Fast Facts for Local Government

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South African Institute of Race Relations

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Demographics

A RISK NOT RECOGNISED

Apartheid policies, especially influx control designed to minimise the number of Africans in supposedly 'white' cities, made it impossible for millions of South African families to live together. Today family life still seems an impossible dream for millions. This may well be the biggest risk facing the country.

This issue of *Fast Facts for Local Government* (F3LG) focuses on the South African family. And it is in trouble. For more and more children family life in the conventional sense does not exist. Almost a quarter of the country's under-eighteens are growing up without their biological parents. The number has been growing by about 100 000 a year, from 3.7 million in 2002 to 4.2 million in 2007.

In the Eastern Cape, children growing up with neither parent outnumber those growing up with both.

The number of double orphans — children who have lost both their parents — has doubled from 352 000 to 701 000 in the past five years. The number of children who have lost one or both parents to AIDS is now 1.4 million, more than in many African countries. The Medical Research Council expects the toll to reach 5.7 million by 2015.

More fathers are dying but more living fathers are also absent.

AIDS is the key cause of the decline in the conventional family. But questions on other issues abound. Is it true that child support grants encourage teenage pregnancies? To what extent are teenage pregnancies due to rape? Is poverty driving more girls into prostitution? Why are more living fathers not with their children?

What happens to kids growing up without mums and dads? Do extended families take them in? How many find places in orphanages or with foster parents? Who makes sure that they go to school? How many will get their education on the streets, in gangs, or in prison?

The previous minister of education, Ms Naledi Pandor, last year urged parents to 'ensure that your children do their homework' and to 'read to your child every day that he or she is in primary school'.

For growing numbers of children this, tragically, cannot happen. How much of an education are they likely to get without the support of parents? It is now widely recognised that most public schooling in South Africa is in dire straits. But so also is family life. Can one be fixed without the other? Most crimes are committed by young men. If we cannot fix education and family life can we combat crime? What will be the costs in lost growth, jobs, and hope?

— *John Kane-Berman*

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Unhappy families

How is family life doing in South Africa? This edition of *Fast Facts* seeks to provide some of the answers. The statistics show certain worrying trends. For example, there are more orphans in South Africa now than there were seven years ago. The numbers will increase in line with rising adult deaths from HIV/AIDS. Also linked to HIV/AIDS is the higher prevalence of child-headed households. A great many children live in income poverty, especially in more rural provinces. Other problems are high levels of teenage pregnancies, unmarried motherhood, and the increasing number of absent fathers. HIV/AIDS is a major factor, but not the only one.

This edition of Fast Facts *includes data sourced from the University of Cape Town's Children's Institute, Target Group Index, Statistics South Africa, the Health Systems Trust, and the Human Sciences Research Council. Some of the data is relatively old, but in all instances the latest available statistics were used.*

A much larger proportion of Africans in South Africa are children (46%) than is the case with other population groups — all below 40%, and some below 30%. The African population also has the largest proportions of orphans, unmarried mothers, absent fathers, and unemployed single parents.

Africans thus have more children but fewer present parents and less money to look after them.

ISSUE ALERT

According to the United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef), in 2007 an estimated 1 400 000 of South Africa's children had lost one or both parents due to the HIV/AIDS pandemic, while some 2 500 000 children had lost one or both parents due to all causes. This means that more than half of all orphans in South Africa became orphaned as a result of HIV/AIDS.

There is a link between orphanhood and the HIV/AIDS rates in provinces. The provinces with the highest HIV infection rates (not shown in the tables which follow) — KwaZulu-Natal and the Free State — had the highest proportions of children who had been orphaned. In 2007, some 26% of children in both KwaZulu-Natal and the Free State had lost one or both of their parents, up from a respective 20% and 19% in 2002.

In the Western Cape, which had the lowest HIV infection rate, 11% of children had lost one or both parents, up from 10% in 2002.

The Free State had the highest proportion of orphans who had lost both parents, at 6% in 2007. This is more than double the 2002 figure.

Orphanhood also affected racial groups to different degrees. In 2007 some 19% of African children had lost one or both parents, compared to 11% of coloured children, 7% of Indian children, and 4% of white children.

Between 2002 and 2007, the number of orphans decreased in the coloured, Indian, and white populations. By contrast, African orphans increased by 26% — from 2 765 000 in 2002, to 3 481 000 in 2007.

Double orphans among Africans have more than doubled in number. The number of African children who had lost both parents rose from 335 000 in 2002 to 673 000 in 2007. The proportion of children of each racial group who had lost both parents increased across the board between 2002 and 2007, with the exception of white children.

The number of all orphans in South Africa increased by 23%, from 2 995 000 in 2002, to 3 679 000 in 2007. Some 701 000 orphans had lost both parents in 2007, which was double the number for the same category compared to 2002.

Overall, close to one fifth of South Africa's children were orphans in 2007. Most of these were paternal orphans, followed by double orphans, and maternal orphans.

SORRY

The Institute's telephone system has been behaving erratically in the last month, but the problems should now be resolved. We apologise for any inconvenience caused.

Caregivers

While child-rearing in South Africa has historically been done by multiple caregivers — often including extended family members — in recent years the number of child-headed households has grown by 25% — from 118 000 in 2002 to 148 000 in 2007.

A child-headed household is one in which the oldest resident is 17 years old or younger. Older children have the adult burden of caring for younger brothers and sisters. This forces many to drop out of school in an effort to survive.

Of the 148 000 child-headed households in South Africa in 2007, most were in Limpopo, the Eastern Cape, and KwaZulu-Natal at 57 000, 37 000, and 24 000 respectively. The provinces with the lowest proportions of such households were the Western Cape with 0.1% of households that were child-headed, and the Northern Cape and Gauteng at 0.2% each.

There is also a racial dimension to child-headed households. Some 146 000 of the 148 000 are African. However, between 2002 and 2007 some 2 000 coloured child-headed households emerged, where previously none existed. There were few if any Indian or white child-headed households.

Some 68% of children in South Africa lived in income poverty in 2007. (The income poverty line is set at R350 per person per month in 2000 rands, and is adjusted each year in line with inflation.) The proportion of children living in income poverty varied greatly across the race groups. Some 75% of African children lived in income poverty in 2007, compared to 43% of coloured children, 14% of Indian children, and 5% of white children.

There is a correlation between the average annual household income of a province (not shown in the tables which follow), and children living in poverty in that province. Limpopo, the province with the lowest average annual household income, had the largest proportion of children living in income poverty at 82% in 2007. This was followed by the Eastern Cape, and the North West, with 78%, and 75% of children living in income poverty respectively. Both the Eastern Cape and the North West had some of the lowest average annual household incomes.

The provinces with the highest average annual household incomes were the Western Cape and Gauteng. These provinces had the lowest proportions of children living in income poverty at 39% in the Western Cape, and 48% in Gauteng.

The figures in the tables also show that provinces that were more rural tended to have larger proportions of children living in income poverty.

This *Fast Facts* shows that in 2007, only a third of South Africa's children lived with both of their parents. Some 40% lived with their mother only, and 3% lived with their father only, while 23% lived with neither parent. These figures varied across provinces, with 55% and 51% of children in Gauteng and the Western Cape living with both their parents respectively, compared to 25% in Limpopo, and 26% in the Eastern Cape.

These figures also differed across race groups. In 2007, some 82% of Indian children, 80% of white children, 52% of coloured children, and 29% of African children lived with both of their parents. The highest proportion of African children lived with their mother only, at 43%. More than a quarter (26%) of African children lived with neither parent, followed by 11% of coloured children, 5% of Indian children, and 2% of white children.

Urban areas

Overall, between 2002 and 2007, the proportion of children living with both parents dropped, from 38% in 2002 to 34% in 2007. In the same period, the proportion of children living only with mothers increased by 9%. Those living with neither parent increased by 14%.

In urban areas in 2007, more than half (52%) of African parents were single, compared to 30% of coloured parents, 24% of white parents, and 7% of Indian parents. Women were in the majority across all race groups among urban single parents.

The proportions of single urban parents that were unemployed varied across race groups. Unemployment was lowest among white people in this group at 5.1%, followed by Indians at 13.8%, coloured people at 24.7%, and Africans at 31.2%.

The 2001 census showed that 84% of African mothers between the ages of 14 and 19 had never married, compared to 31% of Indian women. In the 30-34 age cohort, 40% of African women had never married, compared to 3% of both Indian and white women.

Across all age groups, the proportion of women divorced or separated was highest among white women, and lowest among African women except for the ages of 14 and 19 years, where it was lowest among coloured women.

There are huge discrepancies in teenage pregnancy rates — the Limpopo rate being more than eight times the KwaZulu-Natal rate. In 2003, some 12% of all women between the ages of 15 and 19 years were mothers or had been pregnant. This figure was the highest in Limpopo at 17%, followed by the Northern Cape at 16%. Some 2% of women between the ages of 15 and 19 years were mothers or had been pregnant in KwaZulu-Natal.

