

FOREWORD

The Development Indicators released during the last months of 2010, are a product of a variety of official statistics, government data bases and research by various institutions and like previous editions are clustered into about ten themes, namely economic growth and transformation, employment, poverty, inequality, household and community assets, health, education, social cohesion, safety and security, international relations and good governance.

The Development Indicators are important in that they are measures that assist in understanding the impact of various government policies and programmes on the country and its citizens. In many spheres there are improvements generally, for example access to basic services, remains on the increase. In some cases though the improvements are not as much as we would have liked, for example the Infant Mortality rate at 44.7 deaths per 1000 live births is not likely to reduce to the MDG target of 18 deaths per 1000 live births by 2014. Others show a negative trend:

- Maternal Mortality is on the increase largely due to HIV/AIDS, hypertension and obstetric haemorrhage.
- The economic crisis has also had a negative effect on growth and employment, poverty reduction, and public finances. It will take some time before employment, growth and investment rises to pre crises levels especially as global economy remains weak and fraught with risk.

The indicators come at a right time with the launch of the outcomes methodology under the leadership of the Department of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation, complementing the data that enables government to improve its performance and for citizens to hold us accountable for our performance.

This publication was put together by staff in both the National Planning Commission Secretariat and the Department of Performance monitoring and Evaluation. We would like to thank them for their effort, attention to detail and perseverance.



Trevor A Manuel, MP
Minister in The Presidency: National Planning Commission

SOUTH AFRICA

Development Indicators

1	GDP 2009			
	Real		Nominal	
	R 1 782 262 bn	\$ 211 239 bn	R 2 407 689 bn	\$ 285 366 bn
GDP per Capita 2009				
	R 48 510	\$ 5 750	R 35 909	\$ 4 256

2	Mid-year Population Estimates 2010	Total	49 991 300
		Male	24 329 000
		Female	25 662 300
		0-14 years	15 504 200
		15-29 years	14 751 600

3	Households	13.8 million
	Household size	average 3.6 persons

4	Land Surface area	1 219 090 km ²
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SOUTH AFRICA



Data source	1. South African Reserve Bank (SARB) data supplied by National Treasury 2. Statistics South Africa Mid-year population estimates 2010 (Statistical release P0302) 3. www.info.gov.za
Data note	Real GDP & GDP per capita figures are annualised. The exchange rate of R8.44 for the first quarter of 2010 is used to compare with the US dollar.

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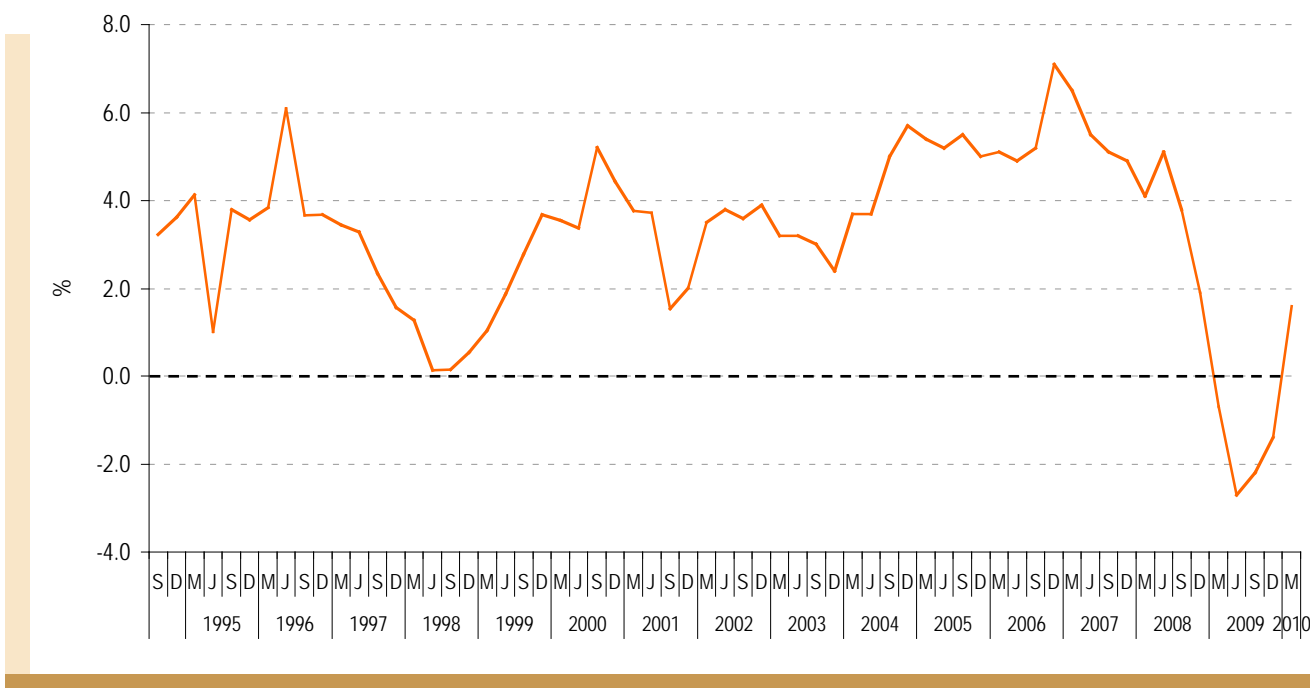
1 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) GROWTH

Goal	GDP growth of 6% per annum
Trend analysis	The quarterly data series given represents current growth in GDP over a 16 year period (1993 to 2010). In this period, the highest GDP growth was at 5.6% in 2006; while the lowest was in 2009 at -1.8%. The fall in growth from 5.5% in 2007 to 3.7% in 2008 and then to -1.8% may be attributed to the global financial and economic crisis which affected all sectors, but especially demand for exports. South Africa emerged from the recession in the third quarter of 2009 with growth for the second quarter of 2010 at 2.8%.

REAL GDP GROWTH

%	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
GDP growth	3.2	3.1	4.3	2.6	0.5	2.4	4.2	2.7	3.7	2.9	4.6	5.3	5.6	5.5	3.7	-1.7

GDP (YEAR ON YEAR)



Definition	Market value of all final goods and services produced within a country in a given period of time; Real GDP is the nominal GDP adjusted for inflation
Data source	South African Reserve Bank (SARB) Quarterly Bulletins based on Statistics South Africa's data. Data supplied by National Treasury, Year on Year
Data note	The quarterly data series is used for the graph, while the table uses annual data (see dataset below)

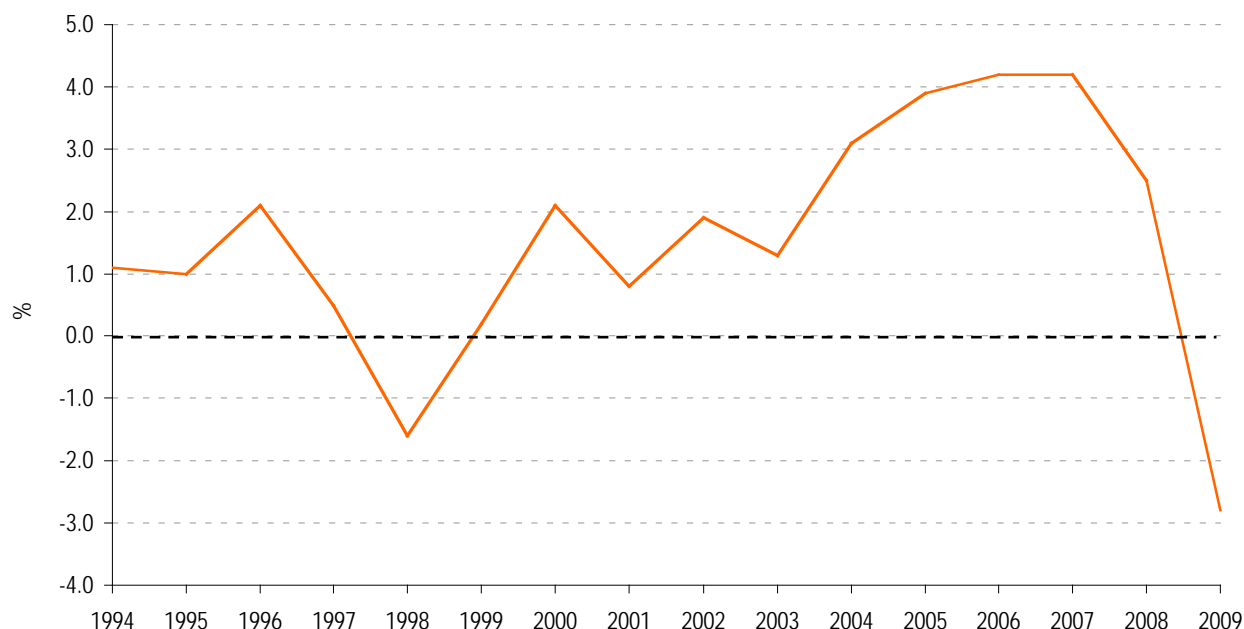
2 REAL PER CAPITA GDP GROWTH

Goal	To grow per capita income by 3 per cent or more annually
Trend analysis	The target real per capita GDP growth in the period 1994 to 2009 was 3% or more annually. This growth target was met annually in the period 2004 to 2007. The highest per capita GDP growth was in 2006 and 2007 at a steady 4.2%. The lowest per capita GDP growth was in 2009 at -2.8% due to the decline in GDP as a result of the global financial and economic crisis.

REAL PER CAPITA GDP GROWTH

%	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Per Capita GDP	1.1	1.0	2.1	0.5	-1.6	0.2	2.1	0.8	1.9	1.3	3.1	3.9	4.2	4.2	2.5	-2.8

REAL PER CAPITA GDP GROWTH



Definition	GDP divided by population
Data source	South African Reserve Bank (SARB) Quarterly Bulletins based on Statistics South Africa's data. Data supplied by National Treasury

3 FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI)

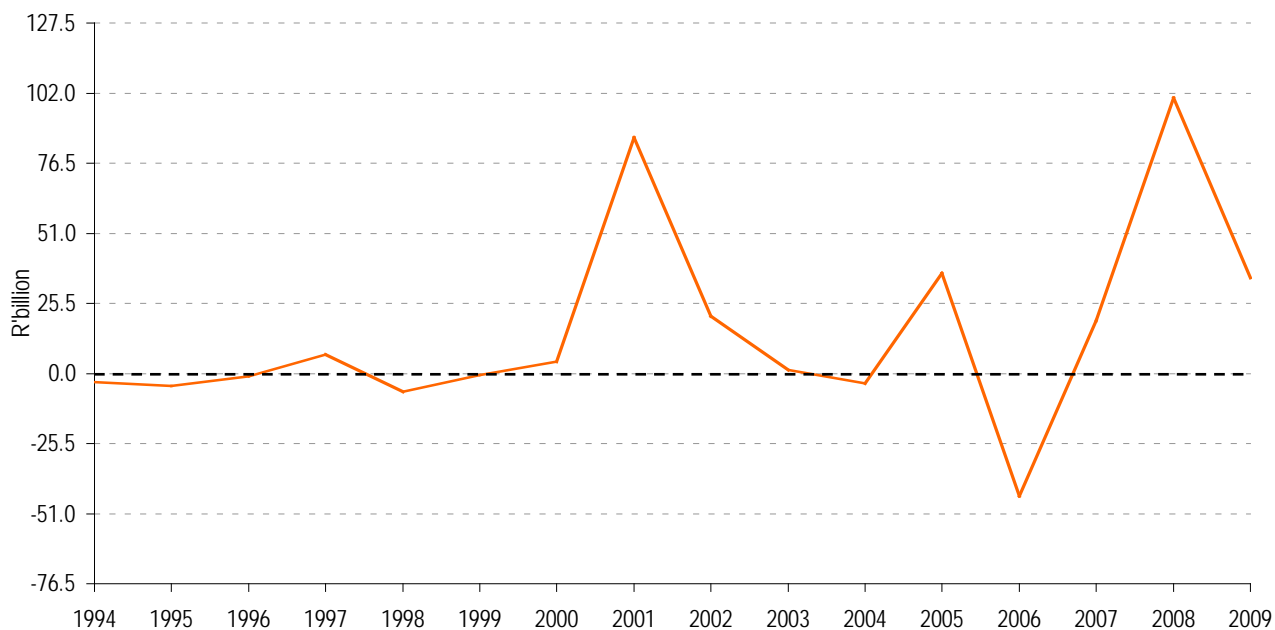
Goal To increase greenfield investment in South Africa

Trend analysis FDI trends are not too clear especially since there are massive jumps caused in part by large investments. For example the boost in 2005 was mainly due to British Bank Barclays purchasing 60% stake in Absa, South Africa's fourth-largest bank, and the one in 2007/8 due to China's largest commercial bank, state owned Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (ICBC), buying a 20% stake in Standard Bank.

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
FDI R'billions	-3.040	-4.557	-0.970	6.756	-6.737	-0.475	4.280	85.763	20.753	1.275	-3.566	36.354	-44.625	19.224	100.291	34.845

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI)



Definition Long-term direct investment by foreigners in the economy

Data source South African Reserve Bank (SARB) Quarterly Bulletins. Data supplied by National Treasury

4 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

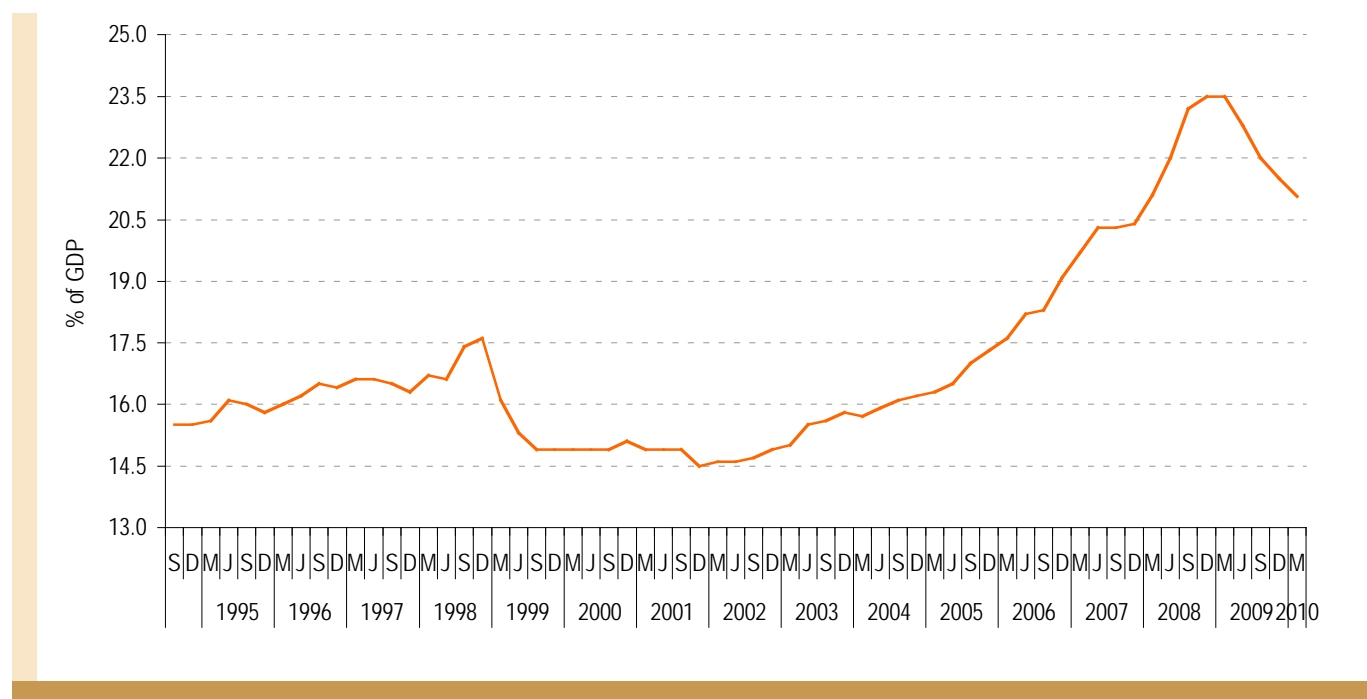
Goal	To reach 25% per year by 2014
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Trend analysis	The goal set for GFCF is to reach a GFCF figure of 25% per year by 2014. Government and public enterprises led the recent capital formation drive. The period (2001 to 2009) showed a steady increase in GFCF reaching the highest GFCF of the 16 year period of 22.5% in 2008. Since the global recession there has been a decline in fixed investment but it is expected to pick-up once growth re-emerges.
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GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP

%	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
GFCF	15.2	15.9	16.3	16.5	17.1	15.3	14.9	14.8	14.7	15.5	16.0	16.8	18.3	20.2	22.5	22.4

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP



Definition	Total fixed investment by private companies and individuals, state owned enterprises and government, including depreciation
Data source	South African Reserve Bank (SARB) Quarterly Bulletins. Data supplied by National Treasury
Data Note	The quarterly data series is used to update the graph, while the table uses annual data

5 BUDGET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT BEFORE BORROWING

Goal Fiscal policy aims to smooth economic cycles while increasing expenditure on government priorities

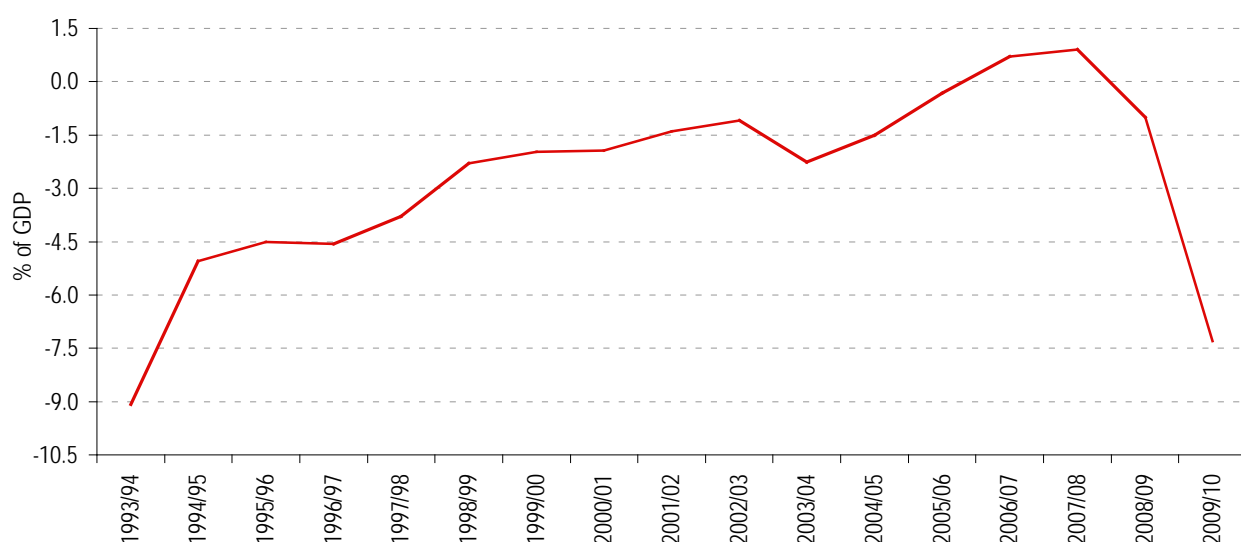
Trend analysis

The 16 year period under review shows negative budget deficit percentages across all the years except for the low budget surpluses witnessed in 2006/7 and 2007/8 of 0.7% and 0.9% respectively. The highest year of government deficit in this series is -9.1% in 1993/4 before the transition to democracy. The second highest government deficit year is 2009/10 at -7.3%; this may be attributed to the counter cyclical policy stance adopted by government during and post the financial and economic crisis.

BUDGET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT BEFORE BORROWING AS PERCENTAGE OF GDP

%	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Budget Deficit	-9.1	-5.1	-4.5	-4.6	-3.8	-2.3	-2.0	-1.9	-1.4	-1.1	-2.3	-1.5	-0.3	0.7	0.9	-1.0	-6.7

BUDGET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT BEFORE BORROWING AS PERCENTAGE OF GDP



Definition Difference between total government revenue and expenditure as percentage of GDP

Data source National Treasury Medium Term Budget Policy Statement Budget Review and National Treasury Budget Vote debate.

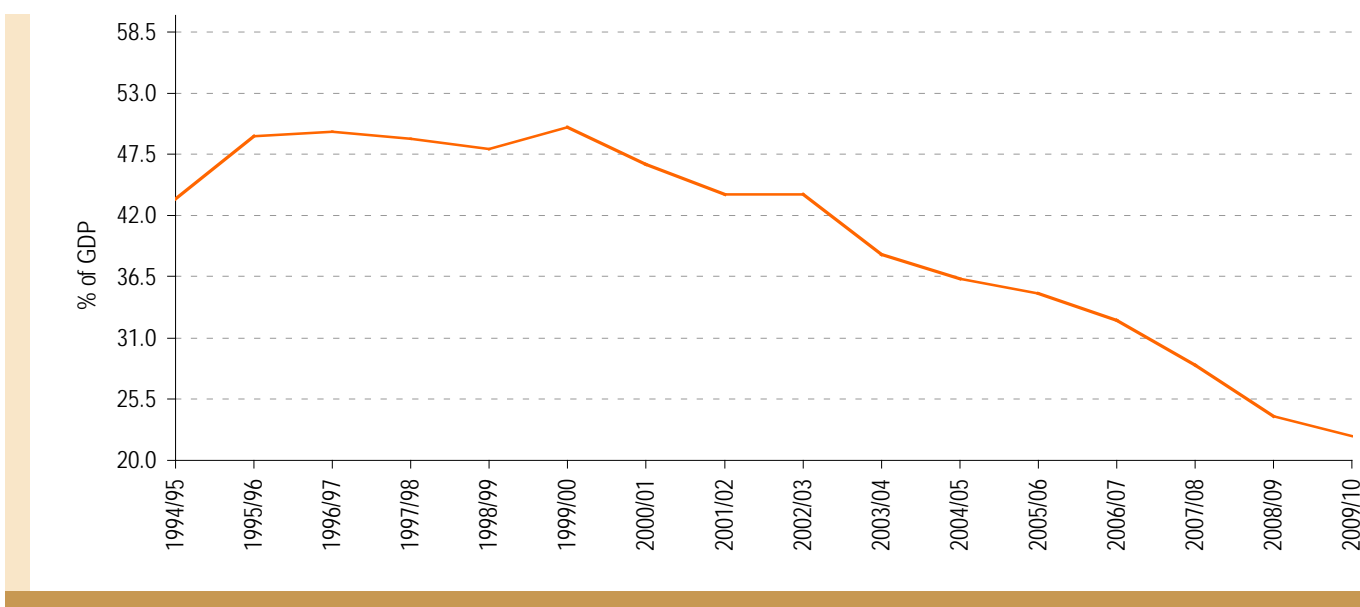
6 GOVERNMENT DEBT

Goal	Government aims to limit its debt and reduce its demands on the financial markets. This normally leads to lower interest rates and higher private-sector investment
Trend analysis	In the 16 year period at hand, government managed to reduce government debt as a percentage of GDP from 43.5% in 1994 to 22.2% in 2009. The debt to GDP ratio is expected to rise as a result of the deficit financing employed following the 2008/9 financial and economic crisis, but will still be low in international terms.

GOVERNMENT DEBT AS PERCENTAGE OF GDP

%	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Government Debt	43.5	49.1	49.5	48.9	48.0	49.9	46.6	43.9	43.9	38.5	36.3	35.0	32.6	28.6	24.0	22.2

GOVERNMENT DEBT AS PERCENTAGE OF GDP



Definition	In this definition government includes national and provincial spheres. Forward estimates of foreign debt are based on National Treasury's exchange rate projections
Data source	South African Reserve Bank. Data supplied by National Treasury
Data Note	Net loan debt is gross loan debt minus National Revenue Fund bank balances and is calculated with due account of the bank balances of the National Revenue Fund (balances of government's accounts with the Reserve Bank and the tax and loans accounts with commercial banks). Fiscal year starting April 1

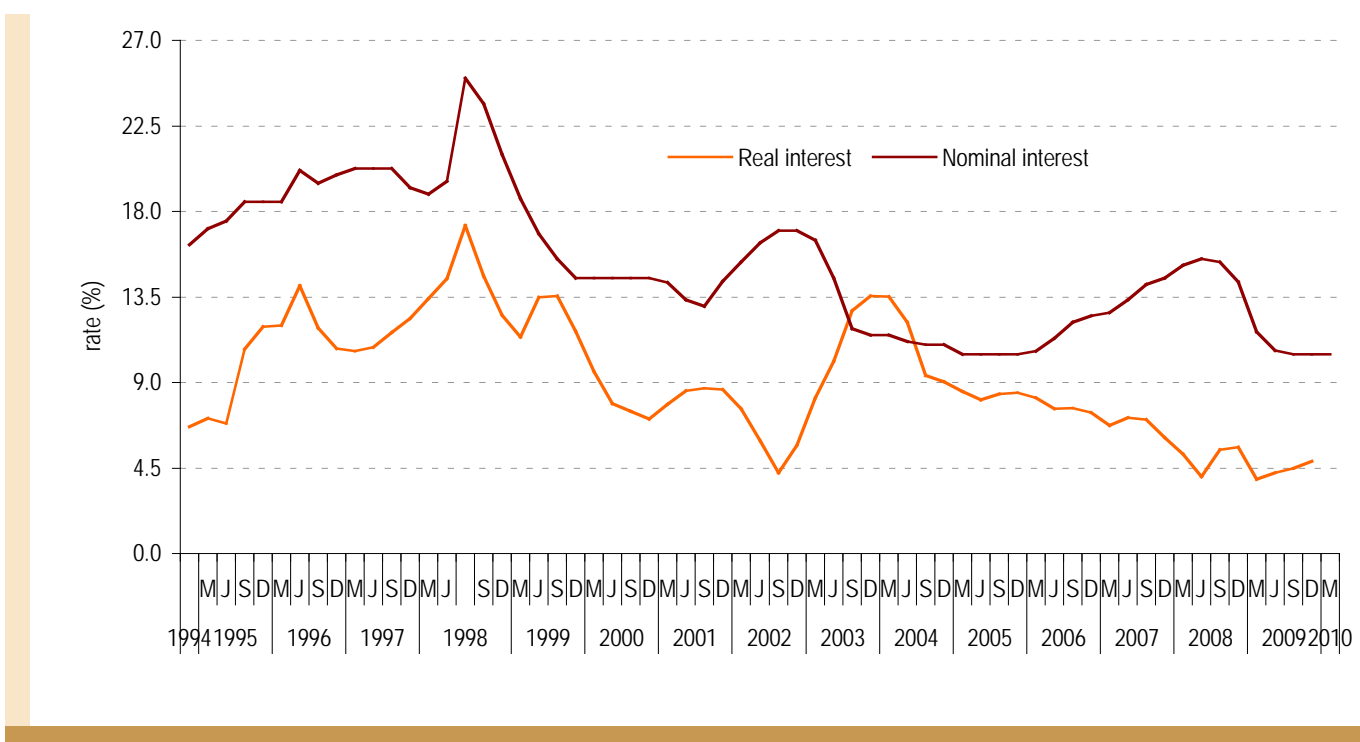
7 INTEREST RATES: REAL AND NOMINAL

Goal	Government would like to have low real interest rate that does promote the sustainability of growth and employment creation
Trend analysis	The real interest rate fell gradually in the period during which the economy grew rapidly, rising slightly in 2008 in response to inflationary demands. It is trending downwards again. The advantages of a low real interest rate is that the cost of capital is reduced and therefore investment is stimulated and jobs created. It could also facilitate an undesirable and unsustainable increase in household debt.

INTEREST RATES

Average	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Real Interest	6.6	9.1	12.0	11.5	14.7	13.0	9.2	8.1	6.4	9.3	9.9	7.2	8.0	7.1	5.2	4.6
Nominal Interest	15.6	17.9	19.5	20.0	21.8	18.0	14.5	13.8	15.8	15.0	11.3	10.6	11.2	13.2	15.1	11.8

INTEREST RATES



Definition	Nominal interest rate is = prime overdraft rate. Real interest rate is = prime less Consumer Price Index
Data source	South African Reserve Bank (SARB). Data supplied by National Treasury

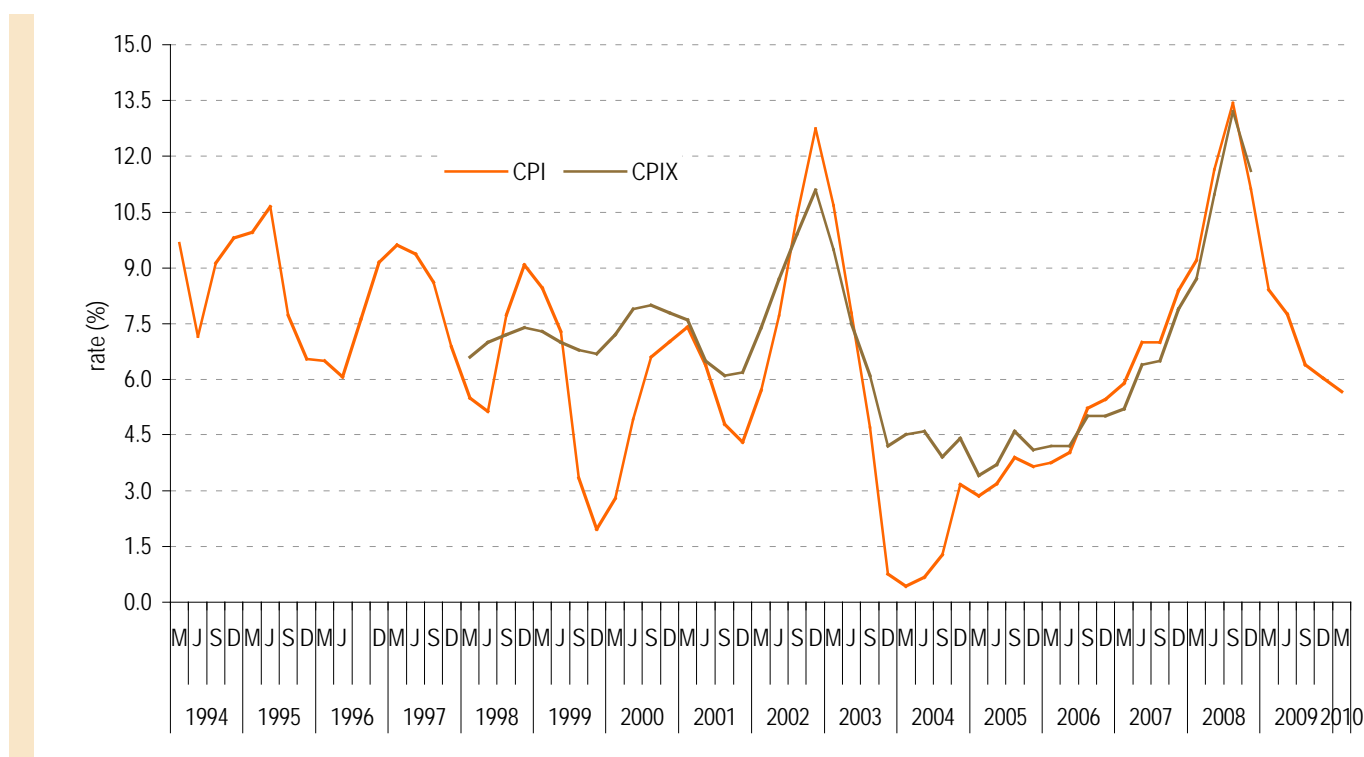
8 INFLATION MEASURES: CPI AND CPIX

Goal	Inflation measures: Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Consumer price index excluding interest rates on mortgage bonds (CPIX)
Trend analysis	StatsSA recently changed the CPIx to reflect changes in consumption patterns and to exclude luxury items that may record high expenditure because they are expensive, but are only bought by a small number of households. The CPI basket now includes the price of transport by minibus taxi, funeral costs, funeral insurance, internet service provider fees and laptops. Inflationary pressures in the South African economy has been on a slow downward trend since 2000 with some spikes for example in 2008 mainly as a result of exogenous factors. This has allowed the monetary authorities space to relax monetary policy.

INFLATION MEASURES

Average	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
CPI: All urban	8.9	8.7	7.4	8.6	6.9	5.2	5.3	5.7	9.2	5.9	1.4	3.4	4.6	7.1	11.5	7.2
CPIX: Metro & other urban					7.1	6.9	7.7	6.6	9.3	6.8	4.3	3.9	4.6	6.5	11.3	

INFLATION MEASURES



Definition	Rise in prices of a typical basket of goods as measured by Statistics South Africa (StatsSA). The previously targeted CPIX (metro and other urban areas) excluded interest rates on mortgage bonds. The currently targeted index is the headline CPI for all urban areas
Data source	Statistics South Africa's CPI and CPIX data. Data supplied by National Treasury
Data Note	The quarterly data series is used for the graph to bring it up to date while the table used the annual data. Only CPI data is presented for 2009

9 BOND POINTS SPREAD

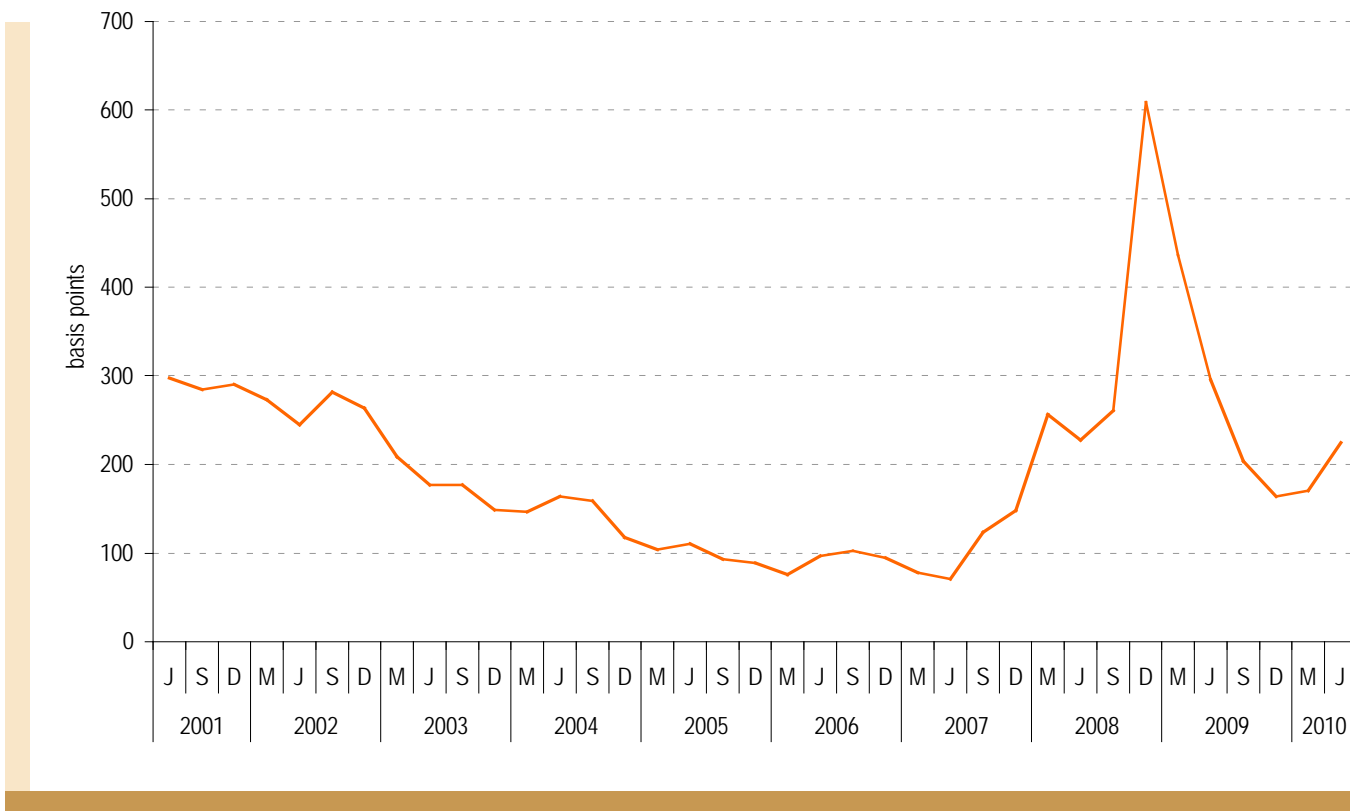
Goal	South Africa should pay as small a premium as possible on its bonds issue
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Trend analysis	The bond points spread increased from 93 in 2006 to 600 basis points in the first quarter of 2009 indicating a rise in perceptions of risk in all emerging economies as perceived among investors, especially during the economic and financial crisis. Its decline to 200 indicates more realistic levels for an economy that has its economic fundamentals in place. (is not highly indebted (relatively speaking) and has a robust financial and banking system)
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BOND POINTS SPREAD

Average	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Bond Points Spread	291	266	178	147	99	93	105	339	275

BOND POINTS SPREAD



Definition	Measurement of risk between developed and developing economy in terms of difference paid for borrowing
Data source	JP Morgan Emerging Market Bond Index South African data via Bloomberg (JPBSGDSA index). Data supplied by National Treasury
Data Note	The quarterly data series is used for the graph while the table uses annual data

10 EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (R&D)

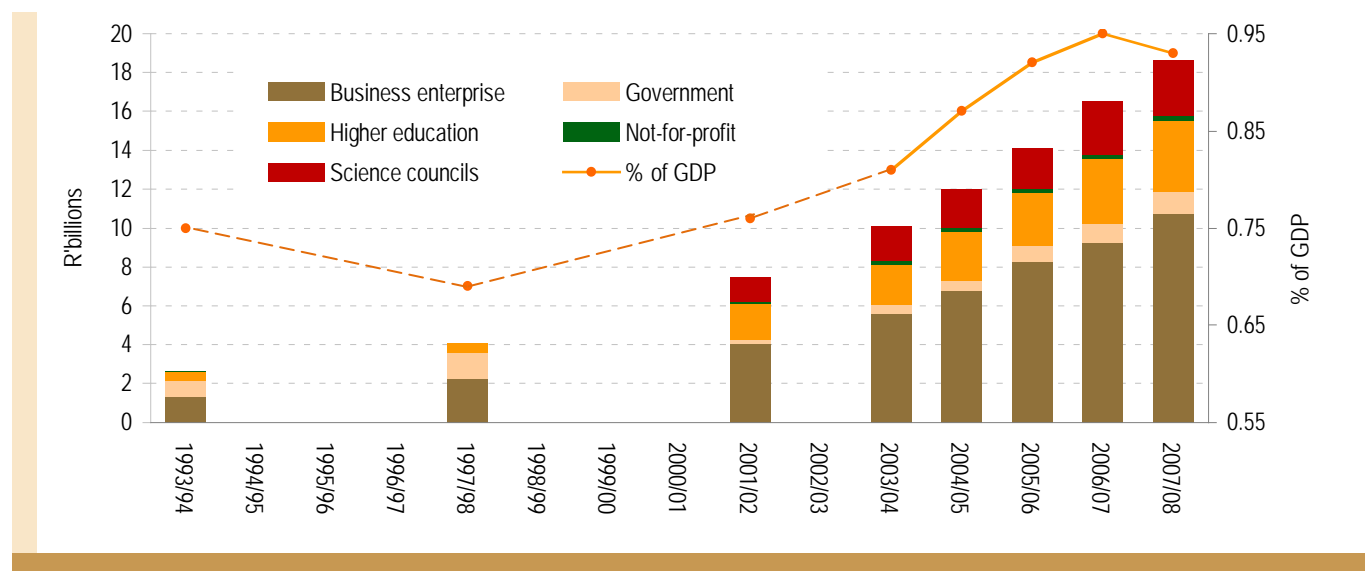
Goal	To maintain R&D expenditure of at least 1 per cent of GDP
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Trend analysis	R&D is vital to a country's economic growth as it determines its future competitiveness. South Africa seeks to maintain R&D expenditure of at least 1% of GDP. The series at hand tracks the period 1991/92 to 2007/8, and shows that Gross Expenditure on R&D figure had a steady increase over the years, from R2.7billion to a high of R18.6billion in 2007/8. Gauteng is the highest contributor to the total R&D expenditure, followed by Western Cape and then KwaZulu Natal, while the other provinces lag behind. The goal of at least 1% R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP was almost realized in 2005/6, 2006/7, 2007/8 (0.92, 0.95, 0.93 respectively) but the negative trend since 2006/07 is a matter of concern. As indicated in the 2008 development indicators report, the greatest threat to R&D is the low rate of passes in Mathematics and Science in high schools and the relatively low proportion of Science, Engineering and Technology (SET) graduates from universities. Policies are now in place to address that.
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EXPENDITURE ON R&D AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP

R' thousands	1991/92	1993/94	1997/98	2001/02	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Business enterprise		1 336 227	2 216 000	4 023 576	5 591 325	6 766 361	8 243 776	9 243 165	10 738 456
Government		810 618	1 380 000	203 110	465 367	515 331	844 640	1 021 355	1 154 399
Higher education		415 648	496 000	1 896 156	2 071 351	2 533 971	2 732 215	3 298 808	3 621 862
Not-for-profit		31 615	11 000	70 778	209 023	198 268	226 514	212 538	223 202
Science councils				1 294 454	1 745 493	1 996 050	2 102 094	2 744 718	2 886 094
Gross Expenditure on R&D	2 786 087	2 594 107	4 103 000	7 488 074	10 082 559	12 009 981	14 149 239	16 520 584	18 624 013
% of GDP	1.04	0.75	0.69	0.76	0.81	0.87	0.92	0.95	0.93
Total researchers (headcount)				26 913	30 703	37 001	39 264	39 591	40 084
Total researchers (FTE)				14 182	14 129	17 915	17 303	18 572	19 320
Total researchers per 1000 total employment (FTE)				3.1	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5

EXPENDITURE ON R&D AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP



Definition	Amount of private and public funds spent on Research and Development
Data source	National Survey of Research and Experimental Development 2006/07 HRSC; 1991-1998 FRD commissioned by DASCT 2001-2006 CeSTII-HSRC R&D survey commissioned by Department of Science and Technology. Data supplied by Department of Science and Technology
Data Note	Expenditure on Research and Development for the government sector for the years 1993/94 and 1997/98 includes Science Councils. FTE = Full Time Equivalent. This conversion is used to express the amount of time a researcher spent conducting R&D. Doctoral students are included as researchers. Total employment is based on the Labour Force Surveys of Statistics South Africa and is not restricted to the formal non-agricultural sectors

11 PATENTS

Goal	To improve Competitiveness of South Africa economy
Trend analysis	Like R&D expenditure, patents contribute towards a country's future competitiveness. From 2002 to 2007, the highest number of patents granted to South Africa by another patent office was 604 patents and these were granted by the United States of America, followed by Australia and then the European patent office. The total number of patents, according to the South African Patent Office, increased steadily between 2003 and 2008, from 52 215 to 62 367.

