings employ 5 360 workers in the Peninsula compared to 1 329 in 1970. In the Republic it has increased from 46 761 in 1970 to 79 240 in 1980.

Mining and Quarrying

Mining employs 0,5% of the labour force in the Peninsula. It employs 2 560 people. In the Republic it comprises 10,5% of the labour force. There are only 320 Africans employed in this sector. This is 12,5% of all workers employed in mining and quarrying in the Peninsula. In the Republic Africans dominate this sector. Africans employed in this sector have actually dropped by 124 or 27,9% in the Peninsula whilst 'Coloureds' have increased by 629 giving a 169,5% increase.

Construction

Construction employs 7,7% of the Peninsula workforce compared to 11% in 1970. On the national level it constitutes 5,8% of the workforce compared to 6% in 1970.

TABLE 11
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY : CONSTRUCTION

PENINSULA		% Inc/Dec	REPUBLIC		% Inc/Dec
1970	1980		1970	1980	
49 117	43 380	-11,7	475 595	452 440	-4,9

Africans make up only 30,1% of the workforce in the Peninsula. In the Republic (excluding the national states) they constitute 57,6% of the workforce.

Table 12 shows the composition of the workforce in this industry in 1970 and 1980 both in the Peninsula and the Republic.

The decline in construction employment would appear to have been mainly among 'Coloured' workers, hence the fall in the proportion of 'Coloureds' from 54% to 50,3%. African representation rose from 29,7% to 30,1% and, unexpectedly, white rose from 16,1% to 19,0%. Increased use of industrialised building methods and an outflow of artisans to the Reef may account for much of the decline.

TABLE 12COMPOSITION OF WORKFORCE : CONSTRUCTION 1970-1980

RACE	PENINSULA		REPUBLIC	
	1970	1980	1970	1980
Africans	29,7	30,1	61,0	57,6
Asians	0,2	0,6	1,9	2,5
'Coloureds'	54,0	50,3	16,5	17,4
Whites	16,1	19,0	20,6	22,5

AFRICAN SECTORAL EMPLOYMENT

Table 13 gives a detailed breakdown of changes in African employment by sector in both the Peninsula and the Republic excluding TBV areas between 1970 and 1980.

The effects of the 'Coloured' Labour Preference Policy are clear in the first row showing manufacturing employment, which has risen by 50,2% in the Republic, and by only 7,3% in the Peninsula.

The decline in construction employment in the Peninsula follows a national trend, but the containerisation of the Cape Town docks has hit particularly hard, reducing transport employment by 24,15% in the Peninsula.

The decline in national agricultural employment has been mentioned elsewhere; it is noteworthy that Africans have borne the brunt. If TBV agricultural employment is added (making 1 668 195 in 1980), African employment has fallen 26,2% - total employment in agriculture fell only 22,3%.

TABLE 13
AFRICAN SECTORAL EMPLOYMENT 1970-1980

INDUSTRY	PENINSULA		%	REPUBLIC		%
	1970	1980		1970	1980	
Manufacturing	12 475	13 380	7,3	513 925	771 720	50,2
Services	13 022	21 540	65,4	1 088 949	1 261 240	15,8
Commerce	7 460	15 180	<u>103,5</u>	309 925	538 960	<u>73,9</u>
Construction	14 598	13 040	<u>-10,7</u>	289 851	260 540	<u>-10,1</u>
Transport	7 489	5 680	<u>-24,15</u>	138 459	179 900	29,9
Finance	1 228	1 660	35,2	36 552	52 540	<u>43,7</u>
Agriculture	3 031	3 260	<u>7,6</u>	2 260 386	1 040 300	<u>-54,0</u>
Electricity	645	400	<u>-38,0</u>	29 918	42 360	41,6
Mining	444	320	<u>-27,9</u>	609 823	715 918	17,4
TOTAL	60 392	74 460	23,3	5 277 788	4 863 260	<u>-7,9</u>

'COLOURED' SECTORAL EMPLOYMENT

In Table 14, Peninsula employment of 'Coloureds' in construction had fallen by 17,8%, the only sector to record a fall. The loss of 4 720 'Coloured' workers accounts for 82,3% of the 5 737 jobs lost in construction.

'Coloureds' gained by more than average in finance particularly - does this reflect their entry as bank clerks? - and in electricity.