Approximately one out of eight women in South Africa gave birth when they were teenagers. In Limpopo approximately one in six women gave birth when they were teenagers.

Between 1993 and 2002, the presence in the household of fathers of children aged 15 years or younger decreased across all race groups. Among African fathers it decreased from 52% in 1993, to 37% in 2002. What accounted for most of the decrease in present fathers was not so much mortality as the increase in absent living fathers, from 40% in 1993 to 50% in 2002.

The proportion of absent (living) fathers also increased among coloured fathers from 31% in 1993 to 37% in 2002. Among white fathers this increase was from 8% in 1993 to 11% in 2002. Only among Indian fathers did the number of absent fathers decrease, from 11% in 1993 to 8% in 2002.

The presence of fathers decreased in all race groups — although to varying degrees. Present coloured, Indian, and white fathers decreased by a respective 13%, 1%, and 4% between 1993 and 2002.

The proportion of absent living African rural fathers increased from 38% in 1993, to 55% in 2002. Following a similar pattern, the proportion of present African rural fathers decreased from 53% in 1993, to 33% in 2002. In comparison, in urban areas, the proportion of absent fathers decreased slightly, from 44% in 1993, to 43% in 2002.

— Gail Eddy

THANKS

Research on families for this issue of *Fast Facts* was partly sponsored by friends and family of Reina Steenwijk, an Institute member in Amsterdam, in lieu of a gift for her 60th birthday.

HELP!

The Institute would like to conduct more research into family life in South Africa. Anyone willing to help sponsor such research should contact John Kane-Berman on *ceo@sairr.org.za* or by phone on 011-492-0600.

The South African family

CHILDREN

Number of children by age, race, and sex, 2008

Age	African Male	African Female	African Total	Coloured Male	Coloured Female	Coloured Total	Indian Male	Indian Female	Indian Total
0–4 years	2 214 300	2 157 000	4 371 300	211 300	208 700	420 000	48 600	47 400	96 000
5–9 years	2 263 000	2 207 900	4 470 900	211 900	209 600	421 500	46 300	45 100	91 400
10–14 years	2 251 400	2 205 400	4 456 800	210 200	208 000	418 200	51 600	50 500	102 100
15–19 years	2 172 300	2 138 600	4 310 900	204 100	203 100	407 200	54 700	53 900	108 600
Total	**8 901 000**	**8 708 900**	**17 609 900**	**837 500**	**829 400**	**1 666 900**	**201 200**	**196 900**	**398 100**
Proportion[a]	**48.0%**	**43.5%**	**45.7%**	**39.8%**	**36.5%**	**38.1%**	**32.7%**	**31.3%**	**32.0%**

Number of children by age, race, and sex, 2008 (continued)

Age	White Male	White Female	White Total	South Africa Male	South Africa Female	South Africa Total
0–4 years	128 300	124 200	252 500	2 602 500	2 537 300	5 139 800
5–9 years	137 200	133 100	270 300	2 658 400	2 595 700	5 254 100
10–14 years	153 100	148 700	301 800	2 666 300	2 612 600	5 278 900
15–19 years	165 400	160 600	326 000	2 596 500	2 556 200	5 152 700
Total	**584 000**	**566 600**	**1 150 600**	**10 523 700**	**10 301 800**	**20 825 500**
Proportion[a]	**26.6%**	**24.6%**	**25.6%**	**44.9%**	**40.8%**	**42.8%**

Source: Stats SA, *Mid-year population estimates, South Africa 2008*, July 2008

a The totals expressed as proportions of the total number in the relevant age, race, and sex group.

Number of children by age, sex, and province, 2008

Age	Eastern Cape Male	Eastern Cape Female	Eastern Cape Total	Free State Male	Free State Female	Free State Total	Gauteng Male	Gauteng Female	Gauteng Total	KwaZulu-Natal Male	KwaZulu-Natal Female	KwaZulu-Natal Total
0–4 years	347 800	343 500	691 300	144 600	140 900	285 500	549 500	529 200	1 078 700	528 500	522 000	1 050 500
5–9 years	373 000	356 200	729 200	149 100	147 700	296 800	509 700	493 200	1 002 900	572 200	564 000	1 136 200
10–14 years	422 600	395 100	817 700	151 400	151 400	302 800	431 200	425 500	856 700	610 600	600 400	1 211 000
15–19 years	431 200	403 600	834 800	151 800	152 100	303 900	412 100	411 600	823 700	589 600	583 100	1 172 700
Total	**1 574 600**	**1 498 400**	**3 073 000**	**596 900**	**592 100**	**1 189 000**	**1 902 500**	**1 859 500**	**3 762 000**	**2 300 900**	**2 269 500**	**4 570 400**
Proportion[a]	**50.2%**	**43.5%**	**46.7%**	**43.5%**	**39.3%**	**41.3%**	**36.6%**	**35.4%**	**36.0%**	**48.1%**	**42.7%**	**45.2%**

Number of children by age, sex, and province, 2008 (continued)

Age	Limpopo Male	Limpopo Female	Limpopo Total	Mpumalanga Male	Mpumalanga Female	Mpumalanga Total	North West Male	North West Female	North West Total
0–4 years	319 800	311 500	631 300	209 600	205 600	415 200	187 000	181 500	368 500
5–9 years	332 500	315 000	647 500	214 500	212 400	426 900	182 400	187 300	369 700
10–14 years	356 400	333 700	690 100	215 000	214 400	429 400	172 500	182 100	354 600
15–19 years	349 400	327 700	677 100	206 700	203 500	410 200	165 200	173 800	339 000
Total	**1 358 100**	**1 287 900**	**2 646 000**	**845 800**	**835 900**	**1 681 700**	**707 100**	**724 700**	**1 431 800**
Proportion[a]	**54.2%**	**46.5%**	**50.2%**	**48.9%**	**45.0%**	**46.8%**	**42.4%**	**41.3%**	**41.8%**

Number of children by age, sex, and province, 2008 (continued)

Age	Northern Cape Male	Northern Cape Female	Northern Cape Total	Western Cape Male	Western Cape Female	Western Cape Total	South Africa Male	South Africa Female	South Africa Total
0–4 years	55 800	54 100	109 900	260 000	248 800	508 800	2 602 600	2 537 100	5 139 700
5–9 years	62 400	60 700	123 100	262 500	259 300	521 800	2 658 300	2 595 800	5 254 100
10–14 years	63 600	62 900	126 500	242 900	247 100	490 000	2 666 200	2 612 600	5 278 800
15–19 years	59 000	57 900	116 900	231 600	242 900	474 500	2 596 600	2 556 200	5 152 800
Total	**240 800**	**235 600**	**476 400**	**997 000**	**998 100**	**1 995 100**	**10 523 700**	**10 301 700**	**20 825 400**
Proportion[a]	**44.2%**	**40.6%**	**42.3%**	**39.9%**	**36.2%**	**37.9%**	**44.9%**	**40.8%**	**42.8%**

Source: Stats SA, *Mid-year population estimates, South Africa 2008*, July 2008

a The totals expressed as proportions of the total number in the relevant age, race, and sex group.

Children living in income poverty[a] by province, 2007

Province	*Number*	*Proportion*[b]
Eastern Cape	2 302 000	77.5%
Free State	**788 000**	**69.2%**
Gauteng	1 369 000	47.5%
KwaZulu-Natal	**2 921 000**	**72.6%**
Limpopo	2 044 000	81.6%
Mpumalanga	**1 093 000**	**74.2%**
North West	969 000	74.8%
Northern Cape	**280 000**	**64.7%**
Western Cape	612 000	38.9%
South Africa	**12 377 000**	**67.7%**

Source: UCT Children's Institute, *Children Count: Abantwana Babalulekile*, www.childrencount.ci.org.za, accessed 3 June 2009

a The poverty line is set at R350 per person per month in 2000 rands, and is increased each year in line with inflation.

b The proportion of children in each race group that live in income poverty.

Note: Income and social grants are under-reported, and thus child poverty is likely to be overestimated.

Children living in income poverty[a] by race, 2007

Race	*Number*	*Proportion*[b]
African	11 602 000	75.2%
Coloured	673 000	43.0%
Indian	44 000	13.8%
White	47 000	4.9%
South Africa	**12 377 000**	**67.7%**

Source: UCT Children's Institute, *Children Count: Abantwana Babalulekile*, www.childrencount.ci.org.za, accessed 3 June 2009

a The poverty line is set at R350 per person per month in 2000 rands, and is increased each year in line with inflation.

b The proportion of children in each race group that live in income poverty.

Note: Income and social grants are under-reported, and thus child poverty is likely to be overestimated.