SOUTH AFRICAN PATENT OFFICE STATISTICS

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
New Applications	10 029	10 493	10 464	10 753	10 830	10 191
Certificates	5 806	6 709	5 432	6 513	7 285	7 740
Renewals	36 194	35 942	38 395	39 194	41 379	44 310
Patent Cooperation Treaty	186	179	168	124	96	126

SOUTH AFRICAN PATENTS GRANTED BY OTHER PATENT OFFICES

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
United States of America	114	112	100	87	109	82
Australia	52	64	59	55	34	44
European Patent Office	35	35	56	55	59	58
China	8	32	21	37	28	37
Canada	11	11	18	22	21	23
United Kingdom	19	16	24	15	8	7
New Zealand	8	18	12	12	4	10
Singapore	10	12	7	6	10	9
Russian Federation	5	9	8	13	7	11
Mexico	5	10	7	7	6	9
Republic of Korea	1	6	-	10	12	12
Japan	8	9	-	2	8	10
Total	276	334	312	321	306	312

Definition	a Patent is a set of exclusive rights granted by a state (national government) to an inventor or their assignee for a limited period of time in exchange for a public disclosure of an invention
Data source	1. Companies and Intellectual Property Registration Office (CIPRO) 2. http://www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/statistics/patents/index.html : National advisory council innovation, 2009/10
Data Note	Twelve of a total of 56 patent offices data are given in descending order of total number of patents granted during 2002 to 2007

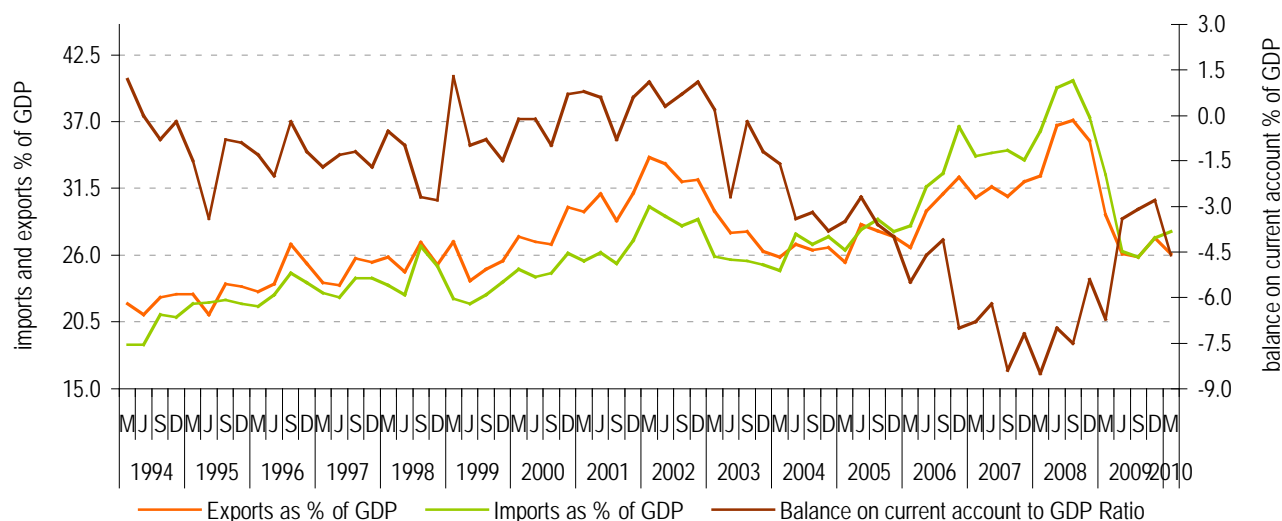
12 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Goal	To increase the ratio of exports to GDP
Trend analysis	In the period 1994 to 2009, exports as a percentage of GDP increased steadily from 22.1% in 1994 to a high of 32.9% in 2002, and then fell to 27.9% in 2003, only to climb steadily from 26.4% in 2004 to 35.5% in 2008. The general trend is upward with a slight decline in 2009 as a result of the global economic downturn. Imports fuelled by the consumer spending and fixed capital investments also increased from 19.9% in 1994 to 28% in 2009 having peaked in 2008 at 38.5%. The current account deficit reached worrying levels of 7.2% in 2007 but is now reducing as better growth prospects/returns in emerging economies such as South Africa and low interest rates in the North encourage capital inflows. Excessive capital inflows can have un-intended consequences such as asset-price bubbles, overheating economies, exchange rate volatility and financial system instability.

EXPORTS, IMPORTS TRADE BALANCE AND BALANCE ON CURRENT ACCOUNT

% of GDP	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Exports	22.1	22.8	24.7	24.6	25.7	25.3	27.9	30.1	32.9	27.9	26.4	27.4	30.0	31.3	35.5	27.1
Imports	19.9	22.1	23.2	23.4	24.5	22.7	24.9	26.1	29.1	25.8	27.1	28.3	32.5	34.2	38.5	28.0
Trade balance	2.2	0.7	1.5	1.2	1.2	2.6	3.0	4.0	3.8	2.1	-0.3	-0.5	-2.5	-2.9	-3.0	-0.9
Balance on current account	0.0	-1.7	-1.2	-1.5	-1.8	-0.5	-0.1	0.3	0.8	-1.0	-3.0	-3.5	-5.3	-7.2	-7.1	-4.0

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS



Definition	Trade balance: Merchandise exports plus Net gold exports minus Merchandise imports (fob) Balance on current account: Trade balance + net income payments + net service payments + current transfers. Exports: The quantity or value of all that is exported into a country Imports: The quantity or value of all that is imported into a country
Data source	South African Reserve Bank (SARB) Quarterly Bulletins. Data supplied by National Treasury
Data note	The quarterly data is used for the graph to bring it up to date while the table uses the annual data up to December of each year

13 SOUTH AFRICA'S COMPETITIVENESS OUTLOOK

Goal	To promote international competitiveness of South Africa's economy
Trend analysis	According to this index, South Africa is still to reach and better the heights of 2006/07 where it ranked 36 in global competitiveness. South Africa's internal competitiveness indices is generally weakened by low labour market efficiency, poor labour-employer relations, low educational performance, high crime levels and high unemployment. South Africa strength is in ease of doing business, robust financial markets, quality of institutions, strong intellectual property protection and accountability of private institutions. The country's reporting and auditing systems are the second best in the world, with only Hong Kong scoring higher.

GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS – WEF

	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
Malaysia	26	19	21	21	24
Chile	27	27	26	28	30
Estonia	25	26	27	32	35
Lithuania	40	39	38	44	53
Slovakia	37	37	41	46	47
South Africa	45	36	44	45	45
Latvia	36	44	45	54	68
Hungary	41	38	47	62	58
Poland	48	45	51	53	46
Mexico	58	52	52	60	60
Mauritius	55	55	60	57	57
Brazil	66	66	72	64	56
Romania	68	73	74	68	64
Botswana	81	57	76	56	66
Total number of countries	117	125	131	134	133

GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS – IMD

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Overall rankings						
Malaysia	-	22	23	19	18	10
Chile	-	23	26	26	25	28
Estonia	-	19	22	23	35	34
Lithuania	-	-	31	36	31	43
Slovakia	-	33	34	30	33	49
South Africa	37	38	50	43	48	44
Hungary	31	35	35	38	45	42
Poland	48	50	52	44	44	32
Mexico	47	45	47	50	46	47
Brazil	-	44	49	43	40	38
Ranking by category- South Africa only						
Economic performance	37	40	54	55	56	56
Government efficiency	29	25	35	28	26	21
Business efficiency	35	32	32	38	30	31
Infrastructure	49	52	55	55	54	51
Total number of Countries	50	52	55	55	57	58

Definition	In its Global Competitiveness Index The World Economic Forum (WEF) defines competitiveness as the set of institutions policies and factors that determine the level of productivity of a country. -Means there is no data for those countries
Data source	The Global Competitiveness Reports 2006-2009 - World Economic Forum (WEF) International Institute for Management Development (IMD) (www.imd.ch); Productivity Institute South Africa

14 KNOWLEDGE-BASED ECONOMY INDEX

Goal	Transforming South Africa from a resource-based economy to become a knowledge-based economy
Trend analysis	South Africa's ranking has slipped gradually on the Knowledge based economy index from 49th in 1995 to 65th in 2009. This is a reflection of the low-university throughput, slow internet penetration and decreasing funding for research and development.

KNOWLEDGE-BASED ECONOMY INDEX

	1995	2007	2008	2009
Estonia	29	25	21	21
Hungary	31	28	28	27
Lithuania	44	31	30	31
Latvia	43	33	32	32
Poland	37	35	36	37
Slovakia	34	36	37	36
Chile	36	39	40	42
Malaysia	48	40	48	48
Romania	57	48	43	47
South Africa	49	50	55	65
Mexico	55	59	59	67
Brazil	64	54	54	54
Mauritius	62	64	64	64
Botswana	78	84	85	95

Definition	Countries are ranked in order from "best" to "worst" using their actual scores on each variable. Then their scores are normalized on a scale of 0 to 10 against all countries in the comparison group. 10 is the top score for the top performers and 0 the worst for the laggards
Data source	2008 KAM Report (www.worldbank.org/kam)

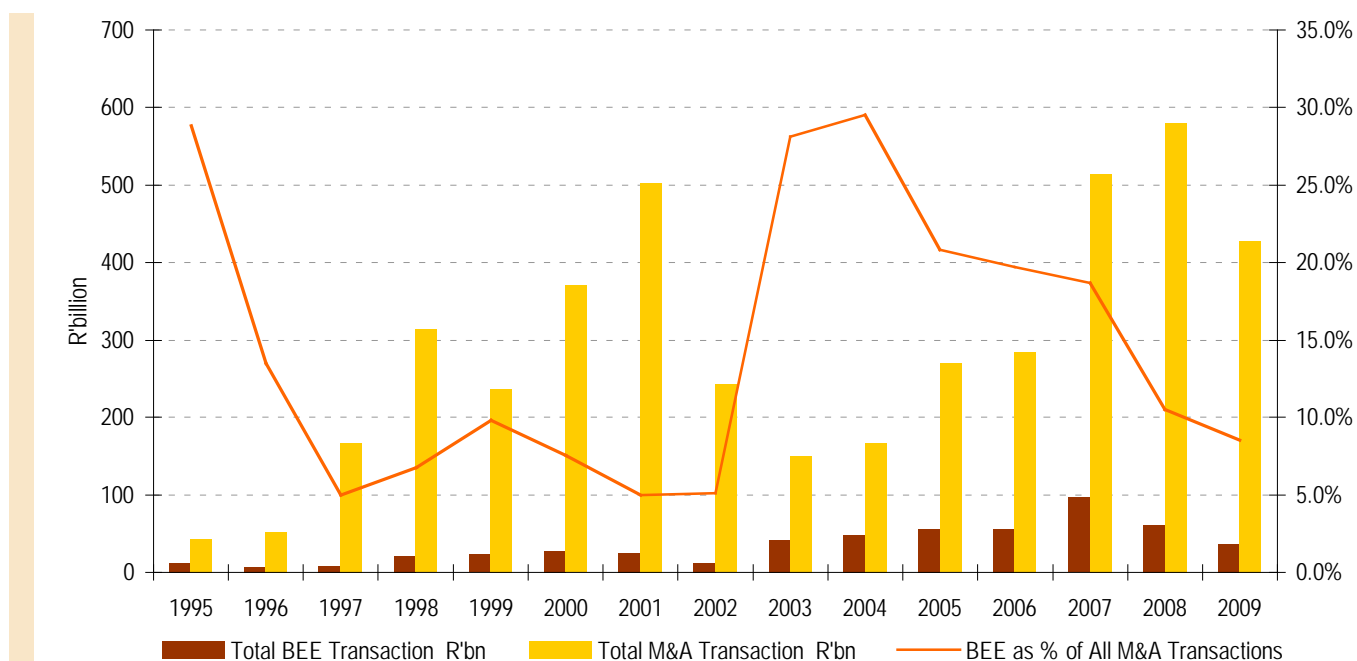
15 BLACK ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT (BEE) TRANSACTIONS

Goal	To empower historically disadvantaged South Africans
Trend analysis	BEE transactions peaked in 2003 and 2004, after the BBBEE Act was passed and several industry chapters were adopted. BEE levels of ownership however still remain relatively low overall. The Presidential BEE Advisory Council will assist in advising the state and even the private sector on how to fast track sustainable BEE.

BEE TRANSACTIONS

		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total BEE Transaction	R'bn	12	7	8	21	23	28	25	12	42	49	56	56	96	61	37
Total M&A Transaction	R'bn	43	52	166	314	236	371	502	242	150	166	269	284	514	580	428
BEE as % of All M&A Transactions		28.8%	13.5%	5.0%	6.8%	9.8%	7.5%	5.0%	5.1%	28.1%	29.5%	20.8%	19.7%	18.7%	10.5%	8.5%

BEE TRANSACTIONS



Definition	Value of recorded BEE transactions
Data source	Ernst and Young handbooks on Mergers and Acquisitions

16 BLACK AND FEMALE MANAGERS

Goal	To broadly reflect the demographic make-up of the country in the management of companies and organisations
Trend analysis	There is a positive trend in employment of black managers, but less so for black women. Companies must intensify their efforts to improve representativity and drive transformation

PERCENTAGE OF TOP AND SENIOR MANAGERS WHO ARE BLACK

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Top managers	12.7%	25.1%	18.4%	23.8%	21.1%	27.2%	22.2%	28.8%	24.2%	32.2%
Senior Managers	18.5%	19.1%	22.2%	27.3%	25.7%	27.5%	26.9%	32.4%	32.5%	35.5%

PERCENTAGE OF TOP AND SENIOR MANAGERS WHO ARE FEMALE

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Top Managers	12.4%	11.9%	13.8%	14.1%	15.1%	16.5%	21.6%	17.8%	17.8%	18.0%
Senior Managers	21.0%	17.7%	21.6%	22.3%	23.7%	23.6%	27.4%	24.9%	27.8%	26.7%

Definition	Black managers include African Coloured and Indian
Data source	For odd years (2001 2003 2005 2007) data is based on large companies only because small companies report once in 2 years For even years (2002 2004 2006 2008) data is based on all companies (large and small)
Data note	Department of Labour Commission for Employment Equity (CEE) annual reports up to 2007-2008

17 Employment

Goal To increase employment by 2014. Numerical target is approximately 16 million employed

Trend analysis The number of total employed increased from 11,2 million in 2001 to 13,8 million in 2008 and then declined to 12,7 million in 2010. The decline in the total number of jobs is a result of the global economic crisis, such that the unemployment rate – which had peaked at 31,2% in March 2003 – dropped to 23% in 2007 has again increased to 24,2% in 2009. The number of jobs lost during the economic crisis is yet to be regained.

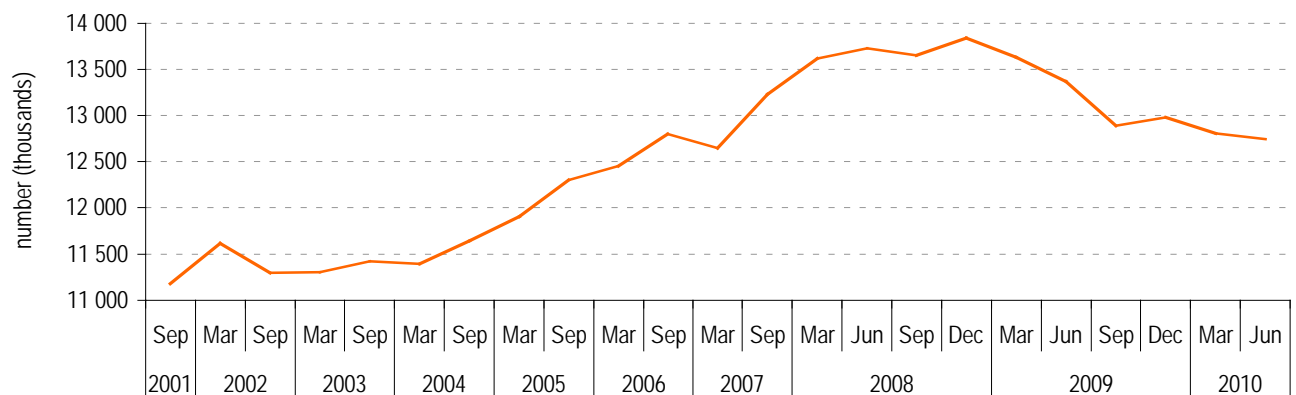
EMPLOYMENT

Thousands ('000)	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008				2009				2010	
	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	June
Informal sector employment (excl agric)	1 824	1 780	1 830	1 903	1 766	1 946	2 071	2 462	2 190	2 379	2 131	2 122	2 319	2 340	2 175	2 246	2 150	2 109	1 993	2 109	2 009	2 122
Formal sector employment (excl agric)	7 097	7 181	7 228	7 373	7 483	7 692	7 750	7 987	8 059	8 384	8 423	8 785	9 342	9 415	9 439	9 537	9 449	9 356	9 073	9 114	8 974	8 848
Agriculture	1 739	1 420	1 288	1 212	1 258	1 063	1 170	925	1 318	1 088	1 075	1 164	799	790	767	764	738	710	653	615	650	620
Domestic	877	844	884	895	847	881	850	859	850	886	936	1 057	1 163	1 185	1 274	1 298	1 299	1 194	1 166	1 135	1 169	1 152
Total Employment	11 617	11 296	11 304	11 424	11 392	11 643	11 907	12 301	12 451	12 800	12 648	13 234	13 623	13 729	13 655	13 844	13 636	13 369	12 885	12 974	12 803	12 742
Population 15-64																						
Labour absorption rate	43.1	42.5	41.2	41.8	41.0	42.2	42.6	44.1	44.4	45.3	44.1	44.7	44.5	44.7	44.3	44.8	44.0	43.0	41.3	41.5	40.8	40.6
Labour force participation rate	59.7	57.9	58.3	55.6	55.7	54.8	56.3	57.6	57.8	58.2	57.7	56.7	58.2	58.1	57.7	57.3	57.5	56.3	54.8	54.8	54.6	54.3

LABOUR ABSORPTION RATE BY PROVINCE

	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008				2009				2010	
	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun
Eastern Cape	40.0	30.9	31.2	29.0	26.2	31.3	34.6	33.4	39.4	34.6	32.2	34.0	33.4	34.5	33.2	34.2	32.9	33.8	31.4	31.4	30.8	30.8
Free State	47.4	46.5	46.6	47.1	47.1	44.1	43.5	45.5	43.3	44.6	44.5	45.9	45.3	44.8	45.3	44.6	43.6	41.5	40.6	42.3	41.0	41.5
Gauteng	50.4	52.3	49.0	52.4	51.0	52.9	54.3	57.0	55.2	58.1	55.7	57.8	56.9	57.4	57.3	57.4	56.5	55.3	51.9	52.2	51.4	51.2
KwaZulu-Natal	38.5	40.8	38.6	38.5	37.8	38.1	38.9	39.4	40.8	43.0	41.5	39.8	41.0	41.7	41.0	41.6	39.7	38.6	38.5	37.6	37.6	36.7
Limpopo	29.6	28.4	26.8	27.9	27.9	30.6	27.8	29.3	27.2	28.9	29.0	30.8	29.1	28.6	28.9	28.2	29.2	29.1	28.8	29.0	27.2	28.5
Mpumalanga	42.1	40.6	40.6	41.5	41.4	40.6	40.4	41.8	42.8	42.3	42.2	43.7	41.1	41.3	42.2	42.6	42.5	40.6	39.7	39.6	38.2	38.8
North West	38.0	37.4	36.5	35.3	36.5	37.8	39.5	40.7	40.2	38.6	40.1	39.8	41.6	41.5	40.0	41.1	40.6	38.9	36.1	35.9	35.4	35.3
Northern Cape	48.2	48.1	47.8	45.3	48.7	41.2	41.3	41.8	45.6	44.4	45.6	43.0	43.6	42.2	43.8	44.8	39.4	40.1	36.1	41.0	37.7	36.3
Western Cape	52.9	52.6	52.9	54.2	52.6	53.2	51.1	54.7	54.0	56.9	55.1	55.1	55.3	54.8	53.9	55.6	56.4	54.3	53.3	53.9	54.3	52.9
South Africa	43.1	42.5	41.2	41.8	41.0	42.2	42.6	44.1	44.4	45.3	44.1	44.7	44.5	44.7	44.3	44.8	44.0	43.0	41.3	41.5	40.8	40.6

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT



Definition Persons aged 15-64 who did any work or who did not work but had a job or business in the seven days prior to the survey interview
Labour force participation rate is the proportion of the working-age population that is either employed or unemployed
(labour absorption rate) is the proportion of the working-age population that is employed

Data source Statistics South Africa Labour Force Surveys

18 UNEMPLOYMENT (broad and narrow)

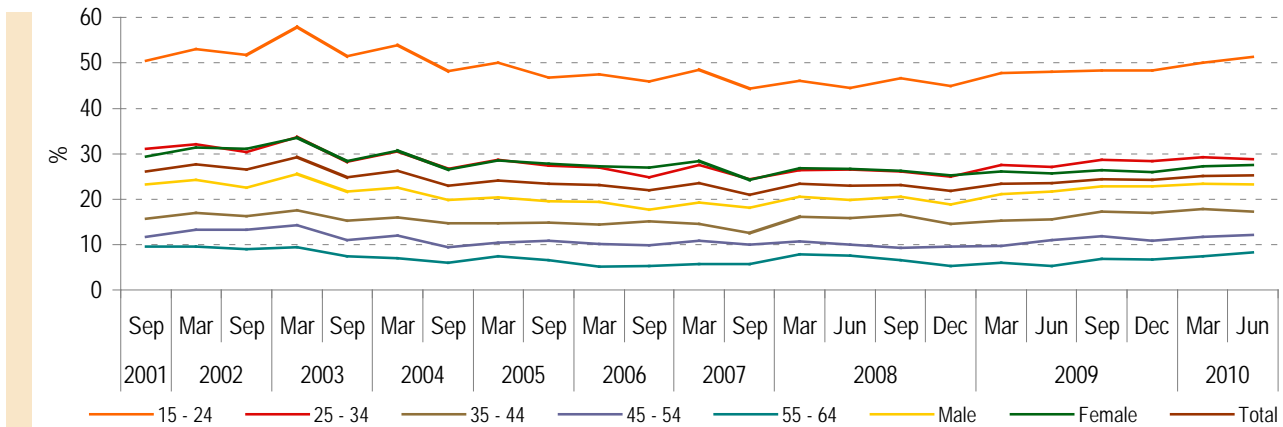
Goal The goal is to cut unemployment by at least half to a maximum of 14 per cent in 2014

Trend analysis Unemployment in the strict sense of the term, increased from 2 million in 1995 to 4,4 million in 2003, has decreased to 3,9 million in 2007 and increased to 4,1 million in second quarter of 2009. This is a result of the fact that the number of jobs created since 2003 has started to outstrip the growth in the labour force with a reversal in the trend since the start of the global economic crisis of 2007. If this trend prior to financial crisis continues we should see a continuous decline in unemployment rate going forward.

UNEMPLOYMENT (BROAD AND NARROW)

	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008				2009				2010	
	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun
narrow (official)	27.7	26.6	29.3	24.8	26.4	23	24.2	23.5	23.1	22.1	23.6	21.0	23.5	23.1	23.2	21.9	23.5	23.6	24.5	24.3	25.2	25.3
broad (unofficial)	38.4	38.3	40.6	39.1	40.0	38.1	38.0	35.8	36.1	34.0	36.0	34.6	31.5	30.2	30.2	29.3	31.2	32.5	34.4	34.2	35.4	35.9

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



Definition	Narrow (official) - Number of people who were without work in the week preceding the interview have taken active steps to look for work and were available for work. Broad (unofficial) - Number of people who were without work in the week preceding the interview and were available for work
Data source	Statistics South Africa's Labour Force Survey and Quarterly Labour Force Surveys

19 NET WORK OPPORTUNITIES CREATED BY EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME (EPWP)

Goal	To create temporary work opportunities for the unskilled marginalized unemployed(a minimum of 4.5 million work opportunities per annum)
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Trend analysis	The extension of temporary employment opportunities through the EPWP has improved since the programmes introduction in 2004, and can be expected to continue to improve due to the introduction of the Community Work Programme as a supplementary programme. Soft and hard infrastructure has been put in place to ensure that the EPWP target of providing employment opportunities and training to at least one million targeted unemployed people in its first five years is met.
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PHASE 1 (2004/05 to 2008/09): NET WORK OPPORTUNITIES CREATED

	Target	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07 (Q2)	2007/08	2008/09	Cumulative Total	Total as % of 2009 Target
Infrastructure	750 000	158 277	103 343	136 035	236 951	377 356	1 011 962	134.9%
Environment and culture	200 000	58 796	78 855	117 502	115 686	96 882	467 720	233.9%
Social	150 000	1 650	17 858	34 332	61 018	59 508	174 366	116.2%
Economic	12 000	4 687	1 833	3 231	3 697	6 930	20 378	169.8%
Annual total		223 410	201 889	291 100	417 351	540 676	1 674 426	167.4%
Cumulative total	1 000 000	223 410	425 299	716 399	1 133 750	1 674 426		

PHASE 2 (From 2010): EPWP OVERALL NATIONAL CONSOLIDATED REPORT PER SECTOR FOR THE PERIOD APRIL 2009 TO MARCH 2010

	Number of Projects	Person-years of work including training	Person-Years of training	Gross number of work opportunities created	% of youth	% of women	% of people with disabilities
Infrastructure	2 898	78 802	146.74	263 457	45	25	0.642
Environment and Culture	1 392	14 792	317.52	95 942	33	31	0.5
Non-State	79	4 532.70	270.09	60 039	44	54	0.5
Social	7 473	36 724	999.84	206 421	26	45	0.264
South Africa	11 842	134 851	1 734	625 859	37	35	0.482

PHASE 2 (From 2010): EPWP REPORT PER PROVINCE FOR PERIOD APRIL 2009 TO MARCH 2010

Province	Number of Projects	Person-years of work including training	Person-Years of training	Gross number of work opportunities created	% of youth	% of women	% of people with disabilities
Eastern Cape	1 024	20 505	181.66	99 933	41	30	1.02
Free State	1 384	6 540	95.64	38 467	43	36	0.484
Gauteng	996	33 219	233.00	108 401	46	20	0.209
KwaZulu-Natal	1 076	32 758	368.80	172 280	26	40	0.485
Limpo	2 476	11 371	111.04	53 581	35	44	0.276
Mpumalanga	1 726	6 523	7.70	43 549	32	47	0.301
North West	2 152	9 215	115.30	37 611	41	45	0.596
Northern Cape	291	4 864	18.02	22 667	32	29	0.353
Western Cape	717	9 855	603.03	49 370	43	40	0.336
Total	11 842	134 851	1 734	625 859	37	35	0.482

Definition	A work opportunity is paid work created for an individual for any period of time. The same individual can be employed on different projects and each period of employment will be counted as a work opportunity A work opportunity in the Infrastructure sector has a average duration of four (4) months and in the Environmental and Culture sector an average of duration of six (6) months One Person-Year of work is equal to 230 paid working days including paid training days. The calculated wages paid out to employees on EPWP projects have been calculated by multiplying the minimum wage rate with the person-day's work
Data source	Department of Public Works; Expanded Public Works Programme five year report 2004/05-2008/09. Personal communication

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

Poverty and inequality

Development Indicators

20 PER CAPITA INCOME

Goal	To halve poverty between 2004 and 2014
Trend analysis	GDP per capita (which averaged less than 1% per annum in period 1994 to 2003), has averaged 3.7% since 2003, with gross national income per capita (measured at 2005 prices) increasing from R28 536 in 1994 to R35 905 in 2010. For the poorest 10% of the population (using AMPS data-constant 2008 prices) monthly income increased from R783 to R1041 between 1994 to 2009. Whilst for the richest 10% of the population monthly income increased from R71 055 per month to R97 899. There are huge income inequalities with the richest 70% of income accruing to the richest 20% and the poorest 10% getting less than 0.6%. The inequality is still of a racial nature as well, with the mean income for an African at R775.46, the median at R406.95 whilst for white the mean is R7,645.58 and median at R5,331.61, with coloureds and Asian a distant in-between.

PER CAPITA INCOME (2008 CONSTANT RAND PRICES) – AMPS DATA

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
poorest 10 %	783	857	676	766	822	847	849	847	761	830	921	1 004	977	1 037	1 092	1 041	
poorest 20 %	1 165	1 237	1 010	1 112	1 142	1 172	1 191	1 185	1 088	1 183	1 305	1 379	1 401	1 486	1 564	1 486	
richest 10%	71 055	67 680	66 515	68 609	69 728	75 374	75 349	74 401	74 479	71 811	83 197	81 153	92 952	99 177	104 385	97 899	
richest 20%	47 276	45 164	44 336	45 364	46 700	50 104	50 124	49 466	49 574	48 030	54 080	53 205	60 581	64 388	67 770	64 565	

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL INCOME (2008 CONSTANT RAND PRICES) – AMPS DATA

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
poorest 10%	0.63%	0.71%	0.57%	0.63%	0.66%	0.64%	0.63%	0.64%	0.56%	0.62%	0.63%	0.69%	0.59%	0.59%	0.59%	0.57%	
poorest 20%	1.8%	2.0%	1.7%	1.82%	1.8%	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%	1.6%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%	
richest 10%	54.8%	53.9%	54.4%	55.59%	54.3%	55.4%	55.4%	55.3%	55.2%	53.5%	56.3%	55.4%	55.5%	55.8%	55.8%	53.1%	
richest 20%	72.9%	72.0%	72.5%	73.41%	72.8%	73.6%	73.7%	73.5%	73.4%	71.6%	73.2%	72.7%	72.4%	72.5%	72.5%	70.0%	

PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE (2008 CONSTANT RAND PRICES) – IES DATA

	1995	2000	2005	2008	
				Plutocratic	Democratic
African: mean	615.36	575.64	775.46	845.83	824.44
African: median	333.23	278.46	406.95	453.85	441.84
Coloured: mean	935.65	1 141.80	1 384.95	1 495.53	1 459.06
Coloured: median	583.72	655.11	651.47	712.23	693.62
Asian: mean	2 299.15	2 021.84	2 785.50	2 986.67	2 916.10
Asian: median	1 596.02	1 306.92	1 583.09	1 713.07	1 666.89
White: mean	4 436.18	5 129.21	7 645.56	8 141.15	7 962.24
White: median	3 442.72	3 544.50	5 331.61	5 667.50	5 545.80
Total: mean	1 101.48	1 074.29	1 514.81	1 631.33	1 592.81
Total: median	428.74	356.27	483.87	537.19	523.06

PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE (2009 CONSTANT RAND PRICES)

	2005	2009	GHS Income		GHS Expenditure	
			2005	2009	2009	2009
African: mean	570.28	1 205.06	620.46		734.30	
African: median	240.00	452.00	294.73		329.38	
Coloured: mean	1 048.10	2 290.92	1 089.65		1 366.28	
Coloured: median	525.71	1 050.00	597.63		667.73	
Asian: mean	2 031.00	4 634.08	2 061.29		2 650.40	
Asian: median	1 289.17	3 000.00	1 100.04		1 433.17	
White: mean	3 997.13	8 018.82	3 898.18		4 581.79	
White: median	2 650.00	5 750.00	2 455.71		3 244.53	
Total: mean	928.78	1 930.16	1 089.69		1 297.32	
Total: median	290.00	576.84	398.20		442.53	

Definition	Monthly per capita income (2008 constant Rand). The method of deriving plutocratic expenditure weights for official consumer price indices entails the aggregation of expenditure on a specific item across all households and then calculating the share of this aggregate within total consumer expenditure. An alternative method of calculating weights eliminates the bias that arises from the fact that plutocratic weights are a weighted mean of individual household price indices where the weight is that household's expenditure. Democratic weights entail a change in the unit of analysis from the product to the household. In order to arrive at an index that approximates the inflation experience of households in the middle of the expenditure distribution differential weighting of households must be eliminated so that each household's structure of expenditure contributes equally to the overall weights.
Data source	Van der Berg <i>et al</i> (2009) based on All Media and Products Survey (AMPS) of various years (1993 - 2008) Bhorat (2009) based on Statistics SA's Income and Expenditure Survey (IES) data (1995 - 2008).
Notes on calculations	For the AMPS data income is recorded in more than 30 household income brackets. Incomes were converted to per capita levels by applying household size. Pareto estimates of income were estimated in the open interval for each race and household size category. Income was assumed to be distributed equally within income brackets. AMPS income data show very strong growth for 2005 and this income level was maintained and even grew in subsequent years. This is probably more the result of better capturing of incomes in the survey rather than of real income shifts. To rather err on the side of being conservative regarding poverty trends AMPS incomes for these later years were adjusted proportionately downwards to give growth rates of income consistent with the national accounts. Without these adjustments estimated poverty would have fallen even faster. These adjustments do not affect distribution estimates. Adjustment of AMPS income in each year: Adjusted AMPS that for year's income / Unadjusted AMPS2004 income = National account for that year's current income / National account for the 2004 current income. For the IES data the poverty lines have been inflated from their 2000 values using CPI (all items) to 2008 constant Rand. The population has been weighted by the household weight multiplied by the household size (and based on the 2001 Census). The 2008 "plutocratic" estimates were calculated by adjusting the expenditure recorded in the 2005/06 IES for inflation that has been calculated using plutocratic weights. This is the conventional method of deriving expenditure weights for official consumer price indices employed by Statistics South Africa and entails the aggregation of expenditure on a specific item across all households and then calculating the share of this aggregate within total consumer expenditure. As a result the plutocratic index is biased towards the upper end of the expenditure distribution (Oosthuizen 2007). The 2008 "democratic" estimates were calculated by adjusting the expenditure recorded in the 2005/06 IES for inflation that has been calculated using democratic weights. According to this method expenditure weights are first calculated for all households individually with the overall weight calculated as the mean across all households. This method attaches equal weight to each household in calculating the weight of the item in the index and is more representative of household expenditure across the distribution (Oosthuizen 2007). For both the plutocratic and democratic estimates expenditures were adjusted using expenditure decile-specific inflation rates.

