Fast Facts for Local Government

Issue No 10/2009 / October 2009
Visit our website: www.sairr.org.za
or www.eumunicipaloutreach.org.za

European Union

Friedrich Naumann STIFTUNG FÜR DIE FREIHEIT

South African Institute of Race Relations

Contents

Editorial

Editor-in-Chief:
John Kane-Berman

Editor:
Marco MacFarlane

Municipal Outreach Officer:
Nthamaga Kgafela
Phone: (011) 492-0600/0580 Ext 2008
e-mail: nkgafela@sairr.org. za

Production Secretary:
Sarah Zwane

Design & Layout
Martin Matsokotere

Private Bag X13,
Marshalltown, 2107
Phone: (011) 492-0600/0580
Fax: (011) 492-0588
e-mail: sairr@sairr.org. za

Politics

TIME TO BACK MANUEL AND THE ANC

The ANC's decision to recall former President Thabo Mbeki was widely hailed as a victory for Leftists in the tripartite alliance. Much was made of Mr Jacob Zuma as a champion of the Left. The 16 months between the ANC's Polokwane conference and South Africa's April 2009 elections saw much speculation about the new Leftist direction the economy would take after Mr Zuma became president. When Mr Zuma appointed his Cabinet to include a number of trade unionists and communists the move to the Left was seen to be complete.

The Institute was unconvinced. In January we told *Business Day* that, "It was a misnomer for the media to suggest that Mr Zuma was a champion of the Left when almost all of his economic policy pronouncements were for a free-market economy". This followed a *Fast Facts* report detailing the economic policy views of top ANC leaders. After Mr Zuma appointed his Cabinet we forecast significant future policy conflict within the Cabinet. We said that Mr Zuma had in effect appointed a two-tier cabinet where certain ministers would have greater influence than others — Mr Trevor Manuel being granted particularly far reaching responsibilities. Contrary to almost all prevailing views of the previous 16 months we forecast a significant post-electoral fallout between the ANC and its alliance partners.

Much of this has now come to pass. The Cosatu general secretary, Mr Zwelinzima Vavi, has accused the ANC of being 'worse than Vervoerd' over its efforts to ban union activity in the army. Following its recent congress Cosatu declared 'war' on the ANC with regard to economic policy. On a weekly basis Cosatu and the SACP insult Mr Manuel and by extension Mr Zuma.

In our view the battle over macro-economic management within the alliance leaves very little room for a compromise. Rather to both the ANC and to Cosatu and the SACP it is zero-sum-game. We know that Cosatu and the SACP favour a Leftist model so the fact that there is a dispute suggests that many in the ANC favour a continuation of the conservative model that originated under Mr Mbeki. We expect that if the ANC loses policy autonomy to Cosatu and the SACP the alliance will introduce far reaching changes to how the economy is run. These would probably include the abandonment of inflation targeting while aggressively cutting interest rates and borrowing heavily to fund state expenditure.

This would risk runaway inflation in an environment of rising household and government indebtedness. Nationalisation of certain private industry and a revision of private property rights would follow. Considering these stakes it is now time for organised business and the independent policy sector to break with tradition and publicly lend their support to Mr Manuel and his colleagues wherever the ANC's generally prudent macro-economic policy comes under attack from Cosatu and the SACP.

— Frans Cronje

SAIRR internal reference: PD20/2009

"This document has been produced with the financial assistance of the European Union as well as the Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Liberty. The contents of this document are the sole responsibility of the South African Institute of Race Relations and can under no circumstances be regarded as reflecting the position of the European Union."

Banning labour brokers risks strengthening Cosatu, destroying jobs, and weakening Jacob Zuma

The old cliché has it that South Africa's high level of unemployment is a ticking time-bomb. Yet the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) and the South African Communist Party (SACP), along with some in the African National Congress (ANC), want to extinguish labour broking, which is one of the means by which jobless people are able to enter the labour market. Sooner or later there will have to be a showdown over labour market policy. Jacob Zuma can exploit Cosatu's weaknesses, and avoid strengthening that organisation.

Perhaps the most surprising thing about post-apartheid South Africa is that the country has learnt to live with very high levels of unemployment. That fact, testifying, as it does, to pervasive complacency, is as alarming as the figures themselves.

RISK ANALYSIS

In the last 15 years unemployment has more than doubled — from just under 2 million to well above 4 million. Even though the current level is below its peak of 4.8 million in 2003, the trend is now upwards again. These figures are conservative, for the number of "discouraged" workers, who are no longer counted as part of the unemployed, has gone up from 1.7 million to 3.5 million.

Unemployment among Africans is higher than among anyone else. The proportion of people between the ages of 15 and 24 (excluding students) who are unemployed has risen from 45% to 48% in the past year. More than 60% of the jobless have been jobless for more than a year. And so on.

In most countries a ruling party that had presided over such a situation would probably by now be out of office. Yet although a study some years ago by the Institute showed that unemployment was the biggest concern of rank-and-file South Africans, it has so far done little electoral damage to the ANC.

Hence the complacency that quickly returns to rule the roost after each set of shocking new data from Statistics South Africa has ceased to be news.

Joblessness is no doubt part of the mix in our high crime rates. It was probably one of the key frustrations leading to violent disturbances in a few hundred black townships and shack settlements over the past five years. More jobs would mean less poverty; there would be less dependency on corrupt or incompetent local officials and therefore less reason for local communities to go on the rampage from time to time against "delivery" failures. Even so, there does not seem to be much evidence that unemployment is the dominating cause. And in any event, even the worst violence — such as that in which 60 people were killed in May and June last year — peters or is stamped out.

Joblessness

Though joblessness contributes to crime and violence, South Africa does not experience hunger marches or marches demanding jobs. Those who trash the streets or murder so-called "scab" labour during strikes are people who have jobs, as are taxi drivers who pull people off buses and schoolteachers who chase children out of classrooms.

Occasionally we get a glimpse of the demand for jobs that goes beyond the statistics:

Job hunters

- 1993: Police with dogs had to remove a crowd of about 1 000 people who converged on the Protea police station in Soweto when they heard there were jobs available in the police force.
- 1994: When Pepsi-Cola said it would be reinvesting in South Africa, more than 1 000 job seekers besieged the factory in Germiston. Said their spokesman: "We heard Pepsi was reinvesting in South Africa and we were very excited. But we were told they had vacancies only for 150 people and most had been filled." Some applicants took hostages. The company said, "It has never happened in South Africa before that unemployed people have forced themselves on the company to demand jobs."
- 1999: More than 51 000 men and women applied for 650 posts in the South African National Defence Force.
- 2000: More than 45 000 jobseekers applied for 800 posts at Daimler-Chrysler in East London.
- 2004: Between 7 000 and 10 000 people flocked to the Durban exhibition centre to apply for 300 jobs; there was a stampede and 37 people were admitted to hospital.
- 2006: Around 15 000 young people caused commotion at the Johannesburg municipality when they jostled with one another for 400 jobs on offer.
- 2009: About 20 000 people queued for 300 learnership jobs

with the metro police in Durban and fighting broke out when some tried to jump the queue.

These relatively few reported incidents are outweighed by worker strikes which now often involve intimidation and violence that seems to have been largely absent from the queues of desperate people looking for work.

So by and large South Africa's unemployed are a silent majority. The time-bomb which we are told from time to time is ticking never seems to explode.

This helps to explain why Cosatu and the SACP, along with some in the ANC — such as the chairman of its parliamentary committee on labour, Ms Lumka Yengeni — can be demanding a ban on labour broking without regard to the likelihood that such a ban will make it even more difficult for unemployed people to find jobs. (It is, of course, possible that some of those demanding a ban are doing so precisely because they expect that it will make the situation of the unemployed desperate enough for them to rise up in revolt against the capitalist system.)

Polokwane

The position of the labour minister, Mr Membathisi Mdladlana, is not clear. One moment he seems eager to stamp out labour broking at all costs, the next he talks about regulation rather than banning. (The organised sections of the labour broking industry claim to have proposed better regulation some years ago, only for their proposals to have fallen on deaf ears.) Mr Mdladlana has in fact been rebuked by the secretary general of the ANC, Mr Gwede Mantashe, who argues that the organisation at its Polokwane conference spoke of regulation rather than banning.

Which leaves Mr Jacob Zuma. Where does he stand? No doubt he recalls the tentative noises he made about liberalising the labour market sometime back, only to recant at the behest of Cosatu.

A ban on labour broking would strengthen Cosatu, whose power-base is threatened by the growth of non-unionised labour. But a stronger Cosatu would weaken the ANC within the tripartite alliance. So the question confronting Mr Zuma is whether he will allow Cosatu to strengthen itself as a third centre of power to whom the other two — Luthuli House and the Presidency — must defer. Each victory Cosatu wins will merely whet its appetite for more.

Unless Mr Zuma has the conviction and musters the courage to put a stop to the process of appeasement that the ANC has followed towards Cosatu on labour market issues for more than a decade, his presidency will end in failure.

There is no better issue on which he should stand his ground than that of refusing to enact any legislation on labour broking. (This would include rejecting the proposals put forward by the Democratic Alliance and the Congress of the People, who are suggesting that the profits of labour brokers be monitored and that the police — as if they don't already have enough to do — help labour inspectors investigate the records and premises of labour brokers.)

Zuma will have to show some leadership to his party, which is itself divided. And he will have to spell out his case very clearly to get public opinion on his side. Inter alia, this will mean pointing out how for a great many unemployed people labour brokers are the first step towards any kind of job, sometimes even permanent jobs. He would also have to highlight the sheer callousness of making it more difficult than it already is for unskilled people to get work of any kind.

Indiscipline

Cosatu would no doubt threaten all kinds of mayhem. Zuma would have to call their bluff. His trump card would be public sympathy for his refusal to bow to lawless trade unions. Every person whose children have been chased out of school, every worker prevented from going to work by striker intimidation or taxi blockades, every person fed up with the trashing of the streets of their cities, every ordinary citizen who is simply *gatvol* would be on his side.

Zuma would have also to ensure that the police and the army were on standby to keep services running and protect lives and property. He would need to brief them fully as well as leave them in no doubt that he will deal harshly with any indiscipline on their side. (There is a question-mark over how the army and police might behave; that there should be any doubt about their discipline and obedience testifies to how far the rot has gone in our society — but it also testifies to the need to stop that rot before it is too late.)

Risks

The course advocated is a risky one. But one of the factors on Zuma's side is that union membership as a proportion of total employment dropped from 45% in 1997 to 26% in 2007. Rising unemployment will weaken unions further. What Zuma needs to do is to exploit the unemployment which Cosatu has helped to cause by using it to weaken Cosatu as a necessary step towards the liberalisation of the labour market without which unemployment cannot be substantially reduced.

Another risk — some say — is that Cosatu and the SACP would break away and oppose the ANC. This could be a nuisance for the ANC, but Cosatu and the SACP would run the greater risk: Cosatu could not be sure how many of its members would abandon it and stay with the ANC. As for the SACP, the only way in which it can get so many people into Parliament and the Cabinet is under the skirts of the ANC. It does not have the courage to risk going it alone and fighting an election under its own flag.

