

43 STRENGTH OF CIVIL SOCIETY

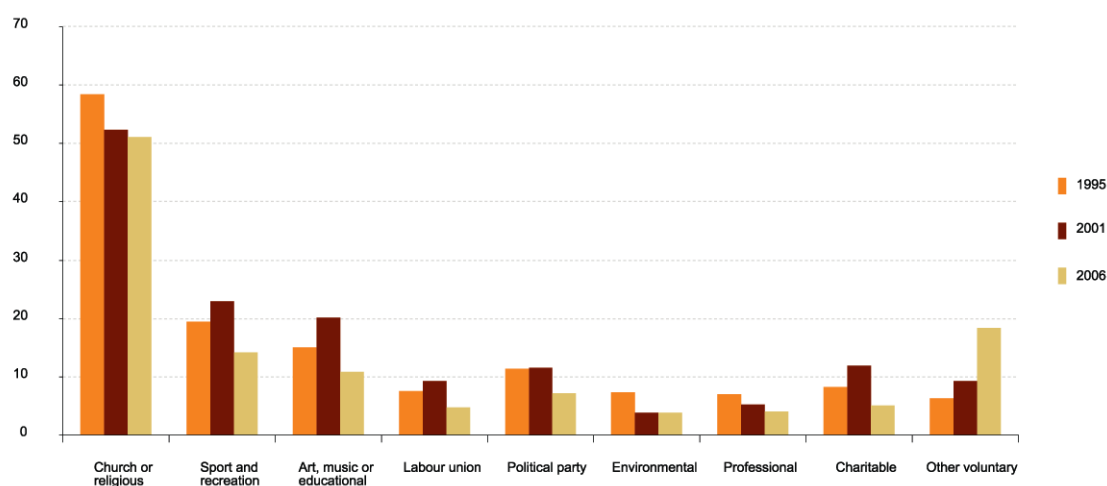
Goal To achieve participation of citizens in civil-society organisations.

Trend analysis South Africa compares very favourably with other similar countries with regard to membership of citizens of voluntary organisations. South Africa surpasses Chile, South Korea and Poland when it comes to membership of religious organisations; and membership of labour unions and political parties is also high in South Africa when compared to these three countries.

MEMBERSHIP OF VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

	South Africa			Chile			Korea			Poland		
	1995	2001	2006	1995	2001	2006	1995	2001	2006	1995	2001	2006
Church or religious	58.4%	52.4%	51.1%	28.1%			15.5%	43.0%			5.7%	
Sport and recreation	19.5%	22.9%	14.2%	16.2%	14.9%		14.4%	19.9%			3.1%	
Art, music or educational	15.0%	20.2%	10.8%	12.8%	9.0%		7.1%	16.4%			2.2%	
Labour union	7.5%	9.3%	4.7%	5.6%	3.0%		1.9%	4.7%		2.1%	10.3%	
Political party	11.4%	11.5%	7.2%	2.8%	2.4%		2.5%	2.0%		0.5%	0.7%	
Environmental	7.3%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%	3.0%		6.2%	5.8%			1.2%	
Professional	7.0%	5.3%	4.0%	7.0%	3.5%		6.0%	7.2%			4.3%	
Charitable	8.3%	11.9%	5.0%	7.9%	6.7%		6.2%	10.4%			3.0%	
Other voluntary	6.3%	9.3%	18.4%	5.4%	1.4%		4.6%	7.9%			2.7%	

MEMBERSHIP OF VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS - SOUTH AFRICA



Data source World Values Survey, Centre for International and Comparative Politics, University of Stellenbosh 2006

Data note The percentages in the columns do not add up to 100 per cent as respondents could indicate that they were "active members or belong to" more than one organisation

44 VOTER PARTICIPATION

Goal To promote high levels of participation of citizens in the democratic electoral process.

