RAPID URBANIZATION AND MIGRATION AND ITS IMPACT ON DEMOGRAPHIC ASPECTS:

CASE STUDY SOUTH AFRICA

Bachelor Thesis

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In Brno, May 20, 2016

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Acknowledgements

ABSTRACT

MIŠINGER, J. *Rapid Urbanization and Migration and its Impact on Demographic Aspects.* Bachelor Thesis, 2016

The subject of this bachelor thesis is to evaluate and determine the impact of urbanization in South Africa on the demographic aspects. Moreover, special focus will be placed on migration in the region. The theoretical part defines the terms urbanization, migration, integration and poverty. Furthermore it enables complex review of available sources and brings current view on the topic.

The case study complements the theoretical part which is based on the work with literature. It also offers a research conducted on the basis of statistical analyses and data comparison. The results are supported by numerous graphs and tables. The conclusion of the thesis includes several recommendations for further improvement of the socio-economic status of the South African inhabitants.

Key Words: Urbanization, Migration, Slum, Integration, HIV/AIDS, Security, Inequality, Education, Poverty

ABSTRAKT

MIŠINGER, J. Rapidní urbanizace a migrace a jejich dopad na demografické aspekty. Bakalářská práce, 2016

Předmětem této bakalářské práce je zhodnotit a určit dopad urbanizace v Jižní Africe na demografické ukazatele. Teoretická část definuje pojmy urbanizace, migrace, integrace a chudoba. Umožňuje také komplexní přehled dostupných zdrojů a přináší aktuální pohled na toto téma.

Případová studie doplňuje teoretickou část, která je založena na práci s literaturou. Nabízí výzkum provedený na základě statistických analýz a porovnává data od roku 1994 do současnosti. Výsledky jsou podporovány četnými grafy a tabulkami. Závěr práce obsahuje několik doporučení pro zlepšení sociálně-ekonomického postavení jihoafrických obyvatel.

Klíčová slova: urbanizace, migrace, slum, integrace, HIV/AIDS, bezpečnost, nepoměr, vzdělání, chudoba

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
EAPN	European Anti-Poverty Network
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHS	General Household Survey
HSRC	Human Sciences Research Council
IES	Income and Expenditure Survey
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LCS	Living Conditions Survey
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
SA	South Africa
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAIRR	South African Institute of Race Relations
SAMP	Southern African Development Community
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund

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1. INTRODUCTION

In the end of 2011, the world population reached the seven billion mark. This historic event took place just 12 years after the total number of people on this planet passed the six billion mark. It took 123 years to double from one to two billion but only 33 years to cross the three-billion. Also urban development has increased dramatically in recent decades, and this increase is projected to continue. Urbanization is an ongoing process which is present in all parts of the world and at the moment is reaching the highest intensity and rate ever. The proof is that in the year 2008, for the first time in history, the number of inhabitants living in urban areas exceeded the rural population. Urbanization processes differ all across the world and are individual in each region. The topic of urbanization is very actual in South Africa, as it is one of the most urbanized counties in the world. Urban areas of South Africa contribute to socio-economic urban development. They provide certain benefits such as an attractive place to live, more educational, cultural or business opportunities and others. On the other hand, urbanization also leads to unregulated growth of cities, overcrowding, lack of housing, and carries abundance of negative aspects.

The aim of this work is to effectively evaluate and determine the socio-economic status of the South African urban population and the impact of urbanization on demographic aspects. Moreover, the goal is to evaluate the effect of migration on the Gauteng region, where the megalopolis Johannesburg is located. The thesis also provides data of important demographic aspects such as poverty, housing and slum creation, social equality and integration, education, or health care and safety in the region.

The tool that has been selected to obtain the most effective results is the statistical analysis which includes the comparison of data from previous periods. As for the time which was examined, the period between the years 1994 and 2016 was selected. This is because the comparison will be done with the data collected after the end of the apartheid regime in South Africa in 1994 until now. Working with data from such distant regions has its specific drawbacks such as different concepts and definitions of cities, quality and availability of data, and others. Therefore, the work is based on available secondary data of varying quality. That is why the data were obtained from official South African

governmental reports, available databases and statistics predominantly from the United Nations and the World Bank.

2. AIM OF WORK AND RESEARCH METHODS

2.1. Aim of Work

The primary aim of the thesis is to evaluate and determine the impact of migration and uncontrolled urbanization in the Gauteng region and the impact of migrants on chosen demographic aspects in the urban area of Johannesburg. The secondary aim is to effectively analyze the social coexistence, the changes and challenges occurring after the end of apartheid regime, and resume the integration of migrants into the community.

2.2. Research Methods

The thesis is divided into two parts. As for the research methods two data collection methods were used depending on the defined objective. The theoretical part of the thesis focuses on the review of available sources about the given topic and synthesized key themes and terms. Thus the first part was conducted throughout detailed study of literature and electronic sources. The theoretical part is a literature research that brings the current view on the given area.

During the practical part the quantitative method of research was chosen. More precisely the comparative analysis. The main intention was to analyze migration and urbanization and compare data from previous periods with the up-to-date data. The research was executed mainly by including and analyzing data from annual reports of acknowledged international organizations and governmental reports.

3. LITERATURE RESEARCH

3.1. Urbanization

There are various definitions describing the term urbanization. The United Nations explain the process of urbanization as a shift in a population from one that is dispersed across small rural settlements and in which agriculture is the dominant economic activity towards one where the population is concentrated in larger, dense urban settlements characterized by industrial and service activities (United Nations, 2014). The Cambridge Academic Dictionary states that urbanization is the process by which more and more people leave the countryside to live in cities. In other words, urbanization is an increase in the proportion of people living in cities and towns versus the proportion of people living in rural areas.

As for the concepts used in the statistics on the measurement of urbanization in any period of time (t,) the urban-rural ratio (URRt) is given by:

$$URR_t = \frac{PU_t}{PR_t}$$

where PU_t and PR_t represent the urban and rural populations. Other commonly used measure of the degree of urbanization is:

$$Urban_t = \frac{PU_t}{PU_r + PR_t}$$

which is calculated as the fraction of the population living in urban areas in any period of time over the population living in rural areas at the same time plus the urban population at a different time.

3.2. Urbanization Trend

According to a new United Nations report, urbanization combined with the overall growth of the world's population could add another 2.5 billion people to urban populations by 2050, with close to 90 percent of the increase concentrated in Asia and Africa (United Nations, 2014). Today, already more people live in urban areas than in rural areas, with 54 per cent of the world's population residing in cities in 2014 – vide Attachment 1 (UNFPA, 2014). Moreover, the proportion of world´s urban population has grown

rapidly, from about 746 million in 1950 to 3.9 billion in 2014 (United Nations, 2014). This means that the world is undergoing the largest wave of urban growth in history. According to the latest UN population projections, some 4.9 billion people are expected to be urban citizens in 2030.

Africa and Asia are the fastest urbanizing regions, and are projected to become 56 and 64 per cent urban by 2050 – vide Attachment 2. The world's urban population is expected to surpass six billion by 2045 (UNFPA, 2011). Much of this growth is expected to take place in countries of the developing regions, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa. Urbanization has already brought huge social, economic and environmental transformations to the regions. As a result of this shift, developing countries are facing numerous challenges in meeting the needs of their growing urban populations. These include such as employment, infrastructure, energy, transportation, and basic services such as education and health care.

In 1990, there were ten megacities – cities with 10 million inhabitants or more - which were home to more than 150 million people. This meant about seven per cent of the global urban population at that time (M. P. Todaro, S. C. Smith 2015). In 2014, there were already 28 megacities worldwide, which were home to more than 450 million people. This represented about 12 percent of the world´s urban inhabitants. Of the 28 mega-cities, sixteen are located in Asia, four in Latin America, three in Africa as well as in Europe, and two in North America. By 2030, the world is projected to have 41 mega-cities with 10 million inhabitants or more (UN-Habitat, 2013).

Due to John Wilmoth, the Director of UN Population Division, "Managing urban areas has become one of the most important development challenges of the 21st century. Our success or failure in building sustainable cities will be a major factor in the success of the post-2015 UN development agenda". Therefore the study and analysis of the city has become fairly important at the moment. Rapid and unplanned urban growth may threaten sustainable development.

J. R. Short adds and highlights the complex interrelations between town and the country, which stems from both sides of the need and dependence. Rural areas constitute an

essential source of food for towns, conversely, cities are centers of governance, business, jobs, education and health facilities, as well as entertainment and other activities. Short believes that rural development is often being neglected and left without capital assistance. African rural areas are characterized by high natural population growth, which leads to overcrowding, lack of work opportunities and loss of financial security. The result is increasing poverty in the countryside, leading to migration to cities (Short, J. R., 1994).

3.3. Demographic Aspects of Urbanization

Todaro and Smith state that there are two components in population expansion: rural-urban migration and natural population growth. Both parts have a relative effect on the growth of urban population. In 2006 the statistics showed that rural migrants constituted anywhere from 36 to 60 per cent of recorded urban population growth. On one hand, with birth rates declining in many developing countries, rapid urban growth caused by rural-urban or urban-urban migration will be one of the most important demographic and development issues of the upcoming decades. On the other hand, statistics from UN-Habitat illustrate that migration from rural to urban areas is no longer the dominant determinant of urban population growth in developing countries. The UN Habitat report from 2013 adds that today natural increase in urban population accounts for some 60 per cent of that growth. Moreover it emphasizes one more component responsible for urban growth. This is the transformation of rural settlements into urban places, which is called reclassification that accounts for another 20 per cent of increase of urban population (UN-Habitat, 2013). Also the UNFPA sources affirm that the growth of urban population is largely due high natural population growth rather than as a consequence of migration (UNFPA, 2014).

K. R. Hope presents three demographic factors that contribute to the growth of the city population in Africa. Firstly, an expected growth connected to high fertility rate. Secondly, high proportion of children and young people in a population, where almost half of the population is aged 15 years or less. As soon as this age group reaches reproductive age, population is about to increase rapidly. Thirdly, the importance of time, as long time is needed to reach equilibrium age structure. Period occurs until the birth rate as well as the mortality rate is significantly reduced. This trend will reflected on the

age structure of the population as there will be a greater proportion of adults (K. R. Hope, 1997).

3.4. Slums

Slums may be defined as very a poor and crowded areas of a city (Oxford Dictionary, 2010). UN-Habitat defines slums as "settlements, neighborhoods, or city regions that cannot provide the basic living conditions necessary for its inhabitants, or slum dwellers, to live in a safe and healthy environment.

Moreover UN-Habitat describes a slum settlement as a household that cannot provide one of the following basic living characteristics:

− Durable housing of a permanent nature, which is able to protect a person against extreme climate conditions.
− Sufficient living space. This means not more than three people sharing the same room.
− Easy access to safe water in sufficient amounts and at an affordable price.
− Access to adequate sanitation in the form of a private or public toilet shared by a reasonable number of people.
− Security of tenure that prevents forced evictions.

Slums are a clear manifestation of a poorly managed and planned urban sector and bad functioning of the housing sector. Rapid urbanization places remarkable strain on the housing sector. By 2030, about 3 billion people will be in need of proper housing and access to infrastructure and basic services such as water and sanitation systems. This translates into the need to complete enormous number of housing units per day (96,150) with serviced and documented land from now till 2030 (UN-Habitat, 2013).

There are certain features of a slum (UN-Habitat, 2013). Firstly, a flat vast area, often in the historical or industrial part of the city, which were once suitable for life. However after indigenous people moved to new locations of the urban area, the conditions for life in these abandoned houses deteriorated. Houses began to be rented to low income groups or illegally colonized. Secondly, housing in these areas varies from simple shacks to permanent residences. Access to water, electricity, infrastructure, health care facilities

and other basic services is often limited. Thirdly, slums are a manifestation of poverty, class inequality and social exclusion. They are associated with various forms of discrimination (unequal access to basic social services, participation, etc.). Finally, slums are often "Zones of silence" in terms of public knowledge, opinion and discussion about urban poverty. These also include places from where data cannot be judged accurately.

The World Bank adds that by slums it is possible to understand neglected and often ignored parts of cities where housing and living conditions are extremely poor. Furthermore, slums have a high population density, dilapidated housing units represent places for squatters with no legal recognition or rights. They extend from the middle of cities to their edges (World Bank, 2010).

In conclusion, about half the world's population lives in cities, of which nearly one-third lives in slum areas. The total number of such residents in Africa reached 187 million, which amounts to twenty percent of the world's slum dwellers. The African continent has the largest proportion of urban population living in slums -60.9% - vide Attachment 3 (UN-Habitat, 2013).