Countries in decline can be rescued only by courageous leadership. Zuma has many good cards in his hands: the question is whether he has the courage to play them. ***— John Kane-Berman***

South Africa in brief

DEMOGRAPHICS

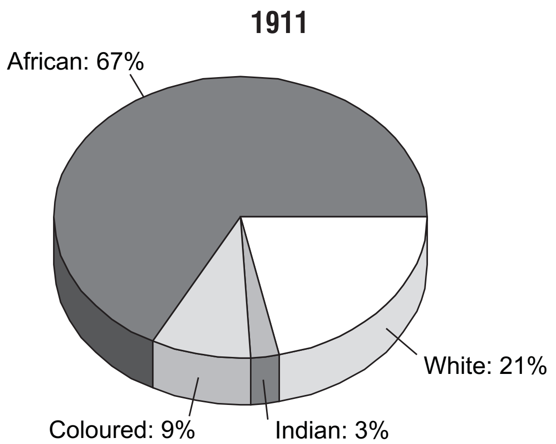
OVERVIEW OF KEY POPULATION ESTIMATES, 1985–2008

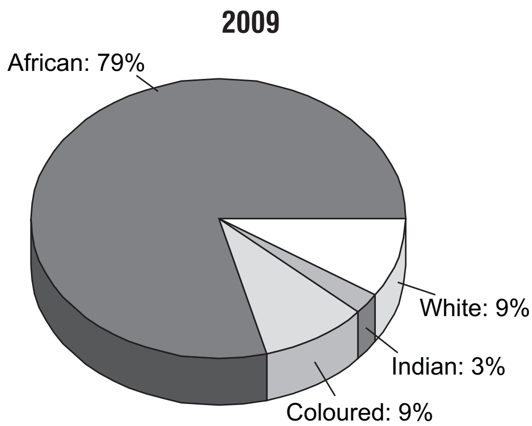
	Model	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*2000*	*2005*	*2008*
Total population (millions)	ASSA 2003[a]	32.31	36.12	40.98	44.87	47.48	48.54
	Stats SA	33.53	37.45	41.15	44.51	47.08	48.68
Total male (millions)	ASSA 2003[a]	15.90	17.67	19.90	21.73	22.98	23.49
	Stats SA	–	–	20.38	–	23.07	23.44
Total female (millions)	ASSA 2003[a]	16.39	18.45	21.08	23.13	24.50	25.04
	Stats SA	–	–	20.85	–	23.82	25.24
Life expectancy at birth in years	ASSA 2003[a]	62.40	62.50	61.70	56.20	51.00	50.50
	Stats SA	61.80	63.30	62.40	55.60	50.70	–
Infant mortality rate[b]	ASSA 2003[a]	53.00	48.00	50.00	60.00	49.00	45.00
	Stats SA	50.88	45.61	44.32	44.64	42.48	–
Birth rate[c]	ASSA 2003[a]	32.00	30.00	28.00	25.00	23.00	22.00
	Stats SA	31.40	28.90	26.10	25.60	23.60	–
Death rate[d]	ASSA 2003[a]	8.00	8.00	9.00	12.00	15.00	16.00
	Stats SA	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total annual births (millions)	ASSA 2003[a]	1.04	1.08	1.14	1.12	1.09	1.07
	Stats SA	1.05	1.08	1.07	1.14	1.11	–
Total annual deaths (millions)	ASSA 2003[a]	0.25	0.29	0.36	0.52	0.72	0.77
	Stats SA	–	0.29	0.32	0.46	0.64	–

Source: Statistics South Africa (Stats SA), *Mid-year estimates 2004, 2005*, *2008*; Actuarial Society of South Africa (ASSA), *ASSA2003 AIDS and Demographic Model*, November 2005

a The Actuarial Society of South Africa (ASSA) 2003 estimates assume that all interventions such as prevention of mother-to-child transmission and provision of antiretrovirals are in place.
b Deaths of infants under 1 year per 1 000 live births.
c Number of live births in a year per 1 000 of population.
d Number of deaths in a year per 1 000 of population.

POPULATION BY YEAR AND RACE, 1911 AND 2009



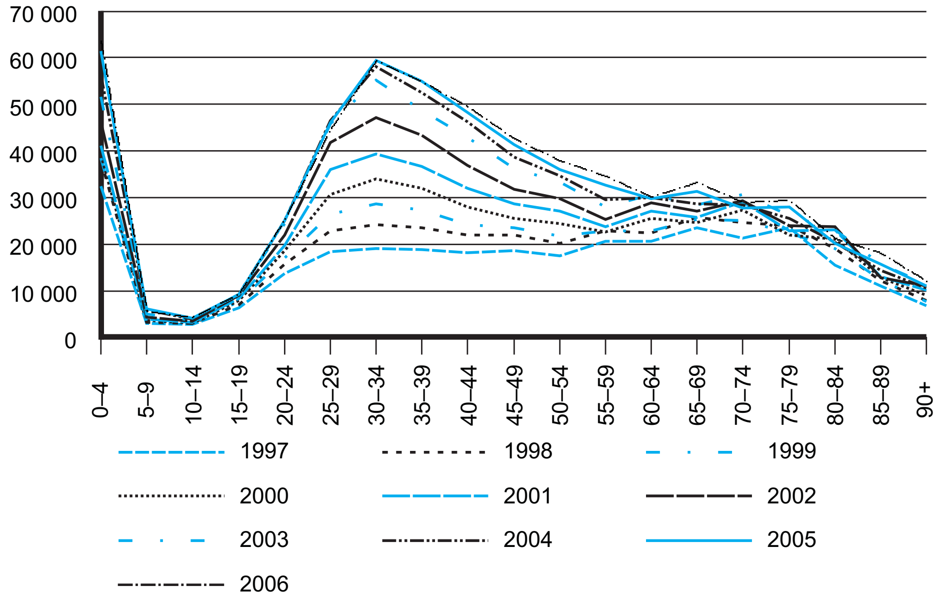


POPULATION GROWTH RATE BY RACE AND PROVINCE, 2008

	African		Coloured		Indian		White	
Province	*2008*	*Annual growth*	*2008*	*Annual growth*	*2008*	*Annual growth*	*2008*	*Annual growth*
Eastern Cape	6 494 752	1.24%	516 657	0.92%	22 478	1.16%	380 323	-0.22%
Free State	**2 539 887**	**0.28%**	**85 757**	**0.80%**	**3 194**	**0.64%**	**359 656**	**-0.22%**
Gauteng	6 826 325	1.03%	326 708	0.86%	188 267	1.01%	1 986 309	-0.09%
KwaZulu-Natal	**8 149 387**	**0.30%**	**134 397**	**0.88%**	**881 332**	**0.80%**	**644 658**	**-0.06%**
Limpopo	5 393 686	1.09%	9 303	0.85%	7 057	0.51%	139 999	-0.92%
Mpumalanga	**3 345 536**	**0.77%**	**22 591**	**0.72%**	**13 843**	**0.85%**	**280 761**	**-0.23%**
North West	3 127 546	0.91%	52 779	1.12%	10 507	0.72%	280 785	-0.43%
Northern Cape	**514 317**	**0.64%**	**492 350**	**1.20%**	**2 780**	**0.73%**	**117 880**	**-0.72%**
Western Cape	1 089 913	1.70%	2 455 771	1.08%	48 610	0.90%	977 235	0.08%
SOUTH AFRICA	**37 481 349**	**0.84%**	**4 096 315**	**1.04%**	**1 178 069**	**0.84%**	**5 167 606**	**-0.14%**

Source: Bureau of Market Research (BMR), P*opulation and household projections for South Africa by province and population group, 2001-2021*, Research report no. 364

DEATHS BY AGE AND YEAR OF DEATH, 1997-2006



ESTIMATED EFFECTS OF HIV/AIDS ON TOTAL POPULATION, 2000-10

	2000	*2003*	*2005*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*	*Change: 2000–10*
Population	**44 871 939**	**46 608 823**	**47 486 216**	**48 545 699**	**48 855 213**	**49 147 178**	**9.5%**
Total HIV infections	3 559 584	4 741 791	5 203 773	5 628 473	5 728 712	5 813 088	63.3%
Non-AIDS deaths	**377 113**	**384 324**	**389 753**	**396 277**	**398 355**	**400 448**	**6.2%**
AIDS deaths	147 525	282 348	336 901	374 655	382 521	393 777	166.9%
Total deaths[a]	**524 638**	**666 672**	**726 654**	**770 932**	**780 876**	**794 225**	**51.4%**
AIDS deaths (proportion of total)	28.1%	42.4%	46.4%	48.6%	49.0%	49.6%	76.3%
Accumulated AIDS deaths	**302 790**	**879 339**	**1 477 556**	**2 535 835**	**2 910 491**	**3 293 012**	**N/A**
Prevalence rate (total population)	7.9%	10.2%	11.0%	11.6%	11.7%	11.8%	49.1%
Life expectancy at birth	**56.2**	**52.2**	**51.0**	**50.5**	**50.5**	**50.4**	**-10.4%**

Source: ASSA, *ASSA2003 AIDS and Demographic Model*, November 2005

a Calculated by the South African Institute of Race Relations.

THE ECONOMY

THE MACRO-ECONOMIC PICTURE

	2008	*2007*
GDP (current prices)	R2 053.5bn	R1 775.0bn
Real GDP growth at market prices	**3.1%**	**5.1%**
Agriculture etc[a] (3.3% of GDP)	18.8%	2.9%
Mining etc[b] (9.5% of GDP)	**-6.5%**	**0.0%**
Secondary sector (24.2% of GDP)	2.9%	6.1%
Manufacturing (18.8% of GDP)	**1.2%**	**4.5%**
Tertiary sector (63.0% of GDP)	3.5%	5.4%
GDP per head (current)	**R46 507**	**R41 173**
Gross domestic savings as a proportion of GDP	15.4%	14.6%
Saving as proportion of disposable income of households	**-0.4%**	**-0.6%**
Household debt as proportion of disposable income of households	15.4%	14.6%
Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) (current)	**R530.2bn**	**R422.3bn**
GFCF as proportion of GDP	23.2%	21.1%
GFCF by public authorities (constant prices)	**up 9.7%**	**up 19.4%**
by public corporations	up 30.5%	up 36.5%
by private business	**up 6.5%**	**up 12.6%**
Current account surplus/deficit	-R169.2bn	-R146.1bn
Capital account surplus	**R195.2bn**	**R193.9bn**
Current account surplus/deficit as proportion of GDP	-7.4%	-7.3%
Inflation rate	**11.5%**	**7.2%**
Food inflation rate[c]	16.5%	10.4%
Producer price rise	**14.2%**	**10.9%**
Imported producer inflation	16.5%	9.6%
Value of merchandise exports (including gold)	**R663.1bn**	**R491.3bn**
Value of merchandise imports (including oil and arms)	R727.6bn	R561.2bn
Prime overdraft rate (average)	**15.11%**	**13.11%**
Real prime overdraft rate (average)	4.74%	6.68%
Average gold price	**$872.31**	**$696.76**
Average exchange rate (R/€)	12.0517	9.6583
Average exchange rate (R/$)	**8.2517**	**7.0544**
Final household consumption growth	2.5%	6.6%
Growth in imports of goods and services	**3.2%**	**10.0%**
Growth in exports of goods and services	2.1%	7.5%

Source: Statistics South Africa (Stats SA), *Gross Domestic Product*, Statistical release P0441, 26 May 2009 CPI historical rebased data; *Producer Price Index*, Statistical release P0142.1, 29 January 2009 South African Reserve Bank (SARB), *Quarterly Bulletin*, June 2009 National Treasury, *Budget Review 2009*, February 2009, p21

a Agriculture includes forestry and fishing.

b Mining includes quarrying.