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

Poverty and inequality

Development Indicators

21 LIVING STANDARDS MEASURE (LSM)

Goal	Reducing inequalities
Trend analysis	The monthly real income of the poorest 10% of the population increased from R742 in 1995 to R1386 in 2008/09. Whilst for the richest 10% it almost doubled increasing from R13 416 to R26 602. The richest provinces Gauteng and Western Cape have no one falling in LSM1. The largest number of LSM 1 are in Eastern Cape and KwaZulu Natal.

LIVING STANDARDS MEASURE

	2000/01		2001/02		2002/03		2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09	
	no (000)	imputed avg monthly	no (000)	imputed avg monthly	no (000)	imputed avg monthly	no (000)	imputed avg monthly	no (000)	imputed avg monthly	no (000)	imputed avg monthly	no (000)	imputed avg monthly	no (000)	imputed avg monthly	no (000)	imputed avg monthly
LSM 1	3 456	R 742	3 003	R 804	3 059	R 860	2 764	R 878	2 317	R 911	1 895	R 999	1 493	R 1 058	1 062	R 1 080	1 031	R 1 386
LSM 2	3 950	R 883	4 221	R 963	3 935	R 1 129	3 848	R 1 076	3 745	R 1 103	3 784	R 1 214	3 407	R 1 261	2 732	R 1 401	2 436	R 1 564
LSM 3	4 062	R 1 092	4 149	R 1 200	4 257	R 1 355	4 250	R 1 412	3 979	R 1 434	3 878	R 1 521	3 693	R 1 613	2 953	R 1 795	2 610	R 2 116
LSM 4	3 896	R 1 541	4 066	R 1 596	4 179	R 1 761	4 465	R 1 792	4 582	R 1 888	4 603	R 1 940	4 488	R 2 022	4 557	R 2 536	4 641	R 2 580
LSM 5	3 634	R 2 195	3 703	R 2 239	3 725	R 2 421	3 978	R 2 436	4 132	R 2 518	4 176	R 2 681	4 320	R 2 903	4 843	R 3 122	5 153	R 3 627
LSM 6	3 621	R 3 555	3 716	R 3 625	3 842	R 3 970	4 246	R 4 057	4 451	R 4 194	4 454	R 4 404	4 976	R 4 723	5 597	R 5 386	6 086	R 5 990
LSM 7	1 717	R 5 349	1 886	R 5 662	1 886	R 5 991	1 877	R 6 437	2 174	R 6 444	2 413	R 6 841	2 653	R 7 579	2 957	R 8 677	3 182	R 9 694
LSM 8	1 663	R 7 212	1 705	R 7 537	1 745	R 8 396	1 462	R 8 429	1 609	R 9 174	1 759	R 9 252	1 928	R 10 015	2 158	R 12 337	2 449	R 13 188
LSM 9	1 559	R 9 568	1 666	R 10 234	1 699	R 11 561	1 799	R 11 499	1 971	R 11 864	2 085	R 12 558	2 228	R 13 507	2 546	R 16 296	2 895	R 17 809
LSM 10	1 455	R 13 416	1 469	R 15 072	1 446	R 17 173	1 621	R 18 643	1 695	R 18 822	1 857	R 19 817	1 923	R 20 278	1 898	R 23 054	2 015	R 26 602

LIVING STANDARDS MEASURE BY PROVINCE (2007/08)

	Eastern Cape		Free State		Gauteng Province		KwaZulu Natal		Limpopo		Mpumalanga		North West		Northern Cape		Western Cape		Total	
	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income
LSM 1	507	R1 279	3	R 1 050	0	R 0	327	R 1 682	128	R 995	31	R 2 100	27	R 971	7	R 1 042	0	R 0	1031	R 1 386
LSM 2	742	R1 438	23	R 1 212	49	R 1 655	811	R 1 882	391	R 1 355	190	R 1 435	147	R 1 449	74	R 1 038	9	R 1 685	2436	R 1 564
LSM 3	607	R2 104	113	R 1 494	111	R 2 833	727	R 2 403	527	R 1 873	188	R 2 174	211	R 2 195	95	R 1 063	31	R 1 773	2610	R 2 116
LSM 4	780	R2 954	355	R 1 864	370	R 2 468	1083	R 2 878	895	R 2 414	429	R 2 918	439	R 2 391	173	R 1 328	116	R 2 451	4641	R 2 580
LSM 5	659	R3 689	720	R 2 574	719	R 3 688	767	R 4 030	809	R 4 078	564	R 3 640	506	R 3 824	167	R 2 116	240	R 4 229	5153	R 3 627
LSM 6	751	R5 368	483	R 4 691	1570	R 5 927	940	R 6 792	477	R 6 985	502	R 7 071	449	R 5 734	105	R 4 098	810	R 5 659	6086	R 5 990
LSM 7	293	R8 968	102	R7 909	1154	R 10 750	486	R 10 049	110	R 9 934	220	R 10 846	143	R 10 261	38	R 9 544	636	R 7 567	3182	R 9 694
LSM 8	214	R11 584	72	R 13 226	886	R 14 137	436	R 13 941	78	R 17 483	128	R 14 629	100	R 15 232	32	R 12 951	504	R 10 124	2449	R 13 188
LSM 9	207	R 15 303	110	R 15 063	1116	R 19 711	574	R 18 701	75	R 20 837	123	R 19 806	92	R 19 064	65	R 15 499	532	R 13 573	2895	R 17 809
LSM 10	120	R 23 008	88	R 21 708	832	R 29 195	477	R 27 459	60	R 26 192	47	R 28 492	31	R 23 925	47	R 25 750	315	R 21 372	2015	R 26 602

Definition	The South African Advertising Research Foundation (SAARF) Living Standards Measure (LSM) divides the population into 10 LSM groups 10 (highest) to 1 (lowest) and LSMs are calculated using 29 variables taken directly from the SAARF All Media and Products Survey. It calculates an imputed average monthly income.
Data source	South African Advertising Research Foundation (SAARF)

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

Poverty and inequality

Development Indicators

22 INEQUALITY MEASURES

Goal	To reduce income inequality
Trend analysis	Poverty and inequality remain major challenges for South Africa. Using the gini-coefficient, inequality worsened from 0.64 to 0.66 in 2008. The driver of the increase in inequality has been between-group inequality. For the realisation of the constitutional mandate of "Human dignity, the achievement of equality and the advancement of human rights and freedoms" deliberate programmes that will optimally reduce inequality need to be driven on all fronts and by all social partners.

INEQUALITY MEASURES

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Gini coefficient																	
AMPS	0.672	0.665	0.674	0.678	0.674	0.683	0.685	0.682	0.685	0.670	0.686	0.678	0.683	0.685	0.660	0.666	
IES			0.640					0.680					0.690			0.679 (Plutocratic)	0.679 (Democratic)
GHS Income													0.712				0.720
GHS Expenditure													0.686				0.683
Theil																	
Within - Race																	
AMPS	0.350	0.349	0.366	0.370	0.382	0.389	0.400	0.464	0.456	0.502	0.550	0.514	0.597	0.613	0.574	0.618	
IES			0.433					0.554					0.511			0.499 (Plutocratic)	0.500 (Democratic)
GHS Income													0.721				0.720
GHS Expenditure													0.598				0.590
Between - Race																	
AMPS	0.549	0.532	0.533	0.548	0.524	0.548	0.538	0.471	0.480	0.418	0.463	0.453	0.415	0.416	0.342	0.331	
IES			0.381					0.441					0.504			0.491 (Plutocratic)	0.493 (Democratic)
GHS Income													0.328				0.305
GHS Expenditure													0.395				0.361
Total value																	
AMPS	0.899	0.880	0.899	0.918	0.906	0.937	0.938	0.935	0.937	0.921	1.013	0.967	1.012	1.030	0.917	0.950	
IES			0.814					0.995					1.014			0.990 (Democratic)	0.993 (Democratic)
GHS Income													1.049				1.025
GHS Expenditure													0.992				0.950

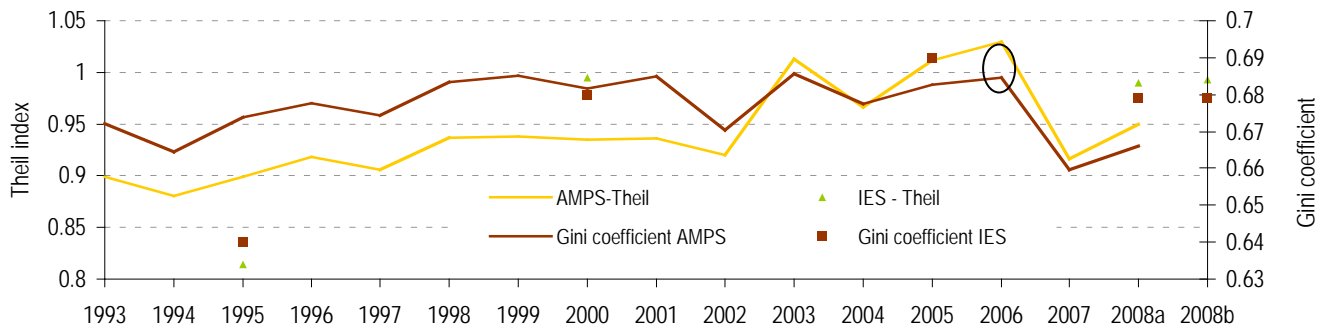
NIDS GINI COEFFICIENT FOR INCOME & EXPENDITURE, 2009

Province	Income	Expenditure
Eastern Cape	0.66	0.68
Free State	0.67	0.62
Gauteng	0.66	0.60
KwaZulu-Natal	0.73	0.77
Limpopo	0.68	0.65
Mpumalanga	0.68	0.65
Northern Cape	0.58	0.56
North West	0.63	0.64
Western Cape	0.60	0.63

NIDS GINI COEFFICIENT FOR INCOME & EXPENDITURE, 2009

Race	Income	Expenditure
African	0.60	0.59
Coloured	0.53	0.57
Asian/Indian	0.59	0.53
White	0.48	0.45
Overall	0.68	0.69

INEQUALITY MEASURES



Definition	Gini coefficient: It measures the inequality as a proportion of its theoretical maximum. The Gini coefficient can range from 0 (no inequality) to 1 (complete inequality).
Data source	Van der Berg et al (2009) based on All Media and Products Survey (AMPS) of various years (1993 - 2008) Bhorat (2008) based on Statistics SA's IES data (1995 - 2008)..
Data note	AMPS data - Gini coefficients calculated from data recorded in income brackets and without probing on all individual income sources (such as census data or AMPS) are usually somewhat higher. Trends however should not be affected. For IES data the changes in the values of the Gini coefficients between 1995 and 2005 are statistically significant at the 95 percent level with the exception of Africans. The changes in the values of the Gini coefficients between 2000 and 2005 are not statistically significant at the 95 percent level for the total Asians and Whites. The population in 1995 and 2000 has been weighted by population weights according to the 1996 Census. Population weights are not available for the 2005 dataset and the population has been weighted by the household weight multiplied by the household size - these weights are based on the 2001 Census. It has not been possible to calculate confidence intervals or t-statistics for the Theil measures and as such it becomes impossible to evaluate if the change in the contribution of the two components to total inequality is statistically significant. In 2008 the population has been weighted by the household weight multiplied by the household size (and based on the 2001 Census). None of the changes in Gini coefficients are statistically significant. Expenditures were adjusted using expenditure decile-specific inflation rates. See also Indicator 19

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

Poverty and inequality

Development Indicators

23 POVERTY HEADCOUNT INDEX

Goal	Meeting basic needs of all South Africans
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Trend analysis	Using a R524 poverty line poverty headcount index decreased from 58% in 2000 to 49% in 2008. Using a R283 poverty line poverty headcount decreased from 38% in 2000 to 22% in 2008. The decline in poverty headcount is largely due to an increase in social grant uptake.
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PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION LIVING BELOW VARIOUS POVERTY LINES (IN 2008 CONSTANT RAND)

		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
R524 a month poverty line	IES			53%					58%					48%			49% (Plutocratic) 50% (Democratic)
R388 a month poverty line	AMPS	50%	51%	52%	53%	51%	51%	52%	51%	51%	49%	48%	47%	45%	43%	41%	39%
R283 a month poverty line	IES			31%					38%					23%			22% (Plutocratic) 23% (Democratic)

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION LIVING BELOW R283 PER MONTH POVERTY LINES (IN 2008 CONSTANT RAND)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Expenditure Poverty Line [R551.78 per person per month]													70%				65%
Income Poverty Line [R551.78 per person per month]													59%				46%
Expenditure Poverty Line [R298.17 per person per month]													54%				49%
Income Poverty Line [R298.17 per person per month]													40%				27%
Expenditure Poverty Line [R149.08 per person per month]													31%				25%
Income Poverty Line [R149.08 per person per month]													23%				12%

Definition	Headcount index (P0) the proportion of the population living below a poverty line using 2008 constant Rand
Data source	Van der Berg et al (2009) based on All Media and Products Survey (AMPS) of various years (1993 - 2008) Bhorat (2009) based on Statistics SA's IES data (1995 - 2008).
Notes on calculations	See indicator 19 and 21

24 POVERTY GAP ANALYSIS: POVERTY GAP INDEX (P1) AND SQUARED POVERTY GAP INDEX (P2)

Goal	To reduce the poverty gap and the severity of poverty
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Trend analysis	Using the latest available data and comparing it with the Income and Expenditure Survey of 1995, it can be concluded that while absolute and relative poverty has declined inequality has worsened. Using a poverty line of R524 a month or a poverty line of R283 a month, poverty depth has declined, over the years. However after the initial success between 1995 and 2005 (if using the R283 per month poverty line), the severity of poverty has not been dented. This could signal that the poverty reduction policies and the social security net is failing the poorest.
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P1: DEPTH OF POVERTY (IN 2008 CONSTANT RAND)

		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
P1 : Depth of poverty																	
R524 a month poverty line	IES			26%					31%					21%			21% (Plutocratic) 21% (Democratic)
R388 a month poverty line	AMPS	24%	24%	27%	26%	25%	25%	26%	25%	26%	24%	23%	22%	21%	20%	19%	19%
R283 a month poverty line	IES			12%					16%					7%			6% (Plutocratic) 7% (Democratic)

P1: DEPTH OF POVERTY (GHS)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Expenditure Poverty Line [R551.78 per person per month]													45%				40%
Income Poverty Line [R551.78 per person per month]													36%				24%
Expenditure Poverty Line [R298.17 per person per month]													29%				24%
Income Poverty Line [R298.17 per person per month]													23%				12%
Expenditure Poverty Line [R149.08 per person per month]													14%				9%
Income Poverty Line [R149.08 per person per month]													14%				4%

P2: SEVERITY OF POVERTY (IN 2008 CONSTANT RAND)

		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
R388 a month poverty line	AMPS	15%	14%	17%	16%	16%	16%	16%	15%	17%	15%	13%	13%	13%	12%	11%	11%

P2: SEVERY OF POVERTY (GHS)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Expenditure Poverty Line [R551.78 per person per month]													33%				28%
Income Poverty Line [R551.78 per person per month]													26%				15%
Expenditure Poverty Line [R298.17 per person per month]													19%				15%
Income Poverty Line [R298.17 per person per month]													17%				7%
Expenditure Poverty Line [R149.08 per person per month]													8%				5%
Income Poverty Line [R149.08 per person per month]													11%				2%

Definition	Depth of poverty (P1) at a poverty line of R388 per month in constant 2008 Rand. It is based on how far below the poverty line the average income for an average poor person is i.e. how deep their poverty is Severity of poverty (P2) at a poverty line of R388 per month in constant 2008 constant Rand. It is based on the square of the gap between the poverty line and the incomes of the poor thus it gives great weight to those who are most deeply in poverty
Data source	Van der Berg et al (2009) based on All Media and Products Survey (AMPS) of various years (1993 - 2008) Bhorat (2009) based on Statistics SA IES data (1995 - 2008)
Notes on calculations	See indicator 19 and 21

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

Poverty and inequality

Development Indicators

25 SOCIAL - ASSISTANCE SUPPORT

Goal	To provide appropriate social-assistance support to all eligible beneficiaries
Trend analysis	The majority of grant recipients are the 9.57 million recipients of the Child Support Grant - this grant is provided to children in need up to their 18th birthday. The Foster Child Grant provides support for families that have taken in orphaned children and it continues to show strong growth. Uptake of the Old Age Grant remains stable as most of the intended beneficiaries are being reached. It is the provinces with the highest poverty incidence levels that have the highest number of grant recipients, KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape. Northern Cape has the lowest number of recipients because of the very low population density.

SOCIAL - ASSISTANCE GRANTS RECIPIENTS

	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08*	2008/09	2009/10
Old Age Grant (OAG)	1 637 934	1 697 725	1 812 695	1 848 726	1 900 406	1 903 042	1 943 348	2 050 572	2 124 984	2 146 344	2 195 018	2 229 550	2 390 543	2 546 657
War Veterans Grant (WVG)	13 473	10 525	9 197	7 908	5 617	5 336	4 638	3 996	2 963	2 817	2 340	1 924	1 500	1 216
Disability Grant (DG)	711 629	660 528	633 778	607 537	655 822	694 232	840 424	1 228 231	1 293 280	1 315 143	1 422 808	1 408 456	1 286 883	1 264 477
Foster Child Grant (FCG)	42 999	43 520	46 496	49 843	66 967	67 817	83 574	120 571	195 454	317 434	400 503	454 199	474 759	510 760
Child Dependency Grant (CDG)	2 707	8 172	16 835	22 789	33 574	34 978	42 355	76 494	86 917	90 112	98 631	102 292	107 065	110 731
Child Support Grant (CSG)			21 997	150 366	1 111 612	1 277 396	1 998 936	2 996 723	4 165 545	7 075 266	7 863 841	8 189 975	8 765 354	9 570 287
Total	2 408 742	2 420 470	2 540 998	2 687 169	3 773 998	3 982 801	4 913 275	6 476 587	7 869 143	10 947 116	11 983 141	12 386 396	13 026 104	14 004 128
Growth Rate		0.5%	5.0%	5.8%	40.4%	5.5%	23.4%	31.8%	21.5%	39.1%	9.5%	3.4%	5.2%	7.5%
Grant-in-aid		9 183	8 496	8 570	10 107	10 332	12 625	17 528	25 667	26 960	31 918	37 343	46 069	2 546 657

SOCIAL - ASSISTANCE GRANTS RECIPIENTS PER PROVINCE 31 MARCH 2009

	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North-West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Total
OAG	469 573	154 034	326 409	536 260	389 804	175 991	215 359	67 260	211 967	2 546 657
WVG	154	27	317	173	109	49	34	49	304	1 216
DG	201 361	97 364	128 371	364 266	106 673	76 571	94 908	46 553	148 410	1 264 477
Permanent disability	188 595	78 813	109 397	279 975	83 326	66 662	78 889	37 167	109 569	1 032 393
Temporary disability	12 766	18 551	18 974	84 291	23 347	9 909	16 019	9 386	38 841	232 084
Grant-in-aid	7 134	842	815	23 029	7 014	1 126	1 923	3 530	7 824	53 237
FCG	100 810	44 478	62 023	141 404	54 314	26 164	38 656	14 716	28 195	510 760
CDG	18 915	4 577	13 248	33 866	12 844	5 877	8 553	3 952	8 899	110 731
CSG	1 668 408	527 077	1 153 481	2 439 781	1 460 328	750 661	715 997	224 346	630 208	9 570 287
Total 2006/07	2 244 303	723 698	1 406 445	2 931 722	1 751 512	901 386	1 001 629	232 102	790 344	11 983 141
Total 2007/08	2 228 201	752 763	1 450 009	3 119 502	1 802 325	924 958	982 904	303 974	821 760	12 386 396
Total 2008/09	2 325 456	752 694	1 530 018	3 302 953	1 905 435	974 645	1 020 906	329 367	884 630	13 026 104
Total 2009/10	2 459 221	827 557	1 683 849	3 515 750	2 024 072	1 035 313	1 073 507	356 876	1 027 983	14 004 128

SOCIAL - ASSISTANCE GRANTS EXPENDITURE

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Expenditure (R million)	36 982	44 885	50 708	57 032	62 467	70 715	80 080
% of GDP	2.9%	3.1%	3.2%	3.3%	3.2%	3.2%	3.5%

Definition	Total number of recipients of social-assistance grants as recorded for each financial year
Data source	South African Social Security Agency's (SASSA) Social Security Pension System (Socpen) National Treasury's Estimates of National Expenditure (2006/07)
Data note	The total figures does not include Grant-in-Aid as Grant-in-Aid is an additional type of grant awarded to persons who might already be receiving other forms of grants such as Old age grants Disability or War veteran's grants as a result of being unable to care for themselves. Grant-in-Aid may create duplicates in terms of head counts. Disability Grant Total consists of Temporary Disability Grant which is a disability grant that is awarded for a period no less than 6 months and not more than 12 months and Permanent disability grant which is a disability grant that is awarded for a period longer than 12 months

26 PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

Goal	To implement inclusive education and mainstreaming disability in South Africa
Trend analysis	The tables below shows various aspects of people with disabilities in terms of composition, provision of services and labour composition in the work place. The 2009 General household Survey estimated that people with disability constitute 7.9% of South Africa's population. Despite a gradual decline in grant recipients as a % of total social grants recipients between 1996/7 and 2009/10, the total number of recipients of disability grants increased significantly. The representation of people with disability in the workplace has almost doubled and so has the number of learners in special schools who have passed matric.

STATISTICS SA DATA ON PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

	Census 1996	Census 2001	Community Survey 2007	GHS 2009
Male	1 194 349	1 082 044	1 000 558	1 834 000
Female	1 463 364	1 173 938	915 661	2 067 000
Total	2 657 714	2 255 982	1 916 219	3 901 000
% of total population	6.5	5.0	4.0	7.9

SASSA DATA ON DISABILITY GRANTS RECIPIENTS

	1996/07	1997/08	1998/09	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08*	2008/09	2009/10
Disability Grant Recipients	711 629	660 528	633 778	607 537	655 822	694 232	840 424	1 228 231	1 293 280	1 315 143	1 422 808	1 408 456	1 286 883	1 264 477
% of total	30%	27%	25%	23%	17%	17%	17%	19%	16%	12%	12%	11%	10%	9%
Total Grants Recipients	2 408 742	2 420 470	2 540 998	2 687 169	3 773 998	3 982 801	4 913 275	6 476 587	7 869 143	10 947 116	11 983 141	12 386 396	13 026 104	14 004 128

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION DATA ON SPECIAL SCHOOL MATRIC PASS RATE

In special schools	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of Learners who wrote Matric in Special Schools	562	519	777	754	692	727	804	872
Total Pass	383	416	563	528	528	492	636	697

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DATA ON EMPLOYEES WITH DISABILITIES

	2005			2006			2007			2008			2009		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Top Management	225	98	323	143	34	177	62	12	74	192	43	235	210	50	260
Senior Management	236	70	306	193	72	265	161	45	206	303	109	412	530	174	704

Definition	Grants include Disability grant Old age grant War veteran grant Care Dep Child support Foster child and does not include Grant-in-aid
Data source	Statistics South Africa Census 1996 2001: Community Survey 2007 South African Social Security Agency(SASSA) Department of Education: Further Education and Training Assessment and Examinations Department of Labour Commission for Employment Equity(CEE) annual report
Data note	The current definition of disability is "the loss or elimination of opportunities to take part in the life of the community equitably with others that is encountered by persons having physical sensory physiological developmental learning neurological or other impairments which may be permanent temporary or episodic in nature thereby causing activity limitations and participation restriction with the mainstream society. These barriers may be due to economic physical social attitudinal and/or cultural factors"

HOUSEHOLD COMMUNITY ASSETS

Basic services

Development Indicators

27 MEETING HOUSING NEEDS

Goal	Meeting housing needs and building decent human settlements
Trend analysis	Since 1994, Government has intensified its efforts to accelerate the delivery of housing to the poor, as reflected in the cumulative total number of housing units completed or in progress under the subsidised housing programme that has now reached a cumulative total just over 3 million. The 2009 GHS reported that approximately 76.2% of South African households now live in formal dwellings, up from 64.4% in 1996.

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS – STATISTICS SOUTH AFRICA

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1. Number of households (HH)	8 584 556	No data	9 059 606	9 256 707	9 287 696	10 770 793	No data	11 205 705	11 479 000	12 041 000	12 194 000	12 726 000	12 972 000	12 500 610	13 448 000	13 812 000
2. HH in formal dwelling			5 794 386	6 832 119	6 624 273	7 957 934		7 680 422	8 349 000	8 865 000	8 974 000	8 878 000	9 111 000	8 812 930	9 879 000	10 429 985
			64.0%	73.8%	71.3%	73.9%		68.5%	72.7%	73.6%	73.6%	69.8%	70.2%	70.5%	73.5%	76.2%
3. HH not in formal dwelling			1 453 015	1 041 189	983 203	1 329 078		1 836 232	1 462 000	1 506 000	1 377 000	2 026 000	2 484 000	1 816 995	1 800 000	1 845 438
			16.0%	11.2%	10.6%	12.3%		16.4%	12.7%	12.5%	11.3%	15.9%	19.1%	14.5%	13.4%	13.5%
4. HH in traditional structures			1 812 205	1 253 286	1 161 001	1 173 445		1 689 051	1 668 000	1 670 000	1 843 000	1 822 000	1 377 000	1 461 601	1 417 000	1 416 655
			20.0%	13.5%	12.5%	10.9%		15.1%	14.5%	13.9%	15.1%	14.3%	10.6%	11.7%	10.5%	10.4%

HOUSING UNITS – DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
5. Planned units	221 982	334 948	538 012	780 261	945 729	1 187 539	1 472 417	1 695 300	2 164 318	2 528 437	2 986 704	3 248 672	3 438 295	3 690 359	3 850 199	3 930 666
6. Subsidised Housing units completed / in progress		135 229	264 422	473 422	721 813	883 385	1 074 028	1 217 309	1 420 897	1 614 512	1 831 860	2 047 993	2 319 212	2 568 062	2 806 647	3 036 372
7. Approved beneficiaries	15 880	48 773	142 830	293 777	462 024	664 729	843 210	970 546	1 122 242	1 314 318	1 471 564	1 659 815	1 851 510	1 962 330	2 117 462	2 232 564

HOUSING UNITS PER PROVINCE – DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

	2004/05			2005/06			2006/07			2007/08			2008/09			2009/10		
	Planned units	Subsidised units	Beneficiaries	Planned units	Subsidised units	Beneficiaries	Planned units	Subsidised units	Beneficiaries	Planned units	Subsidised units	Beneficiaries	Planned units	Subsidised units	Beneficiaries	Planned units	Subsidised units	Beneficiaries
Eastern Cape	11 791	37 524	24 087	2 197	19 825	10 671	4 952	16 526	8 625	27 700	12 684	4 351	22 241	22 180	10 705	39 758	29 463	12 757
Free State	15 993	16 447	18 028	8 877	20 536	9 932	15 614	19 662	13 307	28 129	12 482	5 855	8 458	14 667	28 252	22 395	20 184	16 171
Gauteng	232 447	66 738	41 042	136 931	59 310	66 864	81 883	77 044	64 802	72 644	90 886	39 016	47 307	80 469	26 007	14 560	47 462	28 777
KwaZulu-Natal	76 266	36 734	24 482	20 829	35 872	38 353	22 980	38 290	37 407	20 032	34 471	15 280	11 827	36 068	18 121	12 297	28 337	21 233
Limpopo	18 793	16 514	14 248	24 771	10 112	14 885	2 768	23 609	14 543	17 435	18 970	10 170	21 888	16 686	12 306	1 606	23 082	4 038
Mpumalanga	2 295	18 000	8 735	2 016	14 986	1 924	12 668	10 651	10 357	7 858	16 569	7 725	6 115	16 678	7 726	9 076	8 296	6 745
North West	4 306	3 598	4 397	2 903	8 667	2 150	3 117	3 880	3 301	2 268	8 686	2 746	8 860	4 914	4 272	2 496	5 967	4 212
Northern Cape	24 299	10 037	7 632	31 791	35 515	29 227	21 317	46 972	26 228	47 698	19 945	11 270	14 857	15 912	33 041	5 196	32 971	21 243
Western Cape	72 077	11 756	14 595	31 653	11 310	14 245	24 324	34 585	13 125	28 300	34 157	14 407	18 287	31 011	14 702	9 722	33 015	17 225
Total	458 267	217 348	157 246	261 968	216 133	188 251	189 623	271 219	191 695	252 064	248 850	110 820	159 840	238 585	155 132	117 106	228 777	132 401

Definition	Approved projects refer to housing projects that have been approved by province in a specific period including social housing the People's Housing Process (PHP) rural hostel development and emergency projects. Planned units refer to the number of units that are planned for an approved project in the relevant period. Approved beneficiaries refer to the numbers of beneficiaries in respect of whom subsidies have been approved for the relevant period. This includes individual subsidies persons benefiting from rural housing and PHP projects hostels and emergency housing projects. Subsidies housing units completed and housing units in progress include all top structures completed in the reporting period and sites serviced number of houses at foundation level or wall plate level constructed on already serviced sites. It also includes construction in greenfield's developments and in rural areas with services.
Data source	1 2 3 4 Household figures are based on Statistics South Africa's data (OHS 1997-1999) (Census 1996 and 2001), GHS 2002-2009 5 6) Housing Subsidy System (HSS) National Department of Human Settlements 7) Provincial housing plans from provincial housing departments National Department of Human Settlements
Data Note	It takes between one and three years for a beneficiary who has been approved to receive housing to actually receive such housing. It would be inaccurate to draw a direct correspondence between planned units and housing units completed (and in progress) in the same year. Housing delivery in the first five years of democracy varied greatly from year to year and from province to province as different systems of reporting and monitoring had to be unified. The difference in household figures is due to the different methodologies used by the departments where data is sourced via a vie the various surveys conducted by Statistics SA

HOUSEHOLD COMMUNITY ASSETS

Basic services

Development Indicators

28 POTABLE WATER

Goal	All people in South Africa to have access to potable water by 2014
Trend analysis	The percentage of households with access to water infrastructure above or equal to the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) standard increased to 93.8% by March 2010. Although the rate of increase in the percentage of households with access to water is gradually slowing down, South Africa is likely to achieve the 2014 Millennium Development Goal of Universal Access to potable water.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO POTABLE WATER

	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	
1. Total number of Households(HH)	10 150 478	10 347 884	10 550 871	10 759 617	10 974 185	11 194 976	11 422 150	11 656 059	11 950 115	12 139 159	12 396 707	12 656 163	12 802 423	12 879 070	13 028 214	13 104 966	13 283 883
2. HH with access to water infrastructure > or = to RDP standards	6 259 251	6 400 836	6 581 793	6 913 681	7 225 881	7 697 049	8 109 273	8 581 234	9 339 949	9 262 480	9 894 367	10 469 361	10 840 743	11 229 758	11 691 203	12 035 814	12 466 544
	61.7%	61.9%	62.4%	64.3%	65.8%	68.8%	71.0%	73.6%	78.2%	76.3%	79.8%	82.7%	84.7%	87.2%	89.7%	91.8%	93.8%
3. HH with access to water infrastructure	6 535 594	6 860 293	7 227 909	7 722 933	8 218 318	8 848 764	9 452 139	10 118 558	10 750 126	11 006 387	11 393 346	11 812 819	12 037 247	12 232 156	12 470 663	12 640 515	12 923 825
	64.4%	66.3%	68.5%	71.8%	74.9%	79.0%	82.8%	86.8%	90.0%	90.7%	91.9%	93.3%	94.0%	95.0%	95.7%	96.5%	97.3%
4. HH with access to water infrastructure < RDP standards	276 343	459 457	646 116	809 252	992 437	1 151 715	1 342 866	1 537 324	1 410 177	1 743 907	1 498 979	1 343 458	1 196 504	1 002 398	779 460	604 701	457 292
	2.7%	4.4%	6.1%	7.5%	9.0%	10.3%	11.8%	13.2%	11.8%	14.4%	12.1%	10.6%	9.3%	7.8%	6.0%	4.6%	3.4%
5. HH with no access to water infrastructure	3 614 884	3 487 591	3 322 962	3 036 684	2 755 867	2 346 212	1 970 011	1 537 501	1 199 989	1 132 772	1 003 361	843 344	765 176	646 914	557 551	464 451	360 058
	35.6%	33.7%	31.5%	28.2%	25.1%	21.0%	17.2%	13.2%	10.0%	9.3%	8.1%	6.7%	6.0%	5.0%	4.3%	3.5%	2.7%
6. Millennium Development Goal (MDG)	8 204 865	8 364 432	8 528 511	8 697 246	8 870 686	9 049 156	9 232 786	9 421 860	9 659 552	9 812 361	10 020 543	10 230 267	10 348 493	10 410 448	10 531 005	10 593 045	10 737 668
7. HH with access to Free Basic Water									7 042 178	7 224 578	8 868 007	8 944 630	9 542 104	10 862 205	10 933 395	11 155 208	11 284 326

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO POTABLE WATER PER PROVINCE

	2007/08						2008/09						2009/10					
	Total number of Households (HH)	HH with access to water infrastructure > or = to RDP standards	HH with access to infrastructure < RDP standards	HH with access to water infrastructure < RDP standards	HH with no access to water infrastructure	HH with access to Free Basic Water	Total number of Households (HH)	HH with access to water infrastructure > or = to RDP standards	HH with access to infrastructure < RDP standards	HH with access to water infrastructure < RDP standards	HH with no access to water infrastructure	HH with access to Free Basic Water	Total number of Households (HH)	HH with access to water infrastructure > or = to RDP standards	HH with access to infrastructure < RDP standards	HH with access to water infrastructure < RDP standards	HH with no access to water infrastructure	HH with access to Free Basic Water
Eastern Cape	1 601 199	1 346 486	1 438 973	92 487	162 226	1 147 413	1 610 463	1 403 510	1 475 085	70 788	135 378	1 179 973	1 511 419	1 366 095	1 414 890	48 832	96 529	1 208 348
Free State	795 900	784 565	793 803	9 238	2 097	731 147	800 681	798 424	800 241	1 809	440	738 181	810 141	810 141	810 141	0	0	743 709
Gauteng	3 388 989	3 279 188	3 364 621	85 433	24 368	2 941 164	3 409 315	3 349 160	3 399 693	50 495	9 622	2 988 084	3 787 327	3 749 742	3 781 167	31 430	6 160	3 008 932
KwaZulu-Natal	2 454 606	2 005 882	2 234 619	228 737	219 987	1 989 265	2 468 422	2 072 614	2 272 428	197 755	195 994	2 020 682	2 417 006	2 091 375	2 253 826	162 416	163 180	2 053 053
Limpopo	1 259 743	1 007 911	1 194 617	186 706	65 126	1 006 221	1 267 240	1 049 150	1 212 265	163 020	54 975	1 018 076	1 174 278	1 007 153	1 133 207	126 051	41 071	1 027 964
Mpumalanga	904 383	795 372	873 463	78 091	30 920	796 908	909 813	821 658	884 588	62 880	25 225	821 875	900 757	834 907	881 917	46 995	18 840	835 298
North West	925 893	827 708	884 883	57 175	41 010	755 159	931 411	852 993	896 148	42 995	35 263	771 503	909 748	851 712	880 988	29 291	28 760	777 071
Northern Cape	265 365	245 921	259 275	13 354	6 090	240 578	266 917	250 848	262 116	11 258	4 801	251 104	271 739	258 676	268 015	9 345	3 724	253 357
Western Cape	1 432 136	1 398 170	1 426 409	28 239	5 727	1 325 540	1 440 704	1 434 145	1 437 951	3 701	2 753	1 365 730	1 501 468	1 496 743	1 499 674	2 932	1 794	1 376 594
Total	13 028 214	11 691 203	12 470 663	779 460	557 551	10 933 395	13 104 966	12 032 502	12 640 515	604 701	464 451	11 155 208	13 283 883	12 466 544	12 923 825	457 292	360 058	11 284 326

Definition	The relevant basic service levels (RDP service levels) are defined as a minimum quantity of 25 litres of potable water per person per day within 200 meters of a household not interrupted for more than seven days in any year and a minimum flow of 10 litres per year for communal water points. This is a substantially higher standard than the basic services defined by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as 20 litres of potable water per person per day within 1 000 metres of a household. MDG goal (Target 10): Halve between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to an improved water source
Data source	1) Census 1991 1996 2001 Department of Water Affairs internal processes. 2 3) Census 1991 1996 2001 Department of Water Affairs internal processes Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG). 4 5 6) Calculation Department of Water Affairs. 7) Census 1991 1996 2001 Department of Water Affairs internal processes Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs SNU's (Special Needs Users)
Data Note	The difference in household figures between indicator 27 28 29 is due to the different methodologies used by the departments where data is sourced via the various surveys conducted by Statistics SA

29 SANITATION

Goal	All people in South Africa to have access to sanitation facilities by 2014
Trend analysis	The target date for universal access to sanitation is 2014. Despite efforts to eradicate the bucket system, 8 421 households were still dependent on it in March 2010. The overall number of households with access to sanitation have however increased to 79.9%. It is likely that South Africa will achieve the MDGs related to sanitation.