ORPHANS

Number and proportion of maternal, paternal, and double orphans[a] by province, 2002 and 2007

	2002							
	Maternal orphans		*Paternal orphans*		*Double orphans*		*Total*	
Province	*Number*	*Proportion*[b]	*Number*	*Proportion*[b]	*Number*	*Proportion*[b]	*Number*	*Proportion*[b]
Eastern Cape	85 000	3.0%	403 000	14.2%	65 000	2.3%	553 000	19.5%
Free State	**42 000**	**4.2%**	**125 000**	**12.6%**	**22 000**	**2.3%**	**189 000**	**19.1%**
Gauteng	54 000	2.0%	298 000	10.9%	46 000	1.7%	398 000	14.6%
KwaZulu-Natal	**135 000**	**3.5%**	**504 000**	**13.2%**	**109 000**	**2.9%**	**748 000**	**19.6%**
Limpopo	54 000	2.2%	342 000	13.7%	37 000	1.5%	433 000	17.4%
Mpumalanga	**46 000**	**3.6%**	**126 000**	**9.6%**	**25 000**	**1.9%**	**197 000**	**15.1%**
North West	35 000	2.5%	206 000	14.4%	27 000	1.9%	268 000	18.8%
Northern Cape	**11 000**	**3.6%**	**29 000**	**9.7%**	**4 000**	**1.2%**	**44 000**	**14.5%**
Western Cape	26 000	1.6%	120 000	7.6%	16 000	1.0%	162 000	10.2%
South Africa	**488 000**	**2.8%**	**2 155 000**	**12.3%**	**352 000**	**2.0%**	**2 995 000**	**17.1%**

Number and proportion of maternal, paternal, and double orphans[a] by province, 2002 and 2007 (continued)

	2007							
	Maternal orphans		*Paternal orphans*		*Double orphans*		*Total*	
Province	*Number*	*Proportion*[b]	*Number*	*Proportion*[b]	*Number*	*Proportion*[b]	*Number*	*Proportion*[b]
Eastern Cape	122 000	4.1%	469 000	15.8%	129 000	4.3%	720 000	24.2%
Free State	**48 000**	**4.2%**	**181 000**	**15.9%**	**67 000**	**5.9%**	**296 000**	**26.0%**
Gauteng	50 000	1.7%	245 000	8.5%	71 000	2.5%	366 000	12.7%
KwaZulu-Natal	**178 000**	**4.4%**	**644 000**	**16.0%**	**229 000**	**5.7%**	**1 051 000**	**26.1%**
Limpopo	72 000	2.9%	329 000	13.1%	66 000	2.6%	467 000	18.6%
Mpumalanga	**59 000**	**4.0%**	**195 000**	**13.2%**	**55 000**	**3.7%**	**309 000**	**20.9%**
North West	52 000	4.0%	136 000	10.5%	5 100	3.9%	193 100	18.4%
Northern Cape	**15 000**	**3.4%**	**35 000**	**8.0%**	**15 000**	**3.5%**	**65 000**	**14.9%**
Western Cape	19 000	1.2%	131 000	8.3%	19 000	1.2%	169 000	10.7%
South Africa	**614 000**	**3.4%**	**2 364 000**	**12.9%**	**701 000**	**3.8%**	**3 679 000**	**20.1%**

Source: UCT Children's Institute, *Children Count: Abantwana Babalulekile*, www.childrencount.ci.org.za, accessed 3 June 2009

a Children aged 17 years and younger.
b The proportion of children in each province that are maternal/paternal/double orphans.

Number and proportion of maternal, paternal, and double orphans[a] by race, 2002 and 2007

	2002							
	Maternal orphans		*Paternal orphans*		*Double orphans*		*Total*	
Race	*Number*	*Proportion*[b]	*Number*	*Proportion*[b]	*Number*	*Proportion*[b]	*Number*	*Proportion*[b]
African	443 000	3.0%	1 987 000	13.6%	335 000	2.3%	2 765 000	18.9%
Coloured	31 000	2.1%	120 000	7.9%	14 000	0.9%	165 000	10.9%
Indian	4 000	1.2%	17 000	5.0%	1 000	0.4%	22 000	6.6%
White	10 000	0.9%	31 000	2.9%	2 000	0.2%	43 000	4.0%
South Africa	**488 000**	**2.8%**	**2 155 000**	**12.3%**	**352 000**	**2.0%**	**2 995 000**	**17.1%**

	2007							
	Maternal orphans		*Paternal orphans*		*Double orphans*		*Total*	
Race	*Number*	*Proportion*[b]	*Number*	*Proportion*[b]	*Number*	*Proportion*[b]	*Number*	*Proportion*[b]
African	574 000	3.7%	2 234 000	14.5%	673 000	4.4%	3 481 000	22.6%
Coloured	33 000	2.1%	103 000	6.6%	25 000	1.6%	161 000	10.3%
Indian	5 000	1.4%	11 000	3.4%	3 000	0.9%	19 000	5.7%
White	3 000	0.3%	17 000	1.7%	1 000	0.1%	21 000	2.1%
South Africa	**614 000**	**3.4%**	**2 364 000**	**12.9%**	**701 000**	**3.8%**	**3 679 000**	**20.1%**

Source: UCT Children's Institute, *Children Count: Abantwana Babalulekile*, www.childrencount.ci.org.za, accessed 3 June 2009

a Children aged 17 years and younger.
b The proportion of children in each race group that are maternal/paternal/double orphans.

Number and proportion of maternal, paternal, and double orphans[a] by sex, 2002 and 2007

2002

	Maternal orphans		*Paternal orphans*		*Double orphans*		*Total*	
Sex	*Number*	*Proportion*[b]	*Number*	*Proportion*[b]	*Number*	*Proportion*[b]	*Number*	*Proportion*[b]
Male	247 000	2.8%	1 066 000	12.1%	176 000	2.0%	1 489 000	16.9%
Female	241 000	2.8%	1 088 000	12.5%	175 000	2.0%	1 504 000	17.3%
South Africa	**488 000**	**2.8%**	**2 155 000**	**12.3%**	**352 000**	**2.0%**	**2 995 000**	**17.1%**

2007

	Maternal orphans		*Paternal orphans*		*Double orphans*		*Total*	
Sex	*Number*	*Proportion*[b]	*Number*	*Proportion*[b]	*Number*	*Proportion*[b]	*Number*	*Proportion*[b]
Male	319 000	3.4%	1 226 000	13.0%	367 000	3.9%	1 912 000	20.3%
Female	296 000	3.3%	1 138 000	12.9%	335 000	3.8%	1 769 000	20.0%
South Africa	**614 000**	**3.4%**	**2 364 000**	**12.9%**	**701 000**	**3.8%**	**3 679 000**	**20.1%**

Source: UCT Children's Institute, *Children Count: Abantwana Babalulekile*, www.childrencount.ci.org.za, accessed 3 June 2009

a Children aged 17 years and younger.
b The proportion of children of each sex that are maternal/paternal/double orphans.

Number of orphans, international comparisons, 2007

Countries	*Children[a] who have lost one or both parents due to all causes, 2007*	*Children[a] whose mother has died due to any cause, 2007*	*Children[a] whose father has died due to any cause, 2007*	*Children[a] both of whose parents have died due to any cause, 2007*	*Children[a] who have lost one or both parents due to AIDS, 2007*
Angola	**1 200 000**	**600 000**	**840 000**	**210 000**	**50 000**
Botswana	130 000	85 000	81 000	37 000	95 000
Cameroon	**1 100 000**	**580 000**	**710 000**	**190 000**	**300 000**
Central African Republic	280 000	140 000	190 000	51 000	72 000
Congo	**210 000**	**100 000**	**140 000**	**31 000**	**69 000**
Cote d'Ivore	1 200 000	590 000	800 000	180 000	420 000
Ethiopia	**5 000 000**	**2 400 000**	**3 200 000**	**630 000**	**650 000**
Ghana	1 100 000	510 000	700 000	130 000	160 000
Lesotho	**160 000**	**100 000**	**110 000**	**49 000**	**110 000**
Liberia	270 000	130 000	180 000	45 000	15 000
Malawi	**1 100 000**	**540 000**	**740 000**	**230 000**	**550 000**
Mozambique	1 400 000	780 000	920 000	300 000	400 000
Namibia	**110 000**	**63 000**	**65 000**	**17 000**	**66 000**
Nigeria	9 700 000	4 900 000	6 400 000	1 700 000	1 200 000
Rwanda	**860 000**	**540 000**	**600 000**	**290 000**	**220 000**
Sierre Leone	350 000	160 000	250 000	53 000	16 000
Somalia	**590 000**	**300 000**	**390 000**	**100 000**	**8 800**
South Africa	*2 500 000*	*1 400 000*	*1 600 000*	*510 000*	*1 400 000*
Swaziland	**96 000**	**74 000**	**58 000**	**37 000**	**56 000**
Tanzania	2 600 000	300 000	1 000 000	58 000	970 000
Uganda	**2 500 000**	**1 500 000**	**1 700 000**	**620 000**	**1 200 000**
Zambia	1 100 000	740 000	780 000	390 000	600 000
Zimbabwe	**1 300 000**	**960 000**	**900 000**	**600 000**	**1 000 000**

Source: UNICEF Child Information Service, 2007; www.childinfo.org/orphans.php, accessed: 16 February 2009

a Children aged 0–17 years.