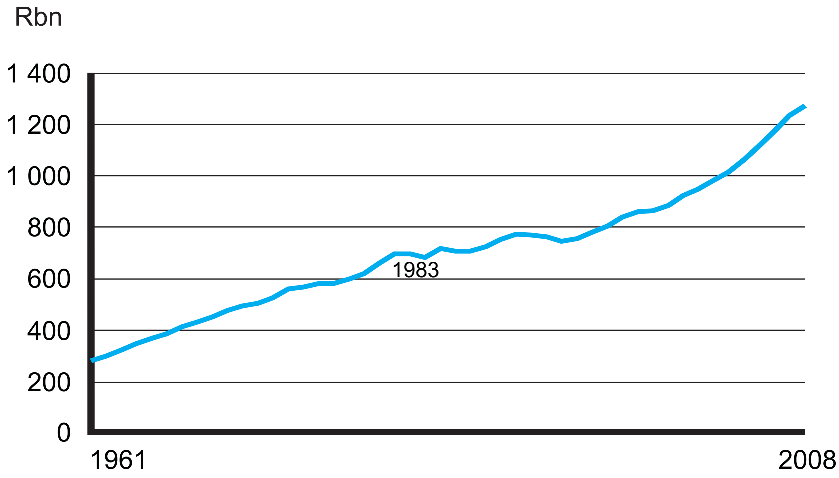
c Old base/weights.

FORECASTS OF KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS: 2010-2013 (HIGHEST AND LOWEST AVAILABLE FORECASTS)

	2010	*2011*	*2012*	*2013*
Real GDP growth	3.0%	4.2%	4.5%	5.2%
	2.0%	3.2%	3.5%	4.0%
Headline inflation rate (CPI) (average)	6.1%	6.0%	6.5%	6.0%
	5.0%	5.1%	5.7%	5.5%
Producer price rise (PPI) (average)	7.5%	6.6%	5.5%	5.7%
	3.2%	4.2%	5.4%	5.5%
Imported producer price inflation (average)[a]	1.0%	3.7%	6.7%	6.0%
Growth in fixed capital formation	3.3%	7.7%	9.1%	9.1%
	-1.4%	2.7%	3.9%	6.6%
Household consumption growth	2.9%	4.1%	5.0%	5.3%
	0.7%	2.5%	3.0%	4.0%
Government consumption growth	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
	3.0%	3.5%	3.7%	3.9%
Growth in gross domestic expenditure	3.8%	4.9%	5.2%	5.6%
	3.0%	3.9%	4.5%	5.0%

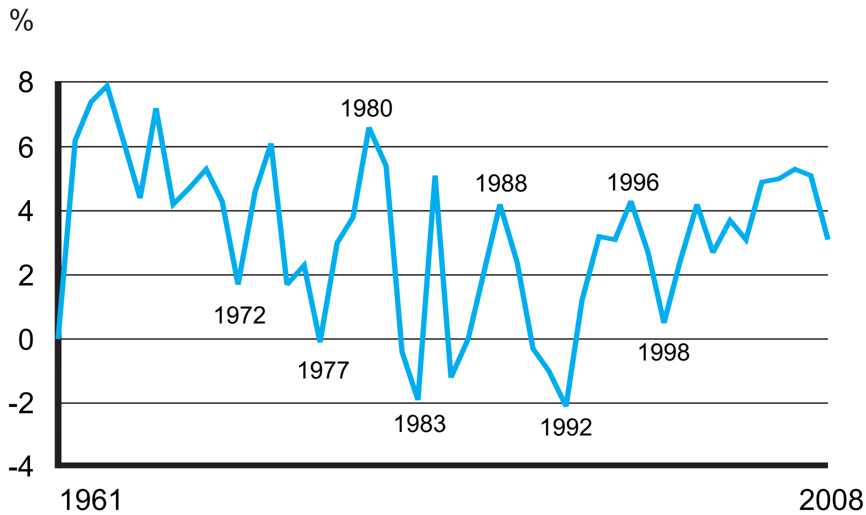
a Only one institution provided forecasts for this indicator.

REAL TOTAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, 1961-2008[a]



a At constant 2000 prices

REAL ANNUAL ECONOMIC GROWTH, 1961-2008



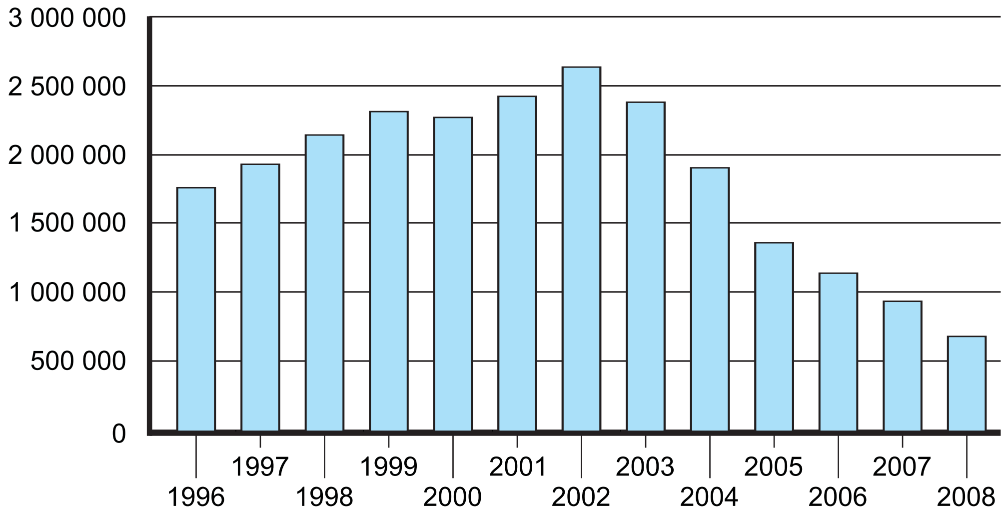
EMPLOYMENT AND INCOMES

EMPLOYMENT AND INCOMES AT A GLANCE

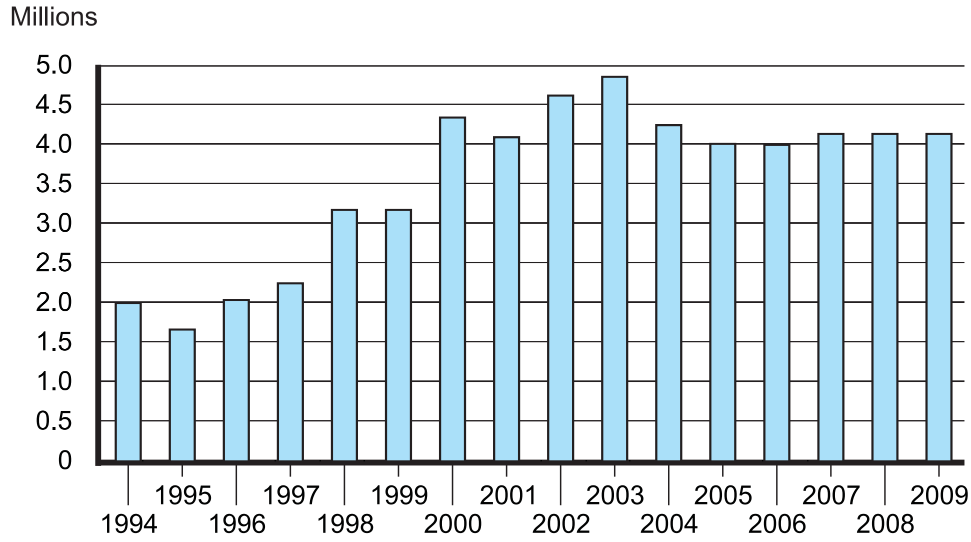
Unemployment rate (official definition) (2Q 2009)	23.6%
Unemployment rate (wide definition) (2Q 2009)	**29.7%**
Unemployed Africans as a proportion of total unemployed workers (2Q 2009)	86.5% (official)
Increase in unemployment rate, 1994–2009 (official definition)	**18.0%**
People aged 15–34 as a proportion of total unemployed (2Q 2009)	51.6%
People unemployed 1 year and more as a proportion of total unemployed (2Q 2009)	**58.5%**
Proportion of workers employed in the formal sector (excluding agriculture), as a proportion of total employed (2Q 2009)	70.0%
Proportion of workers employed in the informal sector (excluding agriculture), as a proportion of total employed (2Q 2009)	**15.8%**
Proportion of workers employed in agriculture (formal and informal), as a proportion of total employed (2Q 2009)	5.3%
Proportion of workers employed in private households, as a proportion of total employed (2Q 2009)	**8.9%**
Decrease in formal (non-agricultural) employment, 2008–09	0.6%
Decrease in employment in agriculture (formal and informal), 2001–09	**26.7%**
Increase in number of state employees, 1999–2008	23.1%
Decrease in informal (non-agricultural) employment, 2008–09	**9.9%**
Labour market participation rate (2Q 2009)	56.3%
Labour market absorption rate (2Q 2009)	43.0%
Decrease in total 15–64 economically active, 2008–09	2.0%
Increase in total 15–64 not economically active, 2008–09	**5.6%**
Growth in number of discouraged workseekers, 2008–09	40.6%
Annual average household income in South Africa, 2008	**R119 404**
Annual average personal income in South Africa, 2008	R32 559
Gini co-efficient in South Africa, 2008 (1 = total inequality 0 = total equality)	**0.66**
Number of people living on less than US$1 per day, 2008	678 291
Proportion of people living on less than US$1 per day, 2008	**1.4%**

Sources: Stats SA, *Labour Force Survey Historical revision March series 2001 to 2007*, Statistical release P0210, pp8, 16; *Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Quarter 2, 2009*, Statistical release P0211, 28 July 2009; Global Insight Southern Africa, *Regional Economic eXplorer*, 2008; Bureau of Market Research, Research report No 378

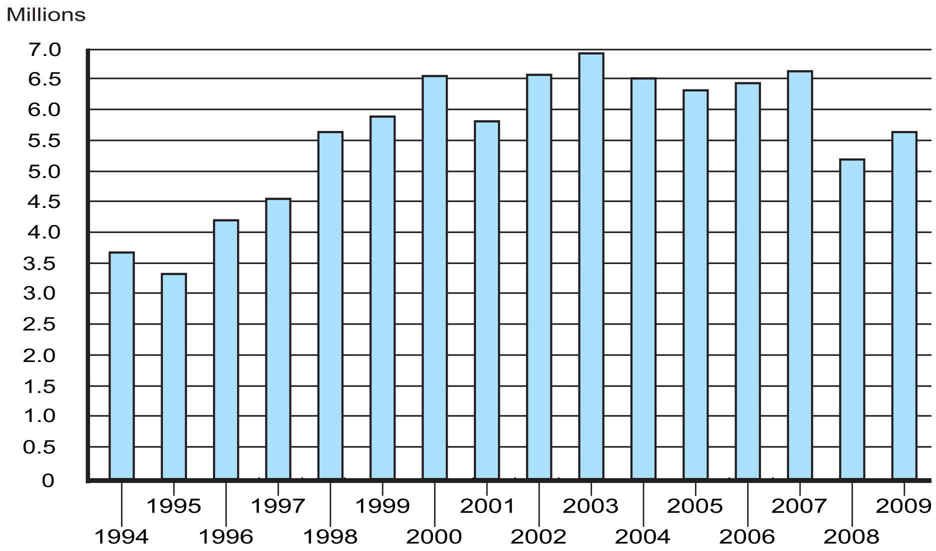
NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING ON LESS THAN $1/DAY, 1996-2008



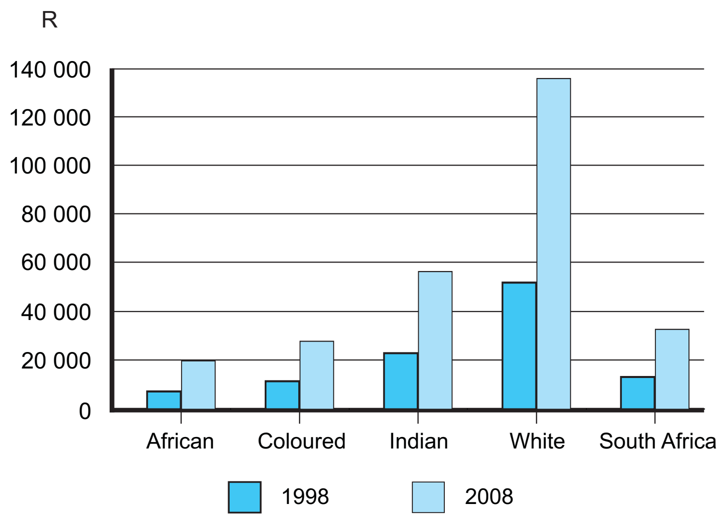
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED (OFFICIAL DEFINITION), 1994-2009



NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED (WIDER DEFINITION), 1994-2009



ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME BY RACE, 1998 AND 2008[a]



a At current prices.