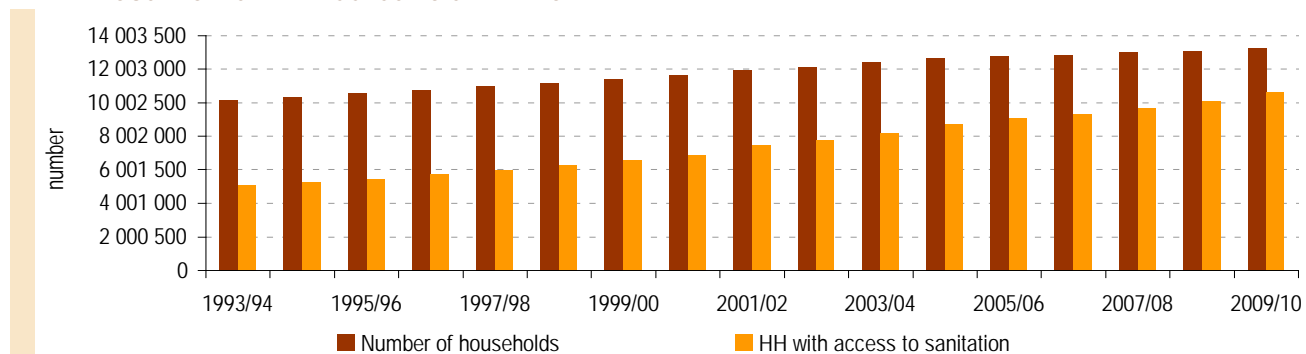
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO SANITATION

	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
1. Number of households	8 802 000	9 059 571	9 258 000	9 288 000	11 077 100	11 098 642	11 320 614	11 205 705	11 429 819	11 658 236	11 891 395	12 129 192	12 317 505	12 495 077	12 675 275
2. HH with access to sanitation	4 477 400	4 900 694	5 544 968	5 801 242	6 774 207	6 777 997	7 735 748	7 841 000	7 959 862	8 391 031	8 610 706	8 714 221	8 819 835	9 106 921	9 245 357
	50.9%	54.1%	59.9%	62.5%	61.2%	61.1%	68.3%	70.0%	69.6%	72.0%	72.4%	71.8%	72.0%	73.0%	74.5%
3. Millennium Development Goal (MDG)	4 324 600	4 158 877	3 713 032	3 486 758	4 302 893	4 320 645	3 584 866	3 364 705	3 469 957	3 267 205	3 280 689	3 414 971	3 497 670	3 388 156	3 429 918
4. HH with bucket systems	478 767	932 762	1 432 073	1 859 499	2 302 789	2 699 808	3 036 726	3 375 298	3 654 060	3 902 511	4 144 214	4 330 047	4 452 758	4 748 228	4 930 101

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO SANITATION PER PROVINCE

Province	2007/08			2008/09			2009/10		
	Number of households	HH with access to sanitation	HH with bucket systems	Number of households	HH with access to sanitation	HH with bucket systems	Number of households	HH with access to sanitation	HH with bucket systems
Eastern Cape	1 601 199	1 086 451	1 812	1 610 463	1 170 954	438	1 511 419	1 173 672	363
Free State	795 900	530 383	19 604	800 681	548 654	7 279	810 141	564 389	6 945
Gauteng	3 388 989	2 963 371	0	3 409 315	3 001 410	0	3 787 327	3 349 750	0
KwaZulu-Natal	2 454 606	1 850 361	0	2 468 422	1 942 249	0	2 417 006	1 975 853	0
Limpopo	1 259 743	593 962	0	1 267 240	663 705	0	1 174 278	672 862	0
Mpumalanga	904 383	544 782	0	909 813	574 411	0	900 757	591 170	0
North West	925 893	601 465	0	931 411	635 015	0	909 748	653 146	0
Northern Cape	265 365	206 389	1 667	266 917	212 361	1 327	271 739	220 857	1 113
Western Cape	1 432 136	1 339 487	0	1 440 704	1 353 945	0	1 501 468	1 416 032	0
Total	13 028 214	9 716 651	23 083	13 104 966	10 102 704	9 044	1 511 419	1 173 672	363

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO SANITATION



Definition	A basic acceptable sanitation facility is defined as a ventilated improved pit latrine Millennium Development Goal (Target 10): Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to improved sanitation
Data source	1) Census 1991-1996 2001 Department of Water Affairs internal processes. 2) Census 1991 1996 2001 Department of Water Affairs internal processes Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG). 3) Calculation Department of Water Affairs. 4) Census 1991 1996 2001 Department of Water Affairs internal processes Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) SNU's (Special Needs Users)
Data Note	The difference in household figures between indicator 27 28 and 29 is due to the different methodologies used by the departments where data is sourced via a vis the various surveys conducted by Statistics SA

HOUSEHOLD COMMUNITY ASSETS

Basic services

Development Indicators

30 ELECTRICITY

Goal	Universal access to electricity by 2014
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Trend analysis	The estimated number of households with access to electricity has increased from 4.5 million (50.9%) in 1994 to 9.4 million in 2010 (74.9%). The rate of new electricity connections is slowing down considerably as it now has to be preceded by the establishment of bulk infrastructure in areas that were not previously serviced. The construction and improvement of energy infrastructure forms an important element of government's focus on infrastructure development, particularly in rural areas. As such, better long-term planning of generation, distribution and maintenance is critical for the achievement of the 2014 goal of universal access to electricity.
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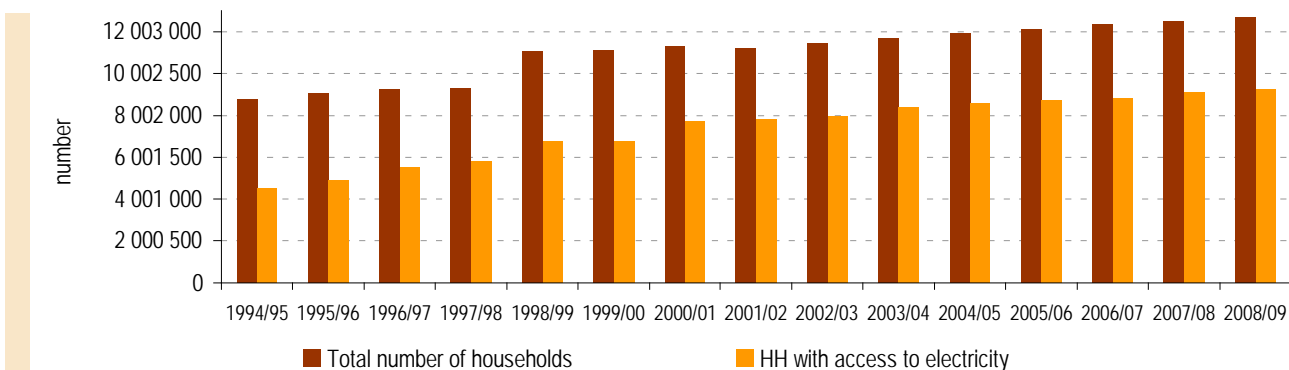
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
1. Total number of households	8 802 000	9 059 571	9 258 000	9 288 000	11 077 100	11 098 642	11 320 614	11 205 705	11 429 819	11 658 236	11 891 395	12 129 192	12 317 505	12 495 077	12 675 275
2. HH with access to electricity	4 477 400	4 900 694	5 544 968	5 801 242	6 774 207	6 777 997	7 735 748	7 841 000	7 959 862	8 391 031	8 610 706	8 714 221	8 819 835	9 106 921	9 245 357
%	50.9%	54.1%	59.9%	62.5%	61.2%	61.1%	68.3%	70.0%	69.6%	72.0%	72.4%	71.8%	72.0%	73.0%	74.5%
3. HH with no access to electricity	4 324 600	4 158 877	3 713 032	3 486 758	4 302 893	4 320 645	3 584 866	3 364 705	3 469 957	3 267 205	3 280 689	3 414 971	3 497 670	3 388 156	3 429 918
4. New electrical connections (cumulative)	478 767	932 762	1 432 073	1 859 499	2 302 789	2 699 808	3 036 726	3 375 298	3 654 060	3 902 511	4 144 214	4 330 047	4 452 758	4 748 228	4 930 101

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY PER PROVINCE

	2005/06				2006/07				2007/08				2008/09			
	Total number of households	HH with access to electricity	%	New electrical connections	Total number of households	HH with access to electricity	%	New electrical connections	Total number of households	HH with access to electricity	%	New electrical connections	Total number of households	HH with access to electricity	%	New electrical connections
Eastern Cape	1 603 724	896 266	55.9%	776 458	1 624 652	918 574	56.5%	800 125	1 645 887	972 193	59.1%	853 927	1 667 435	998 014	59.9%	883 226
Free State	793 731	592 421	74.6%	327 879	803 671	596 626	74.2%	334 463	813 751	613 117	75.3%	351 146	823 972	622 053	75.5%	361 554
Gauteng	2 960 843	2 311 111	78.1%	509 097	3 015 504	2 319 953	76.9%	521 123	3 071 214	2 356 019	76.7%	557 226	3 127 991	2 387 422	76.3%	588 629
KwaZulu-Natal	2 291 787	1 455 236	63.5%	679 014	2 337 623	1 488 420	63.7%	715 309	2 371 125	1 557 810	65.7%	626 721	2 405 165	1 586 457	66.0%	813 664
Limpopo	1 211 137	846 277	69.9%	717 024	1 224 726	864 869	70.6%	737 981	1 238 481	898 418	70.0%	666 996	1 250 716	921 276	73.7%	802 785
Mpumalanga	849 598	617 359	72.7%	408 950	859 304	622 041	72.4%	415 534	869 132	646 377	70.0%	691 340	879 082	647 597	73.7%	452 394
North West	263 298	207 324	78.7%	96 996	266 475	210 852	79.1%	100 796	269 695	220 320	80.0%	701 219	272 958	222 553	81.5%	113 922
Northern Cape	885 088	684 426	77.3%	546 747	894 639	689 065	77.0%	553 056	903 585	710 811	78.7%	723 687	914 070	717 465	78.5%	584 671
Western Cape	1 269 986	1 103 790	86.9%	286 031	1 290 910	1 109 435	85.9%	293 815	1 312 208	1 131 856	86.3%	746 108	1 333 886	1 142 520	85.7%	329 256

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY



Definition	Number of households connected to grid electricity through Eskom and municipalities. Household figures based on Department of Energy's projection using census data
Data source	1-4) National Electricity Regulator of South Africa; Statistics South Africa Department of Energy
Data Note	The difference in household figures between indicator 27 28 29 is due to the different methodologies used by the departments where data is sourced via a vis the various surveys conducted by Statistics SA

31 LAND RESTITUTION

Goal	Complete the restitution process
Trend analysis	Ninety-five percent of the 79 696 land claims that were lodged since 1994 have been settled. Financial compensation totalled R5.7 billion and Land cost about R12 billion and beneficiaries were 1.6 billion.

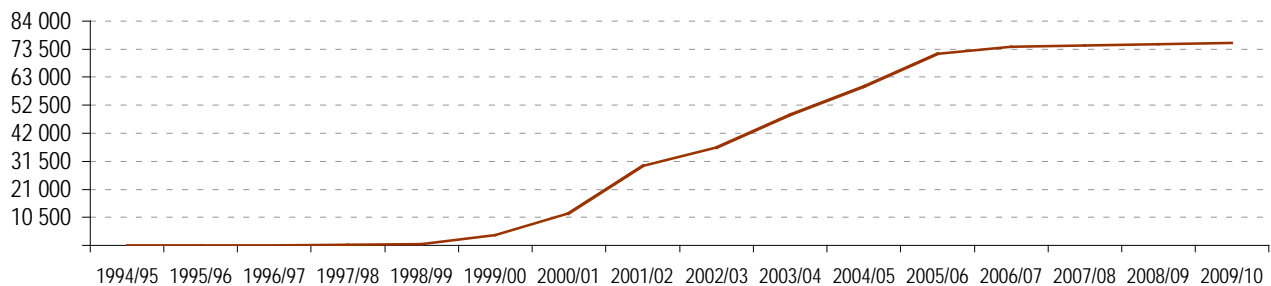
LAND RESTITUTION CUMULATIVE TRENDS

	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Cumulative Settled claims	0	1	3	208	408	3 916	12 094	29 877	36 488	48 825	59 345	71 645	74 417	74 747	75 400	75 844

PROVINCIAL BREAKDOWN OF CUMULATIVE STATISTICS ON SETTLED RESTITUTION CLAIMS 1994/05-2008/09

	Claims	HHs	Beneficiaries	Ha	Land Costs	Financial Compensation	GRANTS IN RANDES				TOTAL
							Development	RDG	SPG	RSG	
Eastern Cape	16 201	62 548	215 468	94 889	217 735 504	1 303 231 054	94 357 553	93 420 000	44 841 600	44 463 470	1 798 049 181
Free State	2 661	5 938	40 893	47 615	9 428 300	131 492 316	26 670 503	9 192 000	4 099 680	2 466 530	183 349 329
Gauteng	13 159	15 153	70 179	9 476	117 283 196	635 320 714	62 827 001	8 617 000	2 926 440	1 813 625	828 787 976
KwaZulu-Natal	15 065	72 860	433 168	642 447	3 783 495 709	1 343 066 819	1 103 899 765	107 313 000	48 345 840	49 514 965	6 442 003 099
Limpopo	3 070	41 223	220 227	513 024	2 523 249 735	152 193 040	600 168 678	90 843 000	41 427 360	21 394 180	3 429 275 993
Mpumalanga	2 755	48 666	225 877	400 050	3 794 808 869	362 212 108	215 795 913	102 986 640	49 614 510	22 858 270	4 548 276 309
North West	3 709	35 914	173 321	373 751	1 243 488 767	255 068 518	382 162 481	81 587 000	39 089 472	34 699 325	2 036 095 564
Northern Cape	3 696	18 305	100 554	539 620	410 480 455	660 744 512	96 567 907	15 599 890	12 071 495	13 124 050	1 208 588 309
Western Cape	15 528	24 105	119 795	3 769	22 673 169	824 058 058	308 299 975	15 765 540	3 427 452	2 163 160	1 176 434 353
Total 2008/09	75 844	324 712	1 599 482	2 624 641	12 122 643 703	5 667 387 139	2 890 749 777	525 324 070	245 843 849	192 497 575	21 650 860 113

CUMMULATIVE CLAIMS



Definition	Number of land restitution claims settled; Development grant is where claimants have opted to become part of a housing development building of clinic or an electrification project or any infrastructure development; Restitution Discretionary Grant (RDG) is R3000 per restitution beneficiary household where restoration of original land or alternative land was opted for; Settlement Planning Grant (SPG) is R1 440 per restitution beneficiary household used to enlist the services of planners and other professionals; Restitution Settlement Grant (RSG) is this grant replaces the RDG and SPGs and is calculated at R6 595 per restitution beneficiary household; Financial Compensation - where claimants have opted for monetary compensation and not restoration of original or alternative land
Data source	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
Data Note	Statistics compiled on the information reflected in the Database of Settled Restitution claims the database is on an ongoing basis subjected to internal audit

32 LAND REDISTRIBUTION

Goal	The redistribution of 30 per cent of the country's agricultural land over 15 years (2000 - 2015)
Trend analysis	Since 1994, approximately 3.1 million hectares of agricultural land has been redistributed. The goal of distributing 30% of the country's agricultural land by 2014 remains a challenge.

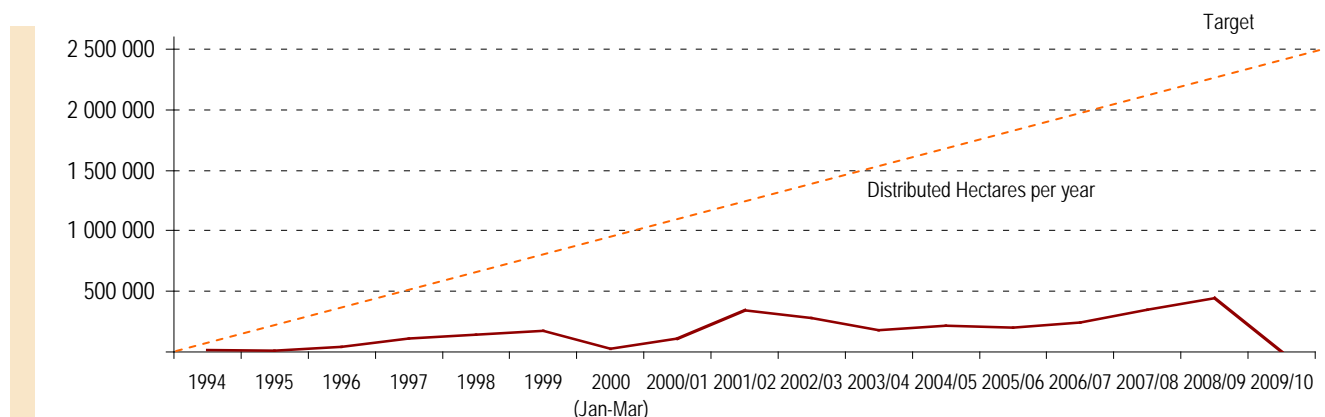
LAND REDISTRIBUTION-HECTARES DELIVERED

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 (Jan-Mar)	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Annual target									214 228	193 504	130 810	262 751	236 268	2 500 000	2 500 000	1 500 000	656 000
Hectares per year	16 009	10 336	44 410	108 146	141 249	174 616	28 928	111 560	344 435	279 838	176 871	214 998	197 891	241 526	345 442	443 600	240 156
Cumulative Total	16 009	26 345	70 755	178 901	320 150	494 766	523 693	635 254	979 689	1 259 527	1 436 398	1 651 396	1 849 287	2 090 814	2 436 255	2 879 856	3 120 011

LAND REDISTRIBUTION-HECTARES DELIVERED PER PROVINCE

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 (Jan-Mar)	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	Total
Eastern Cape	-	-	5 210	4 037	9 443	13 840	7 452	6 739	11 602	43 185	43 267	38 302	26 516	34 097	27 535	47 523	40 589	359 337
Free State	-	-	6 905	12 935	36 822	25 055	1 087	1 182	13 518	35 686	19 032	26 758	24 452	23 862	33 674	64 242	30 702	575 988
Gauteng	-	-	-	84	211	1 967	1 208	1 329	70	833	2 680	1 349	2 017	8 905	9 941	2 555	1 818	34 967
Kwazulu-Natal	16 009	10 336	19 468	6 557	18 786	15 031	8 918	12 320	152 843	25 119	27 718	36 269	41 945	28 391	33 735	65 539	43 582	562 566
Limpopo	-	-	71	2 734	7 036	2 616	1 173	9 812	7 050	5 244	3 448	2 392	3 758	8 128	11 082	14 601	15 230	94 375
Mpumala	-	-	12 417	6 637	4 522	3 250	4 522	21 017	30 048	58 761	19 758	19 212	6 162	11 566	49 214	52 273	29 081	318 440
North West	-	-	-	72 795	57 768	90 561	4 479	54 968	113 358	66 567	27 770	57 180	62 334	81 947	107 451	125 363	57 809	980 350
Northern Cape	-	-	338	2 219	3 973	8 560	82	2 919	8 665	33 514	21 283	26 053	27 088	34 915	42 252	52 868	13 037	277 766
Western Cape	-	-	-	148	2 689	13 735	5	1 275	7 282	10 930	11 915	7 482	3 619	9 715	30 558	18 637	8 309	126 299
Total	16 009	10 336	44 410	108 146	141 249	174 616	28 928	111 560	344 435	279 838	176 871	214 998	197 891	241 526	345 442	443 600	240 156	3 120 011

LAND REDISTRIBUTION-HECTARES DELIVERED



Definition	Hectares of land redistributed to previously disadvantaged individuals
Data source	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform Annual reports

33 LIFE EXPECTANCY

Goal	Build a healthy well-educated and prosperous nation indicated by greater life expectancy
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Trend analysis	There is a lack of consensus about the calculation of Life Expectancy. Given limitations on reliable data before 2000, Life Expectancy calculations before 2000 need to be further investigated. Based on StatsSA figures, male life expectancy declined between 2001 and 2004 and started improving gradually from 2006 onwards. Female life expectancy also declined between 2001 and 2005, but has also witnessed marginal improvement from 2006 onwards. Combined life expectancy are almost back at the levels of 2001, despite a slight improvement in male life expectancy between 2001 and 2010. ASSA figures also show life expectancy reaching its lowest point around 2005. Life expectancy which is heavily influenced by infant mortality seems to have declined mainly because of HIV/AIDS.
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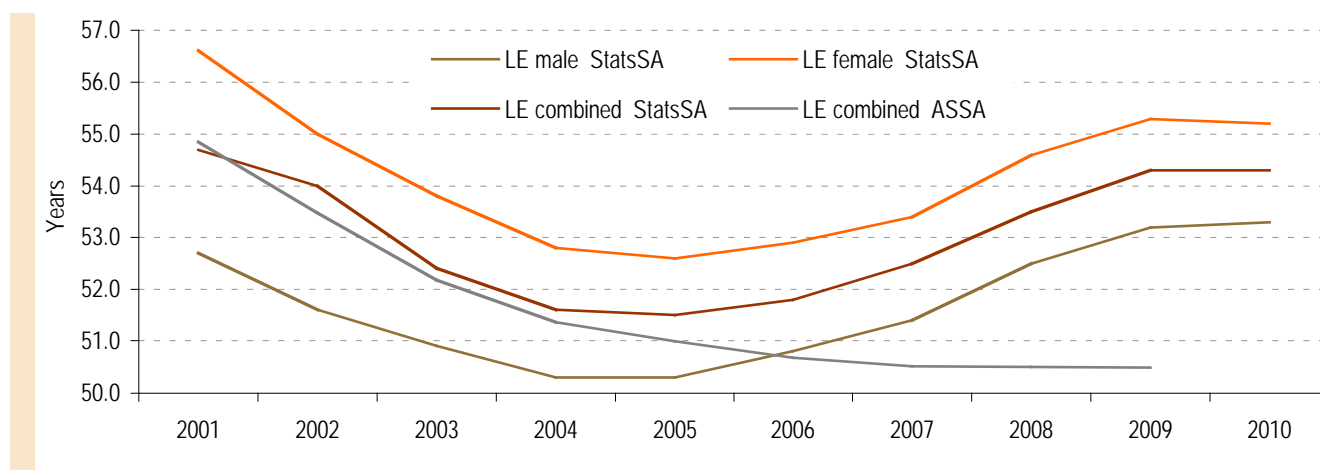
LIFE EXPECTANCY

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1 LE male StatsSA	52.3	51.4	50.8	50.3	50.7	51.4	52.2	53.3	53.5	53.3
2 LE female StatsSA	57.5	56.3	55.3	54.6	54.7	55.5	56.1	57.2	57.2	55.2
3 LE combined StatsSA	54.9	53.9	53.1	52.9	52.7	53.3	53.9	55.3	54.6	54.3
4 LE combined ASSA	54.9	53.5	52.2	51.4	51.0	50.7	50.5	50.5	50.5	50.4

AVERAGE LE FOR 2001-2006 AND 2006-2011 PERIODS PER PROVINCE

	Male		Female	
	2001-2006	2006-2011	2001-2006	2006-2011
Eastern Cape	49.9	51.3	53.1	53.1
Free State	44.8	46.2	48.3	48.4
Gauteng	55.1	55.9	58.7	58.7
KwaZulu-Natal	48.8	49.1	50.3	50.2
Limpopo	54.3	55.0	57.8	58.0
Mpumalanga	49.6	50.3	51.5	51.6
Northern Cape	52.9	53.5	55.0	54.9
North West	46.1	47.5	50.5	50.5
Western Cape	56.2	57.6	60.7	60.8
South Africa	51.2	52.2	54.2	54.3

LIFE EXPECTANCY



Definition	Life expectancy: The number of years a new-born infant would live if prevailing patterns of age-specific mortality rates at the time of birth were to stay the same throughout the child's life
Data source	1 2 3 5) Life Expectancy Statistics South Africa's calculations 4) Life Expectancy: Actuarial Society of South Africa (ASSA) 2003 model

34 INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY RATE

Goal	To reduce infant (under one year) and child (under five years) morbidity and mortality
Trend analysis	In South Africa data from different sources suggest rising infant and child mortality to 2004 and a decline thereafter but the nature of this data does not allow for unambiguous conclusions. Internationally, infant and child mortality have been dropping in most countries, with sub-Saharan Africa being the exception. South Africa is unlikely to reduce infant mortality to the MDG target of 18 deaths per 1000 live births. There are three major killers of children under five years of age in South Africa: HIV & AIDS, neonatal causes and childhood infections such as pneumonia and diarrhoea.

INFANT (UNDER ONE YEAR) DEATHS PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS - STATS SA ESTIMATES

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Black	68.1	65.7	63.1	59.9	55.8	52.7	50.8	49.2	48.2	46.9
Coloured	44.1	43.8	43	42.4	41.8	41.1	40.3	38.3	38.8	37.9
Asian	33.8	33.2	32.5	31.9	31.3	30.7	30	28.7	28.7	28
White	22.2	21.9	21.4	21	20.6	20.2	19.8	18.6	19.5	19.5
1 South Africa	55.5	54.8	54.4	53.7	52.9	50.6	49.3	47.3	46.1	44.7

INFANT AND CHILD DEATHS PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS - ESTIMATES BY OTHER SOURCES

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
2 Health Systems Trust													
Infant mortality (under one year)				28.8	33.1	36.5	38.1						
Child mortality (under five years)				39.6	44.7	49.3	52.8						
3 Medical Research Council													
Infant mortality (under one year)	55	56	58	58	59	59	59						
Child mortality (under five years)	81	86	91	96	100	104	106						
4 ASSA 2002													
Infant mortality (under one year)				63	60	58	55	52.3	50.5	48.6			
5 ASSA 2003													
Infant mortality (under one year)	57	59	60	60	58	56	52	49	48	46	45	43	43
Child mortality (under five years)	80	85	88	90	89	87	82	77	73	71	69	68	67
6 Dept of Health													
Infant mortality (under one year)	45					43							

Definition	The number of children less than one year old who die in a year per 1 000 live births during that year; the number of children under five years who die per 1 000 live births during that year
Data source	1) Statistics South Africa mid-year estimates 2009 2) Statistics South Africa Causes of Death 2004 as published by the Health Systems Trust 3) MRC calculations 4 5) Actuarial Society SA models 6) South African demographics and health surveys
Data Note	Note that Statistics South Africa calculations and ASSA model include the impact of anti-retroviral (ARV) treatment

35 SEVERE MALNUTRITION UNDER FIVE YEARS

Goal	To reduce infant and under-five child morbidity and mortality.
Trend analysis	The trend shows a decrease in the number of children with a weight less than 60% of their estimated 'normal' weight for age. The MDG target is to reduce incidence of severe malnutrition in children under 5 years of age to 0.7 per 1000. Thanks in part to the child support grant, it is possible for South Africa to reach this target.

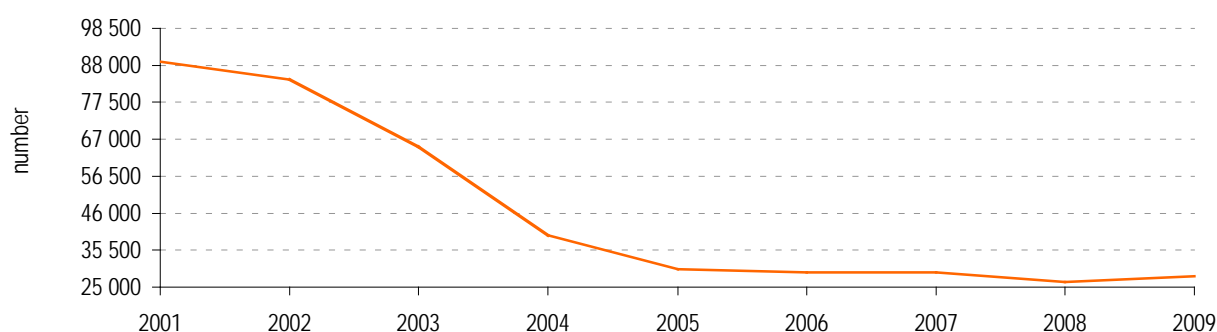
SEVERE MALNUTRITION UNDER FIVE YEARS - NEW AMBULATORY*

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1. Severe malnutrition under five years	88 971	83 957	64 718	39 785	30 082	29 176	29 165	26 373	28 109

MALNUTRITION UNDER FIVE YEARS OLD CHILDREN (6-72 months)

%	1994 ²	1999 ³		2005 ⁴
HAZ<=-3	6.60	7.23		6.05
HAZ<=-2	22.90	24.02		21.19
WAZ<=-3	1.40	1.75		1.02
WAZ<=-2	9.30	11.37		10.20
WHZ<=-3	0.40	0.80		1.24
WHZ<=-2	2.60	3.56		5.54

SEVERE MALNUTRITION UNDER FIVE YEARS - NEW AMBULATORY*



Definition	A new born found to weigh less than 60% of estimated weight for age or to suffer from marasmus kwashiorkor or similar illnesses excluding new born babies. Severe malnutrition might also be denoted as clinically malnourished. New ambulatory Z score Height-for-age (HAZ): HAZ<=-3 = severely stunted; HAZ<=-2 = stunted Z score Weight-for-age (WAZ): WAZ<=-3 = severely underweight; WAZ<=-2 = underweight Z score Weight-for Height (WHZ): WHZ<=-3 = severely wasted; WHZ<=-2 = wasted
Data source	1) District Health Information System (DHIS) various issues* 2) Labadarios D. Van Middelkoop A. (Eds.). 1995. The South African Vitamin A Consultative Group (SAVACG). Children aged 6 to 71 months in South Africa 1994: Their anthropometric vitamin A iron and immunisation coverage status. Isando: SAVACG 3) Labadarios D. (editor) Steyn NP Mauner E MacIntyre U Swart R Gericke G Huskisson J Dannhauser A Vorster HH Nesamvuni AE. The National Food Consumption Survey (NFCS): children aged 1-9 years South Africa 1999. Pretoria: Department of Health 2000. www.sahealthinfo.org/nutrition/nfcs/chapter4. Accessed December 7 2005 4) Labadarios D Swart R Mauner EMW Kruger HS Gericke GJ Kuzwayo PMN Ntse PR Steyn NP Schloss I Dhansay MA Jooste PL Dannhauser A Nel JH Molefe D Kotze TJW. The National Food Consumption Survey- Fortification Baseline (NFCS-FB-I): South Africa 2005. Directorate: Nutrition Department of Health. Pretoria. 2007

36 IMMUNISATION COVERAGE

Goal	To improve child health and reduce infant and under-five mortality and morbidity and attain a coverage rate of 90 per cent.
Trend analysis	Immunisation coverage has been increased from 63% in 1998 to 95.5% in 2009. This shows remarkable progress. It seems as though the implementation of the WHO strategy known as Reach Every District, aimed at improving coverage and protecting children against vaccine preventable diseases, is successful.

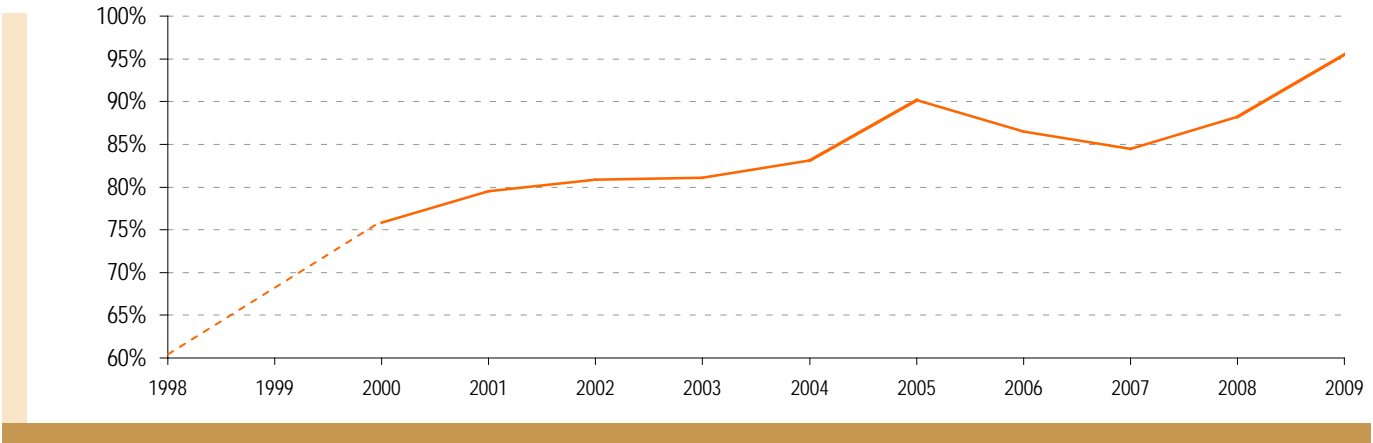
IMMUNISATION COVERAGE

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Immunisation Coverage	63.0%		75.8%	79.5%	80.9%	81.1%	83.1%	90.2%	86.5%	84.5%	88.2%	95.5%

IMMUNISATION COVERAGE PER PROVINCE

%	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Eastern Cape	65	66.3	71.7	70.9	75.8	76.5	78.2	80.3	88.3
Free State	68.3	68.8	68.1	70.7	78.2	79.5	78.1	83.1	86.7
Gauteng	64.3	66.5	70.4	75.2	91.8	101.1	105.5	112.6	115.7
KwaZulu-Natal	62.6	62.6	62.8	61.9	66.5	77.3	77.9	82.1	85.7
Limpopo	72.2	78.9	77.4	76.4	81.2	88.6	82.1	90.7	98.3
Mpumalanga	62.2	62.5	65.5	68.8	77.2	81.3	87.7	86.2	90.8
North West	73.7	66	65.1	66.5	72.4	69.6	74	93	85.8
Northern Cape	70	69.7	72.9	76.1	81.3	87.8	91.1	91.6	97.6
Western Cape	71.1	73.3	75.9	78.4	84.4	95.3	99.8	100.9	104.2

IMMUNISATION COVERAGE



Definition	Proportion of children under one year who received all their primary vaccines for tuberculosis (TB) diphtheria whooping cough tetanus polio measles hepatitis B and haemophilus influenza
Data source	District Health Information System

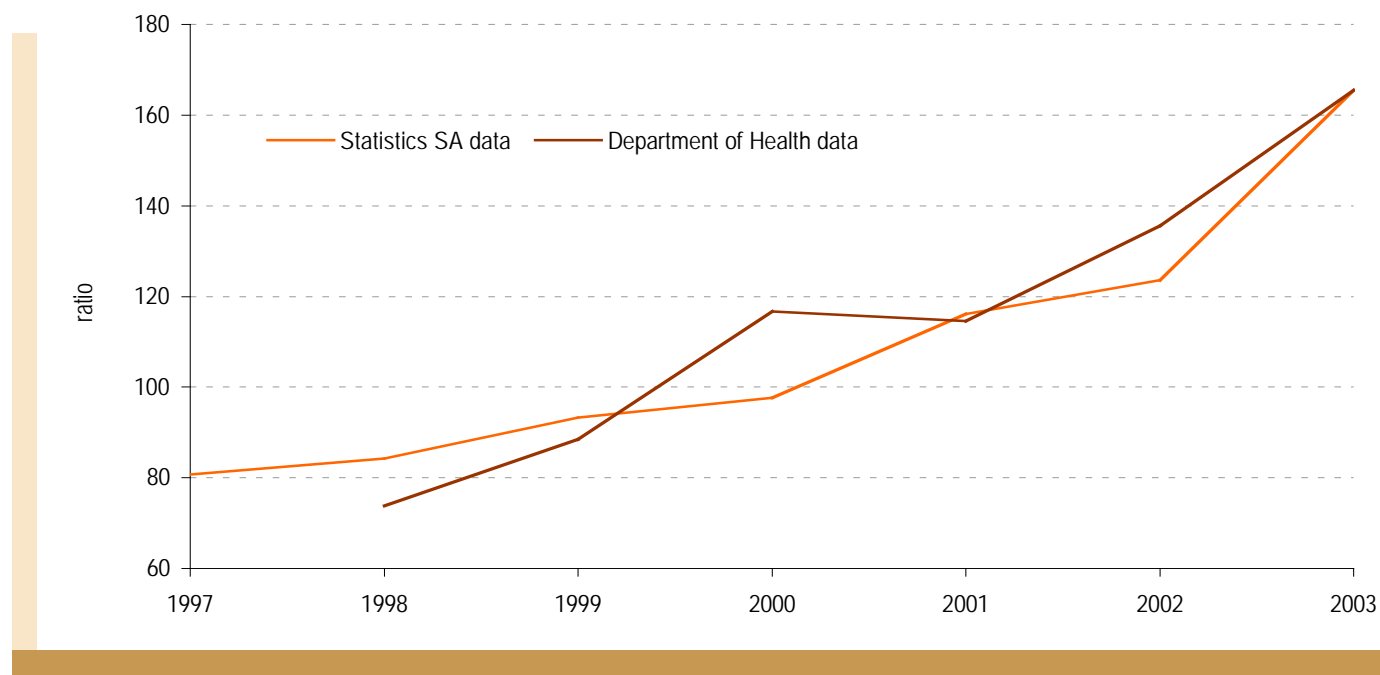
37 MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO (MMR)

Goal	To improve women's health and reduce maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity
Trend analysis	Trends in the Maternal Mortality Ratio measure the well-being of mothers and are a key MDG indicator. South Africa is one of 12 countries globally who had an increase in maternal mortality since 1990. According to the latest MDG Country report for South Africa, the Maternal Mortality Ratio could be as high as 625. Given the target of 38, it is highly unlikely that South Africa will achieve the MDG for maternal mortality. The five main causes of maternal mortality in South Africa remained the same during 2002-2004 and 2005-2007, with non-pregnancy related infections, mainly HIV/AIDS, hypertension and obstetric haemorrhage being the most common.

MATERNAL DEATHS / 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1	80.69	84.25	93.19	97.64	116.18	123.71	165.50		
2		73.80					165.50		
3			88.40	116.80	114.50	135.60			
4									400.00
5				230.00					400.00
6					578.00				

MATERNAL DEATHS / 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS



Definition	Deaths of women while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes
Data source	1) Statistics SA's calculations based on 'Causes of Death' reports from Department of Home Affairs; 2) DOH: 1998-2003 Demographic survey; 3) Saving Mothers 3rd report on Confidential Enquiries into Maternal Deaths in SA 2002-2004 Department of Health 2006; 4) UNICEF Maternal and Newborn Health 2009; 5) www.MDGmonitoring.org UN estimates; 6) Population Health Metrics 2008 (6)4
Data Note	Following a maternal death in a public hospital, it is standard requirement that a confidential inquiry is held. The DoH MMR calculation uses the reports that are completed in this process.

38 HIV PREVALENCE

Goal	To reduce the prevalence of HIV
Trend analysis	HIV prevalence amongst youth increased slightly between 2009 and 2010, but is generally levelling off. Similar trends are evident for other age groups as well. Variation exist between different data sources. South Africa would probably meet the MDG targets for HIV prevalence in youth, but are unlikely to reach targets for access to antiretroviral drugs, despite significant increases in access to drugs across all Provinces in recent years.

