JOBURG DEMOGRAPHICS AND KEY SOCIO ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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Data was sourced from IHS Markit for all indicators unless specified otherwise
Population: Quick facts

- The latest UN world population data shows that world population has reached 7.7 billion, with the world population growth rate currently at 1.05%.

- According to the 2019 Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) mid year population estimates, South Africa’s population is estimated to be 58.8 million.

- Gauteng comprises the largest share of the South African population, with approximately 15.2 million people (25.8%) living in the province. The Northern Cape has only 1.26 million (2.2%) people living in the province, making it the smallest province by population size.

- In 2019, there were an estimated 5.4 million people living in the City of Johannesburg.

- The population in the City of Johannesburg increased by 2.35% between 2018 and 2019.

- The city’s population represents 9.24% of total population in South Africa.

- In 2019, the female population accounted for 49.94% and male population accounted for 50.06% of total city’s population.

- The proportion of youth population (15 to 34 years) as a percentage to the City’s total population has shown a downward trend in the last 3 years, declining by 1.85% from 38.6% in 2016 to 36.75% in 2019.
In 2019, 80% of the Joburg population comprised Africans followed by the White population (10%).

The Coloured and Asian population each accounted for 5% of the total population in the city.
Region D has the highest population, accounting for 23% of the total population in the City of Johannesburg while Region B has the least number of people living there (7% of total city population).

Region A has shown the highest population growth rate compared to other regions in 2019 at 3.28%.
Over 100 days since the coronavirus hit South Africa, the country has had to come to terms with a very different reality. Since the easing of Covid-19 lockdown restrictions on 1 June 2020, the rates of new infections have been increasing rapidly. As of 22 June 2020, there were 22 341 reported cases of coronavirus in Gauteng and 122 deaths. Johannesburg has the highest number of coronavirus cases in the province (11 079). Region F and Region D are the worst affected regions in the city with 2 679 and 1 944 cases respectively. Out of the 11 079 cases, 3 087 have recovered.
According to the World Migration Report, in 2019 there were an estimated 272 million international migrants in the world, which accounted for 3.5% of the global population.

The Census data estimates that there were 2.2 million foreign-born individuals living in South Africa in 2011. StatsSA Mid-year Population Estimates for 2018 indicate that between 2011 and 2016 a net total of 883 364 international migrants entered South Africa. If accurate this might take the South African immigrant population to about 3 million.

In 2011, there were approximately 507 727 foreign migrants residing in the city. At the time, the population in Johannesburg was estimated to be at around 3.9 million people (Census 2011). This means that only 13.1% of the city’s population in 2011 was foreign-born.

The majority of foreign migrants in the city (78%) were born in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries (Census 2011). Most foreign migrants are between the ages 31-45, followed by the 15-25 age cohort.

It is pertinent to note however, that contrary to the popular narrative, internal migrants from South African provinces make up the bulk of Johannesburg’s population expansion. According to the most recent QoL V 2017/18 survey, the numbers are broken down as follows: just over half (58%) of the population were born in Gauteng, 10% have migrated to the city from other countries and nearly a third of the people in the city have come to Johannesburg from other parts of South Africa.
MIGRATION

MIGRANTS CONTRIBUTION IN ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITIES

- Migrant entrepreneurs in the City of Joburg are mostly in retail or service rather than in production.
- According to the 2017/18 Quality of Life (QoL) V findings, within Johannesburg international migrants are twice as likely to report owning a business than respondents born in South Africa. A quarter (25%) of international immigrants reported owning a business.
- Moreover more than a third (34%) of international migrants’ businesses are in the formal sector, meaning that these businesses are registered and contribute either income tax or VAT.

Source: 2017/18 QoL V
The city’s GDP growth rates have mirrored the **downward trend** of national GDP.

Between 2011 and 2019, the highest GDP growth rate in the city was recorded in 2013 (2.72%). Since then GDP growth rates declined substantially with the city only recording a meagre **0.86% in 2019**

In 2019, the city's real GDP grew 0.7% faster than the national real GDP which was only 0.15%
• The number of people in the city with only a matric qualification has been increasing over the past 5 years, increasing from 1.16 million to 1.34 million people in 2015 and 2019 respectively.