BUSINESS AND LABOUR

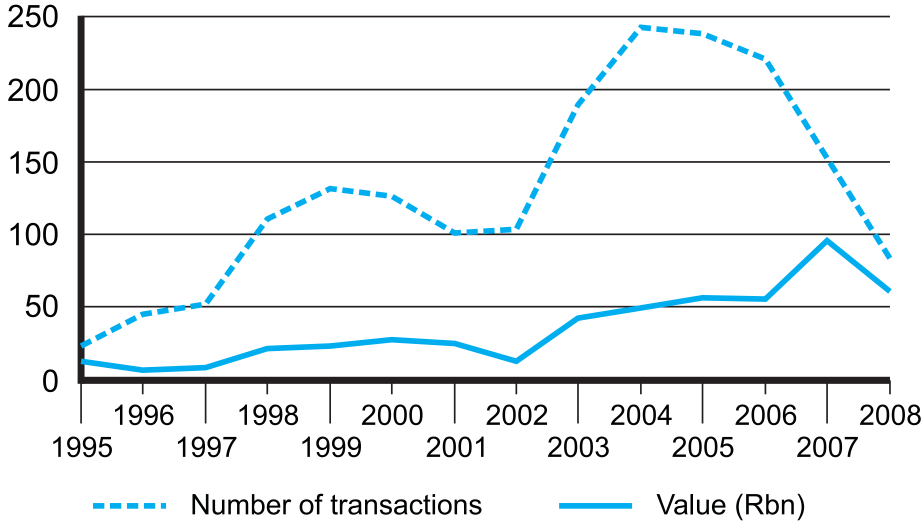
BUSINESS AND LABOUR AT A GLANCE[a]

Number of franchise systems in South Africa	531
Number of franchise business units	**28 620**
Franchise contribution to GDP	12.5%
Number of people employed by franchises	**461 219**
Fixed capital stock by ownership	Public corporations – 18.7% General government – 24.4% Private business enterprises – 56.8%
Number of BEE transactions	**84**
Value of BEE transactions	R60.9bn
Proportion of BEE deals as proportion of total deals	**19.6%**
Gain on the JSE all-share index in rand terms (31/12/2008–10/09/2009)	16.6%
Gain on the JSE all-share index in dollar terms (31/12/2008–10/09/2009)	**44.3%**
Number of South African cities ranked in the world's top 50 emerging market cities	3
Average wage settlement	**9.8%**
Number of mandays lost due to strikes	990 000
Number of mandays lost due to strikes (up to June 2009)	**526 000**
Registered trade union membership as proportion of total employment	25.8%

Sources: The Standard Bank Franchize Factor, 2008; South African Reserve Bank; World Bank; International Finance Corporation; Mastercard; Statistics South Africa, *Labour Force Survey September 2007; A*ndrew Levy Employment Publication; Ernst and Young

a All figures are for 2008 unless otherwise stated.

BLACK ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT, 1995-2008



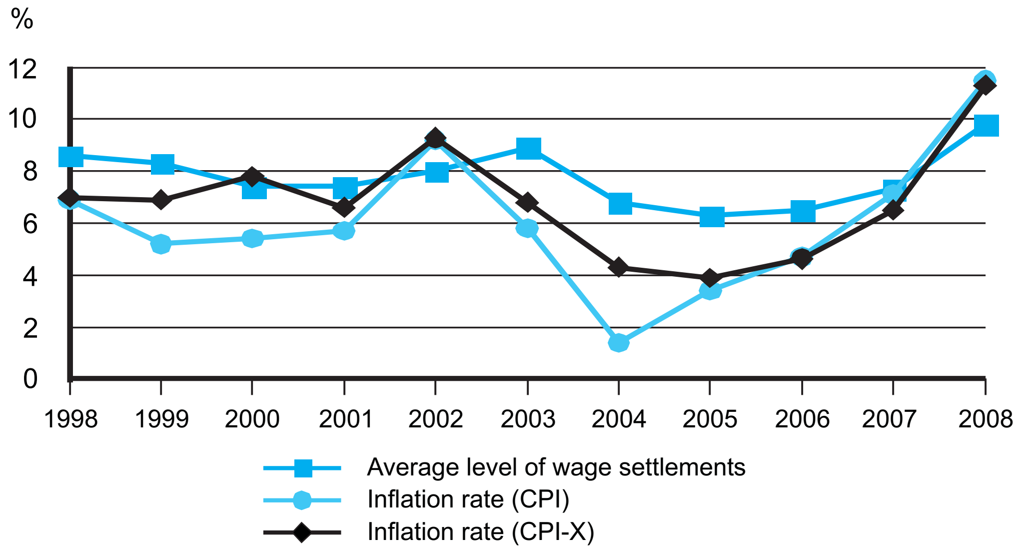
INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

South Africa's competitiveness ranking	**45th out of 134**
– rank on ease of doing business	32nd out of 181
– rank on the financial development index	**25th out of 52**
– ranking on economic freedom, 2009	61st out of 179
– ranking for ease of trading across borders	**147th out of 181**
– ranking for attractiveness of mining investment	49th out of 71
– networked readiness ranking	**52nd out of 134**
– rigidity of employment index	42 (on a scale of 0 to 100 with 0 being less rigid)
– rating on the protecting investors index	**8 (on a scale of 0 to 10, with 0 meaning there is little to no protection of investors)**
– ranking for number of tourists visiting (2007)	28th

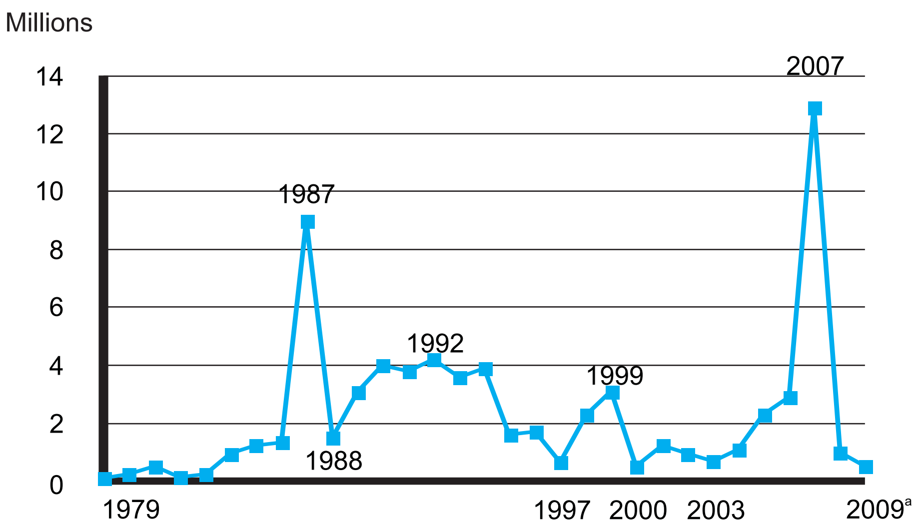
Source: World Economic Forum; World Bank; International Finance Corporation; Heritage Foundation; Economic Freedom Network; Fraser Institute; *The Economist*; SA Tourism

Note: All figures are for 2008 unless stated.

WAGE SETTLEMENTS AND THE INFLATION RATE, 1998-2008



MANDAYS LOST AS A RESULT OF STRIKES, 1979-2009



a Up to and including June 2009.

EDUCATION

MATRIC RESULTS BY RACE, 2008

Province	*Race*	*Wrote*	*Proportion passed*	*Proportion failed*	*Proportion pass Bachelor*[a]	*Proportion pass Diploma*[b]	*Proportion pass Higher Certificate*[c]
Eastern Cape	African	52 998	45.5%	54.5%	10.2%	16.6%	18.3%
	Coloured	4 053	76.9%	23.1%	19.9%	35.0%	21.3%
	Indian/Asian	189	95.8%	4.2%	66.7%	22.8%	5.8%
	White	3 130	98.9%	1.1%	67.3%	28.8%	2.5%
	Unspecified	14	85.7%	14.3%	35.7%	28.6%	21.4%
Province		**60 384**	**50.6%**	**49.4%**	**14.0%**	**18.5%**	**17.7%**
Free State	African	26 050	68.1%	31.9%	14.8%	28.5%	24.5%
	Coloured	743	74.0%	26.0%	19.8%	36.7%	16.4%
	Indian/Asian	142	83.8%	16.2%	43.0%	21.1%	18.3%
	White	3 278	99.0%	1.0%	68.0%	28.8%	2.0%
	Unspecified	1	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Province		**30 214**	**71.6%**	**28.4%**	**20.8%**	**28.7%**	**21.8%**
Gauteng	African	71 687	70.4%	29.6%	20.3%	27.1%	20.5%
	Coloured	4 553	81.7%	18.3%	28.7%	31.2%	18.8%
	Indian/Asian	2531	97.2%	2.8%	66.1%	20.2%	7.2%
	White	15 291	99.1%	0.9%	65.7%	29.4%	2.9%
	Unspecified	19	94.7%	5.3%	73.7%	15.8%	5.3%
Province		**94 081**	**76.3%**	**23.7%**	**29.3%**	**27.4%**	**17.2%**
Kwazulu-Natal	African	126 090	53.3%	46.7%	13.2%	20.4%	19.4%
	Coloured	1 613	88.8%	11.2%	39.1%	35.2%	14.4%
	Indian/Asian	9827	88.6%	11.4%	44.6%	32.1%	11.8%
	White	2 919	99.5%	0.5%	73.9%	23.3%	2.3%
	Unspecified	23	100.0%	0.0%	91.3%	8.7%	0.0%
Province		**140 472**	**57.2%**	**42.8%**	**17.0%**	**21.4%**	**18.4%**
Limpopo	African	87 171	54.0%	46.1%	11.5%	19.2%	22.6%
	Coloured	134	66.4%	33.6%	20.1%	30.6%	14.9%
	Indian/Asian	82	92.7%	7.3%	63.4%	20.7%	3.7%
	White	1 386	99.5%	0.5%	66.5%	30.5%	1.7%
	Unspecified	9	55.6%	44.4%	22.2%	22.2%	11.1%
Province		**88 782**	**54.7%**	**45.3%**	**12.4%**	**19.4%**	**22.2%**
Mpumalanga	African	50 563	49.3%	50.7%	9.5%	18.4%	20.5%
	Coloured	243	81.1%	18.9%	31.3%	32.1%	17.3%
	Indian/Asian	731	50.2%	49.8%	18.3%	16.1%	14.2%
	White	2 429	99.0%	1.0%	60.4%	35.6%	2.3%
	Unspecified	10	40.0%	60.0%	0.0%	20.0%	20.0%
Province		**53 976**	**51.7%**	**48.3%**	**12.0%**	**19.2%**	**19.6%**
North West	African	29 479	64.5%	35.5%	13.8%	25.8%	23.7%
	Coloured	511	78.1%	21.9%	22.5%	34.1%	19.0%
	Indian/Asian	128	93.0%	7.0%	74.2%	14.8%	1.6%
	White	2 962	99.4%	0.6%	65.6%	30.2%	2.8%
	Unspecified	5	80.0%	20.0%	40.0%	0.0%	20.0%
Province		**33 085**	**67.9%**	**32.1%**	**18.8%**	**26.3%**	**21.7%**
Northern Cape	African	5 023	65.4%	34.6%	13.4%	25.8%	24.5%
	Coloured	3 965	75.4%	24.6%	16.4%	14.9%	22.4%
	Indian/Asian	33	84.8%	15.2%	54.5%	21.2%	6.1%
	White	950	99.4%	0.6%	61.5%	34.6%	2.7%
	Unspecified	6	66.7%	33.3%	33.3%	0.0%	33.3%
Province		**9 977**	**72.7%**	**27.3%**	**19.4%**	**30.3%**	**21.5%**
Western Cape	African	11 767	59.9%	40.1%	15.4%	22.1%	19.4%
	Coloured	22 398	79.9%	20.1%	23.0%	34.7%	19.8%
	Indian/Asian	474	97.0%	3.0%	78.5%	20.0%	3.8%
	White	8 408	99.6%	0.4%	77.3%	19.9%	1.4%
	Unspecified	645	94.6%	5.4%	55.7%	30.7%	5.6%
Province		**43 692**	**78.7%**	**21.3%**	**32.4%**	**28.3%**	**15.8%**
SOUTH AFRICA		**554 663**	**62.2%**	**37.8%**	**19.1%**	**23.0%**	**19.1%**