3.5. Migration

Population migration is part of the urbanization and demographic processes. Oxford Explanatory Dictionary recognizes migration as a movement of people to a new area or country in order to find work or better living conditions. BBC simply describes migration as a process of movement of people from one place to another and adds that there are several reasons for migration. People have been moving throughout ages and the migration processes are as old as mankind. During the human history migrants crossed the political borders as well as continents (R. Stojanov, J. Novosák, 2008). Migration is recognized as natural process happening in all parts of the world. It plays a key role in contemporary world, as it is a catalyst for change and development. International migration is being at the all-time highest level, with more than two hundred million people living in a different country than where they were born. International migrants mainly travel from developing countries to seek their opportunity in postindustrial nations (Fiddian-Qasmiyeh, Loescher, et al., 2014) – vide Attachment 4. Migration is closely connected to development as such.

Migration worldwide is facing serious challenges in the need to eliminate migrant exploitation, including human trafficking.[1] More countries highlighted the critical role of bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation in combating the heinous crime of human trafficking. The countries also called for prosecuting cross-border criminal networks and employers hiring undocumented migrants (IOM, 2015). Furthermore the call for protection of victims of human trafficking has amplified.

The United Nations have been calling for the need to integrate migration into national development strategies. Several UN Member States proposed the establishment of clear targets and indicators on migration as part of the future concerning sustainable development goals (United Nations, 1994). The Member States also argued about improving data collection and analysis, including the impact of migration on development, and to use the information in policy formulation. Some called for building national capacities to collect and use migration data. This action would then take place with the assistance of the international community (United Nations, 1994).

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[1] United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime define the term as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, or harboring of persons, by means of threat or use of force, abduction, fraud, or of a position of vulnerability. This gives the trafficker the opportunity of receiving of payments or benefits and the ability of having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, sexual exploitation, especially prostitution, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs. United States Citizenship and Immigration Services add that human trafficking is a form of modern-day slavery. Moreover traffickers often capitalize on individuals who are poor, frequently unemployed or underemployed, and who may lack access to social safety nets. This includes predominantly women and children in low income countries. Victims are often allured on false promises of good jobs and better lives. The reality is often very different as they find themselves trapped and forced to work under brutal and inhuman conditions.

3.6. Types of Migration

There is a large number of diverse movements under migration. There have been many attempts on a detailed breakdown. That is why in literature the division of the processes can be found in large quantities. Generally migration is classified into these four types:

- permanent migration;
- labor migration;[2]
- transfers of refugees;
- illegal (undocumented) migration[3]

There are many other criteria by which migration can be divided, e.g. by the length of stay or by reasons of migration. These are then further broke down into permanent, temporary or short-term, and economic, political, environmental or otherwise motivated,

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[2] This includes movement of individuals or groups from one state to another, for the purpose of employment (International Labour Organization, 2016). It also counts the persons moving within their own country of residence. Labor migration is currently addressed in the migration laws of most states. Presently, globalization, conflicts, demographic shift, income inequalities and climate change encourage workers to cross borders in search of employment and security for themselves and their families

[3] Demetrios G. Papademetriou, PhD, Director of the Migration Policy Institute offers the following explanation: "Illegal immigration takes several forms." There are four major groups, by which illegal migrants may be classified. Firstly, these include undocumented or unauthorized entrants. Secondly, individuals who are ordinarily inspected upon entry into another state, but gain admission by using fraudulent documents: The fraud in question may involve the person's identity and/or the documentation in support of admission. Thirdly, violators of the duration of a visa. Finally, violators of the terms and conditions of a visa: Nationals of one state who enter another state with the proper documents and procedures, but at some point violate the terms of their visa. The most frequent such violation is the acceptance of employment. United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) simply acknowledges an illegal migrant as a person crossing borders without complying with the necessary requirements for legal entry into the receiving state.

respectively (P. Kok, 2006). Here arises quite a big problem, because the motives of migrating act together and it is almost impossible to determine which motive predominates. Furthermore migrants sometimes conceal or do not know the real reasons for their migration. Yet this breakdown is often used.

3.7. Migrant

There are many ways how to interpret the word migrant. It is crucially important who counts as a migrant when calculating migrants and analyzing the consequences of migration. However there is no consensus on a single definition of a migrant. Migrants might be divided by more aspects, for example by foreign birth, by foreign citizenship, or by their movement into a new country to stay temporarily or to settle for the long-term (migrationobservatory.ox.ac.uk, 2015). This means there are several possible interpretations of the term. Both dictionaries and international organizations differ in the definition of a migrant.

Two well-known and acknowledged English explanatory dictionaries define the term very similarly. The Oxford dictionary describes a migrant as person who moves from one place to another in order to find work or better living conditions. The Cambridge dictionary cites likewise and defines a migrants as a person that travels to a different country or place, often in order to find work.

When talking about the important intergovernmental players and their explanation of the word, the International Organization for Migration states that there is no universally accepted definition for a migrant at international level. What the IOM describes is that the term migrant is usually understood to cover all cases where the decision to migrate was taken freely by the individual concerned for reasons of personal convenience and without intervention of an external compelling factor. It therefore applies to persons moving to another country or region to improve their material or social conditions and better the prospect for themselves or their families (IOM, 2015). In other words people who migrate are seeking opportunities and possibilities to meliorate their current status.

The United Nations define migrant as an individual who has resided in a foreign country for more than one year (United Nation, 2013). This definition omits the causes.

Irrespective whether voluntary or involuntary[4], as well as the regularity. Such definition does not consider a migrant a person travelling for shorter periods. This mainly excludes tourists and businesspersons, who are not considered to be migrants. However, common usage includes certain kinds of shorter-term migrants, such as seasonal farm-workers who travel for shorter periods of time to work especially on farmlands.

When talking about measuring of the level of migration census data still remain the major source of information on internal migration in most countries of the world (United Nations, 1970). The census data on internal migration are obtained directly by including questions on migration. Moreover, the data are also gained indirectly through estimation procedures that use data presumably obtained for other purposes (United Nations, 1970). The United Nations mention the basic questions in the census. These are: the place of birth, place of usual residence, the duration of residence in the current place of usual residence, the place of previous usual residence, and the place of usual residence at a specific date in the past - mostly 1 or 5 years before the census is held (United Nations, 1997). For measuring international migration there are three extra questions suggested by the United Nations. These are: country of birth, country of citizenship, the year or period of arrival in the present country (United Nations, 1997).

Groups of persons such as refugees, asylum seekers, illegal, undocumented or irregular migrants are sometimes excluded from the census. One of the major questions of interest to all census takers is the extent to which these persons are not included. One of the reasons is that these are difficult to enumerate. It is also very challenging to encourage undocumented immigrants to participate in census operations.

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[4] A general term referring to the movement of people that have been negatively affected by a certain occasion. This includes threats to life and livelihood of the individual, arising from both natural and man-made causes. These are some movements of refugees and internally displaced persons as well as people displaced by natural or environmental disasters, chemical or nuclear disasters, famine, and others (forcedmigration.org, 2012)

3.8. Types of Migrants

The UN mention six categories by which migrants might be divided. It is based on the breakdown by administrative-legal statute of the host country. This is very similar to the general typology, but the groups are more clearly defined. However, it is very important to sort and analyze the data very carefully. For example if the state imposes stricter immigration policy and restricts some of the groups, it is probable that an increase in other groups will occur. In terms of looking at migration typology accuracy, it is necessary to realize that the data are often inaccurate, delayed etc. Thats why every division and typology shall be taken only with discretion and must be carefully interpreted. According to UN criteria it is possible to distinguish the following groups:

− Legally admitted immigrants – which are expected to become permanent settlers. This also includes the adoption of family members according to the plan for re-uniting of families.

− Legally recruited temporary immigrants - this group includes seasonal migrants, and unseasonal migrants who are tied to a specific contract (e.g. construction workers) and after the fulfillment of the contract have to go back home. This mainly includes semi-skilled or unskilled workers with the length of stay of about 2 years.

− Temporary legal immigrants with higher qualifications – this mainly includes intercompany transfers, internship and similar categories. These migrants are highly qualified, they are mostly employees of international companies who assume short work or study in the host country.

− Illegal immigrants (undocumented, or secret) - immigrants whose entry or stay in the country is not approved by the government.

− Asylum seekers - people who have applied for refugee status.

− Refugees – people who are defined by the UN Convention of 1951 and Additional Protocol 1967, which removes the temporal and geographic limitations arising from the convention. These are people who were persecuted for some reasons in their home country, e.g. because of race, religion, nationality, or a different

political opinion. They are outside their home country and cannot or are afraid to go back.

3.9.   Integration

The Oxford dictionary describes integration as the action or process of integrating groups or individuals. The Cambridge dictionary adds that integration describes the process of intermixing of people who were previously segregated. When talking about social integration, which is crucial in this thesis, it shall always lead towards safe, stable, just and tolerant society. Moreover it shall respect diversity, promote equality of opportunity and participation of all people. All in all, the process of social integration should lead us, the society, towards cohesion and unity.

However, the process of integration may be perceived with slight differences, as there are more types of integration, for example political integration, economical integration, social integration, or community integration. In a general meaning integration can be identified with uniting, unifying, and organizing in a group of two or more units (Journal of Liberty and International Affairs, 2015). Understood as a process, integration can be divided into several segments depending on the type.

The role of social inclusion and cohesion can never be omitted when talking about integration. Canadian scholars and policy researchers have had a great debate around traditional notions of poverty. They tried to highlight the social dimensions of poverty, by linking poverty and economic vulnerability with sources of exclusion, such as discrimination and disability. They found out, that there is a strong linkage between poverty and social exclusion[5] (M. S. Jeannotte, 2008). A well-known Canadian theorists

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[5] Internally Displaced Person (IDP) – These include persons or groups who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of their residence. This might be in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters. However these Internally Displaced Persons, shortly IDPs, have not crossed an internationally recognized state border (IOM, 2015). Unlike refugees, IDPs remain inside their home countries. Even if they have might fled for similar reasons as refugees, which include armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations, IDPs legally remain under

Professor Jane Jenson of the University of Montreal, created the five dimensions of social cohesion. In this framework, the degree of social cohesion in a society can be characterized by the mean of where it ranks on the continuum, which is represented by each of the five dimensions (J. Jenson, 1998).

Belonging   -   Isolation

Inclusion   -   Exclusion

Participation   -   Non-involvement

Recognition   -   Rejection

Legitimacy   -   Illegitimacy

Source: J. Jenson, 1998

In the end of the study, researchers created the following definition on social cohesion: "Social cohesion is based on the willingness of individuals to cooperate and work together at all levels of society to achieve collective goals." (M. S. Jeannotte et al., 2002).

The term inclusion is one of the elements of social cohesion. It is the result of policies or programs which promote equality. There might be a state, for example, that may implement various policies and programs to promote social, economic or cultural equality. If the policy figures out as effective, the outcome will be citizens who feel included[6] in the life of their communities. If not, large portions of the population might feel excluded, posing a threat to the cohesion of that society or community. Very similarly, the legitimacy of political, economic, cultural or social institutions, as

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the protection of their own government. This is paradox because frequently the government is the cause of their escape. Nowadays the IDPs belong among the world's most vulnerable people (UNHCR, 2011).

[6] Assimilated, which can be understood as adaptation of one ethnic or social group to another. To assimilate means to become or allow somebody or something to become part of a country, social group, etc. (Oxford dictionary, 2010). Assimilation involves the subsuming of traditions, values, language, behavior and others. It is the most extreme form of acculturation. Even though the traditional cultural practices of the group are quite unlikely to be fully abandoned, in the end assimilation will lead one group to be socially indistinguishable from other members of the society (IOM, 2015).

established by constitution, rule of law or tradition, frequently dictates the degree of political, social and economic participation by individuals within the society ((M. S. Jeannotte, 2008). On the other hand if some political institutions are not considered as legitimate, a large numbers of citizens may withdraw their support. Withdrawal from the political, social and cultural sphere mirrors itself in such situations as low voter turnout and falling volunteerism rates. This is likely to be considered as having negative consequences for social cohesion (M. Sharon Jeannotte, 2008).

Measuring the level of integration of an individual or group into society is rather a challenging task. This is especially true when it comes to the evaluation of integration of migrants into the host societies, because in fact it is necessary to evaluate two social processes (Council of Europe 2012). It is impossible to look at the migrants alone. The essential part is represented by the members of the host society.