CHILD–HEADED HOUSEHOLDS

Number and proportion of child-headed[a] households by province, 2002 and 2007

2002

Province	*Number*	*Proportion*[b]
Eastern Cape	46 000	1.6%
Free State	**6 000**	**0.7%**
Gauteng	3 000	0.1%
KwaZulu-Natal	**18 000**	**0.5%**
Limpopo	32 000	1.3%
Mpumalanga	**8 000**	**0.6%**
North West	5 000	0.3%
Northern Cape	**0**	**0.2%**
Western Cape	0	0.2%
South Africa	**118 000**	**0.7%**

2007

Province	*Number*	*Proportion*[b]
Eastern Cape	37 000	1.2%
Free State	**8 000**	**0.7%**
Gauteng	6 000	0.2%
KwaZulu-Natal	**24 000**	**0.6%**
Limpopo	57 000	2.3%
Mpumalanga	**9 000**	**0.6%**
North West	5 000	0.4%
Northern Cape	**1 000**	**0.2%**
Western Cape	2 000	0.1%
South Africa	**148 000**	**0.8%**

Source: UCT Children's Institute, *Children Count: Abantwana Babalulekile*, www.childrencount.ci.org.za, accessed 3 June 2009

a Children aged 17 years and younger.
b The proportion of children in each province living in households where the oldest resident is no older than 17 years.

Number and proportion of child-headed[a] households by race, 2002 and 2007

2002

Race	*Number*	*Proportion*[b]
African	118 000	0.8%
Coloured	0	0.0%
Indian	0	0.0%
White	0	0.0%
South Africa	**118 000**	**0.7%**

2007

Race	*Number*	*Proportion*[b]
African	146 000	0.9%
Coloured	2 000	0.1%
Indian	0	0.0%
White	0	0.0%
South Africa	**148 000**	**0.8%**

Source: UCT Children's Institute, *Children Count: Abantwana Babalulekile*, www.childrencount.ci.org.za, accessed 3 June 2009

a Children aged 17 years and younger.
b The proportion of children in each race group living in households where the oldest resident is no older than 17 years.

Number and proportion of child-headed[a] households by sex, 2002 and 2007

Sex	Number	Proportion[b]
2002		
Male	70 000	0.8%
Female	48 000	0.6%
South Africa	**118 000**	**0.7%**
2007		
Male	95 000	1.0%
Female	53 000	0.6%
South Africa	**148 000**	**0.8%**

Source: UCT Children's Institute, *Children Count: Abantwana Babalulekile*, www.childrencount.ci.org.za, accessed 3 June 2009

a Children aged 17 years and younger.

b The proportion of male/female children living in households where the oldest resident is no older than 17 years.

Number and proportion of child-headed[a] households by age, 2002 and 2007

Age	Number	Proportion[b]
2002		
0–5 years	5 000	0.1%
6–11 years	26 000	0.4%
12–17 years	86 000	1.4%
South Africa	**118 000**	**0.7%**
2007		
0–5 years	14 000	0.2%
6–11 years	30 000	0.5%
12–17 years	104 000	1.7%
South Africa	**148 000**	**0.8%**

Source: UCT Children's Institute, *Children Count: Abantwana Babalulekile*, www.childrencount.ci.org.za, accessed 3 June 2009

a Children aged 17 years and younger.

b The proportion of children in each age group living in households where the oldest resident is no older than 17 years.

CHILDREN LIVING WITH BIOLOGICAL PARENTS

Number and proportion of children[a] living with biological parents by province, 2002 and 2007

	Both parents		Mother only		Father only		Neither parent	
Province	Number	Proportion[b]	Number	Proportion[b]	Number	Proportion[b]	Number	Proportion[b]
2002								
Eastern Cape	808 000	28.5%	1 106 000	39.0%	70 000	2.5%	851 000	30.0%
Free State	**427 000**	**43.1%**	**310 000**	**31.3%**	**38 000**	**3.9%**	**215 000**	**21.7%**
Gauteng	1 423 000	51.9%	918 000	33.5%	91 000	3.3%	310 000	11.3%
KwaZulu-Natal	**1 271 000**	**33.2%**	**1 527 000**	**39.8%**	**162 000**	**4.2%**	**873 000**	**22.8%**
Limpopo	691 000	27.6%	1 162 000	46.5%	45 000	1.8%	603 000	24.1%
Mpumalanga	**450 000**	**34.5%**	**493 000**	**37.8%**	**44 000**	**3.3%**	**319 000**	**24.4%**
North West	504 000	35.2%	568 000	39.7%	26 000	1.8%	333 000	23.3%
Northern Cape	**140 000**	**46.6%**	**95 000**	**31.5%**	**6 000**	**1.9%**	**60 000**	**20.0%**
Western Cape	913 000	57.4%	504 000	31.7%	35 000	2.2%	139 000	8.7%
South Africa	**6 627 000**	**37.8%**	**6 684 000**	**38.1%**	**516 000**	**2.9%**	**3 702 000**	**21.1%**
2007								
Eastern Cape	774 000	26.1%	1 207 000	40.6%	63 000	2.1%	927 000	31.2%
Free State	**369 000**	**32.4%**	**435 000**	**38.2%**	**33 000**	**2.9%**	**302 000**	**26.5%**
Gauteng	1 574 000	54.6%	915 000	31.7%	95 000	3.3%	301 000	10.4%
KwaZulu-Natal	**1 126 000**	**28.0%**	**1 643 000**	**40.8%**	**154 000**	**3.8%**	**1 100 000**	**27.3%**
Limpopo	617 000	24.6%	1 174 000	46.9%	44 000	1.7%	670 000	26.7%
Mpumalanga	**454 000**	**30.8%**	**625 000**	**42.4%**	**39 000**	**2.7%**	**355 000**	**24.1%**
North West	380 000	29.3%	578 000	44.7%	26 000	2.0%	310 000	24.0%
Northern Cape	**181 000**	**41.9%**	**148 000**	**34.3%**	**8 000**	**1.9%**	**95 000**	**22.0%**
Western Cape	799 000	50.8%	565 000	35.9%	54 000	3.4%	154 000	9.8%
South Africa	**6 274 000**	**34.3%**	**7 290 000**	**39.9%**	**216 000**	**2.8%**	**4 212 000**	**23.0%**

Source: UCT Children's Institute, *Children Count: Abantwana Babalulekile*, www.childrencount.ci.org.za, accessed 3 June 2009

a Children are no older than 17 years.

b The proportion of children in each province that live with both parents/mothers only/fathers only/neither parent.

Number and proportion of children[a] living with biological parents by race, 2002 and 2007

	2002							
	Both parents		*Mother only*		*Father only*		*Neither parent*	
Race	*Number*	*Proportion*[b]	*Number*	*Proportion*[b]	*Number*	*Proportion*[b]	*Number*	*Proportion*[b]
African	4 636 000	31.8%	5 997 000	41.1%	456 000	3.1%	3 501 000	24.0%
Coloured	790 000	52.1%	520 000	34.3%	37 000	2.4%	171 000	11.3%
Indian	287 000	85.6%	35 000	10.5%	4 000	1.2%	9 000	2.8%
White	908 000	83.6%	133 000	12.2%	20 000	1.8%	25 000	2.3%
South Africa	**6 627 000**	**37.8%**	**6 684 000**	**38.1%**	**516 000**	**2.9%**	**3 702 000**	**21.1%**

	2007							
	Both parents		*Mother only*		*Father only*		*Neither parent*	
Race	*Number*	*Proportion*[b]	*Number*	*Proportion*[b]	*Number*	*Proportion*[b]	*Number*	*Proportion*[b]
African	4 423 000	28.6%	6 573 000	42.6%	435 000	2.8%	4 010 000	26.0%
Coloured	815 000	52.0%	550 000	35.1%	31 000	2.0%	171 000	10.9%
Indian	261 000	82.3%	33 000	10.4%	7 000	2.4%	16 000	4.9%
White	772 000	79.8%	134 000	13.8%	43 000	4.5%	19 000	2.0%
South Africa	**6 274 000**	**34.3%**	**7 290 000**	**39.9%**	**516 000**	**2.8%**	**4 212 000**	**23.0%**

Source: UCT Children's Institute, *Children Count: Abantwana Babalulekile*, www.childrencount.ci.org.za, accessed 3 June 2009

a Children aged 17 years or younger.
b The proportion of children in each race group that live with both parents/mother only/fathers only/neither parent.