a A bachelor's pass means that a pupil passed well enough to study for bachelor's degree. To achieve this a pupil needed a minimum of 30% in the language of learning and teaching, and 50% or more in four or more subjects.

b To achieve a diploma pass (which allows a pupil to study for a diploma at a tertiary institution) a minimum of 30% in the language of learning and teaching, and 40% or more in four other subjects is required.

c To achieve a higher certificate pass (allowing a pupil to study for a higher certificate at a tertiary institution) a minumum of 30% in the language of learning and teaching is needed.

Not included in the above are pupils who passed but did not pass well enough to study for a bachelor degree, diploma, or higher certificate.

MATRIC RESULTS BY RACE, 2008

Race	*Wrote*	*Proportion passed*	*Proportion failed*	*Proportion pass Bachelor*	*Proportion pass Diploma*	*Proportion pass Higher certificate*
African	460 828	56.6%	43.4%	13.4%	21.5%	20.8%
Coloured	38 213	79.5%	20.5%	23.4%	34.4%	19.8%
Indian/Asian	14 137	88.5%	11.5%	48.6%	28.2%	10.6%
White	40 753	99.3%	0.7%	68.6%	27.5%	2.4%
Unspecified	732	93.0%	6.7%	55.5%	28.8%	6.3%
SOUTH AFRICA	**554 663**	**62.2%**	**37.8%**	**19.1%**	**23.0%**	**19.1%**

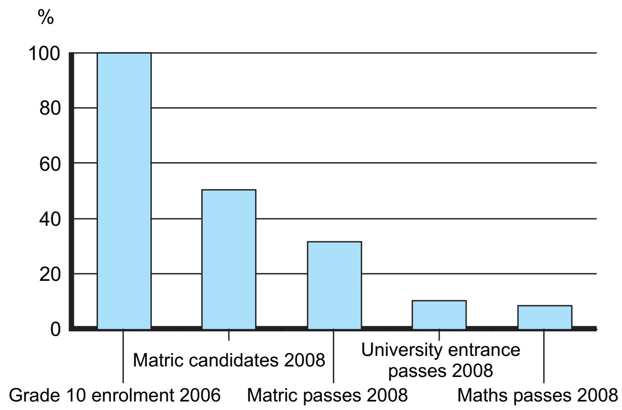
PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND LIBRARY FACILITIES, 2006

Province	*Number of schools in province*	*Number of schools with library*		*Number of schools with stocked library*	
		Number	*Proportion*[a]	*Number*	*Proportion*[a]
Eastern Cape	5 716	551	9.6%	169	3.0%
Free State	**1 642**	**422**	**25.7%**	**151**	**9.2%**
Gauteng	2 006	1 178	58.7%	379	18.9%
KwaZulu-Natal	**5 835**	**1 199**	**20.5%**	**364**	**6.2%**
Limpopo	3 997	291	7.3%	95	2.4%
Mpumalanga	**1 916**	**324**	**16.9%**	**132**	**6.9%**
North West	1 742	339	19.5%	114	6.5%
Northern Cape	**609**	**180**	**29.6%**	**72**	**11.8%**
Western Cape	1 466	776	52.9%	383	26.1%
SOUTH AFRICA	**24 929**	**5 260**	**21.1%**	**1 859**	**7.5%**

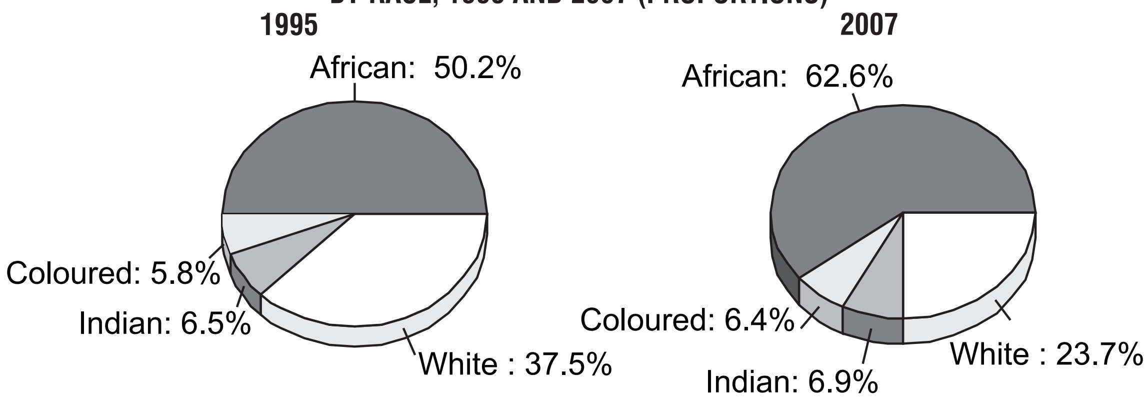
Source: National Education Infrastructure Management System (NEIMS), Department of Education

a Proportion of schools in the province.

THE GRADE 10 CLASS OF 2006



HEAD-COUNT ENROLMENT AT UNIVERSITIES AND UNIVERSITIES OF TECHNOLOGY BY RACE, 1995 AND 2007 (PROPORTIONS)



HEALTH AND WELFARE

CAUSES OF DEATH BY RACE, 2006

	African			*Coloured*			*Indian*			*White*		
	Rank	*Numbers*	*%*	*Rank*	*Numbers*	*%*	*Rank*	*Numbers*	*%*	*Rank*	*Numbers*	*%*
Tuberculosis	1	55 858	14.7%	1	2 496	9.8%	6	242	3.0%	–	–	–
Influenza and pneumonia	**2**	**38 626**	**10.1%**	**8**	**878**	**3.4%**	**9**	**227**	**2.9%**	**6**	**1 552**	**4.4%**
Intestinal infectious diseases[a]	3	29 584	7.8%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other forms of heart disease	**4**	**16 645**	**4.4%**	**6**	**1 033**	**4.0%**	**3**	**612**	**7.7%**	**2**	**2 447**	**6.9%**
Cerebrovascular diseases	5	15 523	4.1%	3	1 468	5.8%	4	444	5.6%	3	2 276	6.4%
Certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	**6**	**11 425**	**3.0%**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Diabetes mellitus	7	11 017	2.9%	2	1 569	6.2%	2	1 066	13.4%	7	1 491	4.2%
Human immunodefiency virus (HIV) disease	**8**	**10 984**	**2.2%**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	9	8 537	2.1%	4	1 454	5.7%	5	257	3.2%	4	1 912	5.4%
Hypertensive diseases	**10**	**8 150**	–	**10**	**750**	**2.9%**	**7**	**231**	**2.9%**	**10**	**820**	**2.3%**
Ischaemic heart diseases	–	–	–	5	1 445	5.7%	1	1 103	13.9%	1	4 657	13.1%
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs[b]	–	–	–	**9**	**841**	**3.3%**	**8**	**228**	**2.9%**	**5**	**1 839**	**5.2%**
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs[c]	–	–	–	7	893	3.5%	–	–	–	8	1 265	3.6%
Renal failure[d]	–	–	–	–	–	–	**10**	**196**	**2.5%**	**9**	**885**	**2.5%**
Other viral diseases	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other natural causes	–	**140 003**	**36.8%**	–	**9 453**	**37.1%**	–	**2 448**	**30.8%**	–	**12 956**	**36.5%**
Non–natural causes	–	34 534	9.1%	–	3 231	12.7%	–	898	11.3%	–	3 364	9.5%
All causes	–	**380 886**	**100.0%**	–	**25 511**	**100.0%**	–	**7 952**	**100.0%**	–	**35 464**	**100.0%**

Source: Stats SA, *Mortality and causes of death in South Africa, 2006: Findings from death notification*, Statistical Release P0309.3, October 2008

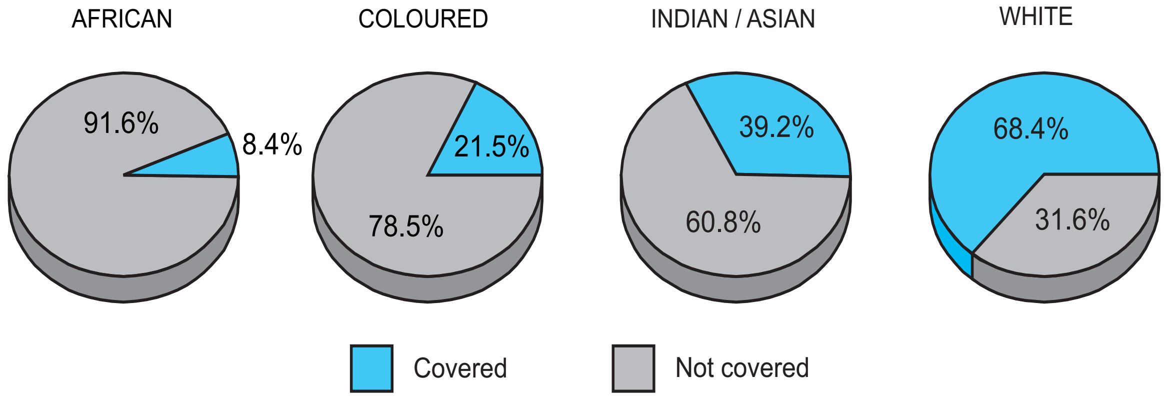
a Cholera would fall under this category.
b Such as cancers of the bowel or stomach.
c Such as cancer of the lungs.
d Failure of the kidneys.