HIV PREVALENCE

%	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Youth 15-24								9,2	9,9	9,9	10,4	10,5	10,3	10,2	10,0	9,9	10,1
Adult women 15-49								18,7	19,2	19,4	19,6	19,7	19,7	19,7	19,7	19,6	19,7
Adult women 20-64								19,2	19,3	19,6	19,9	20,0	20,2	20,3	20,3	20,3	20,4
Adult men 20-64								14,2	14,0	14,0	14,0	13,9	13,9	13,8	13,8	13,7	13,8
All adults 15-49								15,4	15,8	16,1	16,3	16,5	16,6	16,7	16,9	17,0	17,3
All adults 20-64								16,8	16,8	17,0	17,1	17,1	17,2	17,2	17,2	17,2	17,2
Total Female Population								10,8	11,2	11,5	11,7	11,8	11,9	12,0	12,1	12,2	12,4
Total Male Population								7,8	7,9	8,0	8,1	8,1	8,2	8,2	8,3	8,3	8,5
Total Population								9,4	9,6	9,8	9,9	10,0	10,1	10,2	10,3	10,3	10,5
Women attending antenatal care	7,6	10,4	14,2	17,0	22,8	22,4	24,5	24,8	26,5	27,9	28,5	30,2	29,10	29,40	29,30		
HIV Prevalence: ASSA 2008 Model								7	8	9	9	10	10	10	11	11	11

ESTIMATES OF HIV INCIDENCE RATE IN SOUTH AFRICA

	Age	2002-2005	2005-2008
All	15-49	2.0	1.3
	15-24	0.5	0.8
Men	25-49	1.5	1.3
	15-24	5.5	2.2
Women	25-49	1.3	1.0

Definition	10) Number of sampled pregnant women attending antenatal clinics whose HIV test results are positive divided by a number of pregnant women attending antenatal clinics who tested for HIV. PYAR = Persons-years at risk
Data source	1-9) Statistics SA's calculations 10) National HIV and Syphilis Antenatal Sero-Prevalence Survey in South Africa Department of Health 2009 HIV Incidence Rehle TM Hallett TB Shisana O Pillay-van Wyk V Zuma K et al. (2010) A Decline in New HIV Infections in South Africa: Estimating HIV Incidence from Three National HIV Surveys in 2002 2005 and 2008. PLoS ONE 5(6): e11094. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0011094

39 TUBERCULOSIS (TB)

Goal	To halve the incidence of TB between 1990 and 2015
Trend analysis	One of the priorities of Government is to increase the national tuberculosis cure rate to 70% in 2010 by improving interventions for tuberculosis control and management. Although there is a time lag between notification and successful treatment, it is likely that this target will be achieved. South Africa is also most likely going to achieve the MDG goal related to detection and cure of TB related cases. There is however a number of additional TB related MDG targets, that South Africa will most likely not achieve i.e. incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with T.B largely because of the high HIV/AIDS/TB co-infection rates.

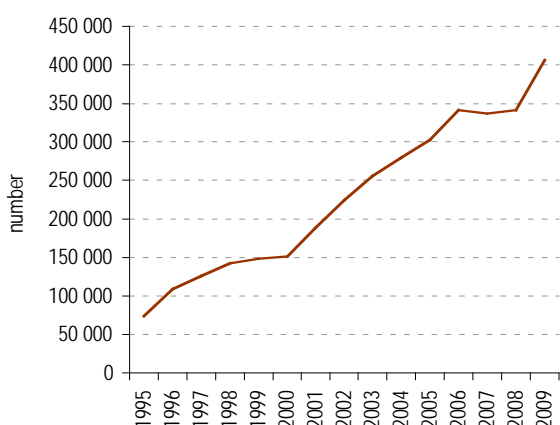
TB PREVALENCE

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1.TB case notification	90 292	73 917	109 328	125 913	142 281	148 164	151 239	188 695	224 420	255 422	279 260	302 467	341 165	336 328	340 559	406 082
2 Successful treatment rate	73	73	73	73	73	72	63	61	63	63	66	71	73	71	71	
3.Cure rate	54	57	54	57	60	60	54	50	50	51	51	58	62	63	69	
4 Defaulter rate	18	19	18	19	19	17	13	11	12	11	10	10	9	8	8	

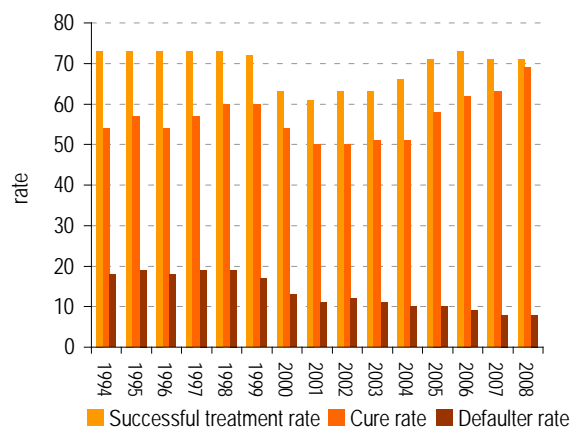
TB PREVALANCE- WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION ⁵

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
DOTS coverage (%)	77	77	98	100	93	94	100	100	100	100
Notification rate (new and relapse cases/ 1000 000 pop)	333	333	322	462	483	562	564	628	649	799
% notified new and relapse cases reported under DOTS	82	82	78	99	100	97	96	100	100	100
Notification rate (new ss+ cases/ 100 000 pop)	167	182	212	247	266	262	272	279	285	286
% notified new ss+ cases reported under DOTS	82	85	99	100	96	96	100	100	100	100
Case detection rate (all new cases %)	43	44	53	53	56	55	60	62		
Case detection rate (new ss+ cases %)	76	70	72	77	78	75	77	78		
Treatment success (new ss+ patients %)	63	61	68	67	69	71	74	-	76	
Re-treatment cases success (ss+ patients %)	50	50	53	52	56	58	67	-	64	

TB CASE NOTIFICATION



TB TREATMENT



Definition	1) Number of TB cases all types reported to the Department of Health. 2) Successful completion of treatment rate. 3) Percentage of patients who have shown to have been cured at the end of treatment. 4) The percentage of patients who fail to complete the full course of treatment DOTS - Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (the basic package that underpins the stop TB strategy) ss+ TB means smear positive tuberculosis MDR-TB is multiple drug resistant tuberculosis (resistance to at least isoniazid and rifampicin) GLC- Green light committee.
Data source	1) World Health Organisation 2007 drawing upon the National TB Control Programme (NTCP) Department of Health 2 3 4) NCTP Department of Health and South African Health Review 5) World Health Organisation 2009

40 MALARIA

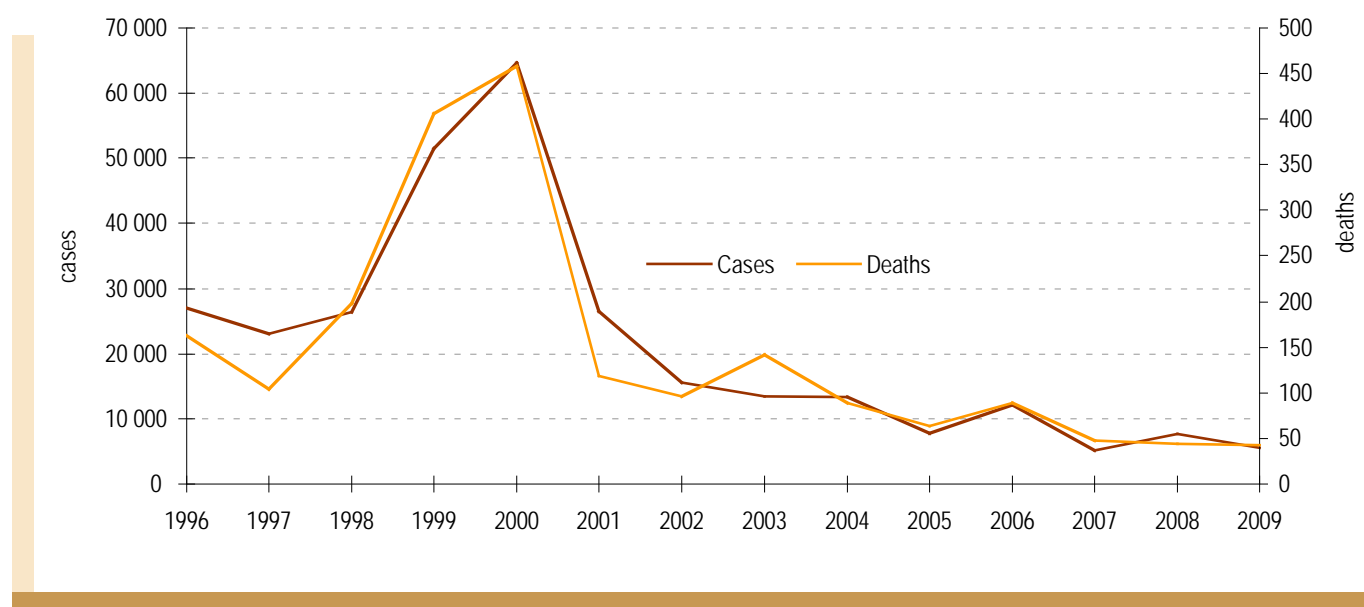
Goal To reduce malaria morbidity and mortality by 10 per cent each year

Trend analysis The total number of malaria cases reduced by 2 141 cases between 2008 and 2009, but with the fatality rate for the same period increasing from 0.57 to 0.77%. Although the total number of cases reported decreased between 2008 and 2009, overall levels were still higher than for 2007. The peak in 1999/2000 was due to the resistance of the *Anopheles funestus* to synthetic pyrethroids which was used at that time instead of DDT and the high levels of resistance to malaria treatment by the malaria parasite (*Plasmodium falciparum*).

MALARIA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Cases	27 035	23 121	26 445	51 444	64 622	26 506	15 649	13 459	13 399	7 755	12 163	5 210	7 727	5 586
Deaths	163	104	198	406	458	119	96	142	89	64	89	48	44	43
Fatality Rate	0.60%	0.45%	0.75%	0.79%	0.71%	0.45%	0.61%	1.06%	0.66%	0.83%	0.73%	0.92%	0.57%	0.77%

MALARIA



Definition Fatality rate: The number of reported deaths due to malaria divided by number of malaria reported cases multiplied by 100

Data source Department of Health's Malaria Notification System

41 LEARNER: EDUCATOR RATIO IN PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOLS

Goal	To reduce learner-educator ratios in line with international standards
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Trend analysis	The learner-educator ratio is an education quality indicator (input). At a national level the average learner to educator ratio in 2009 remained at 31:1. It appears that the learner-to-educator ratio has stabilised below the set target of 32:1. However, it is critical to pay attention to disparities within provinces and districts, particularly in poor schools. It is interesting to note that the best performing provinces (Western Cape and Gauteng) do not necessarily have the lowest educator pupil ratio.
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LEARNER: EDUCATOR RATIO IN PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Educator	365 447	363 343	354 201	360 155	362 598	362 042	382 133	386 595	395 452	400 953	386 587
Learners	12 313 899	11 903 455	11 738 126	11 917 017	12 038 922	12 176 391	12 217 765	12 302 236	12 410 501	12 239 363	11 828 747
Learner: Educator Ratio	34	33	33	33	33	34	32	32	31	31	31

LEARNER: EDUCATOR RATIO IN PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL PER PROVINCE (2009)

	Learners	As % of National Total	Educators	As % of National Total	Schools	As % of National Total	Learner: Educator Ratio
Eastern Cape	2 032 198	17%	67 409	17%	5 668	23%	30
Free State	642 234	5%	23 583	6%	1 547	6%	27
Gauteng	1 720 243	15%	54 586	14%	1 970	8%	32
KwaZulu-Natal	2 773 336	23%	85 901	22%	5 907	24%	32
Limpopo	1 671 672	14%	56 766	15%	3 988	16%	29
Mpumalanga	1 016 479	9%	33 984	9%	1 844	7%	30
North West	264 857	2%	8 888	2%	600	2%	30
Northern Cape	764 493	6%	25 762	7%	1 716	7%	30
Western Cape	943 235	8%	29 708	8%	1 453	6%	32
National	11 828 474	100%	386 587	100%	24 693	100%	31

Definition	The average number of learners per teachers in a given school year based on headcounts for both learners and teachers (Public ordinary schools data includes independent schools that schools that are subsidised by the DoE. The number of teachers includes both those that are paid by DoE and SGBs.
Data source	1999 data from Department of Education (DoE) (undated) Education Statistics 1999 at a Glance; February 2000 data from DoE Statistics at a glance 2000; 2001 data from DoE (2003), Education Statistics at a Glance in 2001; 2002-2005 data from Education Statistics in SA at a Glance(2005) published November 2006 with data originally sources from 2001-2005 SNAP Survey; 2006 data from DoE 2006 School Realities October 2007 data from DoE. 2008 data from DoE 2008 School Realities. 2009 data from Department of Basic Education

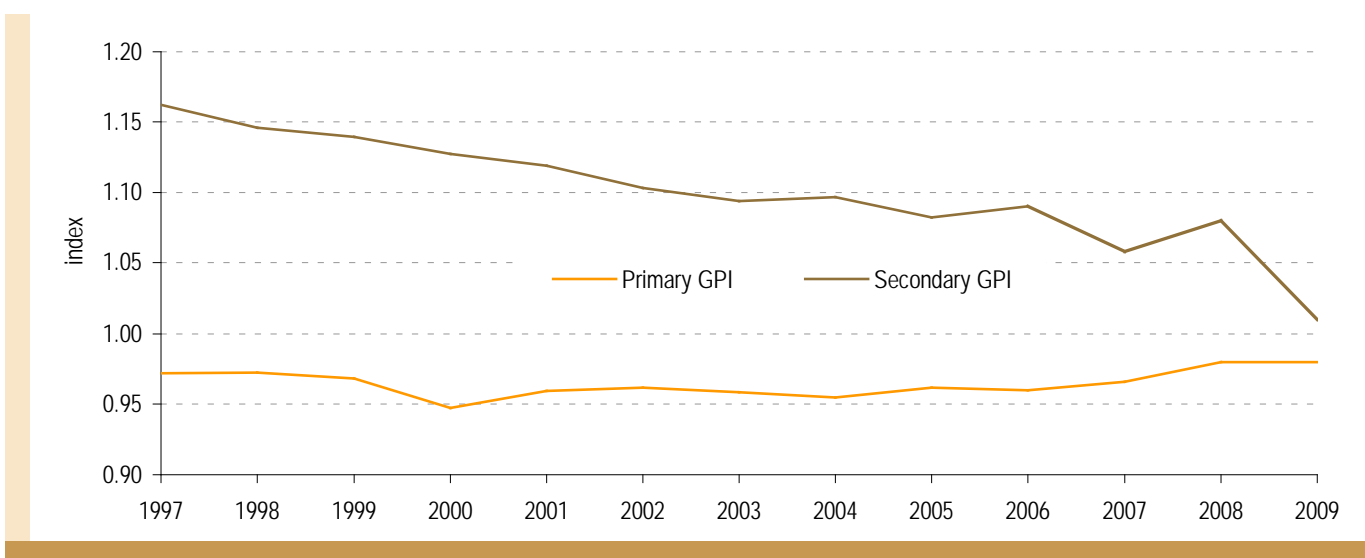
42 ENROLMENT RATES: GROSS ENROLMENT RATE (GER) GENDER PARITY INDEX (GPI)

Goal	To increase participation in education and to eliminate gender disparities
Trend analysis	Both the primary and secondary GPI is between .980 (primary) and 1.020 (secondary) and thus parity has been reached. Gender parity is considered reached when the GPI is between .97 and 1.03. In addition the primary enrolment rate is close to universal. However at secondary school there is a decline for boy learners from the height of 88.2 in 2007 and for girls from 97.6 in 2006. Effort should be put into ensuring that learners complete at least the basic years of school, otherwise they will not be able to participate in the economy in their adult years.

GER AND GPI

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Primary													
Primary GER of girl learners	116.5	114.6	112.7	103.2	102.8	103.0	102.6	102.0	101.0	106.5	101.6	96.6	96.0
Primary GER of boy learners	119.8	117.9	116.3	108.9	107.1	107.1	107.0	106.8	105.0	101.4	105.2	99.1	99.0
Primary GPI	0.972	0.973	0.969	0.948	0.960	0.962	0.959	0.955	0.962	0.960	0.966	0.980	0.980
Secondary													
Secondary GER of girl learners	89.8	91.6	90.6	87.4	88.7	89.7	90.6	92.8	92.0	97.6	93.3	87.9	83.0
Secondary GER of boy learners	77.3	80.0	79.6	77.5	79.3	81.3	82.8	84.6	85.0	80.8	88.2	81.6	82.0
Secondary GPI	1.162	1.146	1.139	1.127	1.119	1.103	1.094	1.097	1.082	1.090	1.058	1.080	1.010
Total GER of girl learners	105.6	105.2	103.7	96.8	97.1	97.6	97.8	98.3	97	94.0	98.45	93.0	92.0
Total GER of boy learners	102.51	102.39	101.31	96.16	95.84	96.71	97.28	97.81	97.00	93.00	97.85	91.9	90.0
Overall GPI	1.030	1.027	1.023	1.006	1.013	1.009	1.005	1.004	1.000	1.010	1.006	1.010	1.020

GENDER PARITY INDEX



Definition	Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) is the total learner per education level divided by population of corresponding official age in the education level The ratio of GER for female learners to the GER of male learners regardless of age in public and independent ordinary schools for given year
Data source	Education statistics in South Africa at a Glance (2006), published February 2008 with data originally sourced from 2001 - 2006 SNAP surveys (conducted on the 10th school day) School Realities publications 2005 to 2007.

43 NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS PASS RATE

Goal	To improve the quality of education as reflected in the National Senior Certificate Examinations
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Trend analysis	Between 1994 to 1999 the pass rate hovered in the 50% of the children that wrote matric, the results improved in 2000 reaching their peak in 2003 at 73.3%, when the least number of children wrote. At a glance the pass rate seems to be negatively related to the quantity of learners that wrote. The worst pass performance of 47.4% was in the year when the most number of pupils wrote matric. This then should signal that with a gross enrolment rate of close to 1, the shift should be on improving quality rather than access.
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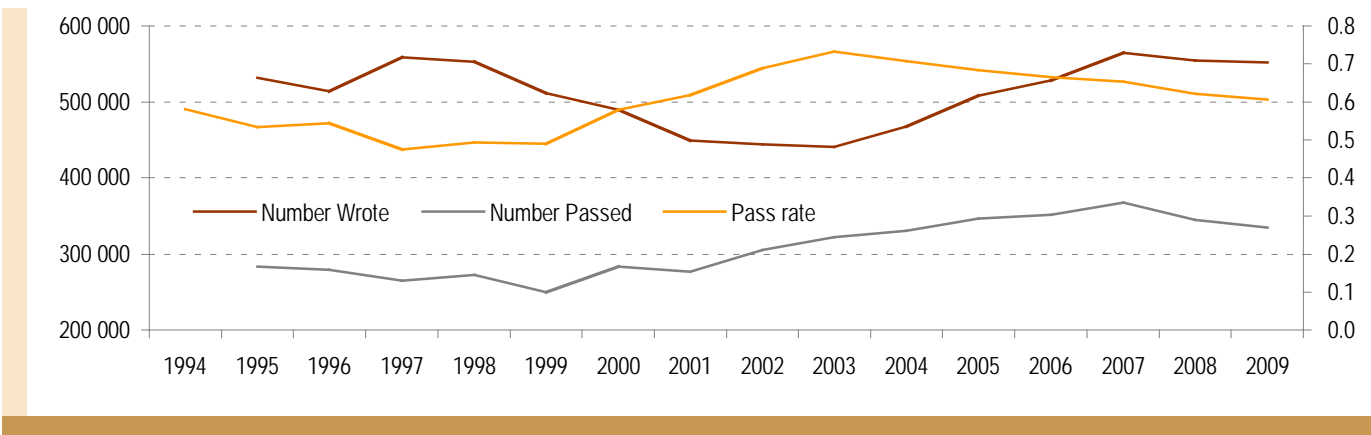
NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS PASS RATE

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number Wrote		531 453	513 868	558 970	552 384	511 159	489 298	449 332	443 765	440 096	467 890	508 180	527 950	564 381	554 664	552 073
Number Passed		283 742	279 487	264 795	272 488	249 831	283 294	277 206	305 774	322 492	330 717	347 184	351 503	368 217	344 794	334 718
Pass rate	58.0%	53.4%	54.4%	47.4%	49.3%	48.9%	57.9%	61.7%	68.9%	73.3%	70.7%	68.3%	66.6%	65.2%	62.2%	60.6%

NSC EXAM PASS RATE PER PROVINCE

	Eastern Cape		Free State		Gauteng		KwaZulu-Natal		Limpopo		Mpumalanga		North West		Northern Cape		Western Cape	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Number Wrote	60384	68129	30214	29808	94081	98576	140472	132175	88782	83350	53977	53975	33085	30664	9977	10377	43692	44886
Number Passed	30 525	34 731	21 644	20 680	71 797	70 871	80 301	80 733	48 530	40 776	27 883	25 854	22 470	20 700	7 251	6 356	34 393	34 017
Pass rate	50.6%	51.0%	71.6%	69.4%	76.3%	71.9%	57.2%	61.1%	54.7%	48.9%	51.7%	47.9%	67.9%	67.5%	72.7%	61.3%	78.7%	75.8%

SENIOR CERTIFICATE PASSES



Definition	Number of people who passed the senior certificate examination as a percentage of those that wrote the examinations
Data source	Department of Basic Education

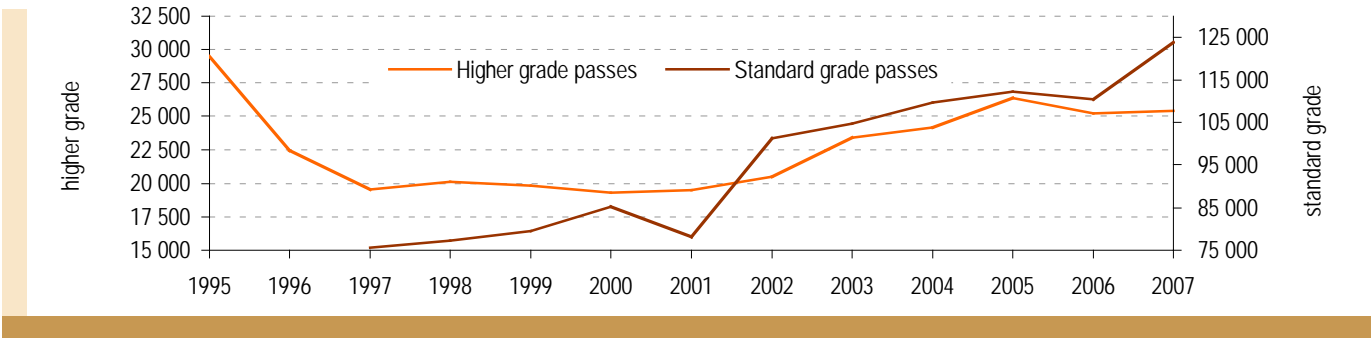
44 NUMBER OF CANDIDATES FOR THE NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS WITH MATHEMATICS PASSES

Goal	To increase the number of National Senior Certificate passes with mathematics
Trend analysis	After the initial huge improvement in Mathematic passes between 2001 and 2003, the rate of improvement is not that impressive. Between 2008 and 2009 mathematic passes even decreased, but this too could be related to the fact that less children wrote matric in 2009 than in 2008, sample was smaller. However for South Africa to be competitive at a global level there is a need to focus on improving the quality of education and of the maths outcomes in particular. This increase in passes will go a long way in feeding the Higher education institutions with quality learners and thus accelerate the reduction in the skills shortage.

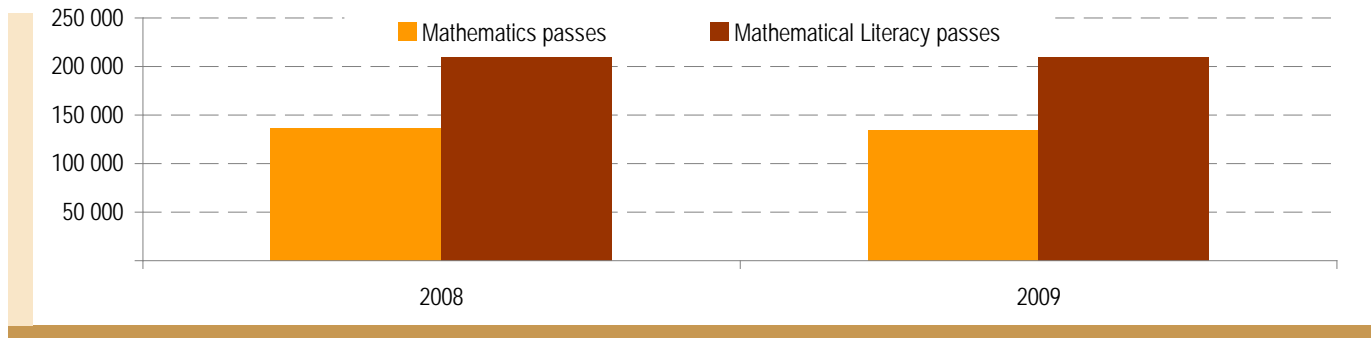
NUMBER OF CANDIDATES FOR THE NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS WITH MATHEMATICS PASSES

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Higher grade passes	29 475	22 46	19 575	20 130	19 854	19 327	19 504	20 528	23 412	24 143	26 383	25 217	25 415		
Standard grade passes			75 543	77 210	79 512	85 181	78 181	101 29	104 707	109 664	112 279	110 452	123 813		
Mathematics passes														136 184	133 789
Mathematical Literacy passes														210 134	209 053

MATRICULANTS WITH MATHEMATICS PASSES



MATHEMATICS AND MATHEMATICS LITERACY



Definition	Total number of matriculants who passed mathematics on the higher grade and standard grade
Data source	Department of Education

45 ADULT LITERACY RATE

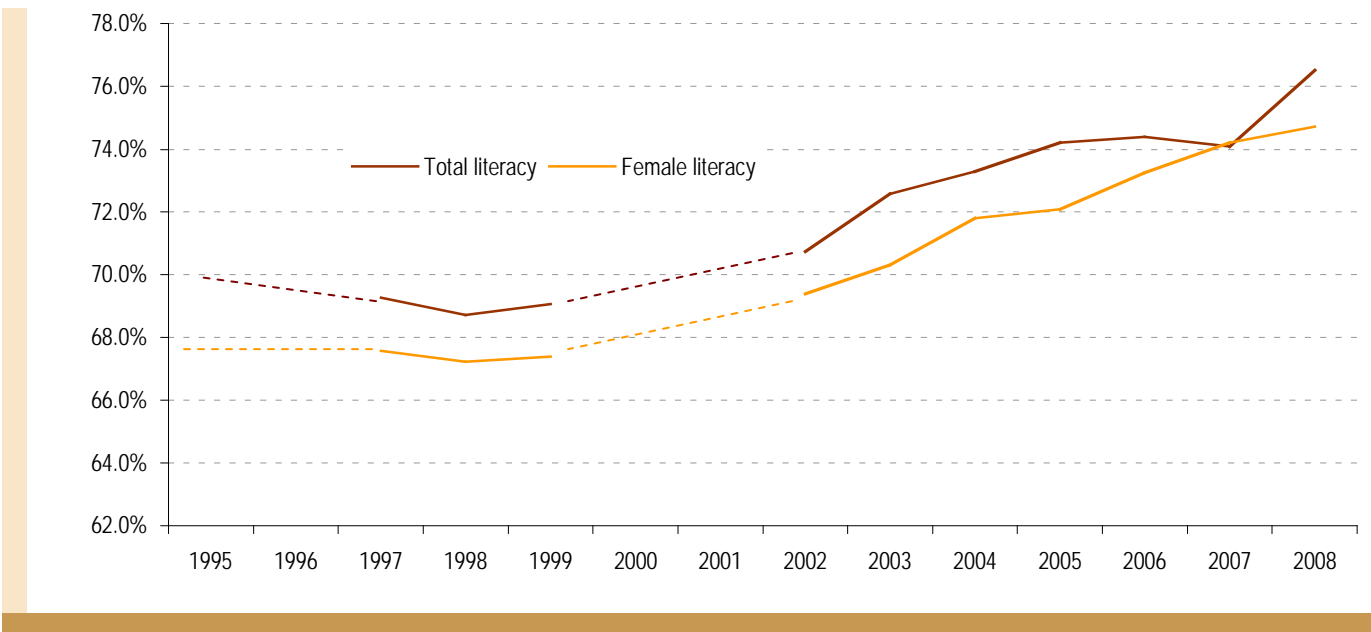
Goal	To reduce the illiteracy rate by 50 per cent between 1990 and 2015 in line with the education for all and MDGs target
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Trend analysis	From 2002 literacy levels have been increasing steadily. However after being at par with the average in 2007, female literacy fell below average again. However the fact that over a quarter of the population is unable to read and write is a blight for a middle income country such as South Africa. This is one of the extremely negative apartheid legacies and thus access to Adult literacy programmes such as Kgarikgude should be widened and the implementation of the programme accelerated in view of the huge socio-economic benefits associated with literacy.
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ADULT LITERACY RATE

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total literacy - GHS								70.7%	72.6%	73.3%	74.2%	74.4%	74.1%	76.5%
Total literacy - OHS	69.6%		69.3%	68.7%	69.0%									
Female literacy - GHS								69.4%	70.3%	71.8%	72.1%	73.2%	74.2%	74.7%
Female literacy - OHS	67.2%		67.6%	67.2%	67.4%									
Illiteracy	30.4%	100.0%	30.7%	31.3%	31.0%			29.3%	27.4%	26.7%	25.8%	25.6%	25.9%	23.5%

ADULT LITERACY RATE



Definition	The number of people in a country who can read and write as percentage of total population. In the data obtained from the General and October household surveys a literate adult is defined as a person 20 years and older who has achieved at least seven years of education (i.e passed grade 7)
Data source	Statistics SA's various October Household Surveys (OHS) and General Household Surveys (GHS)

46 GRADUATING SCIENCE ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY (SET) STUDENTS

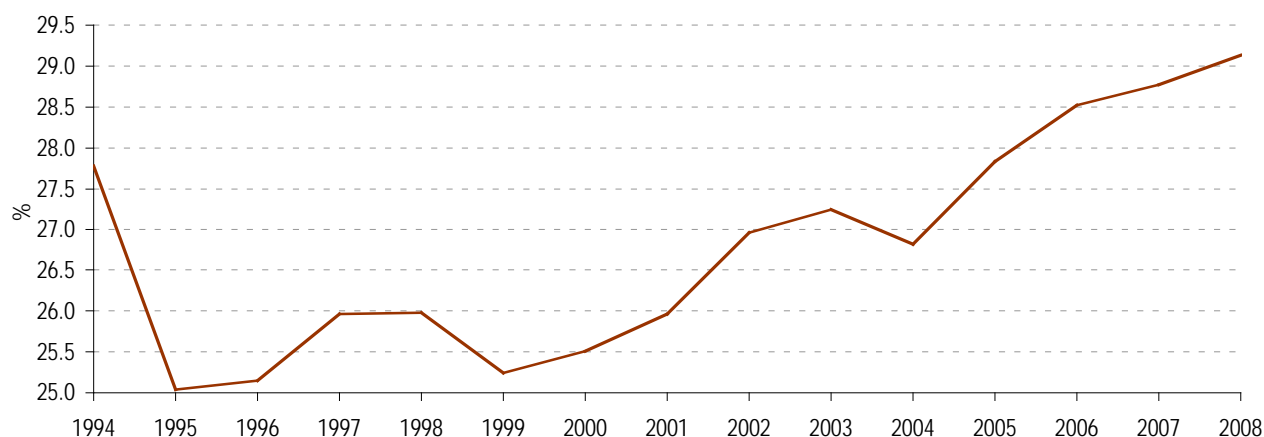
Goal	To increase the percentage graduating student that are qualifying in the SET disciplines
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Trend analysis	The increase in the number of students graduating in the sciences, engineering and technology fields is welcomed especially if viewed against countries that exhibit high and sustained growth rates such as South Korea that have over 50% of graduates being in the SET fields. It is these fields that will anchor the new growth path.
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HIGHER EDUCATION

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Enrolment							578 134	627 277	667 182	705 255	744 478	735 073	741 380	760 889	799 490
Female							303 794	336 541	359 250	378 960	403 454	401 042	408 718	422 402	450 651
Male							274 159	290 539	307 922	326 294	341 019	334 030	332 662	338 481	348 814
Unreported gender							181	197	10	1	5	1		6	25
Total number of graduates							92 819	95 940	101 047	108 263	117 240	120 385	124 676	126 618	133 241
Female							52 389	54 978	58 561	62 397	68 157	70 845	73 959	74 845	79 320
Male							40 296	40 955	42 485	45 866	49 083	49 540	50 717	51 773	53 921
Unreported gender							134	7	1						
Total number of SET graduates	20 598	20 456	21 682	22 904	22 506	23 269	23 679	24 907	27 240	29 495	31 436	33 506	35 562	36 429	38 819
SET as % of total graduates	27.8	25.0	25.2	26.0	26.0	25.2	25.5	26.0	27.0	27.2	26.8	27.8	28.5	28.8	29.1

GRADUATING SET STUDENTS



Definition	Percentage of university graduates with degrees in SET (Science Engineering and Technology)
Data source	Department of Education Higher Education Management Information System

47 EDUCATIONAL PERFORMANCE

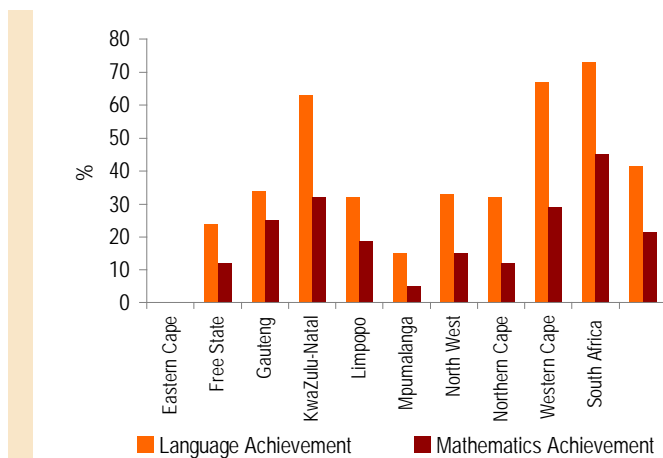
Goal	To improve quality of education
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Trend analysis	This does not show a good picture. The system fails the children as early as grade 3, whereby even in the best performing province, the Western Cape, less than 50% of grade 3 learners are at the level they should be. Serious effort should be put into improving quality of outcomes, if the skills shortage which is a stranglehold to growth and achieving greater equity is to be overcome. There is some improvement though between 2001 and 2007 in literacy achievements of grade 3 meaning the existing interventions are working and should be strengthened in line with the new ones dictated by the outcomes approach. The grade 6 picture is even more dire, with special attention needed for schools in general but even more so for Mpumalanga and the Eastern Cape.
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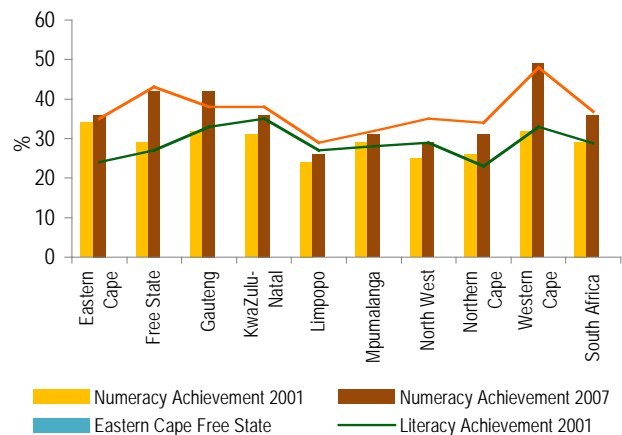
GRADE 3 AND 6 LANGUAGE, LITERACY AND MATHEMATICS OVERALL ACHIEVEMENT

Grade 6 Language and Mathematics Overall Achievement				Grade 3 Literacy and Numeracy Overall Achievement (2001 & 2007)				
Province (%)	Language Achievement		Mathematics Achievement		Literacy Achievement		Numeracy Achievement	
	2004	2004	2004	2004	2001	2007	2001	2007
Eastern Cape	24	12	24	35	24	35	34	36
Free State	34	25	27	43	27	43	29	42
Gauteng	63	32	33	38	33	38	32	42
KwaZulu-Natal	32	19	35	38	35	38	31	36
Limpopo	15	5	27	29	27	29	24	26
Mpumalanga	33	15	28	32	28	32	29	31
North West	32	12	29	35	29	35	25	29
Northern Cape	67	29	23	34	23	34	26	31
Western Cape	73	45	33	48	33	48	32	49
South Africa	41.4	21.6	28.8	36.9	28.8	36.9	29.1	35.8

GRADE 6 LANGUAGE AND MATHEMATICS OVERALL ACHIEVEMENT



GRADE 3 LITERACY AND NUMERACY OVERALL ACHIEVEMENT



Definition	Achieved means achieved the minimum required level for a Grade 6 learner to function effectively
Data source	Human Science Research Council (HSRC), Department of Basic Education

48 MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE ACHIEVEMENT

Goal	To increase the percentage graduating student that are qualifying in the SET disciplines
Trend analysis	No matter what index is used South Africa performs poorly in maths and science scores albeit there is a slight improvement in science scores. There is still a huge provincial discrepancy with the provinces that inherited the most former homelands performing the worst.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS ACHIEVEMENTS IN MATHS AND SCIENCE AVERAGE SCALE SCORE (GRADE8)