PARENTS

SINGLE PARENTS

Proportion[a] of urban parents[b] that are single by race, 2007

Race	*Proportion*
African	52.0%
Coloured	30.0%
Indian	7.0%
White	24.0%
South Africa	**44.0%**

Source: Target Group Index (TGI), *TGI database survey for 2007*

a The proportion of African/coloured/Indian/white urban parents that are single parents.
b All TGI Surveys are conducted by interviewing an average sample of 15 000 urban adults over the age of 16.

Number and proportion[a] of single urban parents[b] by age, 2007

Age	*Number*	*Proportion*
16-24 years	491 580	13.3%
25-34 years	1 218 000	32.9%
35-44 years	878 880	23.7%
45-64 years	846 960	22.8%
65+	272 190	7.3%
Total	**3 707 610**	**100.0%**

Source: Target Group Index (TGI), *TGI database survey for 2007*

a The proportion of single urban parents in each age group.
b All TGI Surveys are conducted by interviewing an average sample of 15 000 urban adults aged 16 years and older.

Urban single parents[a] by race and sex, 2007

African		Coloured		Indian		White	
Male	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*
21.0%	79.0%	16.0%	84.0%	36.0%	64.0%	31.0%	69.0%

Source: Target Group Index (TGI), *TGI database survey for 2007*

a All TGI Surveys are conducted by interviewing an average sample of 15 000 urban adults over the age of 16.

Urban single parents[a] by race and employment status, 2007

African			Coloured		
Employed	*Not working*	*Unemployed*	*Employed*	*Not working*	*Unemployed*
54.4%	14.4%	31.2%	47.8%	27.5%	24.7%

Indian			White		
Employed	*Not working*	*Unemployed*	*Employed*	*Not working*	*Unemployed*
51.9%	23.0%	13.8%	62.3%	32.6%	5.1%

Source: Target Group Index (TGI), *TGI database survey for 2007*

a All TGI Surveys are conducted by interviewing an average sample of 15 000 urban adults over the age of 16.

MOTHERS

Proportion of mothers by age, race, and marital status, 2001

	14–19					20–24				
	African	*Coloured*	*Indian*	*White*	*Total*	*African*	*Coloured*	*Indian*	*White*	*Total*
Separated/divorced	0.4%	0.3%	2.1%	1.6%	0.4%	0.6%	1%	3.6%	3.8%	0.7%
Widowed	0.2%	0.1%	0.7%	0.8%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.7%	0.6%	0.3%
Living together	9.1%	10.8%	9.6%	16.9%	9.3%	14.5%	14.7%	3.7%	13.1%	14.3%
Married traditional/customary	5.5%	0.9%	8.1%	1.7%	5.0%	10.6%	1.4%	9.6%	1.9%	9.6%
Married civil/religious	1.2%	5.5%	48.3%	30.5%	2.2%	4.3%	18.6%	70.5%	61.6%	7.8%
Never married	83.7%	82.3%	31.2%	48.4%	82.8%	69.7%	64.1%	12.0%	19.1%	67.3%

	25-29					30-34				
	African	*Coloured*	*Indian*	*White*	*Total*	*African*	*Coloured*	*Indian*	*White*	*Total*
Separated/divorced	1.2%	2.8%	4.7%	5.8%	1.6%	2.5%	5.0%	5.9%	7.7%	3.4%
Widowed	0.8%	0.6%	1.1%	0.6%	0.7%	2.0%	1.3%	2.0%	0.9%	1.9%
Living together	16.2%	14.5%	2.2%	6.3%	15.2%	13.9%	12.2%	2.1%	4.6%	12.6%
Married traditional/customary	15.6%	1.9%	8.7%	1.8%	13.5%	18.1%	2.0%	7.8%	1.5%	14.7%
Married civil/religious	13.0%	40.0%	78.1%	79.3%	20.2%	23.8%	53.3%	79.1%	82.2%	33.5%
Never married	53.3%	40.1%	5.2%	6.3%	48.6%	39.5%	26.2%	3.1%	3.1%	33.9%

Source: Statistics SA, *Stages in the life cycle of South Africans*, 2005 (based on Census 2001)

Proportion of teenage pregnancies[a] by province, 2003

Eastern Cape	*Free State*	*Gauteng*	*KwaZulu-Natal*	*Limpopo*
13.6%	15.4%	12.3%	2.0%	16.8%

Mpumalanga	*North West*	*Northern Cape*	*Western Cape*	*South Africa*
13.1%	14.3%	16.1%	14.3%	11.9%

Source: Health Systems Trust, www.hst.org.za, accessed 13 May 2008

a Teenage pregnancies refer to women aged 15–19 in each area who are mothers or who have ever been pregnant.

FATHERS

Presence of father of children (aged 15 years and younger) by race, 1993–2002

		Proportions			
		1993 (PSLSD)[b]	*1996 (OHS)*[c]	*1998 (OHS)*[c]	*2002 (GHS)*[d]
African	Deceased father	8.4%	10.0%	10.6%	12.8%
	Absent (living) father	40.0%	45.5%	–[a]	50.2%
	Father present	51.6%	44.5%	–[a]	37.0%
Coloured	Deceased father	5.6%	7.3%	5.3%	7.4%
	Absent (living) father	31.1%	34.3%	–[a]	37.2%
	Father present	63.3%	58.4%	–[a]	55.4%
Indian	Deceased father	1.7%	4.8%	3.1%	5.0%
	Absent (living) father	10.6%	16.6%	–[a]	8.4%
	Father present	87.7%	78.6%	–[a]	86.6%
White	Deceased father	2.1%	3.4%	3.0%	2.4%
	Absent (living) father	7.5%	12.8%	–[a]	10.9%
	Father present	90.4%	83.8%	–[a]	86.7%

Source: HSRC Press, *Baba: Men and fatherhood in South Africa*, 2006

a Not available.
b *Project for Statistics on Living Standards and Development* data.
c *October Household Survey* data.
d *General Household Survey* data.

Presence of father of African children (aged 15 and younger), 1993–2002

Rural	*1993 (PSLSD)*[b]	*1996 (OHS)*[c]	*1998 (OHS)*[c]	*2002 (GHS)*[d]
Number of children with deceased fathers	**755 000**	**821 593**	**928 597**	**971 218**
Proportion of children with deceased fathers	8.6%	10.6%	11.3%	12.5%
Number of children with absent fathers	**3 385 088**	**3 782 151**	–[a]	**4 276 243**
Proportion of children with absent fathers	38.4%	49.0%	–[a]	55.0%
Number of children whose fathers are present	**4 677 776**	**3 122 627**	–[a]	**2 529 273**
Proportion of children whose fathers are present	53.0%	40.4%	–[a]	32.5%
Total number of children	**8 817 864**	**7 726 371**	**8 252 513**	**7 776 734**

Urban	*1993 (PSLSD)*[b]	*1996 (OHS)*[c]	*1998 (OHS)*[c]	*2002 (GHS)*[d]
Number of children with deceased fathers	**255 496**	**393 645**	**438 639**	**666 989**
Proportion of children with deceased fathers	7.8%	9.0%	9.5%	13.2%
Number of children with absent fathers	**1 431 872**	**1 722 800**	–[a]	**2 165 451**
Proportion of children with absent fathers	43.8%	39.4%	–[a]	42.7%
Number of children whose fathers are present	**1 578 730**	**2 256 585**	–[a]	**2 234 932**
Proportion of children whose fathers are present	48.3%	51.6%	–[a]	44.1%
Total number of children	**3 266 098**	**4 373 030**	**4 595 105**	**5 067 372**

Source: HSRC Press, *Baba: Men and fatherhood in South Africa*, 2006

a Not available.
b *Project for Statistics on Living Standards and Development* data.
c *October Household Survey* data.
d *General Household Survey* data.

RISK ANALYSIS

South Africa to 2030

A forecast of per capita incomes to 2030 produced by the Institute shows that there are two separate tracks that South Africa can develop along in the period up to 2030. At a gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate of around 3% South Africa will remain a largely poor and unequal society. A growth rate of 6% or higher will see the majority obtain general middle-class income status within twenty years. Government-driven social and economic engineering projects would be sideshows to the progress made in economic growth.

The Institute has forecast that at a population growth rate of 1% per annum South Africa's population will have increased from an estimated 49 000 000 in 2008 to 55 200 000 by 2020 and to 61 000 000 by 2030. These are conservative figures based on historical trends and factoring in issues such as HIV/AIDS infections.

Despite being conservative they show that South Africa will over the next 20 years need to create new opportunities for education, healthcare, and employment for enough people to fill Johannesburg and Cape Town almost twice over. That is even before any current backlogs in education, healthcare, or employment are addressed.

The Institute's forecast shows three growth trajectories. The first is for a GDP growth rate of 3% per annum to 2030. The second is a 6% growth rate, and the third an 8% growth rate.

At a real GDP growth rate of 3%, total GDP will increase from the 2008 figure of R1.3 trillion in 2008 to R1.8 trillion by 2020 and R2.4 trillion by 2030.