Trend analysis Voter participation in national and provincial elections has been relatively high in the past three elections. Even though there has been a slight decline in participation in each subsequent election, experience suggests that as a democracy matures, participation by citizens in elections tends to decline. This slight decline should be viewed in this context, but it should also be measured against the increase of about five million voters between 1999 and 2004 which requires further interrogation. Experiences from other democracies also show that voter participation in local government elections tends to be much lower than the average 48 per cent registered in our local government elections, which should explain the lower percentages in South Africa

VOTER PARTICIPATION IN NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS

	1994	%	1999	%	2004	%					
Voting age population (VAP)	22 709 152		22 798 845		27 436 898						
VAP registered	no registration		18 172 751	79.7%	20 674 926	75.4%					
Turnout	19 533 498		16 228 462		15 863 558						
% Turnout of VAP		86.0%		71.2%		57.8%					
% Turnout of registered VAP		no registration		89.3%		76.7%					
Under 35 years	NO DATA										
VAP under 35								11 768 544		14 162 663	
VAP under 35 registered								8 667 832	73.7%	9 193 845	64.9%
No turnout data											

VOTER PARTICIPATION IN LOCAL ELECTIONS

	1995	%	2000	%	2006	%											
Voting age population (VAP)	NO DATA																
VAP registered								18 476 516	78.5%	21 054 957	83.0%						
Turnout								8 882 734		10 186 795							
% Turnout of VAP									37.7%		40.2%						
% Turnout of registered VAP									48.1%		48.4%						
under 35 years							NO DATA										
VAP under 35														12 147 151		13 093 066	
VAP under 35 registered														8 327 816	68.6%	8 899 915	68.0%
Turnout under 35 y																3 169 752	
% Turnout of under VAP																	24.2%
% Turnout of registered under 35 VAP																	35.6%

Definition Total population of citizens and older than 18 years of age (prisoners voted in 1999 and 2004 but not in the local government elections of 2000 and 2006)

Data source Independent Electoral Commission

45 VOTERS PER PROVINCE

Goal To equally promote the participation of all citizens in the democratic electoral process across all provinces.

Trend analysis The turnout of registered voters in the 1999 and 2004 national and provincial elections was quite high across all the provinces. The table shows that while the average voter turnout was 87.5 per cent in the 1999 elections, there was a slight decline to 76,7 per cent in the 2004 elections. This decline was experienced across all the provinces. Even with the decline, South Africa still compares quite favourably to other democracies. The trend regarding local elections shows stability in voter participation at about 48 per cent. This percentage also compares well with other democracies, where voter turnout in local elections tends to be much lower still.

VOTERS IN NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS, DISAGGREGATED BY PROVINCE

	1994	1999			2004		
		Registered	Voted	%	Registered	Voted	%
Eastern Cape		2 454 543	2 177 266	88.7%	2 849 486	2 310 226	81.1%
Free State		1 226 730	1 090 908	88.9%	1 321 195	1 042 120	78.9%
Gauteng		4 158 087	3 662 790	88.1%	4 650 594	3 553 098	76.4%
KwaZulu-Natal		3 443 978	2 963 358	86.0%	3 819 864	2 807 885	73.5%
Limpopo		1 847 766	1 658 694	89.8%	2 187 912	1 686 757	77.1%
Mpumalanga		1 277 783	1 129 536	88.4%	1 442 472	1 157 963	80.3%
North West		1 527 672	1 305 441	85.5%	1 749 529	1 353 963	77.4%
Northern Cape		377 173	327 772	86.9%	433 591	3 29 707	76.0%
Western Cape		1 864 019	1 587 978	85.2%	2 220 283	1 621 839	73.0%
Total		18 177 751	15 903 743	87.5%	20 674 926	15 863 558	76.7%

VOTERS IN LOCAL ELECTIONS, DISAGGREGATED BY PROVINCE

	1995	2000			2006		
		Registered	Voted	%	Registered	Voted	%
Eastern Cape		2 552 287	1 428 259	56.0%	2 908 106	1 630 284	56.1%
Free State		1 227 578	602 618	49.1%	1 321 195	6 22 816	47.2%
Gauteng		4 375 372	1 891 473	43.2%	4 785 955	2 033 674	42.5%
KwaZulu-Natal		3 508 154	1 637 255	46.7%	3 964 817	2 005 008	50.6%
Limpopo		1 419 315	635 427	44.8%	2 145 186	959 971	44.8%
Mpumalanga		1 263 004	565 699	44.8%	1 546 728	716 908	46.3%
North West		452 218	260 522	57.6%	1 554 864	709 484	45.6%
Northern Cape		1 758 593	746 698	42.5%	528 657	282 884	53.5%
Western Cape		1 955 454	1 131 621	57.9%	2 301 371	1 191 880	51.8%
Total		18 511 975	8 899 572	48.1%	21 054 092	10 152 909	48.2%

Definition Total population of at least 18 years of age (prisoners voted in 1999 and 2004 but not in the local government elections of 2000 and 2006)

Data source Report on the National & Provincial Elections 1999/2004, 2006 Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) Annual Report, www.election.org.za

46 PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO ARE MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE BODIES

Goal To increase the participation and representation of women in legislative bodies.