SEVERE MALNUTRITION[a] OF UNDER-FIVE YEARS BY PROVINCE, 2001-06

Province	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2006*
Eastern Cape	19.3	15.7	13.7	8.3	5.9
Free State	**9.9**	**7.5**	**6.1**	**6.7**	**4.2**
Gauteng	34.4	27.4	18.6	3.3	2.6
KwaZulu-Natal	**46.6**	**49.7**	**42.1**	**20.5**	**10.1**
Limpopo	9.4	9.3	10.1	6.2	3.6
Mpumalanga	**–**	**–**	**–**	**8.9**	**4.5**
North West	17.8	14.5	13.8	13.3	7.3
Northern Cape	**12.8**	**27.1**	**21.5**	**16.5**	**9.8**
Western Cape	5.9	4.5	4.2	4.6	3.2
SOUTH AFRICA	**25**	**23.8**	**19.9**	**9.8**	**5.7**

Source: Health Systems Trust website, http://www.hst.org.za, accessed on 2 June 2008
a The number of children who weigh below 60% of Expected Weight for Age per 1 000 children in the target population.

MEDICAL AID COVERAGE BY RACE, 2008



Source: Statistics South Africa, *General Household Survey 2008*

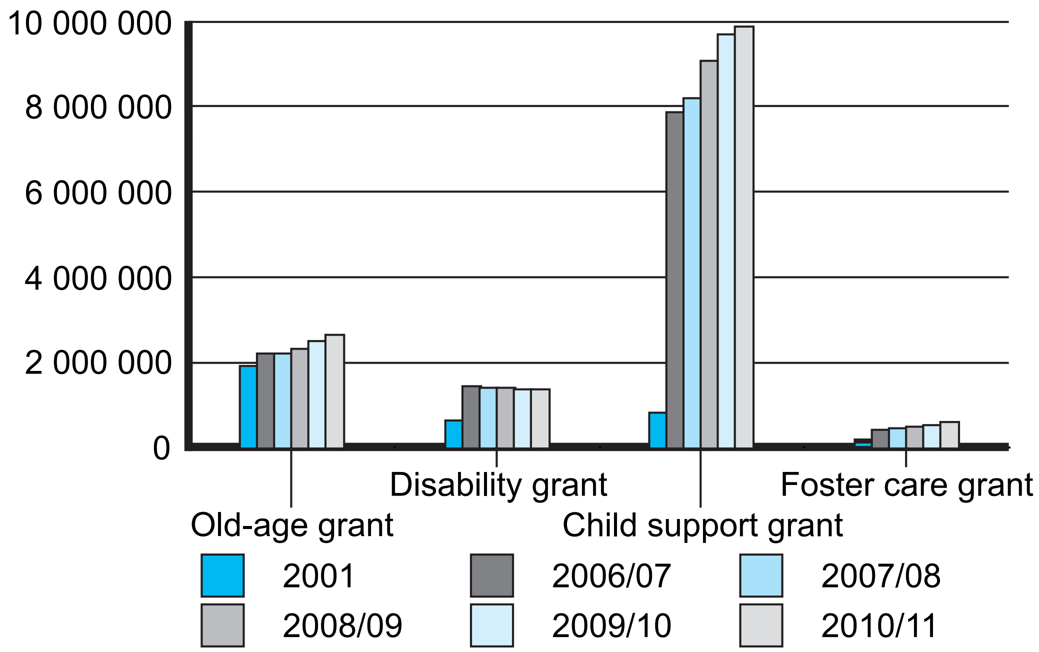
BENEFICIARIES OF SOCIAL GRANTS, 2001 TO 2010/11

Type of grant	*2001*	*2006/07*	*2007/08*	*2008/09*	*2009/10*	*2010/11*	*Change*
Old-age grant	**1 905 263**	**2 195 018**	**2 218 913**	**2 324 615**	**2 498 312**	**2 643 822**	**38.8%**
War veterans grant	6 165	2 340	1 963	1 649	1 386	1 164	-81.1%
Disability grant	**643 107**	**1 422 808**	**1 413 263**	**1 404 884**	**1 373 673**	**1 359 531**	**111.4%**
Child support grant	800 476	7 863 841	8 195 524	9 061 711	9 701 302	9 895 053	1 136.1%
Foster care grant	**53 449**	**400 503**	**443 191**	**487 510**	**536 260**	**589 886**	**1 003.6%**
Care dependency grant	31 959	98 631	101 836	105 909	110 145	114 552	258.4%
Total	**3 449 537**	**11 983 141**	**12 374 770**	**13 386 278**	**14 220 808**	**14 608 008**	**323.5%**

Source: South African Social Security Agency; National Treasury, *Estimates of national expenditure 2009*

Note: Totals include maintenance grants, institutional grants, unclaimed benefit grants, and combination grants for the year 2001.

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES, 2001, 2006/07, 2007/08, 2008/09. 2009/10, AND 2010/11



LIVING CONDITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS

CHANGES BY HOUSEHOLD (ACTUAL NUMBERS), 1996 AND 2008

	1996	*2008*	*Change: 1996–2008 (actual numbers)*	*Change: 1996–2008 (proportion)*
Formal[a]	**5 794 386**	**10 071 000**	**4 276 614**	**73.8%**
Informal[b]	1 453 015	1 800 000	346 985	23.9%
Traditional	**1 644 388**	**1 417 000**	**-227 388**	**-13.8%**
Other[c]	167 782	151 000	-16 782	-10.0%
Total number of dwellings/ households	**9 059 571**	**13 448 000**	**4 388 429**	**48.4%**
Population	40 583 573	48 687 000	8 103 427	20.0%
Average household size	**4.6**	**3.6**	**-1**	**-21.7%**
Use of electricity for lighting	5 218 313	11 146 000	5 927 687	113.6%
Use of electricity for cooking	**4 267 058**	**9 166 000**	**4 898 942**	**114.8%**
Use of electricity for heating	4 031 509	7 012 000	2 980 491	73.9%
Access to piped water[d]	**7 234 028**	**11 907 000**	**4 672 972**	**64.6%**
Access to piped water in dwelling	3 976 855	5 891 000	1 914 145	48.1%
Access to piped water on site/in yard	**1 491 228**	**3 584 000**	**2 092 772**	**140.3%**
Access to flush or chemical lavatories[e]	4 552 854	8 044 000	3 491 146	76.7%
Refuse removal by local authority	**4 837 811**	**8 104 000**	**3 266 189**	**67.5%**
Communal refuse removal/ dumps	289 906	370 000	80 094	27.6%
Own refuse dumps	**2 908 122**	**4 256 000**	**1 347 878**	**46.3%**
Telephone in dwelling/use of cellular phone	2 591 249	10 808 000	8 216 751	317.1%

Source: Stats SA, *General Household Survey 2008*, 2 September 2009; *Census 1996*, 1998

a Formal refers to house/brick structure on separate stand or yard, flat in block of flats, town/cluster/semi-detached house, and a room/house/dwelling in backyard.
b Informal refers to dwelling/shack in backyard and not in backyard.
c This includes caravan/tent, hostel compounds, unit in retirement village, and unspecified dwellings.
d This includes piped water in dwelling, on-site/yard, or on a communal tap/access point outside yard.
e This includes in dwelling, on-site, and off-site access also includes flush lavatories connected to sewerage system and those with septic tank.

PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS USING BUCKET SYSTEM AND WITHOUT SANITATION FACILITY BY PROVINCE, 2002–08

Province	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*Change: 2002–08*
Eastern Cape	37.9%	33.5%	33.4%	27.3%	25.7%	24.2%	19.5%	-48.5%
Free State	**17.8%**	**16.2%**	**13.7%**	**18.2%**	**17.4%**	**14.0%**	**10.6%**	**-40.4%**
Gauteng	1.7%	2.1%	1.7%	1.5%	0.8%	1.3%	1.2%	-29.4%
KwaZulu-Natal	**9.7%**	**7.7%**	**8.1%**	**8.2%**	**7.7%**	**6.3%**	**7.3%**	**-24.7%**
Limpopo	19.6%	16.7%	16.4%	12.3%	7.6%	10.5%	11.6%	-40.8%
Mpumalanga	**7.2%**	**6.7%**	**6.3%**	**9.4%**	**6.5%**	**5.7%**	**6.2%**	**-13.9%**
North West	7.1%	5.3%	6.7%	9.3%	9.3%	7.5%	5.6%	-21.1%
Northern Cape	**13.5%**	**13.8%**	**10.1%**	**10.0%**	**8.8%**	**9.5%**	**10.5%**	**-22.2%**
Western Cape	6.6%	9.7%	6.4%	5.6%	6.2%	4.1%	5.5%	-16.7%
SOUTH AFRICA	**12.5%**	**11.3%**	**10.6%**	**9.9%**	**8.7%**	**8.3%**	**7.7%**	**-38.4%**

Source: Stats SA, *General Household Survey 2008*, September 2009, p30

LIVING CONDITIONS BACKLOGS BROKEN DOWN BY PROVINCE, 2008

Province	*Number of households*	*Without water in dwelling*	*Using paraffin or wood for cooking*	*Using buckets or without toilets*	*Living in informal dwellings*	*Living in all backyard structures*
Eastern Cape	1 755 000	28.4%	44.4%	19.5%	7.1%	4.3%
Free State	**851 000**	**0.6%**	**14.7%**	**10.6%**	**15.4%**	**7.8%**
Gauteng	3 279 000	2.1%	10.6%	1.2%	20.3%	16.9%
KwaZulu-Natal	**2 497 000**	**18.5%**	**31.6%**	**7.3%**	**8.0%**	**3.6%**
Limpopo	1 336 000	17.0%	57.4%	11.6%	5.6%	3.7%
Mpumalanga	**936 000**	**10.7%**	**31.5%**	**6.2%**	**11.0%**	**5.7%**
North West	997 000	9.4%	30.8%	5.6%	23.1%	10.6%
Northern Cape	**299 000**	**7.4%**	**18.6%**	**10.5%**	**8.5%**	**3.7%**
Western Cape	1 497 000	0.8%	4.9%	5.5%	16.8%	9.3%
SOUTH AFRICA	**13 447 000**	**11.1%**	**26.3%**	**7.7%**	**13.4%**	**8.5%**

Source: Stats SA, *General Household Survey 2008*, September 2009, p30

HOUSEHOLDS RESIDING IN INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS BY PROVINCE, 1996 AND 2008 (ACTUAL NUMBERS)

	1996			*2008*			*Change in backyard structures: 1996-2008*
	Backyard	*Not backyard*	*Total*	*Backyard*	*Not backyard*	*Total*	
Eastern Cape	31 284	114 220	145 504	24 000	100 000	124 000	-23.3%
Free State	**50 649**	**112 122**	**162 771**	**44 000**	**87 000**	**131 000**	**-13.1%**
Gauteng	153 504	314 860	468 364	341 000	321 000	662 000	122.1%
KwaZulu-Natal	**44 410**	**141 176**	**185 586**	**51 000**	**147 000**	**198 000**	**14.8%**
Limpopo	15 644	32 218	47 862	20 000	55 000	75 000	27.8%
Mpumalanga	**24 571**	**69 841**	**94 412**	**36 000**	**67 000**	**103 000**	**46.5%**
North West	45 145	114 244	159 389	80 000	150 000	230 000	77.2%
Northern Cape	**4 970**	**21 283**	**26 253**	**7 000**	**20 000**	**27 000**	**40.8%**
Western Cape	33 153	129 720	162 873	113 000	138 000	251 000	240.8%
SOUTH AFRICA	**403 330**	**1 049 684**	**1 453 014**	**716 000**	**1 085 000**	**1 801 000**	**77.5%**