TABLE 14
'COLOURED' SECTORAL EMPLOYMENT 1970-1980

INDUSTRY	PENINSULA		%	REPUBLIC		%
	1970	1980		1970	1980	
Manufacturing	80 651	105 360	30,6	166 105	227 500	37,0
Services	54 312	72 120	32,8	159 535	211 380	32,5
Commerce	32 088	44 100	<u>37,4</u>	77 074	104 620	35,7
Construction	26 540	21 820	<u>-17,8</u>	78 589	78 920	0,4
Transport	10 703	14 420	34,7	27 559	38 180	38,5
Finance	4 113	8 140	97,9	6 863	15 200	121,5
Agriculture	5 204	6 240	19,9	116 836	149 240	27,7
Electricity	1 573	2 360	50,0	2 460	6 600	168,3
Mining	371	1 000	169,5	7 164	12 660	76,7
TOTAL	215 555	275 560	27,8	642 185	844 300	31,5

OCCUPATIONAL DATA

Tables 15 and 16 break down employment by occupation for the Peninsula and the Republic (excluding TBV) respectively.

Table 17 shows how African employment in the broad occupational categories changed between 1970 and 1980 in the Peninsula and South Africa including TBV. There are some noteworthy differences.

African employment rose by greater percentages in all occupations in the Peninsula compared to the country as a whole, except in clerical and production occupations. In the latter, Peninsula employment of Africans fell by 4,0%. The bulk of this decline is probably accounted for by the loss of jobs in construction and transport (dockworkers). Growth in other sectors partly compensated for these falls in employment.

Production and transport workers account for 43,8% of the African labour force in the Peninsula, compared to 63% in 1970. There was a particularly large increase in the Peninsula's 'not economically active' Africans, presumably reflecting the settlement of migrant workers' families in squatter camps in Cape Town.

In the Republic (excluding TBV) 19,9% of all Africans are employed in farming and forestry occupations. If one includes Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda, 30,0% are employed in these occupations. In 1970, 40% of all economically active Africans were thus employed. Numerically, African farm labour declined by 559 132. In the Peninsula farming and forestry occupations claim 5,3% of the African labour force, this being similar to the position in 1970. Africans in farming and forestry occupations in the Peninsula have increased by 36,2% since 1970. This is a reflection of the growth of this sector in the Peninsula as opposed to the decline on the national level, though it remains a very small source of employment.

Professional occupations account for 1,8% of the African workforce in the Peninsula compared to 3,2% in the Republic (excluding TBV)). In the Peninsula and the Republic the number of Africans in professional occupations have undergone a marked increase. In the Peninsula the number has increased from 690 in 1970 to 1 700 in 1980. Nationally it has increased

from 91 996 to 177 180. The majority of Africans in professional occupations are nurses and teachers. This explains the increase. The lower proportion in the Peninsula must be ascribed to the Coloured Labour Preference Policy.

Service occupations involve 24,6% of African workers in the Peninsula compared to 18% in 1970. Many of these are domestic workers and hotel workers.

TABLE 15

EMPLOYMENT BY MAIN OCCUPATIONAL GROUP IN THE CAPE PENINSULA 1980

OCCUPATION	AFRICAN				ASIAN			
	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%
Professional	480	1 220	1 700	2,3	320	260	580	0,8
Administrative	20	0	20	0,1	180	40	220	1,2
Clerical	1 460	180	1 640	1,7	440	440	880	0,9
Sales	2 260	960	3 220	7,1	1 260	340	1 600	3,5
Services	8 940	13 780	22 720	25,9	420	200	620	0,7
Farm & Forestry	4 880	0	4 880	35,4	0	0	0	0
Prod. & Transport	39 340	1 020	40 360	17,5	1 420	360	1 780	0,8
Not classifiable	13 040	4 660	17 700	39,4	120	200	320	0,7
Not Econ. Active	42 080	49 040	91 120	10,8	4 600	6 820	11 420	1,3
TOTAL	112 500	70 860	183 360	12,6	8 760	8 660	17 420	1,2

TABLE 15 Cont.