Trend analysis The representation of women in Parliament and all provincial legislatures has been increasing from an average of 25.4 per cent in 1994 to an average of 32.5 per cent in 2004. This increase puts South Africa in a league of few countries that have passed the 30 per cent mark in terms of women representation. While the table below does not show women representation at local government level, their representation in municipalities increased markedly to about 40 per cent after the 2006 elections. The presence of women has also increased dramatically in the executive branches across the three spheres of government.

WOMEN MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT AND PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES

	1994			1999			2004		
	Women	%	Total	Women	%	Total	Women	%	Total
Parliament	111	27.8%	400	120	30.0%	400	131	32.8%	400
Eastern Cape	13	23.2%	56	15	23.8%	63	21	33.3%	63
Free State	7	23.3%	30	7	23.3%	30	8	26.7%	30
Gauteng	25	29.1%	86	26	35.6%	73	31	42.5%	73
KwaZulu-Natal	11	13.6%	81	22	27.5%	80	21	26.3%	80
Limpopo	11	27.5%	40	16	32.7%	49	16	32.7%	49
Mpumalanga	6	20.0%	30	8	26.7%	30	9	30.0%	30
North West	9	27.3%	33	9	27.3%	33	11	33.3%	33
Northern Cape	7	23.3%	30	8	26.7%	30	9	30.0%	30
Western Cape	10	23.8%	42	11	26.2%	42	13	31.0%	42
Total	210	25.4%	828	242	29.2%	830	270	32.5%	830

Definition Member of national and provincial legislatures; member of Cabinet and provincial executive councils at the end of each electoral term

Data source Independent Electoral Commission (IEC), special calculations 2006

47 CONFIDENT OF A HAPPY FUTURE FOR ALL RACES

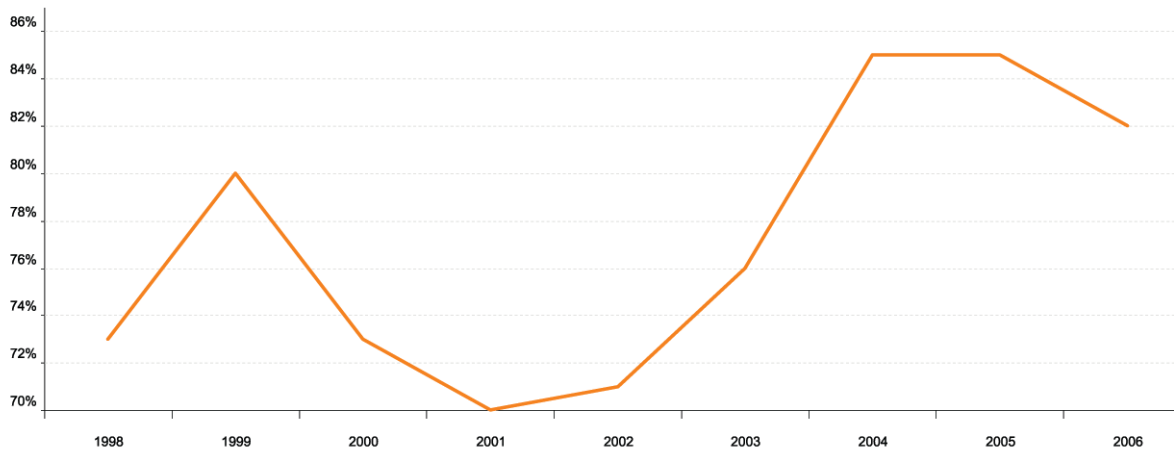
Goal To promote social cohesion and eliminate racism while building the nation.

Trend analysis Optimism amongst South Africans tends to vary with the electoral cycle. This is probably linked to the active engagement of the public with national leadership in shaping the direction of the country during election period. The trend in the current cycle is higher than previous ones.

