



MANAGEMENT OF URBAN IN-MIGRATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

BY

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SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF ECONOMIC
AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS
OF THE DEGREE:

DOCTOR ADMINISTRATION'S

IN THE

SCHOOL OF PUBLIC MANAGEMENT
AND ADMINISTRATION

UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA

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DATE SUBMITTED: 1999
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- It is difficult to express the debt I owe to my supervisor, Professor P A Brynard, who has given me intellectual support throughout the time spent on this thesis. Although I may not have reached the existing standard he set, the effort to do so has been a rewarding and transforming experience. Thus he deserves credit for the salient facts that have gone into this research, while any blame that could be attached to the speculation and value judgements is mine.
- I thank Professors D K de Jager, S X Hanekom and L P Calitz who played an important role in teaching me how to write a research report. Their ideas influenced my thinking. I sincerely thank them.
- I thank the authorities of the University of Pretoria who partially sponsored me for Doctorate in Administration programme. The willingness and attitude of assisting me left an indelible mark in my life and without this valuable contribution I would have found it difficult to complete my studies.
- The Departments of Statistics, Home Affairs, Land Affairs, Housing and Foreign Affairs for allowing me to reproduce, analyze, apply and process their materials and data.
- The library staff of the University of Pretoria, University of South Africa, the Human Sciences Research Council library section and Vista University for their invaluable assistance.
- The Africana library staff of the University of Pretoria for assisting me with the Dialog-search and with the use of micro-fiches.
- Elsie van Reenen and Obed Sigadhla of the Users Information Services of Statistics, South Africa who supplied me with Census 1996 manuals.

(ii)

- My dear wife and children, who somehow managed to make working on this thesis possible while they took the back seat.
- Dr R Snyman for language editing.
- Mrs Ria Hattingh, who expertly typed this manuscript and Mrs Denise du Toit for the final completion of the thesis, and for telephoning and e-mailing all other important information required.
- Mr André Swanepoel who assisted me with the analysis and interpretation of data.
- Mrs Roenel Paulsen, who assisted with the drawing of graphs and diagrammes of this work.
- Above all the Almighty, for giving me the health, strength and wisdom to complete this thesis.

(iii)

DECLARATION

I declare that:

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Is my own work, that all sources used or quoted have been indicated and acknowledged by means of complete references, and that this thesis was not previously submitted by me for a degree at another University.

DR N S MATABOGE

(iv)

DEDICATION

This effort is dedicated to:

My late parents Kwena and Thekiso, my wife Thabo, my son Tshepo, my daughters Constance and Harriet, all of whom are the Alpha and Omega of my very being.

(v)

SUMMARY

By

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This study has concentrated on the influence of the in-migration phenomenon. In order to understand in-migration and the processes, strategies and patterns of this phenomenon, it is essential to first study the influence and impact of in-migration internationally. Internationally it was found that since the fifties, the population growth has mostly been concentrated in the developing countries and South Africa is no exception. Populations of these countries will increase from 3,6 billion to 8,4 billion by the year 2150. In contrast, no further in-migration has taken place in the developed countries since the fifties. The in-migration rate can thus be defined as the difference between the urban population growth rate and the total population growth rate and other factors which will be attended to later. In-migration is therefore the measurement of the redistribution of the population between rural and urban areas. The in-migration process is related to other aspects of the economic, social and political environment.

Various factors have been identified as having an effect on in-migration. These factors are of social, demographic, cultural and non-economic nature. In-migration can be described further by purely economic factors, of which the pull and push forces are the most important. The availability of and compensation for resources, income and price elasticity, consumer supply and demand, factor productivity and factor allocation will also influence rural-urban migration. South Africa has a dualistic system, comprising 13 different population groups. In contrast with international in-migration, in-migration in

(vi)

South Africa is characterized by a political policy that resulted in the segregation of races.

This limited the mobility of people and their choice of land ownership. In-migration in South Africa is determined by the interaction between economic centripetal and political centrifugal forces. Where in the rest of the Western World in-migration was the result of the normal voluntary interaction between economics and social forces, in South Africa it was influenced by influx control, job reservation, legislation, migrant labour and commuting.