Trevor Manuel

A number of economists have said that it was unlikely that South Africa could have benefited from more favourable economic circumstances than was the case in the period 2000 to 2008. The rand was weakening as commodity prices were rising. Under Mr Trevor Manuel's guidance the country had adopted prudent macro-economic management policies that cut government debt, brought the budget deficit under control, and reduced inflation. Yet even in the commodity boom years in the mid-2000s, South Africa could not manage an average economic growth rate of over 5%.

It is unlikely that the country will face such a fortuitous set of economic circumstances within the next decade.

Markets

The current financial crisis will eventually pass and international markets will resume an upward trajectory again. Issues such as a continuation of the Chinese economic expansion into Africa, a massive increase in the middle classes of India and China, energy conflict between Russia and the rest of Europe, and possible rapprochement between the Middle East and Western nations will set the global economic agenda. (South Africa will have little if any influence over these events even if they return the world to a growth trajectory on a par with that of the last 30 years.)

But while the world will return to the pre-crisis and pre-boom status quo the macro-economic policies that proved successful in stabilising South Africa's economy have become more unpopular within the ruling alliance. Many current African National Congress (ANC) alliance leaders have actually come to believe the rhetoric that surrounded these policies as the leftists in the party used them to unseat Mr Thabo Mbeki at Polokwane.

The rhetoric that these economic policies were pro business and anti poor, protected white wealth to the detriment of blacks, and kept inequalities high has remained the mainstay of leftist economic thinking in the period since Polokwane.

The 'leftists' — for want of a better word — have in turn used these 'failures' to call for greater state intervention in the economy, the expansion of social welfare spending, and the incurring of debt to fund such spending. Their argument has been effective politically but weak in almost every other respect. It was only because of higher growth and falling debt payments that the Mbeki government could afford to roll-out what is perhaps the most expansive public welfare programme among all developing countries.

While the leftists seek to continue to expand on such welfare programmes they differ from Mr Mbeki and Mr Manuel on the fundamental point of how they will be funded. Borrowing to fund a budget deficit, higher taxation, and direct intervention into private sector business is what elements of the ANC now propose. These proposals are of course at odds with promoting economic growth.

Contrary to what the leftists claim, policy failures in education, labour markets, and racial preferencing were the more likely culprits for South Africa's failure to reach higher growth levels over the past 15 years. A largely dysfunctional public education system, a labour market policy blind to the failures in education, and an affirmative action policy oblivious of failures in the labour market dampened our growth prospects and continue to do so.

These three areas were never exposed to the degree of policy scrutiny and review that they should have been — and nor are they likely to be in the future. Labour market regulation remains a holy cow and there is no chance of the Government's approving of a thorough independent review of the net costs and benefits of that policy over the past decade as such a review would be a direct challenge to the power base of the trade unions.

The gatekeepers of affirmative action have done a sterling job of protecting that policy from scrutiny. Playing on past fears and insecurities they are quick to shout racist before the net benefit of the policies can be interrogated. As a result, no rational cost-benefit analysis of the policy has ever taken place. This is extraordinary considering that it is the key policy intervention tasked with undoing the effects of apartheid.

RISK ANALYSIS

Education is left largely in the grip of the unions, with the Government's education role being left to chide teachers for sexually abusing pupils, plead with teachers to come to work on time, and not to drink on the job. Serious policy and delivery interventions are not even on the agenda.

If the Government is therefore unlikely to address those policy areas that have failed, and if it allows change in those areas that have worked, and if the global economic climate is not what it was in the period 2000 to 2008, then it becomes wishful thinking to forecast growth of over 3%.

At a 3% economic growth rate real per capita annual incomes would increase from R25 953 in 2008 to R32 839 by 2020, and R39 952 by 2030. By 2020 this would be hardly sufficient to count as a significant improvement in living standards for all South Africans. Even if greater emphasis is placed on transferring wealth from rich to poor communities, that can amount to very little if new wealth is not created. By 2030 a per capita income of just under R40 000 may well be a case of too little too late to prevent social instability from further compromising the growth potential of the country.

Considering that the current slow rate of growth, and only incremental improvements in living standards, made many ANC supporters sufficiently angry to support the public humiliation and axing of President Mbeki, maintaining this level of growth should make for a rocky political future.

A 6% growth rate is another story entirely and would set the country on an appreciably different economic and also political trajectory. At this higher growth rate total GDP would increase from R1.3 trillion in 2008 to R2.6 trillion by 2020 and R4.6 trillion by 2030.

Real per capita incomes would increase to R46 346 by 2020 and R75 137 by 2030. At 6% growth South Africa would be wealthier by 2020 than by 2030 growing at 3%. Real per capita incomes of just under R50 000 per annum by 2020 would also be an appreciable improvement on living standards compared to those of today. Such a rapid improvement would neutralise much of the political risk that has crept into South Africa over the past 18 months.

It is necessary to pause and reflect on why this is not the income and economic growth target that is set by the Government. In part many probably do not believe that it is possible. The discussion around a better life for all is so focused on the thinking that poor black South Africans are always victims of oppression and discrimination that it cannot even envisage South Africa as a middle-income economy. In part it may also be that growth-led development is ideologically at odds with the state-led development model favoured by the ANC and its allies.

Trajectories

At an 8% growth rate the wonder of compound interest becomes apparent and real GDP would increase from R1.3 trillion in 2008 to R3.2 trillion in 2020, and R6.9 trillion in 2030. At 8% growth real per capita incomes would reach R57 999 by 2020 and R113 357 by 2030.

If either of the two higher growth trajectories are to be achieved and maintained, several things will need to happen. The ANC will have to stand up against trade unions and break the power of those unions, particularly in the education sector. Without such a victory there is very little that any alliance-appointed education minister can do to improve the parlous standing of most schools.

Vast pool

The ANC will also have to address the nature of labour market regulation in South Africa. It is too much to wish that the labour market will ever absorb the vast pool of under-skilled labour in South Africa in the current regulatory environment. It is also too much to wish that transfers and welfare can do for the country what the labour market should and could.

Thirdly, the concept of affirmative action must be radically amended to do what it says it will do, which is to provide opportunities to disadvantaged people to reach their potential. That will require an equal opportunity of inputs, and not only outputs as is currently the case.

It is as close to certain as any forecast of this nature can be that at a growth rate of 3% or under, a whole host of social and political risk factors will become prominent in the decades to 2020 and 2030. Chief among these is that they will see the Government retreat further from growth-led development to interventionist and redistributive policies. The State may borrow heavily, incur debt, and strangle growth. Living conditions will remain largely unchanged.

At a 6% growth rate many of these risks would be circumvented. South Africa would move on to a clear middle-class income trajectory. The State will also have the funding to run its social welfare and redistributive campaigns.

At 8% South Africa would become a predominatly middle-class society within a generation.

— Frans Cronje

Staying poor or getting rich

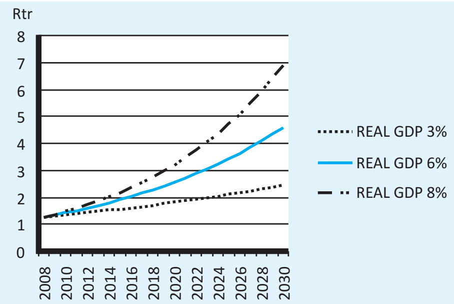
Population, GDP and GDP per head, 2008-2030

		Real GDP[b]			*Real per capita GDP*[b]		
Year	*Population*	*3% growth (tr)*[c]	*6% growth (tr)*[c]	*8% growth (tr)*[c]	*3% growth*	*6% growth*	*8% growth*
2008[a]	49 000 000	R1.27	R1.27	R1.27	R25 953	R25 953	R25 953
2009	**49 490 000**	**R1.31**	**R1.35**	**R1.37**	**R26 467**	**R27 238**	**R27 752**
2010	49 984 900	R1.35	R1.43	R1.48	R26 991	R28 587	R29 676
2011	**50 484 749**	**R1.39**	**R1.52**	**R1.60**	**R27 526**	**R30 002**	**R31 732**
2012	50 989 596	R1.43	R1.61	R1.73	R28 071	R31 487	R33 932
2013	**51 499 492**	**R1.47**	**R1.70**	**R1.87**	**R28 627**	**R33 046**	**R36 283**
2014	52 014 487	R1.52	R1.80	R2.02	R29 194	R34 682	R38 798
2015	**52 534 632**	**R1.56**	**R1.91**	**R2.18**	**R29 772**	**R36 399**	**R41 487**
2016	53 059 979	R1.61	R2.03	R2.35	R30 361	R38 201	R44 362
2017	**53 590 578**	**R1.66**	**R2.15**	**R2.54**	**R30 963**	**R40 092**	**R47 437**
2018	54 126 484	R1.71	R2.28	R2.75	R31 576	R42 076	R50 725
2019	**54 667 749**	**R1.76**	**R2.41**	**R2.97**	**R32 201**	**R44 159**	**R54 240**
2020	55 214 426	R1.81	R2.56	R3.20	R32 839	R46 346	R57 999
2021	**55 766 571**	**R1.87**	**R2.71**	**R3.46**	**R33 489**	**R48 640**	**R62 019**
2022	56 324 236	R1.92	R2.88	R3.74	R34 152	R51 048	R66 317
2023	**56 887 479**	**R1.98**	**R3.05**	**R4.03**	**R34 828**	**R53 575**	**R70 914**
2024	57 456 354	R2.04	R3.23	R4.36	R35 518	R56 227	R75 829
2025	**58 030 917**	**R2.10**	**R3.42**	**R4.71**	**R36 221**	**R59 011**	**R81 084**
2026	58 611 226	R2.17	R3.63	R5.08	R36 939	R61 932	R86 704
2027	**59 197 339**	**R2.23**	**R3.85**	**R5.49**	**R37 670**	**R64 998**	**R92 713**
2028	59 789 312	R2.30	R4.08	R5.93	R38 416	R68 216	R99 138
2029	**60 387 205**	**R2.37**	**R4.32**	**R6.40**	**R39 177**	**R71 593**	**R106 009**
2030	60 991 077	R2.44	R4.58	R6.91	R39 952	R75 137	R113 357