In addition to this, the host society plays a key role, because public opinion can give a hint about the current state, for example about the willingness to accept immigrants (Council of Europe, 2012). Sometimes, violent attacks on foreigners can be taken as a fair indicator of integration. On one hand these attacks are certainly an indicator for some xenophobic tendencies. On the other hand it is hard to distinguish if these are just small extremist movements or if these are the representatives of the entire society

Basically integration has three dimensions concerning the social, economic and cultural role migrants play in their new environment (Council of Europe, 2012). These three dimensions are described as the most important in the fields of integration, nevertheless there is a fourth dimension, namely the role migrants play in political life. However this last dimension very much depends on the attitude of the host government, which might not allow any political participation. (Migration Policy Institute, 2003). Thus the political dimension of integration is often rejected by states disliking the idea of granting political rights to migrants with a foreign passport (Council of Europe, 2012).

Due to Merja Pentikainen, as integration is a complicated phenomenon referring to a widespread field, it is impossible to limit integration to just a single unit of measurement. We can hardly say something like "five meters of integration" or "one kilo of integration".

Of course it would make comparisons over time and/or between two countries an easy task, but we are unable to do so (Council of Europe, 2012). It is achievable though to try to identify facts of the current social, economic, cultural and political role migrants play in a given society. Moreover it is possible to monitor these changes occurring over time.

There are certain ways how to get a good image about the situation in society. That is why the level of integration is often obtained via these methods. **Population Censuses**, which include occupation, employment status, qualifications, housing, languages spoken, ethnic origin or nationality. The census represents a valuable source for assessing demographic and socio-economic changes. It may permit a very detailed analysis (Council of Europe, 2012). **Population Surveys**, which include surveys by households of samples of the population. They are useful because they provide more detailed data than a population census. Such surveys allow less desegregation, because sample groups are generally being small (Council of Europe, 2012). **Cohort Studies**, which are used to compare immigrants' and the majority's experiences in similar circumstances. These studies allow the comparison of progress in a sector. Furthermore, there are two other measures used to gather important information, **Monitoring and Evaluation Surveys** and **Qualitative Surveys** (Council of Europe, 2012).

3.10. Poverty

Poverty is a complex multidimensional problem that has various manifestations, including lack of income and productive resources, which are sufficient to ensure sustainable livelihoods, hunger and malnutrition, bad health conditions leading to increased mortality from illness, limited access to education or complete lack of other basic services, homelessness and inadequate housing, unsafe environments, and finally social discrimination and exclusion. It is also characterized by a lack of participation in decision-making process, as well as in civil, social and cultural life (World Summit for Social and Development in Copenhagen, 1995). Even though extreme poverty rates have been cut by more than half since 1990, the total number of people living below the poverty line remains very high. Facts and figures show that in 2014 some 836 million people still live in extreme poverty. While cutting the total number may seem as a remarkable achievement, one in five people in developing regions still live on less than $1.25 a day,

and there are millions more who make little more than this daily amount, plus many people risk slipping back into poverty (United Nations, 2014). The United Nations Millennium Development Goals target at the eradication of poverty and are trying to limit extreme poverty in its many dimensions, such as income poverty, hunger, disease, lack of adequate shelter, exclusion while promoting gender equality, lack of education, and promote environmental sustainability.

Even though poverty can be perceived in different ways and naturally is a multi-dimensional issue, there have been composed certain indicator capturing this phenomenon. The European Anti-Poverty Network (EAPN) has developed these indicators by which it is possible to measure the level of poverty in each country. These include things such as: the level of indebtedness, the extension of poor educational and health indicators, the number of people living in inappropriate housing or poor environmental conditions, and also the range to which citizens have inadequate access to public services (EAPN, 2016). Since 2001 an extended set of indicators is being applied. For example in the field of social protection and social inclusion there is a set of sixteen core indicators, such as access to health, school dropout, in-work poverty etc. There are also included six contextual indicators. These include such as unemployment rate, life expectancy, social protection expenditure, etc. At the moment new indicators are being developed (EAPN, 2016). These existing indicators however cannot actually reflect accurately the rapid changes in the state of poverty.

Other international organizations mention other forms of measurements of poverty, such as the **Budget Standard Approach** where poverty is calculated based on the cost of a specific basket of goods and services. These include basic things like food, clothing, personal care, health related costs, household goods and services, educational costs, housing, transport, fuel, etc. (EAPN, 2016). It calculates the costs to meet the minimum standards on a basic items. The costs of these items is based on actual market prices of these goods. The aim is to establish the budget that is necessary for households to maintain at a minimum standard of living. Those whose incomes fall below this minimum budget are seen to be living in poverty (J. Mack, 2012). The other commonly used method is the **Food Ratio Method** where the poor are distinguished from the non-poor. This is

done by the ration of how much of their income is spend on basic necessities such as food, clothes and shelter. Research has shown that people on low incomes have to spend a higher proportion of their incomes on basic necessities. This leaves them almost no funds to be able to participate in normal social, recreational and cultural activities (EAPN, 2016). Moreover, there is the **United Nations Poverty Index** which is also called the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI). The index combines measures such as life expectancy, literacy, long-term unemployment and others (United Nations, 2012).Finally, it is possible to use the **UNICEF Report Card on Child Well-Being.** This approach moves beyond just income poverty and combines indicators of material well-being, safety, health, education, family and peer relationships, behaviors and risk and subjective well-being (UNICEF, 2013).

The final outcomes of these measures are figures about each country – vide Attachment 5 (Human Development Reports, 2015).

3.11. Urban Poverty

Regarding cities, urban poverty is rapidly increasing in pace with overall urbanization. UNFPA states that currently the growth of poverty in cities is faster than in rural areas. UN-habitat in its publication also adds that poverty in developing countries was a phenomenon that has commonly been associated with rural areas, today, however, poverty is becoming one of the fundamental features of cities. Urban poverty has become a phenomenon in many countries and regions all over the world, and often poses specific problems, such as overcrowding, contaminated water and bad sanitation, unsafe shelter, crime and additional social problems. An increasing number of low-income urban households are female-maintained (UN Department on Economic and Social Affairs, 1995). There are many challenges and obstacles for urban inhabitants including limited access to employment opportunities and income, inadequate and insecure housing and services, violent and unhealthy environments, little or no social protection mechanisms, and limited access to adequate health and education opportunities (World Bank, 2015).

UN-Habitat created a list of typical features of urban poverty. Among which belong:

- large and on growing problems with the delivery of basic municipal services to all residents. Higher level of demand than of the financial resources; weak institutional capacity,
- deteriorating condition of access to adequate housing, the emergence of slums, loss of personal property, overpopulation of certain areas, health problems due to poor environmental conditions,
- increasing vulnerability to natural disasters and disease,
- increasing urban inequality evident in residential segregation,
- increasing violence and crime against women and among the poor themselves,
- lack of participation of civil society in decision-making processes.

Other authors mention some other features of urban poverty (J. Beall., S. Fox, T., 2009). Firstly, the confidence in the informal economy. According to other sources work in informal sector is often the only source of income for the urban poor. It leads to the misuse labor and does not help the economic improvement. Secondly, social exclusion and thirdly, the growing experience of warfare and terrorist activities.

4. CASE STUDY

4.1. Urbanization in Africa

As already mentioned, there exist three megacities in Africa at the moment, but another three more are expected to emerge by 2030. Souths African Johannesburg is projected to become one of those that are about to surpass the 10 million mark around 2030. Moreover the number of large cities - population between 5 and 10 million - in Africa is also expected to increase, from three in 2014 to twelve in 2030 (World Bank, 2015). The developing world is about to dominate the world´s largest cities, including the megacities over 10 million inhabitants (M. P. Todaro, S. C. Smith, 2015). All in all the data from the UN Population Division concerning the population growth in Africa reflect that urban population is about to overrun the rural population of Africa somewhere around 2030 – vide Attachment 6. The population is also about to treble in size. From about 400 million at present to 1.3 billion in 2050 (hsrc.ac.za, 2015). This means new challenges, opportunities and threads to the region.

4.2. Urbanization in South Africa

The rate of urbanization in South Africa remains among the highest on the African continent. South Africa is urbanizing rapidly. According to the most recent survey taken in 2012 by the South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR, 2011) two-thirds of South Africa's population lives in urban areas (SAIRR, 2011). The institute proclaimed in a statement that the proportion of people living in urban areas increased from 52% in 1990 to 62% in 2011. Moreover, the percentage of those living in rural areas dropped from 48% to 38% over the same period (SAIRR, 2011). The urban population in the country is growing larger and the United Nations estimate that more than 70% of the total population will live in urban areas by the year 2030. Moreover it is anticipated that in 2050 it will be something around 80% (United Nations, 2014).

Urbanization has had a major influence on the separation between the white and black population in the country. Currently the white population makes up only 9% of South Africa's overall population. The highest proportion of whites lives in the major urbanized cities (I. Turok 2012). The fact is that the majority of the black population lives on the outskirts of major cities. These place often lack basic living facilities such as clean water,

electricity and access to proper health care. The areas are often dangerous, dirty and foster disease (I. Turok 2012).

Generally, colonial and apartheid[7] policies of racial segregation have left behind an unforgettable legacy. Fragmented urban population with unequal access to jobs, public services and luxury. The durability of the apartheid form of rule can be seen in persistent income inequalities between races and the lack of upward mobility.

4.3. Causes of the Growing Urbanization Trend in South Africa

The major cause of the growing trend in the post-apartheid South Africa is the freer movement of people and higher economic growth in urban areas, which attract more people, who are searching for employment (SAIRR, 2011).

Before 1994 the country's system delayed the urbanization strongly. The apartheid forced the black population to live outside of cities for a longtime. Its rapid urbanization nowadays therefore categorizes South Africa among developing nations (World Bank, 2014). These days the main part of urban population growth is covered by international migration (I. Turok, 2012).

The tempo of urbanization sharply increased in the 1980s after many of the restrictions of the apartheid. The average annual rate of urban population growth increased between the 1970s and the early 1990s – vide Attachment 7. The rural to urban transition resumed during this period. This lead to the rising share of the population living in cities and towns. The point where the two lines collide represents the period when the urban population for the first time exceeded the rural population. This was something around the years 1986, 1987. The share of the urban population has continued to rise even faster since then.

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[7] From the words apart and -heid (-hood). A former social system implemented in South Africa. The governmental policies after World War II. strictly regulated relations between the white minority and non-white majority (merriam-webster.com, 2013). The system promoted racial segregation and political and economic discrimination against the non-white population. People from other racial groups did not have the same political and economic rights as whites. The non-white population was forced to live separately from the white population. Population Registration Act in 1950 classified all South Africans into 3 groups. Either Bantu, who were black Africans, Coloured, those were people of mixed race, and finaly the White. The fourth category of Asian was added later (britannica.com, 2015).

4.4. Challenges caused by Urbanization in South Africa

The population densities within each city are extraordinarily uneven. This huge imbalance creates major challenges for urban management and social integration (I. Turok, 2012). Firstly, different neighborhoods are often separated by physical barriers and buffer zones. Secondly, the uneven density is a source of inefficiency because it undermines the proper workings of the labor and housing markets and it makes it difficult to distribute public services such as schools or hospitals evenly across the city. Furthermore it obstructs the provision of efficient transport systems (I. Turok, 2012).

Among the downsides may be counted also high crime rates and social tension, which create greater risks in the field of health or unstable environment and pose great challenges for government service provision (I. Turok, 2012). Moreover South Africa is dealing with some major issues as the momentary pace of urbanization has made it impossible to provide all citizens a permanent residential structure, clean water, an access to basic services, sanitation and other basic human needs.

4.4.1. Housing

About a quarter of households in the South Africa remain as informal dwellings or traditional housings. This leads to the total amount of approximately 3.4 million households. The evidence shows that the inhabitants of such dwellings are more likely to experience overcrowding, poor access to services, and vulnerability to hunger (Statistics SA, 2010). Shack areas are also more vulnerable to natural disasters such as floods, fires, soil erosion, or others. Among these may be included environmental instability, and water or air pollution (I. Turok, 2012). The areas often lack the connection to electricity and infrastructure, as well as other municipal facilities, public spaces and formal economic activity (I. Turok, 2012). A national survey found out those workers in the lowest income parts of city need to spend about 35 percent of their earnings on commuting (Department of Transport, 2004). This is probable to be one of the biggest shares in the world of income spent on travel to employment (OECD, 2011).

Furthermore the informal settlements have expanded both in size and number. The latest government estimates indicate around 2700 shack areas which include something about 1.2 million households (SACN, 2011). These urban shack areas often serve as important

places for international migrants. The areas offer cheap entry points to gain a low-cost, accessible location from which to get access to the labor market.

4.4.2. Piped water

There are certain basic requirements that one needs for dignified life. Piped water is one of them as it represents a critical matter for personal health in everyday life. Generally, metropolitan areas and secondary cities have better access to piped water than other regions. On the opposite end are the former Bantustans, where more than half of the population has no access to piped water. Fortunately it is possible to see that in these areas there has been the largest increase in the access to piped water between 2002 and 2010 (General Household Survey, 2002 and 2010).