(vii)



TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1 ✓

BACKGROUND, AIMS AND METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH		PAGE
1.1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.2	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	1
1.3	METHODOLOGY TO BE USED	2
1.3.1	A study of primary sources	2
1.3.2	A study of secondary sources	2
1.4	PROBLEM FORMULATION	3
1.5	HYPOTHESIS	4
1.6	DEMARICATION OF THE FIELD OF STUDY	4
1.7	TITLE AND CONCEPT CLARIFICATION	4
1.7.1	Title clarification	4
1.7.2	Concept clarification	5
	(i) Management	5
	(ii) Urbanization	6
	(iii) Migration and In-migration	7
	(iv) South Africa	7
1.8	STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT	8

CHAPTER 2 ✓

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF IN-MIGRATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

	PAGE
2.1 INTRODUCTION	10
2.2 DEVELOPMENT OF SPATIAL SETTLEMENT PATTERNS AND IN-MIGRATION TRENDS IN SOUTH AFRICA	13
2.3 MANAGING IN-MIGRATION FOR THE SATISFACTION OF BASIC HUMAN NEEDS	15
2.4 IN-MIGRATION IN SOUTH AFRICA	17
2.4.1 African In-migration on the Rand between the 1930s and 1960s Its social character and political consequences	18
2.4.2 Social Character of in-migration	28
2.4.3 Reasons for in-migration of Blacks in South Africa	39
2.4.4 Factors promoting in-migration in Gauteng and other Provinces	42
2.4.5 Implications of in-migration for public administration	44
2.5 CONCLUSION	47

CHAPTER 3

PLANNING AND PARTICIPATION FOR IN-MIGRATION

	PAGE
3.1 INTRODUCTION	48
3.2 PLANNING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	50
3.3 LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN AN INFORMAL SETTLEMENT	51
3.4 ACCOMMODATING STRATEGIES OF IN-MIGRATION	53
3.4.1 Physical development and in-migration	53
3.4.2 Economic development and in-migration	56
3.4.3 Social development and in-migration	60
3.4.4 Cultural development and in-migration	61
3.5 PLANNING REQUIREMENTS AND PRINCIPLES	62
3.5.1 Equity	63
3.5.2 Sustainability	64
3.5.3 Viability	64
3.5.4 Implications of planning and development	65
3.6 PLANNING AND PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION	68
3.6.1 The nature of participation	69
3.6.2 The problems of public participation	71
3.7 CONCLUSION	72



(x)

CHAPTER 4

IN-MIGRATION IN THE THIRD WORD

	PAGE
4.1 INTRODUCTION	73
4.2 URBAN AGGLOMERATION AND REGIONAL DISPARITIES	74
4.2.1 CONTEMPORARY SPATIAL DISPARITIES	75
4.2.1.1 Rural urban disparities	76
4.2.1.2 Regional disparities	76
4.2.1.3 Urban primacy	77
4.2.1.4 The export-orientation phase	78
4.2.1.5 Migrating to urban centres of unemployment and underemployment	81
THE EXTENT OF IN-MIGRATION IN THE WORLD	82
4.3.1 Levels and trends of in-migration at the country level	92
4.3.2 Patterns of urban population growth	95
4.3.2.1 Regions with a high level of in-migration	95
4.3.2.2 Regions with a high level of in-migration and moderate urban growth	95
4.3.2.3 A region with a moderate level of in-migration and rapid urban growth	95
4.3.2.4 Regions with a low level of in-migration and rapid urban growth	96
4.4 TRENDS IN RURAL POPULATION GROWTH	97
4.5 CONCLUSION	98