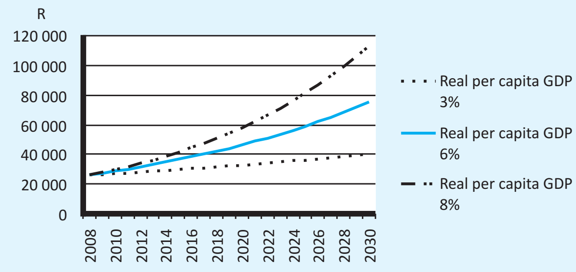
Source: Stats SA, SAIRR calculations

a Actual GDP figures for 2008 at constant 2000 prices.
b Real GDP and real GDP per capita year–by–year at selected growth rates of GDP, assuming population growth of 1% per annum.
c Trillions

Real GDP 2008–2030



Real per capita GDP 2008–2030



Fast stats

PROPERTY PAGE

House Price Index (nominal) May	down 3.6%	compared to May 2008	Absa
House Price Index (real) Apr	down 10.7%	compared to Apr 2008	Absa
Mortgage advances May	up 9.4%	compared to May 2008	SARB
House price trends (nominal) (average) 1Q 2009			
Affordable houses (40–79m² /priced at under R400 000)	up 4.5%	compared to 1Q 2008	Absa
Small houses (80–140m² /R676 595) (average price)	down 0.5%		Absa
Medium houses (141–220m² /R935 647)	down 1.6%		Absa
Large houses (221–400m² /R1 358 588)	down 2.5%		Absa
All houses (80–400m² /R962 027)	down 0.3%		Absa
Luxury housing (costing more than R2.9m)	up 4.5%		Absa
Greater Johannesburg (80–400m² /R1 037 096)	down 2.6%		Absa
Cape Town metro (80–400m² /R1 063 179)	down 4.2%		Absa
Durban metro (80–400m² /R849 226)	down 12.7%		Absa
PE/Uitenhage metro (80–400m² /R800 963)	down 11.0%		Absa
Cost of building a new house (average)	up 5.6%		Absa
CBD office vacancy rate 1Q 2009			
Johannesburg	8.3%	nine months before: 9.9%	SAPOA[a]
Sandton	6.6%	4.6%	SAPOA
Cape Town	5.4%	5.0%	SAPOA
Durban	14.7%	15.1%	SAPOA
Pretoria	3.7%	2.5%	SAPOA
CBD office rental rate (A-grade) R/m² 1Q 2009			
Johannesburg	up 24.0%	compared to 1Q 2008	R&A[b]
Sandton	down 1.0%		R&A
Cape Town	down 14.0%		R&A
Durban	up 20.0%		R&A
Pretoria	up 4.4%		R&A
Industrial rental rates R/m² for 1 000m² 1Q 2009			
Central Wits	up 8.6%	compared to 1Q 2008	R&A
Durban	up 7.1%		R&A
Cape Peninsula	up 7.5%		R&A
Port Elizabeth	up 6.4%		R&A
Shopping centre rental index 2008			
Regional	up 8.0%	compared to 2007	R&A

a South African Property Owners' Association

b Rode and Associates

Fast stats

BUSINESS INDICATORS

Use of manufacturing production capacity (Feb)	78.6%	Feb 2008: 84.8%	Stats SA
Manufacturing production (volume) (this year to Apr)	down 15.4%	on same period last year	Stats SA
Total vehicles sold (this year to June): 190 245	down 33.8%	on same period last year	NAAMSA
Vehicles exported (this year to June): 80 448	down 36.0%	on same period last year	NAAMSA
Tractors sold (this year to May): 2 375	down 21.1%	on same period last year	SAAMA
Electricity consumed (this year to Apr)	down 7.0%	on same period last year	Stats SA
Total building plans passed (value) (this year to Apr)	down 35.5%	on same period last year	Stats SA
Total buildings completed (value) (this year to Apr)	down 4.3%	on same period last year	Stats SA
All building costs (average) 2Q 2009	up 6.6%	on same period last year	BER
Mining production (volume) (this year to Apr)	down 9.3%	on same period last year	Stats SA
Cement sales (tonnes) (this year to May)	down 11.2%	on same period last year	CCI
Retail sales (value) (this year to Apr)	down 3.8%	on same period last year	Stats SA
Current adspend (this year to Feb): R3.1bn	down 2.4%	on same period last year	A C Nielsen
Number of liquidations (this year to May): 1 640	up 36.8%	on same period last year	Stats SA
Judgements for debt (this year to Apr): 228 791	up 7.6%	on same period last year	Stats SA
Tourism accommodation occupancy rate (Apr)	48.3%	Apr 2008: 52.1%	Stats SA
Arrival foreign travellers (this year to Mar): 2 468 797	down 2.2%	on same period last year	Stats SA

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND LABOUR INDICATORS

Total population (mid 2008 estimates) (average)	48.69m	2007: 47.85m	Stats SA
GDP per head 2008	R46 507	current prices	SARB
Real growth in GDP per head 2008	1.9%	2007: 3.8%	SARB
Household saving to disposable income 1Q 2009	-0.1%	1Q 2008: -0.5%	SARB
Household debt to disposable income 1Q 2009	76.7%	1Q 2008: 78.2%	SARB
Average wage settlements (this year to Mar)[a]	10.2%	Jan-Mar 2008: 7.8%	Andrew Levy
Number of strike mandays lost (this year to Mar)	52 612	Jan-Mar 2008: 20 100	Andrew Levy
Unemployment rate 1Q 2009 (strict definition)[b]	23.5%	1Q 2008: 23.5%	Number: 4.2 million
Unemployment rate 1Q 2009 (wide definition)[b]	28.4%	1Q 2008: 28.3%	Number: 5.4 million
Increase in total employment[b]	13 000	1Q 2009 vs 1Q 2008	Stats SA/QLFS
Employees in enterprises registered for income tax[c]	down 1.0%	Mar 2009 vs Mar 2008	Stats SA/QES
Number of such employees[c]	down 84 000	to 8 333 000	Stats SA/QES
Nominal wages per worker 2008[c]	up 12.7%	compared to 2007	SARB
Real wages per worker 2008[c]	up 0.3%	compared to 2007	SARB
Labour productivity 2008[c]	up 1.0%	compared to 2007	SARB
Nominal unit labour costs 2008[c]	up 11.7%	compared to 2007	SARB
Average monthly earnings Feb 2009[c]	R9 605	Feb 2008: R8 750	Stats SA/QES
Houses built smaller than 81m^2 (this year to Apr)	up 4.4%	on same period last year	Stats SA
Houses built/being built (government subsidy)[d]	2 807 595	Apr 1994–Mar 2009	up 9.3% from Apr 2009
Government housing delivery (Apr 2008–Mar 2009)[d]	239 533	down 3.7%	on same period previous year

a Excluding farms and homes b Stats SA. All sectors. *Quarterly Labour Force Survey* c Non Agricultural sector. *Quarterly Employment Statistics* d Housing Dept.