4.4.3. Sanitation

Sanitation represents another basic need. It is not important just for hygiene and safety but also for human dignity and restriction of illnesses. The standard indicator is the number of households with no access to toilet facilities or just a bucket toilet (I. Turok, 2012). In South Africa households located in the cities have generally better access to toilet facilities than the ones located in the rural areas. However, in the period 2002–2010 there has been a significant improvement in rural areas, narrowing the rural–urban gap. Unfortunately, it is very difficult to eliminate these problem inside the metro areas because an equivalent budget allocations and service expansion has still not met the total number and growth of households (I. Turok, 2012).

4.4.4. Electricity

Electricity poses a much safer, cleaner, and more reliable source for cooking, heating and lighting than other resources like wood, coal or candles (I. Turok, 2012). Luckily the statistics show that the level of access to electricity is more evenly spread across the country than piped water supply or sanitation. In the period between 2002 and 2010, there have been made great improvements in electricity access, predominantly in the rural areas. Even though there have been great milestones reached in rural areas, the question emerging in that municipal regions, where the growth has been negligible. Budgets and investments have not been able to keep pace with urban population growth over the last period. The proportion has remained rather unchanged, even though conditions elsewhere

improved quite quickly. And of course it is necessary to keep in mind that the urban areas have increased in population, meaning that the total number of people lacking the service in the end is larger than in the previous period.

4.5. Development and Urbanization in South Africa

The economy has been sharply influenced by the urbanized areas over the past century. South African cities have worked as strong economic centers inside the state. As the cities grew over time, they became centers of business, employment, trade, and other services, such as public services or corporate headquarters (N.D. Bloom, 1960). All in all, urbanization has caused economic growth in South Africa but reversely development of an economy has also caused urbanization (N.D. Bloom, 1960). South Africa offers an obvious gaze on the relationship between development and urbanization. There are three main factors affected by urbanization in South Africa, limited racial integration, economic growth and education (statssa.gov.za, 2014).

4.5.1. Racial segregation

Urbanization has had a negative effect on development in the case of racial segregation between the white and black population in the country. The history of South Africa apartheid has undoubtedly strongly affected present times. Unfortunately in the sense of unity between the whites and blacks it continues to lack the essential developed standard of equality because unity as such has never truly existed.

4.5.2. Economic growth

In terms of economic growth, South African towns have much higher average incomes compared to the country's average - about 40%. The data also show that the employment grew twice as fast in metropolitan areas than in rural areas during the period after apartheid (World Bank, 2014). In 2014 cities and large towns are responsible for a production of over 80% of the national gross value added (World Bank, 2014). Cities gather higher-value functions such as financial and business services and manufacturing. They also cover public services, such as bureaus, departments, national or regional authorities, courts, universities and hospitals. Moreover cities been home to most of the FDI that South Africa has attracted in recently.

Different places contribute to the total national economic output differently. The five large metro areas dominate the economy inside the country. The urban zones account for over half of total economic activity – vide Attachment 8. The three Gauteng metros (Johannesburg, Tshwane, and Ekurhuleni) rule the national economy. They account for approximately one third of the total output. Gauteng region is the most important geographical location by a good deal, and the largest source of economic activity. It increasingly operates as a single functional region (OECD, 2011).

Between 1996 and 2012, metros accounted for 75% of all net jobs created in South Africa. Despite this, the poverty in urban areas has not decreased, contrary in informal settlements and inner cities the poverty rate grew (United Nations, 2012). Urban and rural areas are becoming increasingly integrated. The urban areas have a close link to rural areas with the flows of people, economic or natural resources. This is a result of better transport, communications and migration (M. P. Todaro, S. C. Smith, 2015).

4.5.3. Education

Even though South Africa spends a bigger share of the GDP on education than any other country in Africa yet the performance and outcome is lower than in other countries in the region (UNICEF, 2013). The findings of the Department of Education lead to a result that the quality of teaching is poor and out-of-date. Moreover a study carried out by the World Bank in 2010 studied the level of knowledge in Mathematics by 12 year old students in the Limpopo province. *"The study asked 400 12-year-old students to work out the answer for 7 x 17. To work it out, the pupils first drew 17 sticks and counted them seven times. Some 130 of the 400 got the right answer"* (BBC, 2016). Afterwards the researchers asked the students*: "If there are seven rows of 17 chairs how many chairs are there?"* This time none of the children was able to get the correct answer (BBC, 2016). This finding leads to the concerns about the quality of teachers and language barriers of the students. Professor John Volmink, who is the chairman of the education quality assurance body stated that *"It remains true that candidates writing the examination in a language other than their home language continue to experience great difficulty in interpreting questions and phrasing their responses"* (BBC, 2016). Both Professor Volmink and South Africa's Education Minister agreed that unless the teachers' knowledge of English will not be

upgraded, the level of education and the results will continue to drop (BBC, 2016). Furthermore the Education Minister admits that the country's school system is in crisis.

Let's deal with the major problems South African education system has. Although the amount of money invested to the system - counted of the total governmental spending - is larger than in any other African educational system the results are weak and subnormal. How is this possible? Due to many specialists the biggest issue lies in the style of teaching of the professors. As already shown in the past example of a trivial Math question, the methods and ways of teaching are often out-of-date and ineffective. Experts believe that the funds in the future should be used for training and re-education of the current teachers and professors. Secondly, good-quality education is not there for everyone. Once again apartheid has left its footprints. Overcrowded classes on the suburbs with limited access to running water, sanitation, timely materials for learning or technology are quite common. The study done by UNICEF found out that some around 27 per cent of public schools in South Africa do not have access to running water and 78 per cent have no computers. The study also pointed out the limited presence of preschool and special education (UNICEF, 2013). The disparity between the races shall no longer exist, however the legacy is still there. The government during the apartheid spent about four times more on a white child than on a black child (BBC, 2016). Mr. Mmusi Maimane the leader of the Democratic Alliance added: *"We are entitled to ask why a black child is 100 times more likely than a white child to grow up in poverty."* Due to the politician the problem is also in the ration of enrollment into tertiary education and the disparity between the white and black students. "We are entitled to ask why a white learner is six times more likely to get into university than a black learner," he added (BBC, 2016).

To sum up with, proper education is crucial for further development. Without adequate education provided at schools, one has very little change to get a well-paid job or achieve something special. Luckily, the stat show that there has been an increase of the number of students who pass the matric – school leaving exam – since the 1990s. The rate increase from about 40% to 60% in 2012 (southafica.info, 2015). Much has been improved since the end of apartheid but there are still several challenges to overcome. Most of the challenges lie in the equity between the students, the access to education and the training

of teachers. All in all the population on the outskirt of large metros and in rural areas often lacks resources and actual teachers training.

4.6. Demographic Aspects of Urbanization in South Africa

Due to the census made in 2014 the population growth rate has been negative with estimates around -0.48% (indexmundi.com, 2015). The degree of growth of the South African population has increased between 2002 and 2014. Africans form the majority at something over 41-million. This makes up the total of 79.2% of the population. The registered number of colored and white population is around 9% with 4 615 401, and 4 586 838 people, respectively. The Indian/Asian population forms 2.5% with the count of 1 286 930 people. 0.5% of the South African population opted the possibility *"other"* in the census – vide Attachment 9 (southafrica.info, 2015).

Three censuses have been held since 1994 (1996, 2001, and 2011). The population has been rising steadily as in 1996 the census indicated over 40 million people living in South Africa. In 2001 the population increased by 10% to about 44 million. Then between 2001 and 2011 the population grew by 15.5% meaning a 7 million increase in the total population to reach the number of 51.7 million inhabitants (southafrica.info, 2015).

This is caused by migration to the region. The overall growth rate moved from circa 1.27% between the years 2002 and 2003 to 1.58% between 2013 and 2014. The growth rate for males is higher than for females (statssa.gov.sa, 2014).

There has been great disparity among ethnic groups in terms of certain demographic aspects such as life expectancy, age structure and level of education or HIV/AIDS. Overall, the life expectancy at birth in 1997 was estimated to be 54 years for males and 58 years for females (K. Kinsella, M. Ferreira, 1997). In 2014 life expectancy at birth has changed to 59 years for males and 63 years for females (statssa.gov.sa, 2014) – vide Attachment 10. The increase is expected to continue. Soon after the start of the millennium the fertility rates started to drop, from about 2.79 children per women in 2002 to the average of 2.57 in 2014 (statssa.gov.sa, 2014). Also the death rates have been declining. This is also caused due to the fact that the ratio of people included in the treatment of HIV/AIDS has been increased (HSRC, 2013).

4.7. HIV/AIDS in South Africa

HIV/AIDS negatively influences the population inside the country. The disease has a significant impact on fertility, life expectancy and death rate in South Africa. The United Nations predicted the impact of AIDS on the age pyramid and created a hypothetical pyramid with the absence of the disease – vide Attachment 11. From the comparison of the two pyramids it is possible to see how huge obstacle in further development and change in the population structure AIDS represents.

From 1994 the amount of population infected by the disease has grown to marks higher than 10% of the total population. Different sources publish different amounts of infected people, varying from 10 to 18 per cent of the total population. The official governmental estimates show that 10% of the population had AIDS in 2014 with more than 5.5 million people involved (statssa.gov.sa, 2014). But, the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC), for example, published some key results after the 2012 household survey. The findings showed that in 2012 the estimate number of people living with HIV/AIDS in South Africa was 6.4 million. The researchers assume that the span of the population living with HIV in South Africa increased from 10.6% in the 2008 to 12.3% in 2012 (HSRC, 2013). Moreover what is very sad is the prevalence of the disease among adults between 15 and 49. Unfortunately the proportion of infected is not declining, but on the contrary increasing. Women are affected more by the disease as the percentage of infected women between the age of 15 and 49 reached the level of 18.5%. This means that almost one-fifth of South African women in their reproductive age are HIV positive, which is real danger.

To sum up with, the total number of deaths cause by AIDS has been decreasing – vide Attachment 12. In 2002 there were 275,444 AIDS related deaths, which represented about 43.6 per cent of all deaths in South Africa that year. But this number decreased in 2014 to 171,733 death representing 31.1 percent of all deaths. This is cause by the viability and amount of treatment given to the infected ones, prevention programs, and condom distribution. Nonetheless Dr. Olive Shisana, the Chief Executive Officer of the South African Human Sciences Research Council stated: *"I am sad to see that people are not changing their behavior in terms of more people using condoms, especially in the older*

age group, and also concerned about the fact that more people are having multiple sex partners than in the 2008 survey" (HSRC, 2013). South Africa has the largest antiretroviral treatment program globally. At the moment the country is investing more than $1 billion annually to run its HIV and AIDS programs (J. Maurice, 2014)

4.8.   Poverty in South Africa

Poverty represents a key development challenge for the South African government. In post-apartheid South Africa there are the two primary contributors monitoring poverty and inequality over time. These are the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) and the Income and Expenditure Survey (IES), which are both conducted by South African Statistical Office (stats.gov.za, 2015). Poverty levels in South Africa have dropped since 2006. However, they reached the minimum of 45.5 per cent in 2011 – vide Attachment 13. This translates into roughly 23 million people living below the poverty line (statssa.gov.za, 2014). The global financial crisis of 2008/09 has had a massive impact on the livelihoods of South Africa's poorest, those living in extreme poverty. In 2009 the number of people living below the food line increased to 15.8 million from the total of 12.6 million in 2006 (statssa.gov.za, 2014). In 2011 the amount dropped back to some about 10.2 million. Despite the effect of the financial crisis, when approximately 1 million jobs were lost and sharp decline in demand for South Africa's exports recognized, the poverty levels have noticeably improved according to 2011 estimates (statssa.gov.za, 2014). This was caused by numerous factors ranging from a growing social safety net, income growth, above inflation wage increases, decelerating inflationary pressure and an expansion of credit (stats.gov.za, 2014). Results from the General Household Survey (GHS) reflect that the reported hunger in South Africa has dropped from roughly 30% in 2002 to 13% in 2011 (stats.gov.za, 2014).

It is also possible to see a positive result in terms of reducing the depth of poverty of South African households. These days it is much easier for households to graduate out of poverty than before as the gap between them and the poverty line has reduced. This means that the programs and strategies, which were implemented by the government have met the expectations and lead to a positive impact on those who are poorest. All in all there is a strong relationship between population group and poverty levels. More than half of

black Africans are nowadays living in below the poverty line (statssa.gov.sa, 2014). Education remains an important tool to fight poverty. These statistics indicate that two-thirds of adults with no education were found to be poor. Vice versa this is true just for 5.5% of those with a post-matric qualification (statssa.gov.sa, 2014) – vide Attachment 14. The level of poverty also very much depends on the settlement type, as urban areas have much lover poverty rates than rural areas – vide Attachment 15.