CHAPTER 5

**POLICIES, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FORCES AFFECTING IN-
MIGRATION IN GAUTENG**

	PAGE
5.1 INTRODUCTION	101
5.2 IMPLICIT POLICIES AND THE URBAN BIAS AS FACTORS AFFECTING IN-MIGRATION	102
5.3 THE NEED FOR NATIONAL IN-MIGRATION POLICY	104
5.4 URBAN GROWTH AND THE FERTILITY TRANSITION	111
5.5 LINKAGES BETWEEN EFFICIENT SECTORAL POLICY AND SPATIAL OUTCOMES	113
5.6 TERRITORIAL ENTITLEMENTS	114
5.6.1 The in-migration Equity Argument	114
5.6.2 The in-migration Minimization Argument	116
5.6.3 The in-migration Efficiency Argument	116
5.7 MANAGING CITY SIZE AND IN-MIGRATION	117
5.8 CONCLUSION	120

CHAPTER 6
POPULATION GROWTH AND IN-MIGRATION WITH SPECIAL
REFERENCE TO ASIA

	PAGE
6.1 INTRODUCTION	122
6.2 TRENDS IN IN-MIGRATION, URBAN POPULATION GROWTH AND CITY SIZE	122
6.3 NATURAL INCREASE AND MIGRATION	133
6.4 PROJECTED TRENDS OF IN-MIGRATION	134
6.5 EVALUATION OF IN-MIGRATION THE PROJECTIONS	136
6.6 CITY POPULATION PROJECTIONS	141
6.7 DETERMINANTS OF IN-MIGRATION	143
6.8 SENSITIVITY OF URBAN TRENDS	149
6.9 A MULTILEVEL FRAMEWORK OF IN-MIGRATION	153
6.10 TRENDS IN ASIAN IN-MIGRATION	155
6.11 REGIONAL SPATIAL TRANSFORMATION IN ASIA	158
6.12 CONCLUSION	160



CHAPTER 7

IN-MIGRATION THEORIES AND MODELS

	PAGE
7.1 INTRODUCTION	166
7.2 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MIGRATION AND URBANISATION	166
7.3 THEORIES OF IN-MIGRATION	168
7.3.1 Theories which analyses the forces determining the nature and scope of in-migration	168
7.3.1.1 Ravenstein's laws of in-migration	169
7.3.1.2 Lee's theory of in-migration	171
7.3.1.2.1 Factors which influence the decision to migrate	171
7.3.1.2.2 Factors which determine the volume of in-migration	172
7.3.1.2.3 Streams and counterstream of in-migration	173
7.3.1.2.4 Selectiveness of the in-migration process.	173
7.3.2 Theories which analyse in-migration as an equilibrating or Disequilibrating process in a changing economy	174
7.3.2.1 The dual economy model of rural-urban development	176
7.3.2.2 Sjaastad's human investment theory.	178
7.3.2.3 Todaro's model of rural-urban migration.	178
7.3.2.4 The Harris-Todaro Model.	180
7.3.2.5 Radical or dependency theory.	180
7.3.2.6 Computer models to determine in-migration.	183
7.4 LESSONS LEARNT AND IMPORTANCE OF IN-MIGRATION THEORY	186
7.5 CONCLUSION	189

CHAPTER 8

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF SEVERAL FACTORS AFFECTING IN-MIGRATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

	PAGE
8.1 INTRODUCTION	191
8.2 THE LAND AREA OF SOUTH AFRICA	191
8.3 THE POPULATION OF SOUTH AFRICA	193
8.3.1 Percentage of the population in each province – October 1996	193
8.3.2 Data concerning total net population	194
8.3.3 Country of birth by population group	194
8.3.4 The number of people from foreign countries settling in South Africa	195
8.3.5 Percentage of the population not born in South Africa in each province and in South Africa overall	196
8.3.6 Percentage of the population who was not born in South Africa by population group	197
8.3.7 Citizenship by province	198
8.3.8 Citizenship by population group	198
8.3.9 Economically active population by province amongst those aged 15-65 years	199
8.3.10 Labour market status of the population aged 15-65 years by population group – October 1996	199
8.3.11 Economically active population groups amongst those aged	200
8.3.12 Unemployment rates by provinces amongst those aged 15-65 years – October 1996	201
8.3.13 Unemployment rate by population group and gender – October 1996	202
8.4 THE MANAGEMENT OF THE IN-MIGRATION PROCESS	202
8.5 CONCLUSION	206