• The number of people with matric and bachelors degrees has also been increasing over time, rising by 4.81% from 2018 to 2019.
• There has been an **upward trend** in the unemployment rate in the City of Joburg between 2018 and 2019 (illustrated by the red line in the diagram above). The unemployment rate increased from **28.8%** in the **first quarter of 2018** to **32.7%** in the **first quarter of 2020**.
In 2019, the HDI in the City of Johannesburg was at 0.72 compared to 0.67 in 2009 indicating that there has been a slight improvement in the level of human development in the city over the past 10 years.

At 0.67 and 0.62 respectively, Region D and Region G are the only 2 regions in the city whose HDI is below that of the City of Johannesburg (0.72).

Region B has the highest HDI (0.81) across all regions.

The HDI is an index that combines three basic dimensions of human development: A long and healthy life, knowledge, and a decent standard of living.

A maximum value of 1 indicates a very high level of human development, while the minimum value of 0 indicates no human development.

The HDI is an index that combines three basic dimensions of human development: A long and healthy life, knowledge, and a decent standard of living.
There has not been significant improvement in the inequality levels in the city in the past 10 years. This is illustrated by the Gini coefficient which is currently at 0.62 relative to what it was in 2009 (0.62).

At 0.63, region A is the only region out of the 7 regions that has a Gini coefficient higher, and therefore more unequal, than that of the City of Johannesburg.

Region B which has a Gini coefficient of 0.55 is the most equal region compared to other regions in the City of Johannesburg.
In 2019, the City of Joburg had **1.76 million** people living below the lower poverty line, an increase of **3.7%** from 2018.
Region B had the least number of people living below the lower poverty line (**55 717**).
Region D had the lowest growth (**2.55%**) but also the highest number of people living below the lower poverty line.

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**SOCIO ECONOMIC INDICATORS**

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**Joburg residents living below the lower poverty line (StatsSA defined), 2019**

- JHB City of Johannesburg: **1 760 053**
- Region A: Midrand / Diepsloot: **267 488**
- Region B: Randburg / Rosebank: **55 717**
- Region C: Roodepoort: **239 897**
- Region D: Soweto: **501 813**
- Region E: Sandton / Alexandra: **129 808**
- Region F: Inner City / Southern Joburg: **190 804**
- Region G: Deep South / Ennerdale / Orange Farm: **374 527**
The number of people living with HIV in the city reached **783,040** in 2019, from just **549,989** in 2009.

Region D has the **highest** percentage of its population living with HIV, accounting for **17.16%**, followed by Region A (15.4%) and Region F (14.65%).

The number of AIDS related deaths reported in the City of Johannesburg has **declined** by 4.47% from **11,077** in 2018 to **10,582** in 2019.
The analysis demonstrated the latest trends in demographics and socio-economic indicators of the City of Johannesburg. The key findings are summarised below:

- **CoJ GDP growth rate**
  GDP growth rates have been low in the past 8 years with the city only recording a meagre 0.86% GDP growth in 2019.

- **CoJ Gini coefficient**
  Johannesburg is still regarded as an unequal city. This is illustrated by the Gini coefficient which is currently at 0.62.

- **CoJ HDI**
  HDI in the City of Johannesburg is relatively high (0.72) and has improved over the past 10 years.

- **Number of CoJ population with Matric or above**
  The number of people with matric and bachelors degrees has been increasing over time. In 2019, 286,044 of Joburg residents had post matric degrees.

- **% CoJ unemployment rate**
  The unemployment rate has been rising and as of the first quarter of 2020 was 32.7%.
- **% CoJ population living below the poverty line**
  32.42% of the Joburg population were living below the lower poverty line in 2019. This has increased over time.

- **CoJ population and health**
  In 2019, 14.42% of the CoJ population were living with HIV. This has been increasing over time.
  As of 22 June 2020, 11 079 confirmed cases of coronavirus with 3 087 recoveries were reported in Johannesburg.

- **Regions A-G population as % of CoJ total**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Region A: Midrand / Diepsloot</td>
<td>16.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region B: Randburg / Rosebank</td>
<td>6.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region C: Roodepoort</td>
<td>16.23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region D: Soweto</td>
<td>22.47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region E: Sandton / Alexandra</td>
<td>10.31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region F: Inner City / Southern Joburg</td>
<td>13.19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region G: Deep South / Ennerdale / Orange Farm</td>
<td>14.74%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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- **Foreign migrant population as % of CoJ total (2011)**
  Only 13.1% of the city’s population in 2011 were foreign-born