4.8.1. Inequalities

While the poverty situation is improving, social and economic inequality remains a serious problem. The internationally acknowledged measure, the Gini coefficient indicates high levels of inequality, which are among the highest in the world – vide Attachment 16. Moreover there is only slight improvement since the last measure recorded in 2006 (statssa.gov.sa, 2014). The share of wealth between the richest and poorest remains stagnant since the end of the apartheid. Oxham findings indicated that: *"...in 1993, the richest 10 per cent of South Africans possessed a combined income of $36 billion. In 2011, the same group had a combined income of $69 billion while the poorest 10 percent of South Africans had a combined income of $1 billion (thesouthsafrican.com, 2016)."* This means that during 18 year the income of the poorest 10 per cent did not increase at all and the level of inequality between the groups became even higher.

To sum up with, the income of the population has grown by 40% in the past 20 years. The income of the richest 10 per cent had grown by 64 per cent. However the income of the poorest 50 per cent had grown only by 3 per cent and as already mentioned, the income of the poorest 10 per cent had not grown at all. This leads to the final statement that the growth of 40 percent in the total income meant nothing for the poor (thesouthsafrican.com, 2016). Rich are becoming richer and poor poorer. This fact undermines the fight against poverty and equality of the South African population.

4.9. Slums in South Africa

As people are migrating towards the city from rural areas to seek jobs and welfare, the slums around big cities are getting bigger. Talking about slums in South Africa, the state has one of the biggest slums on their territory in Africa and also in the world. For example

Khayelitsha, located by Cape Town, is now the biggest of the slums located in South Africa. The total number of people living in the slum has rapidly increased after apartheid ended and the black population rushed into Cape Town for jobs. Of course the poor infrastructure and limited housing opportunities left most of the people living in poor, shanty spaces, creating informal settlement. There were a recorded 400,000 people in Khayelitsha in 2005, but that figure is likely to be much higher (ibtimes.com, 2011). Furthermore the population in the slim is incredibly young, with 40 per cent of its residents under 19 years and only about 7 per cent over the age of 50 (ibtimes.com, 2011).

When talking about Gauteng region, there are several slums located on the outskirts of Johannesburg. A whole chapter will be dedicated to the slums located in the region among which the Soweto, Alexandra and Diepsloot will be included.

4.10. Crime and Safety in South Africa

The crime rate in South Africa is critical. Crime is a key strategic concern for the South African government. The crime rate in the South African region is among the highest in the world. What sets the crime in South Africa apart from any other country in the world are the incredibly high levels of violent crimes. Murder is probably the most precise crime to be compared between countries. Firstly, there is just few disputing about what constitutes a murder. Secondly, as most murders are recorded because of the evidence of the crime, in the form of the body of the victim, it may be recorded the easiest. In 1998 South Africa had the highest recorded per capita murder rate of the countries selected (Interpol, 1998). In 2015 on average, 49 people were murdered a day in this country (mg.co.za, 2015).

However crimes range from petty muggings to armed residential home invasions, sexual crimes, carjacking, drug-related crimes and murder. Violent crime is a major concern. Of particular concern are home invasion robberies, which are often violent and may occur at any time of day (osac.gov, 2015). South Africa has one of the highest rape rates in the world. Unfortunately, raping occurs everywhere and against all age groups, including infants and the elderly (osac.gov, 2015).

Moreover looting of small, foreign-owned shops is quite typical as migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers from other African countries are the primary target of these attacks (osac.gov, 2015). The attacks are violent and mainly occur in the largest townships (osac.gov, 2015). The government believes that the attacks are a result of high unemployment rate and lack of working positions, however, some human rights groups note that a strong ethnic/religious disparity is the real cause of the attacks (osac.gov, 2015).

South Africa is also great importer and exporter of drugs. It is the origin, transit point, and destination point of many drug trafficking routes (osac.gov, 2015). Some international drug trafficking organizations may be found in South Africa (osac.gov, 2015).

Therefore it is possible to say that South Africa belongs to one of the most dangerous regions in the world as crime goes.

4.11. Demographic Aspects of the Gauteng Region

According to the National Census of 2001 the province is home to about 20 per cent of the country's population. Gauteng belongs to the richest province in South Africa. In per capita income the province ranks first (SSA, 2003). Gauteng has a large, highly urbanized population. The province contributes about one third to the counties GDP and is the motor of the South African economy (statssa.gov.sa, 2014). Despite all these positive facts, the province is still afflicted by high poverty rates, income inequalities between various population groups, and unemployment (Provide, 2003).

The majority of the population is African. The province also has quite a large share of both White and Asian population in comparison with other provinces. Gauteng is classified as one of the most industrialized provinces in South Africa so it understandably has a very small agricultural sector with just about 6.4 per cent households defined as agricultural households.

As already mentioned, the population of Gauteng enjoys a relatively higher per capita income and also lower poverty rates than some other South African provinces. Those considered as poor are mostly Black Africans and Colored people. The statistics show

that agricultural households have a higher poverty rate than non-agricultural households (statssa.gov.sa, 2014). The region has a lower degree of inequality in the distribution of income than other provinces. Gauteng has lower unemployment rates than other South African regions. The Gauteng employment agencies suggest that relatively more of the unemployed in the region are actively seeking jobs. This might be caused by a larger probability of finding employment in Gauteng than elsewhere (S. Peberdy, 2013).

4.12. Housing in Gauteng

Due to the 2011 census, people born in Gauteng were most likely to live in formal residential areas – about 90 percent – vide Attachment 17. People who were born elsewhere in the country and cross border migrants were proportionally more likely to live in informal settlements than the Gauteng born. This might reflect problems accessing formal housing for people arriving in the province (S. Peberdy, 2013). Internal migrants had the highest level of informal housing – 18 percent – followed by cross border migants – 14 per cent. Finally, just over half of respondents born in Gauteng owned their own house, compared to just over a third of internal and cross border migrants (statssa.gov.za, 2014)

4.13. Slums in Gauteng

In the case of slums the slums of Johannesburg reside primarily on the outskirts of the main city center (johannesburg2012.jimdo.com, 2012). One of the notoriously known slum located on the outer perimeter to the southwest of Johannesburg, which resides about 1.1 million people, is called the Soweto (johannesburg2012.jimdo.com, 2012). The Soweto slum was greatly affected by the governmental policies of racial segregation from the past regime as most of the residents of Soweto are black. Even after the fall of apartheid the population has relatively little access to the more affluent parts of the city (johannesburg2012.jimdo.com, 2012).

Alexandra also located in Gauteng is a slum area, with a population of 166,000. However, some estimates indicate the number much higher, closer to 470,000 as the population has grown after the end of apartheid. Alexandra is located on the northeast of the Johannesburg city center and is a place from where migrants are seeking jobs as

immigration from other parts of Africa to the area is on the rise (johannesburg2012.jimdo.com, 2012).

On the north of Johannesburg's suburbs lies Diepsloot. The urban sprawl is a mainly formed by wooden and corrugated iron shacks (dw.com, 2014). At the moment, no exact figures on Diepsloot's population exist, but the estimates indicate some around 200,000 residents living in informal settlements inside the area. Migrants arrive on a daily basis. They often include poor South African rural to urban migrants or migrants from neighboring countries, especially Zimbabwe (dw.com, 2014). Only 20 years ago Diepsloot consisted of a handful of shacks, however during recent years the population has exploded (dw.com, 2014). In the past years just a few permanent brick houses have appeared and very little progress has been made. Nowadays there are several schools in the area, but most of the residents continue to live without electricity, running water, sanitation and other basic needs (dw.com, 2014). Diepsloot is the area of very cheap living but the access to jobs and social nets is quite far from the citizens. Moreover, there are illegal migrants living in the area, who are seeking for opportunities in their new homeland.

4.14. Crime rates in Gauteng

The Gauteng region has one of the highest crime rates in South Africa. The official police statistics indicate that between April 2013 and March 2014 some 3,333 people were murdered. Moreover Gauteng has had the highest increase in this aspect. Also there is a relatively high number of attempted murders 3,901 cases registered. What is alarming is the fact that 49 of these murders were committed by children between the ages of 10 and 17 and 884 by youths aged 18 to 35 (mg.co.za, 2015).

Also other crimes reach very high levels in the region. The police service statistics record 1,324 kidnapped, 6,064 carjacking, 547 truck hijacking, in total 27,470 theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles, 74,713 drug related crimes, 22,207 cases of shoplifting, 16,480 burglaries, 26,100 cases of driving under alcohol, 1,273 arsons and finally 11,021 sexual crimes. Furthermore there have been 112,485 crimes categorized as *"All thefts not mentioned elsewhere"* (Crime Research and Statistics - South African Police Service, 2013/2014).

To sum up with, even though the number of committed crimes is exceptionally high, the statistics show a decrease in murders, or sexual crimes in the past 10 years (Crime Research and Statistics - South African Police Service, 2013/2014). However it is impossible to say that the situation in the region is under control and the level of security is still on a very low level. There is a worrying trend in the increase of police killings around the country (mg.co.za, 2015). This a horrific fact as South African policeman are targets of violent crimes.

4.15. Migration in South Africa and Gauteng

Concerning South Africa, there has been a long and interesting history of intra-regional migration, dating back to the mid-nineteenth century. It could be said that migration was the most important factor tying together all of the various colonies and countries of the sub-continent into a single regional labor market during the twentieth century (Fiddian-Qasmiyeh, Loescher, et al., 2012). In last two decades Southern Africa might be called a region on the move, as the patterns of migration have undergone major restructuring. Several broader changes underlie this shift towards greater intra-regional mobility.

Firstly, in 1994, the end of a system designed to control movement produced new opportunities for internal and cross-border mobility and new incentives for moving. During the era of apartheid South African policy permitted only male migrants to relocate to urban areas (census.gov, 1997). However during liberalizing situation in 1991 the Group Areas Act[8] was eliminated and racial segregation abolished. Since then South Africa has seen a massive movement of rural population to urban areas. This lead to the creation of informal settlements in the cities on urban fringes (K. Kinsella, M. Ferreira, 1997). The ensuing integration of South Africa with Southern African Development Community (SADC) brought a major increase in both legal and illegal cross-border flows. Legal migration from other SADC member states has increased almost tenfold since 1990 to over four million visitors per year. On the other hand, South Africa's has been facing a new wave of illegal migrants form the SADC states after the period

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[8] The Act promoted the segregation of the different races to specific areas within the urban breadth. Moreover it restricted ownership and the occupation of land by a specific statutory group, meaning that Blacks could not own or even occupy the land in White areas (sahistory.org.za, 2011).

apartheid. Moreover the incorporation into the global economy has brought new streams of illegal and undocumented migrants from outside the SADC region. The easing of legal and unauthorized entry to South Africa has made the country a new destination for African asylum seekers, as well as for entrepreneurs, and students.

Secondly, the region's reconnection with the global economy has opened it up to forms of migration commonly associated with globalization. Thirdly, growing rate of rural and urban poverty and unemployment has been pushing more and more people out of their household in search of a better living outside their home country. One aspect of this has been a significant gender reconfiguration of migration streams. Women are making up a growing proportion of the African migrant population crossing into South Africa particularly from neighboring countries. Women are often replacing men as the foreign employees of choice in some low wage sectors of the South African economy (International Labour Organization, 2016).

Table 1.	Botswana	Lesotho	Mozambique	Namibia
Has personally visited SA	40	81	29	38
Parents worked in SA	41	83	54	26
Grandparents worked in SA	26	72	38	23

Source: International Labour Organization, 2016

From Table 1. it is possible to say that a large number of people from neighboring countries has been migrating to South Africa and trying to find labor over the past decade. In all cases of these states, nearly a quarter or more people have grandparents who had worked in South Africa. This data provides no detailed employment information but it simply confirms that labor migration for employment in other countries is nothing new within the South African region.

The census in 2011 showed some 51.8 million people living in South Africa (statssa.gov.za, 2011). In 2013 other sources estimate that the country's total population was 52.98 million (indexmundi.com, 2014). One year later the World Bank data show that the total number of inhabitants in South Africa was around 54 million (World Bank, 2015). The official governmental statistics indicate that about 10% of all the population is formed by foreigners. This leads to the total number of 5 million foreigners living in

South Africa. However it is fairly important to add that these are official statistics that may vary from reality. Once again the data need to be analyzed very carefully, as South Africa is a very important and interesting place for migrants and people are very busy moving around, nobody can be really sure what the exact number really is. Many of the statistics assume that the indicators show often rather estimates than actual numbers.