CONFIDENT OF A HAPPY FUTURE FOR ALL RACES

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Confident of a happy future	73%	80%	73%	70%	71%	76%	85%	85%	82%

CONFIDENT OF A HAPPY FUTURE FOR ALL RACES



Definition	Proportion of South Africa's adult population who express confidence in a happy future for all races
Data source	Markinor Socio-Political Trends
Data note	Field work for this survey is normally done during April / May and Oct/ Nov of each year

48 COUNTRY GOING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

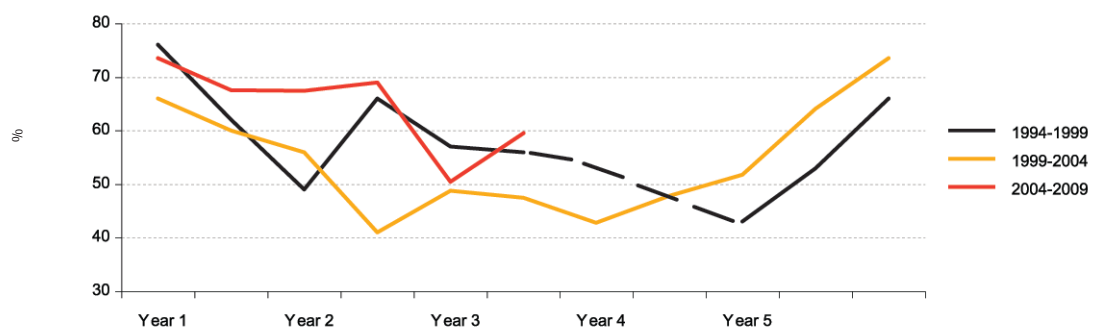
Goal To promote social cohesion while building the nation.

Trend analysis The various surveys on optimism show that South Africans exhibit greater levels of confidence about the future during periods of national elections. This is probably linked to the active engagement of the public with national leadership in shaping the direction of the country. The trend of the current cycle is higher than previous ones.

COUNTRY GOING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4			Year 5	
1994-1999	76.0	62.0	49.0	66.0	57.0	56.0			43.0	53.0	66.0
1999-2004	66.0	60.0	56.0	41.0	48.8	47.5	42.8	47.8	51.8	64.1	73.5
2004-2009	73.5	67.6	67.5	69.0	50.5	59.6					

COUNTRY GOING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION



Definition Proportion of South Africa's adult population who feel the country is going in the right direction
Data source Markinor Socio-Political Trends
Data note Dotted line reflects data not available for that period

49 IDENTITY IN THE FORM OF CLASS

Goal To promote social cohesion and national identity.

Trend analysis The few data points that are available depict a trend showing that class identity is rising in prominence: in 2000, 14 per cent used class or occupational descriptions as main self-definition. In 2004, 37 per cent defined themselves in this way – in 1994, this figure was only 3 per cent. This is not surprising given the declining trend in race and language identities as primary self-definition.

IDENTITY IN THE FORM OF CLASS

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006
Identity in the form of class	3%						14%			37%		

Definition Number of those who use identity in the form of race, nationality and language expressed as proportion of the total sample

Data source FutureFact Mindset Surveys 2000, 2001 and PeopleScape Survey 2004

50 PRIDE IN BEING SOUTH AFRICAN

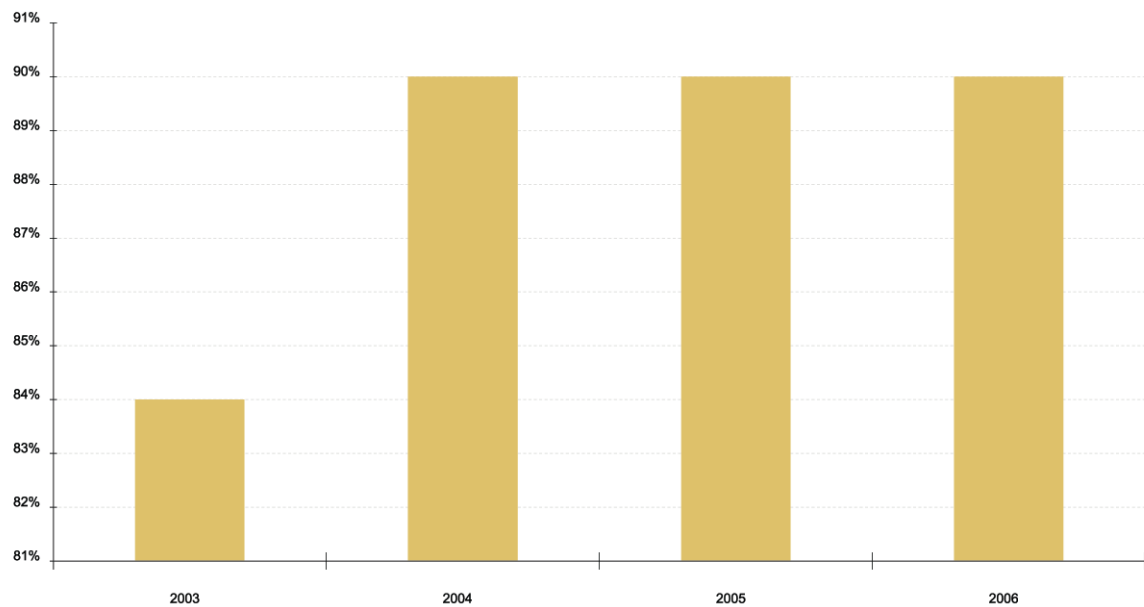
Goal To promote social cohesion and national identity.