Country	Science			Maths		
	1999	2003	change in achievement	1999	2003	change in achievement
Indonesia	435 (4.5)	420 (4.1)	+	403 (4.9)	411 (4.8)	+
Tunisia	420 (3.7)	413 (2.9)	-	448 (2.4)	410 (2.2)	-
Chile	430 (3.4)	404 (2.1)	-	392 (4.4)	387 (3.3)	-
Philippines	345 (7.5)	377 (5.8)	+	345 (6.0)	378 (5.2)	+
South Africa	243 (7.8)	244 (6.7)	+	275 (6.8)	264 (5.5)	-
Country	1999	2003	change in achievement	1999	2003	change in achievement
Indonesia	435 (4.5)	420 (4.1)	+	403 (4.9)	411 (4.8)	+
Tunisia	420 (3.7)	413 (2.9)	-	448 (2.4)	410 (2.2)	-
Chile	430 (3.4)	404 (2.1)	-	392 (4.4)	387 (3.3)	-

CHANGE IN SCIENCE AND MATHS PERFORMANCE FROM TIMSS 1999 AND 2003

	Science			Maths		
	1999 average scale score (SE)	2003 average scale score (SE)	1999-2003 difference	1999 average scale score (SE)	2003 average scale score (SE)	1999-2003 difference
Ex DET schools	195 (3.8) n=6166	199 (3.9) n= 6 697	4	238 (4.9) n= 6166	227 (2.9) n= 6 697	-11
Ex HoR schools	348 (17.1) n=1 059	311 (9.9) n=1 211 059	-37	348 (16.1) n= 1059	314 (8.6) n=1 211 059	-34
Ex HoD schools	420 (16.7) n=212	371 (26.3) n=303	-49	406 (14.3) n = 212	366 (24.9) n=303	-40
Ex HoA schools	457 (25.1) n=709	483 (17.3) n= 741	26	442 (18.0) n=709	468 (20.3) n= 741	25
National Average	243 (7.8)	244 (6.7)	1	275 (6.8)	264 (5.5)	-11

AVERAGE SCIENCE AND MATHS SCALE BY PROVINCE

Province	Science			Maths		
	Number of respondents	Average Science Scale Score	Score range	Average Maths Scale Score	Score range	
Eastern Cape	943	190 (10.0)	5-527	217 (5.6)	5-455	
Free State	867	245 (9.3)	5-622	265 (8.6)	45-630	
Gauteng	774	309 (22.9)	11-666	304 (19.1)	64-579	
Kwazulu Natal	1 632	227 (16.5)	5-684	251 (17.2)	17-572	
Limpopo	1 145	191 (6.6)	5-506	223 (8.3)	5-570	
Mpumalanga	962	239 (28.5)	5-621	261 (22.4)	24-650	
North West	946	231 (21.5)	5-571	255 (13.7)	5-690	
Northern Cape	870	334 (13.9)	5-687	333 (13.5)	70-673	
South Africa	8 952	244 (6.7)	5-707	264 (5.5)	5-690	
Western Cape	813	386 (28.1)	5-707	389 (25.3)	96-677	

Definition	International mathematics achievement and South Africa's performance in relation to the other participating countries Ex DET means ex-Department of Education and Training schools Ex HoR means ex- House of Representatives schools Ex HoD means ex- House of Delegates schools Ex HoA means ex- House of Assembly schools Presently, the racial profiles of learners in the ex-HoR, ex-HoD and ex-HoA schools indicates that there is a racial integration, and that in ex-DET schools the learner population is essentially African
Data source	TIMSS 2003

49 STRENGTH OF CIVIL SOCIETY

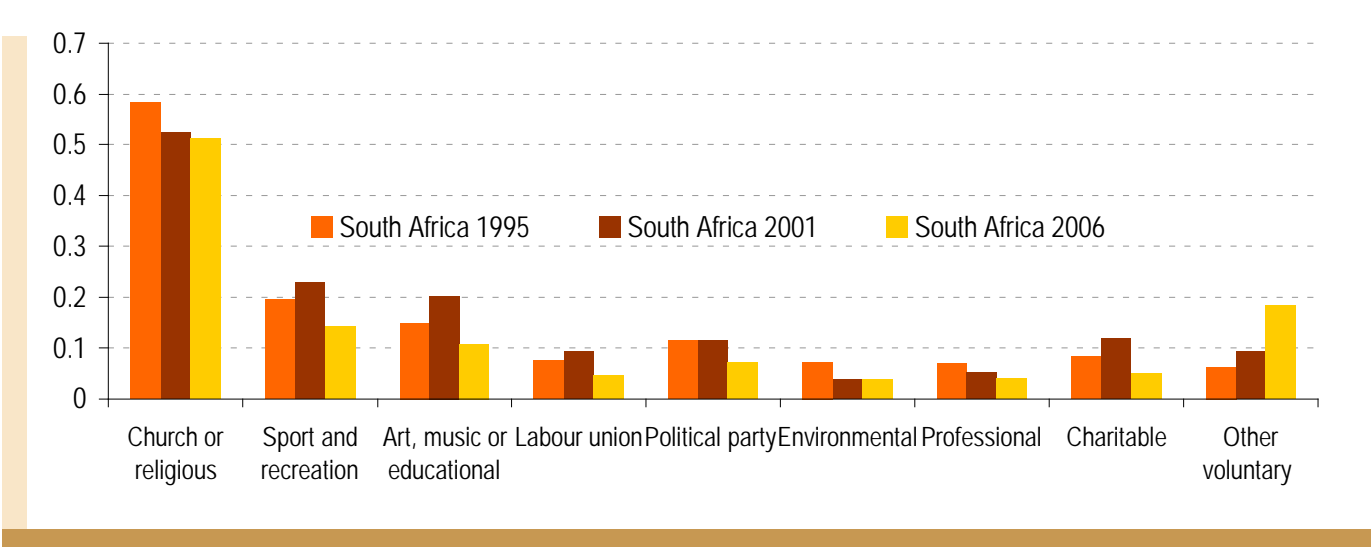
Goal	To achieve participation of citizens in civil-society organisations
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Trend analysis	If the strength of civil society is measured by belonging to some voluntary organisation then South Africa not only compares well with other middle/emerging income countries but exhibits a strong sense of belonging and ability to ensure accountability of the state to its people. It also means that it becomes easier for local government to drive the participatory mandate without needing to create "new participatory forums"
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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%		23.0%	15.5%	43.0%	17.5%		5.7%	12.9%
Sport and recreation	19.5%	22.9%	14.2%	16.2%	14.9%	13.2%	14.4%	19.9%	13.8%		3.1%	4.2%
Art music or educational	15.0%	20.2%	10.8%	12.8%	9.0%	10.3%	7.1%	16.4%	7.4%		2.2%	4.6%
Labour union	7.5%	9.3%	4.7%	5.6%	3.0%	3.6%	1.9%	4.7%	2.2%	2.1%	10.3%	4.4%
Political party	11.4%	11.5%	7.2%	2.8%	2.4%	1.5%	2.5%	2.0%	1.0%	0.5%	0.7%	1.1%
Environmental	7.3%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%	3.0%	1.6%	6.2%	5.8%	1.6%		1.2%	1.6%
Professional	7.0%	5.3%	4.0%	7.0%	3.5%	3.1%	6.0%	7.2%	1.6%		4.3%	2.6%
Charitable	8.3%	11.9%	5.0%	7.9%	6.7%	7.8%	6.2%	10.4%	1.4%		3.0%	3.1%
Other voluntary	6.3%	9.3%	18.4%	5.4%	1.4%	1.8%	4.6%	7.9%	1.6%		2.7%	3.3%

SA MEMBERSHIP OF VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS



Data note	The percentages in 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. The next wave of the WVS is in 2010-2011
Data source	World Values Survey, University of Stellenbosch, 2006; www.wvsevsdb.com/wvs, 2010

50 VOTER PARTICIPATION

Goal	To promote high levels of participation of citizens in the democratic electoral process
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Trend analysis	Voter participation will not reach the heights of 1999 whereby over 89% of registered voters, voted. The reason for the "creeping apathy" is attributed by researchers to the fact that there is no real alternative presented by the opposition parties to the ruling party's policies. On the other hand the dominance of the ruling party could mean that there will be people who will feel alienated and homeless. Another explanation could be that South Africa is reaching political maturity and like in all mature democracies voter turnout will be low. The lower rates of participation in local elections is typical of many local elections; it is a global phenomena.
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VOTER PARTICIPATION IN NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS

	1994	%	1999	%	2004	%	2009	%
Voting age population (VAP)	22 709 152		22 798 845		27 436 898		27 574 414	
VAP registered	no registration		18 172 751	79.7%	20 674 926	75.4%	23 181 997	84.1%
Turnout	19 533 498		16 228 462		15 863 558		17 919 966	
% Turnout of VAP		86.0%		71.2%		57.8%		65.0%
% Turnout of registered VAP		no registration		89.3%		76.7%		77.3%
Under 35 years								
VAP under 35			11 768 544		14 162 663		13 923 366	
VAP under 35 registered			8 667 832	73.7%	9 193 845	64.9%	9 253 537	66.5%
No turnout data								

VOTER PARTICIPATION IN NATIONAL IN LOCAL ELECTIONS

	1995	%	2000	%	2006	%
Voting age population (VAP)			23 532 308		25 364 801	
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			2000	%	2006	%
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 years					3 169 752	
% Turnout of under 35 VAP						24.2%
% Turnout of registered under 35 VAP						35.6%

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) VAP Voting Age Population
Data source	State of the Nation South Africa 2007. Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) 2007/www.elections.org.za

51 VOTERS PER PROVINCE

Goal	To promote equal participation of all citizens in the democratic electoral process across all provinces
Trend analysis	Voter participation is decreasing across the three voting periods for all provinces. It is interesting to note that the largest fall was in Limpopo.

VOTERS IN NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS DISAGGREGATED BY PROVINCE

	1994	1999			2004			2009		
		Registered	Voted	%	Registered	Voted	%	Registered	Voted	%
Eastern Cape		2 454 543	2 177 266	88.7%	2 849 486	2 310 226	81.1%	3 056 559	2 344 098	76.7%
Free State		1 226 730	1 090 908	88.9%	1 321 195	1 042 120	78.9%	1 388 588	1 069 127	77.0%
Gauteng		4 158 087	3 662 790	88.1%	4 650 594	3 553 098	76.4%	5 555 159	4 391 699	79.1%
KwaZulu-Natal		3 443 978	2 963 358	86.0%	3 819 864	2 807 885	73.5%	4 475 217	3 574 326	79.9%
Limpopo		1 847 766	1 658 694	89.8%	2 187 912	1 686 757	77.1%	2 256 073	1 570 592	69.6%
Mpumalanga		1 277 783	1 129 536	88.4%	1 442 472	1 157 963	80.3%	1 696 705	1 363 836	80.4%
North West		1 527 672	1 305 441	85.5%	1 749 529	1 353 963	77.4%	1 564 357	1 135 701	72.6%
Northern Cape		377 173	327 772	86.9%	433 591	329 707	76.0%	554 900	421 490	76.0%
Western Cape		1 864 019	1 587 978	85.2%	2 220 283	1 621 839	73.0%	2 634 439	2 049 097	77.8%
Total	86%	18 177 751	15 903 743	87.5%	20 674 926	15 863 558	76.7%	23 181 997	17 919 966	77.3%

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%	1 318 408	622 816	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 & 2006)
Data source	Report on the National & Provincial Elections 1999/2004 2006 Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) Annual Report www.election.org.za

52 PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO ARE MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE BODIES

Goal	To increase the participation and representation of women in legislative bodies
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Trend analysis	There is a vast improvement in the representation of women in all three tiers of government. Overall representation rose from 27.8% in 1994 to 43.3% in 2009. Even the province that had the lowest representation in 1994, KZN with 13.6% representation, stood at 37.5% in 2009. Indeed in the 2009 elections, all provinces met the SADC 1997 Gender and Development commitment of ensuring women in politics and decision making representative target of 30%. There however is clamour from civil society for an even better representation at 50%. Those voices want that 50% gender representation to be enshrined in legislation.
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WOMEN MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT AND PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES

	1994			1999			2004			2009		
	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%
Parliament	111	400	27.8%	120	400	30.0%	131	400	32.8%	173	400	43.3%
Provincial Legislatures												
Eastern Cape	13	56	23.2%	15	63	23.8%	21	63	33.3%	28	63	44.4%
Free State	7	30	23.3%	7	30	23.3%	8	30	26.7%	12	30	40.0%
Gauteng	25	86	29.1%	26	73	35.6%	31	73	42.5%	33	73	45.2%
KwaZulu-Natal	11	81	13.6%	22	80	27.5%	21	80	26.3%	30	80	37.5%
Limpopo	11	40	27.5%	16	49	32.7%	16	49	32.7%	23	49	46.9%
Mpumalanga	6	30	20.0%	8	30	26.7%	9	30	30.0%	12	30	40.0%
North West	9	33	27.3%	9	33	27.3%	11	33	33.3%	14	33	42.4%
Northern Cape	7	30	23.3%	8	30	26.7%	9	30	30.0%	13	30	43.3%
Western Cape	10	42	23.8%	11	42	26.2%	13	42	31.0%	14	42	33.3%
Total	210	828	25.4%	242	830	29.2%	270	830	32.5%	352	830	42.4%

WOMEN MEMBERS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS AS PER THE MAJOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS

Province	2000									2009								
	Proportional Representation			Ward			Overall			Proportional Representation			Ward			Overall		
	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%
Eastern Cape	266	701	37.9	94	601	15.6	360	1 302	27.6	348	743	46.8	236	636	37.1	584	1 379	42.3
Free State	125	319	39.2	51	291	17.5	176	610	28.9	141	334	42.2	113	300	37.7	254	634	40.1
Gauteng	206	479	43.0	86	446	19.3	292	925	31.6	201	454	44.3	190	423	44.9	391	877	44.6
KwaZulu-Natal	292	858	34.0	97	748	13.0	389	1 606	24.2	341	880	38.8	143	771	18.5	484	1 651	29.3
Mpumalanga	187	463	40.4	63	401	15.7	250	864	28.9	254	593	42.8	235	513	45.8	489	1 106	44.2
North West	153	382	40.1	78	327	23.9	231	709	32.6	186	423	44.0	152	365	41.6	338	788	42.9
Northern Cape	82	202	40.6	43	173	24.9	125	375	33.3	183	423	43.3	167	365	45.8	350	788	44.4
Northern Province	194	499	38.9	57	436	13.1	251	935	26.8	87	205	42.4	92	174	52.9	179	379	47.2
Western Cape	122	382	31.9	68	330	20.6	190	712	26.7	148	400	37.0	97	348	27.9	245	748	32.8
Total	1 627	4 285	38.0	637	3 753	17.0	2 264	8 038	28.2	1 889	4 455	42.4	1 425	3 895	36.6	3 314	8 350	39.7

Data note	Member of national and provincial legislatures; member of Cabinet Provincial Executive Councils and Local Government Councils as per each major election. PR= Proportional Representation
Data source	Independent Electoral Commission (IEC)

53 CONFIDENT IN A HAPPY FUTURE FOR ALL RACES

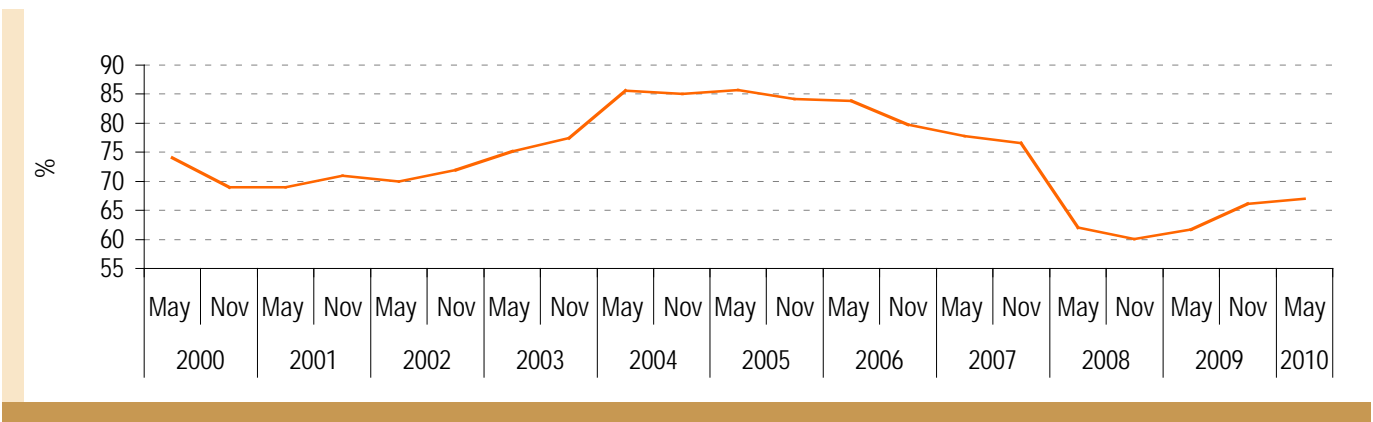
Goal	To promote social cohesion and eliminate racism while building the nation
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Trend analysis	It is interesting to note that at all periods surveyed over 50% of all races are confident in a happy future. The decline in happiness coincides with the onset of the global financial and economic crisis that led to a recession occurring in South Africa for the first time after decades of growth and boom. The lowest points were in 2008/09 where negative growth of -1.8% was experienced. South Africa emerged from the recession in the third quarter of 2009 and the confidence in the happy future for all races began to rise as well from 60% to about 66%.
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CONFIDENT IN A HAPPY FUTURE FOR ALL RACES

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010
	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May
Confident in a happy future for all races	74	69	69	71	70	72	75	78	86	85	86	84	84	80	78	77	62	60	62	66	67

CONFIDENT IN 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	Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) based on Markinor data
Data note	Markinor's regular surveys based on a national sample of 3 300 conducted twice a year in two parts namely the Government Performance Barometer (GPB) and Socio Political Trends (SPT). In questions using a Likert (five point) scale the two positive answers are combined ("very/fairly well" or "very/fairly confident"). Field work for this survey is normally done during April /May and Oct/Nov of each year.

54 PUBLIC OPINION ON RACE RELATIONS

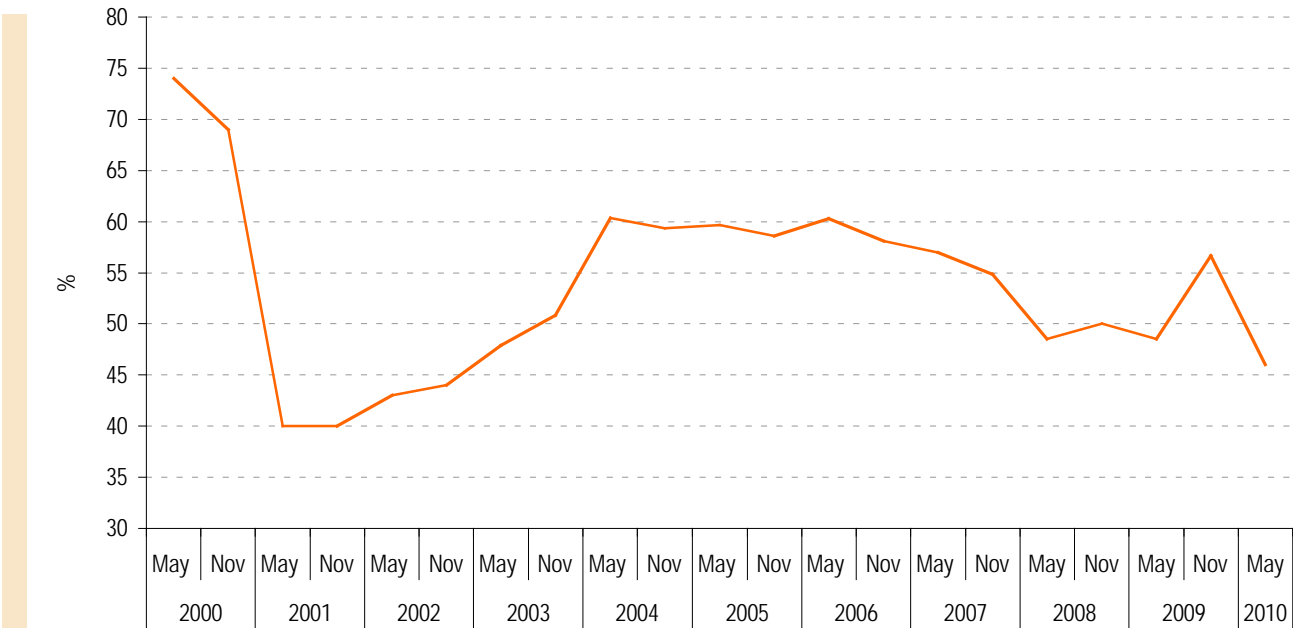
Goal	To promote social cohesion and eliminate racism while building the nation
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Trend analysis	Post the height of good race relations in 2000, according to this survey the number of people who are of the opinion that race relations are improving has hovered around 50 to 60% of the population. This could be signalling an urgent need for a sustainable nation building exercise that will focus primarily in bringing the races closer thus building towards a non racial, non sexist society; united in its diversity.
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PUBLIC OPINION ON RACE RELATIONS

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010
	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	
Race relations improving	74	69	40	40	43	44	48	51	60	59	60	59	60	58	57	55	49	50	49	57	46

PUBLIC OPINION ON RACE RELATIONS



Definition	Number of those who were of the opinion that race relations are improving expressed as a proportion of the total population
Data source	Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) based on Markinor data
Data note	Markinor's regular surveys based on a national sample of 3 300 conducted twice a year in two parts namely the Government Performance Barometer (GPB) and Socio Political Trends (SPT). In questions using a Likert (five point) scale the two positive answers are combined ("very/fairly well" or "very/fairly confident"). Field work for this survey is normally done during April /May and Oct/Nov of each year.

55 COUNTRY GOING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

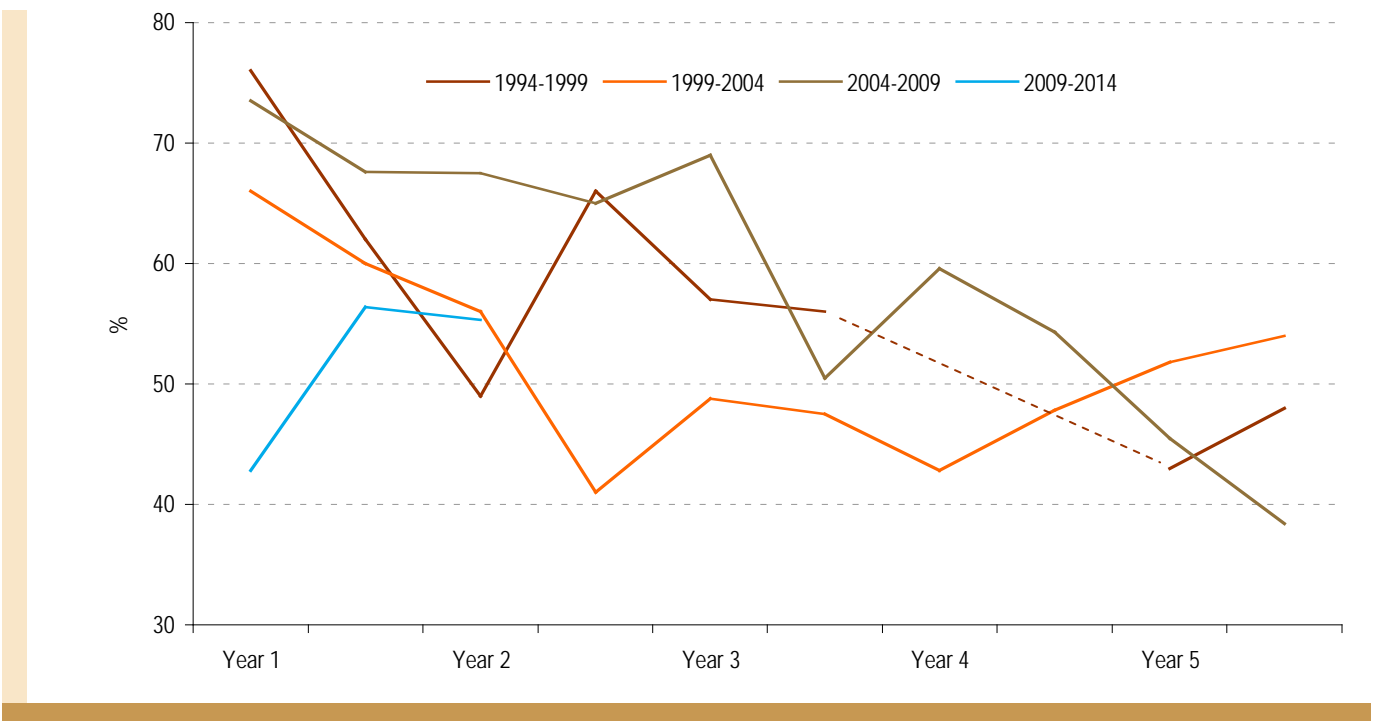
Goal	To promote social cohesion and eliminate racism while building the nation
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Trend analysis	From the early years of 1994 when 76% felt we are going the right direction, fewer people are feeling South Africa is heading in the right direction, even the hype of the FIFA world cup was not able to bring back people's optimism to the height of 1994 according to the survey.
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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	48.0
1999-2004	66.0	60.0	56.0	41.0	48.8	47.5	42.8	47.8	51.8	54.0
2004-2009	73.5	67.6	67.5	65.0	69.0	50.5	59.6	54.3	45.5	38.4
2009-2014	42.8	56.4	55.3							

COUNTRY GOING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION



Definition	Proportion of SA adult population who feel the country is going in the right direction
Data source	Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) based on Markinor data
Data note	Markinor's regular surveys, based on a national sample of 3 300, conducted twice a year in two parts namely the Government Performance Barometer (GPB) and Socio Political Trends (SPT). In questions using a Likert (five point) scale, the two positive answers are combined ("very/fairly well" or "very/fairly confident"). Field work for this survey is normally done during April /May and Oct/Nov of each year.

56 IDENTITY BASED ON SELF-DESCRIPTION

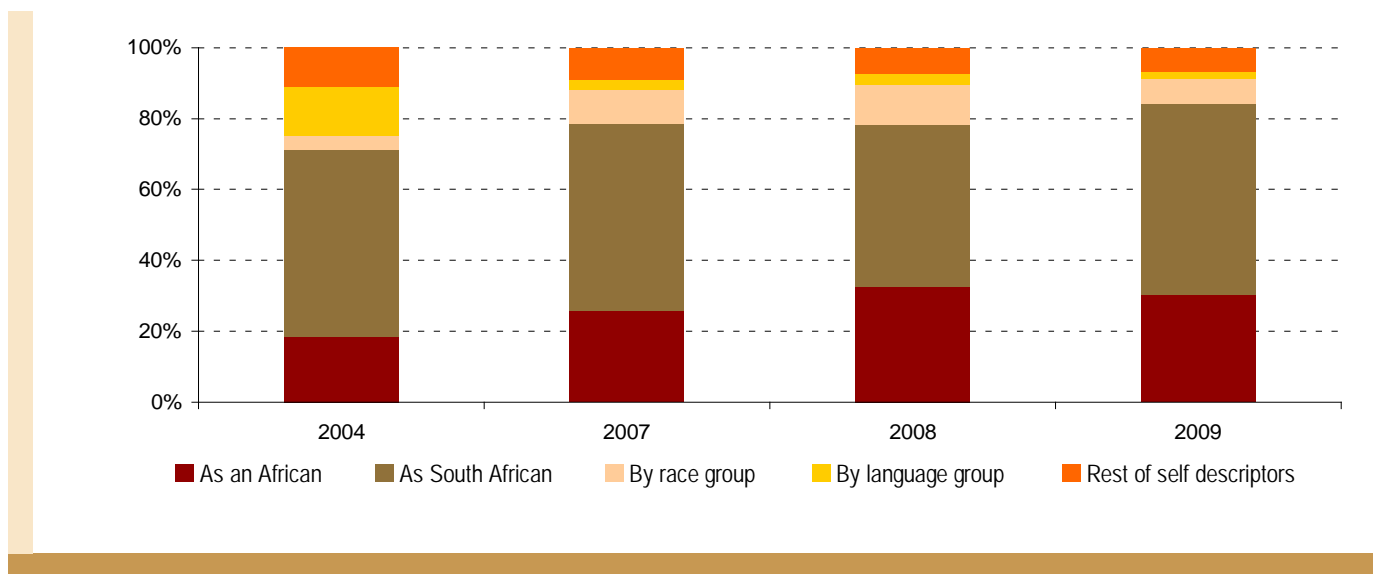
Goal	To promote social cohesion and national identity.
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Trend analysis	There has been a marked increase in the number of people who see themselves as Africans from 18.4% to 30.2%. This could be linked to increased immigration from the rest of the continent. The proportion of people who identify themselves as South African has remained more or less constant. In South Africa only about half of people see themselves as South Africans 16 years after universal voting rights were bestowed in the entire populace.
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HOW SOUTH AFRICANS DESCRIBE THEMSELVES (SELF-DESCRIPTION)

	2004	2007	2008	2009
As an African	18.4	25.8	32.6	30.2
As South African	52.8	52.6	45.7	54.1
By race group	4.1	9.9	11.3	7.1
By language group	13.6	2.6	3.1	1.9
Rest of self descriptors	11.1	9.1	7.3	6.7

SELF-DESCRIPTION



Definition	Proportion of South Africa's adult population who express confidence in a happy future for all races
Data source	Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) based on Markinor data
Data note	In 2007 there were more categories included compared to 2004 but given that the figure is not very high they have been grouped under "rest of self-descriptors" including "uncertain/don't know" category

57 PRIDE IN BEING SOUTH AFRICAN

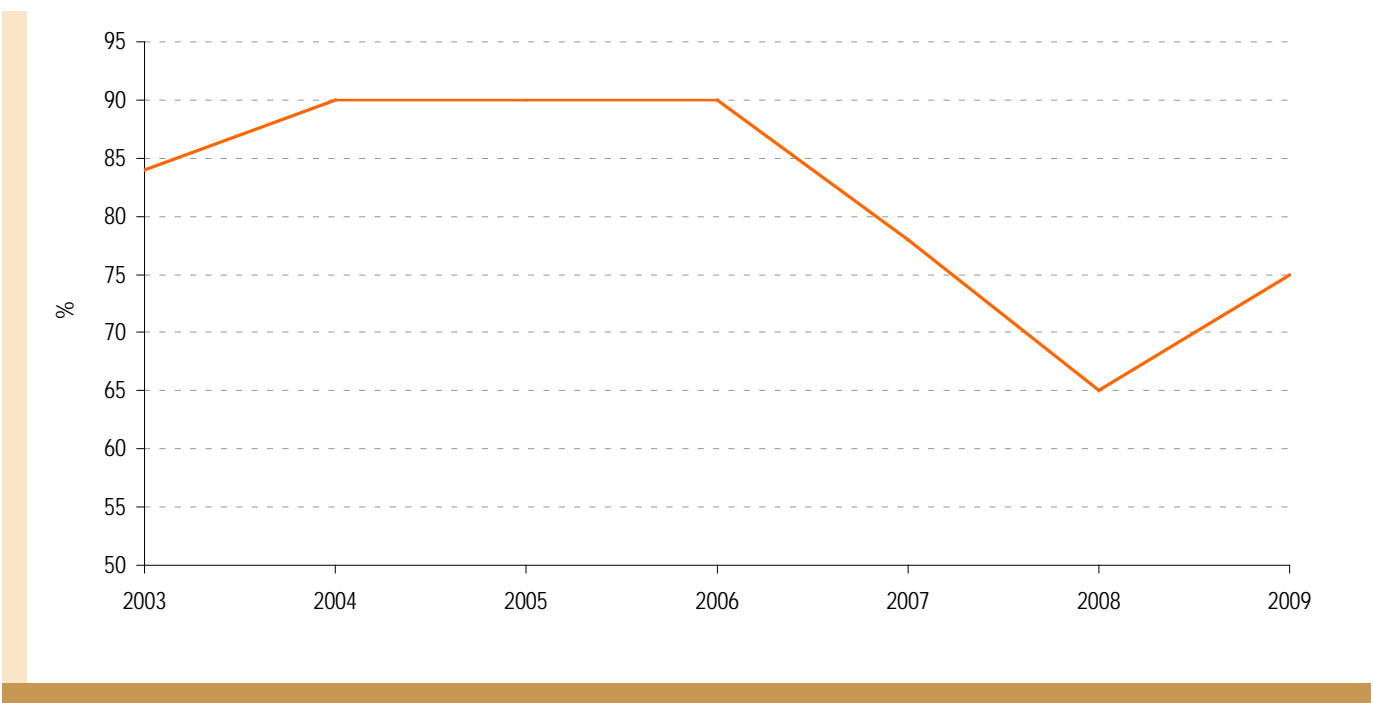
Goal	To promote social cohesion and national identity.
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Trend analysis	This shows some relationship to the economic cycle. During the boom years pride was at its highest (90%) and lowest at the height of the economic crises (66%). However at all times about 2/3 of the populace and more were proud of being South African.
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PRIDE IN BEING SOUTH AFRICAN

	%	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Pride in being South African		84	90	90	90	78	65	75

PRIDE IN BEING SOUTH AFRICAN



Definition	Percentage of those surveyed who take pride to be South African
Data source	Government Communications' (GCIS) National Tracker Survey
Data note	The GCIS tracker survey is conducted on a weekly basis and results presented on a quarterly basis. The survey has a cumulative sample of 3 800 respondents per year.

58 VICTIMS OF CRIME

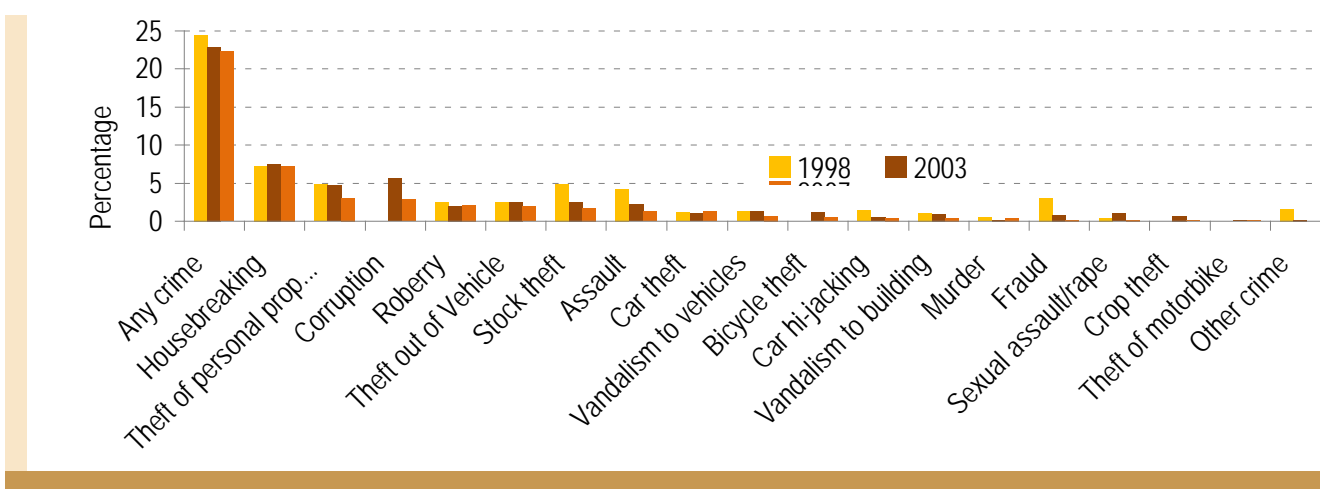
Goal	To reduce the level of crime
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Trend analysis	The general estimate that crime is on the decrease for all periods and for all types of crime is substantiated by the decrease in the percentage of adults who experience crime (except car theft, and fraud). However the fact that almost a quarter of all South African adults in all three polling periods have experienced some crime is not acceptable.
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ADULT SOUTH AFRICANS WHO EXPERIENCED CRIME

%	1998	2003	2007	Percentage changes 2007/1998	Percentage changes 2007/2003
Any crime	24.5	22.9	22.3	2.2	0.6
Housebreaking	7.2	7.5	7.2	0.0	0.3
Theft of personal property	4.8	4.7	3.0	1.8	1.7
Corruption	*	5.6	2.9		2.7
Robbery	2.4	2.0	2.1	0.3	0.1
Theft out of Vehicle	2.5	2.5	1.9	0.6	0.6
Stock theft	4.9	2.5	1.8	3.1	0.7
Assault	4.2	2.2	1.3	2.9	0.9
Car theft	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.1	0.3
Vandalism to vehicles	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.6
Bicycle theft	*	1.2	0.5		0.7
Car hi-jacking	1.4	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.1
Vandalism to building	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.5
Murder	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2
Fraud	3.0	0.8	0.2	2.8	0.6
Sexual assault/rape	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.8
Crop theft	*	0.7	0.1		0.6
Theft of motorbike	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other crime	1.6	0.2	0.0	1.6	0.2

VICTIMS OF CRIME



Definition	Percentage of adult South Africans who experienced crime in 1998, 2003 and 2007
Data source	Institute for Security Studies, National victims of crime survey, Overview of key findings, December 2008
Data note	* Data unavailable

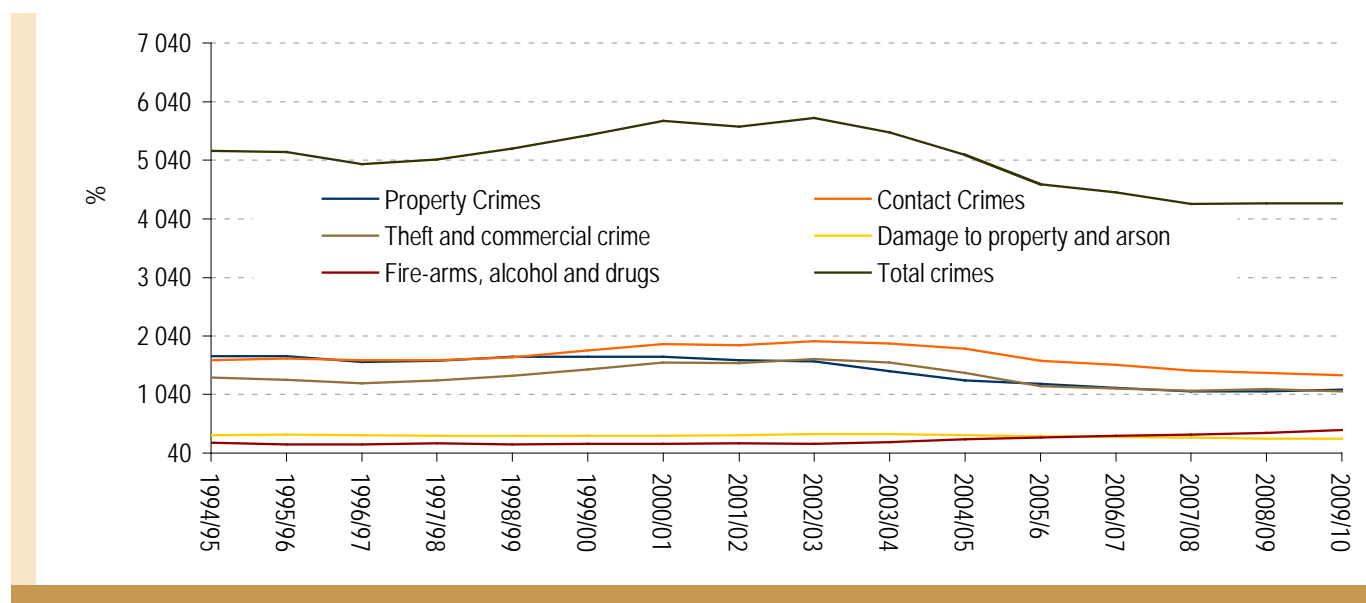
59 NUMBER OF ALL CRIMES

Goal	To reduce the level of crime
Trend analysis	Even though there may be debates about the accuracy of the statistics, the general estimate is that crime incidence though still high is on the decrease for all periods and for all types of crime. This could suggest that crime prevention strategies and other strategies that aim to deal with crime are working; strategies such as additional funding for the police force, expanding police staffing levels by almost 90,000, increased visible policing etc.