OCCUPATION	'COLOURED'				WHITE			
	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%
Professional	8 620	11 960	20 580	28,0	30 260	20 480	50 740	68,9
Administrative	820	300	1 120	6,0	15 380	1 820	17 200	92,7
Clerical	19 340	14 780	34 120	34,9	21 680	39 520	61 200	62,6
Sales	10 060	5 600	15 660	34,4	16 220	8 760	24 980	54,9
Services	15 600	31 860	47 460	54,0	12 560	4 460	17 020	19,4
Farm & Forestry	6 980	820	7 800	56,5	1 060	60	1 120	8,1
Production & Transp.	107 540	45 680	153 220	66,5	33 420	1 740	35 160	15,3
Not classifiable	12 840	10 880	23 720	52,9	2 060	1 080	3 140	7,0
Not Econ. Active *	199 980	271 940	471 920	55,8	102 540	169 140	271 680	32,1
TOTAL	381 780	393 820	775 600	53,2	235 180	247 060	482 240	33,1

OCCUPATION	TOTAL EMPLOYED	
		%
Professional	73 600	13,0
Administrative	18 560	3,3
Clerical	97 840	17,2
Sales	45 460	8,0
Services	87 820	15,5
Farm & Forestry	13 800	2,4
Production & Transport	230 520	40,6
Total Economically Active	567 600	100
Not Classifiable	44 880	
Not Economically Active	846 140	
TOTAL	1 458 620	

TABLE 16
EMPLOYMENT BY MAIN OCCUPATIONAL GROUP IN THE REPUBLIC - 1980
 (Excluding TBV)

OCCUPATION	AFRICAN				ASIAN			
	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%
Professional	79 880	97 300	177 180	28,5	14 720	7 800	22 520	3,6
Administrative	3 680	360	4 040	2,9	4 000	280	4 280	3,1
Clerical	157 640	43 000	200 640	24,2	38 580	14 420	53 000	6,4
Sales	86 140	80 060	166 200	38,0	29 880	7 340	37 220	8,5
Services	357 660	745 180	1 102 840	77,2	11 860	4 720	16 580	1,2
Farm & Forestry	836 980	277 360	1 114 340	81,7	5 460	440	5 900	0,4
Production & Transp.	1 954 820	188 400	2 143 220	69,8	77 800	26 140	103 940	3,4
Not Classifiable	346 060	322 520	668 580	85,8	7 700	4 680	12 380	1,6
Not Econ. Active	4 873 220	6 473 500	11 346 720	69,9	218 180	347 320	565 500	3,5
TOTAL	8 696 080	8 227 680	16 923 760	68,0	408 180	413 140	821 320	3,3

OCCUPATION	'COLOURED'				WHITE			
	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%
Professional	21 860	29 420	51 280	8,2	232 580	138 720	371 300	59,7
Administrative	2 540	460	3 000	2,2	113 360	12 460	125 820	91,7
Clerical	38 260	31 680	69 940	8,4	159 580	345 640	505 220	61,0
Sales	20 020	18 280	38 300	8,8	128 720	66 900	195 620	44,7
Services	38 880	113 960	152 840	10,7	120 220	35 600	155 820	10,9
Farm & Forestry	124 100	30 580	154 680	11,3	84 800	4 100	88 900	6,5
Production & Transp.	294 740	92 540	387 280	12,6	416 540	17 860	434 400	14,2
Not classifiable	32 300	38 160	70 460	9,0	18 580	9 400	27 980	3,6
Not Econ. Active	716 820	968 180	1 685 000	10,4	991 020	1 632 020	2 623 040	16,2
TOTAL	1 289 520	1 323 260	2 612 780	10,5	2 265 400	2 262 700	4 528 100	18,2

TABLE 16 Cont.

OCCUPATION	REPUBLIC (Excl. TBV)		SOUTH AFRICA (Inc.TBV)	
	Total Employed	%	Total Employed	%
Professional.	622 280	7,0	650 077	7,4
Administrative	137 140	1,7	138 264	1,6
Clerical	828 800	10,5	839 481	9,5
Sales	437 340	5,5	450 603	5,1
Services	1 428 080	18,1	1 499 574	17,0
Farm and Forestry	1 363 820	17,3	1 992 170	22,6
Production & Transport	3 068 840	38,9	3 230 011	36,7
Total Economically Active	7 886 300	100	8 800 108	100
Not Classifiable	779 400		812 679	
Not Economically Active	16 220 260		19 236 111	
TOTAL	24 885 960		28 848 970	