Trend analysis With regard to the personal level of pride to be South African, there is a high level of pride (from 84 per cent in 2003 to 90 per cent for the subsequent years 2004 – 2006). This may be attributed to the good performance in the economy and in other areas, which inspires many South Africans to look forward to a bright future.

PRIDE IN BEING SOUTH AFRICAN

	2003	2004	2005	2006
Pride in being South African	84%	90%	90%	90%

PRIDE IN BEING SOUTH AFRICAN



Definition Number of those who take pride to be South African expressed as proportion of the total sample

Data source Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) - Tracker Research

51 PUBLIC OPINION ON RACE RELATIONS

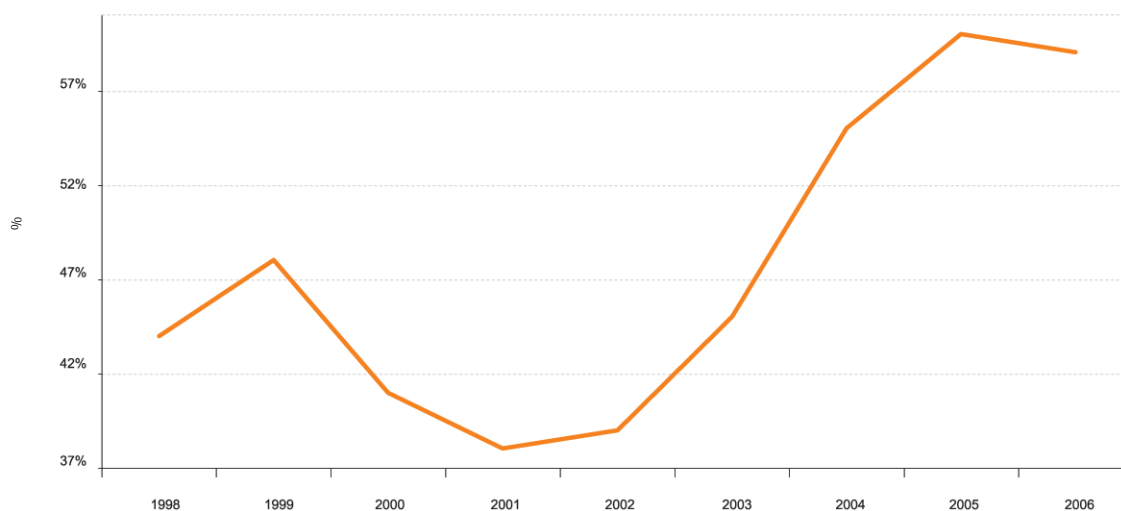
Goal To promote social cohesion and eliminate racism while building the nation.

Trend analysis The number of people who were of the opinion that race relations are improving was 44 per cent in 1998. For three years (between 2000 and 2002), positive opinion on race relations declined, and only started to improve in 2003. Experiences and networks such as sporting events, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, the church and legislative interventions are seen as having made a critical contribution. This improvement could also be partly attributed to various campaigns and programmes aimed at building social cohesion.

PUBLIC OPINION ON RACE RELATION

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Race relations have improved	44%	48%	41%	38%	39%	45%	55%	60%	59%

PUBLIC OPINION ON RACE RELATION



Definition Number of those who were of the opinion that race relations are improving expressed as a proportion of the total population

Data source Markinor Socio Political Trends