Source: Stats SA, *General Household Survey 2008*, September 2009, p88

PROPORTION OF EACH POPULATION GROUP WITH BANK ACCOUNTS, 2006 AND 2007

Race	*2006*	*2007*	*Change: 2006-2007*
African	45.0%	56.0%	24.4%
Coloured	53.0%	54.0%	1.9%
Indian	58.0%	75.0%	29.3%
White	91.0%	95.0%	4.4%

Source: Finscope, *www.finscope.co.za*, information downloaded on 8th May 2009

CONDITION OF PAVED NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL ROADS, 1998 AND 2008

	1988	*2008*
Very poor	1%	27%
Poor	6%	32%
Fair	22%	25%
Good	41%	11%
Very good	30%	5%

Source: Automobile Association SA, *Road Conditions and Funding 2008: A 20 Year Review of National and Provincial Roads in South Africa*, October 2008

CRIME AND SECURITY

NATIONAL CRIME FIGURES[a], 1994/95 and 2008/09

	Actual numbers			*Rate per 100 000 people*		
Type of crime	*1994/95*	*2008/09*	*Change*	*1994/95*	*2008/09*	*Change*
Contact crimes (crimes against the person)						
Murder	25 965	18 148	-30.1%	66.9	37.3	-44.2%
Attempted murder	30 815	18 298	-40.6%	69.1	37.6	-45.6%
All sexual crimes[b]	48 760	70 514	44.6%	125.6	144.9	15.4%
Assault GBH[c]	215 671	203 777	-5.5%	555.8	418.5	-24.7%
Common assault	200 248	192 838	-3.7%	516.0	396.1	-23.2%
Aggravated robbery[d]	84 785	121 392	43.2%	218.5	249.3	14.1%
Common robbery	32 659	59 232	81.4%	84.2	135.8	61.3%
Contact-related crimes						
Arson	10 948	6 846	-37.5%	28.2	14.1	-50.0%
Malicious damage to property	123 305	134 261	8.9%	317.8	275.8	-13.2%
Property-related crimes						
Residential burglary	231 355	246 616	6.6%	596.2	506.5	-15.0%
Business burglary	87 600	70 009	-20.1%	225.7	143.8	-36.3%
Theft of motor vehicles	105 867	75 968	-28.2%	272.8	156.0	-42.8%
Theft out of motor vehicles	183 367	109 548	-40.3%	472.5	225.0	-52.4%
Stock theft	47 287	30 043	-36.5%	121.9	61.7	-49.4%
Crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection						
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	10 999	14 045	27.7%	28.3	28.8	1.8%
Drug-related crime	45 928	117 172	155.1%	118.4	240.7	103.3%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	25 699	56 165	118.5%	66.2	115.4	74.3%
Other serious crimes						
Other theft	386 292	394 124	2.0%	995.5	809.5	-18.7%
Commercial crime	63 056	77 474	22.9%	162.5	159.1	-2.1%
Shoplifting	66 302	80 773	21.8%	170.9	165.9	-2.9%
Total[e]	**2 022 899**	**2 097 243**	**3.7%**	**5 213.7**	**5 403.6**	**3.6%**

Source: SAPS, www.saps.gov.za, 22 September 2009

a Not all crimes have been included. This table includes only the 20 most serious categories of crime.
b This category of crime replaces rape and indecent assault. Owing to the implementation of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, Act 32 of 2007 on 16 December 2007, the definitions of rape and indecent assault have been changed. As a result, comparisons with earlier information may not be valid.
c This refers to assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm.
d Includes bank robberies, car and truck hijackings, robbery of business premises, robbery at residential premises, and robbery of cash-in-transit.
e Calculated by the South African Institute of Race Relations.

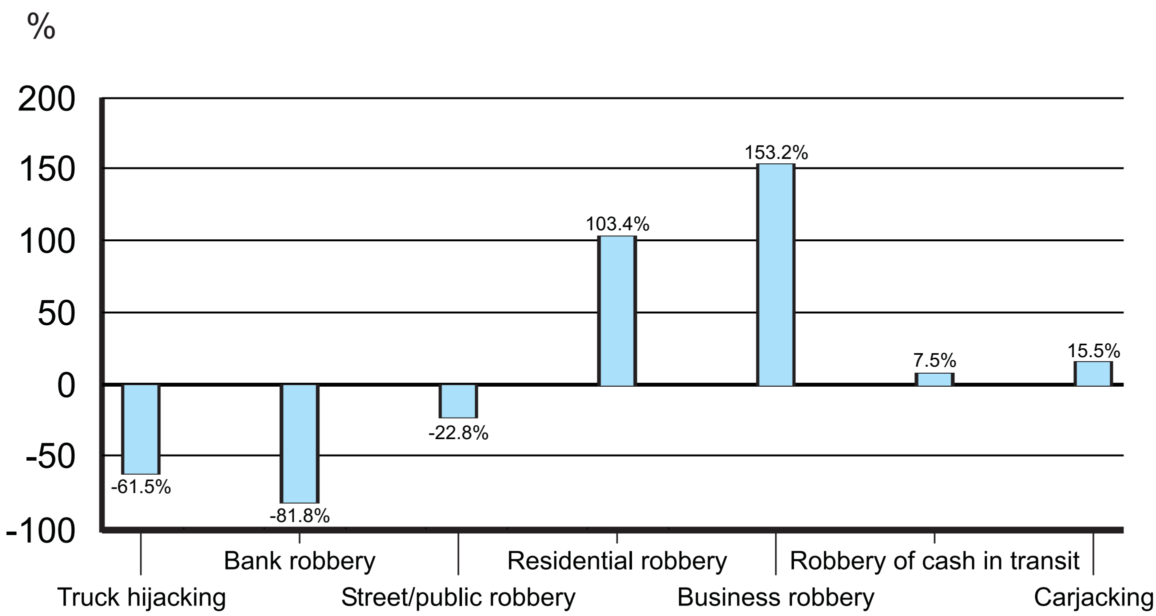
BREAKDOWN OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY, 1994/95-2008/09

Year	*Total aggravated robbery*	*Street/ public robbery*	*Robbery at residential premises*	*Robbery at business premises*	*Carjacking*	*Truck hijacking*	*Robbery of cash-in-transit*	*Bank robbery*
1994/95	84 785	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1995/96	**77 167**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**
1996/97	66 163	N/A	N/A	N/A	12 912	3 732	359	561
1997/98	**73 053**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**13 052**	**4 567**	**236**	**463**
1998/99	92 630	N/A	N/A	N/A	15 773	6 134	223	493
1999/2000	**98 813**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**15 172**	**5 088**	**226**	**450**
2000/01	113 716	93 573	N/A	N/A	14 930	4 548	196	469
2001/02	**116 736**	**96 963**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**15 846**	**3 333**	**238**	**356**
2002/03	126 905	96 166	9 063	5 498	14 691	986	374	127
2003/04	**133 658**	**105 690**	**9 351**	**3 677**	**13 793**	**901**	**192**	**54**
2004/05	126 789	100 436	9 391	3 320	12 434	930	220	58
2005/06	**119 726**	**91 068**	**10 173**	**4 387**	**12 825**	**829**	**385**	**59**
2006/07	126 558	92 021	12 761	6 689	13 599	892	467	129
2007/08	**118 312**	**77 984**	**14 481**	**9 862**	**14 201**	**1 245**	**395**	**144**
2008/09	121 392	72 194	18 438	13 920	14 915	1 437	386	102
Initial period–2008/09	**43.2%**	**-22.8%**	**103.4%**	**153.2%**	**15.5%**	**-61.5%**	**7.5%**	**-81.8%**
Change: 2007/08–2008/09	**2.6%**	**-7.4%**	**27.3%**	**41.1%**	**5.0%**	**15.4%**	**-2.3%**	**-29.2%**

Source: SAPS, www.saps.gov.za, 22 September 2009

Peak year

CHANGE IN AGGRAVATED ROBBERY CASES, INITIAL RECORDED PERIOD — 2008/09



Fast stats

PROPERTY PAGE

House Price Index (nominal) Aug	down 3.4%	compared to Aug 2008	Absa
House Price Index (real) July	down 9.7%	compared to July 2008	Absa
Mortgage advances Aug	up 5.6%	compared to Aug 2008	SARB
House price trends (nominal) (average) 2Q 2009			
Affordable houses (40–79m²/priced at under R430 000)	up 1.6%	compared to 2Q 2008	Absa
Small houses (80–140m²/R657 530) (average price)	down 4.1%		Absa
Medium houses (141–220m²/R921 613)	down 2.7%		Absa
Large houses (221–400m²/R1 376 279)	down 1.1%		Absa
All houses (80–400m²/R929 342)	down 3.9%		Absa
Luxury housing (costing more than R3.1m)	up 4.0%		Absa
Greater Johannesburg (80–400m²/R1 045 783)	up 1.1%		Absa
Cape Town metro (80–400m²/R1 071 660)	down 3.1%		Absa
Durban metro (80–400m²/R857 306)	down 9.9%		Absa
PE/Uitenhage metro (80–400m²/R741 163)	down 18.3%		Absa
Cost of building a new house (average)	up 6.1%		Absa
CBD office vacancy rate 2Q 2009			
Johannesburg	10.7%	nine months before: 8.1%	SAPOA[a]
Sandton	7.2%	5.6%	SAPOA
Cape Town	8.0%	4.6%	SAPOA
Durban	14.7%	14.9%	SAPOA
Pretoria	4.3%	2.5%	SAPOA
CBD office rental rate (A-grade) R/m² 2Q 2009			
Johannesburg	up 9.0%	compared to 2Q 2008	R&A[b]
Sandton	up 6.6%		R&A
Cape Town	up 6.9%		R&A
Durban	down 27.3%		R&A
Pretoria	up 3.1%		R&A
Industrial rental rates R/m² for 1 000m² 2Q 2009			
Central Wits	up 4.4%	compared to 2Q 2008	R&A
Durban	down 0.9%		R&A
Cape Peninsula	up 2.4%		R&A
Port Elizabeth	up 4.7%		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 (May)	78.0%	May 2008: 84.4%	Stats SA
Manufacturing production (volume) (this year to July)	down 15.7%	on same period last year	Stats SA
Total vehicles sold (this year to Sep): 294 481	down 30.3%	on same period last year	NAAMSA
Vehicles exported (this year to Sep): 114 666	down 45.0%	on same period last year	NAAMSA
Tractors sold (this year to Aug): 3 739	down 21.3%	on same period last year	SAAMA
Electricity consumed (this year to Aug)	down 4.8%	on same period last year	Stats SA
Total building plans passed (value) (this year to July)	down 30.4%	on same period last year	Stats SA
Total buildings completed (value) (this year to July)	down 9.7%	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 July)	down 7.1%	on same period last year	Stats SA
Cement sales (tonnes) (this year to Aug)	down 12.1%	on same period last year	CCI
Retail sales (value) (this year to July)	down 4.5%	on same period last year	Stats SA
Current adspend (this year to July): R13.1bn	down 0.1%	on same period last year	A C Nielsen
Number of liquidations (this year to Aug): 2 643	up 29.7%	on same period last year	Stats SA
Judgements for debt (this year to July): 415 215	up 7.6%	on same period last year	Stats SA
Tourism accommodation occupancy rate (July)	46.5%	July 2008: 50.4%	Stats SA
Overseas tourists (July): 156 846	up 23.6%	compared to July 2009	Stats SA