(xv)

CHAPTER 9

MANAGEMENT OF URBAN IN-MIGRATION IN SOUTH AFRICA EVALUATION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

	PAGE
9.1 EVALUATION	211
9.2 CONCLUSIONS	216
9.2.1 Conclusions concerning literature study	216
9.2.2 Recommendations based on this investigation and for further research	218
9.2.3 Conclusions based on analysis of data	222
9.3 OPERATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS	225
9.4 SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM AND ATTAINMENT OF GOALS	225
9.5 CONCLUSION	225
9.6 ISSUES FOR FURTHER RESEARCH	226
BIBLIOGRAPHY	232-251

LIST OF TABLES

	PAGE
Table 4.1: Projected population in rural and urban places, 1970-2000 (highest constant-rate projection)	83
Table 4.2 Projected population in rural and urban places, 1970-2000 (lowest constant-rate projection)	83-84
Table 4.3 South African population projection at the year 2000	85
Table 4.4 Percentage of population living in urban areas, by major area and region, 1970-2025	85-86
Table 4.5 Total, urban and rural population by major area, 1970-2025	87
Table 4.6 Average rate of growth of total, urban and rural populations and rate of in-migration by major area or region, 1970-2025	88-91
Table 4.7 Countries with per cent urban population in 1985 of 80 per cent or more and 20 per cent or less	92-93
Table 4.8 Countries with rate of in-migration in 1980-1985 of 30 per cent or more and 0.3 per cent or less	94
Table 4.9 Area (square km) covered by each province	192
Table 4.10 Population of South Africa by province	193
Table 4.11 Data in total net population as depicted	194

Table 4.12	Country of birth by population group	194
Table 4.13	The number of people from foreign countries settling In South Africa	195
Table 4.14	Citizenship by province	198
Table 4.15	Citizenship by population group	198
Table 4.16	Economically active population by province amongst those aged 15-65 years	199
Table 4.17	Economically active population group amongst those aged 15-65 years	200
Table 6.1	Actual and projected percentages urban	124
Table 6.2	Actual and projected pace of in-migration	124
Table 6.3	Actual and projected urban population growth rates	126
Table 6.4	Actual and projected populations of the largest Asian urban agglomerations	127
Table 6.5	Actual and projected percentages of urban Populations in cities of more than 1 million	128
Table 6.6	Percentages of urban populations in cities of 100,000 or more	129
Table 6.7	Percentages of urban populations in the largest City and index of primacy	132
Table 6.8	Projected increases in urban populations	135
Table 6.9	UN method and modified UN method projections Of in-migration levels	137
Table 6.10	Projections of 1960 urban populations to 1980	139
Table 6.11	Estimates of 1980 urban populations using actual Total populations	140
Table 6.12	Average annual growth rates in real GNP	141
Table 6.13	Population projections for the fourteen largest Asian urban Agglomerations	143
Table 6.14	Urban growth attributed to migration and Reclassification	157

LIST OF FIGURES

	PAGE
Figure 4.1 Growth of the worlds urban and rural population, 1970-2000	84
Figure 4.2 Percentage of population residing in urban areas in the more and less developed regions, 1950-2025	85
Figure 4.3 Urban population in the more and less developed regions, 1950-2025	86
Figure 4.4 Rural population in the more and less developed, regions, 1950-2025	98

LIST OF DIAGRAMS

	PAGE
Diagram 1.1 Distribution of land area of South Africa by province	192
Diagram 1.2 Percentage of the population in each province	193
Diagram 1.3 Percentage of the population who were not born in South Africa in each province and in South Africa Overall – October 1996	196
Diagram 1.4 Percentage of the population who were not born in South Africa by population group - October 1996	197
Diagram 1.5 Labour market status of the population aged 15-65 years by population group - October 1996	199
Diagram 1.6 Unemployment rates by provinces amongst those aged 15-65 years - October 1996	201
Diagram 1.7 Unemployment rates by population group and by gender - October 1996	202