There has been bulk of undocumented migrants arriving from Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Lesotho and Malawi, but there has also been an increase of unauthorized migration from the rest of Africa, Asia, Europe and North America coming to South African region. The ones coming from other African states include migrants from countries such as Sudan, Somalia, Democratic Republic of Congo, or Uganda (World report on South Africa, 2015). Concerning migration from Asia, there has been a growth of people arriving from Pakistan, Bangladesh and China (statssa.gov.za, 2014). South Africa is a country rich on movement of people and full of some big and ongoing migration processes.

Gauteng is a province of migrants. In Census 2011 only about half of the 12,272,263 residents in the province had been born in Gauteng (statssa.gov.za, 2014). Gauteng is also the province with the highest rate of growth in population between 2001 and 2011 (30%) – vide Attachment 18 (statssa.gov.za, 2012). People have migrated to the region from all parts of South Africa. Internal migrants constitute the overwhelming majority of migrants in the province. Out of the population not born in Gauteng, internal migrants born elsewhere in South Africa constituted 78 per cent of the total (S. Peberdy, 2013). When it comes to cross-border migrants, it is hard to specify and register their nationality. In the 2011 census the birthplace of 45% of people born outside the country was marked as *"unspecified"*. From the rest, whose birthplace is known, 82 per cent of people born outside South Africa were born in the SADC region. It is quite likely that the region will continue to attract both internal and cross border migrants because it is the richest and most productive province in South Africa (statssa.gov.za, 2014).

4.16. Attitude to cross border migrants

The 2011 survey handed out in South Africa 2011 also asked a number of attitudinal related questions. The results showed that about one third of the respondents said that Gauteng is for South Africans only and foreigners should be sent back to their own

countries, almost half said that those who are in the country legally and have a permission should be able to stay, while only about one fifth said that foreigners should be allowed to stay (S. Peberdy, 2013). In this context, the race of the respondents had only little effect on the answers given – vide Attachment 19. Gauteng born respondents held the strongest attitudes. Year of arrival in Gauteng appeared to have rather small impact on the answer (S. Peberdy, 2013).

Finally the government of the Gauteng province will need to find ways how to enable and manage new demands for space, housing, services, energy and water as Gauteng is a favourite location for migrants.

4.17. South Africa Integration

More than 20 years after the rise of democracy South Africa still battles with racial integration challenges. South Africa is on the transition from racial segregation to a non-racial democracy. Some South African Black, but also South African Whites, or Colored might struggle to be part of what is called a united nation. When one talks about South Africa and of its fundamental problems he quite certainly mentions extreme hostility of the public towards immigration as a principle and to migrants in general (migrationpolicy.org, 2008). A survey of South African taken by SAMP in 2006 showed very high levels of intolerance across the entire population (SAMP, 2006). The study recognized South Africans among the most hostile to outsiders in the world (migrationpolicy.org, 2008). The Zimbabweans constitute one of the largest migrant groups coming to South Africa. Most unskilled migrants from Zimbabwe have migrated to Botswana and South Africa over the past decade (migrationpolicy.org, 2008). Their reception in South Africa has been far from welcoming. Many of the attacks which took place in May 2008 were directed against Zimbabweans (migrationpolicy.org, 2008). The horrible event that occurred in May 2008, and in which over 70 migrants were killed and tens of thousands were hounded out of their communities by South Africans, are just the peak of a more serious problem.

Xenophobia[9] is a deep and pervasive phenomenon. However, sometimes it is difficult to differentiate between racism and xenophobia as the motivations for hatred may not be completely clear. At the same time, expression of xenophobia may occur against people of identical physical characteristics when such people migrate to states or areas where occupants consider them outsiders (Declaration on Racism, Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance against Migrants and Trafficked Persons, 2001). In South Africa namely, the rate of xenophobia remains at a very high level. Attacks of foreigners are not rare as the World report on South Africa states. Table 2. below shows the general level of acceptance of strangers in South Africa.

Table 2.	%
Very welcome	3.2
Welcome	12.7
Neither	7
Unwelcome	35.8
Very unwelcome	37.8
Do not know	3.6

Source: statssa.gov.za, 2014

The table indicates that only about 16 percent of the respondents answered in favor of the migrants. On the other hand more than 35 percent of the respondents answered that immigrants are unwelcome in South Africa, and almost 38 percent that immigrants are very unwelcomed. South African society has been showing very little willingness to accept migrants.

Moreover, in 2014, the continued incidents of violence against foreign nationals and looting of foreign-owned shops highlighted the inability of the government to address the root causes of xenophobia. In June 2014, bands of local youths attacked Somali shopkeepers in Mamelodi East, Pretoria. This resulted in the death of two Somalis and around 100 men, women, and children fled their shops and homes. In the end no one was held accountable for the attacks (World report on South Africa, 2015).

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[9] Originally from Greek. Can be divided into two words, xénos – a stranger or a foreigner and phóbos - fear. The definition offered by the Oxford dictionary says that the term relates to a fear or hatred of foreign people or culture. Xenophobia can be understood as "an attitudinal orientation of hostility against non-natives in a given population" (UNESCO, 2012).

4.18. Integration in Gauteng

When looking at the Gauteng region, apartheid has left noticeable legacy. When analyzing the spatial distribution, the racial segregation is still evident. There has been an increase mixing of races at a residential suburb in some of the historically Colored, Indian and White-only suburbs (C. Wray, 2014). Some integration is evident in the suburbs south of the Johannesburg central business district. In contrast, a lack of integration prevails in the north-west of Gauteng, where massive low-cost housing developments has occurred, far from economic opportunities in the center of the region (C. Wray, 2014). Other townships such as Soweto and the previous homeland areas of north-western Gauteng remain more lees unchanged and are predominantly black. A more diverse racial mix may be seen in the traditionally white northern suburbs of Johannesburg (C. Wray, 2014). The recently developed mixed-race housing development of Cosmo City contrasts against low-income black township of Alexandra, which remains predominately black (C. Wray, 2014). Although gradual mixing of races at a suburb level is happening it is far from truth to say that the population has fully integrated. Settlements remain split by a racial divide. This will require generations to change (C. Wray, 2014).

5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Even though the statistics indicate improvement in the several aspects, South Africa is still up against numerous challenges on its transition to a fully democratic state of equal opportunities for all citizens. The long era of apartheid left its footprints on the society. The situation is particularly alarming in the field of education, inequality, social coherence and integration. Unfortunately due to the statistics it seems that the rich are getting richer and the poor getting poorer.

The Gauteng region is facing several challenges such as lack of housing, insufficient transportation, safety and security of the citizens, social exclusion, equality, AIDS and HIV prevalence, and access to education. Unfortunately the lack of opportunities can still be found mainly for the poor, who are locked into the townships that were previously zoned for other race groups by apartheid regime, or in informal settlements in shanty suburbs of the metro area of Johannesburg. In the field of transportation, commuters often spend much of their incomes on transport from the distant periphery to the economic center, where they are only able to find true opportunity. This also applies to education as some kids have to commute long distances to get to school. The level of crime in the region remains very high, not just in the area of homicides, which stick out in the notional table, but also in other mostly violent crimes.

When we are talking about the Gauteng, it is the region where most people migrate to and the level of urbanization is high. There are high numbers of cross-border migrants arriving every year. This leads to uncontrolled growth of the metropolitan area and problems with adequate housing. Although the races have been mixing, the spatial distribution of primary white, primary black or primary colored households remains evident and uncontestable. Furthermore the amount of South African citizens living in poor suburbs of large metropolitan areas remains ridiculously high.

What remains frustrating is the level of hostility and attitude, towards migrants and foreigners. The statistics and surveys show that the migrants are unwelcome in South Africa. Moreover, serious attacks were held against foreigners, especially black Zimbabwean migrants, in the past.

6. SOLUTION PROPOSAL

Many changes need to be done to improve the current situation. Firstly, with large inequality in society true potential, economic and social development is retarded and slowed down. Inequality also creates poverty, lack of job opportunities, lack of public service delivery and other negative aspects. The solution to the problem should be to take from the rich and give to the poor to reduce the margin between the two groups. Economic performance and welfare suffer as a consequence of inequality. The solution to this matter should be done throughout progressive income tax. The wealth tax is needed because wealth is the source of income inequality. Without taxing wealth, inequality cannot be reduced because of the ability of the wealthy to hide their true income. However, the goverment has to spend the collected taxes wisely, invest sensibly, and improve income redistribution.

Secondly, the education system has to be completely rearranged and altered. Even though South Africa is spending a large share of the GDP on education the outcome is rather miserable. This is because of the methods and ways of teaching that are often out-of-date and proved to be ineffective. And also due to the fact that good-quality education is not there for everyone. New schools in the overcrowded suburbs should be build, to provide education or training to as many inhabitants as possible. Improving access to technology and providing students with textbooks and other study materials shall also be the goal of the government. All in all the funds collected by the government should be basically used for three things in the educational sector. Firstly, for training and re-education of the current teachers and professors, secondly, for the accessibility to education and equality of students, and thirdly, for the improvement and provision of study material and textbook in every subject.

Finally, a good thing that is occurring is the reduction of inhabitants living in informal housing in South Africa as well as in the Gauteng region. The governmental expenditures seem to be working in this area, however constant investment has to be made into housing and slum reduction. The government should try to limit slum creation and informal dwelling and maintain sustainable living for all the citizens. This has to be done through supporting programs such as state-subsidies for housing and other forms of investment.

7. CONCLUSION

The main goal of this bachelor thesis was to evaluate and determine the impact of urbanization in South Africa on the demographic aspects. The theoretical part of the thesis enabled a complex review of literature and brought current view on the topic.

The case study offered a research conducted on the basis of comparative analyses. It included research on the effect of urbanization and migration on the Gauteng region, with special regard to Johannesburg. Important results were gained throughout the comparison of the data from 1994 up to now. In the solution proposal of the thesis several recommendations for further improvement of the socio-economic status of the South African inhabitants are included.

South Africa is one of the most urbanized counties in the world, as already two-thirds of the South African population lives in cities. These urban areas contribute to important socio-economic development of the country. In the past years the situation in the slum areas has not improved much, which is mainly caused by migration to overcrowded parts of Johannesburg and the whole Gauteng region. That is why close attention needs to be paid to the development of the region. Further support of housing, improvement of education and promotion of equality of citizens is needed.

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9. LIST OF GRAPHS AND TABLES

Attachment 1: The relation between rural and urban population in the world
period between 1950 and 2030

Attachment 2: Total Urban and Rural population by Major area
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Attachment 14: Education and poverty in South Africa,
period between 2006 and 2011

Attachment 15: Type of settlement and poverty in South Africa in 2006, 2009 and 2011

Attachment 16: Inequality indicators; Gini coefficient

Attachment 17: Type of housing depending on place of birth in 2011

Attachment 18: Migration between South African provinces in 2011

Attachment 19: Race of respondents and their attitude towards cross-border migrants

Table 1: Migration to South Africa

Table 2: Attitude of South African inhabitants towards migrants arriving in South Africa
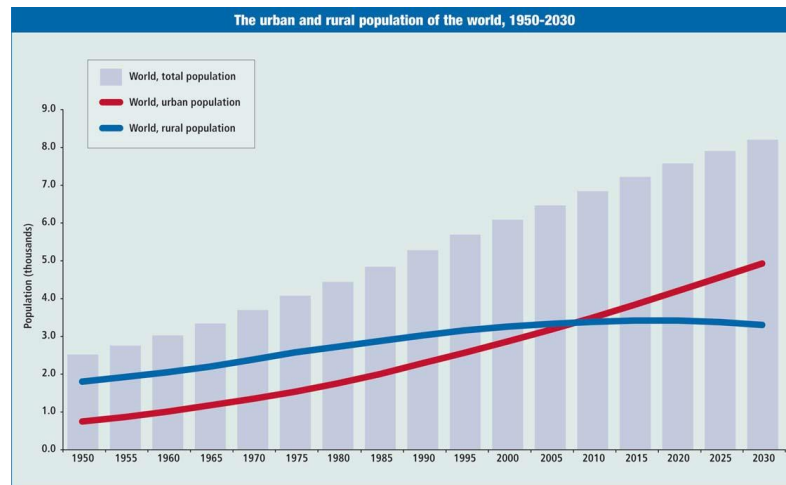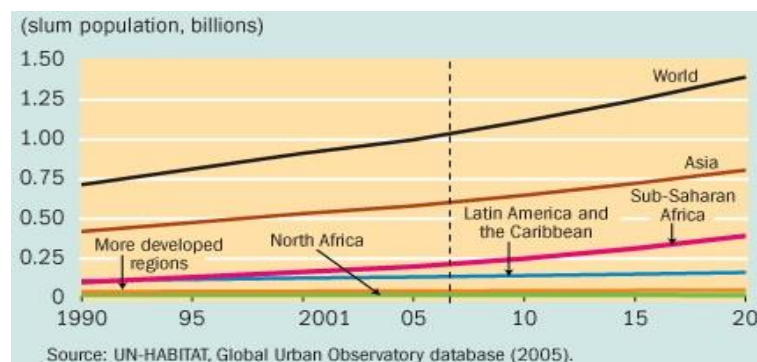
Attachment 1: The relation between rural and urban population in the world; period between 1950 and 2030 (source: (osac.gov, 2015))