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND LABOUR INDICATORS

Total population (mid 2009 estimates) (average)	49.32m	2008: 48.69m	Stats SA
GDP per head (2Q annualised, adjusted)	R46 985	current prices	SAIRR/SARB
Real growth in GDP per head 2008	1.9%	2007: 3.8%	SARB
Household saving to disposable income 2Q 2009	-0.1%	2Q 2008: -0.5%	SARB
Household debt to disposable income 2Q 2009	76.3%	2Q 2008: 76.4%	SARB
Average wage settlements (this year to June)[a]	9.7%	Jan-June 2008: 8.3%	Andrew Levy
Number of strike mandays lost (this year to June)	526 000	Jan-June 2008: 265 000	Andrew Levy
Unemployment rate 2Q 2009 (strict definition)[b]	23.6%	2Q 2008: 23.1%	Number: 4.1 million
Unemployment rate 2Q 2009 (wide definition)[b]	29.7%	2Q 2008: 27.4%	Number: 5.6 million
Decrease in total employment[b]	360 000	2Q 2009 vs 2Q 2008	Stats SA/QLFS
Employees in enterprises registered for income tax[c]	down 2.3%	June 2009 vs June 2008	Stats SA/QES
Number of such employees[c]	down 198 000	to 8 259 000	Stats SA/QES
Nominal wages per worker 1Q 2009[c]	up 11.2%	compared to 1Q 2008	SARB
Real wages per worker 1Q 2009[c]	up 2.1%	compared to 1Q 2008	SARB
Labour productivity 1Q 2009[c]	up 0.1%	compared to 1Q 2008	SARB
Nominal unit labour costs 1Q 2009[c]	up 11.2%	compared to 1Q 2008	SARB
Average monthly earnings May 2009[c]	R9 730	May 2008: R9 142	Stats SA/QES
Houses built smaller than 81m² (this year to July)	up 7.1%	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) 2Q 2009	R74.13bn	up 5.7% compared to 2Q 2008	
GFCF ÷ GDP 2Q 2009 (annualised, adjusted)	24.9%	2Q 2008: 22.8%	(Target: 25%)
Gross domestic saving ÷ GDP 2Q 2009	16.5%	2Q 2008: 15.2%	
Real GFCF by public authorities	up 2.5%	2Q 2009 vs 2Q 2008	
by public corporations	up 54.1%		
by private business	down 4.4%		
Real GFCF in mining and quarrying	up 12.1%		
in manufacturing	down 17.8%		
in electricity, gas and water	up 104.3%		
in transport and communication	up 9.7%		
in finance etc	down 7.8%		
in community, social and personal services	up 1.8%		
Real GFCF in residential buildings	down 7.7%		
in non-residential buildings	up 6.8%		
in construction works	up 44.5%		
in transport equipment	down 0.8%		
in machinery and equipment	down 7.9%		
Foreign investment into SA 2Q 2009			
direct (FDI)	R23.89bn	2Q 2008 R6.17bn	
portfolio	R29.04bn	R17.18bn	
other	-R26.03bn	R2.53bn	
SA investment abroad 2Q 2009			
direct	-R3.70bn	-R2.80bn	
portfolio	-R0.26bn	-R6.45bn	
other	R16.36bn	R7.87bn	
Balance on financial account 2Q 2009	R39.31bn	R24.50bn	

CONFIDENCE COUNT

RMB/BER business confidence index 3Q 2009	down 3 points	to 23 since 2Q 2009	(scale 0–100)
BER/DTI manufacturing confidence index 3Q 2009	up 11 points	to 22 since 2Q 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 3Q 2009	down 3 points	to 1 since 2Q 2009	(scale minus 100–100)
— black consumer confidence index 3Q 2009	down 6 points	to 6 since 2Q 2009	(scale minus 100–100)
— white consumer confidence index 3Q 2009	up 4 points	to -5 since 2Q 2009	(scale minus 100–100)
— high-income household confidence index 3Q 2009	up 9 points	to 7 since 2Q 2009	(scale minus 100–100)
— low-income household confidence index 3Q 2009	down 16 points	to -11 since 2Q 2009	(scale minus 100–100)
Kagiso purchasing managers index (PMI) (Sep)	up 8.7 points	to 48.0 since Aug	(2000 = 100) BER
Sacci business confidence index (Aug)	down 0.2 points	to 80.0 since July	(2005 = 100) Sacci
Vehicle sales confidence indicator 3Q 2009	up 0.1 points	to 4.3 since 2Q 2009	(scale 1–10) WesBank
Agricultural business confidence index 3Q 2009	down 37.46 points	to 69.24 from 3Q 2008	(2001=100) ABC/IDC

Fast stats

ECONOMIC BAROMETER

GDP 2Q 2009 (basic prices)	R534.13bn		
GDP growth at market prices (2Q annualised, adjusted)	-3.0%	2Q 2008: 5.0%	
GDP growth at market prices (2Q 2009 vs 2Q 2008)	-2.8%	2Q 2008: 4.5%	

Agriculture (4.6% of GDP)	-0.6%	*Trade etc (12.2%)*	-3.5%
Mining (9.4%)	-9.5%	*Transport and communication (7.9%)*	0.9%
Manufacturing (16.8%)	-15.1%	*Finance etc (21.4%)*	-0.1%
Electricity and water (2.5%)	-2.6%	*Community services (6.1%)*	3.4%
Construction (3.6%)	13.2%	*Government (15.6%)*	3.7%

Exports (this year to Aug)	R337.66bn	down 21.3% on same period in 2008	
Imports (this year to Aug)	R358.08bn	down 25.2% on same period in 2008	
Trade balance (this year to Aug)	-R20.42bn	Jan-Aug 2008: -R49.27bn	
Gold and forex reserves (Aug)	R295.15bn	Aug 2008: R264.23bn	
Reserves/imports (Aug)	7.0 to 1	Aug 2008: 4.0 to 1	
Current account deficit 2Q 2009	R19.72bn	2Q 2008: R40.38bn	
— as proportion of GDP	3.2%	2Q 2008: 7.3%	
Capital account surplus 2Q 2009	R26.79bn	2Q 2008: R46.03bn	
Gold price per ounce (average)(Aug)	$949.61	Aug 2008: $940.47	
Crude oil price (dated brent/barrel) 2/10/09	$67.43	year ago: $91.88	(Decrease: 26.6%)
Petrol (premium pump price per litre Gauteng) 9/9/09	R 8.05	year ago: R9.66	(Decrease: 16.7%)
Prime overdraft rate (average) 2/10/09	10.5%	year ago: 15.5%	
Real prime overdraft rate (average) (Aug)	3.88%	year ago: 4.07%	(based on headline inflation)
Repo rate (average) 2/10/09	7.0%	year ago: 12%	

€/R 0.0893	*£/R 0.0813*	*$/R 0.1299*	*¥/R 11.64*	*€/$ 0.6878*	*¥/$ 89.63*	at 2/10/09
R/€ 11.196	*R/£ 12.302*	*R/$ 7.700*	*R/¥ 0.0859*	*$/€ 1.4540*	*$/¥ 0.0112*	at 2/10/09

Depreciation of rand against euro last 12 months	5.84%	(Lowest: R/€ 14.65	Highest: R/€ 1.80)
Appreciation of rand against dollar last 12 months	7.36%	(Lowest: R/$ 13.00	Highest: R/$ 0.67)
Appreciation of rand against basket last 12 months	6.28%		

INFLATION INDEX

Headline inflation rate (Aug 2009 vs Aug 2008)	6.4%	July 2009 vs July 2008	6.7%
*— Housing and utilities (22.56%)**	7.8%		8.2%
*— Transport (18.80%)**	-2.7%		-3.4%
*— Food and non-alcoholic beverages (15.68%)**	6.8%		8.3%
*— Insurance and other services (13.56%)**	12.4%		12.8%
*— Household contents and services (5.86%)**	6.1%		6.7%
*— Alcohol and tobacco (5.58%)**	12.6%		11.5%
*— Recreation and culture (4.19%)**	11.6%		13.7%
*— Clothing and footwear (4.11%)**	5.1%		5.2%
*— Communication (3.22%)**	1.3%		0.6%
*— Restaurants and hotels (2.78%)**	9.6%		10.4%
*— Education (2.19)**	10.5%		10.5%
*— Health (1.47%)**	11.1%		10.9%
Rise in administered (non-market) prices	0.2%		-0.4%
Producer price rise (PPI)	-4.0%	Aug 2008 vs Aug 2007	19.1%
Imported producer inflation	-17.8%		23.0%

* Weight

Fast stats

LATEST FORECASTS

GDP growth 2009	-1.5%	Standard Bank: no change
	-2.2%	Nedbank: no change
GDP growth 2010	3.2%	Nedbank: no change
	2.2%	Reuters Econometer: no change
Headline inflation rate (CPI) 2010 (average)	6.1%	Standard Bank: no change
	4.5%	FNB: revised downwards from 5%
Expected CPI (business) 2010 (average)	8.7%	BER: revised upwards from 8.6%
(trade unions)	8.2%	BER: revised downwards from 10.1%
Producer price inflation 2010 (average)	7.5%	Standard Bank: no change
	3.2%	Absa: revised downwards from 3.7%
Imported producer inflation 2010 (average)	1.0%	Absa: revised downwards from 3.8%
Gross fixed capital formation 2010	up 3.3%	Standard Bank: no change
	down 1.4%	Nedbank: no change
Final consumption expenditure by households 2010	up 2.1%	Nedbank: no change
	up 0.7%	Absa: revised downwards from 1.4%
Government consumption expenditure 2010	up 4.0%	FNB: revised downwards from 5%
	up 3.0%	Absa: revised downwards from 3.5%
Gross domestic expenditure 2010	up 3.5%	Nedbank: no change
	up 3.2%	Absa: revised upwards from 2.3%
Exports 2010	up 5.0%	Absa: revised upwards from 0.6%
	up 2.0%	Nedbank: no change; FNB
Imports 2010	up 7.6%	Nedbank: no change
	up 3.0%	FNB: no change
Current account deficit 2010	R111.2bn	Nedbank: revised upwards from R95bn
	R106.4bn	Absa: revised downwards from R140.8bn
— as proportion of GDP 2010	5.6%	Standard Bank: revised downwards from 5.9%
	4.2%	Absa: revised downwards from 5.3%
Capital account surplus 2010	R210.0bn	Nedbank: no change
Prime overdraft rate 2010 (year end)	12.5%	Standard Bank: no change
	10.5%	Nedbank: no change
R/€ exchange rate 2010 (average)	12.38	Nedbank: no change
	10.00	FNB: revised from 11.00
R/$ exchange rate 2010 (average)	8.25	Standard Bank: revised from 8.42
	6.80	FNB: revised from 8.00
Gold price per ounce 2010 (average)	$1 019	Nedbank: revised downwards from $1 020
	$900	FNB: no change
Nominal wage rise 2010	7.8%	BER: revised upwards from 6.3%

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

Our Fast stats pages are compiled by Tamara Dimant, Head of Information, phone (011) 492-0600 x 2016, fax (011) 492-0588, e-mail TDimant@sairr.org.za