ALL CRIMES RATE - PER 100 000 OF POPULATION

	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/6	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Property Crimes	1 689,1	1 693,4	1 591,3	1 615,9	1 684,8	1 679,0	1 686,4	1 623,3	1 605,4	1 434,3	1 282,0	1 217,1	1 154,7	1 090,0	1 093,0	1 122,0
Contact Crimes	1 625,8	1 656,3	1 618,5	1 624,4	1 675,1	1 790,7	1 901,9	1 873,9	1 951,7	1 910,5	1 818,8	1 612,6	1 541,1	1 447,4	1 405,3	1 371,4
Theft and commercial crime	1 328,9	1 293,4	1 229,9	1 277,3	1 356,1	1 463,9	1 588,4	1 569,7	1 640,1	1 582,8	1 409,7	1 175,8	1 144,4	1 102,5	1 134,5	1 096,7
Damage to property and arson	346,0	352,0	344,7	331,4	331,5	334,3	339,7	344,0	365,8	360,2	341,3	324,0	319,1	301,7	289,9	281,5
Fire-arms, alcohol and drugs	212,9	182,8	191,3	205,4	188,8	197,5	195,1	207,4	201,9	225,1	277,8	303,4	331,9	357,5	384,9	430,5
Total crimes	5 202,7	5 177,9	4 975,7	5 054,4	5 236,3	5 465,4	5 711,5	5 618,3	5 764,9	5 512,9	5 129,6	4 632,9	4 491,2	4 299,1	4 307,6	4 302,1

ALL CRIMES



Definition	All crime refers to serious crimes reported and recorded by police
Data source	South African Police Service (SAPS) annual reports and Crime Statistics
Data note	The graph is based on change-over-time series using 1994/95 as base year for calculating change over time, while the table uses ratio of crimes committed per 100 000 of the population.

60 CONTACT CRIME

Goal	To reduce contact crime by 7-10% p.a. with the major focus being on crime prevention, integrated law-enforcement operations and the reduction of repeat offending.
Trend analysis	Murder rate (a statistic that is fairly accurate) has declined steadily, but at 37.3%/100000, it rate is still too high, and so are the rates for the rest of the contact crimes. It is especially disheartening to note that the rate of decline of all the other crimes is not as quick as it is desirable. Research links the high levels of crime to the high levels of inequality. So other preventative measures may lie beyond the scope of justice and security interventions.

CONTACT CRIME RATE - PER 100 000 OF POPULATION

	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/09	200/10
Murder	66.9	67.9	62.8	59.5	59.8	52.5	49.8	47.8	47.4	42.7	40.3	39.5	40.5	38.6	37.3	34.1
Attempted Murder	69.1	67.9	70.4	68.4	70.4	65.4	64.4	69.8	78.9	64.8	52.6	43.9	42.5	39.3	37.6	35.3
Common Assault	516.0	520.5	500.3	489.0	485.0	538.9	569.7	584.3	621.6	605.7	575.0	485.3	443.2	413.9	396.1	400.0
Assault Grievous Body Harm	555.8	563.7	570.4	570.4	566.3	608.1	630.2	589.1	585.9	560.7	535.3	484.0	460.1	439.1	418.5	416.2
Sexual Offences									142.5	148.4	145.2	137.6	133.4	146.9	138.5	
Aggravated Robbery	218.5	195.0	163.0	177.5	220.6	229.5	260.3	260.5	279.2	288.1	272.2	255.3	267.1	247.3	249.3	230.6
Common Robbery	84.2	115.4	124.9	133.4	154.7	173.5	206.5	201.3	223.4	206.0	195.0	159.4	150.1	135.8	121.7	116.7

PROVINCIAL CONTACT CRIME

	Assault GBH			Common Assault			Aggravated Robbery			Common Robbery			Sexual offences			Attempted Murder			Murder		
	07/08	08/09	09/10	07/08	08/09	09/10	07/08	08/09	09/10	07/08	08/09	09/10	07/08	08/09	09/10	07/08	08/09	09/10	07/08	08/09	09/10
Eastern Cape	477.7	485	256.8	260.4	149.2	145.5	90.6	81.1	143.7	136.1	30.3	29.2	49.5	48.4	477.7	485	256.8	260.4	149.2	145.5	90.6
Free State	552	542.5	681.3	655.2	179.4	171.2	123.6	102.5	157.2	157.8	32	29.1	31.6	31.4	552	542.5	681.3	655.2	179.4	171.2	123.6
Gauteng	451.9	466.1	552.4	559.8	487.1	449	192.4	190.9	174	148.6	49.8	45.6	49.5	48.4	451.9	466.1	552.4	559.8	487.1	449	192.4
KwaZulu-Natal	298	295.6	295.9	315.6	255.9	222.4	84.9	76.4	131.4	127	48.7	44.2	47	40.4	298	295.6	295.9	315.6	255.9	222.4	84.9
Limpopo	250.6	254.8	184.9	171	53.4	56.8	63.2	62.9	88.6	93.8	13.3	13.9	14.2	14.6	250.6	254.8	184.9	171	53.4	56.8	63.2
Mpumalanga	475.3	439.8	320.1	310.6	193.6	183.3	121.9	110	130.8	127.6	35.2	34	25.1	24.3	475.3	439.8	320.1	310.6	193.6	183.3	121.9
North West	461.5	421.9	297.5	257.7	163.3	157.1	105	87.2	146.6	137.9	23	24.3	49.5	48.4	461.5	421.9	297.5	257.7	163.3	157.1	105
Northern Cape	884.7	830.7	497.9	485.7	108.3	90.4	115.7	117.2	170.3	160.8	64.9	62	36.5	33.2	884.7	830.7	497.9	485.7	108.3	90.4	115.7
Western Cape	438.7	449.2	602.1	642.3	241.9	234.1	160.4	176.8	166.7	180.7	33.6	31.9	49.5	48.4	438.7	449.2	602.1	642.3	241.9	234.1	160.4
Total	418.5	416.2	396.1	400	249.3	230.6	121.7	116.7	144.8	138.5	37.6	35.3	37.3	34.1	418.5	416.2	396.1	400	249.3	230.6	121.7

Definition	Ratio of contact crime per 100 000 of the population
Data source	SAPS annual reports and Crime Statistics
Data note	The table uses ratio of crimes committed per 100 000 of the population

61 PROPERTY CRIME

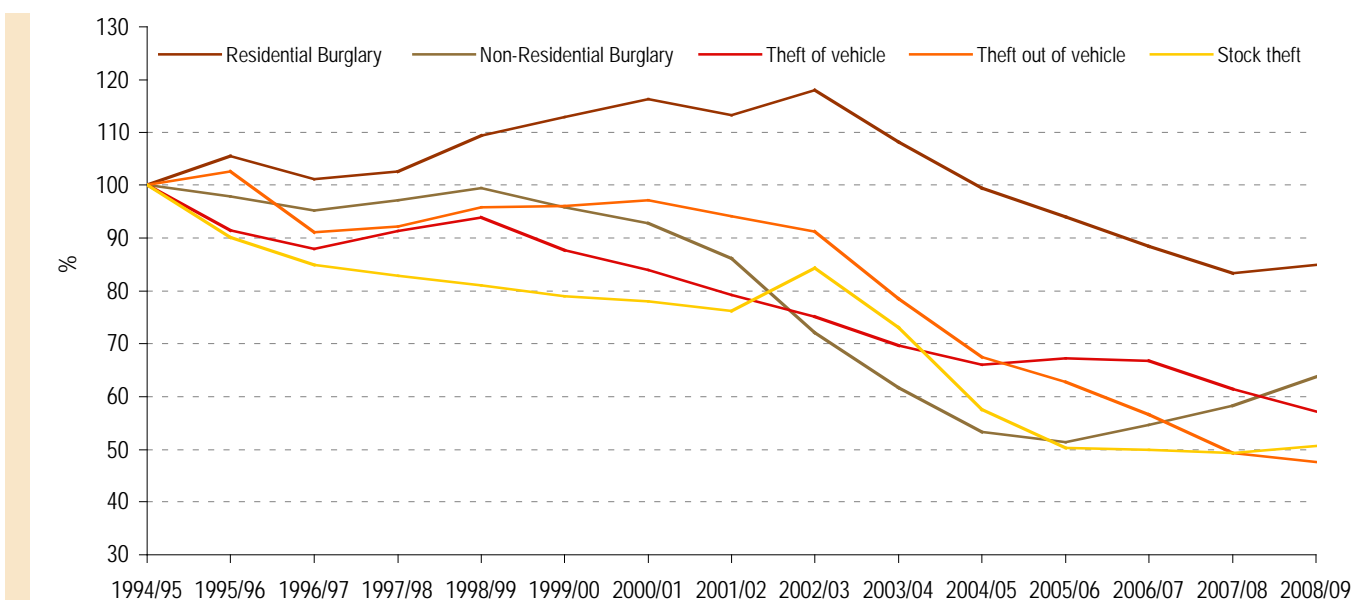
Goal	To reduce the levels of property crime
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Trend analysis	There has been a decrease in the incidence of burglaries. This could be because of the increased effectiveness of preventative measures put in place such as increased visible policing, investment by private individuals in increased security etc. The unintended consequence of the success in reduction of property crime is the increase in the brutality of the act. In addition, public security forces need to perform better such that even the poor who are unable to provide private security for themselves are not left to the mercy of criminals.
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PROPERTY CRIME RATE - PER 100 000 OF POPULATION

	1994	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/6	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2008/09
Residential burglary	596.2	628.9	602.9	611.1	652.7	673.4	694.0	675.3	704.0	645.2	592.8	559.9	526.8	497.1	506.5	506.5
Non-residential burglary	225.7	220.8	214.7	219.3	224.5	216.2	209.3	194.4	162.8	139.3	120.3	116.0	123.3	131.7	143.8	143.8
Theft of vehicle	272.8	249.3	239.8	249.2	255.9	239.3	229.0	216.1	204.9	190.0	180.0	183.3	182.1	167.7	156.0	156.0
Theft out of vehicle	472.5	484.7	430.4	435.3	452.5	453.9	459.0	444.6	431.0	370.8	318.8	296.6	267.7	233.4	225.0	225.0
Stock theft	121.9	109.7	103.5	101.0	98.8	96.2	95.1	92.9	102.7	89.0	70.1	61.3	60.8	60.1	61.7	61.7

PROPERTY CRIME



Definition	Ratio of property crimes per 100 000 of the population
Data source	Property crimes reported and recorded by police
Data note	The graph is based on change-over-time series using 1994/95 as base year for calculating change over time while the table uses ratio of crimes committed per 100 000 of the population

62 AGGRAVATED ROBBERIES

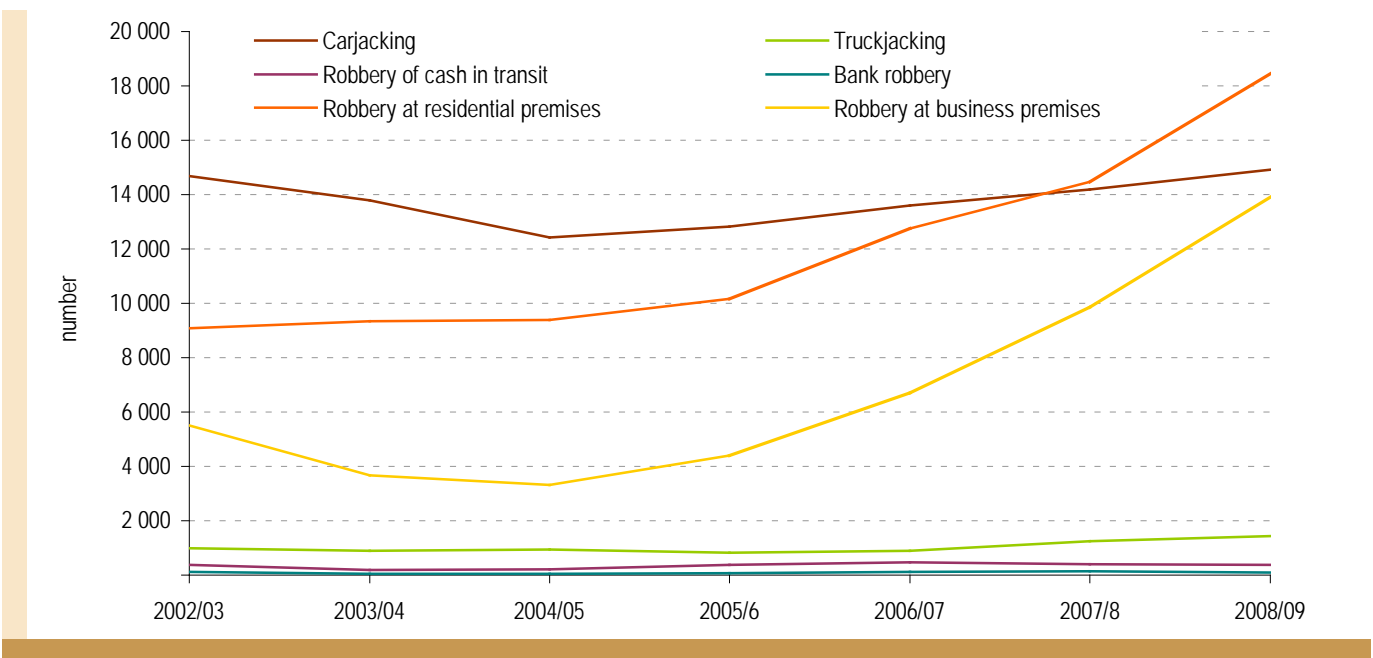
Goal	To reduce level of aggravated robberies
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Trend analysis	In spite of increased visible policing and other crime prevention strategies implemented by police, serious robberies are on the increase. This contributes to reduce South Africa's global competitiveness and negates South Africa's nation building efforts. Effort must be stepped up by the security forces to render South Africa a safe country.
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SELECTED AGGRAVATED ROBBERIES - NUMBER

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/6	2006/07	2007/8	2008/09	2009/10	% increase/decrease 07/08 vs 08/09
Carjacking	14 691	13 793	12 434	12 825	13 599	14 201	14 915		5.0%
Truckjacking	986	901	930	829	892	1 245	1 437		15.4%
Robbery of cash in transit	374	192	220	383	467	395	386		-2.3%
Bank robbery	127	54	58	59	129	144	102		-29.3%
Robbery at residential premises	9 063	9 351	9 391	10 173	12 761	14 481	18 438		27.3%
Robbery at business premises	5 498	3 677	3 320	4 387	6 689	9 862	13 920		41.1%

AGGRAVATED ROBBERIES



Definition	Serious robberies reported and recorded by police
Data source	SAPS annual reports and Crime Statistics
Data note	The graph is based on change-over-time series using 2001 as base year for calculating change over time while the table uses ratio of crimes committed per 100 000 of the population

63 DETECTION RATE

Goal	To improve the effectiveness of the criminal justice system
Trend analysis	Other than for firearms, drugs and alcohol as well as contact crime, detection rates are below 50%. Even within the contact crime category aggravated robbery, murder and common robbery have extremely low detection rates. Hopefully with the work instituted to transform the criminal justice system, the detection rates will improve.

DETECTION RATE FOR ALL CRIMES

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Property crimes	14.4	15	14.2	15.3	14.8	15.1	16.05	15.4
Other theft and fraud			33.2	41.2	36.1	36.9	39.76	40.7
Damage to property	35.2	36.8	40.3	42.2	43.7	44.4	45.46	54.1
Contact crimes	39.5	40.6	49.1	51.8	60	54.5	56.85	52.5
Firearms/drugs and alcohol	78.1	85.0	88.0	89.7	92.6	96.3	96.2	97.1

DETECTION RATE FOR CONTACT CRIME

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Aggravated robbery	12.9	12.9	12.3	13.2	13.7
Murder	26.1	26.7	27.2	28.0	27.2
Common robbery	29.3	30.1	30.4	33.2	34.2
Attempted murder	41.9	42.8	41.8	42.5	41.4
Rape	55.6	57.0	55.1	57.5	62.4
Common assault	65.9	67.6	69.5	71.6	71.3
Assault GBH	67.3	69.3	71.8	74.3	74.0

DETECTION RATE FOR PROPERTY CRIME

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Theft of motor vehicle	6.4	6.7	6.2	6.4	6.8
Theft out of motor vehicle	8.8	8.6	8.5	10.1	10.4
Non residential burglary	18.6	18.4	16.6	17.3	17.5
Residential burglary	20.3	19.8	18.5	20.1	19.9
Stock theft	23.9	24.4	23.1	24.0	23.8

Definition	Detection rate = (total number of charges referred to court - (withdrawn before court + charges closed as unfounded)) / number of charges investigated
Data source	South African Police Service annual reports. Data for 2008/09 not yet available
Data note	Since 2007/08 information on crime statistics as well as indicators 59 and 60 are being drawn simultaneously from the Crime Administration System. The data for 2006/07 as published in the 'Development indicators 2008' will differ slightly from the 2007/2008 annual report information where the 2007/2008 data are compared with the revised 2006/2007 data

64 CHARGES REFERRED TO COURT

Goal	To improve the effectiveness of the criminal justice system
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Trend analysis	Throughout the reporting period many crimes remain unresolved. There has been an improvement in court referrals with firearms, drugs and alcohol related crime referrals rising from over 80% in 2004 to 94% in 2008/09. Much more work needs to be done, if on average only 34% of crimes are referred to court.
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CHARGES REFERRED TO COURT

	Ongoing investigations	New complaints	Total	Unfounded	Withdrawn	Unresolved	Charges referred to court	%
2004/5								
Contact crimes	202 455	801 830	1 004 285	10 274	216 302	432 250	345 459	34.4%
Property crime	114 105	581 414	695 519	6 554	30 739	581 431	76 795	11.0%
Damage to property	21 392	158 966	180 358	3 783	35 073	96 968	44 534	24.7%
Firearms drugs and alcohol	8 142	129 390	137 532	1 760	4 158	12 959	118 655	86.3%
Other theft and fraud	115 685	653 230	768 915	19 998	100 811	475 975	172 131	22.4%
All crimes	461 779	2 324 830	2 786 609	42 369	387 083	1 599 583	757 574	27.2%
2005/06								
Contact crimes	170 987	742 969	913 956	6 490	140 065	434 272	333 129	36.4%
Property crime	106 873	570 698	677 571	5 341	21 584	580 107	70 539	10.4%
Damage to property	16 757	151 887	168 644	2 786	24 472	95 245	46 141	27.4%
Firearms drugs and alcohol	5 613	142 259	147 872	1 393	2 812	8 937	134 730	91.1%
Other theft and fraud	97 729	551 334	649 063	14 246	251 382	222 001	161 434	24.9%
All crimes	397 959	2 159 147	2 557 106	30 256	440 315	1 340 562	745 973	29.2%
2006/07								
Contact crimes	168 073	704 449	872 522	6 888	116 125	409 508	340 001	39.0%
Property crime	106 009	547 258	653 267	6 163	18 872	556 704	71 528	10.9%
Damage to property	16 730	151 194	167 924	2 896	21 297	94 826	48 905	29.1%
Firearms drugs and alcohol	4 686	157 304	161 990	831	1 873	5 918	153 368	94.7%
Other theft and fraud	99 509	542 342	641 851	11 723	54 453	406 793	168 882	26.3%
All crimes	395 007	2 102 547	2 497 554	28 501	212 620	1 473 749	782 684	31.3%
2007/08								
Contact crimes	138 837	664 922	803 759	7 102	94 988	365 178	336 491	39.9%
Property crime	71 545	521 513	593 058	6 042	17 603	496 834	72 579	12.5%
Damage to property	14 546	144 382	158 928	2 970	18 595	88 217	49 146	30.9%
Firearms drugs and alcohol	4 748	171 015	175 763	660	1 310	6 753	167 040	95.0%
Other theft and fraud	74 234	527 574	601 808	11 976	48 326	364 248	177 258	29.5%
All crimes	303 910	2 029 406	2 333 316	28 750	180 822	1 321 230	802 514	34.4%
2008/09								
Contact crimes	163 549	685 185	848 734	7 122	96 488	218 230	338 965	39.9%
Property crime	108316	532 184	640 500	6 005	17 769	454 953	74 574	11.6%
Damage to property	16 518	141 107	157 625	3 057	18 386	66 920	48 197	30.6%
Firearms drugs and alcohol	4 354	187 382	191 736	580	1 295	1 035	184 139	96.0%
Other theft and fraud	99 433	552 371	651 804	11 710	48 455	305 021	204 010	31.3%
All crimes	392 170	2 098 229	2 490 399	28 474	182 393	1 046 159	849 885	34.1%

Definition	Charges referred to court by the SAPS
Data source	SAPS annual reports
Data note	Note that the published total number of complaints (Indicator 60) is not the same as the published number of cases in court provided in Indicator 61. The Department of Justice and Constitutional Development indicated that this is due to the different dates at which the data was extracted from their information system. Since 2007/08 information on crime statistics as well as indicators 59 and 60 are being drawn simultaneously from the Crime Administration System. The data for 2006/07 as published in the 'Development indicators 2008' will differ slightly from the 2007/2008 annual report information where the 2007/2008 data are compared with the revised 2006/2007 data. Data for 2009/10 not yet available

65 CONVICTION RATE

Goal	To improve the effectiveness of the criminal justice system
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Trend analysis	The number of crimes reported decreased by 18% in the reporting period, and referrals improved by 21%. Of those referred, conviction rates are high and increasing from 81.5% in 2002 to 88.6% in 2008.
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SAPS DATA ON CRIME AND CHARGES REFERRED TO COURT

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	growth
1 No of crimes reported to SAPS	2 560 132	2 523 169	2 357 257	2 168 952	2 102 547	2 029 406	2 098 229	-18%
2 Charges referred to court		705 073	757 574	745 973	782 684	802 514	849 885	21%

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (DOJ) DATA ON STEPS IN COURT SYSTEM

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	growth
3 New cases in court	1 117 879	1 117 488	1 084 137	1 069 724	1 062 497	1 037 309	1 058 210	1 044 346	-7%
4 Cases disposed	956 509	1 182 163	1 130 006	1 168 936	1 101 395	1 043 373	1 070 435	1 065 292	11%
4.1 Cases removed from the roll	534 171	767 675	730 040	757 519	722 361	655 029	638 795	595 751	12%
4.2 Finalised cases	422 338	414 488	399 966	411 417	379 034	388 344	431 640	469 541	11%
4.2.1 Verdict cases	407 530	396 536	381 020	373 995	334 551	326 506	349 883	350 910	-14%
4.2.1.1 Convictions	332 056	330 146	322 147	322 687	286 861	284 620	307 089	310 951	-6%
4.2.2 ADRM	14 808	17 952	18 946	37 422	44 483	61 838	81 757	118 631	701%
5 Cases remaining in the system	188 691	185 423	206 005	198 990	206 508	232 518	234 606	230 477	22%

VARIOUS RATIOS

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	growth
Conviction rate	81.5%	83.3%	84.5%	86.3%	85.7%	87.2%	87.8%	88.6%	9%
Clearance rate	-14.4%	5.8%	4.2%	9.3%	3.7%	0.6%	1.2%	2.0%	-114%
Success rate	44.2%	35.1%	35.4%	35.2%	34.4%	37.2%	40.3%	44.1%	-0.2%

Definition	The indicators show the steps in the criminal justice system
Data source	1 2 South African Police Service Annual Report 3 4 5 6 7 8) Department of Justice and Constitutional Development Annual Report Communication with Department 6) Own calculation
Data note	Note that the South African Police Service data on charges referred to court cannot be correlated with the DoJ's data on 'New cases in court' due to definition differences. Note that the published total numbers of crimes reported are not the same as the published number provided in this table. The South African Police Service indicated that this is due to the different dates at which the data was extracted from their information system. Data for 2008/09 not yet available

66 TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES

Goal	To provide effective rehabilitation of offenders
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Trend analysis	The number of detainees is increasing, meaning more detainees are coming in than being released. Most sentenced detainees are serving lengthy sentences and thus the number of inmates will always increase until the causes of crime are dealt with holistically.
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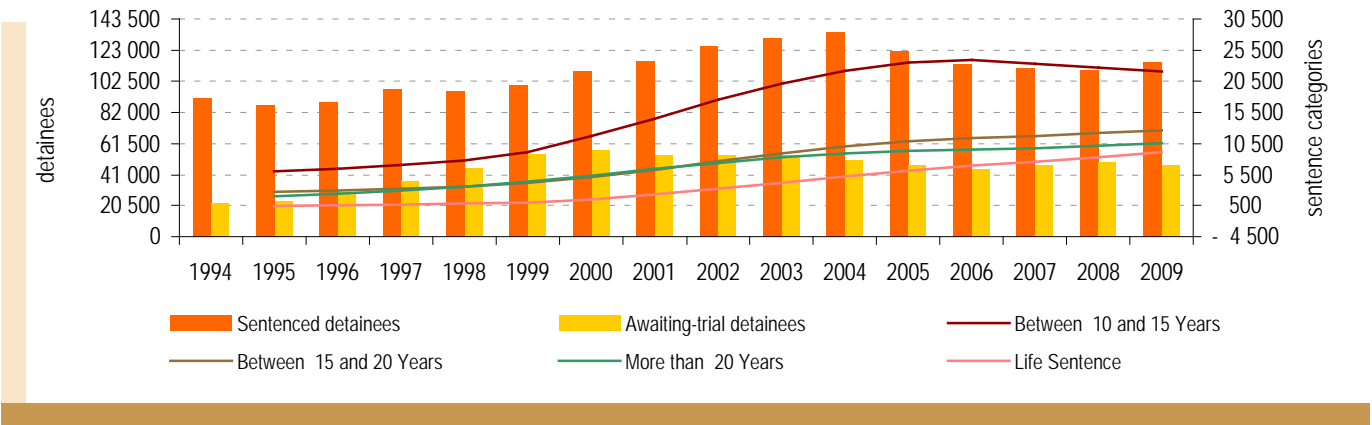
PRISON DETAINEES

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Sentenced detainees	91 853			88 302		111 948		126 862	131 240	136 436	110 736	113 781	113 024	114 301	114 972
Awaiting-trial detainees	22 021			44 138		57 538		50 758	48 433	49 373	44 936	45 080	48 187	49 802	47 602
Total	113 874			132 440		169 486		177 620	179 673	185 809	155 672	158 861	161 211	164 103	162 574

SENTENCE CATEGORIES - AVERAGE PER YEAR

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Between 5 and 7 Years	14 392	13 998	14 371	14 339	14 112	13 688	12 994	12 854	12 509	12 240	10 762	8 576	7 708	7 878	8 150
Between 7 and 10 Years	12 395	13 735	15 493	16 808	17 820	19 044	20 209	21 174	21 411	21 174	20 010	17 526	15 588	14 672	14 770
Between 10 and 15 Years	6 099	6 487	7 086	7 848	9 174	11 734	14 516	17 519	20 131	17 519	23 956	23 956	23 324	22 672	22 033
Between 15 and 20 Years	2 732	2 964	3 297	3 623	4 176	5 137	6 316	7 669	8 948	7 669	10 920	11 375	11 721	12 251	12 597
More than 20 Years	1 983	2 402	2 862	3 568	4 410	5 395	6 431	7 452	8 312	7 452	9 332	9 583	9 732	10 155	10 583
Life Sentence	433	518	638	793	928	1 436	2 313	3 296	4 249	3 296	6 214	6 998	7 547	8 354	9 141

PRISON DETAINEES



Definition	Number of inmates in South African prisons both sentence and unsentenced
Data source	Department of Correctional Services Annual Report and personal communication

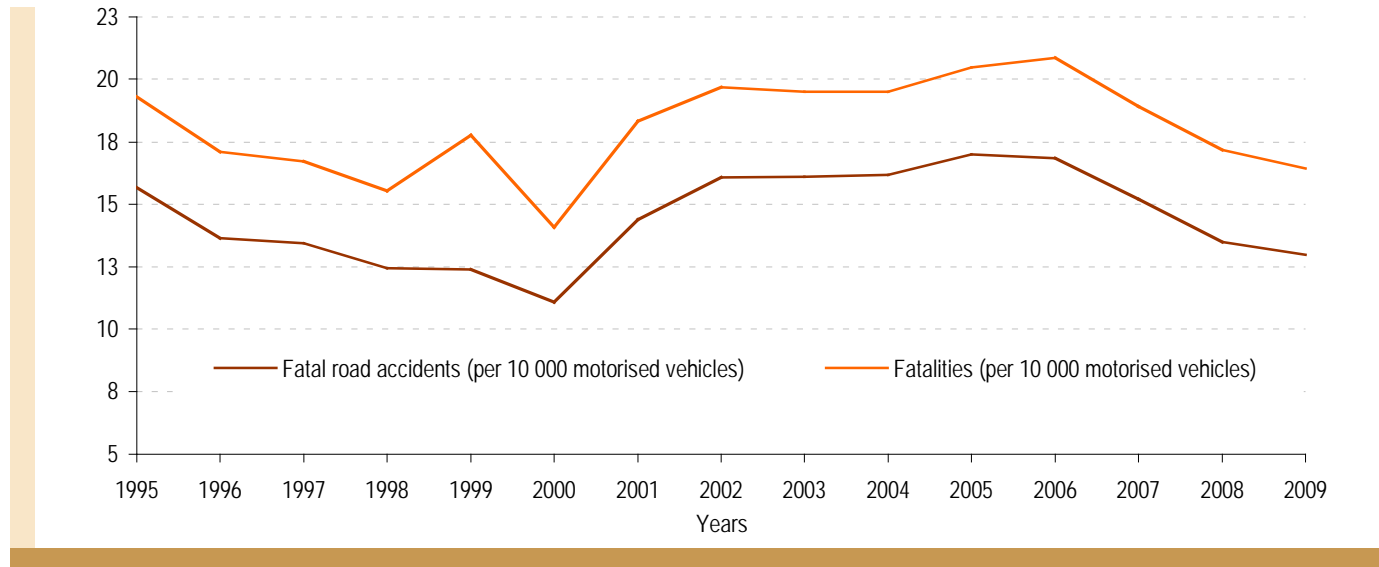
67 ROAD ACCIDENTS

Goal	To reduce the number of road accidents and fatalities by 5% on a year-on-year basis
Trend analysis	Registered motorised vehicles have almost doubled since 1994, and whilst the road accidents as a percentage of registered motor vehicles have not risen, the number of accidents has increased and so have road fatalities. One death is one too many. The decrease in the road traffic offence index is laudable.

ROAD ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Motorised vehicles registered	5 733 497	5 776 424	5 819 351	5 850 566	5 992 057	6 074 201	6 159 679	6 245 392	6 417 484	6 677 239	7 128 791	7 653 044	8 133 723	8 357 564	8 600 031
Fatal road accidents (per 10 000 motorised vehicles)	15.67	13.64	13.44	12.44	12.40	11.07	14.39	16.08	16.11	16.20	17.00	16.85	15.22	13.04	12.98
Fatalities (per 10 000 motorised vehicles)	19.28	17.11	16.71	15.54	17.77	14.08	18.31	19.67	19.51	19.51	20.48	20.86	18.90	17.05	16.46
Road accidents as a % of motorised vehicle registered	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.13	0.13
Fatal road accidents	8 335	7 850	7 790	7 260	7 342	6 679	8 802	9 973	10 197	10 607	11 736	12 456	12 011	10 753	10 857
Road fatalities	10 256	9 848	9 691	9 068	10 523	8 494	11 201	12 198	12 353	12 772	14 135	15 419	14 920	14 057	13 768
Road traffic offence index	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.7	11.4	10.1	8.4	7.7	4.7	6.8	5.6

ROAD ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES



Definition	Fatalities refer to road accidents, which resulted in death; fatal road accidents refer to motor vehicle crashes in which at least one person was killed. Road traffic offence index refer to a combination of critical offences (speed alcohol and some driver and vehicle fitness aspects) expressed in terms of preset standards for the various offences
Data source	Road Traffic Management Corporation (RTMC)

68 PEACE OPERATIONS

Goal	To promote peace security and stability in the region and continent
Trend analysis	Deployment of South Africa National Defence Force in other countries in Africa is a clear indication of the South African government commitment to peace and stability in Africa. As conflicts in Africa decrease (the number of major conflicts has decreased from 8 in 2000 to 4 in 2009), so will deployment of peacekeeping forces in Africa and increasingly the thrust could be towards post conflict reconstruction.