TABLE 17
EMPLOYMENT BY MAIN OCCUPATIONAL GROUP 1970-1980

AFRICANS						
OCCUPATION	CAPE PENINSULA		% change	SOUTH AFRICA (Inc.TBV)		% change
	1970	1980		1970	1980	
Professional	690	1 700	14,64	91 996	204 977	122,8
Administrative	6	20	233,3	2 306	5 164	123,9
Clerical	787	1 640	108,4	95 359	211 321	121,6
Sales	1 286	3 220	150,4	78 939	179 463	127,3
Services	12 288	22 720	84,9	1 015 725	1 173 904	15,6
Farm & Forestry	3 582	4 880	<u>36,2</u>	2 301 822	1 742 690	-24,3
Production & Transp.	42 050	40 360	<u>- 4,0</u>	1 746 833	2 304 391	31,9
Not Econ. Active	41 697	91 120	118,5	9 638 027	11 429 999	18,6

TABLE 18
EMPLOYMENT BY MAIN OCCUPATIONAL GROUP 1970-1980

'COLOUREDS'						
OCCUPATION	CAPE PENINSULA			SOUTH AFRICA (Inc.TBV)		
	1970	1980	% change	1970	1980	% change
Professional	9 625	20 580	113,8	25 733	51 280	99,3
Administrative	407	1 120	175,2	1 033	3 000	190,4
Clerical	19 492	34 120	75,0	36 088	69 940	93,8
Sales	9 825	15 660	59,4	23 473	38 300	63,2
Services	41 491	47 460	14,4	127 558	152 840	19,8
Farm & Forestry	6 489	7 800	20,2	121 047	154 680	27,8
Production & Transp.	130 976	153 220	16,9	319 217	387 280	21,3
Not Econ. Active	373 208	471 920	26,4	1 334 447	1 685 000	26,3

The number of 'Coloureds' employed in production and transport occupations have increased in the Peninsula from 130 976 in 1970 to 153 220 in 1980, giving a 16,9% increase. In the Republic it has increased from 319 217 to 387 280, a 21,3% increase. The majority of 'Coloured' workers are found in these occupations. They account for 50,5% of 'Coloured' workers in the Peninsula and 41,7% of 'Coloured' workers in the Republic. Approximately 30% of 'Coloured' workers employed in production and transport occupations in the Peninsula are 'Coloured' women; the national figure is 23,9%.

Services account for 15,6% of 'Coloured' workers in the Peninsula compared to 16,5% nationally. There has been an overall increase of 14,4% in the number of 'Coloured' workers employed in service occupations since 1970 in the Peninsula compared to a 19,8% increase nationally.

Farming occupations, as in 1970, claim nearly 17% of the 'Coloured' workforce in the Republic while in the Peninsula it comprises fewer than 3%.

There has been a marked increase in the number of 'Coloureds' employed in professional occupations in both the Peninsula and the Republic. In the Peninsula the increase was 113,8% while in the Republic the increase was 99,3%. Professional occupations now constitute 6,8% of the 'Coloured' labour force in the Peninsula while in the Republic it comprises 5,5% of the workforce.

Clerical occupations constitute 11,2% of the 'Coloured' workforce in the Peninsula and 7,5% in the Republic. In 1970 it comprised 8% in the Peninsula and 5% in the Republic.

Administrative occupations, as in 1970, employ a very small proportion of the 'Coloured' workforce. In the Peninsula and the Republic less than 1% of the workforce was employed in administrative occupations.

Whites

There have been no marked changes in the pattern of employment of the working white population (see Table 19). Slight exceptions are professional and production and transport occupations. The following table provides a broad outline of white employment.

TABLE 19
DISTRIBUTION OF WHITE EMPLOYMENT 1970-1980

OCCUPATION	PENINSULA		REPUBLIC	
	1970 %	1980 %	1970 %	1980 %
Professional	17,3	24,1	15,4	19,5
Administrative	6,4	8,2	5,4	6,6
Clerical	30,7	29,1	26,7	26,5
Sales	12,3	11,9	10,4	10,3
Services	8,4	8,1	6,8	8,2
Farm & Forestry	0,9	0,5	6,4	4,7
Production & Transport	20,8	16,7	26,1	22,8
TOTAL Rounded up to:	100	100	100	100

SOURCES

1. Bureau for Economic Research: Co-operation and Development (BENSO), Statistical Survey of Black Development 1981: Part 11: independent states. Pretoria, 1982.
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3. Hendrie, D. and Horner, D., 'The People and Workers of the Cape Peninsula : a sketch', in South African Labour Bulletin, Vol. 3, No. 2, September 1976.

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