Major area	Population (millions)					Average annual rate of change (per cent)		
	1950	1975	2000	2003	2030	1950-1975	1975-2000	2000-2030
Total population								
Africa	221	408	796	851	1,398	2.45	2.67	1.88
Asia	1,398	2,398	3,680	3,823	4,887	2.16	1.71	0.95
Europe	547	676	728	726	685	0.84	0.30	-0.20
Latin America [1]	167	322	520	543	711	2.62	1.92	1.04
Northern America	172	243	316	326	408	1.40	1.04	0.85
Oceania	13	22	31	32	41	2.08	1.46	0.97
Urban population								
Africa	33	103	295	329	748	4.57	4.21	3.10
Asia	232	575	1,367	1,483	2,664	3.63	3.47	2.22
Europe	280	446	529	530	545	1.86	0.68	0.10
Latin America [1]	70	197	393	417	602	4.14	2.76	1.42
Northern America	110	180	250	261	354	1.98	1.32	1.16
Oceania	8	15	23	24	31	2.75	1.51	1.07
Rural population								
Africa	188	305	500	521	650	1.93	1.98	0.87
Asia	1,166	1,823	2,313	2,341	2,222	1.79	0.95	-0.13
Europe	267	230	199	196	140	-0.61	-0.57	-1.17
Latin America [1]	97	125	127	126	109	1.00	0.08	-0.51
Northern America	62	64	66	65	53	0.11	0.14	-0.70
Oceania	5	6	8	9	10	0.76	1.31	0.68

[1] including the Caribbean

Source: United Nations (2004a)

Attachment 2: Total Urban and Rural population by Major area; period between 1950 and 2030 (source: (UN, 2004))

(slum population, billions)

1.50 — World
1.25
1.00
0.75 — Asia
0.50 — Sub-Saharan Africa
0.25 — Latin America and the Caribbean, North Africa, More developed regions
0

1990 95 2001 05 10 15 20

Source: UN-HABITAT, Global Urban Observatory database (2005).

Attachment 3: World slum population (source: (UN-Habitat, 2005))

Major area	1990 Number (thousands)	2000 Number (thousands)	Average annual change 1990-2000 Number (thousands)	Per cent
World	153,956	174,781	2,083	1.27
More developed regions	81,424	104,119	2,270	2.46
Less developed regions	72,531	70,662	-187	-0.26

Source: Absolute numbers for 1990 and 2000 from United Nations (2002a)

Attachment 4: Size and annual growth of rate of migrant stock; period between 1990 and 2000 (source: (UN, 2002))

Country	Year and survey[a] 2005–2014	HDRO specifications[c] Value	Headcount (%)	Headcount (thousands)	Intensity of deprivation (%)	(%)	(%)	(%) Education	(%) Health	(%) Living standards
Senegal	2012/2013 D	0.296	54.8	7,744	54.0	17.8	32.6	41.8	23.6	34.5
Senegal	2010/2011 D	0.390	69.4	9,247	56.2	14.4	45.1	36.7	33.1	30.2
Senegal	2005 D	0.436	71.1	8,018	61.3	11.7	51.6	38.4	26.1	35.5
Serbia	2014 M	0.002	0.4	41	40.6	2.7	0.1	30.7	40.7	28.7
Serbia	2010 M	0.001	0.3	25	39.9	3.1	0.0	24.7	48.6	26.7
Serbia	2005/2006 M	0.011d	3.0d	296d	38.3d	3.8d	0.3d	18.1d	60.1d	21.8d
Sierra Leone	2013 D	0.411	77.5	4,724	53.0	14.6	43.9	25.7	28.5	45.9
Sierra Leone	2010 M	0.405	72.7	4,180	55.8	16.7	46.4	24.2	28.3	47.4
Sierra Leone	2008 D	0.451	79.7	4,409	56.6	12.5	51.7	32.0	22.7	45.3
South Africa	2012 N	0.041	10.3	5,400	39.6	17.1	1.3	8.4	61.4	30.2
South Africa	2008 N	0.039g	9.4g	4,701g	41.5g	21.4g	1.4g	13.4g	45.6g	41.1g
Suriname	2010 M	0.033d	7.6d	40d	43.1d	4.7d	2.0d	31.0d	37.2d	31.8d
Suriname	2006 M	0.044	9.2	46	47.4	6.3	3.6	36.7	21.1	42.2
Syrian Arab Republic	2009 N	0.028	7.2	1,519	39.1	7.4	1.3	54.7	34.0	11.3

Attachment 5: Specific aspects of poverty in chosen countries
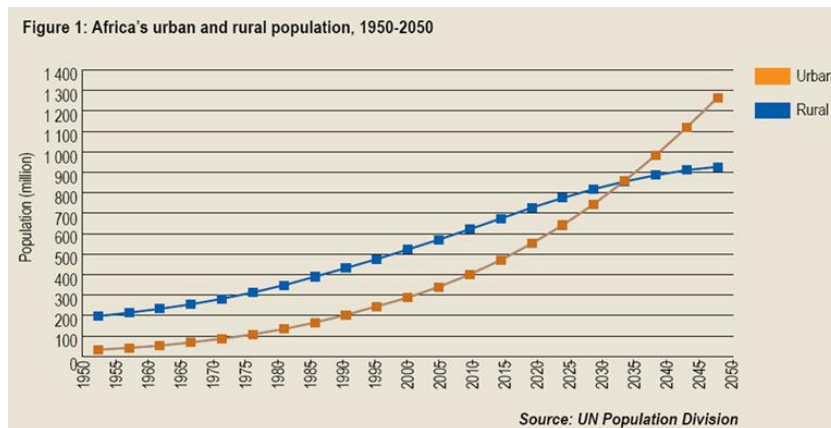
Attachment 6: Rural and urban population in Africa; period between 1950 and 2050
(source: (UN Population Division, 2011))

Source: United Nations Population Division, World Urbanisation Prospects: The 2011 Revision
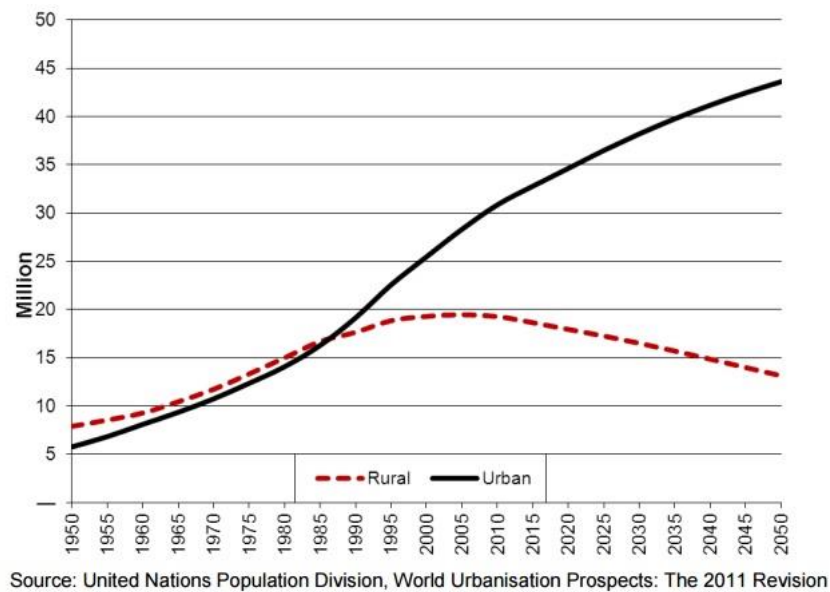
Attachment 7: Rural and urban population in South Africa; period between 1950 and
2050 (source: (UN Population Division, 2011))
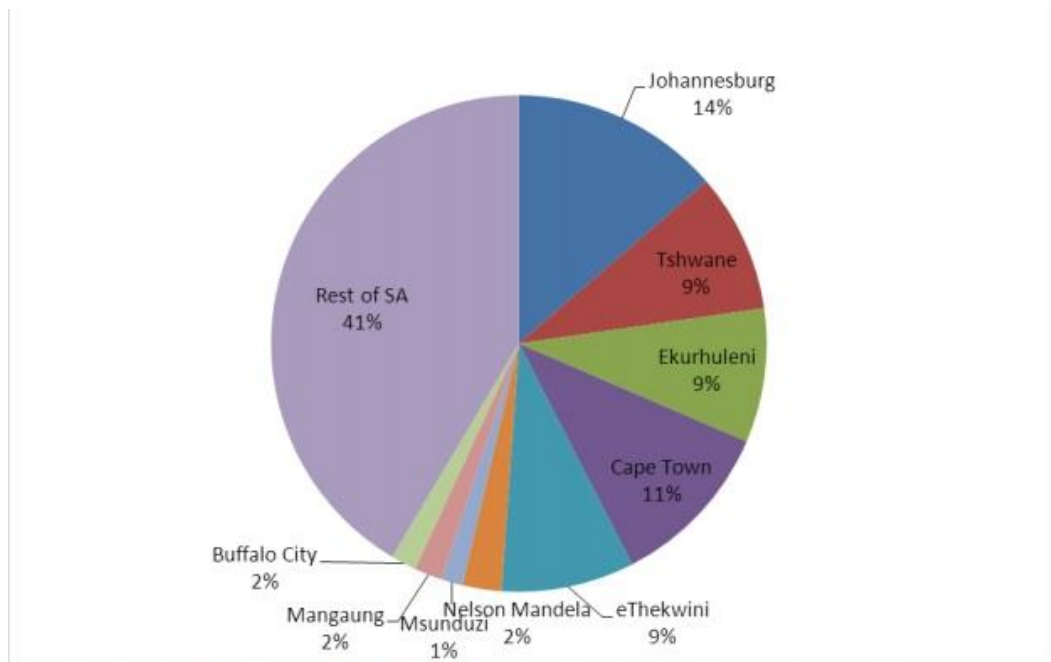
Source: Quantec Regional Database, 2011

Attachment 8: Economic contribution of South African regions into the national economy in 2011 (source: (Quantec Regional Database, 2011))

SA's POPULATION: CENSUS 2011		
Population group	Number	% of total
African	41 000 938	79.2%
White	4 586 838	8.9%
Coloured	4 615 401	8.9%
Indian/Asian	1 286 930	2.5%
Other	280 454	0.5%
TOTAL	51 770 560	100%

Attachment 9: South African population by race in 2011 (source: (South African Population Census, 2011))

Year	Crude birth rate	Life expectancy at birth with HIV			Infant mortality rate (IMR)	Under 5 mortality	Crude death rate	Rate of natural increase (%)
		Male	Female	Total				
2002	24,4	51,1	55,7	53,4	57,8	85,2	13,9	1,06
2003	24,2	50,5	54,8	52,7	56,2	83,5	14,5	0,97
2004	24,0	50,2	54,1	52,2	54,3	80,9	15,0	0,91
2005	23,8	50,2	53,9	52,1	52,0	77,4	15,2	0,86
2006	23,6	51,0	54,8	53,0	49,4	72,9	14,5	0,90
2007	23,4	52,7	56,6	54,7	45,8	67,4	13,4	1,00
2008	23,2	53,8	58,1	56,0	45,0	64,7	12,6	1,07
2009	23,1	55,1	59,4	57,3	40,9	59,9	11,8	1,13
2010	23,0	56,1	60,3	58,2	38,9	53,8	11,4	1,16
2011	22,8	56,6	60,6	58,7	37,8	50,4	11,3	1,15
2012	22,7	57,3	61,3	59,3	36,8	48,3	11,0	1,17
2013	22,6	58,2	62,1	60,2	35,2	45,6	10,7	1,19
2014	22,4	59,1	63,1	61,2	34,4	44,1	10,2	1,22