Fast stats

INVESTMENT INDEX

Real gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) 1Q 2009	R73.31bn	up 4.4% compared to 1Q 2008	
GFCF ÷ GDP 1Q 2009 (annualised, adjusted)	24.3%	1Q 2008: 22.0%	(Target: 25%)
Gross domestic saving ÷ GDP 1Q 2009	17.1%	1Q 2008: 14.3%	
Real GFCF by public authorities	up 2.7%	1Q 2009 vs 1Q 2008	
by public corporations	up 13.1%		
by private business	up 2.8%		
Real GFCF in mining and quarrying	up 12.2%		
in manufacturing	up 2.6%		
in electricity, gas and water	up 27.9%		
in transport and communication	up 2.6%		
in finance etc	down 5.6%		
in community, social and personal services	up 1.0%		
Real GFCF in residential buildings	down 7.5%		
in non-residential buildings	up 7.8%		
in construction works	up 15.7%		
in transport equipment	down 14.2%		
in machinery and equipment	up 8.3%		
Foreign investment into SA 1Q 2009			
direct (FDI)	R11.71bn	1Q 2008 R42.52bn	
portfolio	R10.06bn	-R20.44bn	
other	-R9.34bn	R27.12bn	
SA investment abroad 1Q 2009			
direct	R4.38bn	-R7.09bn	
portfolio	-R0.94bn	-R1.52bn	
other	-R1.49bn	R11.66bn	
Balance on financial account 1Q 2009	R14.38bn	R52.25bn	

CONFIDENCE COUNT

RMB/BER business confidence index 2Q 2009	down 1 point	to 26 since 1Q 2009	(scale 0–100)
BER/DTI manufacturing confidence index 2Q 2009	down 5 points	to 11 since 1Q 2009	(scale 0–100)
BER building contractors confidence index 2Q 2009	down 10 points	to 23 since 1Q 2009	(scale 0–100)
FNB/BER consumer confidence index 2Q 2009	up 3 points	to 4 since 1Q 2009	(scale minus 100–100)
— black consumer confidence index 2Q 2009	up 3 points	to 12 since 1Q 2009	(scale minus 100–100)
— white consumer confidence index 2Q 2009	up 6 points	to -9 since 1Q 2009	(scale minus 100–100)
— high-income household confidence index 2Q 2009	down 5 points	to -2 since 1Q 2009	(scale minus 100–100)
— low-income household confidence index 2Q 2009	up 6 points	to 5 since 1Q 2009	(scale minus 100–100)
Kagiso purchasing managers index (PMI) (June)	up 0.6 points	to 37.9 since May	(2000 = 100) BER
Sacci business confidence index (May)	down 0.1 points	to 81.8 since Apr	(2005 = 100) Sacci
Vehicle sales confidence indicator 2Q 2009	down 0.2 points	to 4.2 since 1Q 2009	(scale 1–10) WesBank
Agricultural business confidence index 1Q 2009	down 34.01 points	to 78.06 from 1Q 2008	(2001=100) ABC/IDC

Fast stats

ECONOMIC BAROMETER

GDP 1Q 2009 (basic prices)	R574.84bn		
GDP growth at market prices (1Q annualised, adjusted)	-6.4%	1Q 2008: 1.7%; 4Q 2008: -1.8%	
GDP growth at market prices (1Q 2009 vs 1Q 2008)	-1.3%	1Q 2008: 3.9%; 4Q 2008: 1.0%	
Agriculture (2.2% of GDP)	-7.1%	*Trade etc (12.8%)*	-2.6%
Mining (8.6%)	-9.3%	*Transport and communication (7.9%)*	2.1%
Manufacturing (18.3%)	-10.8%	*Finance etc (22.5%)*	2.0%
Electricity and water (2.3%)	-3.9%	*Community services (5.9%)*	4.3%
Construction (3.6%)	12.3%	*Government (16.0%)*	4.1%
Exports (this year to May)	R212.16bn	down 14.7% on same period in 2008	
Imports (this year to May)	R231.88bn	down 18.0% on same period in 2008	
Trade balance (this year to May)	-R19.73bn	Jan-May 2008: -R34.02bn	
Gold and forex reserves (May)	R284.63bn	May 2008: R261.54bn	
Reserves/imports (May)	7.2 to 1	May 2008: 4.5 to 1	
Current account deficit 1Q 2009	R33.54bn	1Q 2008: R42.66bn	
— as proportion of GDP	7.0%	1Q 2008: 8.8%	
Capital account surplus 1Q 2009	R35.32bn	1Q 2008: R49.43bn	
Gold price per ounce (average)(June)	$946.89	June 2008: $890.49	
Crude oil price (dated brent/barrel) 1/7/09	$67.89	year ago: $139.30	(Decrease: 51.3%)
Petrol (premium pump price per litre Gauteng) 2/7/09	R 7.90	year ago: R10.70	(Decrease: 26.2%)
Prime overdraft rate (average) 2/7/09	11.0%	year ago: 15.5%	
Real prime overdraft rate (average) (May)	2.77%	year ago: 4.70%	(based on headline inflation)
Repo rate (average) 3/6/09	7.5%	year ago: 12%	

€/R 0.0921	*£/R 0.0785*	*$/R 0.1291*	*¥/R 12.45*	*€/$ 0.7134*	*¥/$ 96.42*	at 1/7/09
R/€ 10.858	*R/£ 12.739*	*R/$ 7.747*	*R/¥ 0.0803*	*$/€ 1.4017*	*$/¥ 0.0104*	at 1/7/09

Appreciation of rand against euro last 12 months	12.56%	(Lowest: R/€ 14.65	Highest: R/€ 1.80)
Appreciation of rand against dollar last 12 months	1.99%	(Lowest: R/$ 13.00	Highest: R/$ 0.67)
Appreciation of rand against basket last 12 months	11.54%		

INFLATION INDEX

Headline inflation rate (May 2009 vs May 2008)	8.0%	Apr 2009 vs Apr 2008	8.4%
*— Housing and utilities (22.56%)**	8.0%		8.1%
*— Transport (18.80%)**	0.5%		0.9%
*— Food and non-alcoholic beverages (15.68%)**	12.3%		13.7%
*— Insurance and other services (13.56%)**	11.6%		11.6%
*— Household contents and services (5.86%)**	7.0%		6.8%
*— Alcohol and tobacco (5.58%)**	10.7%		10.9%
*— Recreation and culture (4.19%)**	13.7%		14.9%
*— Clothing and footwear (4.11%)**	5.0%		5.1%
*— Communication (3.22%)**	0.9%		1.0%
*— Restaurants and hotels (2.78%)**	13.0%		13.5%
*— Education (2.19)**	10.5%		10.5%
*— Health (1.47%)**	11.7%		12.2%
Rise in administered (non-market) prices	0.0%		1.7%
Producer price rise (PPI)	-3.0%	May 2008 vs May 2007	16.4%
Imported producer inflation	-16.7%		23.0%

* Weight

Fast stats

LATEST FORECASTS		
GDP growth 2009	-1.3%	Standard Bank: revised downwards from -0.6%
	-2.4%	Barnard Jacobs Mellet: revised downwards from -0.8%
GDP growth 2010	3.0%	Standard Bank: revised upwards from 2.8%
	1.7%	Nedbank: no change
Headline inflation rate (CPI) 2010 (average)	6.4%	Standard Bank: revised upwards from 6.1%
	5.5%	Barnard Jacobs Mellet: no change
Expected CPI (business) 2010 (average)	8.6%	BER: no change
(trade unions)	10.1%	BER: no change
Producer price inflation 2010 (average)	4.9%	Standard Bank: revised downwards from 5.9%
	4.0%	Barnard Jacobs Mellet: no change
Imported producer inflation 2010 (average)	4.2%	Absa: revised upwards from 3.9%
Gross fixed capital formation 2010	up 4.2%	Standard Bank: revised upwards from 4%
	down 1.0%	Nedbank: no change
Final consumption expenditure by households 2010	up 2.1%	Nedbank: no change
	up 1.3%	Standard Bank: revised downwards from 1.4%
Government consumption expenditure 2010	up 5.0%	FNB: no change
	up 3.9%	Barnard Jacobs Mellet: revised downwards from 4%
Gross domestic expenditure 2010	up 3.0%	BER: revised downwards from 5%
	up 2.4%	Nedbank: no change
Exports 2010	up 0.5%	Nedbank: no change
	up 0.1%	Barnard Jacobs Mellet: revised upwards from -0.4%
Imports 2010	up 4.3%	Barnard Jacobs Mellet: revised downwards from 4.5%
	up 3.0%	Nedbank: no change
Current account deficit 2010	R151.0bn	Nedbank: no change
	R150.8bn	BER: revised downwards from R177.5bn
— as proportion of GDP 2010	5.9%	Standard Bank: no change; Nedcor
	5.0%	Barnard Jacobs Mellet: revised downwards from 5.5%
Capital account surplus 2010	R210.0bn	Nedbank: no change
Prime overdraft rate 2010 (year end)	12.5%	Standard Bank: revised upwards from 12%
	10.5%	Nedbank: no change; Barnard Jacobs Mellet
R/€ exchange rate 2010 (average)	12.61	Nedbank: revised from 12.69
	11.77	Barnard Jacobs Mellet: no change
R/$ exchange rate 2010 (average)	8.44	Nedbank: revised from 8.96
	8.35	Standard Bank: no change
Gold price per ounce 2010 (average)	$1 042	Nedbank: revised upwards from $993
	$967	Barnard Jacobs Mellet: no change
Nominal wage rise 2010	6.3%	BER: revised downwards from 7.7%

These forecasts contain the highest and lowest estimates available to us.

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