

	No income	R1 - R400	R401 - R800	R801 - R1,600	R1,601 - R3,200	R3,201 - R6,400	R6,401 - R12,800	R12,801 - R25,600	R25,601 - R51,200	R51,201 - R102,400	R102,401 - R204,800	R204,801 or more	Response not given	NA/Institutions
Nelson Mandela Bay Metro	380 890	13 084	32 129	95 922	51 306	46 629	36 852	16 298	6 216	1 417	877	356	40 170	13 051
Motheo District	248 306	28 570	45 505	88 428	44 704	37 110	27 294	11 067	4 145	886	437	428	14 518	12 360
Ekurhuleni Metro	786 320	78 090	101 420	212 243	183 482	149 246	134 508	71 072	32 090	8 803	3 345	2 138	133 222	16 468
City of Johannesburg	1 034 590	96 571	137 068	318 011	268 909	193 929	159 987	111 374	68 020	23 497	6 608	5 800	290 583	35 022
City of Tshwane	597 385	34 620	70 916	188 482	148 830	125 882	119 536	65 126	33 445	10 104	4 475	2 991	227 057	34 413
eThekweni Metro	1 116 666	71 216	120 767	319 020	194 917	157 369	119 925	49 808	21 025	4 653	3 037	1 193	198 204	26 295
Capricorn District	410 704	33 329	49 273	80 061	29 629	28 379	25 398	8 838	2 293	744	885	72	8 339	14 273
City of Cape Town	902 274	49 943	96 329	283 758	242 663	194 733	153 902	90 043	41 205	12 417	4 998	2 908	306 708	35 805

Source: Stats SA, Community Survey, 2007

Nelson Mandela Bay

According to the figures found in the 2007 Community Survey, 380 890 out of a total population of 1 005 779 in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan had no income. A total of 573 331 people earned less than R 3 200. Nelson Mandela Bay's contribution of 44 percent to the provincial Gross Geographical Product (GGP) makes it the principal municipal contributor to the economy of the Eastern Cape Province. A contradiction exists in this area, as less than half of the population benefited from the 4.7 percent economic growth experienced in the Metropolitan in the 2006 / 2007 financial year.

Motheo District Municipality

During the same period, 248 306 people out of a population of 1 154 693 had no income. The hub of the district is Bloemfontein, which is in the Mangaung local municipality. The city is also the commercial capital of the Free State and the judicial capital of South Africa. The city's economy is predominantly based on the services and government sectors. It also has the faculty to support expanding industrial activities and is the base of a major agricultural area. Yet, 455 513 people, out of a total population of 728 261 earned less than R 3 200 in the Motheo District Municipality.

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan

786 320 people in this industrially-charged metropolitan did not have any income in 2007; while 1 361 555 had an income less than R 3 200. These figures seem peculiar as Ekurhuleni Metropolitan has an estimated 8 000 industries and contributes around 23 percent of the GGP of Gauteng province. The mining surge that led to the emergence of the East Rand contributed to the progression of a substantial manufacturing support base in the area. It is apparent that this flourishing economy has a pending problem with the severe inequality that exists within its society.

City of Johannesburg

The City of Johannesburg has been at the core of South Africa's economic growth for centuries. This however, has not been seen in the lives of over a million people who have no income to sustain themselves in this economic nucleus. 1 034 590 people in the City of Johannesburg earned less than R 3 200 and 37.6 percent had no income at all. Johannesburg is said to be the most powerful commercial centre on the African continent. Although significant economic growth has been experienced by the city, the population growth of 22 percent in the city from 1996 to 2006 has contributed to the slow advances in achieving a more equal society.

City of Tshwane

Almost 600 000 people in the City of Tshwane had no income in 2007. The City of Tshwane also experienced a significant population growth of 21 percent between 1996 and 2006 due to post-1994 mass urbanisation. Tshwane's population of 1 982 235 has, on average, the highest educational level in South Africa. The city is characterised by service and technical industries; and educational and research institutions. The City of Tshwane is regarded as the diplomatic capital of South Africa, and houses a large number of embassies. Yet in 2007, over a million people had an income less than R 3 200.

eThekwini Metropolitan

eThekwini Metropolitan is the second most important economic centre after Gauteng, accounting for 15 percent of national output. eThekwini contributes more than half of the province's output, employment and income. Despite its economic advances, 1 116 666 people in the metropolitan had no income in 2007; and 1 822 586 had an income of less than R 3 200 . This is mainly due to the fact that areas on the periphery tend to be poorly resourced.

Capricorn District Municipalities

Capricorn is a district of impressive scenic beauty, with a range of local economic development and investment opportunities in tourism, agriculture, mining and manufacturing. The Capricorn District Municipality is one of the largest contributors to Limpopo's GGP and has adequate infrastructure to sustain economic development and growth. Despite the district's current and potential economic resources, 410 704 people did not have any income in 2007. 602 996 people, more than half of the population, had an income less than R 3 200.

City of Cape Town

The natural scenery of the City of Cape Town is its greatest single economic asset. The city is also characterised by fragmented, low-density sprawl which is partially the result of the Peninsula mountain ranges and surrounding sand flats, and partially the result of the apartheid policies of the previous government. These factors have contributed to the high poverty and inequality challenges where 902 274 out of a total population of 2 892 243 people have no income. Furthermore, 1 574 967, more than 50 percent of the population, have an income less than R 3 200.

This is a clear indication of the severity of poverty in these eight major urban areas in South Africa. Urgent measures have to be taken in order to ensure that children born to no-income households are protected from the "poverty trap" phenomenon.