SOUTH AFRICA'S INVOLVEMENT IN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS IN AFRICA

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
MONUC (DRC)	1	113	161	1 430	1 430	1 230	1 242	1 248	1958	1198	1267
IEMF (DRC)				22							
TPVM (DRC)			3	3							
UNMEE (Eritrea and Ethiopia)	3	6	6	6	10	6	6	6	1		
OLMEE (Eritrea and Ethiopia)	2	2	5	5	4	1	1	1	1		
SAPSD (Burundi)		701	750								
AMIB (Burundi)				1 500							
ONUB (Burundi)					1 100	930	865				
BINUB (Burundi)								1			
AUPF (Burundi)-AUSTF (Burundi)					337	337	337	750	950	1042	
UNMIL (Liberia)					3	3					
UNMIS (Southern Sudan)								4	4		
AMIS (Southern Sudan)					10	339	620	620			
UNAMID (Sudan-Darfur)								651	614		786
Southern Sudan-Uganda								2		2	154
Total number of personnel deployed	118	870	925	7 966	2 894	2 846	3 071	2 632	3 054	2242	2 207
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP (CAR)									66		2207
NEPAL								5	1		44
OTHER PEACE OPERATIONS								2	2	3	2

Definition	Peacekeeping incorporates a complex model of many elements such as military police and civilians working together to help lay foundations of a sustainable peace with the purpose to maintain ceasefires implementation of comprehensive peace settlements and the protection of humanitarian operations (Chapter VI of the United Nations Charter). Tasks such as the protection of civilians in imminent threat of physical violence are mandated under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter
Data source	Department of Defense - Joint Operations Division
Data note	The data that have been provided reflects the maximum number of personnel that were deployed in the specific peacekeeping operations during the specific year. Other peace operation includes special envoys in Burundi Sudan and Uganda

69 DEMOCRATICALLY ELECTED GOVERNMENTS IN AFRICA

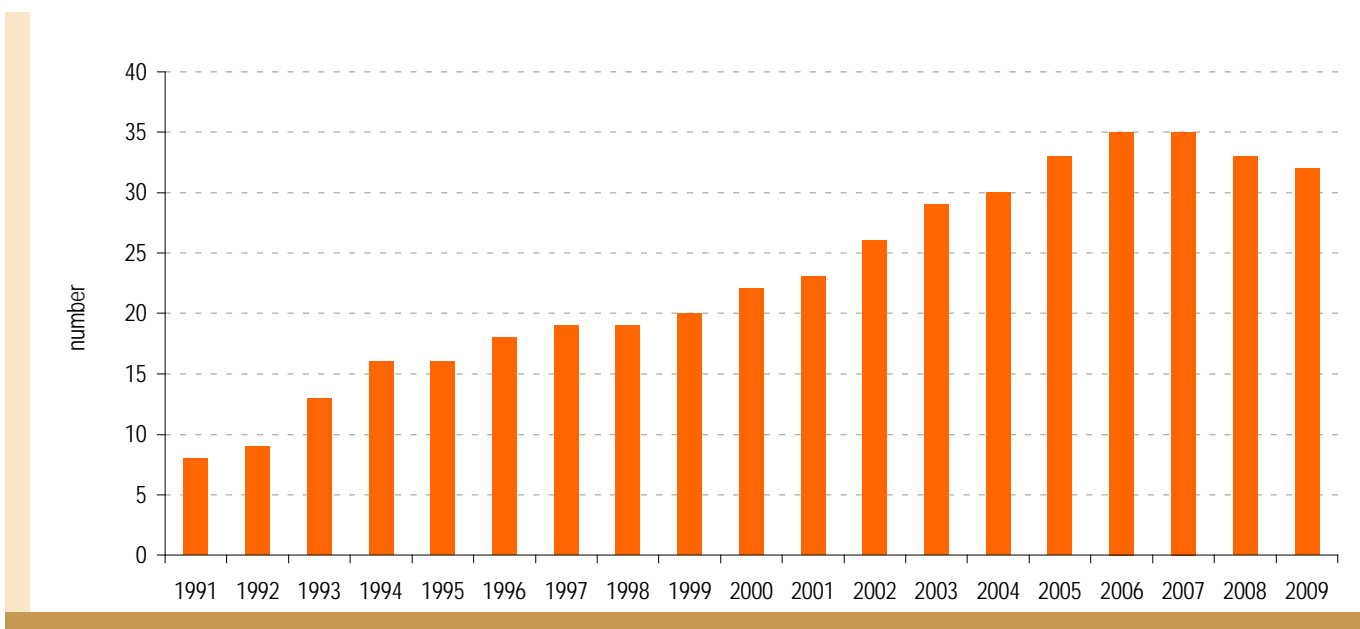
Goal	To contribute towards a peaceful democratic African continent which contributes to a world that is just and equitable
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Trend analysis	In 2009 there was a decline in the number of democratic governments as compared to the 2006-2007. Though 59% of states are democratic, a vast improvement from the 15% of 1991, it is a tragedy that the figure has fallen from 65% in 2006 instead of increasing. This means African leaders and regional bodies need to be more firm in dealing with ascendance to power through military avenues and use peaceful instruments such as sanctions to encourage return to democracy.
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DEMOCRATICALLY ELECTED GOVERNMENTS IN AFRICA

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
No of governments	52	52	52	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	54	54	54	54	54	54
Democratic governments	8	9	13	16	16	18	19	19	20	22	23	26	29	30	33	35	35	33	32
%	15%	17%	25%	30%	30%	34%	36%	36%	38%	42%	43%	49%	55%	56%	61%	65%	65%	61%	59%

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENTS IN AFRICA



Definition	A formal process by which voters make their political choices on public issues or candidates for public office
Data source	Eisa.org Consultancy Africa Intelligence International Foundation for Electoral Systems Election Guide Communication with South Africa's Department of International Relations and Co-operation

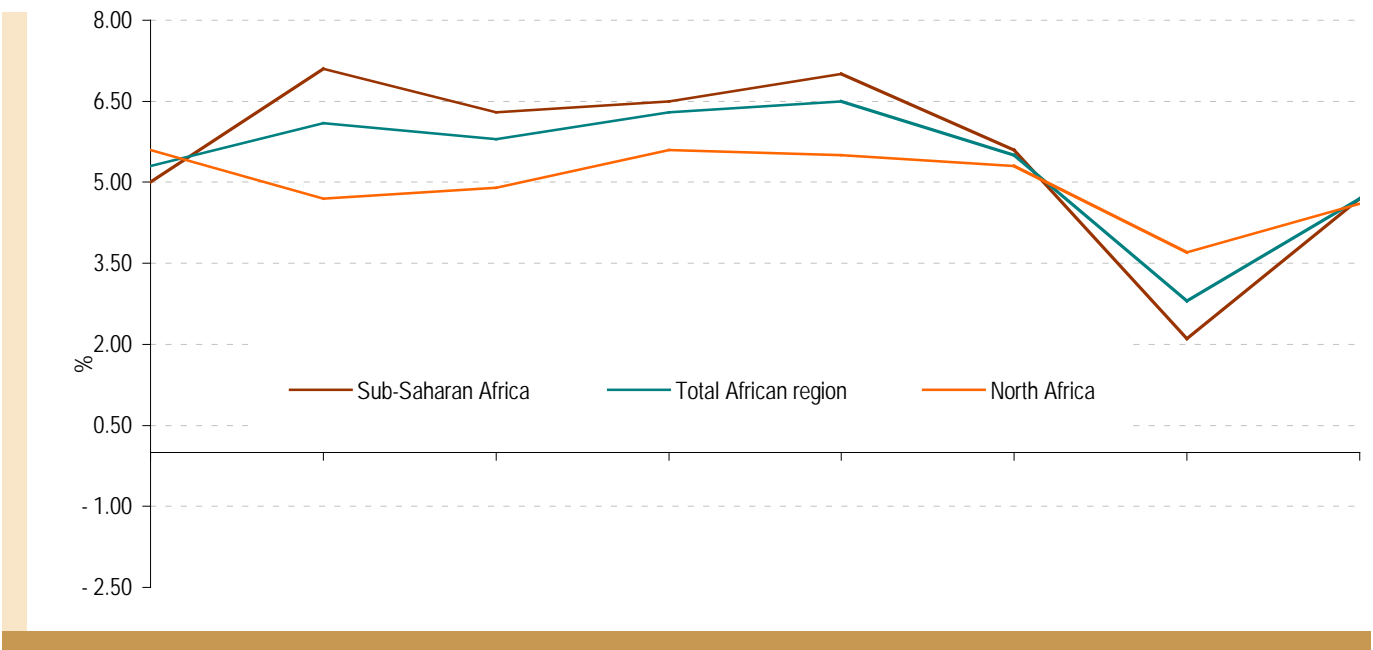
70 REAL GDP GROWTH IN AFRICA

Goal	To realise an increase in the GDP growth of the continent to meet millennium development goals (2015)
Trend analysis	After years of stable growth of about 6%, there was a sharp decline on the 2008/09 financial years due to the global economic crises, and the decline in demand and price for exports (minerals, oil, agriculture products). For example the global price for cotton declined by 25% and for coffee by 19% between the first quarter of 2008 and January 2009. Other foreign exchange earners such as tourism were also negatively affected as cancellations grew and this is especially devastating for countries such as Mauritius where tourism accounts for 15% of GDP, However unlike other continents growth remained positive and is on the rise.

REAL GDP GROWTH IN AFRICA

	%	2004-2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sub-Saharan Africa		6.5	5.0	7.1	6.3	6.5	7.0	5.6	2.1	4.7
North Africa			5.6	4.7	4.9	5.6	5.5	5.3	3.7	4.6
Total African region			5.3	6.1	5.8	6.3	6.5	5.5	2.8	4.7

REAL GDP GROWTH IN AFRICA



Definition	All goods and services produced within a country (a good measure for the size of an economy)
Data source	International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook database (www.imf.org)

71 SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

Goal	To increase foreign tourism in South Africa and create conditions for sustainable tourism growth
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Trend analysis	Tourism has increased, the contributors being mainly tourists from the continent. However whilst the economic contribution has increased from R104 billion rands in 2003 to R189.4 billion in 2009, direct employment has remained constant at 389,000. This means the increase in tourists has not translated in to job creation, this is an anomaly because the tourism industry is normally a labour intensive sector.
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TOURISM IN SOUTH AFRICA

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Foreign arrivals									
Rest of the world		1 803 887	1 897 110	1 884 336	1 939 214	2 078 704	2 175 518	2 182 130	2 171 045
African countries		4 455 971	4 453 250	4 642 087	5 373 667	6 284 344	6 867 728	7 348 627	7 762 921
Total		6 429 583	6 504 890	6 677 844	7 368 742	8 395 833	9 090 881	9 591 828	9 933 966
Employment									
Travel & tourism direct industry employment			389 600	344 800	398 900	404 800	413 100	438 500	389 000
Travel & tourism economy employment			841 000	749 600	859 400	896 900	941 000	1 041 700	919 800
Economic contribution									
Direct	R'bn		43.2	42.0	50.7	55.7	62.8	72.3	71.4
Indirect	R'bn		60.8	60.3	70.9	81.9	96.8	121.3	118.0
Total	R'bn		104.0	102.3	121.6	137.6	159.6	194.5	189.4

TOURISM IN SOUTH AFRICA



Data source	Statistics South Africa WTTC (The 2008 T&T Economic Research): Estimates of direct and indirect employment and contribution to the economy. Statistics SA South Africa Tourism and Department of Tourism
Data note	Sustainable tourism is a positive approach intended to reduce the tensions and friction created by the complex interactions between the tourism industry visitors the environment and the communities which are host to holidaymakers. It is an approach, which involves working for the long-term viability and quality of both natural and human resources. It is not anti-growth but it acknowledges that there are limits to growth

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Bilateral politics and economic relations

Development Indicators

72 MISSION OPERATIONS AND DIPLOMATS TRAINED

Goal	To conduct and co-ordinate South Africa's international relations and promote its foreign-policy objectives. To promote and protect, through bilateral and multilateral interactions, South Africa's national interests and values.
Trend analysis	There is an increase in the number of diplomatic relations forged to date. The number of diplomatic missions opened has increased from 91 in 2001/02 to 124 in 2009/10. The increase has been mainly in Africa in line with governments policy of contributing to the creating a better Africa and a better world. Foreign language training of cadets and diplomats has also increased from 44 in 2004 to 747 in 2009.

MISSION OPERATIONS

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Africa	27	28	32	37	38	39	43	46	46
Latin America	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	11
Asia/ Australasia	22	26	27	27	28	30	31	32	32
North America	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7
Europe	26	26	26	26	26	27	27	28	28
All Missions	91	96	101	107	109	114	119	124	124

DIPLOMATS TRAINED

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Foreign Service/Diplomatic training: Foreign Affairs	47	59	69	93	130	133
Heads of Mission training	17	20	8	15	14	19
Foreign Language training	44	95	82	256	817	747

Definition	Training that is offered to officials in preparation for Foreign Services and Heads of Mission (Ambassadors High Commissioners and Consul-Generals) who have been appointed to represent government in enhancing and promoting relations with other governments. It also includes officials who are sent to represent South Africa at the various multilateral fora including the UN AU SADC and other international fora. International training programmes include Foreign Service training language and other international programmes
Data source	1) Department of International Relations and Cooperation Assets and Lease Section and 2) Diplomatic Academy

73 AGREEMENTS

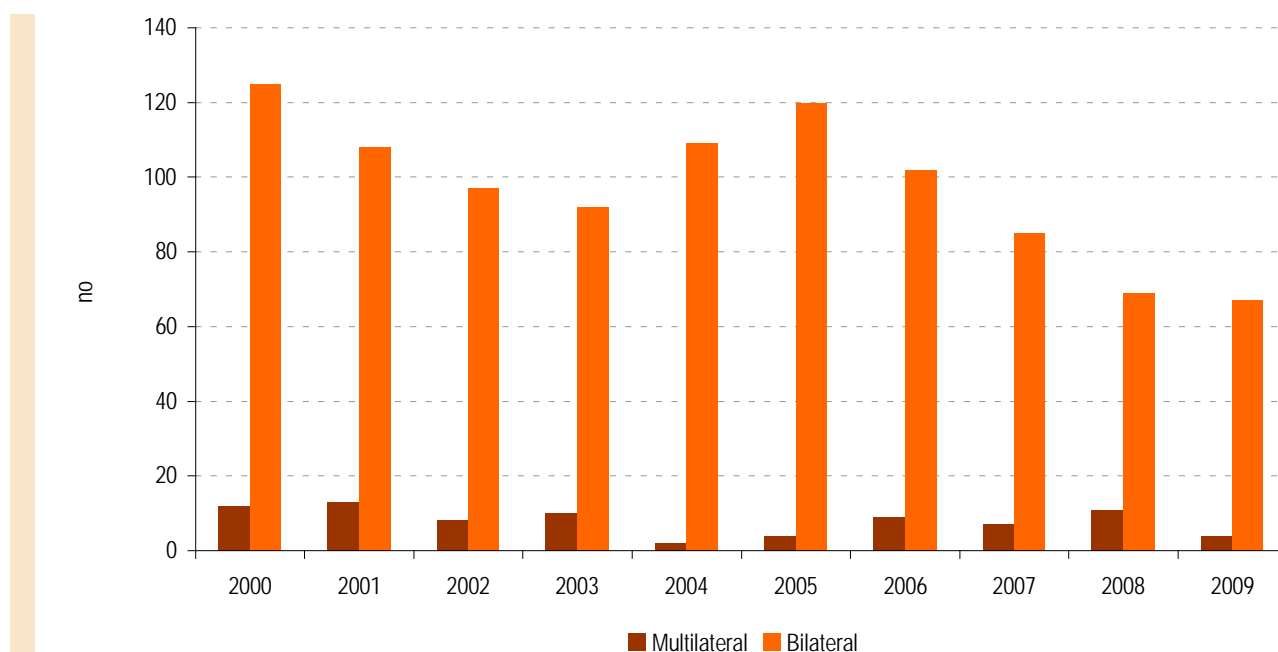
Goal	To conduct and co-ordinate South Africa's international relations and promote its foreign policy objectives
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Trend analysis	The number of international agreements has declined in 2009. Indeed as more countries and multilateral institutions already have a formal partnership with South Africa, the number of new agreements signed per year will decrease. Monitoring the implementation of these agreements and the impact including the cross-cutting impact that these agreements have is of the essence.
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SOUTH AFRICA'S INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

Number per year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Multilateral	12	13	8	10	2	4	9	7	11	4
Bilateral	125	108	97	92	109	120	102	85	69	67

SOUTH AFRICA'S INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS



Definition	International agreements concluded by South Africa with one or more states/organisations
Data source	Official Treaty Register of the Republic of South Africa

74 TAX RETURNS

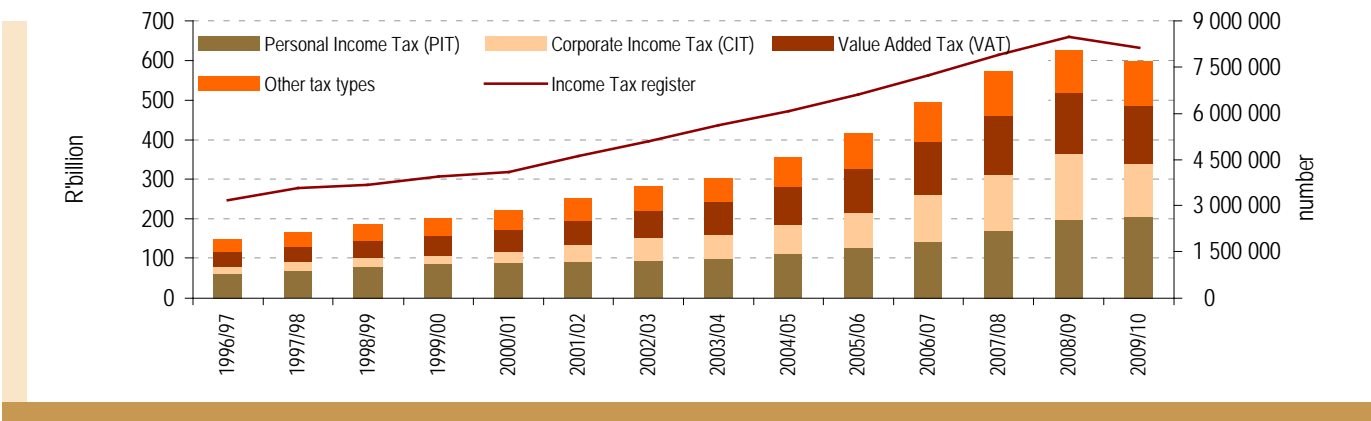
Goal	To strengthen the revenue-collection capacity of government.
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Trend analysis	The main contributors to the total revenue of 2009/10 were personal income tax (34%), company income tax (23%), Value Added Tax (25%) and other tax types (19%). Total revenue collected dipped by just over 4% from the previous year. This is attributed to the negative impact of the global financial crisis on the South African economy. This crisis saw the economy contracting by 1.8 percent in 2009 resulting in declining profits, closing of other businesses and shedding of more than 900 000 jobs. Consequently tax revenue declined. If the projected 2.3% economic growth materialises in 2010, then improvement in revenue collection should be expected in 2010/11.
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TAX REGISTER AND REVENUE COLLECTION (NOMINAL RAND)

		1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Annual tax relief	R'bn	2.4	0.9		3.6	8.5	9.1	15.2	15.1	2.3	9.4	19.3	12.4	10.5	4.6
Income Tax register	no	3 166 795	3 568 089	3 671 130	3 941 375	4 094 271	4 623 870	5 102 227	5 608 223	6 085 436	6 624 767	7 221 932	7 895 468	8 487 502	8 131 422
Personal Income Tax								3 415 432	3 777 005	4 115 293	4 476 261	4 764 105	5 204 805	5 540 646	5 920 612
Corporate Income Tax								814 894	817 381	933 136	1 054 969	1 218 905	1 584 002	1 834 009	1 878 856
Trusts								254 593	283 825	318 967	344 882	374 411	384 747	392 260	331 954
Value Added Tax (VAT)		606 829	449 257	478 002	424 020	450 630	479 666	506 098	536 281	578 138	633 703	677 153	745 487	737 885	685 523
Revenue collection															
Personal Income Tax (PIT)	R'bn	59.9	68.7	78.2	86.4	86.9	91.0	94.9	99.2	111.7	126.4	141.4	169.5	196.1	205.2
Corporate Income Tax (CIT)	R'bn	19.1	21.6	22.8	21.3	30.0	43.0	56.3	61.7	71.6	87.3	120.1	141.6	167.2	134.9
Value Added Tax (VAT)	R'bn	35.9	40.1	44.0	48.4	54.5	61.1	70.1	80.7	98.2	114.4	134.5	150.4	154.3	147.9
Other tax types	R'bn	32.4	34.9	39.8	45.2	48.7	57.2	60.6	60.8	73.5	89.1	99.5	111.3	107.5	110.8
Total	R'bn	147.3	165.3	184.8	201.4	220.3	252.3	282.2	302.5	355.0	417.3	493.5	572.9	625.1	598.8

TAX REGISTER AND REVENUE COLLECTION



Definition	n/a
Data source	South African Revenue Service
Data note	Total revenue collection is a sum of Personal Income Tax Corporate Income Tax Value Added Tax and Other forms of tax

75 AUDITS

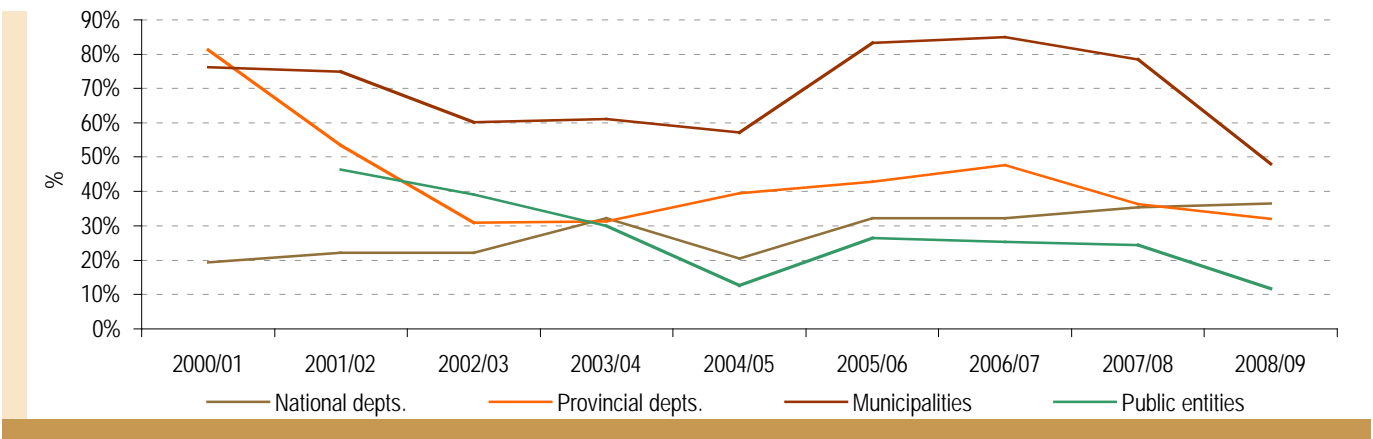
Goal	To promote prudent and responsible use of public resources
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Trend analysis	Overall there has been no improvement in the number of national government departments that received unqualified audit opinions in 2008/09 as compared to 2007/08. The most notable improvement concerns the number of provincial departments, public entities and municipalities where there has been a significant decrease in qualified audit opinions. Despite these positive results, the percentage of municipalities that are receiving qualified audits is still high. Thus a lot of work remains to be done to improve management in government institutions in order to reduce these high percentages. Government intends to achieve a 100% clean audit in local government by 2014.
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AUDITS

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
National depts.									
No of nat depts. Audited	36	36	36	34	34	34	34	34	33
No of qualified audits	7	8	8	11	7	11	11	12	12
% of qualified audits	19%	22.2%	22.2%	32.4%	20.6%	32.4%	32.4%	35.3%	36.4%
Provincial depts.									
No of provincial depts. audited	117	116	116	115	117	117	107	119	112
No of qualified audits	95	62	36	36	46	50	51	43	36
% of qualified audits	81%	53.4%	31.0%	31.3%	39.3%	42.7%	47.7%	36.1%	32.1%
Municipalities									
No of municipalities audited	543	175	128	95	126	270	245	245	283
No of qualified audits	414	131	77	58	72	225	208	192	136
% of qualified audits	76.2%	74.9%	60.2%	61.1%	57.1%	83.3%	84.9%	78.4%	48.1%
Public entities									
No of public entities audited		136	136	186	158	177	271	229	211
No of qualified audits		63	53	56	20	47	69	56	25
% of qualified audits		46.3%	39.0%	30.1%	12.7%	26.6%	25.5%	24.5%	11.8%

AUDITS



Definition	Qualified audit as defined by Auditor General (AG) (Includes qualified adverse and disclaimer opinions)
Data source	General Reports of the Auditor-General up to December 2008

76 CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS

Goal	To reduce the levels of corruption in government and in society as whole
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Trend analysis	The 2009 Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) results continued to show a setback in perception regarding the fight against corruption in South Africa. According to CPI, perceptions about corruption in South Africa have increased between 2007 and 2009, pushing the ranking of South Africa from the 43rd place in 2007 to the 55th in 2009. South Africa's score remained below the midpoint (which is 5) to 4.70. While South Africa's worsening scores are a cause for concern and require urgent attention, it has to be borne in mind that perceptions of corruption alone do not mean that corruption has actually worsened. It could mean, for instance, that more incidents of corruption are being publicly exposed, which increases public awareness about corruption. Various government initiatives aimed at curbing corruption include, amongst amongst others, the establishment of the Inter-ministerial committee on corruption, launching of special anti-corruption units by DPSA and the establishment of tender compliance units by National Treasury.
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TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Ranking position	33	32	34	34	38	36	48	44	46	51	43	54	55
Corruptions perception scores	4.95	5.20	5.00	5.00	4.80	4.80	4.40	4.60	4.50	4.60	5.10	4.90	4.70
No. of Countries	52	85	99	90	91	102	133	146	159	163	180	180	180

CORRUPTION PERCEPTION



Data source	Transparency International (www.transparency.org)
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77 BUDGET TRANSPARENCY

Goal	To ensure transparency in the budgetary process through availing extensive information about the budget to citizens
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Trend analysis	The Open Budget Index is produced bi-annually. The last issues was produced in 2008 whereby South Africa continued its impressive record. Out of the 78 countries included in the index, South Africa was ranked amongst the top five that provide extensive budgetary information to citizens, which confirms government's commitment to transparency and openness.
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OPEN BUDGET INDEX 2006

OPEN BUDGET INDEX 2008

2006				2008			
Provides extensive information to citizens							
	France	Slovenia	United Kingdom		France	South Africa	United States
	New Zealand	South Africa	United States		New Zealand	United Kingdom	
Provides significant information to citizens							
	Botswana	Norway	Romania		Botswana	Germany	Poland
	Brazil	Peru	South Korea		Brazil	Norway	Romania
	Czech Republic	Poland	Sweden		Czech Republic	Peru	Slovenia
Provides some information to citizens							
	Colombia	Indonesia	Namibia	Sri Lanka	Argentina	Egypt	Kenya
	Costa Rica	Jordan	Pakistan	Tanzania	Bangladesh	Georgia	Macedonia
	Croatia	Kazakhstan	Papua New Guinea	Turkey	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Ghana	Mexico
	Ghana	Kenya	Philippines		Bulgaria	Guatemala	Namibia
	Guatemala	Malawi	Russia		Colombia	India	Nepal
					Costa Rica	Indonesia	Papua New Guinea
					Croatia	Jordan	Philippines
Provides minimal information to citizens							
	Albania	Bangladesh	Georgia	Zambia	Albania	Khazakstan	Mongolia
	Algeria	Cameroon	Honduras		Azerbaijan	Lebanon	Morocco
	Argentina	Ecuador	Nepal		Ecuador	Malawi	Niger
	Azerbaijan	El Salvador	Uganda		El Salvador	Malaysia	Pakistan
Provides scant or no information to citizens							
	Bolivia	Egypt	Nicaragua		Afghanistan	Chad	Kyrgyz Republic
	Burkina Faso	Mongolia	Nigeria		Algeria	China	Liberia
					Angola	Democratic Republic of Congo	Mongolia
					Bolivia	Dominican Republic	Nicaragua
					Burkina Faso	Equatorial Guinea	Nigeria
					Cambodia	Fiji	Rwanda
					Cameroon	Houduras	Sao Tome e Principe

Definition	The rating is based on a questionnaire with 91 questions relating to categories of availability of budget documentation the executive's budget proposal and the budget process
Data source	www.openbudgetindex.org

78 PUBLIC OPINION: DELIVERY OF BASIC SERVICES

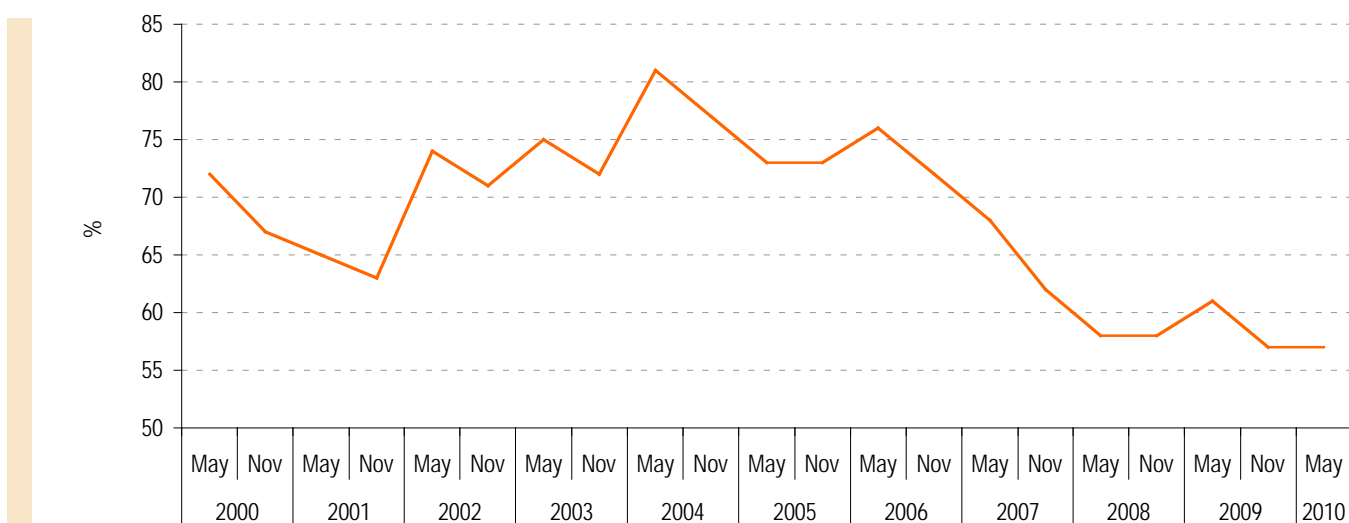
Goal	To improve government's efficiency and effectiveness in providing services to citizens
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Trend analysis	Data from the Markinor survey indicate that there has been a general decline in positive public opinions about government's performance in delivering services since November 2006. The decline stabilised somewhat from November 2009, although at lower percentage levels. This decline has coincided with the increase in the number of service delivery protests which have become a new way of expressing frustration with poor service delivery. Previous experience has shown that public opinion about government's performance in delivering basic services tends to become positive during election periods and then decline between election periods. There tends to be better communication about services during elections periods, which then positively affects public perceptions, and weak communication between elections. The slight improvement in May 2009 followed by a sharp decline since November 2009 (which is a time during which the last national and provincial elections took place) attest to this observation. It will be interesting to observe whether the buoyant mood around the 2010 Fifa World Cup will translate into a more positive opinion of government.
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PUBLIC OPINION ON DELIVERY OF BASIC SERVICES

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010
	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May
Performing well	72	67	65	63	74	71	75	72	81	77	73	73	76	72	68	62	58	58	61	57	57

PUBLIC OPINION ON DELIVERY OF BASIC SERVICES



Data source	Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) based on Markinor survey data
Data note	Markinor's regular surveys based on a national sample of 3 300 conducted twice a year in two parts namely the Government Performance Barometer (GPB) and Socio Political Trends (SPT). In questions using a Likert (five point) scale the two positive answers are combined ("very/fairly well" or "very/fairly confident")

79 EASE OF DOING BUSINESS

Goal	To improve government's efficiency and effectiveness in attracting investment by creating an environment conducive to business operation
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Trend analysis	The 2010 Doing Business Index ranked South Africa 34 out of 183 economies, which is a regression from position 32 where South Africa was ranked in 2009. The regression is due to the decline in one critical area that the Doing Business survey considers, which is starting a Business. While starting a business in South Africa scored 45 in the survey in 2009, the score dropped to 67 in 2010. The reason for this sharp fall will need to be investigated.
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EASE OF DOING BUSINESS-RANK

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Change in global rank
Malaysia	21	21	25	20	23	-
Estonia	16	18	18	22	24	-
Mauritius	23	30	29	24	17	+
Lithuania	15	24	28	28	26	+
Latvia	26	20	26	29	27	+
South Africa	28	37	35	32	34	-
Slovakia	37	31	37	36	42	-
Botswana	40	49	52	38	45	-
Chile	25	28	36	40	49	-
Hungary	52	51	50	41	47	-
Romania	78	55	47	47	55	-
Mexico	73	41	42	56	51	+
Oman	51	43	57	57	65	-

DOING BUSINESS IN SA 2007-2010

Key Indicators	2007	2008	2009	2010	Change in Global Rank
Getting Credit	32	2	2	2	no change
Protecting Investors	9	9	9	10	-
Paying Taxes	59	65	23	23	no change
Ease of Doing Business	37	35	32	34	-
Starting a business	58	57	47	67	-
Dealing with Licenses	46	47	48	52	-
Closing a Business	66	71	73	76	-
Enforcing contracts	85	83	82	85	-
Registering Property	69	78	87	90	-
Employing Workers	93	96	102	102	no change
Trading across borders	130	137	147	148	-

Definition	The ease of doing business index ranks economies from 1 to 178. The index is calculated as the ranking on the simple average of country percentile rankings on each of the 10 topics covered in Doing Business. The ranking on each topic is the simple average of the percentile rankings on its component indicators
Data source	http://www.doingbusiness.org - Doing Business Database

80 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

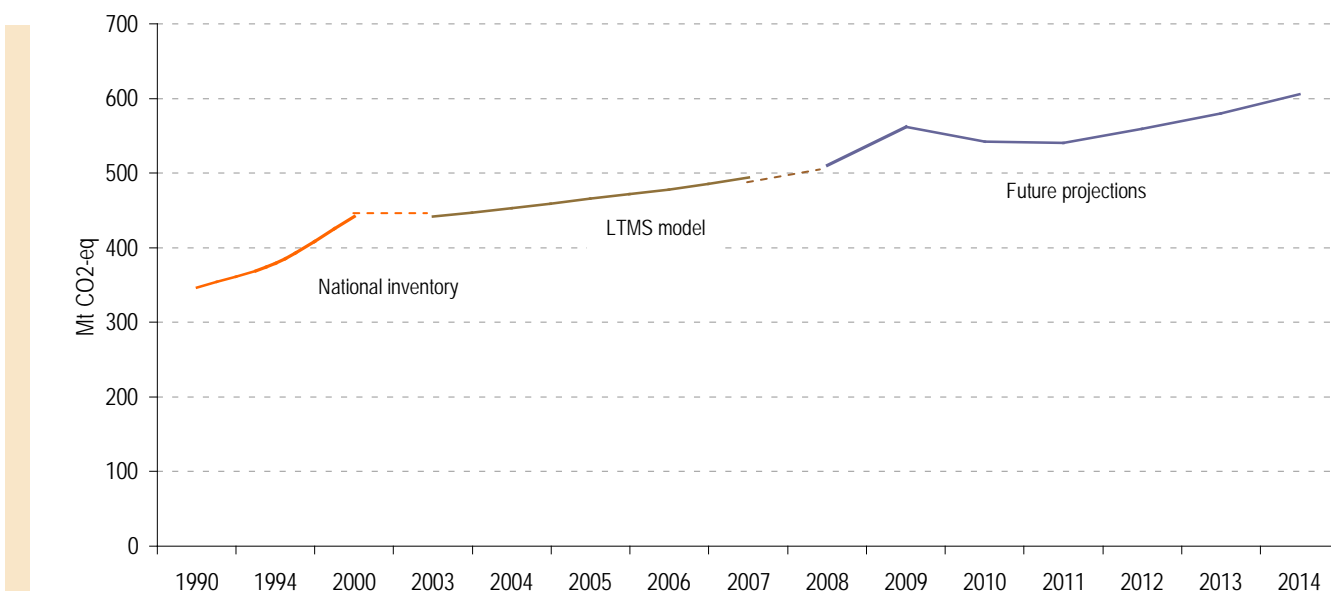
Goal	To reduce green house gas emissions in line with international protocols
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Trend analysis	South Africa's greenhouse gas emissions have been increasing with higher economic growth. South Africa's greenhouse gas emissions per capita are similar to that of industrialised countries 11 tonnes a person a year; this is partly because of SA's strong reliance on coal. To be carbon neutral by 2050, emissions in South Africa need to be one tonne per person per annum. Long-term mitigation scenario projections suggest that this trend may continue for the next few decades if there are no massive interventions. While the trend in respect of emissions per capita shows an increase, it is however worth mentioning that emissions per unit of economic output (GDP) are declining.
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GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FOR SIX GASES UNDER KYOTO PROTOCOL

(Mt CO ₂ -eq)	1990	1994	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1. National Inventory	347.3	379.8	442.5											
2. Estimates LTMS				442.1	453.4	466.5	477.7	494.7						
3. Future projections									510.7	562.2	542.6	540.8	559.7	579.7
4. Emissions per person	9.87	9.92		9.59	9.73	9.90	10.03	10.29						
5. Emissions per GDP	451.1	487.3		436.5	427.0	418.3	406.5	400.4						

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS



Definition	Six greenhouse gases under the Kyoto Protocol are CO ₂ , CH ₄ , NO ₂ , HFC's, PFC's, SF ₆
Data source	1) 1990& 1994 FROM National Green House Gas inventory, based on SA initial communication under the UNFCC, 2004: 2000 Figure based on 2009 UNFCC and communication with Department of Environmental Affairs 2) 2003-2007 estimates from Long-Term Mitigation Scenarios, Department of Environmental Affairs 3) 2008 onwards, Long-term Mitigation Scenarios model, based on Growth without Constraints scenario 4) Population data from StatsSA 5) GDP data from SA Reserve Bank

DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

Trend analysis

Though on average household size has decreased from 4.6 in 1996 to 3.9 in 2007, Eastern Cape and Kwazulu Natal the provinces with the highest poverty incidences and lowest HDI still have the largest household size. The decrease in household size and the increase in population impacts directly on government service delivery programme and government's programme to reduce backlogs. The South African population has increased from about 41 million in 1996 to 50 million in 2007, the annual growth rate declined from 2.1% between 1996 and 2001 to 1.3% for the period 2001 to 2007. This decline can be attributed partly to a decline in fertility rates and partly to an increase in HIV-and AIDS-related mortality. The proportion of South Africa's population who were not born in the country rose from 2.1% in 1996, to about 2.7% in 2007.

POPULATION PROFILE 2010

	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Male	2,579,300	2,608,700	2,619,300	2,627,800	2,521,400	2,180,300	1,957,200	1,660,100	1,205,100	1,052,700
Female	2,541,400	2,572,500	2,583,000	2,598,400	2,497,100	2,338,500	2,078,500	1,805,100	1,319,100	1,177,900
African	4,355,700	4,412,900	4,402,300	4,394,900	4,212,000	3,735,000	3,263,400	2,714,500	1,791,700	1,536,800
Coloured	403,600	408,500	406,400	401,700	376,100	364,400	377,600	371,000	310,800	273,000
Asian	101,200	91,700	98,700	108,200	119,500	127,200	114,300	93,500	83,500	78,500
White	260,200	268,100	294,900	321,400	310,900	292,200	280,400	286,200	338,200	342,300
Total	5,120,700	5,181,200	5,202,300	5,214,300	5,018,500	4,518,800	4,035,700	3,465,200	2,524,200	2,230,600

	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	Total
Male	941,700	764,700	590,600	432,900	288,900	173,100	125,200	24,329,000
Female	1,077,400	889,000	729,100	552,300	406,000	268,300	228,700	25,662,300
African	1,376,500	1,105,700	844,000	617,400	439,700	279,200	200,900	39,682,600
Coloured	224,400	171,700	127,700	83,500	60,700	37,300	25,700	4,424,100
Asian	71,900	63,800	52,200	39,300	26,800	16,800	12,800	1,299,900
White	346,300	312,500	295,800	245,000	167,700	108,100	114,500	4,584,700
Total	2,019,100	1,653,700	1,319,700	985,200	694,900	441,400	353,900	49,991,300

POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS

	Census 1996			Census 2001			Community Survey 2007			2010 Mid-year estimates
	Population	Households	HH Size	Population	Households	HH Size	Population	Households	HH Size	Population
Eastern Cape	6 147 244	1 303 287	4,9	6 278 651	1 481 640	4,2	6 527 747	1 586 739	4,1	6 743 800
Free State	2 633 504	625 011	4,2	2 706 775	733 302	3,6	2 773 059	802 872	3,5	2 824 500
Gauteng	7 624 893	2 030 117	3,9	9 178 873	2 735 168	3,2	10 451 713	3 175 579	3,3	11 191 700
Kwazulu-Natal	8 572 302	1 689 995	5,3	9 584 129	2 117 274	4,4	10 259 230	2 234 129	4,6	10 645 400
Limpopo	4 576 133	909 306	5,3	4 995 534	1 117 855	4,3	5 238 286	1 215 935	4,3	5 439 600
Mpumalanga	3 124 203	669 844	4,9	3 365 885	785 433	4,1	3 643 435	940 403	3,9	3 617 600
Northern Cape	1 011 864	218 339	4,6	991 919	245 086	3,7	1 058 060	264 653	3,7	1 103 900
North West	2 936 554	630 657	4,9	3 193 676	815 543	3,9	3 271 948	911 120	4,0	3 200 900
Western Cape	3 956 975	938 015	4,1	4 524 335	1 173 304	3,7	5 278 585	1 369 180	3,8	5 223 900
South Africa	40 583 573	9 059 571	4,6	44 819 778	11 205 705	3,9	48 502 063	12 500 609	3,9	49 991 300

Data source

Statistics SA's Mid-year population estimates 2009 (Statistical release P0302)

Data note

Government is aware that service delivery departments calculate household numbers on a different basis. While recognising the administrative basis of these calculations, the official recognised number of households are calculated by StatsSA. All numbers have been rounded off to the nearest hundred