Attachment 10: Life expectancy at birth; period between 2002 and 2014 (source: (www.statssa.gov.za, 2014))
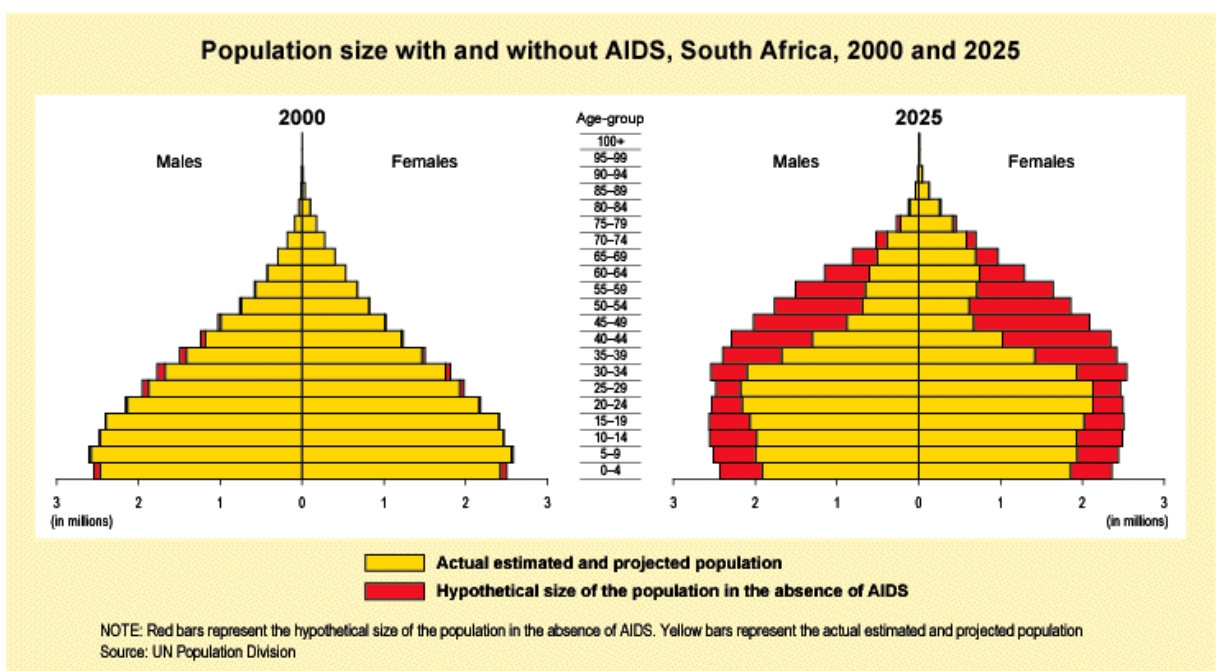
Population size with and without AIDS, South Africa, 2000 and 2025

Actual estimated and projected population

Hypothetical size of the population in the absence of AIDS

NOTE: Red bars represent the hypothetical size of the population in the absence of AIDS. Yellow bars represent the actual estimated and projected population
Source: UN Population Division

Year	Number of births	Total number of deaths	Total number of AIDS related deaths	Percentage AIDS related deaths
2002	1 111 987	631 383	275 444	43,6
2003	1 117 024	667 902	313 477	46,9
2004	1 120 172	697 473	344 141	49,3
2005	1 122 148	716 083	363 910	50,8
2006	1 125 755	694 227	343 194	49,4
2007	1 132 500	647 827	297 659	45,9
2008	1 141 468	617 202	257 504	41,7
2009	1 152 319	590 322	228 051	38,6
2010	1 163 629	578 953	213 864	36,9
2011	1 173 164	580 460	211 839	36,5
2012	1 184 867	575 546	203 293	35,3
2013	1 196 395	565 310	189 376	33,5
2014	1 207 711	551 389	171 733	31,1

Attachment 12: Natality and mortality rate, and AIDS related deaths in South Africa

(source: (www.statssa.gov.za, 2014))

Poverty headcounts	2006	2009	2011
Percentage of the population that is poor	57,2%	56,8%	45,5%
Number of poor persons (millions)	27,1	27,8	23,0
Percentage of the population living in extreme poverty	26,6%	32,4%	20,2%
Number of extremely poor persons (millions)	12,6	15,8	10,2

Attachment 13: Poverty rate in South Africa in 2006, 2009 and 2011 (source:

(www.statssa.gov.za, 2014))
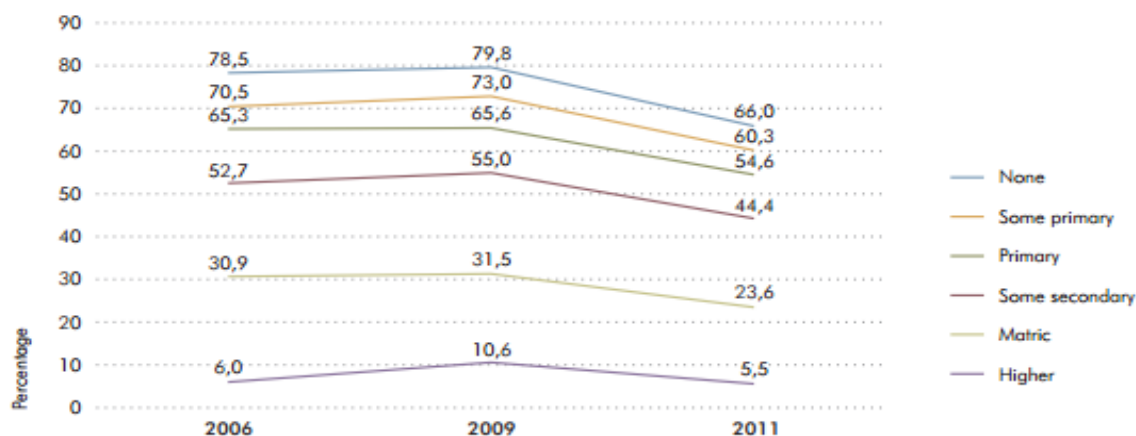
Attachment 14: Education and poverty in South Africa; period between 2006 and 2011
(source: (www.statssa.gov.za, 2014))

	Headcount (P_0)			Poverty gap (P_1)			Severity (P_2)		
	2006	2009	2011	2006	2009	2011	2006	2009	2011
Total	57,2	56,8	45,5	26,7	27,9	19,6	15,4	16,7	10,8
Urban	40,7	41,0	30,9	16,1	17,6	12,0	8,3	9,7	6,2
Rural	80,8	83,0	68,8	41,9	45,0	31,8	25,6	28,3	18,1

Attachment 15: Type of settlement and poverty in South Africa in 2006, 2009 and
2011 (source: (www.statssa.gov.za, 2014))

| Inequality indicators	2006	2009	2011
Gini coefficient (income per capita including salaries, wages and social grants)	0,72	0,70	0,69
Gini coefficient (expenditure per capita excluding taxes)	0,67	0,65	0,65
Share of national consumption of the poorest 20% (per capita)	4,4%	4,4%	4,3%
Share of national consumption of the richest 20% (per capita)	64,1%	61,4%	61,3%

Attachment 16: Inequality indicators; Gini coefficient (source: (www.statssa.gov.za,
2014))
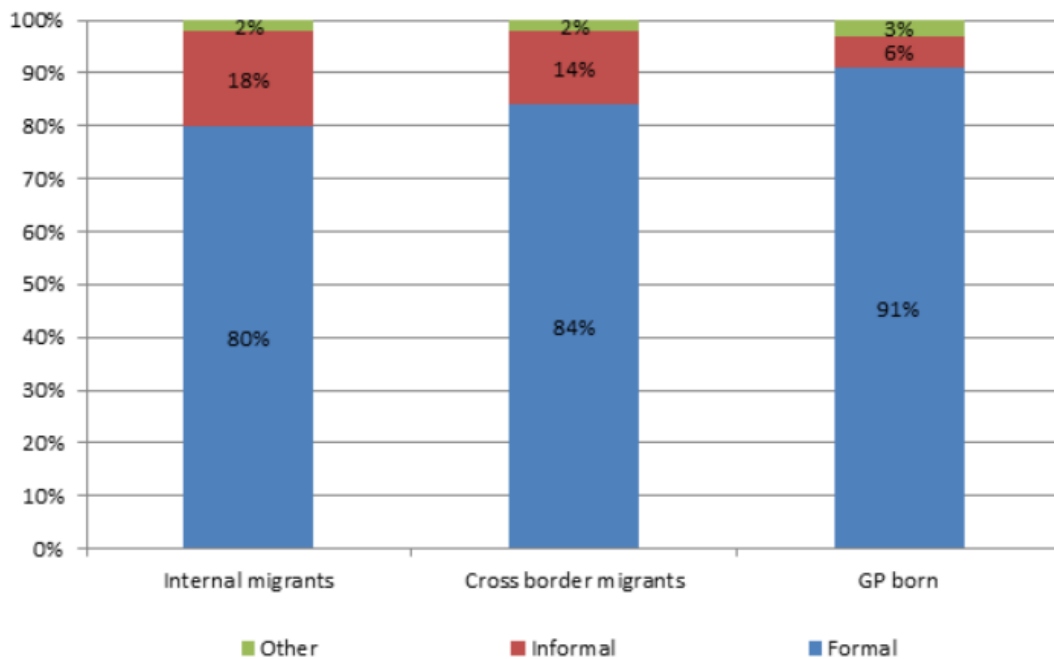
Attachment 17: Type of housing depending on place of birth in 2011 (source: (gcro.ac.za, 2013))

	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LIM	MP	NC	NW	WC	Out-migrants	In-migrants	Net migration
EC	-	9 421	70 302	44 387	6 850	8 531	3 883	18 813	79 570	241 758	176 821	-64 937
FS	7 237	-	65 762	7 489	5 870	9 657	6 599	21 177	10 557	134 348	128 703	-5 646
GP	58 818	47 585	-	80 226	101 365	94 184	15 065	119 261	108 139	624 643	1 106 375	481 732
KZN	18 199	9 479	147 160	-	6 922	25 435	2 242	9 033	21 413	239 883	232 872	-7 012
LIM	3 820	5 149	220 752	6 587	-	32 301	2 031	23 335	9 126	303 101	241 469	-61 632
MP	4 944	5 797	116 722	14 034	27 100	-	2 230	13 757	8 978	193 562	231 381	37 818
NC	4 398	8 779	19 165	5 782	2 499	4 409	-	12 894	18 883	76 809	72 917	-3 892
NW	4 947	12 351	112 568	5 822	19 007	11 355	21 113	-	8 675	195 837	261 090	65 254
WC	60 301	7 652	73 302	15 310	6 784	7 897	14 977	8 385	-	194 609	344 830	150 221
Outside SA	14 158	22 489	280 642	53 234	65 073	37 612	4 776	34 435	79 489			

Attachment 18: Migration between South African provinces in 2011 (source: (www.statssa.gov.za, 2014))
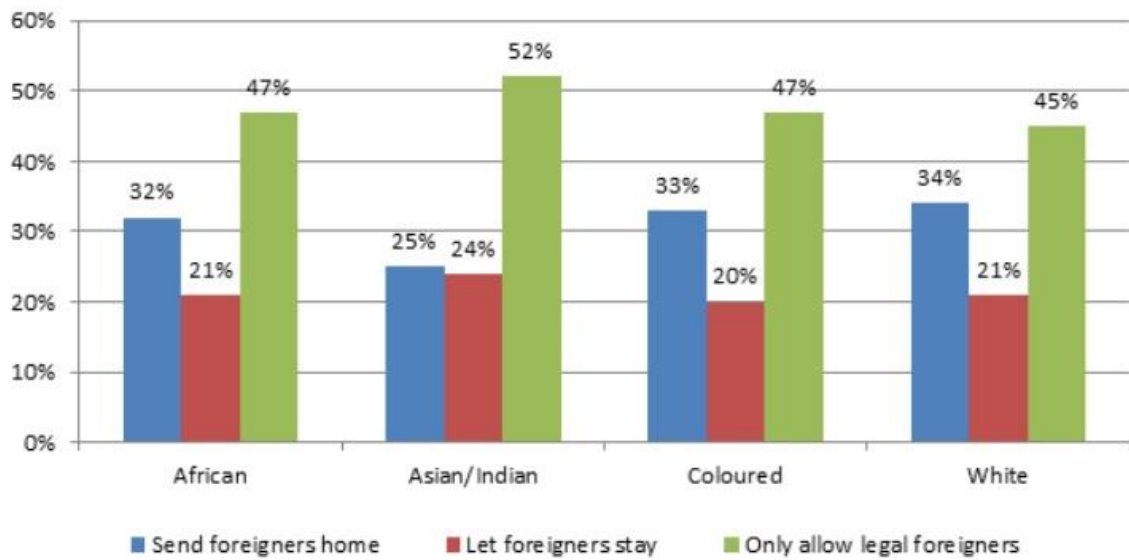
Attachment 19: Race of respondents and their attitude towards cross-border migrants (source: (gcro.ac.za, 2013))